

# FINANCIAL REVIEW.

(ANNUAL.)

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1882.

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COMMERCE, BANKING, INVESTMENTS.

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# FINANCIAL REVIEW.

1882.

## RETROSPECT OF 1881.

The year 1881 showed a further growth and development of that wonderful business prosperity in the United States which began in 1879. The volume of transactions far exceeded the year 1880, which already stood much in advance of any former year, and the exchanges at the bank clearing houses of twenty-two leading cities amounted in round figures to 64 thousand millions, against 50 thousand millions in 1880. It appeared as if prosperity was exerting a constantly increasing force, and as if the great money-making of the two preceding years was having its influence in pushing forward in a thousand channels the business enterprises of 1881.

The general success and large profits\* in business were perhaps the more remarkable inasmuch as the cereal crops were a partial failure, and the country was called upon to withstand such a shock as the assassination of its chief magistrate; but these drawbacks only served to show up the undoubted strength of the commercial situation and the unlimited confidence in the stability of affairs. Never has there been a time when capital was so easily raised for new enterprises as in the first nine months of the past year; the Government negotiation of 3½ per cent bonds in place of fives and sixes was one of the most brilliant financial operations ever known; and in railroads alone it is probably not an exaggerated estimate to say that \$400,000,000 would hardly exceed the amount expended and definitely subscribed for roads under construction.

The gross product of the year in manufactures was enormous, and from almost every department came the report of a business large beyond precedent, and frequently of orders ahead for all goods that could be supplied far into the year 1882. The large production of coal and iron and the tonnage and gross earnings of the railroads reflected well the extraordinary activity in business movements; but the net income of many railroads was cut down, in comparison with the previous year, by the severe winter, by the war in rates carried on by the trunk lines, and by the fact, which was of more general and lasting import, that the expenses of operating had materially increased. In net income over expenses, interest and rentals, the year 1880 must yet stand preëminent.

Among the banks and dealers in commercial paper the comments were most favorable upon the moderate supply of notes offering, and both merchants and manufacturers were believed at the close of the year to be in a particularly sound and prosperous condition. The Mercantile Agency, however, reports a considerable increase in the number and amount of failures, the total being 5,582

failures with \$81,155,932 liabilities in 1881, against 4,735 failures and \$65,752,000 liabilities in 1880.

A speculative spirit pervaded the community which can hardly be looked upon as a commendable feature. The number of persons interested in stock and produce speculation was probably much larger than ever before, and at the Stock and Mining exchanges, the Produce Exchange and Cotton Exchange, the speculative transactions assumed such large proportions that the actual legitimate business to cash buyers sunk to a mere insignificant percentage of the total transactions.

One of the most noteworthy changes in the foreign trade movement was the gradual decrease in the excess of exports over imports and in the gold imports during the last six months of the year, caused mainly by the smaller supply of breadstuffs available for export from the United States, and partly also by the increasing demand for foreign goods here. But in the latter respect trade has been surprisingly conservative, and under the rapid increase in incomes both from business and from invested property, the demand for foreign articles of manufacture was but moderately swelled, and home production supplied to a great extent the widely extended markets for staple goods. The immigration of foreigners kept up briskly throughout the year and the whole number coming into the country for the year ended June 30, 1881, was 669,431, against 457,257 in the corresponding year of 1879-1880.

Taking a general view of the course of events during the year, we find that in the merchandise markets there was far more caution shown than in the previous year, and prices were not advanced to such extremes. The bitter experience of 1880 was not lost, as the prices of iron and some other articles had then been so unreasonably pushed upward that the markets were flooded with the products of foreign manufacturers, and a collapse necessarily followed which was disastrous in its results. The worst speculation of the year was in breadstuffs, and taking our short crops and the small stocks in Europe as a basis for their operations, the speculators in Chicago and New York grasped the markets in August, and from then until November held control of them, crowding the prices of wheat and corn to such a point that exports were seriously checked and stocks greatly accumulated. In November and December the usual decline from such an artificial movement followed, with the usual result of loss to many who had been engaged in it. In compensation for the smaller crops and decreased export of breadstuffs from Atlantic ports, the large shipments of wheat from our

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Pacific coast to Europe (exceeding in the later months 1,000,000 bushels per week) made an important item in the trade returns.

At the Stock Exchange the volume of business was large beyond any former year, but this consisted rather in a steady movement than in spasmodic operations where in the sales footed up an unhealthy total. The amount of new stocks and bonds added to the list was very heavy, and the speculative operations in these new securities added largely to the brokers' commissions. The issue of stocks and bonds to represent new railroads constructed, and the vast increase in other stocks by scrip dividends, or by the sale of stocks to stockholders on the payment of a fractional part of their market value, added a large percentage to the whole amount of railroad stocks and bonds previously outstanding.

For the purpose of showing at a glance the industrial and financial statistics, which present a sharp comparison of the two years 1880 and 1881, the following table has been compiled.

|                                   | 1880.               | 1881.            |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| Coin and currency in U. S. Nov. 1 | \$1,302,798,480     | \$1,455,631,000  |
| Total clearings in 22 cities      | \$50,000,000,000    | \$61,000,000,000 |
| Mercantile failures               | \$65,752,000        | \$81,155,932     |
| Imports of gold and silver*       | \$75,548,731        | \$83,308,289     |
| Exports of gold and silver*       | \$16,205,741        | \$20,325,253     |
| Exports of merchandise*           | \$871,673,211       | \$835,366,262    |
| Imports of merchandise*           | \$709,034,452       | \$660,243,050    |
| Excess of exports over imports*   | \$162,638,759       | \$195,123,212    |
| New railroad constructed          | 7,174 miles         | (est.) 9,000     |
| Gross earnings of 42 railroads†   | \$209,195,531       | \$240,902,507    |
| Wheat produced (estimated)        | 500,000,000 bush.   | 400,000,000      |
| Corn                              | 1,720,000,000 bush. | 1,290,000,000    |
| Cotton in year ending Sept. 1     | 5,757,397 bales     | 6,589,329        |
| Pig iron                          | 3,835,191 tons      | (est.) 4,500,000 |
| Anthracite coal                   | 23,437,242 tons     | 28,500,000       |
| Immigration of foreign citizens‡  | 457,257             | 669,431          |

\* Twelve months ending Nov. 30.

† On larger mileage in '81.

‡ Year ending June 30.

The movements of coin and currency in the United States during the past three years since the resumption of specie payments have been observed with the utmost interest. The increase in the supply of the circulating medium, by the importations of foreign specie and the retention at home of the domestic product of gold and silver, and also by the increase in national bank notes, has been quite remarkable. The total increase between Jan. 1, 1879, and Nov. 1, 1881, amounted to over \$400,000,000. Comptroller Knox in his annual report remarks that the imports of gold in excess of exports, from the date of resumption to Nov. 1, 1881, had been \$197,434,114, and the estimated gold production of the mines \$104,150,000. The amount received from these two sources during the year ending Nov. 1, 1881, was \$114,749,390. The following table shows the amount of coin and currency in the country on Jan. 1, 1879, and on Nov. 1, 1880 and 1881,—the amounts of silver and gold coin, which include the bullion in the Treasury, being the estimates of the Director of the Mint:

|                     | Jan. 1, 1879.   | Nov. 1, 1880.   | Nov. 1, 1881.   |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Legal tender notes  | \$346,681,016   | \$346,681,016   | \$346,681,016   |
| National bank notes | 323,791,674     | 343,834,107     | 360,344,250     |
| Gold coin           | 278,310,126     | 454,012,030     | 562,568,971     |
| Silver coin         | 106,573,803     | 158,271,327     | 186,037,365     |
| Total               | \$1,055,356,619 | \$1,302,798,480 | \$1,455,631,602 |

The foreign trade of the United States presented many interesting features. In the first half of the year the exports of domestic produce were heavy, the imports of merchandise were much below the corresponding time in 1880, and the imports of gold were continued on a liberal scale. The latter was a novel phase, and it was the first time that gold imports had been considerable in the first six months of the calendar year. In the last five months of the year embraced in the latest returns of the Bureau

of Statistics, ending with November 30, the course of foreign trade materially changed, and while the twelve months ending at the last-named date presented a most favorable exhibit for the country, the last five months of that year, from July 1 to November 30, showed a decided decrease in exports, an increase in imports of merchandise, and a decrease in imports of specie, as compared with the previous year. The following table shows these changes:

| MERCHANDISE.                |               |               |
|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Year ending Nov. 30—        | 1881.         | 1880.         |
| Total exports               | \$855,366,262 | \$871,673,211 |
| Imports                     | 660,243,050   | 709,034,452   |
| Excess of exports           | \$195,123,212 | \$162,638,759 |
| Five months ending Nov. 30— |               |               |
| Excess of exports           | \$45,608,717  | \$110,198,223 |
| GOLD AND SILVER.            |               |               |
| Year ending Nov. 30—        | 1881.         | 1880.         |
| Exports                     | \$20,325,253  | \$16,205,741  |
| Imports                     | 83,308,289    | 75,548,731    |
| Excess of imports           | \$62,983,036  | \$59,342,990  |
| Five months ending Nov. 30— |               |               |
| Excess of imports           | \$24,408,228  | \$52,593,842  |
| Gold imports only—          |               |               |
| 12 months ending Nov. 30    | \$74,188,126  | \$63,687,822  |
| 5 months ending Nov. 30     | 28,193,381    | 54,048,167    |

The drought in the summer and fall of 1881 was one of the longest and most widely extended that the country had ever experienced, and this, together with the preceding winter of extraordinary severity, caused a falling off in the crops of wheat and corn and of all dairy products, producing a scarcity in supplies and leading to an advance in prices which materially increased the cost of living. But to the farmer who marketed his crops in the fall of 1881 the actual profits must have been quite as large as on the more abundant yield of 1880, and taking the whole crop of wheat and corn, as estimated by the Agricultural Bureau, we would have the following approximate values on the average prices ruling in New York between Sept. 1 and Dec. 1 in each year:

|             |  |               |
|-------------|--|---------------|
| Wheat—1880, | 500,000,000 bushels, at \$1 13 per bushel,   | \$565,000,000 |
| " 1881,     | 400,000,000 bushels, at \$1 45 per bushel,   | \$580,000,000 |
| Corn—1880,  | 1,720,000,000 bushels, at \$0 55 per bushel, | \$946,000,000 |
| " 1881,     | 1,290,000,000 bushels, at \$0 72 per bushel, | \$928,800,000 |

The grandest financial operations, aside from the Government funding in 3½ per cent bonds, were in railroad consolidations, and in the organization and carrying forward of new projects upon a gigantic scale. Early in the year the absorption of the American Union Telegraph by the Western Union, under the management of Mr. Jay Gould and his associates, and the increase of the stock of the last-named company to \$80,000,000, was one of the most successful stock operations ever accomplished. In railroad construction, the actual mileage estimated to have been built by no means shows the real activity which was at work in this branch of industrial enterprise. The new road completed is closely estimated at 9,000 miles, and on the basis of \$25,000 per mile this would call for an actual outlay of \$225,000,000 in the year; but this includes none of the capital raised for roads in progress and to be pushed forward in 1882, nor does it include anything for railroads building in Mexico with American capital.

An interesting comparison is obtained by bringing together the figures indicating the general financial situation in New York at the opening of the present year and at the same date in each of the two preceding years. The following summary shows the condition of the New York City Clearing House banks, rates for foreign exchange and commercial paper, and prices of leading securities and articles of merchandise, on or about the 1st of January in 1880, 1881 and 1882:

STATISTICAL SUMMARY ON OR ABOUT JAN. 1. 1880, 1881 AND 1882.

|                                     | 1882.               | 1881.               | 1880.               |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| <b>New York City Banks—</b>         |                     |                     |                     |
| Loans and discounts.....            | \$ 315,443,400      | 297,756,700         | 276,706,200         |
| Specie.....                         | 57,782,500          | 58,047,900          | 48,282,100          |
| Circulation.....                    | 20,162,400          | 18,408,200          | 23,748,600          |
| Net deposits.....                   | 289,890,400         | 272,466,900         | 242,087,100         |
| Legal tenders.....                  | 15,942,000          | 12,796,600          | 12,723,500          |
| Legal reserve.....                  | 72,472,600          | 68,116,725          | 60,521,775          |
| Reserve held.....                   | 73,724,500          | 70,844,500          | 61,005,600          |
| Surplus.....                        | 1,251,900           | 2,727,775           | 483,825             |
| <b>Money, Exchange, Silver—</b>     |                     |                     |                     |
| Call loans.....                     | 3 @ 6 + 1/8 p. d.   | 6                   | 6 @ 6 + 1/8 p. d.   |
| Prime paper, sixty days.....        | 6 @ 6 1/2           | 5 @ 5 1/2           | 5 1/2 @ 6           |
| Silver in London, per oz.....       | 51 1/8 d.           | 51 5/8 d.           | 52 1/8 d.           |
| Prime sterling bills, 60 days.....  | 4 81                | 4 81 1/2            | 4 80 3/4 - 4 81 1/2 |
| <b>United States Bonds—</b>         |                     |                     |                     |
| 6s, 1881, cou. (continued at 3 1/2) | 101 1/8             | 101 1/2             | 104 1/4             |
| 6s, currency, 1898.....             | 129                 | 133                 | 122                 |
| 5s, 1881, (continued at 3 1/2)..... | 102 3/8             | 101 1/2             | 103 3/8             |
| 4 1/2s, 1891, coupon.....           | 114 1/2             | 112                 | 110 3/8             |
| 4s of 1907, coupon.....             | 117 5/8             | 112 3/8             | 103                 |
| <b>Railroad Stocks—</b>             |                     |                     |                     |
| New York Central & Hud. Riv.        | 130 1/8             | 150                 | 129 1/2             |
| Erie (N. Y. L. E. & W.).....        | 40 5/8              | 48 1/8              | 43 1/4              |
| Lake Shore & Mich. Southern.....    | 112 1/4             | 130 1/4             | 100 1/4             |
| Michigan Central.....               | 85 3/4              | 121 1/2             | 90                  |
| Chicago Rock Island & Pacific.....  | 131 1/2             | 136 1/2             | 149                 |
| Illinois Central.....               | 129 1/4             | 126                 | 99 1/2              |
| Chicago & Northwestern, com.....    | 125 1/4             | 124                 | 91                  |
| Chicago Milw. & St. Paul, com.....  | 106                 | 110 1/4             | 75 5/8              |
| Delaware Lack. & Western.....       | 127                 | 107                 | 84                  |
| Central of New Jersey.....          | 90 5/8              | 83                  | 80 1/2              |
| <b>Merchandise—</b>                 |                     |                     |                     |
| Cotton, Midd'l'g Uplands. @ lb.     | 11 7/8              | 11 1/2              | 12 9/16             |
| Wool, American XX..... @ lb.        | 37 @ 45             | 37 @ 42 1/2         | 44 @ 53             |
| Iron, Amer. pig, No. 1..... @ ton.  | 25 50 @ 27 00       | 24 00 @ 26 00       | 33 00 @ 35 00       |
| Wheat, No. 2 red win. @ bush.       | 1 41 3/4 - 1 43 3/4 | 1 17 3/4 - 1 18 1/4 | 1 58 @ 1 59         |
| Corn, Western mixed. @ bush.        | 65 @ 71             | 54 @ 58             | 60 @ 63             |
| Pork, mess..... @ bbl.              | 17 50 @ 19 50       | 14 00               | 12 75 @ 13 00       |

BANK MOVEMENTS.

The changes in the banks of New York City during the year are always observed with much interest. In the year under review it will be noticed that by the ninth of July the loans and discounts had risen to the extraordinary figure of \$352,856,800, against \$293,428,500 in the preceding year. From this large total they fell off gradually, and at the close of the year were about \$18,000,000 larger than at the close of 1880. The circulation was run down by the fear of the possible effects of the funding law, until it reached \$15,448,500 on March 5; but from that point there was a rise, and the demand for new circulation increased the amount to \$20,162,500 by the end of the year. In the items of specie and legal tenders the changes were not very important.

The following were the totals of the New York City Clearing House banks about the first of each quarter in the year 1881 and at the first of January, 1882:

|                  | Loans and Discounts. | Specie.       | Circulat'n.   | Net Deposits.  | Legal Tenders. |
|------------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| Jan., '81.....   | \$ 297,756,700       | \$ 58,047,900 | \$ 18,408,200 | \$ 272,466,900 | \$ 12,796,600  |
| April, '81.....  | 300,288,100          | 57,611,000    | 16,713,500    | 275,495,400    | 12,710,500     |
| July, '81.....   | 350,491,100          | 76,415,600    | 19,176,800    | 346,466,400    | 17,112,300     |
| Oct., '81.....   | 330,497,400          | 59,643,200    | 19,859,100    | 308,518,100    | 14,730,300     |
| Jan. 1, '82..... | 315,443,400          | 57,782,500    | 20,162,400    | 289,890,400    | 15,942,000     |

THE MONEY MARKET.

The year opened with an easy money market, and from the first of January the supply of funds was quite ample at 4@6 per cent on call loans. There was no stringency in the market till the latter part of February, when an extraordinary refunding bill was passed by Congress, embracing a provision which would prevent the national banks from withdrawing their bonds deposited as security for circulation, by depositing legal tenders to meet these bills, in the usual method. The banks became so much alarmed at this threatened restriction that they hastened to deposit legal tenders before it should go into effect, and as a natural consequence the contraction put up the rate for money on call loans to 1 per cent a day on February 25, and almost precipitated a panic in stocks. The money market continued very active for some days, but after the bill was vetoed by President Hayes on March 3, there was a decided relaxation. In the latter part of March and early in April rates for call loans again advanced, and stock brokers paid a commission for loans in addition to 6 per cent per annum; but after that time money was quite easy till after the middle of August. In August began the great speculation in wheat and corn in Chicago and New York, and the active demand for money again put up the rates till a commission on call loans was paid in addition to the legal interest. After a few weeks of tight money a relaxation again took place until October, when the accumulation of money in the Treasury had some effect in reducing the market supply, and the Secretary found difficulty in getting his funds out quickly by offering to pay called bonds. The market, under the same difficulty in December, again

worked very closely, and stock brokers paid commissions, while Government-bond dealers were supplied on their collaterals as low as 3 per cent per annum. This rate, however, was abnormal, and was only made in consequence of the small supply of governments offered as collaterals for trust funds, &c. Upon the whole, it was remarkable that the supply of money throughout the year was so fairly abundant, as the demand was immense from the dealers at all the exchanges, and for new railroad and other enterprises.

| Wk end'g Friday. | Call Loans.         | Prime Paper.  | Wk end'g Friday. | Call Loans.             | Prime Paper. |
|------------------|---------------------|---------------|------------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| Jan. 7..         | 4 @ 6               | 5 @ 5 1/2     | July 8..         | 2 1/2 @ 6               | 4 @ 4 1/2    |
| " 14..           | 4 @ 6               | 5 @ 5 1/2     | " 15..           | 2 1/2 @ 4               | 4 @ 4 1/2    |
| " 21..           | 4 @ 6               | 5 @ 5 1/2     | " 22..           | 2 @ 4                   | 3 @ 4 1/2    |
| " 28..           | 3 1/2 @ 5           | 5 @ 5 1/2     | " 29..           | 2 1/2 @ 4               | 3 @ 4 1/2    |
| Feb. 4..         | 3 @ 6               | 5 @ 5 1/2     | Aug. 5..         | 2 @ 4                   | 3 @ 4 1/2    |
| " 11..           | 3 @ 6               | 5 @ 6         | " 12..           | 2 @ 3 1/2               | 4 @ 5        |
| " 18..           | 3 @ 6               | 5 @ 6         | " 19..           | 2 1/2 @ 6 & 3 1/8 p. d. | 5 @ 6        |
| " 25..           | 3 @ 6 & 1 p. d.     | 5 @ 5 1/2     | " 26..           | 5 @ 6 & 1 1/8 p. d.     | 5 @ 6        |
| Mch. 4..         | 5 @ 6 & 1/4 p. d.   | 5 @ 6         | Sept. 2..        | 5 @ 6 & 1 1/8 p. d.     | 5 @ 6        |
| " 11..           | 5 @ 6               | 5 1/2 @ 6     | " 9..            | 4 @ 6                   | 5 @ 6        |
| " 18..           | 4 @ 6 & 1/4 p. d.   | 5 @ 6         | " 16..           | 4 @ 6                   | 5 1/2 @ 6    |
| " 25..           | 4 @ 6               | 5 @ 6         | " 23..           | 4 @ 6                   | 5 1/2 @ 6    |
| April 1..        | 4 @ 6 & 1 1/8 p. d. | 5 @ 6         | " 30..           | 5 @ 6 & 1 1/8 p. d.     | 5 1/2 @ 6    |
| " 8..            | 3 @ 5               | 5 @ 6         | Oct. 7..         | 5 @ 6 & 1 1/8 p. d.     | 5 @ 6 1/2    |
| " 15..           | 3 1/2 @ 6           | 5 @ 5 1/2     | " 14..           | 4 @ 6 & 1 1/8 p. d.     | 6 @ 6 1/2    |
| " 22..           | 3 @ 6               | 5 @ 5 1/2     | " 21..           | 3 @ 6                   | 6 @ 6 1/2    |
| " 29..           | 3 @ 5               | 4 1/2 @ 5     | " 28..           | 4 @ 6                   | 6 @ 6 1/2    |
| May 6..          | 3 @ 6               | 4 @ 5         | Nov. 4..         | 3 @ 6                   | 6 @ 6 1/2    |
| " 13..           | 2 @ 4               | 4 @ 4 1/2     | " 11..           | 3 1/2 @ 6               | 6 @ 6 1/2    |
| " 20..           | 2 @ 4               | 3 1/2 @ 4 1/2 | " 18..           | 3 1/2 @ 6               | 6 @ 6 1/2    |
| " 27..           | 2 @ 4               | 3 1/2 @ 4     | " 25..           | 3 1/2 @ 6 & 1 3/8 p. d. | 6 @ 6 1/2    |
| June 3..         | 2 @ 4               | 3 @ 4         | Dec. 2..         | 3 1/2 @ 6 & 1 1/8 p. d. | 6 @ 6 1/2    |
| " 10..           | 2 @ 4               | 3 @ 4         | " 9..            | 3 1/2 @ 6 & 1 1/8 p. d. | 6 @ 6 1/2    |
| " 17..           | 2 @ 4               | 3 @ 4         | " 16..           | 3 1/2 @ 6 & 1 1/8 p. d. | 6 @ 6 1/2    |
| " 24..           | 2 @ 3 1/2           | 3 @ 4         | " 23..           | 3 @ 6 & 1 1/8 p. d.     | 6 @ 6 1/2    |
| July 1..         | 2 @ 4               | 3 @ 4         | " 30..           | 2 1/2 @ 6 & 1 1/8 p. d. | 6 @ 6 1/2    |

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

In the first half of the year 1881 the course of foreign trade was quite remarkable, and, for the first time, there was a considerable importation of gold between January and July. As compared with 1880, the most noteworthy change was the decrease in imports of merchandise, as the inflated prices in the prior year had led to a heavy importation of foreign goods, but, also, the exports of grain and other domestic products from the immense crops of 1880 were very large in the first half of 1881, and rates of exchange were much of the time quite low. For sterling bills the prices were low in January, and after improving considerably by the 20th of February, the market became demoralized for some time by the flurry in money, and not until the middle of April was there a decided recovery in rates. In May, June and July, prices were firmer, but in August bankers fell off again to 4 80 1/2 as their posted rate for 60 days sterling, and between that time and November the imports of gold were again quite large. Towards the close of the year, with a close money market, the rates of exchange were again rather easy. There was a general advance of the bank rates in Europe, made in October for the purpose of checking the gold outflow, and throughout the balance of the year they were generally maintained at or near 5 per cent.

UNITED STATES BONDS.

The year opened with some uncertainty as to the measures to be taken by the Government to provide for the payment or renewal of its five and six per cent bonds falling due in 1881. A bill passed both houses of Congress for the issue of a 3 per cent bond, but it was so objectionable in some of its features that President Hayes vetoed it on March 3, and the new Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Windom, was left without any definite course being prescribed for meeting the obligations then soon to mature. Under these circumstances, and with due reference to the means under his control, the Secretary adopted an ingenious plan, which resulted in one of the most brilliant transactions ever known. He offered to the holders of the bonds coming due the privilege of continuing them in registered bonds payable any time at the option of the Government, and bearing 3 1/2 per cent interest. The holders availed themselves of this privilege, and the available surplus funds then and afterwards in the Treasury were applied to the purchase or payment of bonds, and the entire changes in the interest-bearing debt, and the saving of interest thereon, by the continuance and payment of bonds during the year ending November 1, 1881, as given in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, were as follows:

| Amount.                              | Rate.           | Disposition.                    | Yearly sav'g. |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|---------------|
| \$178,055,150                        | 6 per cent.     | Continued at 3 1/2 per cent.... | \$4,451,378   |
| 401,504,900                          | 5 per cent.     | Continued at 3 1/2 per cent.... | 6,022,573     |
| 39,644,400                           | 6 per cent.     | Redeemed or interest ceased.    | 2,378,664     |
| 68,146,150                           | 5 per cent.     | Redeemed or interest ceased.    | 3,407,307     |
| 16,179,100                           | 3 1/2 per cent. | Redeemed or interest ceased.    | 566,268       |
| Total annual saving in interest..... |                 |                                 | \$16,826,192  |

The prices of Government bonds were relatively stronger than ever before, and the supply in the market became more and more scarce to meet the demand for exclusive investments in these securities.

## RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

The stock exchanges in New York and other cities absorbed more than the usual attention, as centres of a constantly growing financial business in which the whole community was more or less interested. At the New York Board the price of seats advanced in the first half of the year to over \$30,000, but fell off again in the latter part of the year when commission business was less profitable. It was notable that the first six months of the year had much the larger business, and for the whole year there was an increase in stocks but a decrease in railroad bonds. The total sales of all stocks were in round figures 113,000,000 shares, against 97,000,000 in 1880 and 74,000,000 in 1879. The sales of railroad bonds amounted to \$387,000,000, against \$570,000,000 in 1880 and \$412,000,000 in 1879.

Although the year 1881 witnessed the most wonderful consolidations, stock-waterings and other enormous issues of stocks and bonds, it may fairly be said that the year passed without a single collapse of importance in the market, and without any depression which amounted to a stock panic. There was no break even which could be compared to that of Nov. 1879, or May 1880, and this, too, notwithstanding such occurrences as the money pressure of Feb. 25, when loans cost 1 per cent a day, and the assassination of President Garfield on July 2, when the country was shocked to its foundation. The great strength of the leading operators who were interested in sustaining the market, and the general confidence in the prosperity of the country which caused a quick rally from every decline, were simply astonishing.

In looking at the controlling influences of the year, we find that the winter opened with great severity, and in the Northwest the obstruction to railroad traffic had hardly ceased by the first of May. After the hard winter, came the partial failure of crops and the great drought throughout the West, which inflicted a further loss of business in the later months of the year. On the other hand, the movements of passengers and general merchandise, including the transportation of material for about 9,000 miles of new railroad, were so large, that the western railroads kept up their gross earnings quite remarkably, and in many cases showed a considerable increase over 1880. In the last half of the year came the railroad war among the trunk lines, by which the rates between the West and the seaboard were so reduced that the transportation between Chicago and New York was done at prices barely paying expenses.

At the Stock Exchange the year opened with buoyancy, under the influences of the manipulations of Western Union Telegraph stock by Mr. Gould, which was advanced to high prices on the consolidation of the company with the American Union and Atlantic & Pacific, and the distribution of 38½ per cent as a stock dividend. There was afterward no great feature until the end of February, when the contraction caused by the action of the banks in apprehension of the passage of the funding law with the "Carlisle" amendment, caused a money panic for a few days and produced a very sharp decline in stocks on the 25th of February. There was speedy recovery from this as soon as money relaxed, and the confidence in stocks quickly re-asserted itself. Except the ordinary fluctuations of the market, there was nothing of great importance from this time forward until the shooting of President Garfield on the 2d of July, which caused a temporary decline; but as the next two days (Sunday and July 4th) were business holidays, the time given for reflection was sufficient to make a steadier feeling, and with a strong support at the opening on July 5th, it was soon shown that the danger of a panic was gone.

In the last half of the year there occurred only the usual variations of the stock market, until December, when the effect of the long-continued war in rates, together with a growing interest on the bear side, with the belief that prices of many of the new stocks were too high, led to a gradual decline in stocks, which was shared in by most of the active list. The first decline was precipitated by a sharp fall in Denver & Rio Grande stock, under the attacks, as reported, of Mr. Gould, and soon after came the reports of the Vanderbilt roads showing a heavy loss in net earnings, which were followed, on December 30, by the reported troubles in Wabash and the passing of its January dividend on preferred stock; and under all these influences the market closed with much depression and with many stocks near the lowest prices of the year.

## MERCANTILE FAILURES FOR 1881.

With the decided increase in mercantile transactions which 1881 has witnessed, there would very naturally be an increase in the number of failures recorded. This, we say, would be natural, since renewed activity and a revived spirit of enterprise enlarges the number of merchants, so that even the same percentage of disasters continued would give an addition to the total. But besides that, all industries have been for three years, and are now more than ever, in process of expansion, and we cannot long expect to keep the losses at a figure fixed during a period of stagnation, while these greater risks are being taken. The aggregate therefore, although showing some increase over last year's very small total, indicates a healthful condition of trade. The results as given by Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. for a series of years are as follows. Their figures for five years in detail we add at the close of this article.

## FAILURES IN THE UNITED STATES FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS—1857 TO 1881 INCLUSIVE.

| Year.     | Failures. | Amount of Liabilities. | Year.     | Failures. | Amount of Liabilities. |
|-----------|-----------|------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------------------|
| 1857..... | 4,932     | \$291,750,000          | 1870..... | 3,546     | \$88,242,000           |
| 1858..... | 4,225     | 95,749,000             | 1871..... | 2,915     | 85,252,000             |
| 1859..... | 3,913     | 64,394,000             | 1872..... | 4,069     | 121,056,000            |
| 1860..... | 3,676     | 79,807,000             | 1873..... | 5,183     | 228,499,900            |
| 1861..... | 6,993     | 297,210,000            | 1874..... | 5,830     | 155,239,000            |
| 1862..... | 1,652     | 23,049,000             | 1875..... | 7,740     | 201,000,000            |
| 1863..... | 495       | 7,899,900              | 1876..... | 9,092     | 191,117,000            |
| 1864..... | 520       | 8,579,000              | 1877..... | 8,872     | 190,669,936            |
| 1865..... | 530       | 17,625,000             | 1878..... | 10,478    | 234,883,132            |
| 1866..... | 1,505     | 53,783,000             | 1879..... | 6,658     | 98,119,053             |
| 1867..... | 2,780     | 96,666,000             | 1880..... | 4,735     | 65,752,000             |
| 1868..... | 2,608     | 63,694,000             | 1881..... | 5,582     | 81,155,932             |
| 1869..... | 2,799     | 75,054,054             |           |           |                        |

This statement shows that although the actual total was 847 larger in 1881 than last year, it is still 1,076 smaller than in the favorable year of 1879. No comparison can be made with the years previous to the panic, as the conditions are entirely dissimilar. Looking at the detail of this year's figures, it will be noticed that the Middle States are less in number and in amount of liabilities than in any previous year, and that the increase in 1881 was mainly in the Southern and Western States. For the purpose of indicating this fact, and also the percentage of failures to the number in business, we have prepared the following table.

|  | East'n. | Middle. | South'n | West'n  | Pacific, &c. | Total.  |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------------|---------|
| 1881.                                      |         |         |         |         |              |         |
| Number in business..                       | 87,325  | 241,373 | 118,606 | 291,349 | 43,036       | 781,689 |
| Number of failures..                       | 772     | 1,372   | 1,439   | 1,504   | 495          | 5,582   |
| Percent'ge of failures to No. in business. | 0.884   | 0.568   | 1.213   | 0.516   | 1.150        | 0.714   |
| 1880.                                      |         |         |         |         |              |         |
| Number in business..                       | 85,774  | 237,062 | 109,821 | 275,672 | 38,494       | 746,823 |
| Number of failures..                       | 723     | 1,472   | 835     | 1,171   | 534          | 4,735   |
| Percent'ge of failures to No. in business. | 0.843   | 0.621   | 0.760   | 0.425   | 1.387        | 0.634   |
| 1879.                                      |         |         |         |         |              |         |
| Number in business..                       | 82,337  | 230,537 | 100,574 | 256,583 | 32,126       | 702,157 |
| Number of failures..                       | 970     | 2,290   | 1,076   | 1,608   | 714          | 6,658   |
| Percent'ge of failures to No. in business. | 1.178   | 0.993   | 1.070   | 0.627   | 2.222        | 0.948   |
| 1878.                                      |         |         |         |         |              |         |
| Number in business..                       | 79,765  | 229,385 | 96,297  | 240,933 | 28,361       | 674,741 |
| Number of failures..                       | 1,734   | 3,199   | 1,415   | 3,436   | 694          | 10,478  |
| Percent'ge of failures to No. in business. | 2.174   | 1.395   | 1.470   | 1.426   | 2.447        | 1.553   |
| 1877.                                      |         |         |         |         |              |         |
| Number in business..                       | 77,724  | 224,707 | 91,783  | 231,557 | 26,235       | 652,006 |
| Number of failures..                       | 1,353   | 3,049   | 1,078   | 2,756   | 636          | 8,872   |
| Percent'ge of failures to No. in business. | 1.741   | 1.357   | 1.174   | 1.190   | 2.424        | 1.361   |

It is at first sight a little remarkable that the agricultural sections, which have been making such large crops and profits of late years, should be foremost in the additions to the list of disasters for 1881. A fact in a measure explaining this condition is found in the circumstance that in 1880 those sections were not only reported small, as all sections were, but were given also at a greater decline comparatively from previous years than other sections. Thus, in 1876 the failures in the Middle States were 2,909 and in the Western States 3,122; but in 1880 the Middle States recorded 1,472 failures and the Western only 1,171.

The foregoing statement also furnishes an interesting exhibit of the ratio of failures to the number in business. And in that feature we have a further explanation of the position the West holds in this statement; for even with the greater addition the present year to the number of disasters in the Western States, the percentage of failures to the number in business in the

same States is still the smallest of any section, being only about 516 of 1 per cent, whereas the Middle States, which is the section next in order, is 568 of 1 per cent. With regard to the South, the situation as reflected by these figures is not quite so satisfactorily accounted for; but the whole result of the exhibit for every section is very gratifying. For instance, in 1878 the percentage of failures to the number in business in the whole country was a trifle over 1½ per cent, whereas in 1881 the percentage was only 71 of 1 per cent. To show how the fail-

ures have distributed themselves in reference to the different quarters of the year, we give the following:

| Failures.         | 1881. |            | 1880. |            | 1879. |            | 1878.  |             |
|-------------------|-------|------------|-------|------------|-------|------------|--------|-------------|
|                   | No.   | Liabilit's | No.   | Liabilit's | No.   | Liabilit's | No.    | Liabilities |
| First quarter...  | 1,761 | 24,470,250 | 1,432 | 12,777,074 | 2,524 | 43,112,665 | 3,355  | 82,078,826  |
| Second quarter... | 1,105 | 18,499,395 | 1,065 | 20,111,689 | 1,581 | 22,666,725 | 2,470  | 48,753,940  |
| Third quarter...  | 1,024 | 10,112,365 | 979   | 12,121,422 | 1,262 | 15,275,550 | 2,853  | 66,378,393  |
| Fourth quarter... | 1,632 | 30,096,922 | 1,259 | 20,741,815 | 1,338 | 17,094,113 | 1,800  | 37,172,003  |
| Total.....        | 5,582 | 81,155,932 | 4,735 | 65,752,000 | 6,658 | 98,149,053 | 10,478 | 234,383,132 |

FAILURES IN 1881, 1880, 1879, 1878, 1877 AND 1876.

| Numbr in Busi-ness.             | States and Territories.   | 1881.          |                        | 1880.          |                        | 1879.          |                        | 1878.          |                        | 1877.          |                        | 1876.          |                        |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|------------------------|----------------|------------------------|----------------|------------------------|----------------|------------------------|----------------|------------------------|----------------|------------------------|
|                                 |                           | No. Fail-ures. | Amount of Liabilities. | No. Fail-ures. | Amount of Liabilities. | No. Fail-ures. | Amount of Liabilities. | No. Fail-ures. | Amount of Liabilities. | No. Fail-ures. | Amount of Liabilities. | No. Fail-ures. | Amount of Liabilities. |
| <i>Eastern.</i>                 |                           |                |                        |                |                        |                |                        |                |                        |                |                        |                |                        |
| 12,457                          | Maine.....                | 76             | \$ 442,708             | 73             | \$ 687,230             | 87             | \$ 796,600             | 170            | \$ 1,406,200           | 149            | \$ 2,037,400           | 138            | \$ 1,916,450           |
| 7,655                           | New Hampshire.....        | 51             | 332,404                | 32             | 151,684                | 62             | 417,748                | 111            | 854,739                | 70             | 762,728                | 48             | 559,255                |
| 6,664                           | Vermont.....              | 22             | 155,000                | 32             | 251,725                | 63             | 59,736                 | 113            | 1,843,350              | 96             | 738,269                | 73             | 1,410,930              |
| 40,816                          | { Massachusetts.....      | 319            | 3,835,795              | 223            | 1,385,554              | 335            | 4,020,592              | 604            | 12,707,645             | 480            | 6,659,054              | 462            | 12,994,829             |
| 5,258                           | { Boston City.....        | 97             | 3,856,450              | 106            | 1,951,400              | 170            | 3,613,200              | 325            | 11,279,523             | 130            | 6,469,300              | 258            | 10,510,000             |
| 14,475                          | Rhode Island.....         | 77             | 1,612,011              | 79             | 958,707                | 95             | 3,094,562              | 130            | 2,521,981              | 114            | 3,599,607              | 138            | 6,079,056              |
|                                 | Connecticut.....          | 130            | 836,788                | 178            | 1,073,817              | 158            | 2,474,844              | 281            | 4,680,588              | 314            | 5,821,649              | 197            | 4,186,548              |
| 87,325                          | Total Eastern.....        | 772            | 11,071,156             | 723            | 6,460,117              | 970            | 15,577,282             | 1,734          | 35,294,026             | 1,353          | 26,088,007             | 1,314          | 37,657,068             |
| <i>Middle.</i>                  |                           |                |                        |                |                        |                |                        |                |                        |                |                        |                |                        |
| 78,260                          | New York.....             | 429            | 4,851,074              | 461            | 5,617,766              | 785            | 8,389,378              | 969            | 15,791,084             | 1,012          | 15,994,846             | 998            | 19,311,933             |
| 38,181                          | N. Y. City and Brooklyn   | 388            | 14,674,314             | 415            | 19,459,744             | 519            | 13,303,969             | 863            | 42,501,731             | 865            | 32,490,974             | 887            | 33,244,018             |
| 21,633                          | New Jersey.....           | 77             | 4,536,346              | 89             | 984,556                | 143            | 1,201,086              | 168            | 4,741,993              | 177            | 3,313,958              | 159            | 2,273,141              |
| 64,256                          | Pennsylvania.....         | 250            | 1,853,522              | 291            | 2,943,502              | 522            | 8,242,649              | 770            | 18,714,270             | 632            | 15,540,795             | 545            | 10,731,850             |
| 19,106                          | Philadelphia City.....    | 134            | 4,341,787              | 131            | 3,842,222              | 189            | 3,086,116              | 257            | 10,373,700             | 175            | 4,946,443              | 138            | 4,281,495              |
| 3,522                           | Delaware.....             | 7              | 73,200                 | 18             | 127,400                | 14             | 186,137                | 23             | 281,500                | 15             | 193,000                | 19             | 209,600                |
| 13,402                          | Maryland.....             | 75             | 2,484,891              | 53             | 820,163                | 85             | 916,874                | 119            | 2,568,986              | 129            | 3,603,634              | 145            | 2,104,637              |
| 3,013                           | District of Columbia..... | 12             | 109,304                | 14             | 157,939                | 33             | 207,982                | 30             | 320,202                | 44             | 1,090,100              | 18             | 87,977                 |
| 241,373                         | Total Middle.....         | 1,372          | 32,924,538             | 1,472          | 33,953,292             | 2,290          | 35,534,191             | 3,199          | 95,293,466             | 3,049          | 77,173,750             | 2,909          | 72,244,681             |
| <i>Southern.</i>                |                           |                |                        |                |                        |                |                        |                |                        |                |                        |                |                        |
| 11,605                          | Virginia.....             | 98             | 670,583                | 85             | 708,180                | 84             | 848,666                | 126            | 1,195,615              | 159            | 1,312,705              | 172            | 3,351,289              |
| 6,454                           | West Virginia.....        | 41             | 188,233                | 14             | 96,105                 | 27             | 124,000                | 40             | 369,011                | 70             | 499,569                | 126            | 994,918                |
| 7,868                           | North Carolina.....       | 83             | 591,874                | 53             | 411,658                | 100            | 1,000,290              | 89             | 1,067,200              | 70             | 1,168,501              | 89             | 1,500,114              |
| 5,419                           | South Carolina.....       | 90             | 684,558                | 48             | 393,230                | 73             | 2,497,740              | 59             | 1,788,522              | 66             | 1,188,522              | 66             | 1,188,522              |
| 10,478                          | Georgia.....              | 132            | 2,379,548              | 77             | 1,018,763              | 86             | 574,323                | 119            | 3,738,134              | 103            | 1,181,631              | 147            | 3,110,145              |
| 2,576                           | Florida.....              | 16             | 223,352                | 12             | 104,500                | 19             | 120,077                | 22             | 133,288                | 11             | 149,000                | 14             | 121,000                |
| 7,050                           | Alabama.....              | 104            | 2,041,340              | 47             | 759,694                | 24             | 202,109                | 51             | 874,062                | 43             | 690,000                | 51             | 771,821                |
| 6,352                           | Mississippi.....          | 153            | 1,942,129              | 55             | 700,549                | 76             | 991,374                | 99             | 1,073,660              | 86             | 1,079,986              | 81             | 738,258                |
| 8,988                           | Louisiana.....            | 106            | 1,604,577              | 54             | 706,262                | 90             | 4,752,557              | 127            | 4,830,462              | 61             | 893,519                | 80             | 1,438,143              |
| 14,523                          | Texas.....                | 234            | 2,713,920              | 153            | 1,493,210              | 159            | 1,223,892              | 228            | 2,733,725              | 138            | 1,890,696              | 167            | 1,900,515              |
| 6,096                           | Arkansas.....             | 102            | 952,532                | 26             | 340,072                | 48             | 425,427                | 41             | 407,653                | 23             | 270,775                | 35             | 268,257                |
| 19,311                          | Kentucky.....             | 93             | 1,083,413              | 104            | 1,030,000              | 138            | 1,546,577              | 220            | 5,905,756              | 227            | 6,994,428              | 241            | 6,659,247              |
| 11,886                          | Tennessee.....            | 187            | 1,393,353              | 105            | 1,051,219              | 152            | 1,569,671              | 194            | 2,205,873              | 91             | 1,201,110              | 158            | 2,229,553              |
| 118,606                         | Total Southern.....       | 1,439          | 16,469,412             | 835            | 8,813,442              | 1,076          | 15,876,703             | 1,415          | 26,322,961             | 1,078          | 17,271,920             | 1,361          | 23,083,260             |
| <i>Western.</i>                 |                           |                |                        |                |                        |                |                        |                |                        |                |                        |                |                        |
| 55,790                          | { Ohio.....               | 187            | 1,292,067              | 152            | 1,326,318              | 260            | 3,230,176              | 515            | 10,799,300             | 373            | 5,866,818              | 371            | 5,414,893              |
| 30,632                          | { Cincinnati City.....    | 48             | 1,507,806              | 38             | 514,241                | 74             | 1,177,699              | 216            | 7,570,311              | 126            | 3,710,584              | 96             | 3,191,349              |
| 30,632                          | Indiana.....              | 78             | 683,249                | 89             | 842,347                | 122            | 1,509,791              | 374            | 5,223,549              | 352            | 5,718,700              | 362            | 4,787,401              |
| 55,335                          | { Illinois.....           | 108            | 585,718                | 91             | 483,802                | 194            | 3,369,480              | 470            | 7,672,931              | 454            | 8,117,091              | 434            | 6,079,710              |
| 31,102                          | { Chicago City.....       | 37             | 1,980,700              | 43             | 780,154                | 83             | 2,237,300              | 362            | 12,926,800             | 206            | 10,065,300             | 199            | 9,164,200              |
| 26,419                          | Michigan.....             | 209            | 1,750,832              | 153            | 2,285,266              | 179            | 2,063,894              | 369            | 6,627,709              | 310            | 8,032,925              | 576            | 9,736,852              |
| 22,919                          | Wisconsin.....            | 77             | 1,469,616              | 74             | 560,207                | 145            | 1,886,345              | 163            | 2,317,382              | 154            | 2,128,710              | 209            | 4,307,314              |
| 26,419                          | Iowa.....                 | 75             | 926,601                | 92             | 495,555                | 152            | 1,121,900              | 400            | 3,428,100              | 350            | 2,604,100              | 491            | 3,909,080              |
| 12,505                          | Minnesota.....            | 73             | 391,827                | 82             | 1,807,969              | 128            | 1,241,697              | 149            | 1,052,403              | 114            | 1,291,852              | 132            | 1,565,684              |
| 35,669                          | { Missouri.....           | 163            | 1,062,720              | 85             | 429,972                | 83             | 284,394                | 101            | 1,036,416              | 81             | 717,232                | 84             | 1,272,737              |
| 13,894                          | { St. Louis City.....     | 55             | 1,878,331              | 54             | 1,186,216              | 56             | 2,444,000              | 167            | 4,171,300              | 141            | 7,239,850              | 83             | 2,618,557              |
| 7,084                           | Kansas.....               | 262            | 1,704,810              | 112            | 446,953                | 66             | 392,043                | 44             | 647,902                | 50             | 355,635                | 48             | 435,900                |
|                                 | Nebraska.....             | 132            | 360,415                | 106            | 359,919                | 66             | 221,800                | 106            | 825,400                | 45             | 338,300                | 37             | 93,600                 |
| 291,349                         | Total Western.....        | 1,504          | 15,594,732             | 1,171          | 11,519,419             | 1,608          | 21,207,519             | 3,436          | 64,309,503             | 2,756          | 56,187,074             | 3,122          | 52,577,277             |
| <i>Pacific and Territories.</i> |                           |                |                        |                |                        |                |                        |                |                        |                |                        |                |                        |
| 239                             | Indian Territory.....     | ---            | ---                    | ---            | ---                    | ---            | ---                    | ---            | ---                    | ---            | ---                    | ---            | ---                    |
| 3,702                           | Oregon.....               | 33             | 296,214                | 71             | 674,342                | 55             | 438,045                | 13             | 173,500                | 29             | 266,170                | 34             | 422,416                |
| 19,345                          | { California.....         | 169            | 1,437,000              | 184            | 1,123,700              | 251            | 2,650,736              | 310            | 6,899,539              | 288            | 3,252,852              | 169            | 1,670,973              |
|                                 | { San Francisco City..... | 106            | 1,353,000              | 111            | 1,795,700              | 221            | 5,317,118              | 222            | 4,700,591              | 163            | 8,483,424              | 79             | 2,202,698              |
| 7,657                           | Colorado.....             | 97             | 687,479                | 78             | 540,500                | 47             | 335,661                | 58             | 541,542                | 58             | 880,103                | 45             | 505,582                |
| 1,514                           | Nevada.....               | 24             | 267,000                | 41             | 541,900                | 34             | 425,100                | 37             | 419,797                | 56             | 659,736                | 25             | 206,167                |
| 1,890                           | Utah.....                 | 10             | 18,200                 | 9              | 64,000                 | 10             | 383,854                | 17             | 121,050                | 11             | 44,300                 | 1              | 6,000                  |
| 1,103                           | New Mexico.....           | 4              | 51,500                 | 5              | 35,800                 | 8              | 26,639                 | 10             | 63,900                 | 4              | 16,300                 | ---            | ---                    |
| 817                             | Wyoming.....              | 2              | 4,000                  | 4              | 9,000                  | 12             | 25,400                 | 11             | 62,050                 | 4              | 7,200                  | 10             | 140,900                |
| 2,844                           | Idaho.....                | 4              | 63,000                 | 3              | 49,000                 | ---            | ---                    | ---            | ---                    | ---            | ---                    | ---            | ---                    |
| 908                             | Dakota.....               | 12             | 121,108                | 4              | 19,000                 | 11             | 68,000                 | 7              | 83,000                 | 8              | 31,300                 | 10             | 83,400                 |
| 1,647                           | Montana.....              | 4              | 68,000                 | 5              | 27,500                 | 3              | 90,000                 | ---            | ---                    | ---            | ---                    | ---            | ---                    |
| 833                             | Washington.....           | 12             | 99,593                 | 13             | 80,588                 | 58             | 171,305                | 3              | 16,900                 | 7              | 207,800                | 6              | 203,864                |
| 20                              | Arizona.....              | 18             | 630,000                | 6              | 44,700                 | 4              | 21,500                 | 6              | 81,307                 | 4              | 54,000                 | 1              | 8,000                  |
|                                 | Alaska.....               | ---            | ---                    | ---            | ---                    | ---            | ---                    | ---            | ---                    | ---            | ---                    | ---            | ---                    |
| 43,036                          | Total Pacific and Ter's   | 495            | 5,096,094              | 534            | 5,005,730              | 714            | 9,953,358              | 694            | 13,163,176             | 636            | 13,949,185             | 386            | 5,555,500              |
| 781,689                         | Grand totals.....         | 5,582          | 81,155,932             | 4,735          | 65,752,000             | 6,658          | 98,149,053             | 10,478         | 234,383,132            | 8,872          | 190,669,936            | 9,092          | 191,117,786            |
| 59,116                          | Dominion of Canada.....   | 635            | 5,751,207              | 907            | 7,988,077              | 1,902          | 29,347,937             | 1,697          | 23,908,677             | 1,892          | 25,523,903             | 1,728          | 25,517,991             |

# BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

STATISTICS—HOME AND FOREIGN.

## BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The report of the Hon. John Jay Knox, Comptroller of the Currency, for the year 1880-81, was full, as usual, of important statistics relating to bank and currency movements. The following is condensed from his extended report:

Eighty-six national banks were organized during the year ending November 1 last, with an aggregate authorized capital of \$9,651,050, to which \$5,233,580 in circulating notes have been issued. This is the largest number of banks organized in any year since 1872.

Twenty-six banks, with an aggregate capital of \$2,020,000 and circulation of \$1,245,530, have voluntarily discontinued business during the year.

National banks are located in every State of the Union except Mississippi, and in every territory except Arizona, the total number in operation on October 1 last being 2,132. This is the greatest number of banks that has ever been in operation at any one time.

The total number of national banks organized from the establishment of the national-banking system—February 25, 1863—to November 1 of the present year is 2,581.

From the establishment of the system to November 1 last, 340 banks have gone into voluntary liquidation by the vote of shareholders owning two-thirds of their respective capitals, and 86 have been placed in the hands of receivers for the purpose of closing up their affairs. The total amount of claims proved by the creditors of these insolvent banks is \$25,966,602, and the amount of dividends paid to creditors is \$18,561,698.

The estimated losses to creditors from the failures of national banks, during the eighteen years since the passage of the act, is \$6,240,000, and the average annual loss has therefore been about \$346,000, in the business of corporations having an average capital of about \$450,000,000, and deposits averaging about \$800,000,000. Twenty-one of these insolvent banks have paid their creditors in full, and forty of them have paid more than 75 per cent each. The individual liabilities of shareholders of insolvent banks has been enforced in fifty-three instances, and about \$2,700,000 has been collected from this source. During the past year dividends have been declared in favor of the creditors of insolvent national banks amounting to \$929,059, and the affairs of twelve such banks have been finally closed, nine of which have paid their creditors in full.

There were no failures of national banks during the period from June 19, 1880, to November 1, of the present year. Since that date the Mechanics' National Bank of Newark and the Pacific National Bank of Boston, to which reference will be made hereafter, have been placed in the hands of receivers.

The following table exhibits the resources and liabilities of the national banks at the close of business on the 1st day of October, 1881, the returns from New York City, from Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, from the other reserve cities, and from the remaining banks of the country, being tabulated separately:

|                                     | New York City. | Boston, Phila. and Baltimore | Other reserve cities.* | Country banks. | Aggregate.    |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------|
|                                     | 48 banks.      | 102 banks.                   | 87 banks.              | 1,895 banks.   | 2,132 banks.  |
| <b>RESOURCES.</b>                   |                |                              |                        |                |               |
| Loans and discounts                 | 246,757,659    | 211,814,658                  | 134,406,498            | 576,043,498    | 1,169,022,303 |
| Overdrafts                          | 143,733        | 55,507                       | 3,639                  | 4,188,143      | 4,773,780     |
| B'ds for circulation                | 22,991,500     | 57,290,800                   | 27,847,100             | 255,206,100    | 363,335,500   |
| Bonds for deposits                  | 820,000        | 625,000                      | 3,848,000              | 10,247,000     | 15,540,000    |
| U. S. bonds on hand                 | 7,854,000      | 2,518,050                    | 6,302,000              | 24,298,350     | 40,972,450    |
| Other stocks & b'ds.                | 13,413,567     | 7,386,271                    | 4,614,456              | 36,482,409     | 61,896,703    |
| Due from res. agts.                 | .....          | 20,866,093                   | 19,767,054             | 92,335,036     | 134,968,183   |
| Due from other national banks       | 19,917,055     | 14,143,191                   | 10,479,467             | 33,965,733     | 78,505,446    |
| Due fr'm other b'ks and bankers     | 3,278,155      | 1,496,037                    | 3,775,495              | 10,757,140     | 19,306,827    |
| Real estate, furniture and fixtures | 10,760,888     | 6,739,161                    | 4,593,197              | 25,235,915     | 47,329,111    |
| Current expenses                    | 1,089,101      | 792,083                      | 844,553                | 4,006,199      | 6,731,936     |
| Premiums                            | 1,061,797      | 247,164                      | 360,495                | 2,466,130      | 4,135,586     |
| Checks and other cash items         | 2,513,144      | 1,387,655                    | 1,048,504              | 9,886,723      | 14,786,026    |
| Exchanges for clearing house        | 146,597,218    | 27,198,422                   | 14,592,607             | 879,867        | 189,268,109   |

\* The reserve cities (in addition to New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore) are Albany, Pittsburg, Washington, New Orleans, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit, Milwaukee, St. Louis and San Francisco.

|                                      | New York City. | Boston, Phila. and Baltimore | Other reserve cities. | Country banks. | Aggregate.    |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------------|
|                                      | 48 banks.      | 102 banks.                   | 87 banks.             | 1,895 banks.   | 2,132 banks.  |
| <b>RESOURCES.</b>                    |                |                              |                       |                |               |
| Bills of other national banks        | \$ 1,580,558   | \$ 1,802,778                 | \$ 2,019,871          | \$ 12,329,475  | \$ 17,732,712 |
| Fractional currency                  | 37,064         | 40,426                       | 54,971                | 240,585        | 373,046       |
| Specie                               | 51,524,768     | 17,584,343                   | 17,256,624            | 27,949,001     | 114,334,736   |
| Legal tender notes                   | 8,983,371      | 6,984,070                    | 10,767,988            | 26,473,062     | 53,158,441    |
| U. S. c'ts. of deposit               | 1,915,000      | 2,150,000                    | 2,055,000             | 620,000        | 6,740,000     |
| Five p. c. red'nd                    | 1,016,807      | 2,543,414                    | 1,194,348             | 11,361,183     | 16,115,752    |
| Due fr'm U. S. Treas                 | 395,180        | 218,485                      | 136,165               | 607,014        | 1,356,844     |
| Totals                               | 542,651,490    | 383,783,603                  | 266,350,800           | 1,165,601,498  | 2,358,387,391 |
| <b>LIABILITIES.</b>                  |                |                              |                       |                |               |
| Capital stock                        | 51,150,000     | 79,398,330                   | 40,401,500            | 292,872,155    | 463,821,985   |
| Surplus fund                         | 19,947,316     | 21,954,102                   | 12,208,793            | 74,830,407     | 128,140,618   |
| Undivided profits                    | 12,832,315     | 6,287,274                    | 5,779,776             | 31,472,826     | 56,372,191    |
| National bank notes outstanding      | 20,112,590     | 50,632,020                   | 23,513,195            | 225,942,155    | 320,199,969   |
| State bank notes outstanding         | 47,472         | 35,614                       | .....                 | 161,932        | 245,018       |
| Dividends unpaid                     | 246,228        | 1,356,702                    | 172,542               | 2,060,455      | 3,885,927     |
| Individual deposits                  | 295,692,013    | 163,432,337                  | 120,094,419           | 491,778,762    | 1,070,976,531 |
| U. S. deposits                       | 437,422        | 366,243                      | 2,262,500             | 5,410,405      | 8,476,690     |
| Deposits of U. S. disburs'g officers | 89,934         | 107,140                      | 844,813               | 2,589,916      | 3,631,803     |
| Due to nat'l banks                   | 104,089,161    | 45,523,222                   | 34,043,738            | 22,201,825     | 205,862,946   |
| Due to other banks and bankers       | 38,007,039     | 13,926,472                   | 24,885,452            | 12,228,508     | 89,047,471    |
| Notes and bills rediscounted         | .....          | .....                        | 364,393               | 2,720,772      | 3,091,165     |
| Bills payable                        | .....          | 764,138                      | 1,774,619             | 2,125,320      | 4,664,077     |
| Total                                | 542,651,490    | 383,783,603                  | 266,350,800           | 1,165,601,498  | 2,358,387,391 |

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANKS FOR SEVEN YEARS.

The following table exhibits the resources and liabilities of the national banks for seven years, at nearly corresponding dates, from 1875 to 1881, inclusive:

|                                | Oct. 1, 1875. | Oct. 2, 1876. | Oct. 1, 1877. | Oct. 1, 1878. | Oct. 2, 1879. | Oct. 1, 1880.   | Oct. 1, 1881.   |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|                                | 2,087         | 2,089         | 2,080         | 2,053         | 2,048         | 2,090           | 2,132           |
|                                | Banks.        | Banks.        | Banks.        | Banks.        | Banks.        | Banks.          | Banks.          |
| <b>RESOURCES.</b>              |               |               |               |               |               |                 |                 |
| Loans                          | Mil'ns. 934.7 | Mil'ns. 931.3 | Mil'ns. 891.9 | Mil'ns. 834.0 | Mil'ns. 878.5 | Mil'ns. 1,041.0 | Mil'ns. 1,173.8 |
| Bonds for circulation          | 370.3         | 337.2         | 336.8         | 347.6         | 357.3         | 357.8           | 363.3           |
| Other U. S. b'ds.              | 28.1          | 47.8          | 45.0          | 94.7          | 71.2          | 43.6            | 56.5            |
| Stocks, bonds, &c              | 33.5          | 34.4          | 34.5          | 36.9          | 39.7          | 48.9            | 61.9            |
| Due from banks                 | 144.7         | 146.9         | 129.9         | 138.9         | 167.3         | 213.5           | 230.8           |
| Real estate                    | 42.4          | 43.1          | 45.2          | 46.7          | 47.8          | 48.0            | 47.3            |
| Specie                         | 8.1           | 21.4          | 22.7          | 30.7          | 42.2          | 109.3           | 114.3           |
| Leg'l-tend. notes              | 76.5          | 84.2          | 66.9          | 64.4          | 69.2          | 56.6            | 53.2            |
| Nat. bank notes                | 18.5          | 15.9          | 15.6          | 16.9          | 16.7          | 18.2            | 17.7            |
| C. H. exchanges                | 87.9          | 100.0         | 74.5          | 82.4          | 113.0         | 121.1           | 189.3           |
| U. S. certificates of deposit. | 48.8          | 29.2          | 33.4          | 32.7          | 26.8          | 7.7             | 6.7             |
| Due from U. S. Treasurer       | 19.6          | 16.7          | 16.0          | 16.5          | 17.0          | 17.1            | 17.5            |
| Other resources                | 19.1          | 19.1          | 28.7          | 24.9          | 22.1          | 23.0            | 26.1            |
| Totals                         | 1,882.2       | 1,827.2       | 1,741.1       | 1,767.3       | 1,868.8       | 2,105.8         | 2,358.4         |
| <b>LIABILITIES.</b>            |               |               |               |               |               |                 |                 |
| Capital stock                  | 504.8         | 499.8         | 479.5         | 466.2         | 454.1         | 457.6           | 463.8           |
| Surplus fund                   | 134.4         | 132.2         | 122.8         | 116.9         | 114.8         | 120.5           | 128.1           |
| Undivided profits              | 53.0          | 46.4          | 44.5          | 44.9          | 41.3          | 46.1            | 56.4            |
| Circulation                    | 319.1         | 292.2         | 291.9         | 301.9         | 313.8         | 317.3           | 320.2           |
| Due to depositors              | 679.4         | 666.2         | 630.4         | 668.4         | 736.9         | 887.9           | 1,033.1         |
| Due to banks                   | 179.7         | 179.8         | 161.6         | 165.1         | 201.2         | 267.9           | 294.9           |
| Other liabilities              | 11.8          | 10.6          | 10.4          | 7.9           | 6.7           | 8.5             | 11.9            |
| Totals                         | 1,882.2       | 1,827.2       | 1,741.1       | 1,767.3       | 1,868.8       | 2,105.8         | 2,358.4         |

## PROPORTION OF BANK CHECKS, BANK NOTES AND COIN USED IN LONDON, FROM DATA PREPARED BY SIR JOHN LUBBOCK.

The first information given to the public as to the amount and proportion of checks, bank notes and coin used in the business of banking, was by Sir John Lubbock, an eminent scientist and banker, and President of the London Institute of Bankers, and was based upon the business of his own bank during the last few days of 1864. His statement, given below, is copied from a paper read by him before the London Statistical Society, in June, 1865, entitled "Country Clearing," and published in the journal of that society for September, 1865, to whose tables I have added the proportions of checks, bank notes and coin:

In order to give the proportion of the transactions of bankers which passes through the Clearing House to that which does not, I took the amount of £23,000,000, which passed through our hands during the last few days of last year, and found that it was made up as follows:



|   |                        |                        |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|
| Clearing.....   | £16,346,000, or        | 70·8 per cent.         |
| Checks and bills which did not pass through the clearing..... | 5,394,000, or          | 23·4 per cent.         |
| Bank notes.....   | 1,137,000, or          | 4·9 per cent.          |
| Coin.....   | 139,000, or            | 0·6 per cent.          |
| Country notes.....  | 79,000, or             | 0·3 per cent.          |
| <b>Total.....</b>   | <b>£23,095,000, or</b> | <b>100·0 per cent.</b> |

It would appear from this that out of each £1,000,000, rather more than £700,000 passes through the clearing. The second amount given above, £5,394,000, includes, of course, the transfers made in our own books from the account of one customer to that of another. These amount to £3,603,000, the remainder, £1,791,000, representing the checks and bills on banks which did not clear.

In order to ascertain the proportion of payments made in bank notes and coin, in town, I have taken an amount, £17,000,000, paid in by our London customers. This was made up as follows:

|   |                        |                        |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|
| Checks and bills on clearing bankers..... | £13,000,000, or        | 77·4 per cent.         |
| Checks and bills on ourselves.....        | 1,600,000, or          | 9·5 per cent.          |
| Checks and bills on other bankers.....    | 1,400,000, or          | 8·3 per cent.          |
| Bank of England notes.....                | 674,470, or            | 4·0 per cent.          |
| Country bank notes.....                   | 9,570, or              | 0·1 per cent.          |
| Coin.....                                 | 117,960, or            | 0·7 per cent.          |
| <b>Total.....</b>                         | <b>£16,802,000, or</b> | <b>100·0 per cent.</b> |

The above amount of bank notes, small as it is, must, I think, be still further reduced. All the clearing bankers have accounts at the Bank of England, and, as we require notes to supply our till, we draw them from the Bank of England, crediting the Bank in our books. Out of the above amount of £674,470, £266,000 were notes thus drawn by us from the Bank to replenish our till, and did not represent an amount paid in by our customers to their credit. This amount must, therefore, I think, be deducted from both sides of the account. On the other hand, we must add the amount of notes paid in for collection and discount, and loans on security, which pass through a different set of books and which represented a sum of £2,460,686.

Making these alterations, we find that out of £19,000,000 credited to our town customers, £108,000 consisted of bank notes, £79,000 of country bank notes, and £118,000 of coin:

|                       |                        |                        |
|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Checks and bills..... | £18,395,000, or        | 96·8 per cent.         |
| Bank notes.....       | 408,000, or            | 2·2 per cent.          |
| Country notes.....    | 79,000, or             | 0·4 per cent.          |
| Coin.....             | 118,000, or            | 0·6 per cent.          |
| <b>Total.....</b>     | <b>£19,000,000, or</b> | <b>100·0 per cent.</b> |

In an article on bank notes, published in the Journal of the Institute of Bankers, London, for March, 1880, Mr. John B. Martin gives a table showing the percentage of bank notes, coin and checks used in banking transactions, which was compiled by him from several sources. This table is given below:

|                   | Roberts, Lubbock & Co. |                         | Morrison, Dillon & Co. |           | Manchester and Salford Bank & another local bank. |           |           | Martin & Co.      |               |
|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------|---|-----------|-----------|-------------------|---------------|
|                   | Received 1864, London. | Received 1864, General. | Received               | Paid.     | 1859.   | 1864.     | 1872.     | Received 1878-79. | Paid 1878-79. |
| Bills and checks. | P. ct. 96·2            | P. ct. 94·1             | P. ct. 90              | P. ct. 97 | P. ct. 47   | P. ct. 58 | P. ct. 68 | P. ct. 96·5       | P. ct. 96·9   |
| Notes.....        | 2·6                    | 5·3                     | 7                      | 2         | 53  | 38        | 27        | 2·6               | 2·1           |
| Coin.....         | 0·6                    | ·6                      | 3                      | 1         | 1   | 4         | 5         | ·9                | 1·0           |
|                   | 100                    | 100                     | 100                    | 100       | 100   | 100       | 100       | 100               | 100           |

TOTAL RECEIPTS AND PROPORTIONS OF GOLD COIN, SILVER COIN, PAPER MONEY AND CHECKS AND DRAFTS.

In order to obtain the fullest possible information on this subject the Comptroller recently issued two circular letters to the national banks, asking for classified returns of their receipts and payments at different dates.

In the following tables are shown, both for June 30 and for September 17, the proportions of gold coin, silver coin, paper money, and checks and drafts, including clearing-house certificates, to the total receipts, in New York City, in the other reserve cities, and in banks elsewhere, separately, and also the same proportions for the United States:

|                           | Number of b'ns | Receipts.          | Proportions.   |              |               |                     |
|---------------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------------|
|                           |                |                    | Gold coin.     | Silver coin. | Paper cur'ncy | Ch'cks, drafts, &c. |
| <b>JUNE 30, 1881.</b>     |                |                    |                |              |               |                     |
| New York City.....        | 48             | \$ 167,437,759     | Pr. cent. 0·27 | 0·01         | 1·02          | 98·70               |
| Other reserve cities..... | 187            | 77,100,715         | 0·76           | 0·15         | 4·71          | 94·38               |
| Banks elsewhere.....      | 1,731          | 40,175,542         | 2·04           | 0·77         | 15·47         | 81·72               |
| <b>United States.....</b> | <b>1,966</b>   | <b>284,714,016</b> | <b>0·65</b>    | <b>0·16</b>  | <b>4·06</b>   | <b>95·13</b>        |
| <b>SEPT. 17, 1881.</b>    |                |                    |                |              |               |                     |
| New York City.....        | 48             | \$ 165,193,347     | 0·54           | 0·01         | 0·65          | 98·80               |
| Other reserve cities..... | 189            | 77,922,247         | 1·86           | 0·18         | 5·61          | 92·35               |
| Banks elsewhere.....      | 1,895          | 52,118,185         | 3·31           | 0·08         | 14·27         | 81·74               |
| <b>United States.....</b> | <b>2,132</b>   | <b>295,233,779</b> | <b>1·38</b>    | <b>0·17</b>  | <b>4·36</b>   | <b>94·09</b>        |

On June 30 the proportion of gold coin to the whole receipts in New York City was 0·27 of one per cent; of silver coin, 0·01 of one per cent; of paper money, 1·02 per cent; and of checks and drafts, including clearing-house certificates, 98·7 per cent.

The percentage of gold coin received in the fifteen other cities was 0·76; of silver coin, 0·15; of paper currency, 4·71; and of checks and drafts, 94·38. The percentage of gold coin received by the banks not included in these cities was 2·05; of silver coin, 0·77; of paper currency, 15·47, and of checks and drafts, 81·71.

Taking all the banks together, the relative proportion of gold coin received was 0·65; of silver coin, 0·16; of paper currency 4·06, and of checks and drafts 95·13 per cent.

On September 17 the proportion of gold coin to the whole receipts in New York City was 0·545 of one per cent, and of

silver coin, 0·005 of one per cent; of paper money, 0·65 of one per cent and of checks and drafts, including clearing-house certificates, 98·8 per cent.

The percentage of gold coin received in 15 other cities was 1·86; of silver coin, 0·18; of paper currency, 5·61, and of checks and drafts, 92·35. The percentage of gold coin by the remaining banks in the country was 3·31; of silver coin, 0·68; of paper currency, 14·27, and of checks and drafts, 81·74. The receipts of the 2,132 banks together show a relative proportion of gold coin, 1·38; of silver coin, 0·17; of paper currency, 4·36, and of checks and drafts, 94·09

CHECKS AND DRAFTS IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES.

The following table shows, for June 30 and September 17, the number of banks, the total receipts and the ratio to such total of the checks and drafts received in New York City and in fifteen of the other principal cities.

| Cities.                                    | June 30, 1881. |                    |                                   | September 17, 1881. |                    |                                   |
|--|----------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
|  | Number of b'ns | Receipts.          | Proportion of checks, drafts, &c. | Number of b'ns      | Receipts.          | Proportion of checks, drafts, &c. |
| New York City ..                           | 48             | \$ 167,437,759     | Pr. cent. 98·7                    | 48                  | \$ 165,193,347     | 98·8                              |
| Boston .....                               | 54             | 33,088,080         | 96·5                              | 54                  | 24,094,061         | 93·7                              |
| Albany .....                               | 7              | 1,417,704          | 93·8                              | 7                   | 1,486,315          | 96·5                              |
| Philadelphia.....                          | 32             | 18,061,565         | 96·0                              | 32                  | 17,830,648         | 96·1                              |
| Pittsburg.....                             | 22             | 2,149,067          | 90·4                              | 22                  | 3,126,749          | 86·2                              |
| Baltimore.....                             | 16             | 3,875,255          | 92·9                              | 16                  | 4,425,113          | 93·9                              |
| Washington.....                            | 5              | 206,601            | 60·0                              | 5                   | 226,783            | 45·8                              |
| New Orleans.....                           | 7              | 1,206,759          | 89·8                              | 7                   | 1,620,771          | 80·2                              |
| Louisville.....                            | 8              | 742,330            | 92·8                              | 8                   | 775,304            | 83·4                              |
| Cincinnati.....                            | 8              | 2,965,355          | 88·0                              | 10                  | 3,876,785          | 90·0                              |
| Cleveland.....                             | 6              | 1,751,037          | 94·0                              | 6                   | 2,618,064          | 95·1                              |
| Chicago.....                               | 9              | 8,141,189          | 92·0                              | 9                   | 13,026,835         | 90·3                              |
| Detroit.....                               | 4              | 806,211            | 87·5                              | 4                   | 1,219,481          | 93·5                              |
| Milwaukee.....                             | 3              | 417,244            | 88·3                              | 3                   | 670,172            | 94·9                              |
| St. Louis.....                             | 5              | 1,940,053          | 82·3                              | 5                   | 2,627,045          | 81·5                              |
| San Francisco ..                           | 1              | 332,265            | 91·8                              | 1                   | 298,121            | 77·4                              |
| <b>Total, excluding New York City.....</b> | <b>187</b>     | <b>77,100,715</b>  | <b>94·4</b>                       | <b>189</b>          | <b>77,922,247</b>  | <b>92·3</b>                       |
| <b>Total, including New York City.....</b> | <b>235</b>     | <b>244,538,474</b> | <b>97·3</b>                       | <b>237</b>          | <b>243,115,594</b> | <b>96·7</b>                       |
| <b>Banks elsewhere.....</b>                | <b>1,731</b>   | <b>40,175,542</b>  | <b>81·7</b>                       | <b>1,895</b>        | <b>52,118,185</b>  | <b>81·7</b>                       |
| <b>United States.....</b>                  | <b>1,966</b>   | <b>284,714,016</b> | <b>95·1</b>                       | <b>2,132</b>        | <b>295,233,779</b> | <b>94·1</b>                       |

DISTRIBUTION OF COIN AND PAPER CURRENCY.

The reports for 1879 and 1880 gave valuable tables of the amount of coin and paper money in the country on January 1, 1879 (the date of resumption), and on November 1 in 1879 and 1880.

The imports of gold in excess of exports, from the date of resumption to November 1, 1881, have been \$197,434,114, and the estimated gold production of the mines is \$104,150,000. The amount received from these two sources during the year ending Nov. 1, 1881, has been \$114,749,390.

The stock of standard silver dollars is also increasing at the rate of about two millions three hundred thousand monthly, the amount coined during the year having been \$27,824,955. Tables are again given herewith showing the amount of coin and currency in the country on January 1, 1879, and on November 1, 1879, 1880, and 1881:

|                         | Nov. 1, 1879.          | Nov. 1, 1880.          | Nov. 1, 1881.          |
|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Gold coin*.....         | \$355,681,532          | \$453,882,692          | \$562,568,971          |
| Silver coin*.....       | 126,009,537            | 158,320,911            | 186,037,365            |
| Legal-tender notes..... | 346,681,016            | 346,681,016            | 346,681,016            |
| National bank notes ..  | 337,181,418            | 343,834,107            | 360,344,250            |
| <b>Totals.....</b>      | <b>\$1,165,553,503</b> | <b>\$1,302,718,726</b> | <b>\$1,455,631,602</b> |

\* Estimate of Director of the Mint.

The amount of legal tender notes has remained the same since May 31, 1878, in accordance with law. The increase of national bank notes during the year ending November 1 last was \$16,510,143. This, together with the increase of the gold coin, \$108,686,279, and of silver coin, \$27,716,454, makes a total increase of coin and bank notes of \$152,912,876.

The gold in the Treasury, including bullion in process of coinage, has increased during the year \$34,102,560, and in the banks \$7,170,498. The paper currency in the Treasury has increased \$4,553,004, and in the banks it has decreased \$13,727,914. The increase of gold, outside of the Treasury and the banks, is \$67,413,221, and of paper currency, \$241,494,061

In the subjoined tables the silver certificates issued by the Treasury have not been included, but the standard silver dollars kept to redeem them on presentation form a portion of the silver coin in the Treasury. The silver certificates in the hands of the people and the banks on dates corresponding with those given in the preceding tables were as follows: January 1, 1879, \$413,360; November 1, 1879, \$1,604,371; November 1, 1880, \$19,780,241; November 1, 1881, \$58,838,769.

The statement below gives the amount of coin and currency in the Treasury at the same dates as in the previous tables, and the amount in the national banks on the dates of their returns nearest thereto—viz., January 1 and October 2, 1879, and October 1, 1880 and 1881, respectively. The amounts given for the State banks, trust companies and the savings banks are for the nearest comparative dates of their official reports:

|  | Jan. 1, 1879. | Nov. 1, 1879. | Nov. 1, 1880. | Nov. 1, 1881. |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| <b>GOLD.</b>                               | \$            | \$            | \$            | \$            |
| In the Treasury, less certificates.....    | 112,703,342   | 156,907,986   | 133,679,349   | 167,781,909   |
| In national banks, incl'd g certificates.  | 35,039,201    | 37,187,238    | 102,851,032   | 107,222,169   |
| In State banks, including certificates.    | 10,937,812    | 12,171,292    | 17,102,130    | 19,901,491    |
| Total gold.....                            | 158,680,355   | 206,266,516   | 253,632,511   | 294,905,569   |
| <b>SILVER.</b>                             |               |               |               |               |
| In the Treasury—                           |               |               |               |               |
| Standard silv. dols.                       | 17,249,740    | 32,115,073    | 47,156,588    | 66,576,378    |
| Bullion.....                               | 9,121,417     | 3,824,931     | 6,185,000     | 3,424,575     |
| Fractional coin.....                       | 6,048,194     | 17,854,327    | 24,635,561    | 25,984,637    |
| In national banks.....                     | 6,460,557     | 4,986,492     | 6,495,477     | 7,112,567     |
| Total silver.....                          | 38,879,908    | 58,780,823    | 84,472,626    | 103,098,207   |
| <b>CURRENCY.</b>                           |               |               |               |               |
| In the Treasury, less certificates.....    | 44,425,655    | 21,711,376    | 18,221,826    | 22,774,830    |
| In national banks, including certificates. | 126,491,720   | 118,546,369   | 86,439,925    | 77,630,917    |
| In State banks, including certificates.    | 25,944,485    | 25,555,280    | 25,828,794    | 27,391,317    |
| In savings banks.....                      | 14,513,779    | 15,880,921    | 17,072,680    | 11,732,243    |
| Total currency.....                        | 211,375,639   | 181,693,946   | 147,563,225   | 139,579,307   |
| Grand totals.....                          | 408,935,902   | 446,741,285   | 485,668,362   | 537,583,083   |

If the amount of coin and currency in the Treasury and in the banks be deducted from the total amount estimated to be in the country, the remainder will be the amount then in the hands of the people outside of these depositories, as follows :

|               | Jan. 1, 1879. | Nov. 1, 1879. | Nov. 1, 1880. | Nov. 1, 1881. |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Gold.....     | 119,629,771   | 149,415,016   | 200,250,181   | 267,663,402   |
| Silver.....   | 67,693,695    | 67,228,714    | 73,848,285    | 82,939,158    |
| Currency..... | 459,097,051   | 502,163,488   | 542,951,898   | 567,445,959   |
| Totals.....   | 646,420,717   | 718,812,218   | 817,050,364   | 918,048,519   |

CAPITAL, &C., OF NATIONAL, STATE AND SAVINGS BANKS AND PRIVATE BANKERS.

The capital of the 2,115 national banks in operation on June 30, 1881, as will be seen by a table in the Appendix, was \$460,227,835, not including surplus, which fund at that date amounted to more than 126 millions of dollars; while the average capital of all the State banks, private bankers and savings banks, for the six months ending May 31, 1880, was but \$210,738,203. The latter amount is but little more than one-third of the combined capital and surplus of the national banks.

In the subjoined tables, the first exhibits in a concise form, by geographical divisions, the total average capital and deposits of all State and savings banks and private bankers in the country for the six months ending May 31, 1881 :

| Geographical Divisions.             | State banks and trust companies. |               | Private bankers. |               | Savings banks with capital. |          | Savings banks without capital. |           |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|----------|--------------------------------|-----------|
|                                     | No.                              | Cap'tal.      | No.              | Deposits.     | No.                         | Cap'tal. | No.                            | Deposits. |
| New England States.....             | 41                               | \$72,261,209  | 80               | \$4,701,516   | 1                           | \$7      | 1                              | \$424,402 |
| Middle States.....                  | 218                              | \$39,228,189  | 938              | \$5,470,941   | 6                           | \$6      | 3                              | \$174,428 |
| Southern States.....                | 240                              | \$24,711,182  | 258              | \$5,591,732   | 6                           | \$6      | 3                              | \$174,428 |
| Western States and Territories..... | 479                              | \$41,944,132  | 1,762            | \$27,684,125  | 22                          | \$22     | 28                             | \$31,900  |
| United States.....                  | 978                              | \$113,119,385 | 3,038            | \$241,855,933 | 36                          | \$4,222  | 629                            | \$862,366 |

From this table it will be seen that the total number of banks and bankers in the country at the date named was 6,796, with a total banking capital of \$670,966,043, and total deposits of \$2,667,343,595.

The table below exhibits the capital and net deposits of the national banks on June 30, 1881, together with the aggregate average capital and deposits, for the six months ending May 31, 1881, of all classes of banks other than national :

| Geographical Divisions.             | State banks, savings banks, private bankers, &c. |               | National Banks. |                | Total. |                 |
|-------------------------------------|--|---------------|-----------------|----------------|--------|-----------------|
|                                     | No.  | Cap'tal.      | No.             | Net de-Posits. | No.    | Cap'tal.        |
| New England States.....             | 346  | \$12,042,929  | 552             | \$208,915,098  | 1,779  | \$337,867       |
| Middle States.....                  | 1,337  | \$86,371,770  | 664             | \$398,720,001  | 2,670  | \$1,316,677     |
| Southern States.....                | 367  | \$71,700,184  | 618             | \$389,631,691  | 618    | \$121,367       |
| Western States and Territories..... | 2,291  | \$72,731,914  | 715             | \$272,130,006  | 1,642  | \$591,515       |
| United States.....                  | 4,681  | \$210,715,527 | 2,115           | \$460,227,835  | 6,796  | \$2,667,343,595 |

LOANS AND RATES OF INTEREST.

The following table gives the classification of the loans of the banks in the city of New York, in Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and in the other reserve cities, at corresponding dates in each of the last three years :

|  | OCTOBER 1, 1881. | OCTOBER 1, 1880. | OCTOBER 2, 1879. |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| <b>New York City.</b>                            |                  |                  |                  |
| On U. S. bonds on demand.....                    | 48 banks.        | 47 banks.        | 47 banks.        |
| On other stocks, bonds, &c., on demand.....      | 102 banks.       | 101 banks.       | 99 banks.        |
| On single-name paper without other security..... | 87 banks.        | 83 banks.        | 82 banks.        |
| All other loans.....                             | 1,895 banks.     | 1,859 banks.     | 1,820 banks.     |
| Totals.....                                      | 2,132 banks.     | 2,090 banks.     | 2,048 banks.     |
| <b>Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.</b>      |                  |                  |                  |
| On U. S. bonds on demand.....                    | 191,312,159      | 195,851,902      | 156,027,060      |
| On other stocks, bonds, &c., on demand.....      | 525,445          | 525,445          | 2,017,226        |
| On single-name paper without other security..... | 39,251,526       | 30,838,692       | 22,662,085       |
| All other loans.....                             | 34,465,661       | 22,542,776       | 13,186,911       |
| Totals.....                                      | 137,682,302      | 137,405,246      | 118,267,128      |
| <b>Other reserve cities.</b>                     |                  |                  |                  |
| On U. S. bonds on demand.....                    | 104,026,057      | 87,979,335       | 87,979,335       |
| On other stocks, bonds, &c., on demand.....      | 2,661,256        | 2,661,256        | 4,360,523        |
| On single-name paper without other security..... | 196,151,742      | 73,114,405       | 11,445,079       |
| All other loans.....                             | 147,420,282      | 464,843,937      | 7,150,279        |
| Totals.....                                      | 576,043,494      | 503,294,724      | 65,023,494       |
| <b>Country banks.</b>                            |                  |                  |                  |
| On U. S. bonds on demand.....                    | 1,037,061,441    | 503,294,724      | 435,154,810      |
| On other stocks, bonds, &c., on demand.....      | 5,818,690        | 5,818,690        | 14,664,274       |
| On single-name paper without other security..... | 140,027,934      | 140,027,934      | 112,112,959      |
| All other loans.....                             | 60,700,223       | 80,514,594       | 42,779,076       |
| Totals.....                                      | 1,635,612,358    | 1,130,656,062    | 705,456,798      |

In the table below is given a full classification of the loans in New York City alone for the last five years :

| Loans and discounts.                | October 1, 1878. | October 2, 1879. | October 1, 1880. | October 1, 1881. |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| On indorsed paper.....              | 47 banks.        | 47 banks.        | 47 banks.        | 48 banks.        |
| On single-name paper.....           | \$83,924,333     | \$81,520,129     | \$107,058,860    | \$112,049,004    |
| On U. S. bonds on demand.....       | 17,297,475       | 22,491,926       | 27,755,152       | 26,935,878       |
| On other stock, &c., on demand..... | 7,003,085        | 8,286,525        | 3,915,077        | 2,539,928        |
| On real estate security.....        | 51,152,021       | 78,062,085       | 92,630,982       | 97,249,162       |
| Payable in gold.....                | 786,514          | 670,021          | 1,336,513        | 236,100          |
| All other loans.....                | 6,752,181        | 4,821,216        | 5,731,917        | 7,747,587        |
| Totals.....                         | 169,585,980      | 195,851,902      | 238,428,501      | 246,757,659      |

RATES OF INTEREST IN NEW YORK CITY AND IN THE BANK OF ENGLAND AND THE BANK OF FRANCE.

The average rate of interest in New York City for each of the fiscal years from 1874 to 1881, as ascertained from data derived from the *Journal of Commerce* and *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, was as follows:

- 1874, call loans, 3 3/4 per cent; commercial paper, 6 1/4 per cent.
- 1875, call loans, 3 0/100 per cent; commercial paper, 5 6/100 per cent.
- 1876, call loans, 3 3/100 per cent; commercial paper, 5 3/100 per cent.
- 1877, call loans, 3 0/100 per cent; commercial paper, 5 2/100 per cent.
- 1878, call loans, 4 4/100 per cent; commercial paper, 5 1/100 per cent.
- 1879, call loans, 4 4/100 per cent; commercial paper, 4 4/100 per cent.
- 1880, call loans, 4 9/100 per cent; commercial paper, 5 0/100 per cent.
- 1881, call loans, 3 6/100 per cent; commercial paper, 5 0/100 per cent.

The average rate of discount of the Bank of England for the same years was as follows :

- During the calendar year ending December 31, 1874, 3 69 per cent.
- During the calendar year ending December 31, 1875, 3 23 per cent.
- During the calendar year ending December 31, 1876, 2 61 per cent.
- During the calendar year ending December 31, 1877, 2 91 per cent.
- During the calendar year ending December 31, 1878, 3 78 per cent.
- During the calendar year ending December 31, 1879, 2 50 per cent.
- During the calendar year ending December 31, 1880, 2 76 per cent.
- During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, 2 74 per cent.

NATIONAL BANK AND LEGAL TENDER NOTES BY DENOMINATIONS.

In accordance with law, no national bank notes of denominations less than five dollars have been issued since the 1st of January, 1879. Since that date the amount of ones and twos has been reduced \$5,867,465, and during the same period the amount of legal tender notes of these denominations has been increased \$7,903,621. During the last year the amount of national bank notes of these denominations has decreased \$1,648,440.

The following table shows, by denominations, the amount of national bank and legal tender notes outstanding on November 1, 1881, and the aggregate amounts of both kinds of notes on the same day in 1880:

Table with columns: Denominations, 1881 (National bank notes, Legal tender notes, Aggregate), 1880 (Aggregate).

UNITED STATES BONDS HELD BY BANKS.

The following table exhibits the amounts and classes of United States bonds owned by the banks, including those pledged as security for circulation and for public deposits, on the first day of July in each year since 1865, and upon November 1 of the present year:

Table with columns: Date, United States bonds held as security for circulation (6 per cent bonds, 5 per cent bonds, 4 1/2 per cent bonds, 4 per cent bonds), Nov. 1, 1881.

The total amount of United States bonds held by all the banks and bankers during the last two years is thus shown to be considerably more than one third of the whole interest-bearing funded debt of the United States, as follows:

Table with columns: National banks, Savings banks, State banks and trust companies, Private bankers, 1880, 1881, Totals.

RESERVE.

The following table exhibits the amount of net deposits, the reserve required by the act of June 20, 1874, and the reserve actually held in October of each year from 1875 to 1880:

Table with columns: No of banks, Net deposits, Reserve required, Res'v'held, Classification of reserve (Specie, Other lawful money, Due fr'm agents, Redemption fund).

NEW YORK CITY BANK MOVEMENTS.

The bank movements of the year in New York City showed a further large growth in loans and discounts and in the aggregate clearings. By the middle of July the item of loans and discounts had risen to \$352,856,800, from which large figure they gradually declined to \$315,443,400 by the end of the year, and then stood about \$18,000,000 higher than at the close of 1880. Specie varied but slightly, and legal tenders increased about \$3,000,000, against an increase of \$17,000,000 in deposits.

There was a flurry in banking circles in the latter part of February, under the fear that the proposed funding law would be passed in Congress with the Carlisle amendment, which would prevent the banks from retiring their circulation at will by the deposit of legal tenders as security therefor. Haste was made by a number of banks to deposit legal tenders before the act should be passed, and a sharp contraction in loans and stringency in the money market ensued. The circulation was run down to \$15,448,500 on March 5, but from that point there was a rise, and the demand for new circulation increased the amount to \$20,162,500 by the end of the year.

The following were the totals of the weekly statements of the New York City Clearing-House banks for each week of the year, the figures representing in each case the average for the week ending at the date named.

Table with columns: Date, Loans, Specie, Legal Tenders, Deposits, Circulation, Aggregate Clearings.

From the totals of the New York City Clearing-House statement for each week of the year, given above, we have as a deduction the following percentages of specie and legal tenders held as reserve against liabilities (deposits only), and the bank rate of interest each week on call loans, prepared by Mr. Camp-manager of the Clearing-House. The per cent of reserve in proportion to deposits alone is taken, rather than the reserve against both deposits and circulation, as the banks are required by law to hold a reserve of 25 per cent of their deposits only. The percentage given in the table, therefore, shows at a glance the status of the reserve each week.

Table with columns: Date, Per ct. of res'v'to deposits, Rate of interest, Date, Per ct. of res'v'to deposits, Rate of interest, Date, Per ct. of res'v'to deposits, Rate of interest.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL REVIEW OF GREAT BRITAIN IN 1881.

[Communicated by our London Correspondent.]

After many years of depression, inactivity and small profits in trade, extending as far back as the autumn of 1873, the business of the country has once more revived, and we have to chronicle a condition of things during the past twelve months which shows that, in spite of increasing competition throughout the world, the recuperative powers of the country are great, and that no apprehensions need be felt with regard to the future of our commerce. At the close of several recent years it has been thought that this revival was to be realized, but until the commencement of 1881 those hopes were entertained only to be disappointed.

It is true, indeed, that in the autumn of 1879 the American demand for our goods and for other manufactures assumed largely-increased proportions, but our trade with other countries did not make much progress, and consequently no general recovery took place. The year 1881 was, from a commercial point of view, an improvement upon its predecessor, but it was nevertheless a disappointment, there being insufficient confidence to justify any considerable extension of business. During the past twelve months, however, business has been conducted with greater freedom. Much caution and judgment have been shown, and there is every reason to believe that the commercial condition of the country is sound. The increase in the volume of business is considerable, but it does not appear that the foreign markets have been overstocked or that speculation has been carried beyond judicious bounds. This is a very satisfactory feature.

It is also a matter for congratulation that not only has our foreign trade improved, but there has been a decided increase in the home trade, resulting, in some measure, from a somewhat better agricultural season. Although there is still much room for improvement, the yield of agricultural produce in England and Ireland has been in excess of former years, though in Scotland the disappointment has again been very serious. The season has not been so unpropitious as in 1880 and 1879, but at the same time farmers are still a suffering class, and a long time must elapse before there can be any substantial amendment. If, however, so small a revival of prosperity as has been apparent among the farmers this year should exercise so beneficial an influence upon our domestic trade, we may certainly hope for much greater activity should we be once more fortunate in harvesting a series of good average crops.

The course of the money market during the past year has been more than ordinarily eventful, and has been the source of much surprise and discussion in many quarters. During the first seven, and especially during the summer, months the rates of discount were low; but a change in the position of affairs manifested itself early in the autumn, and the Bank rate advanced somewhat rapidly from 2½ per cent, which was the quotation from April 27 to August 16, to 5 per cent, which change was effected on the 6th of October. That rate—notwithstanding the open market quotation at one period declined to nearly 3 per cent for three months prime bank bills—has been maintained, and during the last few weeks the outside quotations have had an upward tendency, and are now very little below those current at the Bank of England. The Bank rate at the commencement of the year was 3 per cent; on January 13 it was raised to 3½ per cent; on February 17 it was reduced to 3 per cent; on April 28 to 2½ per cent; at which point it remained until August 18, when it was advanced to 3 per cent; on August 25 it was further raised to 4 per cent, and on October 6 to 5 per cent, which is the closing quotation for the year.

At the commencement of the year the supply of gold held by the Bank of England amounted to £24,269,276, the reserve of notes and coin to £12,315,436, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities to 36·16 per cent. On March 23 the supply of gold was £23,119,380 and the reserve £17,888,185, while the proportion of reserve to liabilities was 48·83 per cent. The smallest supply of bullion recorded during the year was on November 30, when it was £20,588,703, and the smallest reserve was on October 12, when it did not exceed £9,918,508. The Bank was relatively strongest on February 23, when the proportion of reserve to liabilities was 49·78 per cent, and weakest on October 5, when it was only 30·19 per cent. The following is a statement showing the situation of the Bank of England each week of 1881, with the Bank and market rates of discount at the same dates, in hundreds of thousands of pounds sterling—00,000's being omitted.

| Date.   | Circulation | Cash. | Deposits. |         | Securities. |       | Re-serve. | Bank Rate. | Market Rate, 3 Mths Bank Bills. |
|---------|-------------|-------|-----------|---------|-------------|-------|-----------|------------|---------------------------------|
|         |             |       | Private.  | Public. | Gov't.      | Other |           |            |                                 |
| Jan. 5  | 27.0        | 24.3  | 9.1       | 24.7    | 15.9        | 23.6  | 12.3      | 3          | 28½                             |
| " 12    | 26.5        | 24.1  | 5.2       | 25.3    | 15.3        | 20.8  | 12.6      | .....      | 34                              |
| " 19    | 26.4        | 24.3  | 4.7       | 25.0    | 14.4        | 20.5  | 12.9      | 3½         | 38½                             |
| " 26    | 26.0        | 24.7  | 5.7       | 24.7    | 14.4        | 20.6  | 13.7      | .....      | 37½                             |
| Feb. 2  | 26.3        | 25.5  | 6.7       | 24.9    | 14.4        | 21.2  | 14.1      | .....      | 35½                             |
| " 9     | 25.9        | 26.1  | 8.6       | 25.0    | 14.4        | 22.2  | 15.2      | .....      | 38½                             |
| " 16    | 25.4        | 27.0  | 9.9       | 25.3    | 15.8        | 21.0  | 16.6      | 3          | 23½                             |
| " 23    | 25.3        | 27.7  | 10.6      | 24.2    | 14.8        | 20.7  | 17.4      | .....      | 21½                             |
| Mar. 2  | 25.8        | 27.6  | 10.5      | 25.7    | 14.8        | 23.0  | 16.8      | .....      | 23½                             |
| " 9     | 25.4        | 28.1  | 11.6      | 24.6    | 15.9        | 21.0  | 17.7      | .....      | 21½                             |
| " 16    | 25.2        | 27.9  | 11.9      | 26.1    | 15.9        | 22.9  | 17.7      | .....      | 23½                             |
| " 23    | 25.2        | 28.1  | 11.9      | 24.5    | 15.9        | 21.2  | 17.9      | .....      | 27½                             |
| " 30    | 25.8        | 27.9  | 10.8      | 25.2    | 15.4        | 22.1  | 17.6      | .....      | 25½                             |
| April 6 | 26.6        | 27.0  | 8.1       | 25.7    | 15.4        | 20.9  | 15.4      | .....      | 26½                             |
| " 13    | 26.7        | 26.2  | 7.1       | 25.9    | 15.7        | 20.7  | 14.5      | .....      | 25½                             |
| " 20    | 26.5        | 26.3  | 7.1       | 24.8    | 15.0        | 19.4  | 15.5      | .....      | 29½                             |
| " 27    | 26.3        | 26.4  | 6.8       | 25.2    | 15.4        | 18.6  | 15.9      | 2½         | 21½                             |
| May 4   | 26.9        | 26.3  | 6.5       | 24.8    | 15.7        | 18.3  | 15.1      | .....      | 17½                             |
| " 11    | 26.7        | 26.2  | 6.4       | 25.1    | 15.8        | 18.3  | 15.3      | .....      | 13½                             |
| " 18    | 26.7        | 25.8  | 7.0       | 25.5    | 15.9        | 19.7  | 14.9      | .....      | 17½                             |
| " 25    | 26.3        | 26.0  | 7.1       | 25.4    | 15.9        | 19.2  | 15.4      | .....      | 13½                             |
| June 1  | 26.8        | 25.9  | 7.1       | 25.4    | 15.9        | 19.5  | 14.9      | .....      | 13½                             |
| " 8     | 26.9        | 25.9  | 7.4       | 24.2    | 14.9        | 19.8  | 14.8      | .....      | 13½                             |
| " 15    | 26.3        | 26.5  | 7.7       | 26.0    | 14.9        | 20.7  | 16.0      | .....      | 13½                             |
| " 22    | 26.4        | 27.0  | 8.4       | 25.1    | 14.9        | 20.1  | 16.4      | .....      | 13½                             |
| " 29    | 27.0        | 27.2  | 8.8       | 27.3    | 14.9        | 23.0  | 16.0      | .....      | 11½                             |
| July 6  | 27.5        | 26.9  | 6.5       | 27.4    | 15.8        | 21.1  | 15.1      | .....      | 11½                             |
| " 13    | 27.3        | 26.7  | 4.8       | 28.7    | 16.3        | 20.2  | 15.1      | .....      | 11½                             |
| " 20    | 27.2        | 26.6  | 4.7       | 28.5    | 15.9        | 20.3  | 15.1      | .....      | 11½                             |
| " 27    | 27.0        | 26.3  | 4.6       | 28.3    | 15.9        | 20.1  | 15.0      | .....      | 11½                             |
| Aug. 3  | 27.7        | 25.2  | 4.2       | 27.3    | 15.9        | 20.4  | 13.3      | .....      | 21½                             |
| " 10    | 27.4        | 24.7  | 4.2       | 25.8    | 14.7        | 20.4  | 13.0      | .....      | 23½                             |
| " 17    | 27.0        | 24.6  | 4.5       | 25.9    | 14.7        | 20.6  | 13.3      | 3          | 31½                             |
| " 24    | 26.6        | 23.8  | 5.3       | 25.5    | 14.7        | 21.4  | 12.9      | 4          | 37½                             |
| " 31    | 26.7        | 23.5  | 5.2       | 26.2    | 14.7        | 22.7  | 12.6      | .....      | 31½                             |
| Sept. 7 | 26.5        | 23.2  | 5.0       | 25.8    | 14.6        | 22.4  | 12.4      | .....      | 34                              |
| " 14    | 26.2        | 23.0  | 5.0       | 25.7    | 14.6        | 22.1  | 12.6      | .....      | 38½                             |
| " 21    | 26.1        | 23.3  | 5.4       | 25.5    | 14.6        | 21.9  | 13.0      | .....      | 42½                             |
| " 28    | 26.3        | 23.1  | 5.1       | 25.0    | 14.5        | 21.6  | 12.5      | .....      | 42½                             |
| Oct. 5  | 27.1        | 21.7  | 9.0       | 24.9    | 17.6        | 23.9  | 10.3      | .....      | 4                               |
| " 12    | 26.9        | 21.1  | 4.7       | 26.0    | 16.8        | 22.0  | 9.9       | 5          | 41½                             |
| " 19    | 26.7        | 21.3  | 3.3       | 25.5    | 14.9        | 21.4  | 10.3      | .....      | 4                               |
| " 26    | 26.2        | 21.2  | 3.3       | 24.9    | 14.3        | 21.0  | 10.8      | .....      | 31½                             |
| Nov. 2  | 26.5        | 20.9  | 3.3       | 23.4    | 14.1        | 20.3  | 10.1      | .....      | 38½                             |
| " 9     | 26.1        | 20.7  | 3.0       | 23.5    | 13.6        | 20.5  | 10.4      | .....      | 43½                             |
| " 16    | 26.0        | 20.7  | 6.1       | 23.3    | 13.2        | 20.6  | 10.4      | .....      | 43½                             |
| " 23    | 25.6        | 20.6  | 4.2       | 22.3    | 13.2        | 20.4  | 10.8      | .....      | 43½                             |
| " 30    | 25.5        | 20.6  | 4.2       | 24.9    | 13.2        | 22.9  | 10.8      | .....      | 49½                             |
| Dec. 7  | 25.4        | 20.8  | 4.9       | 22.9    | 13.2        | 21.3  | 11.1      | .....      | 49½                             |
| " 14    | 25.3        | 20.8  | 5.7       | 22.4    | 13.2        | 21.4  | 11.2      | .....      | 49½                             |
| " 21    | 25.3        | 20.8  | 6.6       | 22.4    | 13.2        | 22.3  | 11.3      | .....      | 41½                             |
| " 28    | 25.5        | 20.3  | 6.3       | 24.2    | 13.2        | 24.6  | 10.6      | .....      | 41½                             |

The state of the money market during the year has undoubtedly been very perplexing to capitalists and to others interested; but in times when there are increasing desires among nations to establish a gold currency, and when the amount of securities in circulation between the various money markets of the world is increasing, we must be prepared for uncertainties and for sudden changes. One of the mysteries of the year has been the reticent attitude of the Bank of France. In 1880 and during a portion of 1881 that institution has been losing gold, and the directors seem to have regarded the movement with an indifference which occasioned much surprise. As long as the Bank of France rate of discount remained at a low figure, the other national banks of Europe were unwilling to make a change; but although London was the dearest money market in Europe, very little effect was produced in attracting gold to the coffers of the Bank of England. The contractors of the Italian loan have been purchasing gold, irrespective almost of the cost, as the loan was brought forward for a deliberate purpose, to thwart which would not have added to the reputation of the Italian Government. That operation, however, will soon have been completed, and gold originally destined for this country will be more likely to find its way to its proper destination without being intercepted in transit. With the completion, therefore, of that operation, the Bank of England will stand a better chance of replenishing its diminished supply of gold.

It must not, however, be thought that the absorption of gold by foreign countries is without some advantage to this country. The Italian Government has, for instance, successfully floated a loan having for its object the establishment of a gold currency, and with the proceeds gold is accordingly purchased. But this country and the other countries which have subscribed to the loan hold in exchange for the gold purchased bonds of the Italian Government, upon which interest is daily accruing. Were there not rich countries in the world, the success of these loans would be impossible; but any trustworthy government is almost certain now to secure money if it wants it and chooses to pay for it. The money market is always sensitive enough to feel the effects of excessive borrowing, but the value of money has not yet advanced to an excessive point, but only to a figure that indicates prosperity.

As stated above, the course of the Bank of France has been a surprise. That is to say, the apparent indifference it showed during 1880 and the early portion of 1881 at its constant loss of

gold, was not easily explained. Latterly, however, its policy has changed, and through the Receivers of Taxes it has obtained considerable amounts of gold, and paid out silver. But it was not until August 25 that the Bank rate was raised to 4 per cent, and October 19 it was raised to 5 per cent. The situation of the Bank as to its stock of gold and silver, according to the last returns of each month of 1880 and 1881 is shown by the following in hundreds of thousands of pounds—00,000's omitted.

| 1881.      | Cash. |         |        | 1880.      | Cash. |         |        |
|------------|-------|---------|--------|------------|-------|---------|--------|
|            | Gold. | Silver. | Total. |            | Gold. | Silver. | Total. |
| Jan. 27..  | £21.9 | £48.5   | £70.4  | Jan. 29..  | £29.4 | £49.9   | £79.3  |
| Feb. 24..  | 22.0  | 48.6    | 70.6   | Feb. 26..  | 31.3  | 50.5    | 81.8   |
| Mar. 31..  | 24.0  | 49.1    | 73.4   | Mar. 25..  | 32.6  | 51.1    | 83.7   |
| April 28.. | 23.8  | 49.2    | 73.0   | April 29.. | 32.7  | 48.9    | 81.6   |
| May 26..   | 24.9  | 49.4    | 74.3   | May 27..   | 32.1  | 49.4    | 81.5   |
| June 30..  | 25.9  | 49.7    | 75.6   | June 21..  | 32.4  | 49.5    | 81.9   |
| July 28..  | 25.4  | 49.6    | 75.0   | July 29..  | 30.7  | 50.0    | 80.7   |
| Aug. 25..  | 24.9  | 49.8    | 74.7   | Aug. 26..  | 30.5  | 50.3    | 80.8   |
| Sept. 29.. | 24.3  | 49.2    | 73.5   | Sept. 30.. | 28.2  | 50.3    | 78.5   |
| Oct. 27..  | 24.2  | 47.9    | 72.1   | Oct. 28..  | 22.9  | 50.0    | 72.9   |
| Nov. 24..  | 25.4  | 47.0    | 72.4   | Nov. 25..  | 21.7  | 49.4    | 71.1   |
| Dec. 29..  | 26.2  | 46.5    | 72.7   | Dec. 30..  | 27.6  | 48.9    | 76.5   |

With the beginning of the new year the speculation which has been in progress at Paris for months seems to have culminated. It began with the five per cent Rente and soon spread through the abundance of idle capital in every direction. Foreign investments being in bad repute, stocks of all kinds were sought after. Banks, railroad companies and then new companies almost without number were formed. The *Revue de la Finance* states that the capital of the new undertakings of 1881 reach a total of 2,340,197,125 francs, which would be about 470 millions of dollars; and the advance in values during the twelve months is well illustrated by the price of Bank of France shares, which have risen from 3,680 francs to 5,700 francs, and Suez Canal from 1,275 francs to 3,350 francs. All classes seem to be invaded with the thirst for speculation. The *Paris Bourse* says: "For five thousand persons who formerly transacted Bourse operations, there are now one hundred thousand, and still bankers, brokers and prudent men allow themselves to be carried away with this infatuation. London has no direct connection with this craze and yet a panic there might do much harm here, especially if it should result in drawing a few millions of gold from the Bank of England.

The American demand for gold has been much less active this year, though there was a considerable inquiry during the earlier months. According to the Board of Trade returns, no shipments were made to America in November, but the total export in the eleven months to that country was £7,264,913, against £3,296,299 last year and £6,404,328 in 1879. The New York exchange on London was at one period very low, but latterly an improvement has taken place, and there seems to be an impression in a few quarters that it will not be very long before some of the gold sent away will be returned to Europe. This, however, can scarcely take place for some time to come, as the conditions prevailing do not seem to promise such a result, while the gold sent appears not to be hoarded in America, but widely distributed.

A prominent feature in the business of Great Britain during the past year has been the rapid introduction of new companies; but there has been no such speculation as at Paris in connection with them. The public seem to have contributed freely, but we already hear that investors have in some cases been greatly disappointed at present results. Many loans and companies have, however, been brought forward, and from them very satisfactory results are looked forward to, not only to the borrowers themselves, but also to the trade of this country. It will be remembered that a few years ago our commerce was greatly stimulated by the numerous foreign loans which were then being successfully floated on the London money market, and the falling off in our export trade since the investing public have looked with suspicion upon the *bona fides* of foreign loan transactions, has been much remarked upon. During the past year the export trade of the country has indeed improved without the aid of foreign loans, but our colonies have been large borrowers, either for government or corporate purposes, and our shipments of material to them have been upon an augmented scale. The construction of railroads, docks and wharves necessitates a large expenditure of money in the purchase of the requisite material, and although other manufacturing countries have gained some advantage in the increased development of the world's enterprise, yet it cannot

be disputed that we have obtained quite a reasonable share of the augmented business which is in progress, and with this we should be satisfied. The best and cheapest producer is sure to gain in the end, and our free trade policy assures that at least.

On the Stock Exchange, during the year, a large business has been transacted, and until recently the markets have been characterized by much buoyancy. The price of Consols has risen above par, and the value of nearly all British securities has reached a high point. As long as the money market remained easy, the banks willingly granted facilities to speculators, and the improving condition of our commerce naturally led to the belief that railway shares were a sound and improving investment. The traffic receipts for the second half of the year compare very favorably with the corresponding period of 1880, and there is every reason for believing that the dividends to be shortly declared will be fully equal to, if not in excess of, last year's.

The principal government loan brought before the public for subscription was the Italian loan, which was fully taken up. The Government of this country has also been a borrower on Exchequer Bills on several occasions during the year, but there has been no increase of debt, as the object has only been to renew bills which were about to fall due. In American securities, a large amount of business has been transacted, and for a long period the tendency of prices was strongly in an upward direction; but since the value of money has been advanced to 5 per cent, the stock markets generally have lost their buoyancy, those holders of securities who have carried on their operations chiefly with borrowed money having been compelled to sell, owing to the withdrawal of the facilities which have been so long granted to them. Those sales, however, although they have depressed prices, do not necessarily lead to the conclusion that the condition of things is in any way unsound. On the contrary, the markets are being reduced to a more healthy state, which cannot be otherwise than advantageous to the general welfare of the country. The returns of the Bankers Clearing House in London, for each week of 1881, compared with the two previous years, are as follows,—000's being omitted

| Week ending. | 1881.   | 1880.   | 1879.   | Week ending. | 1881.   | 1880.   | 1879.   |
|--------------|---------|---------|---------|--------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Jan. 5..     | 161,662 | 103,987 | 89,546  | July 6..     | 133,651 | 119,511 | 93,603  |
| " 12..       | 105,037 | 88,671  | 97,702  | " 13..       | 101,763 | 124,760 | 104,999 |
| " 19..       | 136,622 | 144,198 | 92,476  | " 20..       | 147,424 | 103,546 | 83,825  |
| " 26..       | 92,994  | 88,375  | 77,383  | " 27..       | 91,415  | 82,257  | 73,682  |
| Feb. 2..     | 144,606 | 149,391 | 111,116 | Aug. 3..     | 124,795 | 123,811 | 102,473 |
| " 9..        | 97,886  | 92,811  | 76,825  | " 10..       | 108,706 | 92,761  | 78,752  |
| " 16..       | 134,347 | 147,284 | 109,064 | " 17..       | 130,235 | 1,640   | 95,547  |
| " 23..       | 93,274  | 93,220  | 71,526  | " 24..       | 94,597  | 79,411  | 68,415  |
| Mar. 2..     | 161,859 | 156,886 | 125,043 | " 31..       | 137,637 | 117,377 | 102,809 |
| " 9..        | 104,045 | 94,232  | 77,560  | Sept. 7..    | 102,930 | 87,265  | 74,407  |
| " 16..       | 138,430 | 127,140 | 102,318 | " 14..       | 84,768  | 82,101  | 64,602  |
| " 23..       | 123,732 | 100,935 | 75,425  | " 21..       | 125,277 | 111,139 | 69,752  |
| " 30..       | 93,178  | 66,665  | 103,659 | " 28..       | 87,702  | 82,532  | 102,290 |
| April 6..    | 157,774 | 134,899 | 99,709  | Oct. 5..     | 158,882 | 135,192 | 86,531  |
| " 13..       | 144,150 | 96,937  | 64,680  | " 12..       | 103,474 | 93,374  | 103,031 |
| " 20..       | 82,773  | 136,434 | 109,587 | " 19..       | 147,611 | 130,005 | 88,600  |
| " 27..       | 96,095  | 90,397  | 104,754 | " 26..       | 93,476  | 81,213  | 80,782  |
| May 4..      | 141,371 | 149,127 | 96,518  | Nov. 2..     | 144,815 | 141,440 | 121,185 |
| " 11..       | 100,982 | 94,914  | 84,262  | " 9..        | 102,589 | 95,699  | 85,214  |
| " 18..       | 165,401 | 123,767 | 109,059 | " 16..       | 147,261 | 139,484 | 115,967 |
| " 25..       | 197,413 | 84,791  | 77,938  | " 23..       | 104,540 | 91,076  | 77,410  |
| June 1..     | 169,544 | 126,939 | 103,248 | " 30..       | 133,845 | 91,932  | 123,564 |
| " 8..        | 93,262  | 94,653  | 81,489  | Dec. 7..     | 119,775 | 151,020 | 86,416  |
| " 15..       | 156,077 | 125,211 | 104,696 | " 14..       | 100,423 | 96,318  | 122,322 |
| " 22..       | 108,742 | 88,562  | 80,204  | " 21..       | 149,917 | 142,962 | 96,084  |
| " 29..       | 150,590 | 131,426 | 115,564 | " 28..       | 85,666  | 70,368  | 96,062  |

The prospect for the coming year is undoubtedly encouraging. The condition of our commerce is acknowledged to be sound, and, with the exception of the Irish difficulty, there is nothing to interfere with legitimate progress. The course of the money market will in all probability exercise an important influence in checking any undue activity, as the probability seems to be that money is more likely to rise than to fall in price. Owing to the many engagements to which the public have committed themselves during the last twelve months, to the more general employment of gold as a standard of value, and to the greater activity in commercial circles, the protracted period of cheap money may be said to have terminated. Admitting that the quotations now current are indicative of prosperity, yet it must be borne in mind that the position of the Bank of England is not a strong one, and that the stock of bullion is not likely at present to be replenished from foreign or colonial sources. Even our supplies of Australian gold are now being intercepted by the contractors to the Italian loan, and as Australia is our chief source of supply, any contraction of it is perceptibly felt. The value of money is tolerably certain to be well maintained throughout the current year, and only by the exercise of considerable judgment on the part of the community can a rise be prevented.

# TRADE AND COMMERCE.

## EXPORTS, IMPORTS, PRICES.

### COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The exports of merchandise from the United States to foreign countries, in the fiscal year 1880-81, reached the highest figures ever attained in the history of the country. The immense products in the year 1880, following abundant crops in 1879 and 1878, left a great surplus for export over and above the requirements for home consumption, and the effect of this was shown by the net import of over \$91,000,000 in specie. In the years 1856 to 1875 inclusive, the exports of merchandise had been in excess of the imports only three times, and in those years the amount was comparatively small, and the excess of exports of specie over imports was considerably larger than the balance in exports of merchandise. But with the fiscal year 1875-6 a new era commenced, and the exports of merchandise began to show a decided excess over the imports, which increased largely in the three following years. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, the exports of merchandise exceeded imports by \$151,159,228; in the year ending June 30, 1878, there was a similar excess of \$257,814,231, and in the year 1878-9, \$264,636,602, making a total excess of exports for the three fiscal years ending June 30, 1879, of \$673,610,061. In the year ending June 30, 1880, the excess of exports over imports fell to \$167,908,359, owing to the large increase of imports, stimulated by the prosperity and higher prices in the United States which began in 1879. But this was followed by a reaction, and imports fell off sharply after July, 1880, while exports of merchandise increased, and so for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, the excess of exports over imports of merchandise amounted to \$259,712,718.

The foreign trade movement furnished the key to the situation during the five years of mercantile depression which ended in 1879, and while the Treasury was preparing for the resumption of specie payments. It is plain that the large exports were the result, in great part, of the heavy crops, but there were also many other changes in the exports and imports incident to the circumstances of the time. Not the least striking of these changes was the decline in the imports of foreign manufactured goods, for which articles of home manufacture were largely substituted among the people, and in 1877-8 the total imports of foreign merchandise fell to \$437,000,000. All the trade statistics of the United States are compiled for the fiscal years ending June 30, and it is for the period ending June 30, 1879, that the foregoing remarks are mainly applicable. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, the situation changed decidedly, imports of iron and other foreign merchandise increasing largely, and prices of manufactured goods advancing so much at home as to put a check on exports. But this movement was overdone and caused a re-action, which had the effect of reducing foreign imports during the next fiscal year, 1880-81

### COMPARATIVE PRICES OF MERCHANDISE.

The table following shows the prices of leading articles of merchandise about the 1st of January in 1860, which was before the war excitement had begun to affect the markets; in 1866, after the war had closed, and gold stood at 144½, and for the past four years—1878 to 1881. The period covered by this comparison is the most eventful the country has ever passed through, and the variation in prices has been to the extreme limits. At the period of greatest depression in prices—in 1878-9—the cost of the necessaries of life was probably cheaper than ever before in the United States. It would be difficult to find a parallel for such prices as \$7 per bbl. for pork; \$2 per ton for anthracite coal at tide-water; \$3 50 per barrel for wheat flour; 20 cents per lb. for tea, &c., &c. As the depression was abnormal, so the recovery was rapid and certain, and during the years 1879, 1880 and 1881 the tendency was towards higher rates, with a greatly-increased volume of business.

|                              | January 3- |       |         |        |        |          |         |
|------------------------------|------------|-------|---------|--------|--------|----------|---------|
|                              | 1860.      | 1866. | 1878.   | 1879.  | 1880.  | 1881.    | 1882.   |
| Gold.....                    | 100        | 144½  | 102½    | 100    | 100    | 100      | 100     |
| Breadstuffs—                 |            |       |         |        |        |          |         |
| Flour—sp.wh't,ext.bbls.      | 4 30       | 8 00  | 5 70    | 3 90   | 6 20   | 4 25     | 5 10    |
| Patents.....bbls.            | 7 50       | 15 00 | 9 00    | 7 75   | 8 50   | 8 50     | 8 50    |
| Rye, superfine.....bbls.     | 4 00       | 6 25  | 4 10    | 3 10   | 5 00   | 5 55     | 4 90    |
| Cornmeal, Br'wine.bbls.      | 3 90       | 4 60  | 3 25    | 2 85   | 3 85   | 3 40     | 3 85    |
| Wheat—White, No. 1 bu.       | 1 50       | 2 45  | 1 58    | 1 11   | 1 55   | 1 16     | 1 42    |
| Red Winter, No. 2. bu.       | 1 30       | 2 00  | 1 36    | 1 08½  | 1 48   | 1 17½    | 1 45    |
| West'n Spr'g, No. 2. bu.     | .....      | 1 75  | 1 86    | 98     | 1 48   | 1 17     | 1 30    |
| Rye, Northern.....bu.        | .....      | 1 08  | 78      | 60     | 98     | 98       | 96      |
| Oats, No. 2, white.....bu.   | 40½        | 62    | 39      | 33     | 52     | 46       | 50      |
| Corn—                        |            |       |         |        |        |          |         |
| West. mixed, No. 2. bu.      | 90         | 90    | 60      | 47     | 63     | 57       | 71¾     |
| White Southern.....bu.       | 85         | 98    | 62      | 49     | 68     | 58       | 75      |
| Cotton—                      |            |       |         |        |        |          |         |
| Middling Upland.....lb.      | 11         | 51    | 11 5 16 | 9 7-16 | 12¾    | 11 15-16 | 11½     |
| Low Middling Upland.lb.      | 11¾        | 49    | 11      | 9 1-16 | 12¾    | 11¾      | 11 7-16 |
| Cotton goods—                |            |       |         |        |        |          |         |
| Brown sheetings.....yd.      | 8¾         | 34    | 8¾      | 8      | 9      | 8½       | 8¾      |
| Print cloths, 64x64.....yd.  | 5¾         | 20    | 4       | 3½     | 5      | 4 3-16   | 4       |
| Fish—                        |            |       |         |        |        |          |         |
| Dry cod.....quintal.         | 4 50       | 9 88  | 5 75    | 4 25   | 6 00   | 5 62     | 5 75    |
| No. 1 Bay mackerel. bbl.     | .....      | 17 25 | 20 00   | 16 00  | .....  | 15 75    | 20 00   |
| Hay—Shipping.....100 lbs.    | 1 00       | 80    | 65      | 45     | 70     | 1 10     | 70      |
| Hemp—Manila.....lb.          | .....      | 12    | 17½     | 6½     | 9½     | 8½       | 11¼     |
| Hops.....lb.                 | 16         | 60    | 13      | 15     | 40     | 22       | 26      |
| Iron—                        |            |       |         |        |        |          |         |
| Scotch pig.....ton.          | 24 50      | 51 50 | 27 00   | 22 00  | 29 00  | 23 50    | 25 00   |
| American pig.....ton.        | .....      | 51 00 | 18 50   | 17 00  | 35 00  | 24 50    | 28 50   |
| Lead—Domestic.....100 lbs.   | .....      | ..... | 4 50    | 4 00   | 5 75   | 4 25     | 5 25    |
| Leather—                     |            |       |         |        |        |          |         |
| Hemlock sole, light.....lb.  | 30         | 36    | 22      | 19½    | 29     | 23       | 22      |
| Oak sole, light.....lb.      | 30         | 31    | 28      | 25     | 36     | 32       | 36      |
| Iron—Com. Rockland.bbl.      | 75         | 1 70  | 80      | 80     | 60     | 90       | 1 00    |
| Molasses—N. Orleans.gall.    | 53         | 1 20  | 48      | 37     | 44     | 50       | 63      |
| Naval Stores—                |            |       |         |        |        |          |         |
| Spirits turpentine. gall.    | 44¾        | 1 01  | 32½     | 27½    | 42½    | 45½      | 55      |
| Common rosin.....bbl.        | 1 65       | 6 50  | 1 75    | 1 35   | 1 55   | 1 80     | 2 35    |
| Oils—                        |            |       |         |        |        |          |         |
| Crude whale.....gall.        | 52         | 1 57  | 65      | 38     | 57     | 48       | 50      |
| Crude erm.....gall.          | 1 40       | 2 47  | 1 05    | 81     | 1 05   | 98       | 97½     |
| Linsed.....gall.             | 57         | 1 44  | 61      | 63     | 82     | 60       | 64      |
| Petroleum—                   |            |       |         |        |        |          |         |
| Crude.....gall.              | .....      | 40    | 7¾      | 5½     | 5½     | 6½       | 6½      |
| Refined.....gall.            | .....      | 62    | 13      | 8¾     | 8¾     | 9½       | 7       |
| Provisions—                  |            |       |         |        |        |          |         |
| Pork, mess.....bbl.          | 16 37½     | 29 12 | 12 62½  | 7 05   | 12 62½ | 12 50    | 17 00   |
| Beef, plain Western.bbl.     | 9 50       | 18 00 | 11 50   | 10 00  | 10 50  | 8 50     | 11 50   |
| Beef hams, extra.....bbl.    | 14 50      | 33 00 | 16 50   | 17 00  | 16 50  | 17 25    | 21 25   |
| Hams, pickled.....lb.        | 9¼         | 16    | 9¾      | 6      | 8½     | 7¾       | 9¾      |
| Lard, Western.....lb.        | 10½        | 19¼   | 8½      | 5 75   | 7 75   | 9        | 11¼     |
| Butter, prime State.....lb.  | 24         | 40    | 28      | 23     | 30     | 28       | 37      |
| Cheese, fine factory.....lb. | 11         | 18¾   | 13      | 8¾     | 13     | 13¾      | 12¾     |
| Rice—Good.....lb.            | 4¾         | 8½    | 6½      | 6¼     | 6½     | 6¼       | 6½      |
| Salt—                        |            |       |         |        |        |          |         |
| Liverpool ground.....sack.   | 1 15       | 2 50  | 75      | 70     | 70     | 75       | 75      |
| Liverpool, Ashton's.sack.    | 1 95       | 4 50  | 2 50    | 2 50   | 2 50   | 2 50     | 2 50    |
| Sugar—                       |            |       |         |        |        |          |         |
| Cuba, raw.....lb.            | 7¾         | 11¾   | 7¾      | 6¾     | 7¾     | 7¾       | 7¾      |
| Refined hards.....lb.        | .....      | 18¼   | 9¾      | 8¾     | 9¾     | 9½       | 9½      |
| Tallow.....lb.               | 10½        | 18¾   | 7¾      | 6¾     | 6¾     | 6½       | 7¾      |
| Wool—Ohio fleece.....lb.     | 40         | 70    | 45      | 35     | 53     | 48       | 43      |
| Whiskey—Domestic.....gall.   | 26         | 2 27  | 1 09½   | 1 13   | 1 15   | 1 15     | 1 15    |

\* FLOUR.—“Spring Wheat Extra” is now the common shipping flour to Great Britain, and is about the same as the “Wheat Flour State” quoted in 1860 and previous years—“Patents” are the highest grade, and correspond with Extra Genessee of 1860 and previous years.

† WHEAT.—“White No. 1” probably corresponds as nearly as any present grade with White Genessee in Old Classification—“Red Winter No. 2” would probably rank with “Red Western” of Old Classification.

The other grades mentioned for breadstuffs cover same as quoted in old lists of prices in “Hunt’s Merchants’ Magazine.”

‡ COTTON.—On Oct. 1, 1874, grades of cotton as quoted were changed by the National Cotton Exchange. According to the new classification, every grade was reduced so that (for illustration) Middling according to new classification was on that day quoted ¾c. lower than Middling of the old classification.

§ Gold. ¶ Nominal.

TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

For the purpose of showing the total amount of exports and imports of merchandise, and the total of specie, in each year since 1860, the table below has been compiled. In the columns headed "Excess" are given the differences between exports and imports each year, showing at a glance the so-called trade balance of the country. The merchandise and specie are separately stated, as the specie exported or imported in each year is regarded rather as a settlement of the balances occurring from the trade movement; the values of domestic merchandise and specie exported are also stated separately from the re-exports of foreign goods and specie. The year 1876-7 was the first to show that radical change in the course of our foreign trade which has ever since been conspicuous, and which culminated in 1880-81 with an excess of \$259,712,718 in the exports of merchandise, and a net import of \$91,168,650 in specie.

The internal commerce of the country cannot be followed with any such degree of accuracy as that which attaches to the statistics of foreign trade. It would be of much value to merchants could the movements of raw products and manufactured goods be followed closely enough to enable them to shape their operations to meet the requirements of the markets from time to time, and with the growing desire for accurate and classified information on all commercial matters, it is possible that more satisfactory statistics will eventually be obtained in regard to our inter-State commerce. The tables showing the imports and exports of leading articles of merchandise in each of the past four years present in themselves a brief history of the course of merchandise movements. The proportion between the quantities and the values of different articles exported or imported in the different years is quite remarkable, and as to domestic products it shows quite forcibly that a smaller quantity of merchandise handled frequently brings a larger profit to the seller than a much larger quantity at very low prices. The tables are also interesting in showing the growth of trade in certain specified articles and the decline in others. The export of certain manufactured goods in 1878-9 was one of the results brought about by the low prices in the United States, which placed our goods in foreign markets, in competition with those of England and European countries. But in the last two years, the advance in prices has been so considerable that our manufactured goods have lost much of this advantage.

EXPORTS OF LEADING ARTICLES OF MERCHANDISE.

The following table shows comparative exports of leading articles from the United States for the last four fiscal years, the values of merchandise being given in gold on the Pacific coast and in currency for the rest of the country, up to the first of January, 1879, and since that time in gold values for the whole country. The relation between quantities and values of exports in a series of years taken together is particularly striking. Thus, on the export of 84,401,676 lbs. of pork in 1878-9, against 69,671,894 lbs. in 1876-7, the value was only \$4,807,566 in 1878-9, against \$6,296,414 in 1876-7. Petroleum exports also (found under the head of "illuminating oils") were considerably larger in the fiscal year 1878-9 than ever before, but the value was about \$20,000,000 less than in 1876-7. The striking feature of the fiscal year 1878-9 was the enormous volume of domestic products sent abroad, at prices low beyond precedent, and since then the fact has been equally notable that the foreign markets have taken all our raw products without receiving any check from a considerable advance in prices. The great surplus of the crops of the past few years sent abroad has been very suggestive of the immense possibilities of the United States as a food-producing country.

EXPORTS OF LEADING ARTICLES.

Table with 5 columns: ARTICLES, 1877-78, 1878-79, 1879-80, 1880-81. Rows include Bacon and hams, Butter, Beef, Cheese, Corn, Cotton, etc.

TABLE SHOWING THE IMPORTS OF FOREIGN SPECIE AND MERCHANDISE, THE RE-EXPORTS OF FOREIGN SPECIE AND MERCHANDISE, THE EXPORTS OF SPECIE AND MERCHANDISE OF DOMESTIC PRODUCT, AND THE EXCESS OF TOTAL IMPORTS OR EXPORTS IN EACH FISCAL YEAR, FROM 1860 TO 1881.

Main table with columns for Years ending June 30, Merchandise, Coin and Bullion, Total, Foreign (re-exports), Domestic, Grand Totals, and Trade Balances (Merchandise Excess, Coin and Bullion Excess).

IMPORTS OF LEADING ARTICLES OF MERCHANDISE.

The table following shows a comparison of the imports of leading articles of merchandise, both quantities and values, into the United States in the last four fiscal years. This comparison will be found extremely interesting to those who watch carefully the course of merchandise movements, as it shows not only the

The table given below and those on pages following show the exports and imports of the United States for late fiscal years.

quantities of the principal articles of commerce imported in each of the years named, but the values also, thus exhibiting the relation between quantities and values as affected by the change in prices of many articles. The large decline in prices of merchandise had been one of the salient points in the four years preceding July 1, 1879, and a report of quantities alone unaccompanied by the valuations would form an incomplete record. After the close of the fiscal year 1878-9 there was a very decided change in the import movement. The improvement in trade led to a considerable increase in orders for foreign goods, and the growing volume of the imports was one of the features of the fiscal year 1879-80. This movement, however, checked itself, and after July, 1880, there was a great falling off in the imports of foreign manufactured goods.

IMPORTS OF LEADING ARTICLES.

Table with 5 columns: ARTICLES, 1877-78, 1878-79, 1879-80, 1880-81. Rows include Barley, Cigars, Coffee, Cotton manufactures, Earthenware, Fruits and nuts, Hemp, Iron, Lead, Leather, Linseed, Molasses, Opium, Paintings, Rags, Rice, Sugar, Silk, Salt, Tea, Tin, Tobacco, Watches, Wine, Wool, etc.

States products during that period was immense. The capacity of this country for producing food and cotton has only been fully appreciated in the last three years. The following comparisons are made of values in each year, the figures being given in round millions: bacon and hams, 35 millions in 1872-3 against 61 millions in 1880-81; butter, 1 million, against 6 1/2 millions; beef, 2 1/2 millions, against 12 1/2 millions; cheese, 10 1/2 millions, against 16 1/2 millions; corn, 23 1/2 millions, against 50 3/4 millions; cotton, 227 millions, against 247 1/2 millions; flour, 19 millions, against 45 millions; lard, 21 millions, against 35 1/2 millions; petroleum (crude and illuminating), 37 millions, against 37 1/4 millions; tobacco, 22 1/2 millions, against 18 1/4 millions wheat, 51 1/2 millions, against 167 1/2 millions.

The general detailed statement of the year's foreign trade embracing each article of export and import, for the fiscal year ending June 30, as classified in the Government reports, is given below.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF IMPORTS.

Table with 4 columns: Articles, 1879-80 (Quantities, Values), 1880-81 (Quantities, Values). Rows include FREE OF DUTY (Argols, Articles, Barks, Camphor, Chemicals, Cocoa, etc.) and DUTYABLE (Animals, Books, Brass, Breadstuffs, Barley, Beans, etc.).

DETAILED STATEMENTS OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR 1879-80 AND 1880-81.

Prior to the fiscal year 1879-80, the largest imports of merchandise were made in the year 1872-3. That was a period of great activity in business just preceding the crisis of 1873, and a comparison of the imports in that year and in 1880-81 becomes interesting. Taking the articles of luxury we find the following comparisons in round millions, viz.: value of cigars imported in 1872-3, 3 1/2 millions, against 2 1/4 millions in 1880-81; silk manufactures, 30 millions in 1872-3, against 32 millions' in 1880-81; wine, 6 1/2 millions, against 6 1/2 millions. Taking the more staple articles, we have the following comparisons in round figures: Coffee, 44 millions in 1872-3, against 57 millions in 1880-81; hides, 17 millions, against 27 1/2 millions; pig iron, 7 millions, against 8 3/4 millions; railroad iron, 10 1/2 millions, against 4 millions; steel rails, 9 millions, against 6 1/2 millions; molasses, 10 millions, against 6 1/2 millions; sugar, 78 millions, against 81 1/4 millions; tea 2 1/2 millions, against 2 1/2 millions; wool, 20 millions, against 9 3/4 millions.

In regard to exports, the comparison between 1872-3 and 1880-81 is more striking, as the growth in exports of United

\* Not elsewhere specified.









# THE MONEY MARKET.

QUOTATIONS, 1874-1881.

The working of the money market during the period from 1866 to 1882 forms one of the most important chapters in the financial history of those eventful years. Beginning with January, 1866, the opening of the first year after the end of the war, we find that there were then outstanding \$426,231,390 in United States legal-tender notes and \$213,239,530 in national-bank notes. The full amount of \$300,000,000 in national currency, authorized by the act of June 3, 1864, was issued by the close of 1867. During the two years 1866 and 1867, the contraction in legal-tender notes was made by Secretary McCulloch, which is often referred to as the main cause of all the financial difficulties which culminated in the crisis of September, 1873. If the contraction of legal-tenders was the main cause of financial distress, the greatest pressure in the money market should apparently have occurred in the years 1866, 1867 and 1868. But it appears that there was no great pressure in those years, and only in exceptional instances were the rates for money higher than 6@7 per cent. The fact is indisputable that the contraction took place in 1866 and 1867, and the frightful pressure in the money market began four years later—about October, 1871,—and continued with little intermission for nearly two years, till the bubble burst in September, 1873. After the immediate influences of the financial panic of 1873 had passed away, the money market relaxed, and the ease which prevailed in the New York market, with few interruptions, from January 1, 1874, to January 1, 1879, was a feature quite unprecedented.

The large table below shows the amount of State bank circulation, national bank circulation and U. S. Government notes outstanding at the close of each fiscal year (ending June 30), from 1860 to 1881 inclusive. It is estimated that the amount of gold and silver in circulation in 1860 was about \$200,000,000. On the first of January, 1879, at the date of resumption, there was in circulation \$686,580,841 of paper money, including fractional currency, \$5,000,000 (estimated) in silver trade dollars, about \$20,000,000 in new legal-tender dollars, and \$39,931,957 in subsidiary silver coin, to which must be added all the gold coin which became part

of the circulating medium the moment that legal tender notes became redeemable in gold. The paper money circulation alone amounted to \$686,580,841 on the 1st of January, 1879, against \$207,102,477 on June 30, 1860.

The total increase between January 1, 1879, and November 1, 1881, amounted to over \$400,000,000. Comptroller Knox in his annual report remarks that the imports of gold in excess of exports, from the date of resumption to November 1, 1881, had been \$197,434,114, and the estimated gold production of the mines \$104,150,000. The amount received from these two sources during the year ending November 1, 1881, was \$114,749,390. The following table shows the amount of coin and currency in the country on January 1, 1879, and on November 1, 1880 and 1881,—the amounts of silver and gold coin, which include the bullion in the Treasury, being the estimates of the Director of the Mint:

|                          | Jan. 1, 1879.   | Nov. 1, 1880.   | Nov. 1, 1881.   |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Legal tender notes.....  | \$346,681,016   | \$346,681,016   | \$316,681,016   |
| National bank notes..... | 323,791,674     | 343,834,107     | 360,344,250     |
| Gold coin.....           | 278,310,126     | 454,012,030     | 562,568,971     |
| Silver coin.....         | 106,573,803     | 158,271,327     | 186,037,365     |
| Total.....               | \$1,055,356,619 | \$1,302,798,480 | \$1,455,631,602 |

The national bank act of June 3, 1864, authorized the issue of \$300,000,000 national bank currency, and required banks in redemption cities to keep reserves of 25 per cent of deposits and circulation, and other banks 15 per cent; the act of July 12, 1870, authorized the issue of \$54,000,000 additional circulation; the act of June 20, 1874, abolished reserve on circulation, required 5 per cent deposit at Washington to redeem circulation, and authorized withdrawal of bonds deposited on deposit of legal tenders; the act of January 14, 1875, repealed all limit to bank circulation, and authorized cancellation of 80 per cent of greenbacks for new circulation issued; also authorized purchase and issue of silver in place of fractional currency, and fixed the first of January, 1879, for redemption of greenbacks in coin; the act of February 28, 1878, directed the coinage of silver legal tender dollars to the amount of \$2,000,000 to \$4,000,000 per month; the act of May 3, 1878, prohibited the further retirement of greenbacks.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF STATE, NATIONAL BANK AND UNITED STATES NOTES, &C., OUTSTANDING AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR (ENDING JUNE 30), FROM 1860 TO 1881, INCLUSIVE.

| Years.    | State Bank Circulation. | National Bank Circulation. | U.S. Demand notes, Acts July 17 and Aug. 5, '61. | Legal Tender Notes. | One and two year notes (5% int.), Act of March 3, '63. | Compound interest notes (6% interest), Act March 3, '63, and June 30, '64. | Fractional Currency. | Total.      | Value of paper dollar in coin, July 1. | Value of currency in gold. |
|-----------|-------------------------|----------------------------|--|---------------------|--|--|----------------------|-------------|--|----------------------------|
|           | \$                      | \$                         | \$   | \$                  | \$   | \$   | \$                   | \$          | \$                                     | \$                         |
| 1860..... | 207,102,477             |                            |  |                     |  |  |                      | 207,102,477 |  |                            |
| 1861..... | 202,005,767             |                            |  |                     |  |  |                      | 202,005,767 |  |                            |
| 1862..... | 183,792,079             |                            | 53,040,000                                       | 96,620,000          |  |  |                      | 333,452,079 | 0 86.6                                 | 288,769,500                |
| 1863..... | 238,677,218             |                            | 3,351,019  | 297,767,114         |  |  |                      | 89,879,475  | 0 76.6                                 | 497,798,338                |
| 1864..... | 179,157,717             | 31,235,270                 | 780,999  | 431,178,670         | 153,471,450  | 15,000,000   | 20,192,456           | 22,894,877  | 0 38.7                                 | 322,649,246                |
| 1865..... | 142,919,633             | 146,137,860                | 472,603  | 432,687,966         | 42,338,710   | 193,756,080  | 25,005,828           | 833,718,984 | 0 70.4                                 | 692,256,354                |
| 1866..... | 19,996,163              | 281,479,903                | 272,162  | 400,619,206         | 3,454,230  | 159,012,140  | 27,070,876           | 891,904,685 | 0 66                                   | 588,657,092                |
| 1867..... | 4,484,112               | 298,625,379                | 208,432  | 371,783,597         | 1,123,630  | 122,394,480  | 28,307,523           | 826,927,153 | 0 71.7                                 | 592,906,769                |
| 1868..... | 3,163,771               | 299,762,855                | 141,723  | 356,000,000         | 555,492  | 28,161,810   | 32,626,951           | 720,412,602 | 0 70.1                                 | 505,009,234                |
| 1869..... | 2,558,874               | 299,929,624                | 123,739  | 356,000,000         | 347,772  | 2,871,410  | 32,114,637           | 693,946,056 | 0 73.5                                 | 510,050,351                |
| 1870..... | 2,222,793               | 299,766,984                | 106,256  | 356,000,000         | 248,272  | 2,152,910  | 39,878,634           | 700,375,899 | 0 85.6                                 | 599,521,769                |
| 1871..... | 1,968,058               | 318,261,241                | 96,505   | 356,000,000         | 198,572  | 768,500  | 40,582,874           | 717,875,751 | 0 89                                   | 638,909,418                |
| 1872..... | 1,700,935               | 337,664,795                | 88,296   | 357,500,000         | 167,522  | 593,520  | 40,855,835           | 738,570,903 | 0 87.5                                 | 646,249,540                |
| 1873..... | 1,294,470               | 347,267,061                | 79,967   | 356,000,000         | 142,105  | 479,400  | 44,799,365           | 750,622,368 | 0 86.4                                 | 643,053,886                |
| 1874..... | 1,009,021               | 351,981,032                | 76,732   | 332,000,000         | 127,625  | 415,210  | 45,881,295           | 781,490,916 | 0 91                                   | 711,156,733                |
| 1875..... | 786,844                 | 354,408,008                | 70,107   | 375,771,580         | 113,375  | 367,390  | 42,129,424           | 773,646,728 | 0 87.2                                 | 674,619,347                |
| 1876..... | 658,933                 | 332,998,336                | 66,917   | 369,772,284         | 104,703  | 328,760  | 34,446,595           | 738,376,535 | 0 89.5                                 | 660,846,999                |
| 1877..... | 521,611                 | 317,048,872                | 63,962   | 359,764,332         | 95,725   | 296,630  | 20,403,137           | 698,194,269 | 0 94.7                                 | 661,189,973                |
| 1878..... | 426,504                 | 324,514,284                | 62,297   | 346,681,016         | 90,485   | 274,920  | 16,547,768           | 688,597,275 | 0 99.4                                 | 684,465,691                |
| 1879..... | 316,861                 | 329,691,697                | 61,470   | 346,681,016         | 86,185   | 259,090  | 15,812,605           | 692,908,924 | 1 00.0                                 | 692,908,924                |
| 1880..... | 233,308                 | 344,505,427                | 60,975   | 346,681,016         | 82,485   | 242,590  | 7,214,954            | 699,070,755 | 1 00.0                                 | 699,070,755                |
| 1881..... | 274,941                 | 354,842,275                | 60,535   | 346,681,016         | 79,985   | 230,250  | 7,105,953            | 709,274,955 | 1 00.0                                 | 709,274,955                |

QUOTATIONS FOR CALL LOANS AND COMMERCIAL PAPER.

The following quotations are compiled from the rates current each week in the New York money market. It is obvious that, there being no definite "posted" rate for money, as at the Bank of England, the figures given are necessarily the approximate prices current among brokers and dealers in commercial paper.

1874.

Table for 1874 showing Call Loans and Prime Paper rates from Jan to Dec. Columns include Week end'g Friday, Call Loans, and Prime Paper.

1875.

Table for 1875 showing Call Loans and Prime Paper rates from Jan to Dec. Columns include Week end'g Friday, Call Loans, and Prime Paper.

1876.

Table for 1876 showing Call Loans and Prime Paper rates from Jan to Dec. Columns include Week end'g Friday, Call Loans, and Prime Paper.

1877.

Table for 1877 showing Call Loans and Prime Paper rates from Jan to Dec. Columns include Week end'g Friday, Call Loans, and Prime Paper.

1878.

Table for 1878 showing Call Loans and Prime Paper rates from Jan to Dec. Columns include Week end'g Friday, Call Loans, and Prime Paper.

1879.

Table for 1879 showing Call Loans and Prime Paper rates from Jan to Dec. Columns include Week end'g Friday, Call Loans, and Prime Paper.

1880.

Table for 1880 showing Call Loans and Prime Paper rates from Jan to Dec. Columns include Week end'g Friday, Call Loans, and Prime Paper.

1881.

Table for 1881 showing Call Loans and Prime Paper rates from Jan to Dec. Columns include Week end'g Friday, Call Loans, and Prime Paper.

\* Also 1-32 per diem.

# MOVEMENTS OF GOLD AND SILVER.

## UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

### GOLD AND SILVER SUPPLY.

For many years it has been our custom to bring together at this season, the statistics of gold production, distribution and visible supply. This examination was not limited to the United States, though in many particulars the results as to other countries were imperfect, the reports available being very incomplete. Such an inquiry was first suggested by the publication early in January of Mr. Valentine's details as to the supply from our mines, the bullion dealers placing more reliance upon his figures than upon any others. Since, however, Mr. Burchard has been Director of the Mint his bullion and coin compilations have deservedly been received with increasing confidence; and as he has extended his investigations into other countries we gladly avail ourselves in the present review of some of his results.

#### GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Valentine's usual compilation for the United States brings down the production to the 31st of December. According to it, the year's supply of gold and silver from our mines has been \$77,000,000, of which \$31,869,686 were gold and \$45,077,829 were silver. These figures, as will be seen, differ very materially in their details, though not so largely in the aggregate of both metals, from the Mint statement. We can only reconcile them on the basis that a greater proportion of gold is secured on refining the silver and lead bullion of Mr. Valentine's statement than his estimate allows. For the fiscal year ending June 30 Mr. Burchard gives the gold production at \$36,500,000 and the silver at \$42,100,000. The silver, however, is, for reasons we do not understand, given in the "coining value;" which being added to gold makes the total utterly unintelligible. We presume from the fact that the year's commercial value is stated to be in gross about 37 millions, that the Director intends us to understand "coining value" to mean standard dollar value and not the "coining value" for subsidiary silver or for trade dollars. We have therefore revised his statement of silver, reducing it to commercial values on the basis of 12 per cent reduction, and with that correction give the statement for the last two years in detail.

| State or Territory  | Fiscal Year 1880-81. |                   |                   | Fiscal Year 1879-80. |                   |                   |
|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
|                     | Gold.                | Silver.           | Total.            | Gold.                | Silver.           | Total.            |
| Alaska.....         | \$ 7,000             | .....             | \$ 7,000          | 6,000                | .....             | \$ 6,000          |
| Arizona.....        | 770,000              | 6,860,000         | 7,630,000         | 400,000              | 1,760,000         | 2,160,000         |
| California.....     | 19,000,000           | 760,000           | 19,760,000        | 17,500,000           | 968,000           | 18,468,000        |
| Colorado.....       | 3,400,000            | 13,186,000        | 16,586,000        | 3,200,000            | 14,960,000        | 18,160,000        |
| Dakota.....         | 4,500,000            | 50,000            | 4,550,000         | 3,600,000            | 62,000            | 3,662,000         |
| Georgia.....        | 150,000              | .....             | 150,000           | 120,000              | .....             | 120,000           |
| Idaho.....          | 1,380,000            | 965,000           | 2,345,000         | 1,980,000            | 398,000           | 2,378,000         |
| Montana.....        | 2,500,000            | 2,020,000         | 4,520,000         | 2,400,000            | 2,200,000         | 4,600,000         |
| Nevada.....         | 2,700,000            | 7,790,000         | 10,490,000        | 4,800,000            | 9,593,000         | 14,393,000        |
| New Mexico.....     | 120,000              | 235,000           | 355,000           | 130,000              | 374,000           | 504,000           |
| North Carolina..... | 75,000               | .....             | 75,000            | 95,000               | .....             | 95,000            |
| Oregon.....         | 1,000,000            | 70,000            | 1,070,000         | 1,090,000            | 13,000            | 1,103,000         |
| South Carolina..... | 18,000               | .....             | 18,000            | 15,000               | .....             | 15,000            |
| Tennessee.....      | 2,000                | .....             | 2,000             | .....                | .....             | .....             |
| Utah.....           | 200,000              | 5,020,000         | 5,220,000         | 210,000              | 4,172,000         | 4,382,000         |
| Virginia.....       | 11,000               | .....             | 11,000            | 10,000               | .....             | 10,000            |
| Washington.....     | 100,000              | .....             | 100,000           | 410,000              | .....             | 410,000           |
| Wyoming.....        | 7,000                | .....             | 7,000             | 20,000               | .....             | 20,000            |
| Other.....          | 10,000               | 44,000            | 54,000            | 14,000               | .....             | 14,000            |
| <b>Total.....</b>   | <b>36,500,000</b>    | <b>37,000,000</b> | <b>73,500,000</b> | <b>36,000,000</b>    | <b>34,500,000</b> | <b>70,500,000</b> |

The above makes the silver and the gold production in the United States, now about equal, the total for the two years being \$72,500,000 of gold and \$71,500,000

of silver. There has, however, been considerable variation in the sources of this supply, Nevada having furnished over 41-100 of the gold in 1877-78 but this year furnished only about 7-100; whereas California has of late year by year been returning to its old leading position, having in 1880-81 contributed over 52-100 of the total production of that metal. It will be of interest to note this change which is taking place in the sources of supply, and we have therefore prepared the following which indicates the annual proportion of each of the leading contributors for a series of years.

| Percentage of Total Production. | 1880-81.    |             | 1879-80.    |             | 1878-79.    |             | 1877-78.    |             | 1876-77.    |             | 1875-76.    |             |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|                                 | Gold.       | Silver.     | Gold.       | Silver.     | Gold.       | Silver.     | Gold.       | Silver.     | Gold.       | Silver.     | Gold.       | Silver.     |
| California ..                   | 52.1        | 62.1        | 48.6        | 62.8        | 45.2        | 65.9        | 32.3        | 65.1        | 33.3        | 62.6        | 37.4        | 61.5        |
| Colorado ..                     | 09.3        | 35.6        | 08.9        | 43.4        | 08.3        | 28.6        | 07.1        | 11.5        | 06.7        | 11.6        | 06.9        | 10.5        |
| Dakota .....                    | 12.3        | 00.1        | 10.0        | 00.2        | 06.2        | †           | 06.4        | 00.0        | 04.4        | 00.0        | 02.1        | 00.0        |
| Idaho.....                      | 05.3        | 02.6        | 05.5        | 01.2        | 03.1        | 01.6        | 02.4        | 00.4        | 03.3        | 00.5        | 03.7        | 00.8        |
| Montana.....                    | 06.8        | 05.5        | 06.7        | 06.4        | 06.5        | 05.5        | 04.8        | 03.6        | 07.1        | 01.4        | 06.6        | 03.0        |
| Nevada.....                     | 07.4        | 21.1        | 13.3        | 27.8        | 23.1        | 30.8        | 41.4        | 60.2        | 39.9        | 66.8        | 35.6        | 65.0        |
| Oregon.....                     | 02.8        | 00.2        | 03.0        | †           | 03.0        | †           | 02.1        | 00.2        | 02.2        | 00.3        | 03.2        | 00.0        |
| All others ...                  | 04.0        | 32.8        | 04.0        | 18.2        | 04.6        | 27.6        | 03.5        | 19.0        | 03.1        | 16.3        | 04.5        | 19.2        |
| <b>Total ....</b>               | <b>100</b>  | <b>100</b>  | <b>100</b>  | <b>100</b>  | <b>100</b>  | <b>100</b>  | <b>100</b>  | <b>100</b>  | <b>100</b>  | <b>100</b>  | <b>100</b>  | <b>100</b>  |
| <b>Tot. Pr'duc'n*</b>           | <b>36.5</b> | <b>37.0</b> | <b>36.0</b> | <b>34.5</b> | <b>38.9</b> | <b>40.8</b> | <b>47.2</b> | <b>46.7</b> | <b>45.1</b> | <b>38.9</b> | <b>46.8</b> | <b>38.5</b> |

\* This line indicates the actual total production—00,000s being omitted. As, for instance, 36.5 means that \$36,500,000 of gold was the total yield of the mines in 1880-81, according to the Mint report.  
 † The production of silver in Oregon was in the year 1879-80 only 00.03 per cent and in 1878-79 00.05 per cent.  
 ‡ The production of silver in Dakota was in the year 1878-79 only 00.015 per cent.

#### GOLD PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD.

With regard to the gold yield of other countries, there has always existed much uncertainty, the results reached partaking largely of estimate. In fact, up to within a very few years even our own contribution to the world's supply has been by no means certain. The current report as to Australia has varied from 25 million dollars to over 30 millions; and Russia has been credited with about the same amount. Where the supply of Russia lodges, is a difficult problem to solve, as the official export tables only show from 5 to 6 million dollars as the ordinary net gold export, and as they have an irredeemable currency it cannot be in active circulation. On the other hand, Australian export tables will account for more than the full production generally credited to it. The statistical abstract for the Australian Colonies gives the net gold exports for 1876, 1877, 1878, at £19,222,074, which would be a yearly average of £6,407,000, or about 31 million dollars. Aside from these three sources—United States, Australia and Russia—commerce appears to receive very little gold; that is to say, the other producers are all small, and absorb—as is shown by the export and import movement of European countries—as much as they contribute, and some of them considerably more. With these suggestions we reproduce here Mr. Burchard's interesting statement of the actual yield of

l the gold and silver mines at the present time, which is probably as accurate as it is possible to make such a compilation. In foot notes will be found the authority for the figures—we of course reduce Mr. Burchard's United States silver production from standard-dollar to commercial valuation for the year 1880, leaving the other years unchanged, as the previous reports do not say that the field is stated in "coining values," and the reasonable resumption is that it is not.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER.  
[Calendar years, except for United States and Japan.]

| Countries.                     | 1878.         |               | 1879.         |               | 1880.         |               |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|                                | Gold.         | Silver.       | Gold.         | Silver.       | Gold.         | Silver.       |
| U. States.                     | \$ 51,276,360 | \$ 45,281,885 | \$ 38,899,858 | \$ 40,812,132 | \$ 36,000,000 | \$ 34,500,000 |
| U. S. India.                   | *27,997,859   | *474,876      | *28,551,028   | *473,519      | *28,551,028   | *473,519      |
| U. S. Africa.                  | *26,018,223   | .....         | *29,018,223   | .....         | *30,073,315   | .....         |
| Mexico.                        | *969,898      | *27,018,940   | 989,161       | 25,167,763    | 989,161       | 25,167,763    |
| Germany.                       | \$208,019     | \$5,227,219   | \$257,865     | \$5,570,380   | \$232,610     | \$5,576,699   |
| Austria.                       | \$1,222,230   | \$2,022,879   | 1,062,031     | 2,002,727     | 1,062,031     | 2,002,727     |
| Sweden.                        | 6,001         | 52,708        | 1,994         | 62,405        | 11,994        | 62,435        |
| Norway.                        | .....         | +166,700      | .....         | +166,270      | .....         | +166,270      |
| Italy.                         | +72,375       | +17,949       | +72,375       | +17,949       | +72,375       | +17,949       |
| West of Europe.                | .....         | +2,078,380    | .....         | 2,078,380     | .....         | +2,078,380    |
| Argentina.                     | .....         | .....         | .....         | .....         | .....         | .....         |
| Republic.                      | +78,546       | +420,225      | 78,546        | 420,225       | 78,546        | 420,225       |
| Romania.                       | 4,000,000     | 1,000,000     | 4,000,000     | 1,000,000     | 4,000,000     | 1,000,000     |
| Colivia, Chili, Brazil & Peru. | +172,185      | \$10,392,500  | +378,157      | \$10,392,500  | +378,157      | \$10,392,500  |
| Japan.                         | 295,746       | 728,846       | 466,548       | 916,400       | 466,548       | 916,400       |
| Africa.                        | \$1,993,300   | .....         | \$1,993,300   | .....         | +1,993,300    | .....         |
| Guatemala.                     | 1,821,564     | .....         | 1,618,835     | .....         | 2,274,692     | .....         |
| Canada.                        | .....         | .....         | .....         | .....         | \$15,089      | 68,205        |
| Total.                         | 119,092,786   | 94,882,177    | 107,385,421   | 89,080,680    | 106,939,846   | 82,843,072    |

\* Official estimate *L'Economiste Français*, July, 1881, p. 112. + Estimated.  
 † Victoria and New South Wales official; the other colonies estimated as producing the same amounts reported officially for 1877.  
 ‡ Dr. A. Soetbeer. § Estimated as the same as 1879.  
 ¶ From total production 17 per cent of gold and 25 per cent of silver deducted for foreign ores.

The above shows a present annual production of about 107 million dollars of gold and about 83 million dollars of silver. With these figures as a guide for later years, and with the facts brought out by the Select Committee on Depreciation of Silver ordered by the House of Commons in 1876, and from other sources as specified below we have prepared the following statement of the world's gold production since 1857.

| GOLD.         | 1                        | 2  | 3                     | 4                              | 5                          |
|---------------|--------------------------|--|-----------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
|               | Production in Australia. | Production in U. States (Mint estimate.) | Production in Russia. | Production of Other Countries. | Total Production in World. |
| 1857          | £ 12,096,000             | £ 11,000,000                             | £ 3,549,000           | £ 2,500,000                    | £ 29,145,000               |
| 1858          | 12,762,000               | 10,000,000                               | 3,454,000             | 2,500,000                      | 28,716,000                 |
| 1859          | 12,861,000               | 10,000,000                               | 3,156,000             | 2,500,000                      | 28,517,000                 |
| 1860          | 11,338,000               | 9,200,000                                | 3,053,000             | 2,500,000                      | 26,591,000                 |
| 1861          | 12,635,000               | 8,600,000                                | 2,980,000             | 2,500,000                      | 26,715,000                 |
| Total '57-61. | 62,192,000               | 48,800,000                               | 16,192,000            | 12,500,000                     | 139,684,000                |
| 1862          | 12,933,000               | 7,840,000                                | 2,990,000             | 2,500,000                      | 26,263,000                 |
| 1863          | 13,003,000               | 8,000,000                                | 2,988,000             | 2,500,000                      | 26,491,000                 |
| 1864          | 11,724,000               | 9,200,000                                | 2,862,000             | 2,500,000                      | 26,286,000                 |
| 1865          | 11,805,000               | 10,645,000                               | 3,227,000             | 2,500,000                      | 28,177,000                 |
| 1866          | 12,529,000               | 10,700,000                               | 3,397,000             | 2,500,000                      | 29,126,000                 |
| Total '62-66. | 61,994,000               | 46,385,000                               | 15,464,000            | 12,500,000                     | 136,343,000                |
| 1867          | 10,583,000               | 10,345,000                               | 3,377,000             | 2,500,000                      | 26,805,000                 |
| 1868          | 11,051,000               | 9,600,000                                | 3,503,000             | 2,500,000                      | 26,654,000                 |
| 1869          | 11,382,000               | 9,900,000                                | 4,108,000             | 2,500,000                      | 27,890,000                 |
| 1870          | 9,237,000                | 10,000,000                               | 4,414,000             | 2,500,000                      | 26,151,000                 |
| 1871          | 9,605,000                | 8,700,000                                | 4,913,000             | 2,500,000                      | 25,718,000                 |
| Total '67-71. | 51,858,000               | 48,545,000                               | 20,315,000            | 12,500,000                     | 133,218,000                |
| 1872          | 8,841,000                | 7,200,000                                | 4,771,000             | 2,500,000                      | 23,312,000                 |
| 1873          | 10,609,000               | 7,200,000                                | *4,500,000            | 2,500,000                      | 24,809,000                 |
| 1874          | 8,250,000                | 8,000,000                                | 4,035,000             | 2,500,000                      | 22,785,000                 |
| 1875          | 8,250,000                | 8,000,000                                | *4,500,000            | 2,500,000                      | 23,250,000                 |
| 1876          | 7,243,000                | 9,670,000                                | 4,500,000             | 2,500,000                      | 23,913,000                 |
| Total '72-76. | 43,193,000               | 40,070,000                               | 22,306,000            | 12,500,000                     | 118,069,000                |
| 1877          | 7,600,000                | 9,318,000                                | 5,625,000             | 2,500,000                      | 25,043,000                 |
| 1878          | 5,995,000                | 9,753,000                                | 5,785,000             | 2,500,000                      | 24,033,000                 |
| 1879          | 5,995,000                | 8,037,000                                | 5,899,000             | 2,500,000                      | 22,431,000                 |
| 1880          | 6,213,000                | 7,441,000                                | 5,899,000             | 2,500,000                      | 22,053,000                 |
| 1881          | 6,213,000                | 7,540,000                                | 5,899,000             | 2,500,000                      | 22,152,000                 |
| Total '77-81. | 32,016,000               | 42,039,000                               | 29,107,000            | 12,500,000                     | 115,712,000                |

\* Estimated.  
 NOTE.—The figures in Column 1 for first ten years are net exports taken from the Statistical Abstract for the Colonies added to the total coinage of the Sydney Mint; for next five years they are the net exports added to three-fourths of the coinage of the Sydney Mint; from 1872 when the Melbourne Mint was opened) to 1876 we add to the net exports about 1¼ million pounds sterling for amount kept for circulation and consumption. This mode of reaching production is the same in substance as adopted by the Silver Committee of the House of Commons in 1876, and seems more reliable in result than the gross estimates which have been made. For 1877 we give simply the net exports, and for subsequent years we adopt Mr. Burchard's figures of actual production, the authority for which he gives above.  
 The figures in Column 2 are (down to and including 1875) the Mint estimate as sent to the Parliamentary Silver Commission in 1876. Since that date they are taken from the Mint report.  
 The figures in Column 3 (down to and including 1875) are from information

supplied to the London *Economist*. Since that date they are the figures obtained by Mr. Burchard of the United States Mint.  
 The figures in Column 4 are based upon a general estimate made before the Parliamentary Silver Commission in 1876, and confirmed by Mr. Burchard for late years by the returns he has obtained and given in the above extract from his late report.

The totals of the foregoing from 1857 to 1881 are, for Australia, £251,253,000; for the United States, £225,889,000; for Russia, £103,384,000; and for other sources £62,500,000, making the grand total—that is the production of gold in the whole world from 1857 to 1881—£643,026,000.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE GOLD SUPPLY.

The above annual supply of 22 million pounds sterling, or a little less than 107 million dollars, seems at first sight a fair contribution to the world's stock; and so it would be, if Europe and America received it all and it was alone needed for commerce in the countries already using it. On the contrary, what has been said shows, in the first place, that a part of this supply never reaches the commercial world; then as to the amount that does, a portion must go to make good the annual waste, a further portion is each year absorbed by nations like Egypt, Africa, India, where it goes out of sight, while a still larger item must be allowed for consumption in the arts and industries. Mr. Burchard presents the facts which prove that the United States is so using 11 million dollars every twelve months, and this is an increasing demand. He also estimates that the world needs for such purposes 75 million dollars annually. Dr. Soetbeer last year put the consumption at 53 million dollars, at the same time allowing for the United States only about 8½ millions. Finally, nations at present using paper or silver, one after another, as Italy is now doing, will put their currency on a gold basis. It can serve no good purpose to ignore this obvious tendency.

These then are all facts, and the monometallist, in his system, must make provision for them. To display long lines of figures representing the old stock of coin in the world is not satisfying. That stock, aside from the visible supply, is in no sense available for international commerce; and even for domestic wants, what country to-day has as much gold as it needs? Certainly the United States has not; and as for England and France they have been losing their old stock of late years instead of making an annual addition to it as formerly. For the nineteen years ending with and including 1876 Great Britain imported £86,026,061 of gold in excess of its gold exports, or an average annual gain of 4½ millions sterling; for the five years since that date—although it has used an almost constant pressure to draw gold thither—it has suffered a net loss of over 11 million pounds sterling, or an average annual loss of nearly 2¼ millions sterling. The truth is, that the only commercial country which has not been a loser of gold during the year is the United States, and our large, scattered and active population need much more to make our currency safe. Thus it grows more evident each year that the world needs the two metals as a basis for its commerce, and yet that no nation can afford to use silver so long as the leaders in commerce throw discredit on it.

STOCKS OF GOLD IN ENGLAND, FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

Another interesting inquiry relates to the gold circulation of each country. As to England and France it is impossible to fix upon any figure which admits of proof. Mr. Ernest Seyd in 1870 estimated the gold coin and bullion in Great Britain at 130 million, and in France at 260 million pounds sterling. There is probably about as much reason and authority for his figures as for any that could be prepared. In fact all subsequent estimates have to a considerable extent followed them, inclining however to lower estimates for France, and some authori

ties also to a decrease of Great Britain's quota. The latter conclusion we find it difficult to believe, for, deducting bank reserves, it leaves only about 100 millions sterling in active circulation in the whole United Kingdom. And when we remember what an abundance of gold one finds in circulation in every part of that country, it does not seem possible that a trifle more than three pounds sterling to each individual would meet the requirements, and especially when we remember the absence of small bills and that about 40 millions sterling covers the total paper circulation. Mr. Seyd repeats the same estimate for Great Britain in 1876 but lowers his figures for France to \$220,000,000, France having in the meantime paid the German indemnity. Since Mr. Seyd's first estimate for Great Britain, Great Britain's imports of gold have reached nearly 16 millions pounds sterling in excess of the exports, as may be seen from the following table.

| Year  | Imports.      | Exports.      | Excess of Imports. | Excess of Exports. |
|-------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1870  | \$18,806,728  | \$10,013,521  | \$8,793,207        | .....              |
| 1871  | 21,618,924    | 20,698,275    | 920,649            | .....              |
| 1872  | 15,469,444    | 19,728,916    | .....              | 1,259,474          |
| 1873  | 26,611,165    | 19,071,220    | .....              | .....              |
| 1874  | 15,081,019    | 10,641,636    | .....              | .....              |
| 1875  | 23,140,824    | 18,645,299    | .....              | .....              |
| 1876  | 23,475,972    | 16,315,748    | .....              | .....              |
| 1877  | 20,441,982    | 16,315,748    | .....              | .....              |
| 1878  | 16,441,982    | 14,908,507    | .....              | .....              |
| 1879  | 20,851,216    | 17,978,815    | .....              | .....              |
| 1880  | 9,438,996     | 11,828,837    | .....              | .....              |
| 1881  | 9,962,956     | 15,468,837    | .....              | .....              |
| Total | \$213,271,609 | \$195,573,982 | \$36,049,658       | \$18,357,031       |

The gold and silver circulation in the United States the Director of the Mint brings down to the 1st of November as follows.

| United States Coin.                 | Gold.         | Silver.       | Total.        |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Circulation June 30, 1880           | \$355,658,691 | \$142,567,020 | \$501,355,711 |
| Coinage, less deposits for recharge | 78,293,057    | 27,662,660    | 105,955,717   |
| Net import                          | 5,824,975     | 1,295,086     | 7,120,061     |
| Total                               | 443,076,723   | 171,534,766   | 614,611,519   |
| Less amount used in the arts        | 3,300,000     | 75,000        | 3,375,000     |
| Circulation July 1, 1881            | 439,776,723   | 171,459,766   | 611,236,519   |
| Coinage to November 1, 1881         | 26,544,000    | 9,300,000     | 35,844,000    |
| Net imports to November 1, 1881     | * 2,172,474   | 310,858       | 2,483,332     |
| Circulation November 1, 1881        | 468,493,227   | 181,070,624   | 649,563,851   |

\* Imports for October at the port of New York only.

On November 1st there was also \$94,075,744 gold bullion in the mint and assay office, so that the stock of gold in the country at that date was \$562,568,971, of which there was in private hands—that is in active circulation—271 million dollars, as shown in the following table.

| Held in—       | Gold.         | Silver.       | Total.        |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Treasury       | \$76,036,377  | \$7,737,608   | \$83,773,985  |
| National banks | 102,000,369   | 3,000,000     | 105,000,369   |
| Other banks    | 20,000,000    | .....         | 20,000,000    |
| Private hands  | 270,963,254   | 189,862,392   | 460,825,646   |
| Total          | \$469,000,000 | \$100,600,000 | \$569,600,000 |

\* Excess above amount held for payment of outstanding silver certificates. † Including amount for which silver certificates are outstanding. ‡ Includes \$7,000,000 trade dollars.

Since that date (Nov. 1) the production of gold has been about 6 millions and the net imports about 3½ millions, or a total of 9½ millions. Deducting one million for consumption, would leave the stock of gold in the United States on the first of January, 1882, about 571 million dollars, against probably about 1,000 million dollars in France and say 700 to 800 million dollars in Great Britain.

UNITED STATES GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

We now bring forward our usual tables of the United States imports and exports of gold and silver. We have re-arranged them, to make them more useful, separating the silver from the gold and in each case the coin from the bullion. These statements cover the fiscal years from 1859 to 1881, inclusive.

| Year ending June 30 | GOLD.      |            |                         |           |             |                         | SILVER.     |                     |            |            |                         |           |            |                         |            |      |
|---------------------|------------|------------|-------------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|---------------------|------------|------------|-------------------------|-----------|------------|-------------------------|------------|------|
|                     | Exports.   |            |                         | Imports.  |             |                         | Net Export. | Year ending June 30 | Exports.   |            |                         | Imports.  |            |                         |            |      |
|                     | Bullion.   | Coin.      | Total Bullion and Coin. | Bullion.  | Coin.       | Total Bullion and Coin. |             |                     | Bullion.   | Coin.      | Total coin and bullion. | Bullion.  | Coin.      | Total coin and bullion. |            |      |
| 1859                | 33,329,863 | 24,172,442 | 61,108,053              | 741,608   | 1,383,789   | 2,125,397               | 58,982,656  | 1859                | 82,562     | 2,696,706  | 2,779,268               | 323,478   | 4,985,914  | 5,309,392               | *2,530,124 | 1859 |
| 1860                | 30,913,173 | 26,033,678 | 51,181                  | 4,448,007 | 58,446,039  | 493,187                 | 2,015,599   | 1860                | 35,093     | 8,065,107  | 8,100,200               | 499,943   | 5,541,406  | 6,041,349               | 2,058,851  | 1860 |
| 1861                | 13,311,280 | 10,488,590 | 6,700                   | 3,617,403 | 27,423,973  | 3,343,282               | 38,948,648  | 1861                | 42,826     | 2,324,281  | 2,367,107               | 1,014,893 | 3,032,788  | 4,047,681               | *1,680,574 | 1861 |
| 1862                | 13,267,739 | 17,776,912 | .....                   | 4,395,252 | 35,439,903  | 1,409,728               | 12,497,283  | 1862                | .....      | 1,407,645  | 1,407,645               | 249,608   | 2,258,433  | 2,508,041               | *1,100,396 | 1862 |
| 1863                | 11,385,033 | 44,608,529 | .....                   | 6,169,276 | 62,162,838  | 1,879,222               | 3,651,316   | 1863                | 550        | 1,993,223  | 1,993,773               | 49,536    | 4,004,031  | 4,053,567               | *2,059,794 | 1863 |
| 1864                | 10,985,703 | 86,148,921 | 33,449                  | 3,493,561 | 100,661,634 | 2,512,635               | 8,664,134   | 1864                | 836,387    | 2,502,551  | 3,338,938               | 66,716    | 1,872,127  | 1,938,843               | 2,796,064  | 1864 |
| 1865                | 21,145,055 | 35,413,651 | 1,900                   | 1,820,427 | 58,381,033  | 1,392,760               | 5,105,468   | 1865                | 6,311,986  | 1,747,432  | 8,059,418               | 1,476,838 | 1,835,006  | 3,311,844               | 5,900,349  | 1865 |
| 1866                | 20,731,473 | 49,395,993 | 32,854                  | 1,036,989 | 71,197,309  | 972,769                 | 7,223,492   | 1866                | 10,832,849 | 1,683,059  | 12,515,908              | 43,654    | 2,460,177  | 2,503,831               | 12,342,931 | 1866 |
| 1867                | 13,867,641 | 22,362,035 | .....                   | 2,796,951 | 39,026,627  | 1,971,645               | 15,053,221  | 1867                | 15,853,530 | 2,892,990  | 18,746,520              | 61,998    | 4,983,611  | 5,045,609               | 16,796,136 | 1867 |
| 1868                | 23,841,155 | 44,390,003 | 94,508                  | 4,070,678 | 72,396,344  | 1,784,536               | 6,952,907   | 1868                | 12,978,311 | 2,536,506  | 15,514,817              | 90,410    | 5,360,515  | 5,450,925               | 15,936,833 | 1868 |
| 1869                | 13,584,407 | 14,858,369 | 19,146                  | 7,541,576 | 36,003,498  | 890,930                 | 13,241,638  | 1869                | 13,573,427 | 899,763    | 14,473,190              | 55,142    | 5,620,166  | 5,675,308               | 15,459,574 | 1869 |
| 1870                | 15,812,108 | 12,768,501 | 39,778                  | 5,015,575 | 33,635,962  | 680,760                 | 11,376,190  | 1870                | 11,748,864 | 3,554,329  | 15,303,193              | 162,432   | 14,199,797 | 14,362,229              | 10,157,475 | 1870 |
| 1871                | 9,089,959  | 55,491,719 | .....                   | 2,104,530 | 66,686,208  | 1,177,387               | 5,706,174   | 1871                | 11,934,099 | 31,755,780 | 43,689,879              | 105,836   | 14,280,627 | 14,386,463              | 17,369,317 | 1871 |
| 1872                | 7,986,145  | 40,391,357 | 4,780                   | 1,166,478 | 49,548,760  | 1,372,207               | 7,345,251   | 1872                | 22,729,657 | 1,691,081  | 24,420,738              | 380,909   | 4,645,322  | 5,026,231               | 25,302,543 | 1872 |
| 1873                | 8,810,175  | 35,661,863 | .....                   | 384,677   | 44,856,715  | 1,542,593               | 7,139,854   | 1873                | 27,759,066 | 1,674,442  | 29,433,508              | 85,795    | 10,232,556 | 39,751,859              | 26,953,369 | 1873 |
| 1874                | 3,878,543  | 28,766,943 | .....                   | 1,396,934 | 34,042,420  | 1,614,669               | 17,888,468  | 1874                | 22,498,782 | 4,555,418  | 27,054,200              | 837,683   | 8,114,086  | 8,951,769               | 23,636,216 | 1874 |
| 1875                | 2,233,775  | 59,309,770 | 3,696                   | 5,433,736 | 66,980,977  | 1,581,638               | 12,115,155  | 1875                | 17,197,914 | 5,115,670  | 22,313,584              | 11,835    | 2,825,746  | 25,151,165              | 1,295,754  | 1875 |
| 1876                | 1,888,896  | 27,542,861 | 11,600                  | 1,733,693 | 31,177,050  | 1,204,965               | 6,787,744   | 1876                | 15,240,344 | 5,366,590  | 20,606,934              | 15,995    | 4,706,323  | 25,329,252              | 1,058,177  | 1876 |
| 1877                | 1,084,536  | 21,274,565 | 67,511                  | 4,163,762 | 26,590,374  | 2,119,570               | 14,126,664  | 1877                | 11,482,894 | 9,292,473  | 20,775,367              | 334,167   | 8,462,059  | 29,571,863              | 4,693,253  | 1877 |
| 1878                | 205,319    | 6,427,251  | 1,450                   | 2,570,435 | 9,204,455   | 1,972,662               | 11,357,553  | 1878                | 15,035,045 | 5,394,270  | 20,429,315              | 555,570   | 3,550,785  | 24,535,670              | 6,971,849  | 1878 |
| 1879                | 24,774     | 4,120,311  | 6,285                   | 436,274   | 4,587,614   | 1,297,244               | 4,327,704   | 1879                | 11,883,064 | 1,526,886  | 13,410,950              | 1,483,614 | 5,516,263  | 20,409,827              | 2,447,888  | 1879 |
| 1880                | 87,066     | 1,687,973  | 104,204                 | 1,759,782 | 3,639,025   | 20,337,445              | 60,420,951  | 1880                | 6,912,864  | 659,990    | 7,572,854               | 324,509   | 5,606,531  | 13,503,894              | 1,981,425  | 1880 |
| 1881                | 84,943     | 1,741,364  | 2,157                   | 736,668   | 2,565,132   | 30,998,919              | 69,032,340  | 1881                | 11,852,995 | 547,642    | 12,400,637              | 65,560    | 4,375,518  | 16,841,715              | 2,303,472  | 1881 |

FRASER & NEAVE, Ltd. Net import.





1871-1872-1873.

From 1871 to 1873 inclusive, the only marked feature was the panic in 1873, except that at other times the market was occasionally depressed by 60 days' sterling bills borrowed by stock operators.

In 1873 foreign exchange opened firmly, and so continued during the early months of the year, till the extraordinary money-stringency, culminating in April, depressed the price to 107 1/4 for prime 60 days' sterling. One of the curious features of the market was the large amount of 60 days' sterling bills borrowed by stock operators, who were accustomed to sell the same, and thus obtain currency for their speculations, and repay the bills with short sight when the time came for settlement. During the financial crisis of September, 1873, the price of exchange was greatly depressed, and the market was for some time at a dead lock, it being impossible to negotiate bills at any price. Bankers' 60 days' sterling were reported as sold down to 103, sight at 104, and cable transfers at 104@10 1/2; commercial bills at one time were reported at 101@102.

1871.

Table for 1871 showing exchange rates for months January through December, with columns for days (60, 3) and specific rates.

1872.

Table for 1872 showing exchange rates for months January through December, with columns for days (60, 3) and specific rates.

1873.

Table for 1873 showing exchange rates for months January through December, with columns for days (60, 3) and specific rates.

1874-1875-1876.

In 1874 rates for sterling bills were unusually steady, and during a large part of the year were very firm. The rates reached specie shipping point several times, leading to considerable shipments of coin. The return movement late in the year of United States Government bonds to this country was estimated by some of the most competent judges here to amount to about \$8,000,000.

In 1875 there was little to disturb the course of exchange so far as the transactions between the United States and foreign countries were concerned; but the rates were greatly depressed at times by the scarcity of cash gold in New York, and the consequent high rates on gold loans forced by speculative manipulation.

In 1876 the price of foreign exchange was very little disturbed either by speculative manipulations or by bond negotiations abroad, and the market was left to take its course as governed by ordinary trade influences. In the first seven months of the year rates frequently ruled high enough to admit of the shipment of specie at a profit; but after July the market weakened, and during the last three months there was little active demand from any quarter and rates ruled so low as to induce considerable shipment of coin from abroad. The large excess in the exports of the country over the imports was generally believed to have had an important bearing on the rates of exchange.

1874.

Table for 1874 showing exchange rates for January through December, with columns for Day of Month, January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December. Each month has sub-columns for 60 and 3 days.

1875.

Table for 1875 showing exchange rates for January through December, with columns for Day of Month, January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December. Each month has sub-columns for 60 and 3 days.

1876.

Table for 1876 showing exchange rates for January through December, with columns for Day of Month, January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December. Each month has sub-columns for 60 and 3 days.

1877-78-79.

In 1877 exchange ruled quite steady in the early part of the year, but after July, as the large crops began to come in and exports of domestic products were large, the price declined and ruled low during the balance of the year. Except for the return of United States bonds from abroad, the price would probably have been lower and the imports of specie would have been larger.

1878.—Exchange was much influenced throughout the year by the heavy exports of domestic produce. In the first six months there was a large movement in United States bonds returned from foreign markets, which gave rise to a considerable demand for bills, that supported prices. In the last half of the year exchange generally ruled at low figures.

1879.—During the early part of the year the rates for sterling bills were made firm by the heavy return of called bonds from abroad; and after February demand sterling bills were often quoted in the bankers' posted rates at 4 89 1/2 @ 4 90, and there was apprehension that specie would be exported to a considerable amount. There was no large export of specie, however, and in the latter part of July, after the last call for bonds had matured, rates of exchange fell off rapidly to a point which admitted of the imports of specie, and so remained throughout the year. The excess of exports over imports in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, was about \$270,000,000. The specie imported at New York in 1879 was \$84,176,764, and the export was \$14,454,343.

1877.

Table for 1877 showing exchange rates by month (January to December) and day (1 to 31). Columns include month, day, and rate. Includes 'High' and 'Low' values at the bottom.

1878.

Table for 1878 showing exchange rates by month (January to December) and day (1 to 31). Columns include month, day, and rate. Includes 'High' and 'Low' values at the bottom.

1879.

Table for 1879 showing exchange rates by month (January to December) and day (1 to 31). Columns include month, day, and rate. Includes 'High' and 'Low' values at the bottom.

1880-81.

1880.—The course of exchange in the early months of the year was quite steady, and although there was no return of securities from abroad as in 1879, the very large importation of foreign merchandise kept up the demand for bills. In May prices of sterling bills were so firm that exports of specie were apprehended. In July, however, rates began to fall off, as the imports of foreign merchandise had been considerably checked by the decline in prices here; and after July prices of exchange so fell off that the importation of specie commenced, which was well kept up until the end of the year, and resulted in the receipt at New York of about \$69,000,000 from August 1 to December 31.

1881.—At the opening of the year rates of exchange were unusually low, and after stiffening up in February were quite demoralized after the 25th of that month by the flurry in the money market. After the middle of April rates became firm and so remained till August, when there was another decline to low prices, which lasted without substantial recovery till the end of the year. The excess of imports over exports of specie for the twelve months ending November 30 was \$62,986,036, against \$59,342,990 in 1879-80; but for the five months, July-November, 1881, the excess of imports was only \$24,408,228, against \$52,593,842 in 1880. In January, 1881, an attempt was made by some of the principal drawers of exchange to alter the method of quoting sterling bills to the per cent basis—thus, the price of 98 for a bill meaning 98-100 of the face value. Reduced to dollars at the legal valuation of \$4.8665 to the pound. This plan, however, was found unpopular, and was soon abandoned.

1880.

Table for 1880 showing exchange rates by month (January to December) and day (Monday to Saturday). Columns include month, day, and exchange rate. Includes 'High' and 'Low' values at the bottom.

1881.

Table for 1881 showing exchange rates by month (January to December) and day (Monday to Saturday). Columns include month, day, and exchange rate. Includes 'High' and 'Low' values at the bottom.

# INVESTMENTS AND SPECULATION.

## INTEREST AND INCOME TABLES.

In purchasing securities for investment, the important points considered are the following: first, that the principal and interest shall be secure beyond question; second, that the profit, or annual rate of interest realized on the outlay, should be satisfactory; third, that the securities purchased should be readily salable; and fourth, with parties engaged in active business, that the securities should be available to pledge as collateral for loans, in case it should be desired so to use them.

The great bulk of investments in stocks and bonds is divided among (1) U. S. Government bonds; (2) State, city and county bonds; (3) bonds or stocks of corporations; (4) bonds and mortgages on real estate.

As a general classification of these several forms of investment, the most obvious one is that which divides them into two sorts: first, those depending on the character, standing, and permanent solvency of the party issuing the obligation; second, those having a lien on specified pieces of property, and dependent mainly on the value of such property for their security. In the first class belong U. S. Government bonds, State bonds, City bonds, County and Town bonds, and the stocks or plain bonds of corporations. In the latter class belong the mortgage bonds of railroads or other companies, and real estate bonds and mortgages. This distinction is mainly important in presenting to the investor the option of trusting in the integrity and probable permanent stability of the government or corporation issuing a stock or bond; or, on the other hand, of trusting in the permanent value of a specified piece of property, in a certain location, on which his bond is secured.

## INTEREST AND INVESTMENT TABLES.

The tables following show (in the "Compound Interest Table") the accumulation of principal and interest on one dollar at various rates per annum from 1 to 10 per cent, interest being compounded semi-annually, and (in the "Tables for Investors") the rate per cent per annum realized on securities purchased at various prices, from 10 to 300. Thus, by use of the tables, it is seen at a glance that a 7 per cent \$1,000 bond purchased at 86 pays 8.13 per cent a year on its cost. The accumulation of principal and interest is seen to be in five years \$1,410.50, in ten years \$1,989.70, which in this case would be the result of an outlay of \$860, provided the interest was re-invested semi-annually.

### COMPOUND INTEREST TABLE.

| Number of Years. | 1 per cent. | 2 per cent. | 3 per cent. | 4 per cent. | 4½ per cent. | 5 per cent. | 6 per cent. | 7 per cent. | 7 3-10 per cent. | 8 per cent. | 10 per cent. |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1.....           | \$1.0100    | \$1.0201    | \$1.0302    | \$1.0404    | \$1.0455     | \$1.0506    | \$1.0609    | \$1.0712    | \$1.0743         | \$1.0816    | \$1.1000     |
| 2.....           | 1.0201      | 1.0406      | 1.0613      | 1.0824      | 1.0930       | 1.1028      | 1.1255      | 1.1475      | 1.1530           | 1.1692      | 1.2167       |
| 3.....           | 1.0303      | 1.0615      | 1.0934      | 1.1261      | 1.1438       | 1.1596      | 1.1940      | 1.2292      | 1.2387           | 1.2646      | 1.3440       |
| 4.....           | 1.0407      | 1.0828      | 1.1264      | 1.1715      | 1.1948       | 1.2184      | 1.2667      | 1.3168      | 1.3308           | 1.3678      | 1.4777       |
| 5.....           | 1.0511      | 1.1045      | 1.1605      | 1.2188      | 1.2481       | 1.2800      | 1.3439      | 1.4105      | 1.4298           | 1.4794      | 1.6288       |
| 6.....           | \$1.0616    | \$1.1267    | \$1.1956    | \$1.2681    | \$1.3004     | \$1.3448    | \$1.4257    | \$1.5110    | \$1.5360         | \$1.6002    | \$1.7940     |
| 7.....           | 1.0728      | 1.1494      | 1.2317      | 1.3193      | 1.3643       | 1.4129      | 1.5066      | 1.6016      | 1.6323           | 1.7067      | 1.9777       |
| 8.....           | 1.0830      | 1.1725      | 1.2659      | 1.3726      | 1.4264       | 1.4845      | 1.6047      | 1.7399      | 1.7792           | 1.8720      | 2.1828       |
| 9.....           | 1.0949      | 1.1961      | 1.3073      | 1.4281      | 1.4913       | 1.5596      | 1.7024      | 1.8574      | 1.9047           | 2.0247      | 2.4000       |
| 10.....          | 1.1059      | 1.2221      | 1.3463      | 1.4873      | 1.5592       | 1.6385      | 1.8061      | 1.9897      | 2.0462           | 2.1899      | 2.6588       |
| 11.....          | \$1.1170    | \$1.2446    | \$1.3875    | \$1.5458    | \$1.6301     | \$1.7234    | \$1.9161    | \$2.1315    | \$2.1982         | \$2.3687    | \$2.9227     |
| 12.....          | 1.1281      | 1.2696      | 1.4295      | 1.6082      | 1.7044       | 1.8066      | 2.0326      | 2.2833      | 2.3617           | 2.5619      | 3.2224       |
| 13.....          | 1.1394      | 1.2952      | 1.4727      | 1.6732      | 1.7820       | 1.9001      | 2.1564      | 2.4459      | 2.5372           | 2.7710      | 3.5555       |
| 14.....          | 1.1508      | 1.3212      | 1.5172      | 1.7408      | 1.8631       | 1.9963      | 2.2878      | 2.6201      | 2.7258           | 2.9971      | 3.9110       |
| 15.....          | 1.1623      | 1.3478      | 1.5630      | 1.8111      | 1.9479       | 2.0933      | 2.4271      | 2.8068      | 2.9284           | 3.2417      | 4.3321       |
| 16.....          | \$1.1740    | \$1.3748    | \$1.6103    | \$1.8843    | \$2.0365     | \$2.2027    | \$2.5749    | \$3.0067    | \$3.1461         | \$3.5662    | \$4.7664     |
| 17.....          | 1.1857      | 1.4025      | 1.6589      | 1.9604      | 2.1272       | 2.3142      | 2.7317      | 3.2208      | 3.3800           | 3.7923      | 5.2555       |
| 18.....          | 1.1976      | 1.4307      | 1.7091      | 2.0396      | 2.2240       | 2.4313      | 2.9981      | 3.4502      | 3.6312           | 4.1018      | 5.7888       |
| 19.....          | 1.2096      | 1.4594      | 1.7607      | 2.1220      | 2.3252       | 2.5544      | 3.0746      | 3.6960      | 3.9011           | 4.4365      | 6.3881       |
| 20.....          | 1.2218      | 1.4888      | 1.8140      | 2.2078      | 2.4310       | 2.6837      | 3.2618      | 3.9592      | 4.1911           | 4.7985      | 7.0360       |
| 21.....          | \$1.2341    | \$1.5187    | \$1.8686    | \$2.2970    | \$2.5415     | \$2.8196    | \$3.4605    | \$4.2412    | \$4.5026         | \$5.1900    | \$7.7577     |
| 22.....          | 1.2465      | 1.5492      | 1.9253      | 2.3898      | 2.6572       | 2.9624      | 3.6712      | 4.5433      | 4.8378           | 5.6136      | 8.5555       |
| 23.....          | 1.2590      | 1.5804      | 1.9835      | 2.4863      | 2.7781       | 3.1123      | 3.8948      | 4.8669      | 5.1969           | 6.0716      | 9.4292       |
| 24.....          | 1.2716      | 1.6121      | 2.0434      | 2.5868      | 2.9045       | 3.2699      | 4.1320      | 5.2136      | 5.5832           | 6.5670      | 10.3808      |
| 25.....          | 1.2843      | 1.6445      | 2.1052      | 2.6913      | 3.0367       | 3.4354      | 4.3886      | 5.5849      | 5.9982           | 7.1030      | 11.4611      |
| 26.....          | \$1.2973    | \$1.6776    | \$2.1688    | \$2.8006    | \$3.1749     | \$3.6094    | \$4.6506    | \$5.9827    | \$6.4441         | \$7.6826    | \$12.6888    |
| 27.....          | 1.3103      | 1.7113      | 2.2344      | 2.9181      | 3.3193       | 3.7921      | 4.9338      | 6.4088      | 6.9231           | 8.3094      | 13.9811      |
| 28.....          | 1.3235      | 1.7457      | 2.3019      | 3.0318      | 3.4703       | 3.9841      | 5.2343      | 6.8653      | 7.4377           | 8.9875      | 15.3955      |
| 29.....          | 1.3367      | 1.7808      | 2.3715      | 3.1543      | 3.6282       | 4.1855      | 5.5531      | 7.3543      | 7.9906           | 9.7208      | 16.9333      |
| 30.....          | 1.3501      | 1.8166      | 2.4432      | 3.2818      | 3.7933       | 4.3977      | 5.8913      | 7.8781      | 8.5846           | 10.5143     | 18.6069      |
| 31.....          | \$1.3637    | \$1.8430    | \$2.5170    | \$3.4144    | \$3.9660     | \$4.6203    | \$6.2500    | \$8.4391    | \$9.2227         | \$11.3742   | \$20.5888    |
| 32.....          | 1.3773      | 1.8800      | 2.5931      | 3.5523      | 4.1465       | 4.8542      | 6.6307      | 9.0402      | 9.9087           | 12.3024     | 22.6924      |
| 33.....          | 1.3911      | 1.9176      | 2.6715      | 3.6958      | 4.3351       | 5.0999      | 7.0945      | 9.6841      | 10.6453          | 13.3062     | 25.0188      |
| 34.....          | 1.4051      | 1.9562      | 2.7522      | 3.8451      | 4.5324       | 5.3581      | 7.4629      | 10.3738     | 11.4366          | 14.3920     | 27.5828      |
| 35.....          | 1.4192      | 1.9955      | 2.8354      | 4.0005      | 4.7387       | 5.6294      | 7.9174      | 11.1126     | 12.2867          | 15.5664     | 30.4068      |
| 36.....          | \$1.4334    | \$2.0356    | \$2.9211    | \$4.1621    | \$4.9543     | \$5.9144    | \$8.3996    | \$11.9041   | \$13.2000        | \$16.8367   | \$33.5244    |
| 37.....          | 1.4478      | 2.0765      | 3.0094      | 4.3302      | 5.1798       | 6.2133      | 8.9111      | 12.7620     | 14.1811          | 18.2105     | 36.9844      |
| 38.....          | 1.4623      | 2.1183      | 3.1004      | 4.5052      | 5.4146       | 6.5284      | 9.4538      | 13.6709     | 15.2353          | 19.9965     | 40.7490      |
| 39.....          | 1.4770      | 2.1608      | 3.1941      | 4.6872      | 5.6610       | 6.8589      | 10.0295     | 14.6444     | 16.3677          | 21.8088     | 44.9226      |
| 40.....          | 1.4918      | 2.2043      | 3.2907      | 4.8766      | 5.9288       | 7.2061      | 10.6403     | 15.6876     | 17.5944          | 23.0422     | 49.5311      |
| 41.....          | \$1.5067    | \$2.2486    | \$3.3901    | \$5.0736    | \$6.1986     | \$7.5709    | \$11.2883   | \$16.8050   | \$18.8915        | \$24.9224   | \$54.6068    |
| 42.....          | 1.5218      | 2.2938      | 3.4926      | 5.2785      | 6.4807       | 7.9542      | 11.9758     | 18.0020     | 20.2956          | 26.9561     | 60.2005      |
| 43.....          | 1.5371      | 2.3399      | 3.5982      | 5.4928      | 6.7756       | 8.3569      | 12.7051     | 19.2842     | 21.8043          | 29.1847     | 66.3771      |
| 44.....          | 1.5525      | 2.3869      | 3.7070      | 5.7147      | 7.0840       | 8.7800      | 13.5852     | 20.6577     | 23.4250          | 31.5343     | 73.1800      |
| 45.....          | 1.5671      | 2.4349      | 3.8191      | 5.9456      | 7.4062       | 9.2345      | 14.5287     | 22.1290     | 25.1663          | 34.1080     | 80.6811      |
| 46.....          | \$1.5828    | \$2.4838    | \$3.9345    | \$6.1858    | \$7.7430     | \$9.6915    | \$15.6257   | \$23.7052   | \$27.0369        | \$36.8813   | \$83.9511    |
| 47.....          | 1.6017      | 2.5338      | 4.0432      | 6.4357      | 8.0954       | 10.1822     | 16.5773     | 25.3036     | 29.0466          | 39.8908     | 98.0699      |
| 48.....          | 1.6178      | 2.5847      | 4.1655      | 6.6957      | 8.4638       | 10.6967     | 17.5898     | 27.2022     | 31.2057          | 43.1459     | 107.1211     |
| 49.....          | 1.63-0      | 2.6367      | 4.2914      | 6.9662      | 8.8490       | 11.2383     | 18.6597     | 29.1397     | 33.5253          | 46.6666     | 118.1101     |
| 50.....          | 1.6484      | 2.6897      | 4.4211      | 7.2477      | 9.2516       | 11.8072     | 19.7941     | 31.2141     | 36.0154          | 50.4746     | 130.2060     |



TABLE FOR INVESTORS—(CONCLUDED).

[Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1872, by WILLIAM B. DANA & Co., in the Office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington.]

Table with 23 columns (Purchase Price, 1 per cent., 1 1/2 per cent., 2 per cent., 2 1/2 per cent., 3 per cent., 3 1/2 per cent., 4 per cent., 4 1/2 per cent., 5 per cent., 5 1/2 per cent., 6 per cent., 6 1/2 per cent., 7 per cent., 7 3-10 per cent., 7 1/2 per cent., 8 per cent., 8 1/2 per cent., 9 per cent., 9 1/2 per cent., 10 per cent., 11 per cent., 12 per cent., 15 per cent., 20 per cent.) and 23 rows of data.



## STOCK SPECULATION.

Speculative transactions, as distinguished from regular investment dealings, are those conducted on "margins," and in which the operator does not pay or receive the actual price of the stocks bought or sold, but simply places a sufficient margin in the hands of his broker (usually 10 per cent of the par value) to protect the latter against loss from fluctuations in the price. A party who purchases stocks in anticipation of a rise, but pays the actual price thereof, is not, according to the usual acceptance of the term, engaged in speculation.

It should be clearly understood that the ultimate responsibility in stock operations is with the customer. He runs the risk of the failure of his own broker; nor can he hold him responsible for losses occasioned by the fraud or failure of others with whom he had made contracts. The broker stands in the position of an agent acting for his principal. It is, therefore, hardly necessary to remark upon the importance of dealing through brokers who have both integrity and pecuniary responsibility.

The great central point in stock speculation, about which the whole business revolves, is the fact that on the purchase or sale of the usual amount of 100 shares of stock, representing a par value of \$10,000, each fluctuation of 1 per cent from the purchase price occasions a gain or loss of \$100, and this is the same whether the purchase is at a price above or below par.

Next comes the question of interest, which is charged on the actual amount that the stock costs, plus the broker's commission for buying, and is usually at the rate of 6 per cent to customers, though higher rates are charged when the money market is in such a condition that money for carrying stocks commands higher figures. When money on call is worth more than 6 per cent per annum in the New York market, it is customary with lenders, instead of asking 8, 9, or 10 per cent, which would be a direct violation of the usury laws, to ask a commission (nominally for procuring the loan), which commission has varied in times past from 1.64 of 1 per cent to over 1 per cent a day.

Subsequent to the question of interest is that of commissions, which are fixed in speculative transactions at  $\frac{1}{4}$  of 1 per cent on the par value of the stock, amounting to \$12.50 for buying 100 shares of stock and the same for selling, thus making the cost of one "turn" in stocks just \$25. The Stock Exchange does not allow any transactions to be made by its members for outsiders at less than  $\frac{1}{4}$  commission. Dividends paid during the pendency of a contract always go to the nominal owner of the stock. The whole class of stock operations ordinarily carried on in New York may be classified as follows:

1. Buying for a rise, or going "long" of stocks.
2. Selling for a decline, or going "short" of stocks.
3. Buying or selling as above, but on "options."
4. Buying or selling "privileges," generally known as "puts," "calls" and "spreads."

The last-named are not recognized by the New York Stock Exchange.

1. Buying for a rise is by far the most ordinary transaction with non-professional speculators. In this case the customer usually deposits \$1,000 in his broker's hands as a 10 per cent "margin" on 100 shares of stock which he orders to be purchased, and which his broker holds or "carries" for him until ordered to sell the same, or until the margin is about exhausted. In the latter case, if the customer, on request, fails to put up more margin, the broker is at liberty to sell the stock immediately, and charge him with the loss, if any. Interest is charged the customer on the purchase price, with buying commission added, usually at 7 per cent, as long as the stocks are carried. In case of a tight money market the broker is entitled to charge his customer any additional price which money actually commands for carrying the stocks. A party carrying stocks for a rise is said to be "long" of the market, or a "bull."

2. Selling for a decline, or going "short" of stocks (being a "bear"), is also a very common transaction, and is simply the opposite of buying, as above, except that the seller, not having the stock, is obliged to borrow it for present delivery, and take the risk of buying it back at a future day, to return to the lender. Aside from the ordinary fluctuations of the market, the chief risk in thus "selling short" is in the chance of a "corner" in the stock in case a clique get control of it and force prices up to extraordinary figures. This is a rare operation, but has at times been effected in the New York market with disastrous consequences to those who were "short" of the cornered stocks. As a general rule, nothing is paid for the use of the stock; but in case it is scarce, a consideration has to be paid for the use from day to day. Margins and commissions are the same as above.

3. Buying or selling on "options" is a transaction in which the purchaser or seller, as the agreement may be, has the option to call for or tender the stock at the price named, at any time within the period limited by the contract; but the Stock Exchange does not recognize contracts running over 60 days. Thus a party anticipating a rise in stocks purchases 100 shares, "buyer 30," or on his option to call for the delivery of the stock at any time within 30 days, at the price named; this price is usually somewhat above the current price at the time. If a decline in stocks is expected, a sale is similarly made "seller 30," or at seller's option to deliver at any time within 30 days at the price named, and the price is usually more or less below the market at the time. In purchases on buyer's option (for any time over three days) the buyer is charged with interest on the price of the stock up to the time he calls for it. In sales at seller's option the seller is credited with interest on the price of the stock till he chooses to tender it. Interest in either case is at 6 per cent, according to a rule of the Stock Exchange; and at the end of the optional period the seller is obliged to deliver, and the buyer to receive, the stock, if the contract has not previously been closed. Margins and commissions are the same as above.

4. Stock privileges, or "Puts," "Calls," and "Spreads" or "Straddles," as they are commonly called, are contracts entitling the holder to receive or deliver certain stocks at any time within a period limited (usually 30 or 60 days) and at a price therein specified; in the case of "spreads" the privilege is either to receive or deliver. A certain cash price is paid for the contract by the purchaser, and his entire liability in the transaction is limited to that amount; and, as the question of interest does not enter into the matter, the uncertainties of the money market need not be taken into consideration. The amount paid for a 100 share privilege is generally \$100 for 30 days, and \$150 to \$200 for 60 days, and for double privileges a larger amount. The variance from the current market price at which privileges on different stocks are sold varies widely, according to the character of the stock named and the condition of the market at the time.

A "Put" entitles the holder to put or deliver stock to the signer thereof, within the time and at the price therein named, and the contract reads substantially as follows:

FOR VALUE RECEIVED, the bearer may *deliver me* One Hundred Shares of the stock of the \_\_\_\_\_ NEW YORK, \_\_\_\_\_, 18-\_\_\_\_\_.  
time in thirty days from date. The undersigned is entitled to all dividends declared during the time.  
Railroad Company, at the price of \_\_\_\_\_ per cent, any  
(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_

A "Call" entitles the holder thereof to call for or demand stock from the signer thereof, according to the terms specified, and reads about as follows:

FOR VALUE RECEIVED, the bearer may *call on me* for One Hundred Shares of the Stock of the \_\_\_\_\_ NEW YORK, \_\_\_\_\_, 18-\_\_\_\_\_.  
any time in thirty days from date. The bearer is entitled to all dividends declared during the time.  
\_\_\_\_\_ Railroad Company, at the price of \_\_\_\_\_ per cent,  
(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_

A "Spread" is a double privilege, and entitles the holder either to deliver to, or demand from, the signer thereof, the stocks named in it, according to the terms of the agreement. If the prices named in both cases are the same, then it is known as a "Straddle." The contract reads substantially as follows:

FOR VALUE RECEIVED, the bearer may *call* on the undersigned for One Hundred Shares of the Stock of the \_\_\_\_\_ NEW YORK, \_\_\_\_\_, 18-\_\_\_\_\_.  
thirty days from date. \_\_\_\_\_ Company, at \_\_\_\_\_ per cent, any time in  
OR THE BEARER MAY put or *deliver* the same stock to the undersigned, at \_\_\_\_\_ per cent, any time within the period named. All dividends declared during  
the time are to go with the Stock in either case.  
Expires \_\_\_\_\_, 18-\_\_\_\_\_.  
(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_

To the purchaser of "Puts," "Calls," or "Spreads" there is no liability to loss beyond the amount paid in cash for the contract.

# UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

PRICES FROM 1860 TO 1881, INCLUSIVE.

The debt of the United States Government prior to the war of the rebellion was, comparatively speaking, hardly more than nominal. A government debt was unpopular, and the people were unaccustomed to any direct taxation except for State and local purposes. In 1860 the amount of debt outstanding was only \$64,842,287, and from that point it steadily rose with the issue of bonds and Treasury notes for war purposes, until it reached \$2,773,236,173 on the 30th of June, 1866, which was the maximum amount at the close of any fiscal year. From thence there was a steady decline in the net amount of the debt outstanding in every year, although in the fiscal year 1873-4 the serious financial crisis which began in September, 1873, and the subsequent re-issue of legal-tender notes which had been withdrawn from circulation some years before, made the decrease only \$4,730,472.

The following is a statement of outstanding principal of the public debt of the United States on the 1st of January of each year from 1791 to 1843, inclusive, and on the 1st of July, at the close of each fiscal year since 1844, inclusive. In the year 1870, and subsequently, the totals given are the *net* amount of debt and interest, less the balance of coin and currency in the Treasury, as reported in the public debt statement on the 30th of June in each year. This method has been adopted as showing most clearly the actual increase or decrease in the public debt from year to year, and will generally be considered the most satisfactory. Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroads are not included in the statement, as these are assumed to be a conditional indebtedness, for which the Government holds security in the shape of second mortgage liens on the several roads:

| Year.   | Amount.      | Year.   | Amount.      | Year.   | Amount.      | Year.   | Amount.     | Year.   | Amount.       | Year.   | Amount.         |
|---------|--------------|---------|--------------|---------|--------------|---------|-------------|---------|---------------|---------|-----------------|
| 1791... | \$75,463,476 | 1807... | \$69,218,390 | 1823... | \$90,875,877 | 1839... | \$3,573,343 | 1855... | \$35,586,956  | 1871... | \$2,292,030,834 |
| 1792... | 77,227,924   | 1808... | 65,196,317   | 1824... | 90,269,777   | 1840... | 5,250,875   | 1856... | 31,972,337    | 1872... | 2,191,486,348   |
| 1793... | 59,352,634   | 1809... | 57,023,192   | 1825... | 83,788,432   | 1841... | 13,594,480  | 1857... | 28,699,831    | 1873... | 2,147,818,713   |
| 1794... | 78,407,404   | 1810... | 53,173,217   | 1826... | 81,054,059   | 1842... | 20,601,226  | 1858... | 44,911,881    | 1874... | 2,143,088,241   |
| 1795... | 89,747,587   | 1811... | 48,005,587   | 1827... | 73,987,357   | 1843... | 32,742,922  | 1859... | 58,498,837    | 1875... | 2,128,688,726   |
| 1796... | 83,762,172   | 1812... | 45,209,737   | 1828... | 67,475,043   | 1844... | 23,461,652  | 1860... | 64,842,287    | 1876... | 2,099,439,341   |
| 1797... | 82,064,479   | 1813... | 55,962,827   | 1829... | 58,421,413   | 1845... | 15,925,303  | 1861... | 90,580,873    | 1877... | 2,060,158,223   |
| 1798... | 79,228,529   | 1814... | 81,487,846   | 1830... | 48,565,406   | 1846... | 18,550,202  | 1862... | 524,176,412   | 1878... | 2,035,786,831   |
| 1799... | 78,408,869   | 1815... | 99,803,660   | 1831... | 39,123,191   | 1847... | 38,826,534  | 1863... | 1,119,772,138 | 1879... | 2,027,207,265   |
| 1800... | 82,976,234   | 1816... | 127,331,933  | 1832... | 24,322,235   | 1848... | 47,044,462  | 1864... | 1,815,784,370 | 1880... | 1,942,172,295   |
| 1801... | 83,076,059   | 1817... | 123,491,965  | 1833... | 7,001,698    | 1849... | 63,061,853  | 1865... | 2,680,647,869 | 1881... | 1,840,598,811   |
| 1802... | 80,712,632   | 1818... | 103,466,633  | 1834... | 4,760,042    | 1850... | 63,452,773  | 1866... | 2,773,236,173 |         |                 |
| 1803... | 77,054,686   | 1819... | 95,529,648   | 1835... | 37,513       | 1851... | 68,394,796  | 1867... | 2,678,126,103 |         |                 |
| 1804... | 86,427,120   | 1820... | 91,015,566   | 1836... | 336,957      | 1852... | 66,199,341  | 1868... | 2,611,687,851 |         |                 |
| 1805... | 82,312,150   | 1821... | 89,987,427   | 1837... | 3,308,124    | 1853... | 59,803,117  | 1869... | 2,588,452,213 |         |                 |
| 1806... | 75,723,270   | 1822... | 93,546,676   | 1838... | 10,431,221   | 1854... | 42,242,222  | 1870... | 2,386,358,599 |         |                 |

## UNITED STATES DEBT STATEMENT, DECEMBER 31, 1881.

The following is the official statement of the public debt as it appears from the books and Treasurer's returns at the close of business on the last day of December, 1881:

### INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.

| Character of Issue.                    | Authorizing Act. | When Payable. | Interest Periods. | Amount Outstanding. |               |
|--|------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------|
|  |                  |               |                   | Registered.         | Coupon.       |
| 6s of 1881*                            | July 17, '61     | June 30, '81  | J. & J.           | \$101,827,200       | \$-----       |
| 6s of 1881*                            | Mar. 3, '63      | June 30, '81  | J. & J.           | 47,855,700          | -----         |
| 5s of 1881*                            | July 14, '70     | May 1, '81    | Q.-F.             | 401,503,900         | -----         |
| 4½s of 1891                            | July 14, '70     | Sept. 1, '91  | Q.-M              | 181,486,000         | 68,514,000    |
| 4s of 1907..                           | July 14, '70     | July 1, 1907  | Q.-J.             | 547,760,700         | 191,011,850   |
|  |                  |               |                   | \$1,280,433,500     | \$259,525,850 |
|  |                  |               |                   |                     | \$575,250     |
| 4s, ref cts.                           | Feb. 26, '79     | -----         | -----             |                     | 14,000,000    |
| 3s, navy p. fd                         | July 23, '68     | -----         | -----             |                     |               |
| Aggregate of interest-bearing debt.... |                  |               |                   | \$1,554,534,600     |               |

\* Continued at 3½ per cent.

On the foregoing issues there is a total of \$1,311,845 interest over-due and not yet called for. The total current accrued interest to date is \$13,502,532.

### DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.

There is a total of over-due debt yet outstanding, which has never been presented for payment, of \$11,528,265 principal and \$714,985 interest. Of this interest, \$520,137 is on the principal of called bonds, which principal is as follows: 5-20s of 1862, \$370,700; do 1864, \$58,650; do 1865, \$77,050; consols of 1865, \$411,300; do 1867, \$1,103,850; do 1868, \$315,750; 10-40s of 1864, \$490,350; funded loan of 1881, \$3,558,750; 3's certs., \$5,000; 6s of 1861, continued at 3½ per cent, \$2,763,300.

### DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

| Character of Issue.                                | Authorizing Act.                        | Amount.       |
|--|---|---------------|
| Old demand notes....                               | July 17, '61; Feb. 12, '62              | \$59,920      |
| Legal-tender notes....                             | Feb. 25, '62; July 11, '62; Mar. 3, '63 | 346,681,016   |
| Certificates of deposit                            | June 8, '72                             | 9,590,000     |
| Gold certificates.....                             | March 3, '63                            | 5,188,120     |
| Silver certificates....                            | February 28, '78                        | 68,675,230    |
| Fractional currency                                | July 17, '62; Mar. 3, '63; June 30, '64 | \$15,451,860  |
| Less amt. est'd lost or destr'yed, act J'e 21, '79 |   | 8,375,934     |
| Aggregate of debt bearing no interest.....         |   | \$437,270,212 |
| Unclaimed Pacific Railroad interest.....           |   | 7,256         |

### RECAPITULATION.

|   | Amount Outstanding. | Interest.       |
|---|---------------------|-----------------|
| Interest-bearing debt (as in foregoing) -                       | \$1,554,534,600     | \$14,814,377    |
| Debt on which int. has ceased since maturity                    | 11,528,265          | 714,985         |
| Debt bearing no interest—                                       |                     |                 |
| Old demand and legal-tender notes....                           | 346,740,936         |                 |
| Certificates of deposit.....                                    | 9,590,000           |                 |
| Gold and silver certificates.....                               | 73,863,350          |                 |
| Fractional currency.....  | 7,075,926           |                 |
| Total debt bearing no interest.....                             | \$437,270,212       |                 |
| Unclaimed Pacific Railroad interest.....                        |                     | 7,256           |
| Total.....  | \$2,003,333,078     | \$15,536,619    |
| Total debt, principal and interest, to date.....                |                     | \$2,018,869,697 |
| Total cash in Treasury.....                                     |                     | 253,377,980     |
| Debt, less cash in Treasury, Jan. 1, 1882.....                  |                     | \$1,765,491,717 |
| CURRENT LIABILITIES—  |                     |                 |
| Interest due and unpaid.....                                    |                     | \$1,311,845     |
| Debt on which interest has ceased.....                          |                     | 11,528,265      |
| Interest thereon.....   |                     | 714,985         |
| Gold and silver certificates.....                               |                     | 73,863,350      |
| U. S. notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit..... |                     | 9,590,000       |
| Cash balance available Jan. 1, 1882.....                        |                     | 156,369,534     |
| Total.....  |                     | \$253,377,980   |
| AVAILABLE ASSETS—   |                     |                 |
| Cash in the Treasury.....                                       |                     | \$253,377,980   |

### BONDS ISSUED TO THE PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANIES.

#### INTEREST PAYABLE BY THE UNITED STATES.

| Character of Issue. | Amount outstanding. | Interest paid by U. S. | Interest repaid by transport'n | Balance of interest paid by U. S. |
|---------------------|---------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Central Pacific ..  | \$25,885,120        | \$20,346,340           | \$3,600,920                    | \$16,097,148                      |
| Kansas Pacific ..   | 6,303,000           | 5,372,973              | 2,625,289                      | 2,747,683                         |
| Union Pacific.....  | 27,236,512          | 21,689,468             | 8,227,294                      | 13,462,174                        |
| Central Br., U. P.  | 1,600,000           | 1,357,808              | 109,032                        | 1,241,849                         |
| Western Pacific..   | 1,970,560           | 1,431,781              | 9,367                          | 1,422,414                         |
| Sioux City & Pac.   | 1,623,320           | 1,268,899              | 135,982                        | 1,132,916                         |
| Total.....          | \$64,623,512        | \$51,467,272           | \$14,707,886                   | \$36,104,186                      |

The Pacific Railroad bonds are all issued under the acts of July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864; they are registered bonds in the denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000; bear 6 per cent interest in currency, payable January 1 and July 1, and mature 30 years from their date.

PRICES OF UNITED STATES BONDS.

In the following tables are shown the monthly highest and lowest prices of United States Government Securities for the twenty-two years from 1860 to 1881, inclusive. At the beginning of this period, which was just before the war of the rebellion, the total debt of the Government was merely nominal, and the five per cents due in 1874, and having then about fourteen years to run, fluctuated in the year 1860 from 99 1/4 in January to 104 1/2 in June (before interest payment), and to 89

in December, when the political excitement was at fever heat. Then followed the war period till April, 1865; thence the period of speculation till September, 1873; thence the period of recuperation, till the resumption of specie payments on January 1, 1879, and the subsequent funding of the maturing bonds into new bonds at 4 1/2, 4 and 3 1/2 per cent. The range in prices of Government bonds during all those years is, in brief, a key to the financial history of the country.

1860.

Table for 1860 showing monthly price ranges for securities: U.S. 6s of 1868, U.S. 5s of 1865, U.S. 5s of 1874.

1861.

Table for 1861 showing monthly price ranges for securities: U.S. 6s of 1868, U.S. 6s of 1881, U.S. 5s of 1865, U.S. 5s of 1871, U.S. 5s of 1874.

1862.

Table for 1862 showing monthly price ranges for securities: U.S. 6s of 1868, U.S. 6s of 1881, U.S. 5s of 1865, U.S. 5s of 1871, U.S. 5s of 1874, U.S. 6s, certificates, U.S. 7 3-10 notes.

1863.

Table for 1863 showing monthly price ranges for securities: U.S. 6s of 1881, U.S. 5s of 1865, U.S. 5s of 1874, U.S. 6s, gold certificates, U.S. 6s, current certs., U.S. 7 3-10s, A. & O., U.S. 7 3-10s, F. & A.

1864.

Table for 1864 showing monthly price ranges for securities: U.S. 6s of 1881, U.S. 5-20s, coupon, U.S. 10-40s, coupon, U.S. 7 3-10s, A. & O., U.S. 1 year certificates.

1865.

Table for 1865 showing monthly price ranges for securities: U.S. 6s of 1881, U.S. 5-20s, coupon, U.S. 5-20s, new, coupon, U.S. 10-40s, coupon, U.S. 7 3-10 notes, U.S. 1 year certificates.

1866.

Table for 1866 showing monthly price ranges for securities: U.S. 6s of 1881, U.S. 5-20s of 1862, U.S. 5-20s of 1864, U.S. 5-20s of 1865, U.S. 10-40s, U.S. 7 3-10 notes, 1st., U.S. 7 3-10 notes, 2d., U.S. 7 3-10 notes, 3d.

1867.

Table for 1867 showing monthly price ranges for securities: U.S. 6s of 1881, U.S. 5-20s of '62, U.S. 5-20s of '64, U.S. 5-20s, '65, c., M&N, U.S. 5-20s, '65, c., J&J, U.S. 5-20s of '67, coupon, U.S. 10-40s, coupon.

1868.

Table for 1868 showing monthly price ranges for securities: U.S. 6s of 1881, U.S. 5-20s, 1862, U.S. 5-20s, 1864, U.S. 5-20s, 1865, M&N, U.S. 5-20s, 1865, J&J, U.S. 5-20s, 1867, coupon, U.S. 5-20s, 1868, coupon, U.S. 10-40s, coupon.



1872.

Table for 1872 showing interest rates for various bond types (Jan to Dec) and coupon periods (5s, 6s, 10-40s).

1873.

Table for 1873 showing interest rates for various bond types (Jan to Dec) and coupon periods (5s, 6s, 10-40s).

1874.

Table for 1874 showing interest rates for various bond types (Jan to Dec) and coupon periods (5s, 6s, 10-40s).

1875.

Table for 1875 showing bond prices for various months (Jan to Dec) and coupon types (5s, 6s, 10-40s). Columns include coupon years (1862-1868), coupon types (Reg, Coup), and current rates.

1876.

Table for 1876 showing bond prices for various months (Jan to Dec) and coupon types (5s, 6s, 10-40s). Columns include coupon years (1865-1868), coupon types (Reg, Coup), and current rates.

1877.

Table for 1877 showing bond prices for various months (Jan to Dec) and coupon types (5s, 6s, 10-40s). Columns include coupon years (1865-1868), coupon types (Reg, Coup), and current rates.



1881.

|                  | Coupon Bonds. |           |            |           | 6s, cur-<br>rency,<br>1898, reg. |                   | Coupon Bonds. |           |            |           | 6s, cur-<br>rency,<br>1898, reg. |
|------------------|---------------|-----------|------------|-----------|----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|-----------|------------|-----------|----------------------------------|
|                  | 6s, 1881.     | 5s, 1881. | 4½s, 1891. | 4s, 1907. |                                  |                   | 6s, 1881.     | 5s, 1881. | 4½s, 1891. | 4s, 1907. |                                  |
| <b>January.</b>  |               |           |            |           |                                  | <b>July.</b>      |               |           |            |           |                                  |
| Opening .....    | x 101¼        | 101¼      | 112        | x 112½    | 133                              | Opening .....     | 102¾          | * 102¾    | 114¾       | x 117¼    | ....                             |
| Highest .....    | 101¼          | 101¾      | 112¾       | 113¾      | 133                              | Highest .....     | 103           | 102¾      | 114¾       | 117¼      | ....                             |
| Lowest .....     | 101½          | 101½      | 112        | 112¾      | 133                              | Lowest .....      | 102¼          | 101½      | 114¾       | 115¾      | ....                             |
| Closing .....    | 101¾          | 101¾      | 112¾       | 112¾      | 133                              | Closing .....     | 102¾          | 102       | 114¾       | 116¾      | ....                             |
| <b>February.</b> |               |           |            |           |                                  | <b>August.</b>    |               |           |            |           |                                  |
| Opening .....    | 101¾          | x 100¾    | 112¼       | 112¾      | ....                             | Opening .....     | 102¾          | 102½      | 114½       | 116½      | ....                             |
| Highest .....    | 101¾          | 101       | 112¾       | 114       | ....                             | Highest .....     | 102¾          | 102½      | 114½       | 116¾      | ....                             |
| Lowest .....     | 101¾          | 100¾      | 111¾       | 112¾      | ....                             | Lowest .....      | 101½          | 101       | 113¾       | 114¾      | ....                             |
| Closing .....    | 101¾          | 100½      | 112¾       | 112¾      | ....                             | Closing .....     | 101½          | 101½      | 113¾       | 115¾      | ....                             |
| <b>March.</b>    |               |           |            |           |                                  | <b>September.</b> |               |           |            |           |                                  |
| Opening .....    | 102           | 101       | x 111¾     | 112¾      | 131                              | Opening .....     | 101½          | 101½      | x 113      | 116       | ....                             |
| Highest .....    | 102¼          | 102       | 112¾       | 114¾      | 131                              | Highest .....     | 101½          | 101½      | 113½       | 117¾      | ....                             |
| Lowest .....     | 102           | 100¾      | 111½       | 112¾      | 131                              | Lowest .....      | 100¾          | 101       | 112¾       | 116       | ....                             |
| Closing .....    | 102¼          | 102       | 112¾       | 114¾      | 131                              | Closing .....     | 101           | 101½      | 113½       | 117¾      | ....                             |
| <b>April.</b>    |               |           |            |           |                                  | <b>October.</b>   |               |           |            |           |                                  |
| Opening .....    | 102¾          | 102¾      | 112¾       | x 114     | 133                              | Opening .....     | 100¾          | x 100½    | 113        | x 116¾    | ....                             |
| Highest .....    | 103¾          | 102¾      | 114¾       | 116¼      | 133                              | Highest .....     | 101¾          | 102¾      | 113        | 116¾      | ....                             |
| Lowest .....     | 102¾          | 102       | 112¾       | 113¾      | 133                              | Lowest .....      | 100¾          | 99¾       | 113        | 115½      | ....                             |
| Closing .....    | 103¾          | 102¾      | 114¾       | 116¼      | 133                              | Closing .....     | 101           | 102¾      | 113        | 116       | ....                             |
| <b>May.</b>      |               |           |            |           |                                  | <b>November.</b>  |               |           |            |           |                                  |
| Opening .....    | 103¾          | x 101½    | 114¾       | 116½      | 135                              | Opening .....     | 101¼          | 102       | 113¾       | 116½      | ....                             |
| Highest .....    | 106½          | 105       | 116½       | 118¼      | 135                              | Highest .....     | 101¾          | 102¾      | 114½       | 117¾      | ....                             |
| Lowest .....     | 103¾          | 101½      | 114¾       | 116½      | 135                              | Lowest .....      | 101¼          | 101¾      | 113¾       | 116       | ....                             |
| Closing .....    | 106½          | 104½      | 116½       | 118½      | 135                              | Closing .....     | 101¾          | 102¾      | 114½       | 117¾      | ....                             |
| <b>June.</b>     |               |           |            |           |                                  | <b>December.</b>  |               |           |            |           |                                  |
| Opening .....    | * 104         | 104¼      | x 115¾     | 118¼      | x 134                            | Opening .....     | x 100¾        | 102½      | x 113¾     | 117¾      | x 130                            |
| Highest .....    | 104           | 104¼      | 115¾       | 118¾      | 134                              | Highest .....     | 101½          | 103½      | 114½       | 118¾      | 130                              |
| Lowest .....     | 102¾          | 103       | 114¾       | 117¾      | 134                              | Lowest .....      | 100¾          | 102¾      | 113¾       | 117¾      | 129                              |
| Closing .....    | 103           | 103¾      | 115        | 118       | 134                              | Closing .....     | 101½          | 103½      | 114½       | 118¾      | 129                              |



# STATE SECURITIES.

PRICES FROM 1860 TO 1881, INCLUSIVE.

The dealings in State bonds prior to the year 1860 were upon a small scale as compared with the transactions of late years. The debts of Northern States were created in large part for war purposes, between 1861 and 1866, and in many cases were greatly reduced by payments during the ten years succeeding the close of the war. The debts of the Southern States remained substantially the same at the close of the war as they were at the beginning. Amid the unfortunate and disorganized condition of affairs attending reconstruction, bonds were issued and endorsements were made for railroads, in some cases with reckless extravagance. Discouraged by the heavy loads thus incurred, and claiming that fraud or carelessness had much to do with these enormous issues, some of the Southern States passed "scaling" laws, or have neglected their bonds and allowed them to remain dishonored.

The Eleventh Amendment to the Constitution of the United States provides that the judicial power of the United States shall not "extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State." It is under the protection of this provision in the fundamental law of the land that States remain free from prosecution on their debts, and that State bonds become virtually obligations of honor only.

In various ways the creditors of States have endeavored to bring suits for the collection of their debts, usually by bringing their action in form against a State officer, or by evading, through some other technicality, the direct suit against a State; but the United States courts have generally looked with disfavor upon such suits, and appear to be disposed to uphold the Eleventh Amendment in its full scope, so long as it continues to be a part of the Constitution. One of the suits was that of "Self vs. Jenkins, State Treasurer of North Carolina," in which a decision was rendered in the United States Circuit Court of North Carolina, in June, 1874, the opinion being given by Chief Justice Waite. In this action the facts presented a strong case for the bondholders, as they sought a mandamus against the State Treasurer to compel him to reimburse the special tax fund from moneys in his hands from taxes for general purposes, and apply them to the payment of interest on the special tax bonds. The money collected under a special law to pay interest on those bonds had been diverted by an act of the Legislature, which the Court admitted to be unconstitutional, but no subsequent law had been passed to replace such funds, and the Court refused to order the Treasurer to reimburse them from other moneys in his hands collected for general purposes. It is pretty well settled, therefore, by this and other cases, that the courts of the United States will not entertain an action brought by a citizen, directly or indirectly, to recover judgment against a State.

The only practical method yet adopted to give bondholders a remedy against repudiation by States, is that of making the coupons receivable for taxes, and when such a provision is embodied in the law under which the bonds are issued, it has been held in Virginia to form a contract with the bondholders which cannot afterward be annulled by act of the Legislature.

## 1860 to 1871 inclu-ive.

[Prices from 1860 to 1871 are compiled from sales, and since 1871 from prices *bid* on Friday of each week, at the N. Y. Stock Exchange.]

| DESCRIPTION.                 | 1860.     |            | 1861.    |           | 1862.     |           | 1863.     |           | 1864.     |           | 1865.    |           |
|------------------------------|-----------|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
|                              | Lowest.   | Highest.   | Lowest.  | Highest.  | Lowest.   | Highest.  | Lowest.   | Highest.  | Lowest.   | Highest.  | Lowest.  | Highest.  |
| Ohio 6s. 1886. ....          | 107½ Jan. | 113½ Aug.  | 87 Dec.  | 109 Feb.  | 93 Jan.   | 115 Nov.  |           |           |           |           |          |           |
| Kentucky 6s. ....            | 99 Dec.   | 106½ June  | 65 April | 97 Jan.   | 70½ Jan.  | 100 Dec.  |           |           |           |           |          |           |
| Ill., Int. Imp. Stck. '47    | 100 Feb.  | 106½ Oct.  |          |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |          |           |
| Interest. ....               | 100 Mch.  | 100½ July. |          |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |          |           |
| Ill. 6s. '79, cou. ....      | 104½ May. | 106½ Sept. | 75 June  | 85½ Sept. | 80½ Jan.  | 110 Dec.  |           |           |           |           |          |           |
| Ill. War Loan. ....          |           |            |          |           | 57 Jan.   | 105½ Dec. |           |           |           |           |          |           |
| Indiana 5 per cent. ....     | 86 Jan.   | 93 Aug.    | 75 July. | 93 April  | 75 Feb.   | 84 May    |           |           |           |           |          |           |
| Michigan 6 per cent. ....    | 93 Mch.   | 106 June   | 77 Dec.  | 83½ Oct.  | 77½ Jan.  | 105 Dec.  |           |           |           |           |          |           |
| Tennessee 6 per cent. ....   | 64 Dec.   | 93 June    | 34½ June | 77 Mar.   | 42 Jan.   | 65 Feb.   | 57 Jan.   | 67½ May.  | 52 July.  | 64 Feb.   | 50 Mar.  | 92 Dec.   |
| Ten. 6 p. c. new bds. ....   |           |            |          |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |          |           |
| Virginia 6 per cent. ....    | 73 Dec.   | 95 Mch.    | 36 April | 81 Mar.   | 49 Jan.   | 65½ Oct.  | 49 Dec.   | 75 Feb.   | 47 Jan.   | 64 Sept.  | 50 Jan.  | 73 Nov.   |
| Va. 6 p. c. new bds. ....    |           |            |          |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |          |           |
| N. Carolina 6 p. c. ....     | 77½ Dec.  | 100 Sept.  | 44 June  | 82½ Feb.  | 60 Jan.   | 74 June   | 53 Dec.   | 80 Mar.   | 49 Jan.   | 63 Aug.   | 58 Jan.  | 86 Dec.   |
| N. C. 6 p. c., new bds. .... |           |            |          |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |          |           |
| N. C. do. Special Tax. ....  |           |            |          |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |          |           |
| Missouri 6 per cent. ....    | 61 Dec.   | 84½ June   | 35 May.  | 72 Jan.   | 40 Jan.   | 56½ Feb.  | 59½ Dec.  | 75 May.   | 60 Oct.   | 75½ April | 51 Mar.  | 79 Dec.   |
| Louisiana 6 per cent. ....   | 94 Jan.   | 99½ Oct.   | 45 May.  | 77½ Mar.  | 59 Jan.   | 70 Mar.   | 55 Nov.   | 80 Mar.   | 52 Feb.   | 75 April  | 60 Feb.  | 80 Dec.   |
| California 7 per cent. ....  | 82 Jan.   | 95 Sept.   | 71½ May  | 88 Jan.   | 76½ Jan.  | 116½ Dec. | 114 Aug.  | 129½ Mar. | 123 Jan.  | 167 Aug.  | 112 May. | 155 Jan.  |
|                              | 1866.     |            | 1867.    |           | 1868.     |           | 1869.     |           | 1870.     |           | 1871.    |           |
|                              | Lowest.   | Highest.   | Lowest.  | Highest.  | Lowest.   | Highest.  | Lowest.   | Highest.  | Lowest.   | Highest.  | Lowest.  | Highest.  |
| Tenn. 6 per cent. ....       | 84 Mar.   | 100 June   | x61 Jan. | 70½ July. | x59½ Jan. | 78½ June  | x49½ Dec. | 70 Jan.   | x52½ Jan. | 70 July.  | 61 Dec.  | 76 Aug.   |
| Tenn. do. new bds. ....      |           |            |          |           |           |           | 40½ Dec.  | 69½ Jan.  | 45½ Mar.  | 68½ July. | 61 Jan.  | 76½ Aug.  |
| Virginia 6 per cent. ....    | 60 Nov.   | 72 Jan.    | 41 Mar.  | 60 Jan.   | x43½ Jan. | 60 May.   | x47 Dec.  | 59½ Jan.  | x48½ Jan. | 76 Mar.   | 59 Oct.  | 74 April  |
| Va. do. new bds. ....        |           |            |          |           |           |           | 49 Sept.  | 63½ Jan.  | 57 Jan.   | 73 Mar.   | 60½ Feb. | 75 May.   |
| N. Carolina 6 per cent. .... | 73 Nov.   | 88 Jan.    | 45 Mar.  | 60½ July. | x50 Jan.  | 79 June   | x40½ Dec. | 66½ Jan.  | x40 Jan.  | 55 July   | 21 Dec.  | 51½ Feb.  |
| N. C. do. new bds. ....      |           |            |          |           |           |           | 27 Nov.   | 64 Jan.   | 20½ Dec.  | 36½ July  | 15½ Dec. | 29½ Feb.  |
| N. C. do. Special Tax. ....  |           |            |          |           |           |           |           |           |           |           |          |           |
| Missouri 6 per cent. ....    | 71 Mar.   | 93½ Dec.   | 86½ Mar. | 106 July. | 84 Nov.   | 108 Feb.  | 85 Sept.  | 96½ June  | 85 Jan.   | 95 June   | 89 Jan.  | 99½ July. |
| Louisiana 6 per cent. ....   | 80 Jan.   | 100 Sept.  | 80 Feb.  | 90 Jan.   |           |           |           |           |           |           |          |           |
| California 7 per cent. ....  | 106 April | 120 Oct.   | 115 Jan. | 128 Dec.  | 128 Dec.  | 134 Mar.  |           |           |           |           |          |           |
| Connecticut 6s. ....         |           |            | 98½ Jan. | 102 Sept. |           |           |           |           |           |           |          |           |
| Rhode Island 6s. ....        |           |            | 99 April | 100 Mar.  |           |           |           |           |           |           |          |           |

1872 to 1877, inclusive.

Table with columns for Description, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877. Each year has sub-columns for Lowest and Highest values. Rows include various state securities like Alabama-5s, 1886, Arkansas-6s, etc.

1878.

Table with columns for Description, JANUARY, FEBRUARY, MARCH, APRIL, MAY, JUNE, JULY, AUGUST, SEPT. '88, OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, DECEMBER. Each month has sub-columns for Low and High values. Rows include various state securities like Alabama 5s, 1883, Michigan 6s, 1879, etc.

1879.

Table for 1879 securities. Columns: DESCRIPTION, JANUARY, FEBRUARY, MARCH, APRIL, MAY, JUNE, JULY, AUGUST, SEPT'BER, OCTOBER, NOV'BER, DEC'BER. Rows include Alabama-Class A, Arkansas 6s, funded, 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. Iss., 7s, Memphis & L. R., 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O., 7s, Miss. O. & R. River, 7s, Arkansas Central RR., Connecticut 6s, 1883-1884, Georgia 6s, 1880-86, 7s, new bonds, 7s, endorsed, 7s, gold bonds, 1890, Illinois coupon 6s, 1879, War loan, 1880, Kentucky 6s, Louisiana 7s, consolidated, Michigan 6s, 1883, 6s, 1879, 7s, 1890, Missouri 6s, 1882 or 1883, 6s, 1888, 6s, 1887, 6s, 1888, 6s, 1889 or 1890, Asylum or University, Funding bonds, 1894-95, Hannibal & St. Joseph, 1886, Hannibal & St. Joseph, 1887, New York 6s, reg., 1887, 6s, coupon, 1887, 6s, loan, 1883, 6s, loan, 1891, 6s, loan, 1892, 6s, loan, 1893, N. Carolina 6s, old, J. & J., 6s, old, A. & O., N. C. RR., J. & J., N. C. RR., & coupons off, N. C. RR., A. & O., N. C. RR., coupons off, Funding act, 1883, New bonds, J. & J., New bonds, A. & O., Chatham RR., Special tax, class 1, Special tax, class 2, Special tax, class 3, Ohio 6s, 1881, 6s, 1886, Rhode Island 6s, coupon, South Carolina 6s, J. & J., A. & O., Funding act, 1866, Land Com., J. & J., Land Com., A. & O., 7s, 1888, Non-fundable bonds, Tennessee 6s, old, 6s, new bonds, 6s, new series, Virginia 6s, old, 6s, new, 1866, 6s, new, 1867, 6s, consolidated bonds, 6s, ex-matured coup., 6s, consol. 2d series, 6s, deferred, Dist. of Columbia 3-6s, 1924 3-6s, registered.

1880.

Table for 1880 securities. Columns: DESCRIPTION, JANUARY, FEBRUARY, MARCH, APRIL, MAY, JUNE, JULY, AUGUST, SEPT'BER, OCTOBER, NOV'BER, DEC'BER. Rows include Alabama-Cl. A, 2 to 5, 1900, Class A, small, Class B, 5s, 1906, Class C, 2 to 5, 1906, Arkansas-6s, fd., 1890-1900, 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. Issue, 7s, Memphis & Little Rock, 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O., 7s, Miss. O. & R. RR., 7s, Ark. Central RR., Connecticut-6, 1883-84, Georgia-6s, 1880-86, 7s, new bonds, 1886, 7s, endorsed, 1886, 7s, gold bonds, 1890, Illinois-Coupon, 6s, 1879, War loan, 1880, Kentucky-6s, Louisiana-7s, consol., 1914, 7s, small bonds, Michigan-6s, 1883, 7s, 1890, Missouri-6s, due 1882 or '83, 6s, 1888, 6s, 1887, 6s, 1888, 6s, 1889 or 1890, Asylum or Univ., 1892, Funding bonds, 1894-95, Hannibal & St. Jo., 1886, Hannibal & St. Jo., 1887, New York-6s, gold, reg., '87, 6s, coupon, 1887, 6s, loan, 1883, 6s, loan, 1891, 6s, loan, 1892, 6s, loan, 1893, N. Carolina-6s, old, '86-'98, N. Car. R.R., 1882-4-5, N. Car. R.R., 7, coupon off, Funding act, 1860-1863, New bonds, 1892-93, Chatham RR., Special tax, class 1, 1893-9, Special tax, class 2, Special tax, class 3, Consol., 4s, 1910, Ohio-6s, 1881, 6s, 1886, Rhode Island-6s, cp., '93-'99, N. Carolina-6s, old, 1890-2-3, 6s, new bds., 1892-1890, 6s, new series, 1914, Virginia-6s, old, 6s, new bonds, 1866-67, 6s, consol. bonds, 6s, ex-matured coupons, 6s, consol. 2d series, 6s, deferred bonds, 6s, of Columbia 3-6s, 1924 3-6s, registered, Funding 5s, 1899, registered.

STATE SECURITIES.

1881.

Table with columns for months (JANUARY to DEC'BR) and rows for various state securities descriptions (Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Georgia, Louisiana, Michigan, Missouri, New York, No. Carolina, N. Car. RR., Ohio, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Dis. of Columbia, etc.). Each cell contains numerical values representing security prices or yields.

# RAILROADS AND THEIR SECURITIES.

## PRICES OF STOCKS AND BONDS, 1860-81.

The construction of railroads in the United States was progressing favorably just prior to the crisis of 1857 and in the year 1856 the number of miles built reached 3,647, the largest number then recorded for any single year. From that date forward to the close of the civil war in 1865, railroad building was held in check, and ran far behind the wants of the country, the number of miles constructed in 1864 being only 738. After the close of the war a new impetus was given to this branch of industry, which went ahead with a steady increase every year from 1865 to 1871, and in the year last named the maximum was reached of 7,379 miles constructed in a single year. From this point a re-action commenced, which terminated in the panic of 1873, and railroad construction fell off to 1,712 miles in 1875. From this point another recovery took place, and in the three following years the construction averaged about 2,600 miles per year, but ran up in 1879 to 4,721 miles, in 1880 to 7,174 miles, and in 1881 (as estimated) to 9,000 miles. The following table, from *Poor's Railroad Manual*, shows the progress of construction in each year from 1830 to 1880, inclusive:

| Year.     | Annual Increase of Mileage. | Miles in Operation. | Year.     | Annual Increase of Mileage. | Miles in Operation. | Year.     | Annual Increase of Mileage. | Miles in Operation. | Year.     | Annual Increase of Mileage. | Miles in Operation. |
|-----------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1830..... | .....                       | 23                  | 1843..... | 159                         | 4,185               | 1856..... | 3,647                       | 22,016              | 1868..... | 2,979                       | 42,229              |
| 1831..... | 72                          | 95                  | 1844..... | 192                         | 4,377               | 1857..... | 2,647                       | 24,503              | 1869..... | 4,615                       | 46,844              |
| 1832..... | 134                         | 229                 | 1845..... | 256                         | 4,633               | 1858..... | 2,465                       | 26,968              | 1870..... | 6,070                       | 52,914              |
| 1833..... | 151                         | 380                 | 1846..... | 297                         | 4,930               | 1859..... | 1,821                       | 28,789              | 1871..... | 7,379                       | 60,283              |
| 1834..... | 253                         | 633                 | 1847..... | 668                         | 5,598               | 1860..... | 1,846                       | 30,635              | 1872..... | 5,878                       | 66,171              |
| 1835..... | 465                         | 1,098               | 1848..... | 398                         | 5,996               | 1861..... | 651                         | 31,286              | 1873..... | 4,107                       | 70,278              |
| 1836..... | 175                         | 1,273               | 1849..... | 1,369                       | 7,365               | 1862..... | 834                         | 32,120              | 1874..... | 2,105                       | 72,383              |
| 1837..... | 224                         | 1,497               | 1850..... | 1,656                       | 9,021               | 1863..... | 1,050                       | 33,170              | 1875..... | 1,712                       | 74,096              |
| 1838..... | 416                         | 1,913               | 1851..... | 1,961                       | 10,982              | 1864..... | 738                         | 33,908              | 1876..... | 2,712                       | 76,808              |
| 1839..... | 389                         | 2,302               | 1852..... | 1,926                       | 12,908              | 1865..... | 1,177                       | 35,085              | 1877..... | 2,339                       | 79,147              |
| 1840..... | 516                         | 2,818               | 1853..... | 2,452                       | 15,360              | 1866..... | 1,742                       | 36,801              | 1878..... | 2,694                       | 81,841              |
| 1841..... | 717                         | 3,535               | 1854..... | 1,360                       | 16,720              | 1867..... | 2,449                       | 39,250              | 1879..... | 4,721                       | 86,497              |
| 1842..... | 491                         | 4,026               | 1855..... | 1,654                       | 18,374              |           |                             |                     | 1880..... | 7,174                       | 93,671              |

The financial statistics, showing the cost of road and equipment, the stock and funded debt, and the earnings, gross and net, are compiled from *Poor's Manual*, and are given below for each of the last four years for each section of the country, with the total for the whole United States. It is much to be regretted that the reluctance of many corporate officers to give any information, and the entire absence of laws in some States compelling the companies to make any adequate returns, renders these general statistics less accurate and satisfactory than in some of the countries of Europe.

| STATES AND TERRITORIES.                             | Miles of Track, Main and Branch. | Cost of Railroad and Equipment. | General Liabilities.   |                        | Miles of Railroad Operated. | Total Gross Earnings, including Mails, &c. | Earnings, Less Operating Expenses. |
|---|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|--|------------------------------------|
|   |                                  |                                 | Capital Stock.         | Funded Debt.           |                             |  |                                    |
| <b>Year 1880.</b>                                   |                                  |                                 |                        |                        |                             |  |                                    |
| New England States.....                             | 5,959                            | \$312,121,603                   | \$187,395,522          | \$113,526,340          | 6,071                       | \$48,755,609                               | \$17,193,685                       |
| Middle States.....                                  | 15,335                           | 1,242,155,044                   | 780,968,618            | 724,220,863            | 14,881                      | 199,003,718                                | 83,923,393                         |
| Southern States.....                                | 15,912                           | 468,940,551                     | 226,220,518            | 260,909,855            | 13,548                      | 48,317,754                                 | 18,124,034                         |
| Western States.....                                 | 50,585                           | 2,290,201,197                   | 1,186,496,937          | 1,124,843,109          | 45,910                      | 290,588,190                                | 125,166,218                        |
| Pacific States.....                                 | 5,876                            | 340,190,902                     | 172,652,582            | 168,517,653            | 3,813                       | 28,736,660                                 | 10,786,106                         |
| <b>Total United States....</b>                      | <b>93,669</b>                    | <b>\$4,653,609,297</b>          | <b>2,553,734,177</b>   | <b>\$2,392,017,820</b> | <b>84,225</b>               | <b>\$615,401,931</b>                       | <b>\$255,193,436</b>               |
| <b>Year 1879.</b>                                   |                                  |                                 |                        |                        |                             |  |                                    |
| New England States.....                             | 6,055                            | \$306,870,237                   | \$197,133,945          | \$115,395,591          | 6,156                       | \$41,329,825                               | \$15,586,091                       |
| Middle States.....                                  | 14,602                           | 1,167,630,960                   | 719,563,253            | 705,771,530            | 14,941                      | 170,310,846                                | 70,416,970                         |
| Western and Southwestern States.....                | 44,733                           | 2,047,406,604                   | 1,119,881,613          | 1,006,204,968          | 44,104                      | 232,379,646                                | 98,961,908                         |
| Southern States.....                                | 14,196                           | 460,171,413                     | 238,289,118            | 224,827,764            | 13,389                      | 43,917,284                                 | 14,873,357                         |
| Pacific States.....                                 | 2,874                            | 173,299,083                     | 114,060,216            | 67,723,000             | 2,371                       | 10,721,157                                 | 6,606,390                          |
| Pacific Railroads (Central Pac. and Union Pac.).... | 2,256                            | 261,132,550                     | 91,037,800             | 162,617,192            | 3,272                       | 30,354,241                                 | 13,672,010                         |
| <b>Total United States....</b>                      | <b>84,716</b>                    | <b>\$4,416,510,847</b>          | <b>\$2,479,965,945</b> | <b>\$2,282,540,065</b> | <b>84,233</b>               | <b>\$529,012,999</b>                       | <b>\$219,916,724</b>               |
| <b>Year 1878.</b>                                   |                                  |                                 |                        |                        |                             |  |                                    |
| New England States.....                             | 5,866                            | \$285,121,385                   | \$187,829,663          | \$105,815,520          | 5,628                       | \$41,260,203                               | \$13,685,927                       |
| Middle States.....                                  | 14,777                           | 1,098,067,136                   | 691,461,574            | 725,168,683            | 14,600                      | 155,458,968                                | 61,559,993                         |
| Southern States.....                                | 13,683                           | 442,613,636                     | 220,935,148            | 245,793,436            | 12,498                      | 42,797,284                                 | 14,379,958                         |
| Western and Southwestern States.....                | 41,733                           | 1,939,030,054                   | 1,004,620,856          | 987,961,331            | 41,605                      | 209,852,275                                | 77,958,229                         |
| Pacific States.....                                 | 2,517                            | 138,328,975                     | 96,372,836             | 50,739,754             | 2,064                       | 10,082,491                                 | 3,501,635                          |
| Pacific railroads (Central Pac. and Union Pac.).... | 2,255                            | 263,170,735                     | 91,037,800             | 182,312,192            | 2,255                       | 30,652,130                                 | 16,489,425                         |
| <b>Total United States....</b>                      | <b>80,831</b>                    | <b>\$4,166,331,921</b>          | <b>\$2,292,257,877</b> | <b>\$2,297,790,916</b> | <b>78,650</b>               | <b>\$490,103,351</b>                       | <b>\$187,575,167</b>               |
| <b>Year 1877.</b>                                   |                                  |                                 |                        |                        |                             |  |                                    |
| New England States.....                             | 5,750                            | \$313,233,185                   | \$209,402,676          | \$111,919,422          | 6,038                       | \$44,590,465                               | \$13,735,746                       |
| Middle States.....                                  | 14,459                           | 1,099,504,122                   | 714,475,880            | 706,632,833            | 13,597                      | 155,943,121                                | 61,033,489                         |
| Southern and Southwestern States.....               | 13,744                           | 474,450,814                     | 257,634,287            | 221,940,198            | 11,271                      | 39,812,358                                 | 12,664,346                         |
| Western States.....                                 | 40,742                           | 1,906,871,952                   | 974,549,821            | 999,520,205            | 39,135                      | 193,204,516                                | 66,085,243                         |
| Pacific States.....                                 | 2,265                            | 126,699,875                     | 68,236,534             | 57,844,800             | 1,896                       | 7,766,922                                  | 2,655,137                          |
| Pacific railroads (Central Pac. and Union Pac.).... | 2,245                            | 263,508,330                     | 91,037,800             | 160,803,192            | 2,245                       | 32,170,082                                 | 15,053,582                         |
| <b>Grand aggregate.....</b>                         | <b>79,205</b>                    | <b>\$4,184,268,278</b>          | <b>\$2,315,336,998</b> | <b>\$2,258,660,650</b> | <b>74,182</b>               | <b>\$473,487,464</b>                       | <b>\$171,227,543</b>               |

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

In railroad receipts the year 1881 witnessed a further improvement over its predecessors. 1880 was remarkable for the heavy increase on the previous year and the large totals that characterized all roads. But, though there were quite a number of drawbacks in 1881, the majority of roads are enabled to report larger gross earnings than ever before. A brief reference to the various influences of the year operating on railroad business may be useful.

In the first half of the year the traffic was swelled by the large volume of agricultural products from the crops of 1880. In the last half of the year the traffic was greatly diminished because of the reduced out-turn of the crops of 1881. The volume of general freight was heavy, and kept on expanding all the year through. Passenger traffic was very favorable indeed. In the winter months, at the beginning of the year, the roads all over the country suffered from the severe weather, in the Northwest especially, where some roads were completely snowed in for days at a time. With the melting of the snow and ice in spring, there came heavy floods in various sections, which seriously interfered with the operations of many lines. But probably these influences had more effect upon net earnings than upon gross, as the traffic delayed came forward later on. Last, and most important, there was the war of rates, which affected not only the trunk lines, but many other roads. Some of the trunk lines were enabled to partially offset the loss resulting from the war by an increased coal business.

Net earnings are not as satisfactory as gross. The snow and ice of last winter, the floods of the spring, the ruinous rates of summer and autumn, and the enhanced cost of labor, material and service, the entire year through, have added materially to expenses, and consequently diminished net receipts.

In the following table are shown the gross earnings of all railroads that have reported their totals for either eleven months or the full year. The figures of mileage represent the mileage at the end of the year, not the average for the year, and thus the increase is larger than it otherwise would be. As to the extended statement, further below, of the monthly earnings of principal rail-

roads, it should be said that in a number of cases we have been unable to obtain corrected monthly figures, and have had to retain the approximate figures, while in the total for the year corrections to latest dates have been incorporated by many companies, so that in such cases the aggregate of the monthly figures does not quite agree with the aggregate given.

GROSS EARNINGS FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31.

Table with 5 columns: Name of Road, Earnings (1881, 1880), Mileage at End of Year (1881, 1880). Lists various railroads like Alabama Gt. South'n, Burl. Cedar Rap. & No., etc., with their respective earnings and mileages.

\* Eleven months only, to November 30, in each year.
† Pounds (sterling) reduced to dollars, on the basis of five dollars to a pound.
‡ Including International & Great Northern.

MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

Large table with 13 columns: Month (Jan to Dec) and Total. Rows list major railroads such as Alabama Great Southern, Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe, Burlington Cedar Rap. & No., Central Pacific, Chesapeake & Ohio, Chicago & Alton, Chicago Burlington & Quincy, Chicago & Eastern Illinois, Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul, and Chicago & Northwestern.

\* Approximate figures. † November and December figures approximate. ‡ December figures approximate.

MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS—(Concluded).

Table with columns for months (Jan. to Dec.) and Total. Rows list various railroad companies such as Chic. St. Paul Minn. & Omaha, Cleve. Col. Cin. & Indianapolis, Denver & Rio Grande, Des Moines & Fort Dodge, East Tenn. Va. & Ga., Flint & Pere Marquette, Hannibal & St. Joseph, Houston & Texas Central, Illinois Central, Indiana Bloom. & Western, International & Gr. Northern, Louisville & Nashville, Memphis & Charleston, Milwaukee Lake S. & West., Mobile & Ohio, Nashville Chatt. & St. Louis, New York Central, New York Lake Erie & West., New York & New England, New York Penn. & Ohio, Norfolk & West., Northern Central, Northern Pacific, Pennsylvania, Philadelphia & Reading, St. L. Alt. & T. H. Main Line, St. L. Alton & T. H. Branches, St. Louis Iron Mt. & Southern, St. Louis & San Francisco, St. Paul Minn. & Manitoba, Scioto Valley, Texas & Pacific, and Wabash St. Louis & Pacific.

\* Approximate figures. † And 66 miles of canal. ‡ The August, September and October earnings in 1881 are approximate and do not include amount received from interest and dividends; this amount was \$4,808 per month in 1880, \$3,372 in 1879 and \$5,069 in 1878. § Earnings first six months are based on 508 miles—remainder of year on 900 miles. ¶ Including earnings of Ohio Division, 180 miles additional.

PRICES OF RAILROAD BONDS.—1878.

Table with columns for months (JANUARY to DECEMBER) and rows for various bond types and issuers (e.g., Bost. H. & Erie, Bur. Ced. Rap. & N., M'polis & St. L., etc.). Each cell contains high and low price values for that month.



1878-Continued.

Table with columns for months (JANUARY to DEC'BER) and rows for various bond types (e.g., Ind' B. & W., Internat'l-1st 7s, 1911, Lake Shore & M. S., Mich. So.-Skg. fd., 7s, Cleve. & Tol.-Skg. fd., New, Cleve. P. & Ash.-Old, New, Buffalo & Erie-New, Buff. & State Line-7s, Kal. & W. Pigeon-1st, Det. Mon. & T.-1st, 7s, Lake Shore-Dividend, Consol. coup., 1st, Consol. reg., 1st, Consol. coup., 2d, Consol. reg., 2d, L. & Nash.-Cons., 7s, 98, 2d mort., gold, '83, Long Island-1st M., '98, Mar. & Cin.-1st mort., Memp. & Chas.-1st, '80, Mich. Cent.-Cons. 7s., 1st M. Ss., '82, skg. fd., Mo. Kan. & T.-Assented, 2d inc., 1911, Han. & Cent. Mo.-1st, Nashv. & Dec.-1st, 7s, Nash. C. & St. L.-1st, 7s, N. Y. Cent.-6s, 1883, 6s, real estate, 6s, subscription, N. Y. C. & H.-1st, coup, 1st mort., reg., Hud. R.-2d skg. fd., 7s, Harlem-1st, 7s, coup, 7s, reg., N. Y. Elevated-1st, 1906, North Mo.-1st mort., Ohio & Miss.-Cons. S. F., Consolidated, 2d, consolidated, Pac. Railroads, Cent. Pacific-Gold, San Joaquin Branch, Cal. & Or.-1st mort., Land grant, Western Pacific, So. Pac. of Cal.-1st, Union Pacific-1st, Land grant, Sinking fund, Pac. R. of Mo.-1st M., 2d mort., South Pacific of Mo., Kansas Pacific, 1st, 6s, '95, 1st do., coup. cdfs, 1st mort., 6s, 1896, Coup. cdfs, 7s, Leav. Br., cp.cdfs, 7s, R. & L. G. D., '99, Coup. cdfs, 7s, Land grant, 1880, 2d mort., 7s, 1886, Coup. cdfs, Inc. coup. No. 11, 1916, inc. coup. No. 16, 1916, 2d, income, Pennsylvania RR., Pittsb. Ft. W. & C.-1st, 2d mort., 3d mort., Cleve. & P.-Con. S. F., 4th mort., Col. C. & L. C.-1st M., 2d mort., Rome W. & Og.-Con. 1st, St. L. & I. M.-1st mort., 2d mort., St. L. Alton & T. H.-1st, 2d pref., 2d income, Bellev. & So. Ill.-Ss., St. L. K. C. & N.-R. est. 7s, St. L. & S. F.-"A," 1906, 2d, class "C," 1906, 2d, class "B," 1906, South Side.-1st M., 7s, Texas & Pac.-1st mort., Tol. Can. So. & Det.-1st, Tol. Peo. & W.-1st, E. D., 1st mort., West. Div., 2d mort., Pur. Com. Rect., E. Div., West. Div., Consol. Rect., Tol. & Wab.-1st ext., ex, 1st mort., St. L. Div., Ex coup, 2d mortgage, Ex coupon, Equipment.

1878—Concluded.

Table with columns for months (JANUARY to DEC'BE) and rows for various bond types (e.g., Tol. & Wab., G. W., Quincy & T., West. U. Tel.).

1879.

Large table with columns for months (JANUARY to DEC'BE) and rows for various bond types (e.g., Balt. & O., Chic. & N.W., Del. Lack. & W., D. & H. Canal). Includes sub-sections like 'Bonds, 1900' and 'Construction'.

1879—Continued.

Table with columns for months (JANUARY to DEC'BER) and rows for various bond types (e.g., Hudson Canal, Tenn. Va. & G., Erie & West, etc.). Each cell contains high and low values for that month.

1879—Concluded.

Table of bond prices for 1879, including columns for months (January to December) and various bond types like Pacific Railroads, Kansas Pacific, and Pull. Pal. Car.

1880.

Table of bond prices for 1880, including columns for months (January to December) and various bond types like Balt. & O., Bost. H. & Erie, and Bur. C. R. & N.

1880-Continued.

Table with columns for months (JANUARY to DEC'BER) and rows for various bond types (e.g., Central of N. J., L. & W. B., Am. Dock & Impr., etc.). Each cell contains numerical values representing bond prices or yields.

1880-Continued.

Table with columns for months (JANUARY to DEC'BER) and rows for various bond categories (e.g., Erie-N. Y. L. E. & W., Erie & Pittsb.-Consol., Frankf. & Kok.-1st., etc.). Each cell contains numerical data representing bond values or rates.

1880—Concluded.

Table of Railroad Bonds for 1880, including columns for JANUARY through DEC'BER and rows for various bond types like Pac. RRs., So. Pac., and others.

1881.

Table of Railroad Bonds for 1881, including columns for JANUARY through DEC'BER and rows for various bond types like Atlanta & Charl., Balt. & O., and others.

1881-Continued.

Table with columns: BONDS, JANUARY, FEBRUARY, MARCH, APRIL, MAY, JUNE, JULY, AUGUST, SEPT'BER, OCTOBER, NOV'BER, DEC'BER. Each month has High and Low sub-columns. Rows list various railroad bonds such as Bur. C. R. & N., Minn. & St. L., C. R. Ia. F. & N., etc.



1881-Continued.

Table with columns for months (JANUARY to DEC'BER) and rows for various bond types (e.g., M. & E., Denver & Rio G., etc.). Each cell contains numerical values representing bond prices or yields.

1881—Continued.

Table with columns for months (JANUARY to DEC'BER) and rows for various bond types (e.g., Mobile & Ohio-New, N.Y. Central-1883, etc.). Each cell contains numerical values representing bond prices and yields.



## NEW YORK STOCK MARKET, 1860-1882.

The following brief remarks—which should be read in connection with the range of prices on subsequent pages—furnish a summary of the general course of the New York Stock Market in the twenty-two years from 1860 to 1882:

1860.—In 1860 several of the leading stocks were selling at very low figures. N. Y. & Harlem in March sold as low as 8; Michigan Southern at 5 and New York & Erie at 8. Delaware Lackawanna & Western in January sold at 54. Canton in December got down to 14. Cleveland & Pittsburg in March down to 5.

1861-62.—In 1861 the market was generally better, but in 1862 the improvement was more marked. Pennsylvania Coal and Delaware & Hudson Canal reached 119 in December; Erie, 77½; Harlem, 23½; Delaware Lackawanna & Western, 130.

1863.—This year the Harlem Company was authorized to lay tracks on Broadway for horse cars, and the stock reached 179 in August. An injunction prevented the operation. Erie paid its first dividend of 3½ per cent.

1864.—The Harlem "corner" culminated in July at 285; that figure, in the same month, being the culminating price of gold. The Harlem corner was the result of large short sales, while nearly the whole of the actual stock had been previously purchased by Commodore Vanderbilt. Pittsburg Fort Wayne & Chicago was in April run up to 152¾. Erie paid two dividends of 4 per cent each, and Delaware Lackawanna & Western 10 per cent in stock and 15 in cash.

1865.—Lee's surrender took place April 9. Erie, in March, 44¼@73%, and in December 91%@97. Erie dividends, two of 3½ per cent. Harlem almost entirely neglected. Delaware Lackawanna & Western, in January, 222@225; in December, 175. Ohio & Mississippi sold low. Illinois Central paid 10 per cent, and varied during the year from 90@138¾.

1866.—There was a buoyancy in stocks during this year, as it was the first year after the war, when the effects of inflation were apparent; and the movement then commenced in railroad stocks which culminated a few years later in the distribution of the enormous stock dividends which became so notorious. The Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad was this year formed by bondholders of La Crosse & Milwaukee and Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien. Commodore Vanderbilt became a prominent stockholder in New York Central Company. Great decline (December) in Pacific Mail Steamship stock; having risen in November to 246, it fell in that month to 170, when sold ex-dividend of 5 per cent cash and 33½ per cent stock, and in December declined to 160.

1867.—New York Central stock rises from 86½ in February to 123½ in November—a fact accounted for by continued purchases by the Vanderbilt party. Speculation generally quiet. Express shares admitted on Exchange list in October, but by close of year became depressed. Chicago & Alton, on prospects of extra dividends, advanced (December) to 130½. Pacific Mail fell off from 173 in January to 108¼ in December—a decline predicated on the advanced condition of its rival, the Union Pacific RR. Ohio & Mississippi certificates converted (December) into stock.

1868.—This year was marked by the contest between the Erie and New York Central companies. Depression in coal shares. Chicago & Alton (September) 158½, and continued high on the prospect of an extra stock dividend. "Henry Keep corner" in Chicago & Northwestern stock, which rose in October to 97¼. "Vanderbilt corner" in Erie, as against Drew and Fisk, the latter getting the best of it by an issue of convertible bonds, which were immediately exchanged into stock. In November, Fisk cornered Drew in his Erie contracts. The Milwaukee & St. Paul, or "Garner corner," in October, carried the price to 111, but proved a failure for the clique. Delaware Lackawanna & Western Company leased the Morris & Essex Railroad. New York Central 80 per cent dividend declared in December. Panama paid an extra dividend of 20 per cent stock (September).

1869.—Stocks generally reached high prices during the first half of the year, the prospect of stock dividends influencing several of the most prominent. Chicago Rock Island & Pacific stock advanced (April) to 139, on rumor of extra dividend to represent Government land grant. In May the Pacific railroads were opened for business. Erie was struck off the regular stock list for not registering, and not quoted from March to August. Pittsburg Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad was leased to Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at 12 per cent on stock, and the stock afterwards increased, and converted thus into a 7 per cent stock. In October the consolidation of the New York Central and the Hudson River railroads was made, and a new distribution of stock certificates issued—27 per cent on New York Central and 85 per cent on Hudson River.

The most important event of the year was the panic of "Black Friday," on the 24th of September. This was caused by a great corner in gold, engineered chiefly by Fisk and Gould, and which culminated on Black Friday in a rise of gold to 162½, and an immediate fall to 133, on an announcement that the Government would sell \$4,000,000. The clearings of the Gold Exchange Bank became hopelessly involved, the bank suspended, and there was a dead-lock for several days. Stocks fell off immensely, and a number of firms suspended.

1870.—Stocks were generally more quiet in the early months of this year, outsiders having been frightened away by the September (1869) panic. Chicago & Alton stock quoted ex-dividend February 10, the capital stock being increased one-third, on terms which made it equivalent to about 33½ cash to stockholders. Panama dividends reduced from 6 per cent quarterly to 6 per cent per annum, owing to competition of Pacific railroads and the caking off steamships on the Pacific Ocean lines.

1871.—The stock of the Erie Railway was heavily increased in the four years ending September 30, 1871, by the Fisk & Gould management, so that it stood at \$86,536,910, against \$25,111,210 in 1867. The price fell in March to 18½, the lowest point touched since 1861. The Chicago fire (Oct. 9) caused a panic in stock and general business. The Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad was leased to Pennsylvania Railroad Company at 10 per cent of capital, afterwards converted by increase into a 7 per cent guaranteed stock. Express stocks rose largely in market value. The "Woodward corner" in Chicago & Rock Island, which forced the price up to 130½ in June, was a failure, and resulted disastrously to those engaged in the manoeuvre. Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Company (July 27) authorized a new issue equal to 40 per cent of its stock then outstanding, and allotted the same to shareholders on the payment of one-third of the par value of the new stock in cash.

1872.—The money market worked very closely during most of the year, except from May to September, and at times reached very high figures, interfering seriously with stock operations. James Fisk, Jr., was shot in January. The month of March witnessed the Erie "revolution," with the overthrow of the old board of directors and the resignation of Jay Gould as President of the company. Philadelphia & Reading stock was struck from the Stock Exchange list in March, the company refusing compliance with the requirement of registry in New York City. Pacific Mail stock was very active on the increase by Congress of the company's subsidy to \$1,000,000 per year. In September a sharp contest took place between hostile parties in speculation and the 17th of that month, when money commanded ½ per cent a day, gold ⅝ per cent a day, and Erie stock as high as 2¼ per cent, was remembered as the day of the "three corners." The Boston fire (Nov 11) caused considerable excitement and depression in stocks. The corner in Chicago & Northwestern in November carried the stock from 77¾ to 230.

1873.—The money market continued very stringent during the early part of the year, and about the 1st of April almost a panic ensued in consequence, as rates for carrying stocks were then quoted as high as ¾ to 1 per cent per diem. The summer was noted for a decline in prices and the failure of a number of houses in Wall Street. On the 18th of September Jay Cook & Co. suspended, and on the 20th the Stock Exchange was closed by order of the Executive Committee, in the height of the panic, and was not opened again till the 30th of that month. The extreme lowest prices in stocks, however, were generally reached early in November, and from that time there was a gradual recovery up to the close of the year. The Erie Railway (February) paid 1¼ and (August) 1 per cent; but the stock was not benefitted thereby, and continued to decline to the end of the year. In March, Harlem was leased to the New York Central & Hudson River Company at 8 per cent on stock. The Union Pacific was under a cloud, in consequence of the Credit Mobilier investigation by Congress.

1874.—Stocks were less excited and fluctuated less than for many years previously. The financial crisis of 1873 had broken up to a considerable extent the strong speculative cliques or combinations which had formerly controlled the market, and had also given the outside public a strong distaste for further ventures in stock speculation. The so-called "granger" laws of Wisconsin and other Western States, regulating and reducing the rates for passengers and freights on the railroads within their respective borders, caused much excitement among capitalists and holders of railway securities. The suits brought by the grangers, and the laws were decided against the railroads in the State courts, but were appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court. Chicago & Northwestern and Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul were the stocks chiefly affected by this question. Lake Shore & Michigan Southern was heavily encumbered with floating debt at the beginning, but was able to negotiate bonds to pay it off; and after passing the August dividend, declared 3¼ per cent in December, payable February 1, 1875. Western Union Telegraph began to pay 2 per cent quarterly in July. Erie Railway affairs were much involved. Mr. Watson resigned the presidency and Mr. Hugh J. Jewett was elected to the office. Pacific Mail was depressed by disasters and dissension among the directors, and by the development that \$750,000 had been spent for passing through Congress in 1872 the bill for the \$500,000 additional subsidy.

1875.—The course of prices in 1875 was marked by extreme depression in consequence of the decline in earnings during the first nine months of the year, arising from the depression in commercial affairs and from the low rates caused by sharp competition. Two prominent roads forming parts of Western trunk lines defaulted on their interest and went into the hands of Receivers—Erie on the 26th of May and Toledo Wabash & Western February 22—and on several other roads belonging to the same general group the net earnings were only sufficient to pay bonded interest. Central Pacific and Union Pacific showed a highly prosperous business and declared the policy of paying eight per cent per annum on their stocks. These companies were also greatly strengthened by the U. S. Supreme Court decision, given November 29, declaring that they are not bound to pay interest on the bonds issued to them by the United States Government until the maturity of such bonds. A new line of steamships between China and Japan, the "Occidental and Oriental," was established under the auspices of parties interested in the Central Pacific Railroad.

The grand speculative move of the year was the advance in Union Pacific stock from 36 in January to 79½ in July, and 82½ in November, under the management of Mr. Jay Gould and other parties, mostly in Boston. Second to the advance in Union Pacific the most extraordinary fluctuation in any stock was that in Pacific of Missouri, which sold at 55 in April and

47½ in September, and went to 7½ in October. This extraordinary break in the stock of a road leased at fixed annual dividends (to the Atlantic & Pacific) was demoralizing in its effects and tended to increase the lack of confidence in values.

1876.—The year 1875 was one of great depression in values. The first serious check came in the shape of the railroad freight war, which commenced in the latter part of April, a move on the part of Commodore Vanderbilt, as President of the New York Central and Lake Shore companies, to secure one uniform rate for through freights from competitive points at the West over any of the four leading trunk lines to the Atlantic seaboard. Freights were reduced to 20 cents per 100 pounds from Chicago to New York, and the war was not settled till December 16, when an agreement was made that produce shipped by rail to the seaboard, intended for export, should be charged at one rate to any of the three cities, New York, Philadelphia or Baltimore, while that shipped for home consumption should have the benefit of a lower rate to the two cities last named. Second to the depressing influence arising from the railroad war, the break-up in the anthracite coal combination, and the consequent decline in the stocks of the coal-carrying roads, was the chief event of importance. As usual under such circumstances, the bears in stocks made the most of these discouraging features to hammer the market to their utmost, and thus added to the gloomy feeling prevalent. Ohio & Mississippi went into the hands of Messrs. Torrance and King, as Receivers, on November 17. Illinois Central stock declined heavily from decreased earnings on the road, and the company declared only 2 per cent dividend, payable February 1, 1877. Lake Shore, through an enormous economy of expenditures, declared 2 per cent in July and 1¼ for the last six months of the year. Pacific of Missouri was foreclosed under the third mortgage. Railroad earnings in the first half of the year made a remarkably good exhibit. In the latter half of the year gross earnings fell off materially, in consequence of the small crops, and with the low rates for freight established by the railroad war, the net profits from operations were reduced proportionately more than the gross receipts.

1877.—The first half of the year 1877 was a period of extreme depression in the New York stock market. There was no panic and no violent or extraordinary events to suddenly break down the market, but values shrunk away steadily under the unfavorable circumstances affecting stocks, assisted by the most persistent and vigorous hammering by a strong combination of bear operators. Commodore Vanderbilt died early in January, and in March the trunk-line agreement of December 16, 1876—"one rate to the seaboard"—for which he had contended so vigorously, was abandoned. Only second to the trunk-line difficulty, and still more remediless, was the trouble among the coal-carrying and mining companies, arising from the low price of coal. The Central Railroad of New Jersey went into the hands of a Receiver in February. The Philadelphia & Reading Company was obliged to obtain concessions from its creditors.

In June the trunk-line companies made a new agreement for freight rates, based on mileage; the two leading coal-carrying companies had negotiated loans which placed them beyond the danger of present embarrassment; the reports of a very abundant harvest began to come in after the middle of July; the telegraph consolidation was under negotiation, and finally completed in August; and there was now formed (in July) a very strong speculative combination to put up stocks. The upward movement was delayed temporarily by the serious riots at Pittsburgh and throughout the country, caused by the railroad strikes; but as soon as these ended—in the early part of August—the advance began in earnest, and stocks were carried up largely. Railroad earnings began to increase in August, and during the autumn months the principal grain-carrying roads showed a large improvement over their earnings for the same time in 1876.

1878.—In the early months of 1878 there was much dulness in stocks, and prices were comparatively low. During the second quarter there was much more animation, and prices made a considerable advance up to and including the month of July, when high figures were reached. Both the prominent railroad companies of the Northwest—the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul—paid dividends on their preferred stock, and the first-named on its common stock, and all the principal grain-carrying roads showed earnings far in excess of the first six months of 1877. In July and August it became apparent that there had been some damage to the wheat crop in the Northwestern States, and the stocks of the companies just named fell off very sharply to the lowest prices of the year. Mr. William H. Vanderbilt was elected President of the Michigan Central Railroad, which placed under his management every line from Chicago eastward, in the States north of the Pennsylvania Railroad's lines, and left the Canada roads without western connections.

The combination among the anthracite coal mining and carrying corporations was maintained through the year, and served to keep up the prices of their stocks; but coal business was unsatisfactory, and the combination was not renewed for 1879, owing to the objections of the Lehigh Valley operators, and prices of stocks fell off sharply in December. The Central Railroad of New Jersey reorganization scheme was carried out by the readjustment of its securities. The Erie Railway was sold under foreclosure of the second consolidated mortgage, April 24, and bought in by trustees representing the English reorganization committee. The Canada Southern bonds were guaranteed as to interest by the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company, and the stock, which had been practically valueless, sold in December at 45½.

1879.—For five years the painful process of foreclosure, settlement and reorganization was steadily going on, and in 1877

and 1878 the railroads were greatly assisted by the heavy tonnage arising from the large crops, until at length, in 1879, the idea dawned upon investors, speculators and capitalists, that the railroads were not really the worthless properties that they had seemed to be. Then there was a rush to purchase low-priced stocks and bonds, such as had never been seen before, and the advance in prices was marvelous.

One of the leading events of the year was the Gould and Field combination announced in April, by which the St. Louis Kansas City & Northern and the Wabash railways were to be consolidated as one line, and, building an extension to Omaha, formed one line from Kansas City and Omaha in the West to Toledo at the East. Mr. Gould already had the control of Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific, and purchased afterward a control in the Missouri Pacific and Denver & Rio Grande, together with a number of minor roads. In the first half of the year the greatest activity at the Stock Exchange was in January, April and May, but after the middle of July, with the prospect of very heavy crops, there was another bound in prices, which went on—with few interruptions—until the culmination in Nov., and the sharp break in prices which reached the extreme point on the 21st of that month. In October and early in November the excitement was intense, and the transactions at the Stock Exchange were so large that it was quite impossible to report all the sales. After the heavy decline just referred to, in which many small speculators were crippled, the market showed no great animation during the balance of the year. Mr. William H. Vanderbilt sold, in November, 250,000 shares of New York Central & Hudson stock at 120 to a syndicate composed of Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., of London, and others. The Western Union Telegraph declared a scrip dividend of 17 per cent in June. The new American Union Telegraph, under the control of Mr. Jay Gould, made much progress in establishing its lines. The Chicago & Alton built a new line to Kansas City. The St. Paul and Northwest companies added largely to their mileage by the purchase and construction of new lines. The reorganized Erie stocks under the name of the New York Lake Erie & Western first appeared August 22. The St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad negotiated with the Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe for a through line to the Pacific. A contract was made in December for extending the Texas & Pacific to El Paso.

1880.—The Stock Exchanges were centres of interest in the year 1880 to a degree never before witnessed. The price of seats in the New York Stock Exchange rose to about \$25,000 in December. The total reported sales of shares at the Board amounted in round figures to 97,000,000, against 74,000,000 in 1879, and the sales of railroad bonds to \$570,000,000, against \$412,000,000 in 1879. In May and June came a depression of extraordinary severity, and although there was a partial recovery of tone and prices in June and following months, the general market did not again show a decided activity and buoyancy until after the elections on the 12th of October. From that time until the end of the year everything was on the upward move, and even the tight money of early December was insufficient to produce any considerable break in prices. In January the consolidation of the Union Pacific, the Kansas Pacific and the Denver South Park & Pacific railroad companies was made; the Missouri Kansas & Texas Railroad was obtained by Mr. Jay Gould. The suspension of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad and its coal company occurred in May, and the appointment of receivers was made on May 24. In June the Rock Island Railroad Company formed a consolidation, and made a 100 per cent dividend to stockholders. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad declared its 100 per cent stock dividend payable December 1. Mr. Jay Gould acquired large interests in the Missouri Pacific, St. Louis & Iron Mountain, International & Great Northern, and other roads, preparatory to forming his "Southwest system." The Western Union Telegraph stock was under manipulation by Mr. Gould, and fell off heavily in December. Other stocks were buoyant, and in some cases the highest prices of the whole year were made on December 31.

1881.—The stock exchanges in New York and other cities absorbed more than the usual attention, as centres of a constantly growing financial business in which the whole community was more or less interested. At the New York Board the price of seats advanced in the first half of the year to over \$30,000, but fell off again in the latter part of the year when commission business was less profitable. It was notable that the first six months of the year had much the larger business, and for the whole year there was an increase in stocks but a decrease in railroad bonds. The total sales of all stocks were in round figures 113,000,000 shares, against 97,000,000 in 1880 and 74,000,000 in 1879. The sales of railroad bonds amounted to \$387,000,000, against \$570,000,000 in 1880 and \$412,000,000 in 1879. Although the year 1881 witnessed the most wonderful consolidations, stock-waterings and other enormous issues of stocks and bonds, it may fairly be said that the year passed without a single collapse of importance in the market, and without any depression which amounted to a stock panic.

The winter opened with great severity, and in the Northwest the obstruction to railroad traffic had hardly ceased by the first of May. After the hard winter came the partial failure of crops and the great drought throughout the West, which inflicted a further loss of business in the later months of the year. On the other hand, the movements of passengers and general merchandise, including the transportation of material for about 9,000 miles of new railroad, were so large, that the Western railroads kept up their gross earnings quite remarkably, and in many cases showed a considerable increase over 1880. At the Stock Exchange the year opened with buoyancy, under the influences of the manipulations of Western Union Telegraph

stock by Mr. Gould, which was advanced to high prices on the consolidation of the company with the American Union and Atlantic & Pacific, and the distribution of 33 1/4 per cent as a stock dividend. There was afterward no great feature until the end of February, when the contraction arising from the action of the banks in apprehension of the passage of the funding law with the "Carlisle" amendment, caused a money panic for a few days and produced a very sharp decline in stocks on the

25th of February. There was speedy recovery from this as soon as money relaxed. The shooting of President Garfield on the 2d of July caused a temporary decline, but no panic.

In the last half of the year the effect of the long-continued war in rates, together with a growing interest on the bear side, with the belief that prices of many of the new stocks were too high, led to a gradual decline in stocks, and the market closed on Dec. 31 with many stocks near the lowest prices of the year.

PRICES OF RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

The following tables, showing the highest and lowest prices of railroad and miscellaneous stocks in New York, for a series of years, are compiled from sales made at the New York Stock Exchange. The compilation is made from such prices as constitute a fair standard of market value, and sales of stock in 100-share lots or upwards are taken, except in the case of those few stocks which sell almost entirely in small lots.

1860.

Table with columns for STOCKS, JANUARY, FEBRUARY, MARCH, APRIL, MAY, JUNE, JULY, AUGUST, SEPT. BER., OCTOBER, NOV. BER., DEC. BER. Each column contains Low and High price ranges for various stocks like Canton Company, Penn. Coal Co., etc.

1861.

Table with columns for STOCKS, JANUARY, FEBRUARY, MARCH, APRIL, MAY, JUNE, JULY, AUGUST, SEPT. BER., OCTOBER, NOV. BER., DEC. BER. Each column contains Low and High price ranges for various stocks like Canton Company, Penn. Coal Co., etc.

1862.

Table with columns for STOCKS, JANUARY, FEBRUARY, MARCH, APRIL, MAY, JUNE, JULY, AUGUST, SEPT. BER., OCTOBER, NOV. BER., DEC. BER. Each column contains Low and High price ranges for various stocks like Canton Company, Penn. Coal Co., etc.

1863.

Table of stock prices for 1863, listing various stocks from January to December with low and high values for each month.

1864.

Table of stock prices for 1864, listing various stocks from January to December with low and high values for each month.

1865.

Table of stock prices for 1865, listing various stocks from January to December with low and high values for each month.

1865 - Concluded.

Table of stock prices for 1865, including columns for months (January to December) and rows for various stocks like Panama RR, Illinois Central RR, etc.

1866.

Table of stock prices for 1866, categorized into RAILROAD, COAL, GAS, and MINING, with columns for months and rows for various stocks like Central of N. J., American, Citizens', etc.



1866—Concluded.

Table of stock prices for 1866, including Telegraph (Western Union, Russian Exten.), Steamship (Atlantic Mail, Pacific Mail, Scrip), and Express (Adams, American, United States).

1867.

Main table of stock prices for 1867, categorized by RAILROAD (Boston Hart. & Erie, Cent. of New Jersey, Chicago & Alton, etc.), COAL (American, Central, Cumberland, etc.), GAS (Citizens' (Brooklyn), Harlem, Manhattan, etc.), and MINING (Mariposa, gold, Quicksilver).

1867—Concluded.

Table for 1867 stock prices. Columns: STOCKS, JANUARY, FEBRUARY, MARCH, APRIL, MAY, JUNE, JULY, AUGUST, SEPT'BER, OCTOBER, NOV'BER, DEC'BER. Rows include STEAMSHIP (Atlantic Mail, Pacific Mail), EXPRESS (Adams, Merchants' Un., United States, Wells, Fargo & Co.), and various other stocks.

1868.

Table for 1868 stock prices. Columns: STOCKS, JANUARY, FEBRUARY, MARCH, APRIL, MAY, JUNE, JULY, AUGUST, SEPT'BER, OCTOBER, NOV'BER, DEC'BER. Rows include RAILROAD (Boston Hart. & Erie, Cent. of New Jersey, Chicago & Alton, etc.), COAL (American, Central, Cumberland, etc.), GAS (Citizens', Manhattan, Metropolitan), MINING (Mariposa, gold, Quicksilver), LAND AND IMP. (Boston Water Power, Branswick Land, etc.), TELEGRAPH (Western Union), and STEAMSHIP (Atlantic Mail, Pacific Mail, Union Navigation).

\* Previous to the month of October this road was known as the Cleveland Painesville & Ashtabula Railroad.







1872—Concluded.

Table with columns for months (JANUARY to DEC'BER) and rows for various stocks (CLEVE. COL. CIN. & IND., DUBUQUE & SIOUX CITY, etc.) and MISCELLANEOUS items (CONSOLIDATED COAL, CUMBERLAND C. & IRON, etc.). Each cell contains high and low price values.

1873.

Table with columns for months (JANUARY to DEC'BER) and rows for RAILROAD stocks (ALBANY & SUSQUEHANNA, ALTON & TERRE HAUTE, etc.) and MISCELLANEOUS items (CONSOLIDATED COAL, CUMBERLAND C. & IRON, etc.). Each cell contains high and low price values.

1873—Concluded.

Table of stock prices for 1873, including columns for months (JANUARY to DEC'BER) and rows for various stocks like Erie, Harlem, Hannibal & St. Joseph, etc.

1874.

Table of stock prices for 1874, including columns for months (JANUARY to DEC'BER) and rows for various stocks like Albany & Susquehanna, Atlan. & Pacific pref., Boston Hart. & Erie, etc.

1874—Concluded.

Table with columns for months (JANUARY to DEC'BER) and rows for various stocks (e.g., Morris & Essex, New Jersey, Pacific Mail, etc.). Each cell contains high and low price ranges.

1875.

Table with columns for months (JANUARY to DEC'BER) and rows for various stocks (e.g., Albany & Susquehanna, Atlon. & Pacific pref., etc.). Each cell contains high and low price ranges.



1875—Concluded.

Table of stock prices for 1875, categorized by month (January to December) and stock type (Railroad, Miscellaneous). Includes columns for High and Low prices for each month.

1876.

Table of stock prices for 1876, categorized by month (January to December) and stock type (Railroad, Miscellaneous). Includes columns for Low and High prices for each month.

1876—Concluded.

Table of stock prices for 1876, categorized by month (January to December) and stock type (STOCKS). Includes entries like Atlantic & Pac. Tel., Western Union Tel., Adams Express, etc.

1877.

Table of stock prices for 1877, categorized by month (January to December) and stock type (STOCKS). Includes a sub-section for RAILROAD stocks like Albany & Susquehanna, Chicago & Alton, etc., and a sub-section for MISCELLANEOUS stocks like Pacific Mail, Amer. District Tel., etc.

1878.

Table of stock prices for 1878, organized by month (January to December) and stock type (Railroad and Miscellaneous). Each entry shows a range of prices for that month.

1879.

Table of stock prices for 1879, organized by month (January to December) and stock type (Railroad and Miscellaneous). Each entry shows a range of prices for that month.



1879—Concluded.

Table with 12 columns for months (JANUARY to DEC'BER) and rows for various stocks including Cumber'd Coal & Iron, Excelsior Mining, Homestake Mining, etc. Each cell contains price ranges for the month.

\* Sold per share, not per cent.

1880.

Table with 12 columns for months (JANUARY to DEC'BER) and rows for various railroad stocks including Albany & Susquehanna, Atchison Top & S. Fe., Bellefonte & So. Ill., etc. Each cell contains price ranges for the month.

\* Ex-dividend of \$1 25 and 20 per cent in stock.

† Lowest price is ex-dividend of 100 per cent in stock.

1880—Concluded.

Table with columns for STOCKS, JANUARY, FEBR'RY, MARCH, APRIL, MAY, JUNE, JULY, AUGUST, SEPT'BER, OCTOBER, NOV'BER, DEC'BER. Rows include various railroad and miscellaneous stocks like Nashv. Chatt. & St. L., N. Y. Cent. & Hud. Riv., New York Elevated, etc.

\* Lowest prices are ex-privilege.

† Sold per share not per cent.

1881.

Table with columns for STOCKS, JANUARY, FEBR'RY, MARCH, APRIL, MAY, JUNE, JULY, AUGUST, SEPT'BER, OCTOBER, NOV'BER, DEC'BER. Rows include RAILROAD stocks like Albany & Susquehanna, Boston & N. Y. Air-L.

1881-Continued.

Table with columns for months (January to December) and rows for various stock companies (e.g., Bost. & N.Y. Air L. pf., Buffalo Pitts. & West., etc.). Each cell contains price ranges or specific values.

\* Previous to Feb 10 sold as Pittsburg Titusville & Buffalo.

+ Lowest is ex-privilege.

# Ex-privilege.

1881—Concluded.

Table with columns for months (JANUARY to DEC'BER) and rows for various stock categories including STOCKS, TELEGRAPH, EXPRESS, COAL & MINING, and VARIOUS. Each cell contains price ranges (Low/High) for that month.

\* Ex-privilege.

† Lowest is ex-privilege.