

THE Commercial AND Financial Chronicle

HUNT'S MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE,
A Weekly Newspaper,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES

VOL. 37.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1883.

NO. 945.

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The Chronicle.

THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE is published in New York every Saturday morning.

[Entered at the Post Office, New York, N. Y., as second-class mail matter.]

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE:

For One Year (including postage).....	\$10 20.
For Six Months do.....	6 10.
Annual subscription in London (including postage).....	£2 7s.
Six mos. do do.....	1 8s.

Subscriptions will be continued until ordered stopped by a written order, or at the publication office. The Publishers cannot be responsible for Remittances unless made by Drafts or Post-Office Money Orders.

Liverpool Office.

The office of the CHRONICLE in Liverpool is at No. 5 Brown's Buildings, where subscriptions and advertisements will be taken at the regular rates, and single copies of the paper supplied at 1s. each.

A neat file cover is furnished at 50 cents; postage on the same is 18 cents. Volumes bound for subscribers at \$1 00.

WILLIAM B. DANA, } WILLIAM B. DANA & CO., Publishers,
JOHN G. FLOYD. } 79 & 81 William Street, NEW YORK.
POST OFFICE BOX 958.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Last week we noted a disturbance in the commercial situation caused by important failures in the dry goods and in the iron trades. This week confidence has been further unsettled by extensive disasters in the leather trade. These recurring losses and suspensions have for the time being proved very disquieting; besides, the principal disaster of the week is of a kind that tends to disturb credits materially everywhere and make business paper more difficult to negotiate.

It is not wise therefore to treat as of little importance such incidents in the commercial situation. They form a feature which has been an element of the business outlook during the last two years. In all we have written the presence of such a condition has never been ignored, but assumed as a necessary part of every period of marked depression and contraction in values. We have insisted simply that failures do not necessarily indicate general commercial unsoundness, and furthermore that there is no prevailing unsoundness now and no basis for a panic, nor plausible ground upon which to rest an apprehension of a general disaster. On the contrary, we have claimed and still claim that our merchants as a class are in a far safer condition to-day than they were two years ago, and that the commercial outlook is in all its leading features improving constantly.

As to the suspensions which have occurred this week, it is right to state that they were wholly unexpected by the general public. Still, they were less of a surprise to the trade affected, and form no exception to the class of merchants who are now compelled to succumb. The Shaws did business on a vast scale, and have sought to control, and have mainly succeeded in controlling, the leather trade of the country. But since the depression and slackened consumption of goods in all departments they have pushed their tanneries just the same, keeping up the price of hides by their purchases and keeping down the price of leather by their sales, until the inevitable end has been reached. At this centre it is believed that the ultimate effect of the failure will be beneficial to the public, as it removes a disturbing element and restores the trade to its legitimate influences.

What a commentary on the theories of the paper money advocates the situation of the country is to-day! Only let us have circulation enough, they have been telling us, thus making money abundant, and every one will be prosperous. It must have been some such idea, we suppose, that led the silver advocates to think that if they could only get a depository of silver dollars in the Mississippi Valley, it would benefit trade in that section! But now trade is depressed, enterprise is dead, failures are frequent, and yet money is so abundant as to go a-begging daily for a paltry one and a half or two per cent. In fact, there was a sale this week of a million Connecticut State bonds at a price that returns to the buyer but a trifle more than 3 per cent on money advanced for 19 years. Furthermore, every month we are adding to the volume of our currency. We are retaining all the gold produced by our mines, even if we are not importing any at the moment, say nearly 3 millions a month; while as to silver, another 29@30 millions of circulating medium is annually forced upon the country in the shape of silver certificates, making about 65 millions from these two sources alone. That is to say, with money in profusion and increasing in volume rapidly, business men are feeling their way so cautiously as to suggest an entire lack of faith in the situation.

Clearly we do not want currency or money—we want confidence, for when confidence is wanting enterprise is in abeyance. It is not easy to fully explain why there should be this lack at present. Our agricultural districts have been greatly prospered; they have already produced one good crop and are harvesting another. According to the present promise the corn crop this year will be the largest ever raised, and that not only means free exports of that cereal and large transportation by the railroads, but cheap pork, and cheap beef as a result of this. In the South the report is almost universal that never before did the business community appear so hopeful. Still, capital is

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK AND SINCE JANUARY 1, 1883 AND 1882.

timid and distrustful, and will not embark in new ventures. And this is the case not only here but in Europe as well. Is there not more in the silver question, which is agitating the whole community of nations, than most persons are willing to admit? To us the fear of the outcome of the present situation in this respect seems a very strong deterrent—capital cannot be venturesome in face of a fear.

We have in the Government financial statements of the first of the month the facts which made necessary the 32 million bond call Secretary Folger issued last week. For, notwithstanding the decrease in revenue during July of nearly 4½ million compared with July, 1882, the Treasury seems to be overflowing. The Government's available balance is now stated at about 156½ millions, against 121½ millions last August, while the amount of "disbursing officers' balances" is at present about 33½ millions, against a little more than 26 millions a year ago. Hence if the Secretary thought it prudent to carry no larger surplus now than he thought necessary to carry in August, 1882, he has 10 million dollars more cash on hand to-day than enough to pay off his whole call.

It is important to keep this change in the condition of the Treasury in mind, in order that we may be prepared for future bond redemptions. We do not anticipate that the Secretary will again run the department on so small a balance as he did the early part of the last fiscal year. We conclude so because of the totally different policy that has been adopted during late months by the department in this particular. And, furthermore, there seem to be just now special reasons why Mr. Folger should be particularly conservative, while at the same time there is no objection to larger Government holdings in the present condition of the money market. It will be remembered that the Secretary has some uncertainties to contend with respecting future revenue, since its volume is not only to be decreased through the alterations made in the tariff and internal taxes, but dull business, if it continues, must also affect the income from both these sources. As an indication of the effect these causes have already had, the following statement of the Government receipts in each of the last three months of this year and last year will be of interest.

Government Receipts from—	1883.			1882.		
	May.	June	July.	May.	June.	July.
Customs.....	13,537,112	20,601,874	20,909,290	18,197,754	17,103,135	19,950,637
Internal revenue.	15,980,298	10,619,358	8,884,286	15,504,310	13,113,795	12,255,167
Miscellaneous sources	1,922,183	3,388,135	2,207,237	2,426,017	2,390,080	4,132,922
Total receipts	31,439,593	31,609,367	32,000,813	36,128,081	32,610,010	36,338,726

Foreign exchange has been steady this week. Some bankers report activity, while others complain of dullness, and all agree in stating that the supply of commercial bills is light. There are, however, indications of more abundant offerings in the near future, and these are expected to press rates downward before the close of the month. Reports from San Francisco are to the effect that the movement of wheat to Europe by sail is already large, vessels now loading with about one million bushels, while others are in port, or speedily to arrive, capable of carrying double that amount. From Baltimore the news comes that arrangements are perfected for the shipment of large quantities of wheat, and it will be remembered that last year this among the Eastern ports took the initiative in moving grain to Europe. The bills against these shipments and the cotton bills soon to be made freely are, doubtless, the basis of the foreign bankers' estimates of the course of exchange. Money being dearer in London and on the

Continent than it is here, there is no object in drawing futures, and the movement of securities is so insignificant that no bills of this character are observable. Therefore, for the present at least, the market will have to depend upon commercial drafts for its supply, and these, as stated, promise to be in excess of the demand, for the reason that while trade continues dull our imports must necessarily be light.

We have already remarked upon the continued abundance in the supply of money. There is very little inquiry for time loans. The decrease in the exchanges at the New York Clearing House has been quite marked within the past two weeks. Some have attributed this wholly to slack business. That is not the truth, the result having been produced in part by the operations of the Stock Clearing House; for it is clear that to the extent that stocks have been paired off, or settled for otherwise than by the old method, the exchanges at the Bank Clearing House have been diminished. It will be seen by the following that the bank clearings since the 1st of June have all the time ruled very low compared with the corresponding period last year.

Week Ended—	1883.		1882.	
	Total for Week.	Daily Average.	Total for Week.	Daily Average.
June 9..	\$748,551,610	\$124,758,606	\$810,788,967	\$135,131,494
" 16..	716,408,872	119,401,479	813,635,999	135,605,949
" 23..	721,593,947	120,765,658	801,181,115	133,530,686
" 30..	594,509,183	99,084,861	678,856,568	113,142,761
July 7..	581,688,273	116,337,654	542,401,522	108,480,304
" 14..	656,303,879	109,383,979	809,274,753	134,879,125
" 21..	757,046,186	126,174,364	957,987,918	159,614,658
" 28..	589,815,225	98,302,538	959,394,327	159,899,054

For the past week the New York Clearing-House banks, according to returns collected by us, have received from and shipped to the interior gold and currency as follows.

Week Ending Aug. 3, 1883.	Received by N.Y. Banks.	Shipped by N.Y. Banks.	Net Interior Movement.
Currency.....	\$1,625,000	\$466,000	Gain.\$1,219,000
Gold.....	20,000	.....	Gain. 20,000
Total gold and legal tenders.....	\$1,645,000	\$466,000	Gain.\$1,239,000

The above shows the actual changes in the bank holdings of gold and currency caused by this movement to and from the interior. In addition to that movement the banks have lost \$564,000 through the operations of the Sub-Treasury. Adding that item, therefore, to the above, we have the following, which should indicate the total gain to the N. Y. Clearing House banks of gold and currency for the week covered by the bank statement to be issued to-day.

Week Ending Aug. 3, 1883.	Into Banks.	Out of Banks.	Net Change in Bank Holdings.
Banks' Interior Movement, as above	\$1,645,000	\$466,000	Gain.\$1,239,000
Sub-Treasury operations, net .....	.....	564,000	Loss. 564,000
Total gold and legal tenders.....	\$1,645,000	\$970,000	Gain. \$675,000

It is almost needless to say that the stock market was unfavorably influenced by the news of the failures in Boston, and had it not been for the fact that the leaders were forced to rally to the support of their specialties the fall might have been serious. The speculators for a decline profess to have been aware for some time that trouble was threatened in the leather trade; for while there were indications of a revival in other industries, and apparently more hopeful prospects of business generally, some of them have insisted that there must be further liquidations in commercial circles before there could be any decided improvement. Still, if rumors are correct, the leaders in the market had no such thought, for they are reported to have made last week extensive preparations

for an upward movement in a few of the specialties, the advance on Saturday morning being stated as the initiative. Before the close of the day, however, the check came, and on Monday the news was such as to discourage any further attempts to move the market upward, so that the leaders were content with efforts to prevent a heavy decline. The rallies in values since then have been fitful, caused mainly by the temporary covering of short contracts preparatory to further speculative sales. Even the encouraging crop news and the denial of the early erroneous statements regarding the extent of the disasters at Boston, failed to more than feebly revive the market. Yesterday the feeling was a little better, the opening being steady to strong, but the close was irregular again at some reaction. There has been nothing doing on foreign account during the week. The following shows relative prices of leading bonds and stocks in London and New York at the opening each day.

	July 30.		July 31.		Aug. 1.		Aug. 2.		Aug. 3.	
	Lond'n prices.*	N.Y. prices.								
U.S. As. c.	118-95	119	118-95	119	118-70	119 1/4	118-95	119 1/4	118-95	119 1/4
Erie.....	35-10	35 3/4	35-22	35 1/4	34-73	34 3/4	34-49	34 1/4	34-24	34 1/4
2d con.	96-03	95 1/2	96-03	95 3/4	96-03	95 1/2	96-03	95 1/2	96-03	95
Ill. Cent.	132-23	132 1/4	132-23	132 1/4	131-69	131 1/2	131-13	131 1/2	131-13	131
N. Y. C.	116-51	116 3/4	116-75	116 1/2	116-02	116 1/2	116-02	115 3/4	115-53	115 1/2
Reading	27-91 1/2	56 3/4	28-27 1/2	57	28-03 1/2	56 3/4	28-15 1/2	56 1/2	28-03 1/2	56 1/2
Ont. W'n	24-49	24 1/2	24-61	24 1/2	24-37	24 1/2	24-13	24	24-13	24
St. Paul.	103-59	103 3/4	104-20	104 1/2	103-83	103 3/4	104-08	104	103-35	103 3/4
Exch'ge. cables.	4-87 1/2		4-87 1/2		4-87 1/2		4-87 1/2		4-87 1/2	

* Expressed in their New York equivalent.
 † Reading on basis of \$50, par value.

The Bank of England return for the week shows a gain of £353,000 bullion, and as £489,000 came in from abroad, it follows that £136,000 must have gone to the interior. The proportion of reserve to liabilities is augmented 1/2 of 1 per cent. The Bank of France reports a decrease of 4,025,000 francs gold and 1,300,000 francs silver. The Bank of Germany has lost 1,937,000 marks since the last report. The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks this week and at the corresponding date last year.

	Aug. 2, 1883.		Aug. 3, 1882.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
	£	£	£	£
Bank of England.....	22,929,459		22,759,892	
Bank of France.....	39,534,327	41,341,952	39,771,763	46,360,372
Bank of Germany.....	7,667,850	23,003,350	6,983,060	20,955,000
Total this week.....	70,131,636	64,345,502	69,516,655	67,315,372
Total previous week.....	69,962,890	64,557,676	69,547,485	67,345,693

The Assay Office paid \$315,893 through the Sub-Treasurer for bullion during the week, of which \$155,000 was on account of Spanish doubloons, and the Assistant Treasurer received the following from the Custom House.

Date.	Duties.	Consisting of—			
		Gold.	U. S. Notes.	Gold Certif.	Silver Certificates.
July 27...	\$441,317 47	\$16,000	\$21,000	\$366,000	\$38,000
" 28...	248,517 14	10,000	8,000	177,000	53,000
" 30...	463,835 18	11,000	32,000	318,000	100,000
" 31...	843,716 21	19,000	50,000	619,000	155,000
Aug. 1...	465,025 17	6,000	35,000	358,000	66,000
" 2...	397,557 57	10,000	21,000	289,000	78,000
Total.	\$2,859,968 74	\$75,000	\$167,000	2,127,000	\$490,000

THE RICHMOND AND DANVILLE PURCHASE.

Rather unexpectedly, we have the announcement that the Richmond & Danville, with its connecting lines, has changed ownership. The plans of the new owners are not definitely known, nor is it expected that the syndicate will confide them to the public till they are fully matured; but the control of such a large system of mileage in the interest of new parties is an event deserving of notice.

The Richmond & Danville has been quite conspicuous in Wall Street speculation for a year or two past, and the remarkable fluctuations in the price of its shares have attracted more than the usual amount of attention, but it may well be doubted whether there is any other property on our Stock Exchange about which so little is known by the general public. Without attempting to go into details, we may say that the system, including its auxiliary, the Richmond & West Point Terminal Company, extends from Alexandria and West Point, Virginia, through Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, down to Atlanta, Ga., and thence west (via the Georgia Pacific, projected to run to the Mississippi River) to the Coosa River bridge, Ala., in addition to which it has various branch and intersecting roads in North and South Carolina, comprising altogether about 2,400 miles of completed road.

What the effect of the change in the ownership of such a large system of mileage will be upon other Southern combinations, must be left to future developments to determine, but that it may have an important bearing upon some of them does not admit of doubt. The new syndicate is composed of Messrs. Geo. S. Scott, William P. Clyde, George T. Baker and E. D. Fahnestock, the latter two of the First National Bank, and Messrs. Samuel Thomas, George I. Seney and Calvin S. Brice of the Metropolitan National Bank. The three names last mentioned immediately suggest the East Tennessee syndicate, and in point of fact Mr. Brice is reported as stating that the two syndicates are identical, and that it is their purpose to bring the two systems of roads, together with the Chesapeake & York River line of steamers, under one management. As the East Tennessee lines, however, lie in a somewhat different territory—the map given on page 34 of our last Investors' Supplement will afford a correct idea of the location of the system—it is a little difficult to understand what purpose is to be accomplished by uniting the system with the Richmond & Danville, and it is also not easy to see from what direction the large increase in the net earnings of both systems, spoken of by Mr. Brice as certain to result from the union, is to come. Still, there are two ways in which the new acquisition might prove serviceable to the East Tennessee.

In the first place the East Tennessee line through Knoxville, Tenn., could be used to advantage in the case of such a union. It will be remembered that through the extension of this Knoxville line north to a connection with the Louisville & Nashville and the Kentucky Central, the East Tennessee has been given a pretty direct route to both Louisville and Cincinnati. Further, some time previously the mountain ranges of Eastern Tennessee were pierced and the North Carolina division of the East Tennessee brought into connection with the Western North Carolina road of the Richmond & Danville. The importance of this juncture and the subsequent opening of lines to Louisville and Cincinnati, can be easily seen. Formerly there was no railroad connection between these important centres in the Ohio Valley and the South Atlantic seaboard. The mountain barriers effectually shut off communication between the two districts. Now, such important ports as Charleston, Port Royal, Wilmington, and Morehead City, not to mention the many interior points in North and South Carolina, are open to trade with the Ohio Valley, and it is conceivable that this may yield a new source of income, though no doubt the Richmond & Danville, because of a larger haul on such traffic, would gain more than the East Tennessee.

Then, the East Tennessee having been joined with the Western North Carolina, the Richmond & Danville route to New York, via Asheville, N. C., and Danville, Va.,

might be used, instead of that over the Norfolk & Western and Shenandoah Valley, which is the East Tennessee's present outlet to the North. In that event the Norfolk & Western might feel adversely the effects of the change in the ownership of the Richmond & Danville, and the Seney people's intentions in that regard will therefore be awaited with considerable interest. When the present East Tennessee Company was organized, two years ago, it was provided that consolidation between it and the Norfolk & Western might ultimately be made, and mutually favorable traffic agreements—understood to be for 25 years—between the two companies were at that time entered into. The relations between the roads since then have continued satisfactory, and traffic has been regularly interchanged, but it is not known that the East Tennessee people have any pecuniary interest in the Norfolk & Western, and that fact alone would operate against their giving traffic to that road, if they found that the Richmond & Danville could take it as well. It is possible that the East Tennessee managers have bought the Richmond & Danville, because of the fear of possible competition from it, since the Norfolk & Western, East Tennessee and Memphis & Charleston form one through line between the North and the Mississippi, and the Richmond & Danville, on the completion of its Georgia Pacific, would form another and parallel line all the way; but even in that case, with the East Tennessee having a close connection with the Northern end of one of these routes—the Norfolk & Western—and owning the other, the Richmond & Danville, the most that could be expected of it would be that it divide the traffic equally between the two, instead of giving it exclusively to the Norfolk & Western, as now.

One other inquiry suggests itself in this connection, and that is, whether the proposed increase in the stock of the East Tennessee has any relation to this purchase of the Richmond & Danville road? Our readers will remember that at a called meeting of East Tennessee stockholders on June 23, the directors were authorized to increase the company's stock 16 millions—the common $7\frac{1}{2}$ millions, and the preferred $8\frac{1}{2}$ millions—and were given almost unlimited discretionary powers in the disposition of the same. As the meeting was called at the time of the much-talked of combination with the Gould South-western system, and as it was stated that the only obstacle in the way of such a combination was the unadjusted Memphis & Charleston difficulty, it was supposed that the mystery concerning the purpose of the large addition to the company's stock was explained by a reference to that matter. An examination, however, of the resolution adopted at that meeting discloses the fact that the directors were authorized to construct, equip, purchase or lease any roads "necessary, in the judgment of the directors, to the perfecting of the system of this company," which is certainly very general in its character, and as broad as it well could be. Of course, we do not know that the directors had the Richmond & Danville purchase in mind when they drafted this resolution, but in view of the fact that the stock of that company is only about five millions, allowing over three shares of East Tennessee stock for one of Richmond & Danville, and in view also of the fact that there is no restriction as to the way in which the 16 millions new stock shall be applied, there would seem sufficient reason for at least calling attention to this phase of the question.

FINANCIAL REVIEW OF JULY, 1883.

The past month was not marked by extraordinary events in commercial and financial affairs. There were

some mercantile failures of large amount, including those in the leather trade in Boston, and there were one or two defaults on the part of railroads—although these had been threatened before, and hardly belonged to July, 1883, but rather to the preceding months.

The money market worked with great ease, and stock brokers were abundantly supplied—most of the time at 3 per cent. The call of Secretary Folger for about \$32,000,000 of the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent bonds (all that remain), to be paid off on Nov. 1, gave some assurance that the Treasury funds would not be hoarded in the autumn months, when the demand for money is the greatest. The rates on time loans were naturally a little firmer, since they extend over into the fall months, when dearer money is expected.

At the Stock Exchange great dullness prevailed, and at times a tone of depression and weakness in prices; but towards the close of the month there was a steadier feeling, and the attacks made by the bears for the purpose of knocking off prices were in some cases met by a support from the large operators who were interested in particular stocks. The strike of the employes of the Western Union Telegraph Company was one of the most important events, and the small decline in the stock gave evidence of the complete control under which it is held by those most heavily interested in it. The movement in stocks was in strong contrast to the course of the market in July, 1882, when there was a general advance, in consequence of the favorable outlook for large earnings on the railroads to be derived from the transportation of the heavy crops of that year.

Owing to the long-continued inactivity at the Stock Exchange, there were sales of seats reported as low as \$23,000, although at the end of the month \$25,000 was again bid for seats. The railroad earnings for the first half of the year made an exceedingly good exhibit as compared with the first half of 1882, and this was due in some degree to the fact that the freight movement this year, based on the crops of 1882, was larger than the freight movement last year, based on the small crops of 1881. And connected with these circumstances was the apprehension in the stock market that when the period arrives that the current earnings this year shall be compared with the large receipts of August and following months last year, there will be shown a considerable decrease in gross earnings. The Pennsylvania Railroad statement for June was slightly depressing to the Philadelphia market.

Foreign exchange moved very quietly in July, and there was no indication of any decided gain or loss of specie to be made as a result of the foreign exchanges this fall. As the time approaches for larger shipments of grain and cotton, the rate of exchange naturally declines, but there are usually considerable sales of bills drawn against future shipments.

The statements of the New York City Clearing House banks in each week of July were as follows:

NEW YORK CITY BANK MOVEMENTS IN JULY.

N. Y. City Bank Statements.	July 7.	July 14.	July 21.	July 28.
Loans and discounts.....	\$328,643.00	\$329,303.00	\$324,311.00	\$327,250.30
Specie.....	62,790.00	61,817.200	61,616,700	63,140,000
Circulation.....	15,611,300	15,527,200	15,583,400	15,378,600
Net deposits.....	322,348,200	327,346,700	326,201,100	323,573,900
Legal tenders.....	24,431,700	25,532,400	23,493,900	27,103,700
Legal reserve.....	\$80,547.05	\$81,531,675	\$81,551,275	\$80,919,975
Reserve held.....	8,231,200	8,311,600	9,149,600	90,231,700
Surplus.....	\$10,644.00	\$8,017,000	\$9,551,300	\$10,550,100
Range of call loans.....	2 @ 3	3	2	2
Rate of prime paper.....	4 @ 5	4 @ 5	4 @ 5	4 @ 5

The following summary shows the condition of the New York City Clearing-House banks, rate of foreign exchange, and prices of leading securities and articles of merchandise, on or about the 1st of August, 1881, 1882 and 1883

STATISTICAL SUMMARY ON OR ABOUT AUGUST 1, 1881, 1882 AND 1883.

Table with columns for 1881, 1882, and 1883. Rows include New York City Banks (Loans and discounts, Specie, Circulation, etc.), Money, Exchange, Silver (Call loans, Prime paper, etc.), United States Bonds (3s, 4s, 5s, etc.), Railroad Stocks (New York Central, Erie, etc.), and Merchandise (Cotton, Wool, Iron, etc.).

CLOSING PRICES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES IN JULY, 1883.

Table showing closing prices of government securities in July 1883. Columns include July, 5s, 4 1/2s, 4s, 3s, 6s, and 7s. Rows are numbered 1 through 18.

CLOSING PRICES OF CONSOLS AND U. S. SECURITIES AT LONDON IN JULY.

Table showing closing prices of consols and U.S. securities at London in July. Columns include July, Consols for money, 5s, 4 1/2s, 4s, and 3s. Rows are numbered 1 through 19.

The following table will show the lowest, highest and closing prices of railway and miscellaneous stocks at the N. Y. Stock Exchange during the months of June and July, 1883.

RANGE OF STOCKS IN JUNE AND JULY.

Table showing the range of stocks in June and July. Columns include Railroads (Albany & Susqueh., Atch. Top. & San. Fe., etc.), May 31, June (Low, High, Junc 30), and July (Low, High, July 31).

* Prices bid. † Prices asked. ‡ Ex privilege. § Ex dividend.

RAILROADS.

Large table of railroad stock prices. Columns include May 31, June (Low, High, Junc 30), and July (Low, High, July 31). Rows list various railroads such as Chic. St. L. & Pittsb., Cin. San. & Clev., etc.

¶ Ex-dividend of 17 per cent in stock.

BANKERS' STERLING EXCHANGE (POSTED RATES) FOR JULY, 1883.

July.	60 days.	De-mand.	July.	60 days.	De-mand.	July.	60 days.	De-mand.
1	4 85 1/2	4 89	13	4 85	4 88 1/2	25	4 84	4 87 1/2
2	4 85 1/2	4 89	14	4 85	4 88 1/2	26	4 84	4 87 1/2
3	4 85 1/2	4 89	15	4 85	4 88 1/2	27	4 84	4 87 1/2
4	4 85 1/2	4 89	16	4 85	4 88 1/2	28	4 84	4 87 1/2
5	4 85 1/2	4 89	17	4 85	4 88	29	4 84	4 87 1/2
6	4 85 1/2	4 89	18	4 85 1/2	4 88	30	4 84	4 87 1/2
7	4 85 1/2	4 89	19	4 84 1/2	4 88	31	4 84	4 87 1/2
8	4 85 1/2	4 89	20	4 84	4 87 1/2			
9	4 85 1/2	4 89	21	4 84	4 87 1/2			
10	4 85 1/2	4 89	22	4 84	4 87 1/2			
11	4 85 1/2	4 89	23	4 84	4 87 1/2			
12	4 85	4 88 1/2	24	4 81	4 87 1/2			

THE DEBT STATEMENT FOR JULY, 1883.

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 July, 1883:

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT

Character of Issue.	Authorizing Act.	When Payable.	Interest Periods.	Amount Outstanding.	
				Registered.	Coupon.
5s of 1881*	'70 and '71	May 1, '81	Q.-F.	\$32,045,050	\$.....
3s of 1882	July 12, '82	At option,	Q.-A.	304,241,900	.....
4 1/2s of 1891	'70 and '71	Sept. 1, '91	Q.-M.	192,018,450	57,981,550
4s of 1907..	'70 and '71	July 1, 1907	Q.-J.	578,253,600	159,253,750
				\$1,106,559,000	\$217,335,300
4s, ref. ctsf.	Feb. 26, '79				\$337,700
3s, navy p. fd	July 23, '68				14,000,006
Aggregate of interest-bearing debt....				\$1,338,232,000	

* Continued at 3 1/2 per cent.

On the foregoing issues there is a total of \$2,556,622 interest over-due and not yet called for. The total current accrued interest to date is \$6,932,025.

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 \$7,267,765 principal and \$361,311 interest. Of this interest, \$211,845 is on the principal of called bonds, which principal is as follows: 5-20s of 1862, \$358,650; do 1864, \$50,400; do 1865, \$61,150; consols of 1865, \$341,800; do 1867, \$713,350; do 1868, \$112,750; 10-40s of 1864, \$247,100; funded loan of 1881, \$388,950; 3's ctsf., \$5,000; 6s of 1861, continued at 3 1/2 per cent, \$798,300; 6s of 1863, continued at 3 1/2 per cent, \$457,600; 5s of 1881, continued at 3 1/2, \$2,531,750.

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

Character of Issue.	Authorizing Act.	Amount.
Old demand notes	July 17, '61; Feb. 12, '62	\$58,910
Legal-tender notes	Feb. 25, '62; July 11, '62; Mar. 3, '63	346,681,016
Certificates of deposit	June 8, '72	12,910,000
Gold certificates	March 3, '63; July 12, '82	83,452,040
Silver certificates	February 28, '78	89,271,411
Fractional currency	July 17, '62; Mar. 3, '63; June 30, '64	\$15,375,175
Less amt. est'd lost or destr'yed, act J'e 21, '79		8,375,934
Aggregate of debt bearing no interest.....		\$589,372,618
Unclaimed Pacific Railroad interest.....		4,619

RECAPITULATION.

	Amount Outstanding.	Interest.
Interest-bearing debt—		
Bonds at 5 per cent, continued at 3 1/2..	\$32,045,050	
Bonds at 4 1/2 per cent.....	250,000,000	
Bonds at 4 per cent.....	737,607,350	
Bonds at 3 per cent.....	304,241,900	
Refunding certificates.....	337,700	
Navy pension fund.....	14,000,000	
Total interest-bearing debt.....	\$1,338,232,000	\$9,488,647
Debt on which int. has ceas'd since maturity	7,267,765	361,311
Debt bearing no interest—		
Old demand and legal-tender notes....	346,739,926	
Certificates of deposit.....	12,910,000	
Gold and silver certificates.....	172,723,451	
Fractional currency.....	6,999,241	
Total debt bearing no interest.....	\$589,372,618	
Unclaimed Pacific Railroad interest.....		4,619
Total.....	\$1,881,872,383	\$9,854,578
Total debt, principal and interest, to date		\$1,894,726,961
Total cash in Treasury.....		351,536,345
Debt, less cash in Treasury, Aug. 1, 1883.....		\$1,543,190,616
Debt, less cash in Treasury, July 1, 1883.....		1,551,091,207
Decrease of debt during the past month.....		\$7,900,590
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1883.....		\$7,900,590
CURRENT LIABILITIES—		
Interest due and unpaid.....		\$2,556,621
Debt on which interest has ceased.....		7,267,765
Interest thereon.....		361,311
Gold and silver certificates.....		172,723,451
U. S. notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit.		12,910,000
Cash balance available Aug. 1, 1883.....		155,717,195
Total.....		\$351,536,345
AVAILABLE ASSETS—		
Cash in the Treasury.....		\$351,536,345

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 transportation	Balance of interest paid by U. S.
Central Pacific ..	\$25,885,120	\$23,452,555	\$4,592,158	\$18,212,125
Kansas Pacific ..	6,303,000	6,129,333	2,969,049	3,160,283
Union Pacific....	27,236,512	24,957,850	8,933,292	16,024,557
Central Br. U. P..	1,600,000	1,549,808	152,157	1,390,724
Western Pacific..	1,970,560	1,668,248	9,367	1,658,881
Sioux City & Pac.	1,628,320	1,464,297	121,355	1,342,942
Total.....	\$64,623,512	\$59,222,093	\$16,777,380	\$41,789,514

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.

UNITED STATES TREASURY STATEMENT.

The following statement, from the office of the Treasurer, was issued this week. It is based upon the actual returns from Assistant Treasurers, depositaries and superintendents in mints and assay offices:

LIABILITIES, AUGUST 1, 1883.

Post-office Department account.....	\$8,053,294 72
Disbursing officers balances.....	33,797,811 88
Fund for redemption of notes of national banks "failed," "in liquidation," and "reducing circulation".....	34,967,756 60
Undistributed assets of failed national banks.....	187,092 30
Five per cent fund for redemption of nat'l bank notes.....	13,977,485 06
Fund for redemption of national bank gold notes.....	252,349 00
Currency and minor-coin redemption account.....	6,641 20
Fractional silver-coin redemption account.....	52,718 55
Interest account, Pacific Railroads and L. & P. Canal Co	4,620 00
Treasurer U. S., agent for paying interest on D. C. bonds	360,199 88
Treasurer's transfer checks and drafts outstanding....	5,237,291 70
Treasurer's general account—	
Interest due and unpaid.....	\$2,556,621 96
Matured bonds and interest.....	570,158 40
Called bonds and interest.....	6,278,619 85
Old debt.....	780,268 22
Gold certificates.....	83,452,040 00
Silver certificates.....	89,271,411 00
Certificates of deposit.....	12,910,000 00
Balance, including bullion fund.....	156,411,906 05
Total Treasurer's general account.....	\$352,231,055 48
Less unavailable funds.....	694,710 31
	\$351,536,345 17

ASSETS, AUGUST 1, 1883.

Gold coin.....	\$144,016,345 27
Gold bullion.....	58,757,689 89
Standard silver dollars.....	113,057,052 00
Fractional silver coin.....	28,058,141 67
Silver bullion.....	4,486,638 23
Gold certificates.....	23,383,440 00
Silver certificates.....	15,542,730 00
United States notes.....	37,632,646 03
National bank notes.....	8,343,000 28
National bank gold notes.....	
Fractional currency.....	5,669 37
Deposits held by national bank depositaries.....	14,220,131 91
Minor coin.....	517,038 40
New York and San Francisco exchange.....	
One and two-year notes, &c.....	97 47
Redeemed certificates of deposit, June 8, 1872.....	25,000 00
Quarterly interest checks and coin coupons paid.....	238,991 17
United States bonds and interest.....	
Interest on District of Columbia bonds.....	7,262 37
Speaker's certificates.....	135,942 00
Pacific Railroad interest paid.....	5,790 00
	\$448,433,606 06

Monetary & Commercial English News

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT LONDON AND ON LONDON AT LATEST DATES.

EXCHANGE AT LONDON—July 21.			EXCHANGE ON LONDON.		
On—	Time.	Rate.	Latest Date.	Time.	Rate.
Amsterdam	3 mos.	12 5/4 @ 12 5/4	July 21	Short.	12 1/2
Amsterdam	Short.	12 2/4 @ 12 3/4			
Hamburg	3 mos.	20 6/9 @ 20 7/3	July 21	Short.	20 5/0
Berlin	"	20 7/0 @ 20 7/4	July 21	"	20 49 1/2
Frankfort	"	20 7/0 @ 20 7/4	July 21	"	20 48
Vienna	"	12 13 3/4 @ 12 16 1/4	July 21	"	12 00
Antwerp	"	25 53 1/4 @ 25 58 1/4	July 21	"	25 32
St. Petersburg	"	22 13 1/4 @ 22 15 1/6	July 21	3 mos.	23 1/2
Paris	Checks	25 28 3/4 @ 25 33 3/4	July 21	Checks	25 29 1/2
Paris	3 mos.	25 48 3/4 @ 25 53 3/4	July 21	3 mos.	25 30 1/2
Genoa	"	25 55 @ 25 55	July 21	Short.	25 25
Madrid	"	46 1/4 @ 46 3/8	July 21	3 mos.	47 3/0
Lisbon	"	51 13 1/6 @ 51 15 1/6	July 21	"	53 3/8
New York	.....		July 21	Short.	
Alexandria	.....		July 18	3 mos.	95 3/4
Bombay	60 d'ys	1s. 7 1/2 d.	July 21	tel. trsf.	1s. 7 1/2 d.
Calcutta	"	1s. 7 1/2 d.	July 21	tel. trsf.	1s. 7 3/8 d.
Hong Kong	.....		July 21	4 mos.	3s. 7 7/8 d.
Shanghai	.....		July 21	"	5s. 0 3/8 d.

[From our own correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, July 21, 1883.

The money market during the past week has been decidedly active, and the cause of the firmness, if not stringency, which prevails, is difficult to account for. The foreign exchanges are generally favorable, trade continues quiet, in consequence of which mercantile bills remain scarce, and the autumnal demand for coin for harvest purposes has not yet commenced, or has certainly not yet assumed any considerable proportions. There has, however, been some eagerness in obtaining accommodation, and the open market rate of discount being about equivalent to the Bank of England minimum, the Bank has acquired some important accession of business. Evidently the supply of funds seeking employment has become much reduced, and it is now perceived that a more cautious policy is necessary. The large number of "calls" falling due each week upon shares in new undertakings, and the heavy amounts which have to be paid on account of recent loans, are absorbing a very considerable proportion of the profits of the country, and rest is now required.

The money lent to the Australian colonies will ultimately lead to profitable results, and we are already deriving some benefit from those transactions. Not only is the interest on those loans accumulating, but as the loans were for the purpose chiefly of extending the railway systems and for the creation of necessary public works, certain and important branches of our commerce should look forward to a larger trade. The exports of railroad iron last month to Australia amounted to 15,209 tons, against only 7,857 tons last year and 5,171 tons in 1881; while the total for the year is 69,001 tons, against 41,568 tons in 1882 and 41,587 tons in 1881. The increase is therefore important, and as the colonies have been borrowing freely of late, there is no reason why the Australian demand for our goods should not continue upon its present active scale for some time to come.

Still, for days past there seems to have been some apprehension quite widely prevailing about the future, as even in influential quarters difficulty is experienced in assigning a cause for so sudden a movement in money. There is, however, no real reason for solicitude. The only facts in the least unfavorable are the negotiations in progress with regard to the Suez Canal, the incident in Madagascar, the circumstance that the autumn trade does not at present show any signs of improvement, the spread of the cholera in Egypt, and the recent important failures, checking, as they have, any tendency to renewed activity in trade. It is, however, obviously prudent under the circumstances to await results, while providing against any possible contingencies. Probably something of that kind has been in progress this week under the fear that a call for shipments of gold to America and elsewhere may later on lead to a higher official rate.

The agitation throughout the country with regard to the proposed extension of the Suez Canal has been considerable, and in consequence of the opposition which the Government scheme has met with, ministers have been unwilling to answer the questions which have been put to them on the subject. Sir Rivers Wilson has been to Paris to see the Messrs. de Lesseps for the Government, and it is understood that he has returned without inducing those gentlemen to modify their terms. Parisian financiers are said to have undertaken to provide the money required, but at what rate of interest is not stated. There is a feeling in this country that the management of the canal should be conducted by a commission composed of gentlemen selected from each nation interested in the canal; but the French will certainly be opposed to this, as England would have a preponderating influence. Eighty per cent of the traffic through the canal is British, and as mercantile profits have now become so reduced, this country is greatly interested in diminishing expenditures wherever practicable. The Manchester Ship Canal, which will be a great undertaking, will enable Lancashire manufacturers to obtain the raw material at a reduced cost, and cheapness of production being a great necessity when competition is so severe, every means will be adopted to reduce charges in all directions. A monopoly so great as that which is enjoyed by M. de Lesseps, and which he exercises pretty harshly, is irritating the manufacturing, mercantile and shipping interests here; but the question should be treated with calmness, as a mutually satisfactory arrangement is, no doubt, possible.

The Bank of England return shows changes not very different from those which had been anticipated. There is an increase of nearly £850,000 in the total of "other securities," but the supply of bullion has slightly diminished and the total is now £22,159,459, against £23,665,108 last year. The total reserve, however, owing to a falling off in the note circulation, has been augmented by £166,181, and amounts to £11,812,694, against £12,771,863 in 1882. The proportion of reserve to liabilities has declined from 42·30 to 41·41 per cent.

The following are the quotations for money and the interest allowed by the discount houses to-day and same day of the previous five weeks:

London	Bank Rate.	Open Market Rates.						Interest Allowed for Deposits by		
		Bank Bills.			Trade Bills.			Joint Stock Banks.	Disc't H'ses	
		Three Months	Four Months	Six Months	Three Months	Four Months	Six Months		At Call.	7 to 14 Days.
June 15	4	3 3/8 @ 3 1/2	3 1/2 @ -	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4	3 3/4 @ 4	3 3/4 @ 4 1/4	4 @ 4 1/2	3	3	3 1/4 - 3 1/2
" 22	4	3 1/8 @ 3 1/2	3 1/2 @ -	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4	3 3/4 @ 4	3 3/4 @ 4	4 @ 4 1/4	3	3	3 1/4 - 3 1/2
" 29	4	3 3/8 @ 3 1/2	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4	3 3/4 @ -	3 3/4 @ 4	3 3/4 @ 4	3 3/4 @ 4 1/4	3	3	3 1/4 - 3 1/2
July 6	4	3 1/4 @ 3 3/8	3 3/8 @ -	3 3/8 @ 3 1/2	3 1/2 @ 4	3 1/2 @ 4 1/4	3 3/4 @ 4 1/4	3	3	3 1/4 - 3 1/2
" 15	4	3 1/4 @ -	3 1/2 @ -	3 1/2 @ -	3 1/2 @ 4	3 1/2 @ 4	3 3/4 @ 4 1/4	3	3	3 1/4 - 3 1/2
" 20	4	3 3/8 @ 4	3 3/8 @ 1	3 3/8 @ 4	4 @ 4 1/4	4 1/4 @ 4 1/2	4 1/4 @ 4 3/4	3	3	3 1/4 - 3 1/2

Annexed is a statement showing the present position of the Bank of England, the Bank rate of discount, the price of consols, the average quotation for English wheat, the price of middling upland cotton, of No. 40 mule twist, fair second quality, and the Bankers' Clearing House return, compared with the three previous years:

	1883.	1882.	1881.	1880.
	£	£	£	£
Circulation.....	26,096,765	26,643,245	27,231,255	27,206,920
Public deposits.....	4,473,285	3,456,681	4,657,586	4,999,164
Other deposits.....	23,830,393	28,035,738	28,477,911	26,777,800
Government securities.....	11,965,643	14,349,471	15,885,333	15,545,921
Other securities.....	22,632,913	22,570,394	20,292,005	17,614,082
Res'v'e of notes & coin	11,812,694	12,771,863	15,115,431	16,775,162
Coin and bullion in both departments..	22,159,459	23,665,108	26,596,686	28,982,082
Proport'n of reserve to liabilities.....	41·41	40 1/4	40 1/4	52 3/8
Bank rate.....	4 p. c.	3 p. c.	2 1/2 p. c.	2 1/2 p. c.
Consols.....	99 3/4	100	101 1/2	98 1/2
Eng. wheat, av. price	42s. 2d.	48s. 5d.	46s. 2d.	43s. 1d.
Mid. Upland cotton..	57 1/2d.	61 1/2d.	65 1/2d.	67 1/2d.
No. 40 Mule twist...	9 3/4d.	10 1/4d.	10 1/2d.	11 1/4d.
Clear'g-house return.	132,735,000	135,427,000	147,424,000	103,616,000

The Bank rate of discount and open market rates at the chief Continental cities now and for the previous three weeks have been as follows. The open market rates for Paris and Berlin are firmer

Rates of Interest at	July 19.		July 12.		July 5.		June 28.	
	Bank Rate.	Open Market						
Paris.....	3	2 3/4	3	2 5/8	3	2 3/4	3	2 3/4
Berlin.....	4	3 1/4	4	2 7/8	4	3 1/4	4	3 1/4
Frankfort.....	—	3 1/4	—	3 1/2	—	3 1/4	—	3 1/4
Hamburg.....	—	3 1/4	—	3 3/4	—	3 1/4	—	3 3/4
Amsterdam.....	3 1/2	3 1/4	3 1/2	3 1/4	3 1/2	3 1/4	3 1/2	3 1/4
Brussels.....	3 1/2	3 1/4	3 1/2	3 1/4	3 1/2	3 1/4	3 1/2	3 1/4
Madrid.....	5	4 1/2	5	4 1/2	5	4 1/2	5	4 1/2
Vienna.....	4	3 5/8	4	3 3/4	4	3 3/4	4	3 3/4
St. Petersburg...	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4	6	5 1/4

Respecting the bullion movements during the past week Messrs. Pixley & Abell observe:

Gold—There is no demand for gold, and all arrivals are purchased by the Bank of England; about £36,000 in bars and coin having been sent in; 100,000 sovereigns have been withdrawn for Lisbon. The Tamar, from the River Plate, brought £13,474; the British Queen, from New Zealand, £24,000; and the Lusitania, from Australia, £55,000. Some amount has also arrived from the Continent, but the whole, according to present indications, will ultimately be sold to the Bank of England. £5,000 was shipped to Bombay on the 17th inst. per P. & O. steamer Brindisi.

Silver has fallen in value; the Cordillera from Chili, noticed by us last week, brought £30,800, sold on 13th inst. at 50 7-16d. per oz. standard; the price has since receded to 50 5-16d., our quotation of this day, owing to lower exchanges from India, and to the reduced rate obtained for the India Council bills yesterday. The arrivals have been altogether unimportant. The P. & O. steamer Brindisi took on 17th inst. £54,000 to Bombay and £55,000 to Calcutta.

Mexican Dollars—The dollars by the French steamer Ville de St. Nazaire, to which we alluded in our last circular, were sold on 13th inst. at 49 1/2d. per oz., and this price has been maintained since. The Caldera has arrived with £27,000. The shipments yesterday, per P. & O. steamer Rosetta, were—£42,000 to Penang, £60,000 to Singapore and £1,780 to Shanghai.

The quotations for bullion are reported as below:

	Price of Gold.		Price of Silver.	
	July 19.	July 12.	July 19.	July 12.
Bar gold, fine...oz.	77 9	77 9	50 5-16	50 7-16
Bar gold, contain'g 20 dwts. silver...oz.	77 10 1/2	77 10 1/2	50 11-16	50 13-16
Span. doubloons...oz.	73 9 1/2	73 10	51 5-16	51 1/2
S. Am. doubloons...oz.	73 8 1/2	73 8 1/2	49 1/2	49 3-16
U. S. gold coin...oz.	76 3 1/2	76 3 1/2	.....	.....
Ger. gold coin...oz.	.....	.....	.....	.....

Tenders for the New South Wales Government loan for £3,000,000 were received at the Bank of New South Wales on Tuesday, but they only exceeded the amount required by £140,200. Most of the tenders were at par, those at £100 receiving 92 per cent of the amount applied for. The average price was £100 3s.

On the same day tenders were received at the National Bank of Australia for £250,000 Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners 5 per cent bonds. The applications amounted to £355,000, at prices ranging from the minimum up to 104. Tenders at and above £101 0s. 6d. will receive allotments in full, and those at £101 about 55 per cent, the average price being £101 6s. 6d.

The East Florida Land & Produce Company (limited) invites subscriptions to £200,000, in £10 shares. The estate it is proposed to acquire is situated in Florida, near St. Augustine, and the price to be paid for it is \$5 per acre, of which £21,000 is payable in fully paid-up shares, and the remainder in cash. The present issue is to consist of 17,900 shares.

The following, relating to the state of the weather during the past five weeks, is from the Meteorological Department:

The amount of bright sunshine was fairly good; it varied from 28 per cent in the northeast of England to 46 per cent in the east of England, so that we have the two extremes in adjacent districts; the first week, ending 4th, was generally the brightest.

The amount of rain was somewhat in excess of the average in the south of England and Ireland and in the east of Scotland. Most rain fell in the latter part of the month, at which time thunderstorms were rather frequent; more rain fell in June last year, especially in the western part of our islands. In London on y 0.37 inch was measured, whereas last year the fall was 2.92 inches. This year no rain fell from May 27 to June 14 and rain fell only on one day (May 26th) out of 31 days, from May 15th to June 14th. The Cuswick observations for the years 1826 to 1869 show the longest period without rain to be 32 days in 1846, from May 21st to June 21st; the next longest, also at the same time of year, was 30 days in 1826, from June 8th to July 7th.

The following is a summary of temperature, rainfall, and duration of bright sunshine, in the United Kingdom for the five weeks ended July 2:

Districts.	Temperature.			Difference from average.	Percentage No. of rainy days.	Rainfall.		Difference from average.	Bright sunshine. Percentage of possible duration.
	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.			Total fall.	Inches.		
Prin'pal wheat producing—	Degs.	Degs.	Degs.			In.	Inches.		
Scotland, E....	76	35	51	Average.	43	1.5	0.5 less.	38	
England, N E. 76	37	55	Average.	46	3.4	1.0 more.	23		
England, E....	83	37	57	1 deg. above.	37	3.3	1.0 more.	46	
Mid. Counties...	81	36	57	1 deg. below.	49	3.9	1.3 more.	39	
England, S....	84	37	58	Average.	37	1.5	0.6 less.	43	
Grazing, &c.—									
Scotland, W....	73	37	55	1 deg. below.	57	3.2	0.5 more.	36	
England, N. W. 75	36	56	1 deg. below.	49	3.1	0.4 more.	37		
England, S. W. 76	36	56	1 deg. below.	57	2.9	0.5 more.	41		
Ireland, N....	74	37	55	2 deg. below.	66	3.1	0.5 more.	31	
Ireland, S....	73	41	56	1 deg. below.	63	2.8	0.3 less.	35	

The above table is drawn up from information published by the Meteorological Office.

The following dividends have been announced:

London Tilbury & South End Railway Company, at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent per annum, and £196 carried forward, against 3 per cent per annum, with £203 carried forward last year; London & St. Katharine Docks Company, at the rate of 2 1/4 per cent per annum, carrying forward £1,038; London Street Tramways Company, at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, carrying forward £1,350; Globe Telegraph Company, 3s. on the preference and 3s. 6d. on the ordinary shares; Alabama Great Southern Railway Co., 4s. on the "A" shares. Swansea Bank (limited), at the usual rate of 6 per cent; New Zealand Trust & Loan Co., 10s. per share on the old ordinary shares and 6s. 3d. on the new shares, being at the rate of 20 per cent per annum; Great Eastern R.R. Co., nil; Union Bank of Australia, at the rate of 18 per cent per annum; Southampton Dock, at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent; London & County Bank, at the rate of 22 per cent; Belfast Street Tramways Company, at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent per annum, £2,200 carried forward; Wolverhampton Tramways Company, 2s. per share, £215 carried forward; Brazilian Imperial Central Bahia Railway Company, interim, at the rate of 7 per cent per annum; and Western & Brazilian Telegraph Company, interim, 3s. 9d. per share, or 1 1/4 per cent on the ordinary shares; Lancashire & Yorkshire Railway, 4 per cent per annum, against 4 3/4 per cent; Bank of Egypt, rate of 5 per cent; Gas Light & Coke Company, rate of 11 per cent per annum.

Less rain has fallen during the past week, but the temperature has been very low for the season of the year, and it is difficult to say, therefore, when the commencement of harvest work is probable. Even in early districts it is not likely that wheat-cutting will be in operation until the first week in August, and real harvest weather will be necessary if anything considerable is accomplished at that date. The delay, however, which has arisen, and the anxieties which prevail, have scarcely any influence upon the wheat trade, which is still very slow, millers showing no disposition to purchase in excess of their actual requirements. In a few localities, the tone is regarded as being somewhat firmer, an occasional advance of 6d. per quarter having been obtained; but the improvement is so trifling as scarcely to deserve notice, more especially as prices are still at a low point. A telegram just received from Hungary states that the crops in that country promise fair average results, especially as regards wheat, rye and oats; but that the yield of barley will be disappointing. With fine weather, the yield of produce in Europe will be fairly satisfactory—a result which should be congratulatory, as the sowing season was very unpropitious, especially during the autumn and winter months.

The following quantities of wheat, flour and Indian corn are estimated to be afloat to the United Kingdom, Baltic produce not included:

	At present.	Last week.	1882.	1881.
Wheat.....	1,455,000	1,610,000	1,812,000	1,707,000
Flour.....	186,000	174,000	157,000	110,000
Indian corn.....	292,000	394,000	281,000	690,000

The following statement shows the extent of the imports of cereal produce into the United Kingdom during the first forty-six weeks of the season, etc.:

	IMPORTS.			
	1882-3.	1881-2.	1880-1.	1879-80.
Wheat.....	58,972,833	52,398,605	57,377,763	51,535,184
Barley.....	14,954,80	12,100,324	10,274,978	11,900,435
Oats.....	13,546,448	9,683,297	9,272,133	12,971,512
Peas.....	1,931,752	1,954,874	2,202,180	1,903,914
Beans.....	2,787,561	1,801,241	2,213,848	2,450,914
Indian corn.....	20,669,561	20,816,845	31,733,022	26,127,618
Flour.....	15,108,913	8,817,585	11,221,906	9,080,194
SUPPLIES AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION—46 WEEKS.				
	1882-3.	1881-2.	1880-1.	1879-80.
Imports of wheat.cwt.	58,972,833	52,398,605	51,377,763	51,535,184
Imports of flour.....	15,098,913	8,817,585	11,221,906	9,080,194
Sales of home-grown produce.....	41,262,754	31,034,650	26,883,000	21,997,230
Total.....	115,344,496	92,200,840	89,479,669	82,612,603
Average price of English wheat for season.qrs.	41s. 9d.	46s. 9d.	43s. 4d.	46s. 3d.

	1882-3.	1881-2.	1880-1.	1879-80.
Visible supply of wheat in the U. S. bush.	18,600,000	9,600,000	14,800,000	11,000,000
Supply of wheat and flour afloat to U. K. qrs.....	1,884,000	1,979,000	1,824,000	.....

The extent of the sales of home-grown wheat, barley and oats in the 150 principal markets of England and Wales, during the first 46 weeks of the season, together with the average prices realized, is shown in the following statement:

	SALES.			
	1882-3.	1881-2.	1880-1.	1879-80.
Wheat.....qrs.	2,380,543	1,793,346	1,551,121	1,239,071
Barley.....	1,911,843	1,631,106	1,179,976	1,379,498
Oats.....	276,129	217,083	165,403	149,774
AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE SEASON (per qr.).				
	1882-3.	1881-2.	1880-1.	1879-80.
Wheat.....	s. d. 41 9	s. d. 46 9	s. d. 43 4	s. d. 46 3
Barley.....	s. d. 32 10	s. d. 31 4	s. d. 32 3	s. d. 35 1
Oats.....	s. d. 21 7	s. d. 21 7	s. d. 24 0	s. d. 22 4

Converting the supplies of wheat into cwts., the totals for the whole kingdom are as follows:

	1882-83.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.
Wheat.....cwt.	41,262,750	31,034,650	26,883,000	21,997,230

English Market Reports—Per Cable.

The daily closing quotations for securities, &c., at London, and for breadstuffs and provisions at Liverpool, are reported by cable as follows for the week ending August 3:

London.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Silver, per oz.....d.	507 1/8	507 1/8	507 1/8	507 1/8	507 1/8	507 1/8
Consols for money.....	99 11 1/2	99 5/8	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Consols for account.....	99 11 1/2	99 3/4	99 5/8	99 5/8	99 15 1/2	99 15 1/2
Fr'ch rentes (in Paris) fr.	79 00	79 0 1/2	79 25	79 35	80 40	80 12 1/2
U. S. 5s ext'n'd into 3 1/2s	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	.....	.....
U. S. 4 1/2s of 1891.....	115 3/8	115 3/8	115 3/8	115 3/8	115 1/2	115 1/2
U. S. 4s of 1907.....	122	122	122	122	122	122
Chic. Mil. & St. Paul.....	106	106	106 3/4	106 1/2	106 3/4	106 1/4
Erie, common stock.....	36	36	36	35 5/8	35 3/8	35 1/8
Illinois Central.....	135 3/4	135 5/8	135 1/4	135	134 3/4	134 1/2
N. Y. Ontario & West'n.	25 1/8	25 1/8	25 1/8	24 7/8	24 7/8	24 5/8
Pennsylvania.....	59 5/8	59 3/4	59 3/4	59 5/8	59 5/8	.....
Philadelphia & Reading.	28 7/8	29	29 1/4	28 7/8	29	29
New York Central.....	119 1/4	119 1/2	119 1/2	119	119	118 3/4

Liverpool.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Flour (ex. State)..100 lb.	s. d. 12 0	s. d. 12 0	s. d. 12 0	s. d. 12 0	s. d. 12 0	s. d. 12 0
Wheat, No. 1, wh. "	8 8	8 7	8 6	8 6	8 6	8 6
Spring, No. 2, n. "	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
Winter, West, n. "	9 1	9 0	8 11	8 11	8 10 1/2	8 10 1/2
Cal., No. 1.....	9 4	9 4	9 3	9 3	9 3	9 3
Cal., No. 2.....	9 1	9 1	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
Corn, mix., West, n. "	5 7 1/2	5 7	5 4 1/2	5 4	5 3 1/2	5 3 1/2
Pork, West, mess. # bbl.	75 0	75 0	75 0	76 0	76 0	76 0
Bacon, long clear, new.	41 6	41 6	41 6	41 0	40 0	40 0
Beef, pr. mess, new, #tc.	78 0	78 0	78 0	78 0	78 0	78 0
Lard, prime West. # cwt.	46 6	46 6	46 0	45 6	45 0	45 0
Cheese, Am. finest new.	52 6	52 6	52 0	51 6	51 6	51 6

Commercial and Miscellaneous News

BONDS HELD BY NATIONAL BANKS.—The following interesting statement, furnished by the Comptroller of the Currency, shows the amount of each class of bonds held against national bank circulation and to secure public moneys in national bank depositories on Aug. 1. We gave the statement for July 1 in CHRONICLE of July 7, page 11, and by referring to that the changes made during the month can be seen.

Description of Bonds.	U. S. Bonds Held Aug. 1, 1883, to Secure—		
	Public Deposits in Banks.	Bank Circulation.	Total Held.
3s, Act July 12, 1882.....	\$8,656,000	\$202,000,850	\$210,656,850
Currency 6s.....	120,000	3,452,000	3,572,000
5 per cents.....	.....	15,000	15,000
4 1/2 per cents.....	1,160,500	39,571,000	41,031,500
4 per cents.....	6,928,000	104,756,150	111,684,150
5s, ext. at 3 1/2.....	205,000	6,817,800	7,022,800
6s, ext. at 3 1/2.....	96,500	385,700	482,200
Total.....	\$17,166,000	\$357,298,500	\$374,464,500

CHANGES IN LEGAL TENDERS AND NATIONAL BANK NOTES TO AUG. 1.—The Comptroller of the Currency has furnished us the following, showing the amounts of national bank notes outstanding July 1, together with the amounts outstanding Aug. 1, and the increase or decrease during the month; also the changes in legal tenders held for the redemption of bank notes up to Aug. 1:

National Bank Notes—		
Amount outstanding July 1, 1883.....		\$356,073,281
Amount issued during July.....	\$1,114,110	
Amount retired during July.....	2,163,125	— 1,049,015
Amount outstanding Aug. 1, 1883*.....		\$355,024,266
Legal Tender Notes—		
Amount on deposit to redeem national bank notes July 1, 1883.....		\$37,299,780
Amount deposited during July.....	\$902,070	
Amount reissued & bank notes retired in July.....	2,147,800	— 1,245,730
Amount on deposit to redeem national bank notes Aug. 1, 1883.....		\$36,054,050

* Circulation of national gold banks, not included above, \$747,864.

According to the above the amount of legal tenders on deposit Aug. 1 with the Treasurer of the United States to redeem national bank notes was \$36,054,050. The portion of this deposit made (1) by banks becoming insolvent, (2) by banks going into voluntary liquidation, and (3) by banks reducing or retiring their circulation, was as follows on the first of each of the last five months:

Deposits by—	Apr. 1.	May 1.	June 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.
Insolvent bks	\$ 950,001	\$ 857,316	\$ 945,451	\$ 966,426	\$ 968,134
Liquid't'g bks	15,814,829	15,692,130	15,743,519	15,335,347	14,799,959
Reduce'g and' l act of 1871	22,889,160	22,504,595	22,135,629	20,998,007	20,287,957
Total	39,653,990	39,084,071	38,374,602	37,299,780	36,054,050

COINAGE BY UNITED STATES MINTS.—The following statement, kindly furnished us by the Director of the Mint, shows the coinage executed at the Mints of the United States during the month of July, and for the seven months of 1883:

Denomination.	Month of July.		Seven months of 1883.	
	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.
Double eagles.....	53,000	\$ 1,160,000	563,732	\$ 11,274,610
Eagles.....	12,000	120,000	194,640	1,946,400
Half eagles.....	.....	.....	145,440	727,200
Three dollars.....	.....	.....	40	120
Quarter eagles.....	.....	.....	40	100
Dollars.....	.....	.....	3,840	3,840
Total gold.....	70,000	1,280,000	907,732	13,952,300
Standard dollars....	2,425,000	2,425,000	16,725,819	16,725,819
Half dollars.....	.....	.....	819	409
Quarter dollars.....	.....	.....	819	205
Dimes.....	.....	.....	3,264,819	326,452
Total silver.....	2,425,000	2,425,000	19,992,276	17,052,915
Five cents.....	256,000	12,800	13,565,488	678,274
Three cents.....	.....	.....	5,419	163
One cent.....	1,600,000	16,000	22,386,419	223,864
Total minor.....	1,956,000	28,800	35,957,326	902,301
Total coinage.....	4,351,000	3,733,800	56,857,334	31,907,516

NATIONAL BANKS.—The following national banks have lately been organized:

- 3,007—The First National Bank of Burnet, Texas. Capital, \$50,000. W. H. Westfall, President; W. H. Horcakiss, Cashier.
- 3,008—The Dallas National Bank, Dallas, Texas. Capital, \$150,000. R. V. Tompkins, Vice-President; E. M. Reardon, Cashier.
- 3,009—The German-American National Bank of St. Cloud, Minn. Capital, \$50,000. Charles A. Hull, President; Edgar Hull, Cashier.
- 3,010—The First National Bank of Havre de Grace, Md. Capital, \$60,000. Arthur Vosbury, President; R. K. Vannemann, Cashier.
- 3,011—The Chenango National Bank of Norwich, N. Y. Capital, \$100,000. Cyrus B. Martin, Pres't; Henry T. Dunham, Cashier.
- 3,012—The Albia National Bank, Albia, Iowa. Capital, \$50,000. Wm. Bradley, President; J. R. Hays, Cashier.
- 3,013—The Indiana National Bank of Bedford, Ind. Capital, \$50,000. Archibald C. Voris, President; Thos. H. Malott, Cashier.
- 3,014—The First National Bank of Mexia, Texas. Capital, \$50,000. Wm. Kausler, President; W. L. Murphy, Cashier.
- 3,015—The First National Bank of Brenham, Texas. Capital, \$50,000. F. A. Engelke, President; J. N. Brown, Cashier.
- 3,016—The Hunt County National Bank of Greenville, Texas. Capital, \$75,000. Asa Holt, President; Alex. Cameron, Cashier.
- 3,017—The Union National Bank of Ames, Iowa. Capital, 50,000. Wallace M. Greeley, President; E. R. Chamberlain, Cashier.
- 3,018—The First National Bank of Marion, Kansas. Capital, \$50,000. Richard M. Crane, President; Wm. H. Dudley, Cashier.
- 3,019—The Peoples' National Bank of Middletown, Del. Capital, \$80,000. James V. Crawford, President; ———, Cashier.
- 3,020—The Naugatuck National Bank, Naugatuck, Conn. Capital, \$100,000. George A. Lewis, President; ———, Cashier.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports of last week, compared with those of the preceding week, show a decrease in both dry goods and general merchandise. The total imports were \$5,430,860, against \$11,737,265 the preceding week and \$9,362,915 two weeks previous. The exports for the week ended July 31 amounted to \$6,040,960, against \$7,782,292 last week and \$6,039,319 two weeks previous. The following are the imports at New York for the week ending (for dry goods) July 26 and for the week ending (for general merchandise) July 27; also totals since the beginning of first week in January:

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.

For Week.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Dry goods.....	\$3,400,456	\$2,639,201	\$3,345,578	\$1,939,901
Gen'l mer'chise..	5,261,126	5,649,840	7,392,900	3,490,959
Total.....	\$8,661,582	\$8,289,041	\$10,738,478	\$5,430,860
Since Jan. 1.				
Dry goods.....	\$75,420,542	\$62,259,961	\$77,775,569	\$72,284,809
Gen'l mer'chise..	218,172,260	184,524,753	216,364,847	194,296,774
Total 30 weeks	\$293,592,802	\$216,784,714	\$294,140,416	\$266,581,583

In our report of the dry goods trade will be found the imports of dry goods for one week later.

The following is a statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports for the week ending July 31, and from January 1 to date:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
For the week...	\$8,628,199	\$7,302,229	\$6,909,413	\$6,040,960
Prev. reported..	224,835,733	213,708,852	180,931,235	193,550,193
Total 30 weeks	\$233,463,932	\$221,011,081	\$187,840,648	\$202,591,153

The following table shows the exports and imports of specie at the port of New York for the week ending July 23, and since Jan. 1, 1883, and for the corresponding periods in 1882 and 1881:

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF SPECIE AT NEW YORK.

Gold.	Exports.		Imports.	
	Week.	Since Jan. 1.	Week.	Since Jan. 1.
Great Britain.....	.....	\$9,300	\$.....	\$1,955,779
France.....	.....	.....	.....	104,220
Germany.....	.....	.....	.....	2,066,007
West Indies.....	.....	20,080	174,128	733,353
Mexico.....	.....	.....	1,000	77,335
South America.....	.....	138,673	3,827	143,370
All other countries.....	.....	89,785	.....	18,236
Total 1883.....	\$.....	\$257,768	\$178,955	\$5,098,360
Total 1882.....	1,507,228	32,851,815	10,173	613,749
Total 1881.....	.....	310,800	293,491	28,624,039
Silver.				
Great Britain.....	\$177,675	\$7,386,159	\$.....	\$.....
France.....	.....	392,974	481	512
German.....	.....	.....	.....	246,230
West Indies.....	.....	43,276	16,084	236,920
Mexico.....	.....	.....	32,205	1,879,597
South America.....	.....	5,720	3,278	93,619
All other countries.....	.....	3,744	.....	5,538
Total 1883.....	\$177,675	\$7,831,873	\$52,051	\$2,462,316
Total 1882.....	222,250	6,696,227	16,633	1,461,144
Total 1881.....	277,000	6,465,725	57,917	1,754,218

Of the above imports for the week in 1883, \$4,040 were American gold coin and \$9,433 American silver coin.

U. S. Sub-Treasury.—The following table shows the receipts and payments at the Sub-Treasury in this city, as well as the balances in the same, for each day of the past week:

Date.	Receipts.	Payments.	Balances.	
			Coin.	Currency.
July 28..	\$ 653,572 44	\$ 698,046 29	\$ 116,797,705 27	\$ 7,427,086 27
" 30..	1,831,517 60	1,421,749 63	117,136,836 62	7,497,672 89
" 31..	2,070,402 08	1,455,458 51	117,782,127 04	7,497,376 04
Aug. 1..	826,562 90	1,094,295 03	117,782,587 47	7,259,182 48
" 2..	1,293,934 55	2,230,802 52	116,930,054 92	7,174,847 03
" 3..	1,154,862 82	1,102,041 52	117,035,551 95	7,072,071 33
Total.....	7,890,852 39	8,002,391 50		

Louisville New Orleans & Texas.—A contract has been let to Dunavant & Kelly, of Memphis, Tenn., for all the unfinished work from the Louisiana State line north to Natchez, Miss. The contract includes some heavy cuts and fills.

Michigan Central.—Grading is now well advanced on the Welland cut-off on the Canada Southern Division, from Welland, Ont. to Suspension Bridge, and tracklaying has been begun. Work is progressing steadily on the abutments for the bridge over the Niagara River.

Ohio & Mississippi.—A mortgage for \$16,000,000 was recorded Aug. 1 at Springfield, Ill., Cyrus C. Hines, of Indiana, and the Ohio Trust Company, of New York, being the trustees.

—The Guarantee Company of North America, which issues bonds of suretyship for employees in positions of trust, publishes its annual statement for the year ending June 30, 1883. The paid-up capital is \$300,000; the assets \$410,341; the surplus as regards the insured is \$343,393, and the surplus as to shareholders of the company is \$43,393. The head office is at Montreal, Canada, Sir Alex. T. Galt, President, and the list of New York directors includes the names of Jos. W. Drexel, A. L. Hopkins, H. Victor Newcomb, John Paton, Daniel Torrance, Gen. E. F. Winslow and Erastus Wiman. The New York branch office is at 178 Broadway, Mr. D. J. Tompkins, Secretary.

—The card of Messrs. Geo. Stark & Co., who buy and sell Western farm mortgages, will be found in the CHRONICLE this week. It is difficult to get good railroad bonds yielding more than 5@6 per cent per annum, and farm mortgages have been a favorite kind of investment for many years past.

—Messrs. John W. Ellis and D. B. Safford have retired from the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co., and Messrs. H. C. Fahnestock and J. F. D. Lanier have become members of the firm.

—Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co. will pay, on and after August 1st, the interest and dividends on various securities, a list of which will be found in our advertising columns.

Auction Sales.—The following, seldom or never sold at the Stock Exchange, were sold at auction this week by Messrs. Adrian H. Muller & Son.

Shares.	Shares.
49 Corn Exchange Bank.....178	3,000 Shreve Farm Oil Co.... \$1
1,710 Lykens Valley RR. & Coal Co.....132½	10 Knickerbocker Anthracite Coal Co..... \$2
54 Mechanics' Nat. Bank.....151¼	100 Isaac's Harbor Gold Co.. \$1
22 2d Nat. Bk. of New Haven.157	1,100 Prescott Petroleum Co. \$1
100 Sun Mutual Ins. Co..... 53	10 Farracut Fire Ins. Co.....118½
3 Mercantile Mut'l Ins. Co. 3	35 Sterling Fire Ins. Co..... 60
2 N. Y. & Greenwood Lake RR. Co..... 2	20 Howard Fire Ins. Co..... 70½
80 Pacific Bank.....171	\$16,000 Gr. Rap. & Ind. RR. 1st mt. gr. 7s, due 1899.116
100 Pacific Fire Ins. Co 170¼-171	\$1,300 Wabash RR. 6 per ct. scrip for funded coupons from Tol. Wash. & Western RR. consol. conv..... 77
33 Broadway & 7th Avenue RR. Co.....149½	\$250 N. Y. & Greenwood Lake RR. 1st mortgage..... 28½
101 Bleeker Street & Fulton Ferry RR. Co..... 24	\$5,000 N. Y. & Greenwood Lake RR. 2d mt. bonds. 7¼
5 Stuyvesant Safe Deposit Co.....105	
120 Pacific Fire Ins. Co 170¼-170¾	
243 New York Consol. dated Stage Co..... \$15	

The Bankers' Gazette.

DIVIDENDS.

The following dividends have recently been announced:

Name of Company.	Per Cent.	When Payable.	Books Closed. (Days inclusive.)
Railroads.			
Alabama Great Southern	4 shill.		
Chicago & Alton, com. and pref.	4	Sept. 1	Aug. 16 to Sept. 2
Conn. & Pass. Rivers, pref.	3	Aug. 1	
Kansas City Ft. Scott & Gulf, pref	4	Aug. 15	Aug. 8 to Aug. 15
Maine Central	3	Aug. 15	
Mar. Houghton & Ont., pref.	4	Aug. 15	Aug. 6 to Aug. 11
Massawippi	3	Aug. 1	
Bank.			
Manhattan	4	Aug. 10	
Miscellaneous.			
Iowa RR. Land (quar.)	1	Aug. 1	
Schuykill Nav. Co., pref.	70c.	Aug. 15	July 31 to Aug. 15
do do com.	35c.	Aug. 15	July 31 to Aug. 15

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUG. 3, 1883-5 P. M.

The Money Market and Financial Situation.—The failures in the shoe and leather trade during the past week have increased the distrustful and conservative feeling which has been so long prevalent. But the most careful observers are satisfied that the causes of the failures are confined mainly to that particular line of trade, and do not extend to mercantile credit as a whole. The general features of "over-production," and consequent declining prices during the last year and a half, which are at the bottom of the recent failures in the leather trade, have already had their effects upon some of the other great lines of trade, and to a large extent these branches of business have been re-established on a new basis of lower prices and diminished production. To what extent the Boston banks may be affected, or how much they hold of the outstanding paper of the various suspended firms, is, of course, only conjecture. But the strong competition in the production of leather and the absence of profits, for the last two years, have been well known to them for some time, and it is presumed they have had sufficient warning to enable them to avoid a concentration of losses that would cripple any one of them.

In other respects the general situation has improved. The labor strikes have not been abandoned yet, but in some lines of industry agreements between employers and employees have been reached, so that many of the operatives are returning to work. The most important of the strikes, the telegraphers', has not been settled, it is true, but that at least has developed no further new or disturbing features. On the other hand, there has been a general improvement in the crop prospects in every part of the United States and Territories, from Texas to Dakota and from Oregon to the Atlantic seaboard.

The supplies of money offered for both call and time on collateral security have increased in the last week, and at times there were no borrowers on call, even at 1½ per cent per annum, while time loans on good collaterals have been made as low as 4 and 4½ for 60 and 90 days, and even in a few cases at the latter rate for six months. There has, however, been no change in the rates of discount for mercantile paper; on the contrary the recent failures have caused a much closer scrutiny of all paper offered. The payment of interest on the public debt and the interest and dividend disbursements on corporate securities have thrown a great deal of money into the market, which in the present distrustful state of the public mind is seeking employment in loans instead of investments, as it would under a more normal condition of affairs.

The last statement of the New York banks, like the one preceding, showed a change to a more conservative condition, by a contraction of \$1,105,800 in loans, but at the same time there was a loss of \$249,600 in the surplus reserve (mainly because of a decrease in the amount of specie held), leaving the total surplus, however, at \$9,339,725, against \$5,381,025 at the corresponding time a year ago.

While the tendency of the rates of interest was downward in New York during the whole month of July, it was upward in London, though there has been no further hardening of rates there in the last week. The higher rates of interest in London than in New York have been instrumental in sustaining the quotations for sterling exchange; but it is believed that as soon as our export staples from the new crops begin to move out in large quantities—or as soon, at least, as bills are drawn against such shipments—a decline in the rates for sterling will take place, possibly to a point later in the year that will permit of an important movement of gold to this country. There is not at present, nor has there been for a month past, any sufficient movement of American securities between New York and Europe to affect either the rates of interest or of foreign exchange.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows an increase of £353,000 in bullion, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities has risen from 44¼ to 44¾ per cent. The Bank of France has lost 4,025,000 francs gold and 1,300,000 francs silver, and the Bank of Germany shows a decrease of 1,937,000 marks.

The following table shows the changes from the previous week and a comparison with the two preceding years in the averages of the New York Clearing House banks.

	1883. July 28.	Differences from previous week.	1882. July 29.	1881. July 30.
Loans and dis.	\$327,250,300	Dec. \$1,105,800	\$332,610,300	\$349,188,400
Specie	63,130,000	Dec. 1,516,700	60,610,500	81,043,400
Circulation	15,378,600	Dec. 204,800	18,191,700	19,212,900
Net deposits	323,575,900	Dec. 2,629,200	319,669,100	351,777,900
Legal tenders	27,103,700	Inc. 609,800	21,687,800	16,931,800
Legal reserve.	\$80,893,975	Dec. \$657,300	\$79,917,275	\$87,944,475
Reserve held.	90,233,700	Dec. 906,900	85,298,300	97,975,200
Surplus	\$9,339,725	Dec. \$249,600	\$5,381,025	\$10,030,725

Exchange.—The foreign exchange market has been very dull the past week. The mercantile demand for remittances has been comparatively small. On the other hand, the supply of bills has also been small, while at the same time there has been but little forward drawing against future shipments of produce, owing to the higher rates of interest prevailing abroad than here, and on Friday, the 3d, these features caused an advance of ½ cent on the pound in the posted rates for sterling, though it is believed the advance is temporary only. On Tuesday, the 31st, however, there was some reduction in the posted rates for Continental exchange, which shows that the tendency is downward. The rates for sterling on Friday were as follows: On sixty days, 4 83¼ @ 4 83½; demand, 4 87 @ 4 87¼; cables, 4 88 @ 4 88¼; commercial bills, 4 82 @ 4 82½.

Quotations for foreign exchange are as follows, the highest prices being the posted rates of leading bankers:

	August 3.	Sixty Days.	Demand.
Prime bankers' sterling bills on London.	4 83¼ @ 4 84½	4 87 @ 4 88	
Prime commercial	4 82½ @ 4 83	4 86 @ 4 86½	
Documentary commercial	4 82 @ 4 82½	4 85½ @ 4 86	
Paris (francs)	5 22½ @ 5 20½	5 19½ @ 5 17½	
Amsterdam (guilders)	3 3¼ @ 40		
Frankfort or Bremen (reichmarks)	94¼ @ 94½	94½ @ 95¼	

United States Bonds.—Increased firmness has characterized the market for government bonds the past week. The long-date issues are ½ @ ¼ higher, while the threes remain unchanged.

The closing prices at the N. Y. Board have been as follows:

	Interest Periods.	July 28.	July 30.	July 31.	Aug. 1.	Aug. 2.	Aug. 3.
5s, continued at 3½	Q.-Feb.						
4½s, 1891.....reg.	Q.-Mar.	*112¾	112¾	*112¾	*111¾	*111¾	112
4½s, 1891.....coup.	Q.-Mar.	112¾	112¾	*112¾	*112¾	113	*112¾
4s, 1907.....reg.	Q.-Jan.	*119	*119	119½	119½	*119½	119½
4s, 1907.....coup.	Q.-Jan.	119	119	119	119½	*119½	*119½
3s, option U.S.....reg.	Q.-Feb.	103	*103	103	103	103	103
6s, cur'cy, 1895.....reg.	J. & J.	*127½	*127½	*127½	*127	*127	*127
6s, cur'cy, 1896.....reg.	J. & J.	*129	*129	*129½	*128	*128	*128
6s, cur'cy, 1897.....reg.	J. & J.	*131	*131	*131½	*129	*129	*129
6s, cur'cy, 1898.....reg.	J. & J.	*132	*132	*132	*132	*132½	*130
6s, cur'cy, 1899.....reg.	J. & J.	*133	*133	*132	*132	*132½	*131

* This is the price bid at the morning board; no sale was made.

State and Railroad Bonds.—The market for railroad bonds has been very dull during the week, though as a rule prices have been firmer than in previous weeks. The foreign demand for bonds is still very small, which is probably due, in some measure, to the higher rates for money in all the European financial centres than here. The most important changes of the week were a decline of 4 per cent in Rome Watertown & Ogdensburg 5s and 1½ in New York West Shore & Buffalo firsts and Texas & Pacific, Rio Grande Div., 1st 6s. The principal advances were 1½ in Oregon Improvement firsts and 1½ in Elizabethtown Lexington & Big Sandy firsts. Other changes have been only fractional, the majority of which were toward higher prices, while many are unchanged in any respect.

There has been scarcely any business in State bonds, and such changes as have taken place in quotations have been unimportant.

Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.—The firmer feeling which was noted last week in the stock market as succeeding the extreme depression of two weeks ago was continued on Saturday, but received a check on Monday, since which time the market has been feverish and the volume of business small. Two important causes of apprehension have, however, been removed in the last two or three weeks, viz.: *First*, the fear of very serious damage to the wheat crop in the Northwest, and, *second*, the apprehension of a war between the roads in the trunk line pool. The disappearance of these depressing causes, together with the increasing abundance of money, would probably have resulted in some considerable advance in prices of stocks had it not been for apprehensions about the effect of the failures in Boston announced Monday afternoon. Compared with last Friday the stocks of the far Northwestern roads are nearly all higher, St. Paul Minneapolis & Manitoba being exceptionally so to the extent of 2½ per cent and Omaha preferred 1 per cent. The "Pacifics," however, Union, Central, Canadian, and Denver & Rio Grande, are all at least a fraction lower. The Southwestern stocks are all lower, the largest declines being 1½ on Texas & Pacific and 1¼ on Missouri Pacific. The Vanderbilt trunk lines have been firmer, as also have the coal stocks. Among the specialties there have been the following changes, viz.: Richmond & Danville, ½ per cent higher; Richmond & West Point 1½ and Long Island 2. On the other hand, Lake Erie & Western is 1½ lower and Peoria Decatur & Evansville 2¼.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 3, AND SINCE JAN. 1, 1883.

Table with columns: STOCKS, DAILY HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES (Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday), Sales of the Week (Shares), Range Since Jan. 1, 1883 (Lowest, Highest), For Fall Year 1882 (Low, High). Rows include RAILROADS (e.g., Atchafalpa, Boston & N.Y., Burlington & Northern), MISCELLANEOUS (e.g., American Tel. & Cable Co., Colorado Coal & Iron), and COAL AND MINING (e.g., Consolidation Coal, Homestake Mining Co.).

* These are the prices bid and asked; no sale was made at the Board. † Ex-privilege. ‡ Ex-dividend of 17 per cent in cash.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

Table with columns: Roads, Latest Earnings Reported (Week or M., 1883, 1882), Jan. 1 to Latest Date (1883, 1882). Lists various railroads like Ala. Gt. Southern, Atch. Top. & S. Fe, Bur. Ced. R. & No., etc.

New York City Banks.—The following statement shows the condition of the Associated Banks of New York City for the week ending at the commencement of business on July 28:

Table with columns: Banks, Capital, Loans and discounts, Specie, Legal Tenders, Net dep'ts other than U. S., Circulation. Lists banks like New York, Manhattan Co, Merchants, etc.

The deviations from returns of previous week are as follows:

Summary table showing deviations for Loans and disc unts, Specie, Net deposits, and Legal tenders.

The following are the totals for three weeks:

Table showing totals for three weeks (May, June, July) for various metrics like Loans, Specie, Legal Tenders, Deposits, Circulation, and Ago Clear.

Boston Banks.—The following are the totals of the Boston banks:

Table showing totals for Boston banks for three weeks (May, June, July) for various metrics like Loans, Specie, Legal Tenders, Deposits, Circulation, and Ago Clear.

Philadelphia Banks.—The totals of the Philadelphia banks are as follows:

Table showing totals for Philadelphia banks for three weeks (May, June, July) for various metrics like Loans, Lawful Money, Deposits, Circulation, and Ago Clear.

* Since June 1st in 1883 includes earnings of Cent. RR. of New Jersey

† Freight earnings. ‡ Included in Central Pacific earnings above.

Coins.—The following are quotations in gold for various coins:

Table listing gold and silver coins like Sovereigns, Napoleons, Reichmarks, etc., with their respective values.

* Nominal.

GENERAL QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

Quotations in New York represent the per cent value, whatever the par may be; other quotations are frequently made per share. The following abbreviations are often used, viz: "M." for mortgage; "g." for gold; "g.d." for guaranteed; "end." for endorsed; "cons." for consolidated; "conv." for convertible; "s. f." for sinking fund; "l. g." for land grant. Quotations in New York are to Thursday; from other cities, to late mail dates.

Subscribers will confer a favor by giving notice of any error discovered in these Quotations.

Table with columns for UNITED STATES BONDS, CITY SECURITIES, and CITY SECURITIES. Each column lists various bond and security titles with their respective Bid and Ask prices.

* Price nominal; no late transactions.

† Purchaser also pays accrued interest.

‡ In London.

§ Coupons on since 1890.

GENERAL QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS AND BONDS—CONTINUED.

For Explanations See Notes at Head of First Page of Quotations.

Table with multiple columns for Railroad Bonds, including Bid and Ask prices for various companies like Yankers, Ala. Cent., and others. The table is organized into three main sections, each with its own header: RAILROAD BONDS, RAILROAD BONDS, and RAILROAD BONDS.

* Price nominal; no late transactions. † The purchaser also pays accrued interest. ‡ In London.

GENERAL QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS AND BONDS—CONTINUED.

For Explanations See Notes at Head of First Page of Quotations.

Table with columns for Railroad Bonds, Bid, Ask, and various bond descriptions. The table is organized into three main sections: Illinois Central, Michigan Central, and North'n Cent. Each section lists numerous bond issues with their respective bid and ask prices.

* Price nominal; no late transactions.

† The purchaser also pays accrued interest.

‡ In London.

GENERAL QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS AND BONDS—CONTINUED.

For Explanations See Notes at Head of First Page of Quotations.

Table with columns for Railroad Bonds, Railroad Stocks, and Railroad Stocks. Each column lists various securities with their respective bid and ask prices.

* Prices nominal; no late transactions. † Purchaser also pays accrued interest. ‡ In London. § Quotation per share.

GENERAL QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS AND BONDS—CONTINUED.

For Explanations See Notes at Head of First Page of Quotations.

Table with columns for CANAL BONDS, RR. STOCKS, MISCELLANEOUS, TRUST CO.'S STOCKS, and MISCELLANEOUS. Each column contains bid and ask prices for various securities.

* Price nominal nolate transactions. † Purchaser also pays accrued int. ‡ In London. § Quotation per share. ¶ Premium.

Investments

AND
STATE, CITY AND CORPORATION FINANCES.

The INVESTORS' SUPPLEMENT contains a complete exhibit of the Funded Debt of States and Cities and of the Stocks and Bonds of Railroads and other Companies. It is published on the last Saturday of every other month—viz., February, April, June, August, October and December, and is furnished without extra charge to all regular subscribers of the CHRONICLE. Single copies are sold at \$2 per copy.

ANNUAL REPORTS.

Chicago St. Paul Minneapolis & Omaha.

(For the year ending Dec. 31, 1882.)

A preliminary statement of this road's operations for the year 1882 was published in last week's CHRONICLE. This week the pamphlet report has been issued, and from it the information below is condensed. A controlling interest in the stock of this company is now owned by the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company.

The average number of miles of road operated during the whole year, including leased lines, was 1,044. The miles in operation Dec. 31, 1882, were 1,115, an increase over 1881, of 112 miles; proprietary roads 34; total miles, 1,150. This mileage is divided as follows: Eastern division, 259 miles; Northern division, 182 miles; St. Paul division, 166 miles; Sioux City division, 318 miles. Nebraska division, 190 miles; proprietary roads, 34 miles.

During the year the capital stock was increased on account of 46 miles Norfolk line, 14 miles C. F. & N. Railroad, 20 miles Superior branch, and 20 miles Bayfield Extension, \$1,509,900 common and \$1,006,600 preferred; being at the rate of \$15,000 per mile of common and \$10,000 per mile of preferred; total \$2,516,500, less unissued, \$237,500, making the increase \$2,279,000. The bonded debt was increased during the year \$1,719,312 by the issue of Chicago St. Paul Minneapolis & Omaha Railway consolidated mortgage bonds at the rate of \$15,000 per mile on the lines above named and on the Black River RR., 14 miles. The gross earnings per mile of road operated were \$4,752, against \$4,155 the preceding year; the expenses and taxes \$3,103, against \$2,868, and the net receipts \$1,648, against \$1,286 per mile of road operated.

The number of acres of land sold during the year 1882 was 176,048.80 acres. Number of acres of land remaining unsold at the close of the year, 750,229.14 acres.

Cash collected during year on account of lands sold and payments on existing contracts, interest, &c.	\$591,085
Less expenses, taxes, &c.	44,259
Balance of net receipts	\$546,825
Add net proceeds of land and stumpage sold on account of the Superior land grant, and town lots in Nebraska, not included in income account.	16,200
Total	\$563,026

In addition to the net cash receipts, as shown above, the company holds bills receivable and contracts for lands sold amounting to \$1,369,961.

Equipment was increased during the year by the purchase of 40 locomotive engines, 9 passenger and baggage cars, 1,131 freight cars, 24 caboose cars, 5 tool cars and 1 pile driver.

A second track was laid on the Eastern Division from East St. Paul to Post's, from Midvale to Oakdale, and from Elmo to Stillwater Junction, 8 miles.

"Of the new lines in process of construction at date of last annual report the Norfolk branch has been completed and is in operation, 19 91-100 miles of track having been laid and the line equipped with depot buildings, stock yards and water stations. Terminal facilities at Norfolk, owned jointly with the Union Pacific Railroad Co., afford excellent means of transfer with that road. Connection is had at this point, also, with the Sioux City & Pacific R. R. In Wisconsin the line of the Superior Branch was completed from a point nine miles above Superior Junction to a connection with the Northern Pacific R. R. near Superior City, a distance of 51 42-100 miles. For the construction of this line the company will receive ten sections per mile of valuable pine land under the Wisconsin legislation of 1882. On the 4th and 5th extensions of the Northern Division, 26 miles of track was laid and ballasted, and considerable grading and bridging done between the end of the track and Bayfield. A line was graded into Ashland upon a location well calculated to accommodate the business of the mills at that place and to materially increase the lumber traffic of the road. The track of the Chipewewa Falls & Northern Railway, a proprietary road, was extended from Bloomer to within less than 3 miles of Chicago Junction on the Northern Division, a distance of 52 miles, making a total of 149 33-100 miles new track laid on all divisions during the year. It is expected that the grade of the Northern Division will be finished to Bayfield ready for the track by July 1, 1883, a distance of 29 miles from the end of the track as at present laid. * * * Grading and bridging of the branch to Ashland are finished. This line will be ready for operation by July 15, 1883. Considerable ballasting remains to be done upon the Superior branch."

The statistics for two years, compiled in the usual form for the CHRONICLE, are as follows:

ROAD AND EQUIPMENT.		1881.	1882.
Miles owned and operated	.....	1,003	1,150
Locomotives	.....	125	165
Passenger, mail and express cars	.....	89	96
Freight cars	.....	3,488	4,639
All other cars	.....	10	*16

* Includes one transfer steamer and two barge pile drivers.

OPERATIONS AND FISCAL RESULTS.		1881.	1882.
<i>Operations—</i>			
Passengers carried	.....	622,819	821,436
Passenger mileage	.....	38,706,890	53,755,630
Rate per passenger per mile	.....	2.43 cts.	2.45 cts.
Freight (tons) moved	.....	1,476,129	1,946,031
Freight (tons) mileage	.....	207,790,333	275,824,581
Average rate per ton per mile	.....	1.40 cts.	1.26 cts.
<i>Earnings—</i>			
Passenger	.....	\$944,329	\$1,311,217
Freight	.....	2,913,521	3,478,624
Mail, express, &c.	.....	164,111	172,361
Total gross earnings	.....	\$4,021,961	\$4,962,202
<i>Operating expenses—</i>			
Maintenance of way	.....	\$588,053	\$657,463
Motive power	.....	897,416	1,120,776
Maintenance of cars	.....	272,489	293,786
Conducting transportation	.....	699,329	753,966
General expenses	.....	176,691	242,322
Taxes	.....	142,484	172,474
Totals	.....	\$2,776,462	\$3,240,787
Net earnings	.....	\$1,245,499	\$1,721,415
Per cent of oper. ex. to earn	.....	69.03	65.31

INCOME ACCOUNT.		1881.	1882.
Net earnings	.....	\$1,245,499	\$1,721,415
Net from land grants	.....	504,144	546,825
Other receipts	.....	78,585	644
Total income	.....	\$1,828,228	\$2,268,884
<i>Disbursements—</i>			
Rentals paid	.....	\$53,059	\$27,736
Interest on debt	.....	893,536	1,014,530
Dividends on preferred stock	.....	672,737	735,397
Rate of dividend	.....	(7)	(7)
Total disbursements	.....	\$1,619,332	\$1,777,663
Balance surplus	.....	\$208,896	\$491,221

GENERAL BALANCE AT THE CLOSE OF EACH FISCAL YEAR.		1881.	1882.
<i>Assets—</i>			
Railroad, buildings, equipment, &c.	.....	\$41,441,154	\$47,086,188
Stocks and bonds owned, cost	.....	3,432,117	*1,018,741
Advances	.....	250,305	1,128,804
Bills and accounts receivable	.....	439,646	454,928
Materials, fuel, &c.	.....	445,907	722,383
Cash on hand	.....	632,496	850,963
Minn. East. bonds (guar.)	.....	75,000	75,000
Miscellaneous items	.....	4,727	4,727
Total	.....	\$46,676,322	\$51,241,684
<i>Liabilities—</i>			
Stock, common	.....	\$17,205,833	\$18,573,233
Stock, preferred	.....	9,818,333	10,759,933
Funded debt (see SUPPLEMENT)	.....	17,790,175	19,569,488
Bills payable	.....	72,497	32,460
Minn. East. bonds (guar.)	.....	75,000	75,000
Coupons and accrued interest	.....	245,704	231,044
Vouchers, pay-rolls and taxes	.....	660,923	768,229
Dividends	.....	168,310	188,523
Income account balance	.....	609,547	1,100,769
Total liabilities	.....	\$46,676,322	\$51,241,684

* St. Paul Union Depot stock, \$85,400; St. Paul & Duluth Railroad stock, \$756,512; Chic. St. Paul Minn. & Om. stock and bonds, \$78,678.
† In 1881 land department had \$1,104,313 bills receivable not given in this balance sheet, and in 1882, \$1,369,961.

Rutland Railroad.

(For the year ending June 30, 1883.)

At the annual meeting of stockholders held in Rutland, Vt. Aug. 1, the result of the ballot was the election of the Clement ticket. Fifty-five thousand shares were voted, the Clement ticket receiving 26,244 votes. Following are the newly-elected directors: John T. Coolidge, George M. Barnard and James O. Sargent of Boston; William Wills and Bradley B. Smalley, Burlington, Vt.; John W. Stewart, Middlebury, Vt.; Charles Clement and Percival W. Clement, Rutland, Vt., and George H. Ball, Worcester, Mass.

The directors report no change in the income of the road during the past year. The disbursements have been increased by the payments for scrip of \$27,486, mostly on a judgment in February last in favor of F. Chaffee, recovered after a long litigation. It has been for some time and until quite recently the practice of the Treasurer to treat the rent of the road on the last of the month for which it was earned as cash on hand, while as a matter of fact it was not payable until the 25th of the following month. This system has been changed during the past year, and the earnings for June appear as "rent due and unpaid." This will account for the statement of earnings being \$236,500 instead of \$258,000, as heretofore. The payment of the judgment and the correction of the account as above referred to, explain the necessity for passing the dividend in February last. Reports have been sent to the stockholders concerning the irregularities of the late Treasurer, both in the overissue of stock and the misappropriation of the money of the corporation. From an investigation beginning on or about the first of May, and continued uninterruptedly until the present time, it appears that the amount of preferred stock in excess of the legal amount is, at this date, 2,391 shares, and of the common stock 496 shares, and that the deficiency in cash is \$42,717. In consequence of these deficiencies, no dividend can be made at this time. It is hoped that there will be realized from the property of the late Treasurer a sum sufficient to reimburse the road for the cash deficiencies, and from him, or the parties who hold the over-issued stock, an indemnity for the same.

INCOME ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JULY 1, 1883.

<i>Receipts.</i>	
Cash on hand July 1, 1882.....	\$ 34,604
Rent of roads received.....	236,500
Rent of real estate.....	462
Dividends on Addison stock.....	9,084
Notes payable, cash borrowed.....	285,000
	\$565,650
<i>Payments.</i>	
Coupons first mortgage bonds.....	\$ 90,628
Coupons five per cent bonds.....	75,680
Rent of Addison Railroad.....	15,000
Dividend September 1, 1882.....	40,000
Scrip.....	17,616
Equipment bonds, 7 per cent.....	400
Interest on bonds and scrip.....	10,269
Salaries and miscellaneous expenses (in part).....	5,288
Taxes (in part).....	5,365
Interest on loans.....	4,509
Notes payable, loans paid.....	255,000
Rent on real estate unpaid (credited former years as paid).....	2,500
Paid on account back dividends.....	55
Paid for land in Brandon.....	23 0
J. M. Haven, deficiency (in cash only).....	39,294
Cash on hand.....	1,743
	\$565,650

Atlanta & West Point.

(For the year ending June 30, 1883.)

Receipts and expenses for the year were as follows:

<i>RECEIPTS.</i>		<i>EXPENSES.</i>	
Passengers.....	\$154,959	Conducting transportat'n	\$52,051
Freight.....	212,564	Motive power.....	64,129
Express.....	3,330	Maintenance of way.....	77,502
Mail.....	19,212	Maintenance of cars.....	23,357
Miscellaneous sources.....	11,075	General expenses.....	34,338
	\$406,192	Total operating expenses	\$251,381
Total receipts.....		Net earnings.....	\$154,810

or 38-11 per cent of the gross earnings, or \$1,779 per mile.

Of this amount, \$73,932 had been applied to the payment of interest and \$80,093 to the payment of dividends, making a total of these expenditures of \$154,025, and leaving a surplus of \$785 80.

There are yet 38½ miles of iron on the road, but this is being rapidly replaced by the best steel rails, and it is estimated that in four years the iron can be completely replaced by steel without increasing the current annual expense account. When that is done the present expense of maintenance will be decreased about \$22,000 a year.

Mr. C. H. Phinizy resigned his directorship, and Mr. D. R. Wadley was elected in his place. All the other members of the old board were re-elected.

GENERAL INVESTMENT NEWS.

Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe.—The earnings and expenses for June, and for the first six months, in 1882 and 1883, have been as follows:

	<i>June.</i>		<i>Jan. to June, 6 mos.—</i>	
	1883.	1882	1883.	1882.
Miles of road operated	1,820	1,820	1,820	1,810
Gross earnings.....	\$1,146,107	\$1,153,479	\$6,674,042	\$6,837,349
Operating expenses (exclusive of taxes)	490,522	702,173	3,290,243	4,459,574
Net earnings.....	\$655,585	\$451,306	\$3,383,799	\$2,377,775

Baltimore City Bonds.—The Commissioners of Finance of Baltimore opened proposals for \$131,000 bonds, to bear interest at 4 per cent, payable 1st of July, 1925. The proposals amounted to \$1,183,300, and the Department of Finance for Baltimore City, for the general sinking fund, bid for the whole amount of \$131,000 at 110, and received the award.

Canadian Pacific.—An exchange recently reported of this road: "Mattawa, 199 miles from Ottawa, 319 from Montreal, 669 miles north of Boston, is the last station of the Canadian Pacific Railway on the Ottawa River, and at present it is the terminus of the portion of that road which is operated westward from Montreal. In August the construction company will hand over forty-five miles more of road, extending to Nipissing, as the new town on the shores of the lake of that name will be called. A freight and passenger business is now done as far as Nipissing. The steel is laid still farther west over fifty miles, and eastward from Algoma over thirty miles; telegraphic connection with that point was announced at Mattawa last Wednesday. Algoma is on the north channel, southeast of Sault Ste. Marie. It has a good harbor, and will, therefore, be made the eastern port of the line of boats which is soon to form the middle link in the great transcontinental highway of Canada. Three fast iron steamers of the best appointments are now building on the Clyde, and will ply between Algoma and Thunder Bay, where they will connect by rail with Winnipeg at Port Arthur, a point on Lake Superior just north of the United States boundary. One of these boats is already launched. The railway will be completed to Algoma by fall."

Chicago & Alton—St. Louis Jacksonville & Chicago.—It is understood now that the merger of the Jacksonville in the Chicago & Alton Company is practically settled. The Chicago Times, in commenting upon the merger recently, said that "the Chicago & Alton will issue and deliver to a trustee for the stockholders of the branch, 10,541 shares of preferred and 14,486 shares of common stock, and such additional number of shares as may be equal to the number of shares of the Jacksonville branch issued by reason of the conversion of the second mortgage bonds of the branch. In addition to the issuance of the shares of stock, the Chicago & Alton agrees to

assume all debts, and to forever operate the branch so as to protect the original stockholders against any claims that may arise, and to pay the interest on the mortgage bonds of the road.

"Since 1868 the Chicago & Alton road has been paying the Jacksonville branch a fixed rental on the gross earnings of the road, which rental was stipulated to be not less than \$240,000 per annum. Last year it amounted to \$424,000, and the prospect for this year was even greater, as the diversions from the main line to the branch, from Bloomington to Godfrey, were becoming greater each year in the handling of Western traffic. Under the new arrangement, which will probably be perfected in the course of a few months, the percentage of profits from this business will be divided among all of the stockholders, and the necessity for a direct payment in rents of half a million dollars will be obviated."

Connecticut State Bonds.—The new bonds for \$1,000,000 have nineteen years to run, bear interest at 3½ per cent from January 1, 1884, payable semi-annually, and are coupon of the denomination of \$1,000 each, and may, at the option of holders, be transferred into registered bonds. Seven proposals were received at rates ranging from below par to 6 85-100 per cent above. The entire issue of \$1,000,000 was awarded to the Williamsburg (N. Y.) Savings Bank at 106 85-100.

Connecticut Western.—This railroad company will issue \$200,000 five per cent first mortgage bonds on the 16th. The other mortgage bonds have been exchanged for preferred stock.

Gulf Colorado & Santa Fe.—The annual meeting of this company was held in Galveston, Aug. 1. The meeting was to consider, among other things, the necessity of constructing, completing and improving its railway by the issuance of second mortgage bonds to an amount not to exceed \$13,000 per mile on the main track, constructed and to be constructed or acquired, and all branch lines of said railway. The bonds to run for forty years from October 1, 1883, and bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st of April and October, in the City of New York.

Kansas City Lawrence & Southern Kansas.—The earnings and expenses for June, and for the first six months, in 1882 and 1883, have been as follows:

	<i>June.</i>		<i>Jan. to June, 6 mos.—</i>	
	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.
Miles of road operated	398	398	398	386
Gross earnings.....	\$114,978	\$97,766	\$694,952	\$465,686
Operating expenses (exclusive of taxes)	60,445	49,569	350,090	255,890
Net earnings.....	\$54,533	\$48,207	\$344,862	\$209,796

Louisiana State Bonds.—NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 1.—Treasurer Burke announces that the semi-annual coupons on Louisiana 3 per cent "baby" bonds will be cashed on presentation at the State National Bank at New Orleans.

N. Y. & Sea Beach.—The stockholders of the New York and Sea Beach Railway Company have voted in favor of increasing the capital stock of their company from \$500,000 to \$600,000. The additional \$100,000, it is said, is required for necessary improvements and to facilitate the business of the company.

Philadelphia & Reading.—The gross receipts from the railroads, canals, steam colliers and coal barges in June were \$2,810,489 and the net receipts \$1,210,987; for the fiscal year since Nov. 30, 1882, the gross receipts have been \$12,761,231 and the net receipts \$5,465,991. The gross receipts of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co. in June were \$1,548,731 and net \$26,275; since Nov. 30 gross receipts have been \$8,241,633, and net, \$85,231. The total receipts of both companies together for each month of the fiscal year have been as follows:

	<i>Gross Receipts.</i>		<i>Net Receipts.</i>	
	1882-83.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1881-82.
December.....	\$2,865,201	\$3,231,677	\$343,783	\$937,542
January.....	2,559,991	2,451,466	664,877	646,913
February.....	2,377,181	2,169,005	630,080	438,656
March.....	2,829,724	2,587,720	702,501	655,449
April.....	2,919,617	2,699,706	817,428	708,304
May.....	3,091,923	2,878,069	655,290	780,574
June.....	4,359,221	3,017,983	1,237,263	844,176
Total 7 months	\$21,002,866	\$19,035,566	\$5,551,222	\$5,011,614

The coal tonnage has been as follows, viz.: Carried on the railroad in June, 1,092,513 tons, against 712,200 tons in June, 1882. Mined by the Coal & Iron Co. and by tenants, 489,085 tons, against 473,053 tons same month in 1882.

The above statement includes (for June, 1883) the operations of the Central RR. Co. of New Jersey and its branches, now leased to the Philadelphia & Reading RR. Co., viz.:

Gross receipts.....	\$1,012,634
Working expenses.....	561,285
Net earnings.....	\$451,349
Rental for June.....	424,936

Profit for month..... \$26,413
The coal tonnage was 426,000; merchandise tonnage, 214,872; number of passengers carried, 774,638.

Phoenixville & West Chester.—This railroad was opened for freight and passenger traffic on Aug. 1.

Pittsburg Cincinnati & St. Louis.—Holders of the Steubenville & Indiana Railroad bonds are notified that they have the option until September 29, 1883, inclusive, of extending said bonds for thirty years from January 1, 1884, as registered bonds, bearing interest at 4½ per cent per annum, payable semi-annually from and after January 1, 1884. Bonds not extended will be paid at maturity.

Richmond & Danville.—In regard to the report that the Seney syndicate had obtained control of the Richmond & Danville system, Mr. Calvin S. Brice, one of the members of the new syndicate, expressed himself as follows.

"The report is true that a syndicate in which I am interested has bought control of the Richmond & Danville road. We have secured about 28,000 of the 50,000 shares of stock issued by the Richmond & Danville Company. Our syndicate controls, besides our new purchase, the East Tennessee Virginia & Georgia Railway and the Chesapeake & York River line of steamers that ply between West Point, on the Chesapeake, and Baltimore, and has close traffic arrangements with the Clyde steamers, which run between New York and Philadelphia to all Southern points. Our purpose is to confine all our railroad and steamship lines under one management, and equip and operate the system in the best possible manner. We have made a careful inspection of our new purchase, and feel well satisfied with its condition." * *

"The purchase of the Richmond & Danville stock was consummated Friday [July 27]. Of course it is too early yet to give more than general information regarding our plans for the future, but we feel sure that we have a most valuable property—one that already does a business of nearly \$10,000,000 yearly, and certain to earn \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000 yearly in the near future. The effect of the combination will be to add \$500,000 to the net earnings of the East Tennessee & Georgia Railroad Company this year, and probably more than double that to the Richmond & Danville system. Among the members of the syndicate are George S. Scott, of G. S. Scott & Co., New York; William P. Clyde, of the shipping-house of Wm P. Clyde & Co.; Geo. T. Baker and E. D. Fahnestock, of the First National Bank of New York; and Messrs. Samuel Thomas, Geo. I. Seney and Calvin S. Brice of the Metropolitan Bank of New York."

Mr. George S. Scott, who holds more than one-half of the Richmond & Danville stock, said to a *Tribune* reporter that Mr. Brice's statement was correct, but expressed surprise that it had been made. It had been agreed by the members of the syndicate that the real ownership should be kept secret until the present directors had resigned their offices. Mr. Scott said that the two roads would not be consolidated, but that close relations for the interchange of traffic would be established. Mr. Seney refused to make any statement in regard to the matter.

Seaboard & Roanoke—Carolina Central.—A dispatch from Raleigh, N. C., says Judges Bond and Seymour, of the United States Circuit Court, have filed their opinion in the suit of Virginia B. Mathews against the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad Company and others. The opinion decides all the questions raised in favor of the defendants. It is held that Mrs. Mathews, by and through the action of her husband, Edward Mathews, has acquiesced in the reorganization and reconstruction of the Carolina Central Railroad Company. It is also held that the act of the special session of the Legislature of 1868, which says that any railroad company within this State shall be at liberty to take or purchase stock in or lend money to or purchase bonds of this or any railroad company in this or any adjoining State, "is still in force and has not been repealed or declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of this State." This was the main point in the case, as the majority of the stock in the Carolina Central Company is held by the Seaboard & Roanoke Company, a Virginia corporation, and by the Raleigh & Gaston and Raleigh & Augusta Air-Line companies, railroad corporations existing by the laws of this State. It is said the case will now be carried to the U. S. Supreme Court by the plaintiff.

Sonora.—The Mexican *Financier* of July 7, says that some important modifications of the concession of the Sonora railway have been secured. The time for the building of the lines of the company from Hermosillo to Paso del Norte, and from Hermosillo to Alamos, has been extended to six years, giving two years for making the surveys and four years for completing the roads. The company is authorized to transfer the concessions for its lines to any other company or companies. The company is obliged, for the new concession, to pay \$80,000, to be applied to the industries of mining and agriculture.

Toledo Cincinnati & St. Louis.—A dispatch from Dayton, O., July 31, stated that Grenville D. Brannan, of Boston, brought suit on 167 mortgage coupons of the Toledo Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad and constituent companies, and judgment was rendered by confession. Willard White, Vice-President of the road, was present in court and consented to the proceedings. The coupons produced in court were some of them issued by the Spring Grove Avondale & Cincinnati Railroad, some by the Toledo Delphos & Burlington Railroad, some by the Cincinnati Northern and some directly by the Toledo Cincinnati & St. Louis. Mr. J. A. McMahon, the attorney for Brannan, says that a petition to put the road into the hands of a receiver will be filed early in the United States Court at Cincinnati. The statement in the bill shows a bonded debt of \$22,000,000, unpaid vouchers to the amount of \$400,000, \$2,000,000 indebtedness for which the equipment is pledged, besides a floating debt of \$964,000; that a large amount of right of way will be lost unless the purchase money is soon paid, and that 500 miles of the line is mortgaged, and the creditors threaten to foreclose.

At Chicago, in the Federal Court, Judge Drummond on Aug. 1 appointed Edward E. Dwight, General Manager of the road, to be receiver. Mr. Dwight at once qualified, and has taken possession of the property.

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, Aug. 3, 1883.

The position of mercantile affairs improves, notwithstanding the important failures of the week in the leather trade. The "strike" of the telegraph operators continues, but the service is better than last week. Other labor troubles have been adjusted. The failure of boot and shoe manufacturers in Massachusetts caused some uneasiness, but they were felt in narrow circles only. Crop accounts have somewhat improved. Several large dealers from the extreme Southwest are in town, and it may be expected that the fall trade will fully open in the coming week.

The following is a statement of the stocks of leading articles of domestic and foreign merchandise at dates given:

	1883. July 1.	1883. Aug. 1.	1882. Aug. 1.
Pork..... bbls.	23,373	15,384	26,650
Beef..... tes. and bbls.	923	472	481
Lard..... tes.	22,920	37,218	27,964
Tobacco, domestic..... hhds.	17,926	20,364	30,200
Tobacco, foreign..... bales.	44,092	47,427	49,929
Coffee, Rio..... bags.	116,475	106,510	46,980
Coffee, other..... bags.	74,000	64,385	86,881
Coffee, Java, &c..... mats.	122,261	29,970	123,935
Sugar..... hhds.	92,049	92,757	82,813
Sugar..... boxes.	5,667	5,293	5,455
Sugar..... bags, &c.	597,000	622,292	1,071,915
Molasses, foreign..... hhds.	17,440	13,500	9,815
Molasses, domestic..... bbls.	3,000	800	2,000
Hides..... No.	112,900	78,900	232,000
Cotton..... bales.	197,560	167,321	133,805
Rosin..... bbls.	17,425	28,741	28,490
Spirits turpentine..... bbls.	1,563	1,401	1,328
Tar..... bbls.	1,454	2,622	752
Rice, E. I..... bags.	31,600	25,400	16,790
Rice, domestic..... bbls. and tes.	1,340	1,250	2,760
Linseed..... bags.	32,000	11,000	81,000
Saltpetre..... bags.	13,550	10,900	9,900
Jute..... bales.	2,500	600	1,900
Jute butts..... bales.	88,000	83,700	36,600
Manila hemp..... bales.	41,705	41,622	38,708
Sisal hemp..... bales.	29,761	29,000	9,479

The speculation in lard has been more liberal. Telegraphic communication between this city and the Western centres has been quicker and more regular. A higher range of values has been established and yet in some quarters it cannot be denied but that a feeling of timidity and uncertainty exists. To-day lard showed a further improvement early in the day and throughout the market the tone was steady and almost satisfactory; prime Western sold on the spot at 8'65@8'82½c.; refined for the Continent at 9½c. and South America at 9'80c.; for future delivery August options realized 8'75c.; September, 8'76@8'86c.; October, 8'82@8'90c.; seller year, 8'64@8'65c., closing steady; August, 8'75c.; September, 8'83@8'85c.; October, 8'80@8'90c.; November, 8'70c.; December, 8'62@8'70c.; seller year, 8'60@8'65c. Pork was steady with sales on the spot of mess at \$15 75; family mess at \$18 and clear backs at \$19. Bacon was less active and unchanged at 8½c. for long clear. Beef hams ruled steady at \$34@35 for Western. Beef was unchanged at \$19@20 for city extra India mess. Tallow ruled easy at 7½@7 9-16c. for prime. Stearine was quiet at 11¼c. for prime, and 10½@10¾c. for oleomargarine. Cheese has a fair export inquiry at 9¼c. for white and 10c. for colored, and yet at the moment the figures are considered somewhat extreme. The exports for the week have been 80,000 boxes and the receipts 700,000 boxes. Butter has received export attention at 19@20c. for creamery and 13@15c. for factory grades.

Rio coffee has been firmer but quiet at 9@9¼c. for fair; options have been fairly active at an advance; sales of No. 7 were made at 7'25c. for September, 7'35c. for October, 7'45c. for November, 7'45@7'50c. for December and 7'65c. for January. Mild grades have been steady latterly, though early in the week somewhat depressed. Tea has been quiet and rather weak. Spices have been quiet and pepper weak. Molasses has been dull and 50-degrees test Cuba has declined to 25c. Raw sugar has been dull, and the close is nearly nominal at 6½c. for fair refining; refined has been quiet at 8 13-16@9¼c. for hards and 8¼@8¾c. for standard "A."

Kentucky tobacco remains steady at 5@6½c. for lugs and 6@11½c. for leaf. There have been sales of 100 hhds. for consumption and 200 hhds. for export. Further transactions have been rumored, but definite particulars could not be obtained. Seed leaf has been rather quiet, but the undertone still remains fairly steady.

R sins have continued quiet; the present rates of freights preclude an export movement; strained to good strained quoted at \$1 55@1 60. Spirits turpentine has been advanced, in sympathy with the Southern and English advices; there were sales to-day in yard at 3¾c., and the figures at the close were 39c. Hops have had a better movement for export and home consumption, and, in view of the generally good crop reports, State 1882's are not quoted above 23@28c., and State 1881's 18@20c. Ingot copper has been steady, although quieter, at 15@15½c. for Lake. Tin shows a slight easiness, while pig tin, rails, lead and spelter are essentially unchanged. Linseed oil is steady at 55c. for city and 53c. for Western. Lard oil has been advanced to 70c. Wool has had a better sale, and the general tone has been improved. The attendance of manufacturing buyers has increased, and the advices from the interior are stronger.

Ocean freight room has latterly shown easiness.

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., August 3, 1883.

THE MOVEMENT OF THE CROP, as indicated by our telegrams from the South to-night, is given below. For the week ending this evening (August 3) the total receipts have reached 7,064 bales, against 8,295 bales last week, 9,203 bales the previous week and 11,024 bales three weeks since; making the total receipts since the 1st of September, 1882, 5,940,554 bales, against 4,661,024 bales for the same period of 1881-82, showing an increase since September 1, 1882, of 1,279,530 bales.

Table with 8 columns: Receipts at, Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri., Total. Rows include Galveston, Indianola, &c., New Orleans, Mobile, Florida, Savannah, Brunsw'k, &c., Charleston, Pt. Royal, &c., Wilmington, Moreh'd C., &c., Norfolk, West Point, &c., New York, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelp'a, &c., and Totals this week.

For comparison, we give the following table showing the week's total receipts, the total since Sept. 1, 1882, and the stocks to-night and the same items for the corresponding periods of last years.

Table with 7 columns: Receipts to August 3, 1882-83, 1881-82, Stock, 1883, 1882. Rows include Galveston, Indianola, &c., New Orleans, Mobile, Florida, Savannah, Brunsw'k, &c., Charleston, Pt. Royal, &c., Wilmington, Moreh'd C., &c., Norfolk, West Point, &c., New York, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelp'a, &c., and Total.

In order that comparison may be made with other years, we give below the totals at leading ports for six seasons.

Table with 7 columns: Receipts at, 1883, 1882, 1881, 1880, 1879, 1878. Rows include Galvest'n, &c., New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, Charl'st'n, &c., Wilmg't'n, &c., Norfolk, &c., All others, and Tot. this w'k.

Since Sept. 1, 5,940,554 1,661,024 5,775,376 1,890,884 1,440,101 1,263,159

Galveston includes Indianola; Charleston includes Port Royal, &c. Wilmington includes Morehead City, &c.; Norfolk includes City Point, &c.

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 27,643 bales, of which 19,242 were to Great Britain, 4,115 to France and 4,291 to the rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up this evening are now 293,690 bales. Below are the exports for the week and since September 1, 1882.

Table with 9 columns: Exports from, Week Ending Aug. 3, Exported to, From Sept. 1, 1882, to Aug. 3, 1883, Exported to. Rows include Galveston, New Orleans, Mobile, Florida, Savannah, Charleston, Wilmington, Norfolk, New York, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelp'a, &c., and Total.

Includes exports from Port Royal, &c. Includes exports from West Point, &c.

In addition to above exports, our telegrams to-night also give as the following amounts of cotton on shipboard, not cleared, at the ports named. We add similar figures for New York, which are prepared for our special use by Messrs. Carey, Yale & Lambert, 89 Broad Street.

Table with 6 columns: AUG. 3, AT, On Shipboard, not cleared-for, Leaving Stock. Rows include New Orleans, Mobile, Charleston, Savannah, Galveston, Norfolk, New York, Other ports, Total 1883, Total 1882, Total 1881.

The speculation in cotton for future delivery at this market has been quite brisk for the week under review, and the fluctuations in prices were wider than usual. The opening was depressed. Crop accounts were less unfavorable, or at least the apprehensions of injury from drought and vermin were greatly modified, and there were free deliveries on August contracts. Saturday closed easier, Monday declined 6@9 points, and Tuesday opened lower; but a large business for export, attended by liberal freight engagements for Russia, France and England, together with reports of the appearance of boll worms in Texas and the repeated assertion of damage to the crop by drought, caused a dealer closing on Tuesday, an advance of 14@16 points on Wednesday, and a further improvement of 3@7 points on Thursday. It was asserted that a great deal of speculative manipulation entered into the advance. However this may be, it is certain that the improvement on Thursday was greatest in August and September and followed an easier opening in the face of stronger Liverpool advices. To-day the opening was a few points off and further declined, but afterwards recovered, on adverse crop reports from Memphis, and the close was 1 point dearer for August and slightly lower otherwise. Cotton on the spot has been active for export, with a good business for home consumption. On Thursday quotations were revised. The high grades were advanced 1-16c., the medium grades 1-16c. @ 1/8c. and the low grades, including stained, 3-16 @ 5-16c. To-day there was a further advance of 1-16c., middling uplands closing at 10 1/8c.

The total sales for forward delivery for the week are 465,500 bales. For immediate delivery the total sales foot up this week 11,475 bales, including 8,595 for export, 2,880 for consumption, — for speculation and — in transit. Of the above, — bales were to arrive. The following are the official quotations for each day of the past week.

Table with 10 columns: July 28 to Aug. 3, UPLANDS, NEW ORLEANS, TEXAS. Rows include Ordin'y, Strict Ord., Good Ord., Str. G'd Ord., Low Mid'l, Str. L'w Mid., Middling, Good Mid., Str. G'd Mid., Midd'g Fair.

Table with 10 columns: STAINED, UPLANDS, NEW ORLEANS, TEXAS. Rows include Good Ordinary, Strict Good Ordinary, Low Middling.

MARKET AND SALES.

The total sales and future deliveries each day during the week are indicated in the following statement. For the convenience of the reader we also add a column which shows at a glance how the market closed on some days.

Table with 10 columns: SPOT MARKET CLOSED, SALES OF SPOT AND TRANSIT, FIBERS. Rows include Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri., Total.

The sales and prices of FUTURES are shown by the following comprehensive table. In this statement will be found the daily market, the prices of sales for each month each day, and the closing bids, in addition to the daily and total sales.

views to that on which they are reported.

Market, Prices and Futures.

Table with columns for Market, Range and Total Sales, and rows for various months from July to June, listing sales and prices for different days.

DAILY PRICES AND SALES OF FUTURES FOR EACH MONTH.

Includes sales in September, 1882, for September, 500,200; September-October for October, 815,600; September-November for November, 731,000; September-December for December, 1,097,100; September-January for January, 2,070,200; September-February for February, 1,300,200; September-March for March, 1,969,400; September-April for April, 1,713,300; September-May for May, 2,726,800; September-June for June, 2,932,700.

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY OF COTTON to-night, as made up by cable and telegraph, is as follows. The Continental stocks, as well as those for Great Britain and the afloat, are this week's returns, and consequently all the European figures are brought down to Thursday evening. But to make the totals the complete figures for to-night (Aug. 3), we add the item of exports from the United States, including in it the exports of Friday only.

Table showing stock at Liverpool, London, and various European ports for 1883, 1882, 1881, and 1880. Includes total continental stocks and total European stocks.

Total visible supply 1,998,356 1,580,157 1,859,863 1,525,681

Table showing American and East Indian stocks for Liverpool, Continental, and United States ports for 1883, 1882, 1881, and 1880.

Total visible supply 1,998,356 1,580,157 1,859,863 1,525,681

The imports into Continental ports this week have been 5,000 bales.

The above figures indicate an increase in the cotton in sight to-night of 41,199 bales as compared with the same date of 1882, an increase of 138,493 bales as compared with the corresponding date of 1881 and an increase of 472,675 bales as compared with 1880.

AT THE INTERIOR TOWNS the movement—that is the receipts for the week and since Sept. 1, the shipments for the week, and the stocks to-night, and the same items for the corresponding period of 1881-82—is set out in detail in the following statement:

Large table with columns for Towns, Receipts, Shipments, and Stocks for August 3, 1883, and August 4, 1882. Lists various towns like Augusta, Columbus, Macon, etc.

* This year's figures estimated. The above totals show that the old interior stocks have decreased during the week 3,467 bales, and are to-night 29,417

bales more than at the same period last year. The receipts at the same towns have been 1,318 bales more than the same week last year, and since September 1 the receipts at all the towns are 753,512 bales more than for the same time in 1881-2.

QUOTATIONS FOR MIDDLING COTTON AT OTHER MARKETS.—In the table below we give the closing quotations of middling cotton at Southern and other principal cotton markets for each day of the past week.

Week ending August 3.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS FOR MIDDLING COTTON ON—					
	Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wednes.	Thurs.	Fri.
Galveston ...	99 ¹⁶	99 ¹⁶	99 ¹⁶	99 ¹⁶	99 ¹⁶	95 ⁸
New Orleans ...	99 ¹⁶	99 ¹⁶	99 ¹⁶	99 ¹⁶	99 ¹⁶	91 ¹⁶
Mobile ...	9 ¹²	9 ¹²	9 ¹²	9 ¹²	9 ¹²	9 ¹²
Savannah ...	91 ¹⁶	91 ¹⁶	9 ⁸	9 ⁸	9 ⁸	9 ⁴
Charleston ...	97 ⁸	97 ⁸	9 ⁴	9 ⁴	9 ⁴	9 ⁴
Wilmington ...	9 ⁴	9 ⁴	9 ⁴	9 ⁴	9 ⁴	9 ⁴
Norfolk ...	9 ⁴	9 ⁴	9 ⁴	9 ⁴	9 ⁴	9 ⁴
Boston ...	10	10 ¹⁴	10 ¹⁴	10 ¹⁴	10 ¹⁴	10 ¹⁴
Baltimore ...	97 ⁸ @ 10	97 ⁸ @ 10	97 ⁸ @ 10	97 ⁸ @ 10	10	10
Philadelphia ...	10 ¹²	10 ¹²	10 ¹²	10 ¹²	10 ¹²	10 ¹²
Augusta ...	95 ⁸ @ 3 ⁴	95 ⁸ @ 3 ⁴	95 ⁸ @ 3 ⁴	9 ⁴	9 ⁴	95 ⁸ @ 3 ⁴
Memphis ...	9 ¹²	9 ¹²	9 ¹²	9 ¹²	9 ¹²	9 ¹²
St. Louis ...	9 ¹²	9 ¹²	9 ¹²	9 ¹²	9 ¹²	9 ¹²
Cincinnati ...	95 ⁸	95 ⁸	95 ⁸	95 ⁸	95 ⁸	93 ⁴
Louisville ...	9 ¹²	9 ¹²	9 ¹²	9 ¹²	9 ¹²	95 ⁸

RECEIPTS FROM THE PLANTATIONS.—The following table is prepared for the purpose of indicating the actual movement each week from the plantations. Receipts at the outports are sometimes misleading, as they are made up more largely one year than another at the expense of the interior stocks. We reach therefore, a safer conclusion through a comparative statement like the following. In reply to frequent inquiries we will add that these figures, of course, do not include overland receipts or Southern consumption; they are simply a statement of the weekly movement from the plantations of that part of the crop which finally reaches the market through the out-ports.

RECEIPTS FROM PLANTATIONS.

Week ending—	Receipts at the Ports.			St'k at Interior Towns.			Rec'pts from Plant'ns		
	1881.	1882.	1883.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1881.	1882.	1883.
May 18.	42,415	20,864	43,976	174,899	115,435	133,871	22,562	8,669	29,905
" 25.	31,851	13,981	35,539	117,473	104,018	125,565	9,515	2,564	30,233
June 1.	32,612	15,950	39,426	136,470	93,585	114,679	21,639	5,517	19,540
" 8.	22,431	15,624	25,456	109,380	81,394	105,926	2,342	5,433	16,703
" 15.	28,218	13,655	21,513	98,947	72,408	98,763	15,785	2,672	14,410
" 22.	23,476	13,869	12,395	91,236	59,750	88,240	17,759	1,011	1,872
" 29.	26,662	9,288	11,497	78,617	50,417	79,509	8,049	155	2,766
July 6.	19,163	9,506	11,914	72,391	42,843	74,647	12,937	2,012	7,052
" 13.	18,196	8,142	11,024	71,603	35,454	68,762	19,411	753	5,139
" 20.	19,392	9,150	9,208	65,759	31,622	64,239	11,115	5,316	4,686
" 27.	16,151	6,126	8,296	58,277	28,276	61,629	8,672	2,780	5,686
Aug. 3.	17,818	4,815	7,064	52,441	24,446	57,886	11,982	985	3,321

The above statement shows—1. That the total receipts from the plantations since September 1, 1882, were 5,981,955 bales; in 1881-82 were 4,640,045 bales; in 1880-81 were 5,788,979 bales.

2. That, although the receipts at the out-ports the past week were 7,064 bales, the actual movement from plantations was only 3,321 bales, the balance being taken from the stocks at the interior towns. Last year the receipts from the plantations for the same week were 985 bales and for 1881 they were 11,982 bales.

AMOUNT OF COTTON IN SIGHT AUGUST 3.—In the table below we give the receipts from plantations in another form, and add to them the net overland movement to August 1, and also the takings by Southern spinners to the same date, so as to give substantially the amount of cotton now in sight.

	1882-83.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.
Receipts at the ports to Aug. 3.	5,940,554	4,661,024	5,775,376	4,899,884
Interior stocks on Aug. 3 in excess of September 1.	41,401	*20,979	13,603	29,326
Tot. receipts from plantat'ns	5,981,955	4,610,045	5,788,979	4,929,210
Net overland to August 1.	643,248	468,229	510,044	576,129
Southern consumption to Aug 1.	325,000	234,000	200,000	174,000
Total in sight August 3.	6,950,203	5,342,274	6,499,023	5,679,339

* Decrease from September 1. It will be seen by the above that the increase in amount in sight to-night, as compared with last year, is 1,607,929 bales, as compared with 1880-81 is 151,180 bales, and with 1879-80, 1,270,864 bales.

WEATHER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.—As in former weeks, and owing to the telegraphers' strike, our telegrams are somewhat backward; so far as they have come to hand they indicate a slight improvement in the condition of the weather. It is claimed that in Alabama caterpillars are doing damage.

Galveston, Texas.—Telegram not received. Last week we had trifling showers on two days, and the rainfall reached thirteen hundredths of an inch. Locally we needed rain badly, while thirty miles up country they had abundant rains. Crops were generally good, though some sections reported worms and others drought. The thermometer ranged from 79 to 92, and averaged 86.

Indianola, Texas.—Telegram not received. We had drizzles on two days last week, and the rainfall reached four hundredths of an inch. We needed rain badly. Average thermometer 85, highest 94 and lowest 76.

Dallas, Texas.—Telegram not received. The weather was warm and dry all last week. Crops were excellent. The thermometer averaged 86, and ranged from 71 to 101.

Brenham, Texas.—Telegram not received. It drizzled on one day last week, and the rainfall reached one-hundredth of an inch. Uplands needed rain

but bottoms did not. Crops were good, but there was much talk about the appearance of caterpillars in bottom lands. The thermometer averaged 86, the highest being 101 and the lowest 71. Cotton was opening fast and picking had begun.

Palestine, Texas.—Telegram not received. We had warm and dry weather all last week. Good showers were wanted. Prospects were good. Average thermometer 86, highest 98, lowest 71.

Huntsville, Texas.—Telegram not received. We had a splendid shower on one day last week. The rainfall reached ninety hundredths of an inch. Crops were superb. The thermometer averaged 84, and ranged from 70 to 93.

Weatherford, Texas.—Telegram not received. It rained very hard on one day last week and the rainfall reached two inches and seventy hundredths. There never was a better prospect for crops. The thermometer averaged 83, the highest being 97 and the lowest 68.

Belton, Texas.—Telegram not received. We had a good shower on one day of last week. The rainfall reached twenty-seven hundredths of an inch. Crops could not have been more promising. Average thermometer 83, highest 96 and lowest 70.

Tuling, Texas.—Telegram not received. Last week we had a splendid shower on one day which was very beneficial but not enough. The rainfall reached one inch. Crops promised fairly but needed more moisture. In all sections picking had begun. Reports about caterpillars are sheer nonsense. Drought is over. The thermometer averaged 86, and ranged from 73 to 100.

New Orleans, Louisiana.—It has rained on two days of the week, the rainfall reaching fifty-three hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 53.

Shreveport, Louisiana.—Telegram not received. Vicksburg, Mississippi.—Telegram not received.

Meridian, Mississippi.—It has been showery on one day of the week, the rainfall reaching twenty hundredths of an inch. Rain is needed badly. The highest thermometer was 103 and lowest 73.

Columbus, Mississippi.—We have had heavy showers on one day of the week, the rainfall reaching one inch and seventy-nine hundredths. Cotton is very small but full. Continued drought would have caused shedding, and heavy rains will make new growth and produce the same effect. The thermometer has averaged 85, the highest being 104 and the lowest 67. Rainfall during July one inch and six hundredths.

Little Rock, Arkansas.—Telegram not received. Memphis, Tennessee.—We have had light showers on five days of the week, the rainfall reaching eighty-five hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 78, ranging from 64 to 94.

Last week we had rain on two days and the rainfall reached thirty-two hundredths of an inch. The thermometer averaged 83.1 and ranged from 67 to 97. The previous week it rained on three days, the rainfall reaching thirty-seven hundredths of an inch and the thermometer ranged from 67 to 93, and averaged 80.1.

During the month of July we had rain on fourteen days, and the rainfall reached one inch and seventy-eight hundredths. The thermometer averaged 80, and ranged from 64 to 97.

Nashville, Tennessee.—It has rained on four days of the week, the rainfall reaching three inches and forty-seven hundredths. Average thermometer 79, highest 88 and lowest 62.

Mobile, Alabama.—It has rained severely on one day of the week, the rainfall reaching fifty-nine hundredths of an inch. Crop accounts are less favorable; much damage, it is claimed, has been done by drought. Caterpillars are now webbed up; this is their third appearance, and much damage is feared. The thermometer has averaged 84, the highest being 99 and the lowest 71. During the month of July the rainfall reached three inches and thirty-one hundredths.

Montgomery, Alabama.—It has been showery on four days of the week, the rainfall reaching sixteen hundredths of an inch. It is claimed that much damage has been done by caterpillars in many places. The thermometer has averaged 82. Rainfall during July eighty-seven hundredths of an inch.

Selma, Alabama.—We have had rain on two days of the week, the rainfall reaching eighty-seven hundredths of an inch. Caterpillars have certainly appeared, but the injury done is as yet limited. Planters are generally poisoning. Crop accounts are more favorable. The thermometer has averaged 83.

Madison, Florida.—The weather has been warm and dry during the week, with light rain on one day. The crop is developing promisingly. Average thermometer 85, highest 95 and lowest 80.

Macon, Georgia.—We have had hard showers on three days of the week. Crop accounts are more favorable. There are some complaints of shedding. The thermometer has averaged 81, the highest being 94 and the lowest 66.

Columbus, Georgia.—Telegram not received. Savannah, Georgia.—The weather has been pleasant with rain on three days of the week, the rainfall reaching seventy-four hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 72, ranging from 69.5 to 85.

Augusta, Georgia.—We have had light rain on three days of the week and the remainder of the week has been hot and dry. The rainfall reached eighty-seven hundredths of an inch. In general, crop accounts are less favorable; the recent drought and hot winds had a very bad effect on the plant, and the present indications are that the crop will be one-quarter

less than the appearance of the plant promised early in July. Average thermometer 82, highest 92 and lowest 72. During the month of July the rainfall reached two inches and twenty-one hundredths.

Atlanta, Georgia.—It has rained on three days of the week, the rainfall reaching thirty hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 80, the highest being 92 and the lowest 70.

Rome, Georgia.—Telegram not received.

Charleston, South Carolina.—We have had rain on five days of the week, the rainfall reaching five inches and twenty hundredths. The thermometer has ranged from 71 to 96, averaging 80.

The following statement we have also received by telegraph, showing the height of the rivers at the points named at 3 o'clock August 2, 1883, and August 3, 1882.

	Aug. 2, '83.		Aug. 3, '82.	
	Feet.	Inch.	Feet.	Inch.
New Orleans.....	Below high-water mark		3	9
Memphis.....	Above low-water mark.	14	9	15
Nashville.....	Above low-water mark.	Miss ing.	3	11
Shreveport.....	Above low-water mark.	8	2	8
Vicksburg.....	Above low-water mark.	29	0	32

INDIA COTTON MOVEMENT FROM ALL PORTS.—We have during the past year been endeavoring to rearrange our India service so as to make our reports more detailed and at the same time more accurate. Hitherto we have found it impossible to keep out of our figures, as cabled to us for the ports other than Bombay, cargoes which proved only to be shipments from one India port to another. The plan we have now adopted, as we have reason to believe, will relieve us from the danger of this inaccuracy and keep the totals correct. We first give the Bombay statement for the week and year, bringing the figures down to August 2.

BOMBAY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS FOR FOUR YEARS

Year	Shipments this week.			Shipments since Jan. 1.			Receipts.	
	Great Brit'n.	Continent.	Total.	Great Britain.	Continent.	Total.	This Week.	Since Jan. 1.
1883	16,000	9,000	25,000	433,000	765,000	1,203,000	4,000	1,526,000
1882	1,000	8,000	9,000	705,000	578,000	1,281,000	8,000	1,573,000
1881	14,000	4,000	18,000	274,000	515,000	789,000	8,000	1,121,000
1880	6,000	9,000	15,000	352,000	471,000	823,000	7,000	1,015,000

According to the foregoing, Bombay appears to show a decrease compared with last year in the week's receipts of 4,000 bales, and an increase in shipments of 16,000 bales, and the shipments since January 1 show a decrease of 81,000 bales. The movement at Calcutta, Madras and other India ports for the last reported week and since the 1st of January, for two years has been as follows. "Other ports" cover Ceylon, Tuticorin, Kurrachee and Coconada.

	Shipments for the week.			Shipments since January 1.		
	Great Britain.	Continent.	Total.	Great Britain.	Continent.	Total.
Calcutta—						
1883.....	2,000	.....	2,000	72,400	10,800	89,200
1882.....	.....	.....	.....	101,500	31,700	133,200
Madras—						
1883.....	200	.....	200	5,600	1,000	6,600
1882.....	3,700	2,100	5,800	40,000	4,100	44,300
All others—						
1883.....	.....	.....	.....	7,500	2,000	9,500
1882.....	5,000	.....	5,000	38,000	16,000	54,000
Total all—						
1883.....	2,200	.....	2,200	91,500	13,800	107,300
1882.....	8,700	2,100	10,800	179,700	51,800	215,500

The above totals for the week show that the movement from the ports other than Bombay is 8,600 bales less than same week last year. For the whole of India, therefore, the total shipments since January 1, 1883, and for the corresponding periods of the two previous years, are as follows.

EXPORTS TO EUROPE FROM ALL INDIA.

Shipments to all Europe from—	1883.		1882.		1881.	
	This week.	Since Jan. 1.	This week.	Since Jan. 1.	This week.	Since Jan. 1.
Bombay.....	25,000	1,203,000	9,000	1,281,000	15,000	789,000
All other ports.	2,200	105,300	10,800	231,500	3,800	175,100
Total.....	27,200	1,308,300	19,800	1,512,500	18,800	964,100

This last statement affords a very interesting comparison of the total movement for the three years at all India ports.

ALEXANDRIA RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.—Through arrangements we have made with Messrs. Davies, Benachi & Co., of Liverpool and Alexandria, we now receive a weekly cable of the movements of cotton at Alexandria, Egypt. The following are the receipts and shipments for the past week and for the corresponding weeks of the previous two years.

Alexandria, Egypt, August 2	1882-83.		1881-82.		1880-81.	
Receipts (cantars*)—	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.
This week.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Since Sept. 1.	2,254,000	.....	2,831,720	.....	2,773,500	.....
Exports (bales)—						
To Liverpool.....	.....	239,000	.....	215,900	.....	246,750
To Continent.....	.....	89,000	.....	176,271	631	154,705
Total Europe.....		328,000		392,171	631	401,455

* A cantar is 98 lbs.

This statement shows that the receipts for the week ending Aug. 2 were — cantars and the shipments to all Europe were — bales.

MANCHESTER MARKET.—Our report received from Manchester to-night states that the market is quiet, with limited business, but prices are firm with a hardening tendency. We give the prices of to-day below, and leave previous weeks' prices for comparison

	1883.						1882.					
	32s Cop. Twist.		8 1/4 lbs. Shirtings.		Cott'n Mid. Upl's		32s Cop. Twist.		8 1/4 lbs. Shirtings.		Cott'n Mid. Upl's	
	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.
June 1	8 1/16	9 1/4	5	9	7	3	5 3/4	9 3/8	10	6	4 1/2	7 10 1/2
" 8	5 5/8	9 1/8	5	9	7	1 1/2	5 3/4	9 1/2	10 1/8	6	6	7 8 0
" 15	5 5/8	9 1/8	5	9	7	1 1/2	5 11/16	9 1/2	10 1/8	6	6	7 8 0
" 22	5 5/8	9 1/4	5	9	7	3	5 11/16	9 3/8	10 1/4	6	6	7 8 0
" 29	8 1/4	9 1/4	5	9	7	3	5 11/16	9 1/8	10 1/4	6	4 1/2	7 10 1/2
July 6	8 1/2	9 1/4	5	9	7	3	5 9/16	9 1/8	10 1/4	6	4 1/2	7 10 1/2
" 13	8 3/8	9 1/8	5	9	7	1 1/2	5 1/2	9 1/8	10 1/4	6	4 1/2	7 10 1/2
" 20	8 1/4	9	5	8	7	0	5 7/16	9 1/2	10 1/8	6	4 1/2	7 10 1/2
" 27	8 1/4	9	5	8	7	0	5 7/16	9 1/8	10 1/4	6	6	7 8 0
Aug. 3	8 1/4	9	5	8	7	0	5 5/8	9 1/2	10 1/8	6	6	7 8 0

NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE.—The complete plans of the new exchange were laid yesterday before the building committee and were approved of. On Monday next they will be examined by contractors, and provided the cost does not exceed the limit, the erection of the building will be commenced without further delay, in accordance with said plans.

A new application for membership was posted on July 28. The following visitors have been introduced this week:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| J. L. Coker, South Carolina. | J. M. Orr, Athens, Ga. |
| R. E. Tankersley, Houston. | J. F. Winis, Savannah. |
| J. S. Lawrence, South Carolina. | S. Laubman, South Carolina. |
| J. R. Easterling, South Carolina. | L. B. Frank, South Carolina. |
| W. B. Davidson, Montgomery, Ala. | S. M. McAshan, Houston. |
| W. P. Savage, Montgomery, Ala. | T. R. Walton, Fairfield, Texas. |
| A. H. Rowell, Jefferson, Tex. | J. Brown, Cincinnati. |
| F. A. Breyer, Galveston. | D. Danev, Savannah. |
| J. J. Burgess, Norfolk, Va. | F. W. Jennings, Meridian, Miss. |
| Wm. A. Prince, Memphis. | W. K. Steedman, Charleston. |
| J. Kuhu, Manchester. | |

CONDITION OF COTTON.—The following, from our correspondents and exchanges, indicates the condition of cotton in various sections at latest mail dates:

South Carolina.—Correspondents of the *Charleston News and Courier* write as follows:

Barnwell, Barnwell Co., July 26.—"After a drought of several weeks partial showers have fallen within the last two days and revived considerably the suffering crops. * * * The cotton crop is damaged to some extent, but if the rains continue to fall throughout August, and no other disaster overtakes the crop, there is no cause from the present outlook why a full crop will not be made."

Darlington, Darlington Co., July 27.—"There has been a great deal in *The News and Courier* lately from private letters and other sources about the bad condition of the crops in various parts of the State. The drought here commenced about the 2d or 3d of July, and has not been of sufficient duration to irretrievably ruin the crops, but they have been scalded badly. In some sections of the county the drought has a ready end by much-needed and abundant rains. In the Stokesbridge region, for about four or five miles, the crops are very good. In some parts of Hartsville Township the crops are very fair. In Gilbert Township the corn is very good; cotton is suffering a little. In the Cartersville region they have suffered little. In the Timmonsville beat the damage done has been largely relieved by recent rains. In some parts of Society Hill Township the crops are good. In some parts of Buck Swamp they have lately had good rains; nearer this place they have suffered more than elsewhere."

Spartanburg, Spartanburg Co., July 26.—"Nature has kindly come to our relief and put an end to the long-continued season of warm and dry weather, a fine rain having fallen yesterday and there being every prospect that we shall have another to-day. Farms and gardens which were almost ruined are already looking wonderfully better, and farmers and gardeners are, of course, in a pleasanter frame of mind than they have been for several weeks past. The rain seems to have been very general and is a blessing to our entire county, nearly all parts of which have been dry for some time."

Yarnville, Beaufort Co., July 25.—"The drought still continues and the crops are failing rapidly, but we hope for a good cotton crop."

Yorkville, York Co., July 26.—"This section was visited with a refreshing and much-needed rain yesterday afternoon. It was the first in four weeks."

Georgia.—Correspondents of the *Atlanta Constitution* write:

Calhoun, Gordon Co., July 25.—"This vicinity was greatly benefited by a rain yesterday, the first sufficient to lay the dust in the past six weeks. Only a moderate rain in town, but heavy and very satisfactory in some portions of this section, especially so between this place and Resaca, Ga. Some portions of the county have had rain lately, but a majority of the farms are dry and the crops burning up. The cry of 'drought' so often heard in the past six weeks, is heard less frequently on our streets this morning and is not so plaintive. The prospects seem good for more rain to-day."

Carrollton, Carroll Co., July 25.—"We have been suffering here for the last four or five weeks with a protracted dry spell, which has seriously injured the growing crops, especially upland corn. Therefore we are happy to announce the fact that late yesterday evening we were favored with a magnificent rain which will revive the drooping crops and also the hopes and spirits of the farmers. The rain was attended with considerable wind, but not sufficient to do any material damage."

Jasper, Pickens Co., July 27.—"We had quite a refreshing shower of rain last Tuesday evening, but the ground was so dry that its effect did not last long. The weather continues very warm, and indications are favorable for more rain, which will yet do great good to gardens, potatoes, cotton and late corn."

Thomaston, Union Co., July 25.—"A fine rain fell yesterday which did not come any too soon, as the crops were much in need of it. * * * There has been no report of the caterpillar more than a small and spotted bug-worm that is playing havoc with the cabbages."

Alabama.—Reports to the *Selma Morning Times* from twenty points in the State, of date July 28, are summarized by that journal as follows:

"The northern counties generally have had rains. The southern still dry and suffering. The worm was being up in many places. The prospects altogether much under last year."

Tennessee.—The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for July on the condition of cotton as compared with June, is as follows:

"East Tennessee, 92; Middle Tennessee, 91; West Tennessee, 91; average for the State, 92 against 91 in June, an improvement of 1 per cent."

Texas.—New cotton has moved very freely of late; up to Saturday evening, July 28, Galveston had received 64 bales, against 9 bales during the same time in 1882. Schulenburg received 22 bales on July 25. The condition of the crop in various sections is shown by the following specials to the Galveston News:

Austin, Travis Co., July 27.—"The only report from the cotton worm in this region is that they are webbing up, and will not make another appearance before late next month. In that time the cotton will have such headway that the worm will do little damage."

Briton, Washington Co., July 25.—"Prospects fine; weather hot."

Calvert, Robertson Co., July 26.—"Reports from the crops continue to be very discouraging. The boll-worm is the trouble."

Columbia, Brazoria County, July 23.—"The condition of crops here and throughout this and adjoining counties is as good as can be—good just in proportion to the cultivation given the good as the most fertile soil and most favorable of seasons can produce, varied only by relative cultivation of the teeming fields and farms. Corn will be very abundant and cheap. Many farmers commence cotton-picking this week, and by the 1st of next month cotton-picking will be general."

Denison, Grayson Co., July 27.—"Weather very warm and dry, though there is a fine prospect of rain to-night."

Franklin, Robertson County, July 26.—"There is considerable excitement among farmers in this section about the boll-worm. Some say that but little damage is being done, others say the damage is immense. It is hard to tell just now the extent of the damage. The weather is warm and cotton shedding considerably."

Giddings, Lee County, July 26.—"Hot and very dry weather. Cotton is suffering. The plant is shedding its form, and the young boll is dropping off. Farmers complain that their cotton is dying."

Groesbeck, Limestone County, July 27.—"The weather continues very warm. Cotton is fruiting rapidly, but needs rain. We have not heard of any boll worms in this section. Without disaster soon, the crop will surpass that of last season."

Heidenheimer, Bell County, July 25.—"Crops are beginning to need rain very much in this immediate section, though fine showers have been passing within sight of town."

Henderson, Rusk County, July 27.—"Partial rains have fallen in this section. Cotton worms are reported in many places in this section. No damage has been done, though the farmers anticipate the destruction of their crops."

Hillsboro, Hill Co., July 24.—"Cotton looks fine."

Hungertod, Wharton Co., July 26.—"The cotton crop is fine. The weather is warm and dry."

Jewett, Leon Co., July 27.—"Crops are fine."

Lampasas, Lampasas Co., July 27.—"It is still dry and very warm."

Ledbetter, Fayette Co., July 25.—"Prospects are good for a large yield of cotton in this section. No cotton-worms reported in this locality."

Morgan, Bosque Co., July 27.—"A good soaking rain fell yesterday evening. Farmers and merchants are generally smiling."

Navosota, Grimes Co., July 25.—"Several farmers report caterpillars ravaging their crops, and greatly on the increase."

Seguin, Guadalupe Co., July 28.—"Cotton is needing rain, and will not make more than half a crop."

Sherman, Grayson Co., July 28.—"Weather very dry and hot."

Sulphur Springs, Hopkins Co., July 28.—"There has been some rain in the county lately, which makes the farmers more cheerful. The season has been too dry for the crops."

Temple, Bell Co., July 24.—"A gentleman from near Oenaville brought in yesterday three open bolls of well-developed cotton. He informs me that cotton will open earlier this year than for many years past. The bolls are small, but the staple seems to be good."

North Texas.—The Agricultural Department's correspondent for Northern Texas reports:

"Early-planted cotton well fruited, is now blooming near the top, but needing rain. Should rain not fall within a few days the plant will stop growing, and should this happen rain would be of little benefit, as the second growth would come too late for the plant to mature. The later-planted cotton is doing finely. The crop is from ten to fifteen days late, and there is 10 to 15 per cent less acreage. No boll-worm has yet appeared."

JUTE BUTTS, BAGGING, & C—There has been a good demand since our last for small parcels, and goods are moving freely. Holders are firm in their ideas of prices, and full rates have to be paid. We hear of sales of 1,500 rolls of various grades, and at the close prices are 9½c. for 1½ lbs., 10c. for 1¾ lbs., 10¾c. for 2 lbs. and 11½c. for standard grades. Butts are also selling fairly, and we hear of 2,000 bales paper grades at 1½c and 1,500 bales bagging quality at 2 1-16c, and holders are now quoting 1½c@2c. for paper and 2 1-16@2¼c. for bagging. The stock now on hand here and in Boston is 82,800 bales, with 112,872 bales on the way, which gives a total visible supply of 195,672 bales. The sales for the past month, both on spot and to arrive, aggregate 20,000 bales at 1¾@2¾c., as to grade.

COMPARATIVE PORT RECEIPTS AND DAILY CROP MOVEMENT.—A comparative of the port movement by weeks is not accurate as the weeks in different years do not end on the same day of the month. We have consequently added to our other standing tables a daily and monthly statement, that the reader may constantly have before him the data for seeing the exact relative movement for the years named. The movement each month since September 1, 1882, has been as follows.

Monthly Receipts.	Year Beginning September 1.					
	1882	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.	1877.
Sept'mb'r	326,656	429,777	458,478	333,643	288,84	98,491
October	930,584	853,195	968,318	888,492	689,26	578,53
Novemb'r	1,024,647	974,015	1,006,501	942,272	779,237	822,493
Decemb'r	1,112,536	996,807	1,020,802	956,464	893,66	900,119
January	752,827	437,727	571,70	647,140	618,72	689,610
February	595,59	291,992	572,72	447,91	568,82	472,05
March	482,772	257,099	476,58	261,913	303,95	340,52
April	284,519	117,595	284,216	158,025	167,45	197,965
May	185,523	113,573	190,054	110,000	84,299	96,314
June	78,594	68,679	131,871	88,455	29,472	42,112
July	42,299	36,89	78,572	51,258	13,938	20,240
Total year	5,936,515	4,657,377	5,759,853	4,891,586	4,435,737	4,253,486
Percentage of tot. port receipts July 31..	98.66	98.05	97.79	99.74	97.99	97.99

This statement shows that up to July 31 the receipts at the ports this year were 1,279,133 bales more than in 1881-82 and 176,632 bales more than at the same time in 1880-81. By adding to the above totals to July 31 the daily receipts since that time we shall be able to reach an exact comparison of the movement for the different years.

	1882-83	1881-82	1880-81	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.
Tot. Ju. 30	5,894,216	4,620,457	5,631,281	4,837,328	4,421,749	4,238,216
July 1....	8.	2,405	3,40.	1,904	313	943
" 2....	3,185	8.	2,701	2,902	271	970
" 3....	2,247	1,733	8.	1,521	1,548	1,176
" 4....	1,719	1,236	1,76	8.	629	761
" 5....	600	461	2,85	2,621	411	1,163
" 6....	2,949	1,395	4,003	1,530	8.	840
" 7....	1,626	2,353	3,880	1,761	1,112	8.
" 8....	8.	1,168	3,961	2,068	334	930
" 9....	1,030	8.	3,036	4,563	563	1,013
" 10....	2,601	586	8.	2,232	322	796
" 11....	816	1,006	2,731	8.	237	674
" 12....	1,678	863	3,222	1,874	399	1,034
" 13....	3,243	685	2,761	983	8.	316
" 14....	1,349	5,334	3,045	2,187	409	8.
" 15....	8.	201	3,401	783	206	834
" 16....	1,921	8.	3,469	2,632	255	563
" 17....	860	2,250	8.	1,400	158	793
" 18....	1,746	1,229	3,009	8.	1,382	613
" 19....	1,483	581	4,135	2,50.	330	633
" 20....	1,849	985	2,467	1,531	8.	477
" 21....	1,023	3,904	3,717	1,490	512	8.
" 22....	8.	838	2,512	2,897	521	772
" 23....	1,380	8.	2,589	3,322	416	489
" 24....	1,393	892	8.	2,665	334	711
" 25....	1,365	1,620	2,625	8.	1,089	503
" 26....	897	498	2,076	2,351	289	1,129
" 27....	2,238	532	2,720	1,234	8.	417
" 28....	1,005	1,710	3,179	1,546	501	8.
" 29....	8.	1,652	2,962	1,092	630	502
" 30....	807	8.	2,295	1,948	486	633
" 31....	1,213	734	8.	684	178	480
Tot. Jy. 31	5,936,515	4,657,377	5,759,853	4,891,586	4,435,737	4,258,486
Aug. 1....	539	635	3,592	8.	419	139
" 2....	573	465	2,338	1,519	507	1,465
" 3....	2,927	533	2,177	2,391	8.	393
Total....	5,940,554	4,659,011	5,768,760	4,895,499	4,435,663	4,260,435
Percentage of total port receipts Aug. 3		98.70	98.20	97.87	99.76	98.04

This statement shows that the receipts since Sept. 1 up to to-night are now 1,231,544 bales more than they were to the same day of the month in 1882 and 171,794 bales more than they were to the same day of the month in 1881. We add to the table the percentages of total port receipts which had been received to August 3 in each of the years named.

SHIPPING NEWS.—The exports of cotton from the United States the past week, as per latest mail returns, have reached 15,274 bales. So far as the Southern ports are concerned, these are the same exports reported by telegraph, and published in the CHRONICLE last Friday. With regard to New York, we include the manifests of all vessels cleared up to Thursday night of this week:

	Total bales.
NEW YORK—To Liverpool, per steamers Celtic, 531....Gallia, 438....Italy, 1,360....Wise usin, 1,790.....	4,139
To Havre, per steamer Normandie, 1,000.....	1,000
To Bremen, per steamer General Weider, 100.....	100
To Hamburg, per steamers Bohemia, 1,000....Gellert, 650..	1,650
To Genoa, per steamer Archimede, 50.....	50
NEW ORLEANS—To Liverpool, per steamer Merchant, 119.....	119
To Havre, per ship the Martha, 2,931.....	2,931
To Salerno, per bark Nannie T. Bell, 1,600.....	1,600
BALTIMORE—To Liverpool, per steamer Caspian, 159.....	159
To Bremen, per steamer Ohio, 308.....	308
BOSTON—To Liverpool, per steamers Cephalonia, 96....Ily-riah, 49.....	965
PHILADELPHIA—To Liverpool, per steamers British Prince, 1,000....Lord Clive, 1,000.....	2,000
Total.....	15,274

The particulars of these shipments, arranged in our usual form, are as follows:

	Liver- pool.	Havre.	Bre- men.	Ham- burg.	Salerno.	Genoa.	Total.
New York.....	4,139	1,000	100	1,650	.....	300	7,189
N. Orleans.....	119	2,931	.....	.....	1,600	.....	4,653
Baltimore.....	159	.....	308	.....	.....	.....	467
Boston.....	965	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	965
Philadelphia.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000
Total.....	7,382	3,931	403	1,650	1,600	300	15,274

Below we add the clearances this week of vessels carrying cotton from United States ports, bringing our data down to the latest mail dates:

Galveston—For Liverpool—July 31—Ship Julius, 3,857.
 New Orleans—For Liverpool—July 27—Steamer Inventer, 2,717....
 July 28—Steamer Critic, 3,187....August 1—Steamer Cadiz, 2,100.
 For Havre—August 1—Steamer Bordeaux, 3,117.
 For Antwerp—August 1—Steamer Bordeaux, 117.
 For Malaga—July 30—Steamer Vidal Sala, 1,000.
 Boston—For Liverpool—July 27—Steamer Marathon, 714....July 28—Steamer Eu garian, 10.
 Baltimore—For Liverpool—July 30—Steamer Mentmore, 1,142.
 Philadelphia—For Liverpool—July 27—Steamer Pennsylvania, 431....July 31—Steamer British Princess, 747.

Cotton freights the past week have been as follows:

	Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wednes.	Thurs.	Fri.
Liverpool, steam d.	7 ⁶⁴ @ ³ / ₁₆					
Do sail...d.	9 ⁶⁴ @ ¹³ / ₆₄					
Havre, steam...c.	11 ³² @ ³ / ₈					
Do sail...c.	---	---	---	---	---	---
Bremen, steam...c.	3 ⁸ @ ⁷ / ₁₆					
Do sail...c.	---	---	---	---	---	---
Hamburg, steam...d.	3 ⁸					
Do sail...d.	---	---	---	---	---	---
Amst'd'm, steam...c.	150	150	150	150	150	150
Do sail...d.	---	---	---	---	---	---
Baltic, steam...c.	7 ³² @ ¹ / ₄					
Do sail...c.	---	---	---	---	---	---
Barcelona, steam...c.	11 ¹⁶ *					
Genoa, steam...d.	5 ⁸ *					

* Compressed. † Per 100 lbs.

LIVERPOOL.—By cable from Liverpool, we have the following statement of the week's sales, stocks, &c., at that port. We add previous weeks for comparison.

	July 13	July 20	July 27.	Aug 3
Sales of the week.....bales.	47,000	39,000	51,000	62,000
Of which exporters took...	3,900	2,400	2,700	3,100
Of which speculators took...	1,800	300	340	1,820
Sales American.....	33,500	30,000	42,000	46,000
Actual export.....	4,800	3,100	6,100	3,600
Forwarded.....	10,000	8,000	4,700	7,300
Total stock—Estimated.....	995,000	991,000	955,000	927,000
Of which American—Estm'd.....	742,000	734,000	697,000	673,000
Total import of the week.....	43,500	43,000	24,500	40,000
Of which American.....	35,000	28,500	10,500	26,500
Amount afloat.....	196,000	179,000	184,000	202,000
Of which American.....	50,000	38,000	40,000	34,000

The tone of the Liverpool market for spots and futures each day of the week ending Aug. 3, and the daily closing prices of spot cotton, have been as follows.

Spot.	Saturday	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednes.	Thursd'y.	Friday.
Market, 12:30 P.M.	Harden'g.	Firm.	Quiet.	Dull and easier.	Firm.	Good demand freely met
Mid Upl'ds	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ⁹ / ₁₆	5 ⁹ / ₁₆	5 ⁹ / ₁₆	5 ⁵ / ₈
Mid. Orl'ns	5 ⁵ / ₈	5 ⁵ / ₈	5 ¹¹ / ₁₆	5 ¹¹ / ₁₆	5 ¹¹ / ₁₆	5 ³ / ₄
Sales.....	10,000	12,000	8,000	3,000	12,000	12,000
Spec. & exp.	1,000	2,000	1,000	500	2,000	500
Futures.						
Market, 12:30 P.M.	Firm.	Quiet.	Very quiet	Steady.	Quiet.	Steady.
Market, 4 P.M.	Quiet.	Easy.	Quiet but steady.	Steady.	Quiet.	Quiet.

The opening, highest, lowest and closing prices of futures at Liverpool for each day of the week are given below. These prices are on the basis of Uplands, Low Middling clause, unless otherwise stated.

The prices are given in pence and 64ths, thus: 5 62 means 5 62-64d. and 6 03 means 6 3-64d.

	Sat., July 28.				Mon., July 30.				Tues., July 31.			
	Open	High	Low	Clos.	Open	High	Low	Clos.	Open	High	Low	Clos.
July.....	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
July-Aug....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aug.-Sept..	5 32	5 34	5 32	5 33	5 32	5 34	5 32	5 32	5 30	5 30	5 27	5 27
Sept.-Oct...	5 35	5 38	5 35	5 36	5 36	5 37	5 35	5 35	5 33	5 33	5 30	5 30
Oct.-Nov...	5 35	5 36	5 35	5 35	5 36	5 36	5 34	5 34	5 32	5 32	5 29	5 29
Nov.-Dec...	5 34	5 35	5 34	5 34	5 35	5 35	5 34	5 34	5 32	5 32	5 29	5 29
Dec.-Jan...	5 35	5 35	5 35	5 35	5 36	5 36	5 35	5 35	5 31	5 31	5 30	5 30
Jan.-Feb...	5 37	5 37	5 37	5 37	...	...	...	...	5 34	5 34	5 33	5 33
Feb.-March	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 36	5 36	5 36	5 36
Mar.-Apr...	5 42	5 42	5 42	5 42	5 43	5 43	5 43	5 43	...	...	...	...
April-May..	...	...	...	...	5 45	5 45	5 44	5 44	...	...	...	...

	Wednes., Aug. 1.				Thurs., Aug. 2.				Fri., Aug. 3.			
	Open	High	Low	Clos.	Open	High	Low	Clos.	Open	High	Low	Clos.
July.....	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
July-Aug....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aug.-Sept..	5 28	5 33	5 28	5 32	5 34	5 34	5 34	5 34	5 34	5 33	5 27	5 37
Sept.-Oct...	5 31	5 35	5 31	5 35	5 36	5 36	5 36	5 36	5 38	5 39	5 33	5 38
Oct.-Nov...	5 32	5 34	5 32	5 35	5 34	5 34	5 34	5 34	5 37	5 37	5 33	5 33
Nov.-Dec...	5 31	5 34	5 31	5 34	5 34	5 34	5 34	5 34	5 37	5 37	5 35	5 35
Dec.-Jan...	5 33	5 34	5 33	5 34	5 34	5 34	5 34	5 34	5 38	5 38	5 34	5 36
Jan.-Feb...	5 34	5 35	5 34	5 35	5 35	5 35	5 35	5 35	5 39	5 39	5 38	5 38
Feb.-March	5 36	5 36	5 36	5 36	5 42	5 42	5 40	5 41	...	...	...	...
Mar.-Apr...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April-May..	...	...	...	...	5 47	5 47	5 47	5 47	...	...	...	...

BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY, P. M., Aug. 3, 1883.

Flour, though firmer early in the week, has been dull and rather depressed as a rule of late, freshly-ground flour being the only kind held with much firmness, though winter wheat brands have been much more easily sustained than spring wheat grades, which do not keep so well. The production of the

Northwestern mills is decreasing, but the slowness of trade here tends to offset any advantage which this fact might otherwise give holders. To-day the market was dull and weak for most grades, though winter wheat brands and newly-milled extras were firm.

Wheat, at a decline of 1 to 2 cents, has been less active for export, and only a moderate speculation has taken place. The crop advices from Europe have been more favorable, and the export demand has fallen off partly on this account. From the Western and Northwestern sections of the wheat belt in this country the reports, though at times somewhat conflicting, have latterly been favorable, and it is averred that the exportable surplus will be equal to that of last year. Spring wheat has been in demand, but the sales have been rather small, owing to the moderate supply available. White has sold very sparingly, especially No. 1. Of No. 2 red the sales have decreased, partly owing to the scarcity of strictly prime grade; it is still charged that the standard has been lowered very materially. The visible supply of wheat in the country is steadily augmenting; at Chicago it is large, because prices are so high that shipments eastward are in a great measure checked. The telegraphic communication with the West is more regular, but there is less life in the speculation than there was a few weeks ago. To-day the market here, in response to higher prices in Chicago, advanced $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1c., with a fair degree of activity. No. 2 red sold at \$1 14 for August, \$1 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ @\$1 16 $\frac{3}{8}$ for September, \$1 17 $\frac{3}{8}$ @\$1 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ for October, \$1 20@\$1 20 $\frac{3}{8}$ for November and \$1 21 $\frac{1}{8}$ @\$1 22 $\frac{1}{4}$ for December. No. 2 red on the spot recovered the decline to-day, with sales at \$1 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ @\$1 18 in elevator.

Indian corn has been less active, both for export and on speculation, and prices have fallen 2 to 3 cents. The decline has been in sympathy with a depressed market in Chicago, where the receipts have been increasing. The advices in regard to the growing crop have moreover been favorable. To-day, however, the speculation in Chicago caused an advance there, largely through the covering of the shorts, and the market here advanced $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; No. 2 mixed sold at 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for August, 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ @60 $\frac{3}{8}$ c. for September, 61c. for October and 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ @61c. for November. Southern white corn sold at 66c. for common on the wharf and 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for choice; yellow Southern sold at 66c. on the wharf.

Rye has sold more freely, both on the spot and for future delivery, at steady prices; the trade has been mainly in Western. Malt has been more active at about steady prices. Oats have been quiet for options at some decline, while lots on the spot have at times sold fairly. The crop promises to be large. To-day, in sympathy with other cereals, the market advanced 1c.; No. 2 mixed sold at 35 $\frac{1}{4}$ @37c. for August, 35 $\frac{1}{4}$ @36 $\frac{3}{8}$ c. for September and 36@36 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for October. White oats are the most steadily held here, being in light supply.

The following are closing quotations:

FLOUR.	
No. 2 spring... 3 bbl.	\$2 50 @ 3 00
No. 2 winter.....	2 75 @ 3 30
Superfine.....	3 00 @ 3 90
Spring wheat extras..	4 00 @ 4 50
do bakers'.....	4 75 @ 6 25
Wis. & Minn. rye mix.	4 75 @ 5 25
Minn. clear and strat'	4 00 @ 6 40
Winter shipp'g extras.	3 90 @ 4 25
Patents, spring.....	5 75 @ 7 35
Patents, winter.....	\$5 50 @ 7 25
City shipping extras.	5 30 @ 6 00
Southern bakers' and family brands.....	5 50 @ 6 75
South'n ship'g extras.	4 25 @ 6 00
Eye flour, superfine..	3 50 @ 4 25
Corn meal—	
Western, &c.....	3 00 @ 3 40
Brandywine, &c.....	3 35 @ 3 50
GRAIN.	
Wheat—	
Spring, per bush.	95 @ 1 05
Spring No. 2.....	1 10 @ 1 11
Red winter, No. 2	1 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ @1 18
Red winter.....	1 05 @ 1 15
White.....	1 04 @ 1 20
White No. 1.....	...
Corn—West. mixed	50 @ 61
West. mix. No. 2.	60 $\frac{3}{4}$ @ 61
White Southern..	66 @ 73 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn—	
Yellow Southern.	66 @ 68
White No. 2.....	70 @ 71
Rye—Western.....	66 @ 68 $\frac{1}{4}$
State & Canada..	70 @ 72
Oats—Mixed.....	37 @ 41
White.....	39 @ 52
No. 2 mixed.....	38 @ 38 $\frac{1}{4}$
No. 2 white.....	41 @ 41 $\frac{1}{2}$
Barley nominal.	

The movement of breadstuffs to market is indicated in the statements below, prepared by us from the figures of the New York Produce Exchange. We first give the receipts at Western Lake and River ports, arranged so as to present the comparative movement for the week ending July 23 and since Aug. 1 for each of the last three years:

Receipts at—	Flour.		Wheat.		Corn.		Oats.		Barley.		Rye.	
	lbs. 100 lbs	Bush. 60 lbs	Bush. 56 lbs	Bush. 32 lbs	Bush. 48 lbs	Bush. 56 lbs	Bush. 32 lbs	Bush. 48 lbs	Bush. 56 lbs	Bush. 32 lbs	Bush. 48 lbs	Bush. 56 lbs
Chicago.....	31,569	127,760	1,496,689	705,840	11,471	40,575						
Milwaukee..	61,913	80,230	61,060	68,299	9,220	9,670						
Toledo.....	17,745	133,792	107,338	1,600		1,413						
Petroit....	17,565	16,157	994	31,194								
Cleveland..	2,512	27,631	14,500	18,000								
St. Louis...	21,331	540,946	151,685	237,120		1,441						
Portland..	650	4,500	131,400	137,375	3,620	6,000						
Durham....	11,500	8,000										
Tot. wk. '83	137,012	938,932	1,963,716	1,199,219	24,291	59,099						
Same wk. '82	133,292	3,983,077	1,800,776	1,084,492	15,388	31,026						
Same wk. '81	157,730	1,711,001	3,729,171	1,174,479	17,390	99,832						
Since Aug. 1—												
1882.....	9,332,079	75,099,550	96,349,251	53,969,124	15,573,677	5,050,907						
1881.....	7,754,323	59,349,235	108,223,131	37,865,370	12,149,207	3,878,094						
1880.....	8,792,281	82,320,266	130,990,022	47,583,119	11,859,110	3,451,193						

The comparative shipments of flour and grain from the same ports from Dec. 25, 1882, to July 28, 1883, inclusive, for four years, show as follows:

	1882-83.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.
Flour.....bbls.	5,020,593	4,062,966	5,104,003	3,208,736
Wheat.....bush.	17,160,064	19,099,861	29,608,148	34,301,550
Corn.....bush.	59,431,427	43,041,932	61,493,568	77,143,872
Oats.....bush.	25,397,226	16,930,779	20,704,327	14,193,803
Barley.....bush.	4,598,961	2,116,086	2,041,446	1,658,189
Rye.....bush.	2,412,581	1,475,731	1,104,042	1,149,113

Total grain 109,000,259 82,664,389 114,956,531 128,446,532

Below are the rail shipments from Western lake and river ports for four years:

	1883. Week July 28.	1882. Week July 29.	1881. Week July 30.	1880. Week July 31.
Flour.....bbls.	43,387	71,844	151,331	99,404
Wheat.....bush.	222,843	994,721	285,709	700,257
Corn.....bush.	328,540	339,320	1,245,445	630,318
Oats.....bush.	601,340	383,359	565,765	404,616
Barley.....bush.	9,039	8,870	4,647	11,078
Rye.....bush.	22,415	59,758	20,031	27,622

Total..... 1,184,177 1,786,628 2,121,597 1,773,891

The exports from the several seaboard ports for week ending July 28, 1883, are shown in the annexed statement:

Exports from—	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Peas.
	Bbls.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
New York	46,915	388,160	479,210	3,015	135,133	2,098
Boston...	33,044	.....	68,336	.....	.....	.....
Portland..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal..	12,636	174,425	91,690	.....	.....	47,174
Philadel..	11,109	77,000	49,639	750	.....	.....
Baltim're	5,564	249,418	194,700	.....	.....	.....
N.Orl'ns	250	5,000	130,047	.....	.....	.....
Total w'r.	109,518	894,003	1,016,622	3,765	135,133	49,272
Same time 1882...	96,247	2,886,265	60,678	6,505	16,934	36,569

The destination of these exports is as below. We add the corresponding period of last year for comparison:

Exports for week to—	Flour.		Wheat.		Corn.	
	1883. Week, July 28.	1882. Week, July 29.	1883. Week, July 28.	1882. Week, July 29.	1883. Week, July 28.	1882. Week, July 29.
Un.King.	64,589	54,441	562,926	1,926,134	804,895	9,355
Cont'nt	1,708	8,061	3,082	959,231	163,689	26,498
S.&C.Am.	11,044	5,796	.....	.....	32,575	20,245
W. Indies	12,561	11,515	.....	.....	8,738	20,245
Brit. Col's	19,331	15,779	250	.....	1,685	3,230
Oth. cnt's	265	655	.....	900	40	1,350
Total...	109,518	96,247	894,003	2,886,265	1,016,622	60,678

By adding this week's movement to our previous totals we have the following statement of exports since September 1, this season and last season.

Exports since Sept. 1, to—	Flour.		Wheat.		Corn.	
	1882-83. Sept. 1 to July 28.	1881-82. Sept. 1 to July 29.	1882-83. Sept. 1 to July 28.	1881-82. Sept. 1 to July 29.	1882-83. Sept. 1 to July 28.	1881-82. Sept. 1 to July 29.
Un. Kingdom	5,578,694	2,860,655	35,886,801	31,805,622	33,742,139	19,739,923
Continent...	414,957	216,649	27,117,486	13,850,497	7,708,750	4,380,967
S. & C. Am...	609,119	663,691	120,560	8,217	541,127	464,914
West Indies.	808,620	640,459	72,664	43,780	388,551	723,253
Brit. Colonies	502,251	525,996	16,363	60	95,414	133,718
Oth. countr's	40,256	80,831	227,406	249,628	143,947	83,284
Total....	8,043,897	4,944,281	63,441,250	45,957,714	42,619,928	25,520,059

The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, and in transit by rail and water, July 23, 1883, was as follows:

In store at—	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
New York	3,753,144	1,445,742	1,099,883	548	298,677
Do. afloat (est.)	430,000	517,000	.....	.....	33,000
Albany	.....	14,000	31,100	500	18,121
Buffalo	563,146	211,841	24,863	11,800	31,442
Chicago	5,669,954	1,777,113	637,800	19,744	380,854
Milwaukee	1,688,859	61,807	24,357	198,669	40,313
Duluth	277,612	40,899	.....	.....	.....
Toledo	737,726	284,429	24,309	.....	10,566
Detroit	473,163	1,902	13,234	.....	.....
Oswego	90,000	240,000	1,000	15,000	52,000
St. Louis	548,635	841,002	59,647	10,660	62,070
Cincinnati	67,000	114,000	7,000	6,500	60,000
Boston	2,959	137,795	128,772	2,114	568
Toronto	164,186	.....	.....	30,728	341
Montreal	216,847	108,616	110,469	35,639	92,372
Philadelphia	117,494	136,186	135,302	.....	.....
Pecoria	5,248	53,484	80,686	1,963	79,485
Indianapolis	207,000	50,300	14,700	.....	15,100
Kansas City	155,418	124,572	18,683	210	13,080
Baltimore	1,016,068	202,747	.....	.....	.....
Down Mississippi	.....	235,806	.....	.....	.....
On rail	252,874	568,430	813,128	11,726	30,674
On lake	612,397	2,469,051	142,874	.....	99,750
On canal	599,800	902,000	213,673	.....	188,592
Tot. July 28, '83.	17,704,511	10,541,723	3,584,462	345,831	1,505,005
Tot. July 21, '83.	17,748,509	11,481,560	3,702,838	354,032	1,735,143
Tot. July 29, '82.	13,570,341	6,274,023	1,267,087	72,364	667,493
Tot. July 30, '81.	16,772,568	15,928,014	7,373,806	124,818	188,836
Tot. July 31, '80.	14,272,015	16,737,593	1,516,377	176,204	271,912

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P. M., Aug. 3, 1883.

In volume the business of the past week has not quite realized expectations, yet a fair distribution of goods adapted to the coming season was made by commission and importing houses, and encouraging symptoms were developed in the jobbing

branches of the trade. The hand-to-mouth policy lately pursued by wholesale and retail buyers has been attended with such favorable results that its continuance is almost a matter of course; and if a few of the more speculatively inclined have latterly shown rather more disposition to anticipate future wants, the recent failures in other branches of trade, and the consequent difficulty of marketing their own notes on reasonable terms, has effectually checked all tendency toward speculation. Retailers from remote sections of the country are beginning to arrive in considerable force, but the jobbing trade has not yet become active, although a very fair business has been done by a few of the larger firms who cater especially for the wants of small out-of-town jobbers and large retailers.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.—The exports of domestics for the week were 2,054 packages, including 780 to Great Britain, 736 to Peru, 266 to Brazil, 114 to Central America, &c. The export demand was more active, and some good-sized round lots were sold at a slight advance upon the prices obtainable before the recent trade sale of cotton goods. Buyers for home markets continued to operate lightly, and in accordance with actual wants. Leading makes of brown and bleached goods were in fair request and steady in price, but outside brands were relatively weak, and slight concessions were occasionally made in order to influence business. Cotton flannels continued to move freely at unchanged prices. Colored cottons ruled quiet, and certain makes of tickings, &c., were reduced, in conformity with the lower scale of values made at the recent trade sale. Print cloths were quiet and easier on the basis of 3½c., less ½ per cent for 64x64 "spots," 3½c. flat for 64x64 "futures," and 3 1-16c. for 56x60s. Prints were less active than anticipated but prices remained steady. Gingham were in irregular demand, and some large lines were closed out by leading jobbers at very low figures.

DOMESTIC WOOLEN GOODS.—There was a slight improvement in the demand for men's-wear woolens by jobbers and the clothing trade, but business in this connection was by no means active, and prices continued in buyers' favor. Some fair orders for spring worsted coatings were booked for future delivery at about 5 per cent below last year's prices. Satinets were a trifle more active than of late, and there were moderate dealings in Kentucky jeans and doeskins. Cloakings, Jersey cloths and repellents were severally in fair demand, and a good business was done in flannels and sackings; but blankets were more or less quiet. Worsteds and all-wool dress goods met with fair sales, and hosiery and fancy-knit woolens were moderately active, but shirts and drawers continued sluggish.

FOREIGN DRY GOODS.—Aside from a few specialties, as British dress goods, velvets and velvet ribbons, etc., in which there was a very fair movement, imported goods were rather quiet. Silks and Continental dress fabrics were slow of sale, and linens and white goods remained dull. Laces and embroideries were lightly dealt in, and men's-wear woolens were in limited request.

Importations of Dry Goods.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Aug. 2, 1883, and since January 1, and the same facts for the corresponding periods of 1882, are as follows:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK AND SINCE JANUARY 1, 1883 AND 1882.	Week Ending Aug. 2, 1883.		Since Jan. 1, 1882.		Week Ending Aug. 2, 1883.		Since Jan. 1, 1883.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of—								
Wool.....	1,504	625,587	30,517	13,300,599	1,747	661,789	28,348	11,692,352
Cotton.....	1,382	442,860	48,158	15,775,302	1,369	334,279	46,425	14,731,160
Silk.....	1,170	810,805	82,918	21,936,001	1,682	907,427	23,852	14,584,120
Flax.....	1,681	271,396	51,432	8,737,551	1,507	300,013	50,481	8,168,030
Miscellaneous.....	1,512	125,672	66,900	5,527,013	671	148,165	60,269	4,383,407
Total.....	7,199	2,276,420	229,920	65,296,766	6,976	2,331,673	209,378	53,209,069
WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET.								
Manufactures of—								
Wool.....	566	227,792	9,850	4,064,569	430	170,731	17,615	7,175,723
Cotton.....	267	75,174	8,058	2,380,401	127	34,318	13,807	4,119,568
Silk.....	375	216,554	4,963	3,447,587	478	269,498	6,169,296	6,169,296
Flax.....	360	70,635	14,177	2,446,227	361	73,269	15,552	2,672,265
Miscellaneous.....	156	49,286	76,547	1,493,221	390	31,125	89,064	1,698,093
Total.....	1,724	638,841	113,592	13,859,005	1,846	578,931	145,702	21,834,950
Entered for consumption.	7,199	2,276,420	229,920	65,296,766	6,976	2,331,673	209,378	53,209,069
Total on market.....	8,923	2,915,261	343,512	79,155,771	8,822	2,930,604	355,080	75,044,019
ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSE DURING SAME PERIOD.								
Manufactures of—								
Wool.....	409	153,386	12,086	4,841,545	926	351,057	19,447	7,637,760
Cotton.....	227	75,204	9,522	2,712,564	198	53,001	12,298	3,431,422
Silk.....	159	107,247	5,427	3,631,424	277	185,688	10,592	6,588,581
Flax.....	146	38,029	13,238	2,483,904	468	80,411	13,071	2,391,443
Miscellaneous.....	1,059	48,532	65,180	1,504,584	5,068	81,286	96,880	2,109,680
Total.....	2,030	424,398	105,753	15,180,021	6,938	751,443	152,288	22,178,556
Entered for consumption.	7,199	2,276,420	229,920	65,296,766	6,976	2,331,673	209,378	53,209,069
Total at the port.....	9,229	2,700,818	335,673	80,476,787	13,914	3,103,116	361,666	75,387,925

	Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wednes.	Thurs.	Fri.
Liverpool, steam d.	7 ⁶⁴ @ ³ / ₁₆					
Do sail...d.	9 ⁶⁴ @ ¹³ / ₆₄					
Havre, steam...c.	11 ³² @ ³ / ₈					
Do sail...c.
Bremen, steam...c.	3 ⁸ @ ⁷ / ₁₆					
Do sail...c.
Hamburg, steam...d.	3 ⁸					
Do sail...d.
Amst'd'm, steam...c.	150	150	150	150	150	150
Do sail...d.
Baltic, steam...d.	7 ³² @ ¹ / ₄					
Do sail...c.
Barcelona, steam...c.	11 ¹⁶					
Genoa, steam...d.	5 ⁸					

* Compressed. † Per 100 lbs.

LIVERPOOL.—By cable from Liverpool, we have the following statement of the week's sales, stocks, &c., at that port. We add previous weeks for comparison.

	July 13	July 20	July 27.	Aug 3
Sales of the week.....bales.	47,000	39,000	51,000	62,000
Of which exporters took...	3,900	2,400	2,700	3,100
Of which speculators took...	1,800	300	310	1,820
Sales American.....	33,500	30,000	42,000	46,000
Actual export.....	4,800	3,100	6,100	3,600
Forwarded.....	10,000	8,000	4,700	7,300
Total stock—Estimated.....	995,000	991,000	955,000	927,000
Of which American—Estim'd	742,000	734,000	697,000	673,000
Total import of the week.....	43,500	43,000	24,500	40,000
Of which American.....	35,000	28,500	10,500	26,500
Amount afloat.....	196,000	179,000	184,000	202,000
Of which American.....	50,000	38,000	40,000	34,000

The tone of the Liverpool market for spots and futures each day of the week ending Aug. 3, and the daily closing prices of spot cotton, have been as follows.

Spot.	Saturday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednes.	Thursd'y	Friday
Market, 12:30 P.M.	Harden'g.	Firm.	Quiet.	Dull and easier.	Firm.	Good demand freely met
Mid Up'd's	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ⁹ / ₁₆	5 ⁹ / ₁₆	5 ⁹ / ₁₆	5 ⁵ / ₈
Mid. Or'n's	5 ⁵ / ₈	5 ⁵ / ₈	5 ¹¹ / ₁₆	5 ¹¹ / ₁₆	5 ¹¹ / ₁₆	5 ³ / ₄
Sales.....	10,000	12,000	8,000	3,000	12,000	12,000
Spec. & exp.	1,000	2,000	1,000	500	2,000	500
Futures.						
Market, 12:30 P.M.	Firm.	Quiet.	Very quiet	Steady.	Quiet.	Steady.
Market, 4 P. M.	Quiet.	Easy.	Quiet but steady.	Steady.	Quiet.	Quiet.

The opening, highest, lowest and closing prices of futures at Liverpool for each day of the week are given below. These prices are on the basis of Upiands, Low Middling clause, unless otherwise stated.

The prices are given in pence and 64ths, thus: 5 62 means 5 62-64d and 6 03 means 6 3-64d.

	Sat., July 28.				Mon., July 30.				Tues., July 31.			
	Open	High	Low	Clos.	Open	High	Low	Clos.	Open	High	Low	Clos.
July.....	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
July-Aug....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aug.-Sept...	5 32	5 34	5 32	5 33	5 32	5 34	5 32	5 32	5 30	5 30	5 27	5 27
Sept.-Oct...	5 35	5 36	5 35	5 36	5 36	5 37	5 35	5 35	5 33	5 33	5 30	5 30
Oct.-Nov....	5 35	5 36	5 35	5 35	5 36	5 36	5 34	5 34	5 32	5 32	5 29	5 29
Nov.-Dec...	5 34	5 35	5 34	5 34	5 35	5 35	5 34	5 34	5 31	5 31	5 30	5 30
Dec.-Jan....	5 35	5 35	5 35	5 35	5 36	5 36	5 35	5 35	5 31	5 31	5 30	5 30
Jan.-Feb....	5 37	5 37	5 37	5 37	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 34	5 34	5 33	5 33
Feb.-March	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 36	5 36	5 36	5 36
Mar.-Apr...	5 42	5 42	5 42	5 42	5 43	5 43	5 43	5 43	.....	.....	.....	.....
April-May..	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 45	5 45	5 44	5 44	.....	.....	.....	.....

	Wednes., Aug. 1.				Thurs., Aug. 2.				Fri., Aug. 3.			
	Open	High	Low	Clos.	Open	High	Low	Clos.	Open	High	Low	Clos.
July.....	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
July-Aug....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Aug.-Sept...	5 28	5 33	5 28	5 32	5 35	5 38	5 35	5 36	5 3	5 33	5 3	5 37
Sept.-Oct...	5 31	5 35	5 31	5 35	5 39	5 40	5 38	5 38	5 39	5 39	5 38	5 38
Oct.-Nov....	5 32	5 33	5 33	5 35	5 38	5 38	5 37	5 38	5 37	5 37	5 35	5 35
Nov.-Dec...	5 31	5 34	5 31	5 34	5 38	5 38	5 3	5 36	5 37	5 37	5 35	5 35
Dec.-Jan....	5 33	5 34	5 33	5 34	5 38	5 38	5 37	5 37	5 38	5 38	5 38	5 38
Jan.-Feb....	5 34	5 35	5 34	5 35	5 39	5 39	5 38	5 38	5 39	5 39	5 38	5 38
Feb.-March	5 36	5 36	5 36	5 36	5 42	5 42	5 40	5 41	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mar.-Apr...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
April-May..	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 47	5 47	5 47	5 47	.....	.....	.....	.....

BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY, P. M., Aug. 3, 1883.

Flour, though firmer early in the week, has been dull and rather depressed as a rule of late, freshly-ground flour being the only kind held with much firmness, though winter wheat brands have been much more easily sustained than spring wheat grades, which do not keep so well. The production of the

Northwestern mills is decreasing, but the slowness of trade here tends to offset any advantage which this fact might otherwise give holders. To-day the market was dull and weak for most grades, though winter wheat brands and newly-milled extras were firm.

Wheat, at a decline of 1 to 2 cents, has been less active for export, and only a moderate speculation has taken place. The crop advices from Europe have been more favorable, and the export demand has fallen off partly on this account. From the Western and Northwestern sections of the wheat belt in this country the reports, though at times somewhat conflicting, have latterly been favorable, and it is averred that the exportable surplus will be equal to that of last year. Spring wheat has been in demand, but the sales have been rather small, owing to the moderate supply available. White has sold very sparingly, especially No. 1. Of No. 2 red the sales have decreased, partly owing to the scarcity of strictly prime grade; it is still charged that the standard has been lowered very materially. The visible supply of wheat in the country is steadily augmenting; at Chicago it is large, because prices are so high that shipments eastward are in a great measure checked. The telegraphic communication with the West is more regular, but there is less life in the speculation than there was a few weeks ago. To-day the market here, in response to higher prices in Chicago, advanced 1/4 to 1c., with a fair degree of activity. No. 2 red sold at \$1 14 for August, \$1 15 1/4 @ \$1 16 3/8 for September, \$1 17 1/8 @ \$1 18 1/2 for October, \$1 20 @ \$1 20 5/8 for November and \$1 21 1/8 @ \$1 22 1/4 for December. No. 2 red on the spot recovered the decline to-day, with sales at \$1 17 1/2 @ \$1 18 in elevator.

Indian corn has been less active, both for export and on speculation, and prices have fallen 2 to 3 cents. The decline has been in sympathy with a depressed market in Chicago, where the receipts have been increasing. The advices in regard to the growing crop have more over been favorable. To-day, however, the speculation in Chicago caused an advance there, largely through the covering of the shorts, and the market here advanced 1/4 to 1/2c.; No. 2 mixed sold at 60 1/2c. for August, 60 1/2 @ 60 5/8c. for September, 61c. for October and 60 1/2 @ 61c. for November. Southern white corn sold at 66c. for common on the wharf and 73 1/2c. for choice; yellow Southern sold at 66c. on the wharf.

Rye has sold more freely, both on the spot and for future delivery, at steady prices; the trade has been mainly in Western. Malt has been more active at about steady prices. Oats have been quiet for options at some decline, while lots on the spot have at times sold fairly. The crop promises to be large. To-day, in sympathy with other cereals, the market advanced 1c.; No. 2 mixed sold at 35 1/4 @ 37c. for August, 35 3/4 @ 36 3/8c. for September and 36 @ 36 1/2c. for October. White oats are the most steadily held here, being in light supply.

The following are closing quotations:

FLOUR.		GRAIN.	
No. 2 spring... 3 bbl.	\$2 50 @ 3 00	Corn—	
No. 2 winter.....	2 75 @ 3 60	Yellow Southern.	66 @ 68
Superfine.....	3 00 @ 3 90	White No. 2.....	70 @ 71
Spring wheat extras..	4 00 @ 4 50	Rye—Western.....	66 @ 68 1/2
do bakers'.....	4 75 @ 6 25	State & Canada..	70 @ 72
Wis. & Minn. rye mix.	4 75 @ 5 25	Oats—Mixed.....	37 @ 41
Minn. clear and stra't	4 00 @ 6 40	White.....	39 @ 52
Winter shipping extras.	3 90 @ 4 25	No. 2 mixed.....	38 @ 38 1/2
Patents, spring.....	5 75 @ 7 35	No. 2 white.....	41 @ 41 1/2
Patents, winter.....	\$5 50 @ 7 25	Barley nominal.	
City shipping extras.	5 30 @ 6 00		
Southern bakers' and family brands.....	5 50 @ 6 75		
Southern skip'g extras.	4 25 @ 6 00		
Rye flour, superfine..	3 50 @ 4 25		
Corn meal—			
Western, &c.....	3 00 @ 3 40		
Brandy wine, &c....	3 35 @ 3 50		

The movement of breadstuffs to market is indicated in the statements below, prepared by us from the figures of the New York Produce Exchange. We first give the receipts at Western Lake and River ports, arranged so as to present the comparative movement for the week ending July 23 and since Aug. 1 for each of the last three years:

Receipts at—	Flour.		Wheat.		Corn.		Oats.		Barley.		Rye.	
	lbs. 100 lbs	Bush. 60 lbs	Bush. 60 lbs	Bush. 56 lbs	Bush. 32 lbs	Bush. 48 lbs	Bush. 56 lbs					
Chicago.....	31,769	127,760	1,496,689	705,640	11,471	40,575						
Milwaukee..	61,913	89,230	61,060	68,290	9,220	9,670						
Toledo.....	1,745	133,792	107,338	1,600	.....	1,413					
Detroit.....	1,555	16,157	994	31,194	.....	.....				
Cleveland..	2,312	27,631	14,500	18,000	.....	.....				
St. Louis...	21,311	540,946	151,655	237,120	.....	1,441					
Portland...	650	4,500	131,400	137,375	3,620	6,000						
Danuth.....	11,200	8,000	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Tot. wk. '83	107,012	938,932	1,963,716	1,199,249	24,291	59,099						
Same wk. '82	133,292	3,983,077	1,800,776	1,084,492	15,388	31,026						
Same wk. '81	157,730	1,711,001	3,729,171	1,174,479	17,390	99,832						
Since Aug. 1—												
1882.....	9,332,079	75,096,550	66,349,251	53,969,124	15,573,677	5,050,907						
1881.....	7,754,363	59,349,235	108,223,131	37,865,370	12,140,207	3,878,094						
1880.....	8,792,281	82,320,266	130,690,022	47,583,119	11,859,110	3,451,193						

The comparative shipments of flour and grain from the same ports from Dec. 25, 1882, to July 28, 1883, inclusive, for four years, show as follows:

	1882-83.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.
Flour.....bbls.	5,020,593	4,062,966	5,104,003	3,208,736
Wheat.....bush.	17,160,064	19,099,801	29,608,148	34,301,550
Corn.....bush.	59,431,427	43,041,932	61,493,568	77,143,872
Oats.....bush.	25,397,226	16,930,779	20,704,327	14,193,808
Barley.....bush.	4,598,961	2,116,086	2,041,446	1,658,189
Rye.....bush.	2,412,581	1,475,731	1,104,042	1,149,113

Total grain 109,000,259 82,664,389 114,956,531 128,446,532

Below are the rail shipments from Western lake and river ports for four years:

	1883. Week July 23.	1882. Week July 29.	1881. Week July 30.	1880. Week July 31.
Flour.....bbls.	43,387	71,844	151,331	93,404
Wheat.....bush.	222,843	994,721	285,709	700,257
Corn.....bush.	322,540	339,320	1,245,445	630,318
Oats.....bush.	601,340	383,359	565,765	404,616
Barley.....bush.	9,039	8,870	4,647	11,078
Rye.....bush.	22,415	59,758	20,031	27,622

Total..... 1,184,177 1,786,628 2,121,597 1,773,891

The exports from the several seaboard ports for week ending July 28, 1883, are shown in the annexed statement:

Exports from—	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Peas.
	Bbls.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
New York	46,915	383,160	479,210	3,015	135,133	2,093
Boston...	33,044	.....	68,336	.....	.....	.....
Portland.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal.	12,636	174,425	91,690	.....	.....	47,174
Philadel..	11,109	77,000	49,639	750	.....	.....
Baltim're	5,564	249,418	194,700	.....	.....	.....
N.Orl'ns	250	5,000	130,047	.....	.....	.....
Total w'k.	109,518	894,003	1,016,622	3,765	135,133	49,272
Same time	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1882...	96,247	2,886,265	60,678	6,505	16,934	36,569

The destination of these exports is as below. We add the corresponding period of last year for comparison:

Exports for week to—	Flour.		Wheat.		Corn.	
	1883. Week, July 23.	1882. Week, July 29.	1883. Week, July 28.	1882. Week, July 29.	1883. Week, July 28.	1882. Week, July 29.
Un.King.	61,589	54,441	562,926	1,926,134	804,895	9,355
Contin't	1,708	8,061	3,082,7	959,231	163,689	.....
S. & C. Am	11,044	5,796	.....	.....	32,575	26,498
W. Indies	12,561	11,515	.....	.....	8,738	20,215
Brit. Col's	19,351	15,779	250	.....	1,685	3,230
Oth.c'nt's	265	655	.....	900	40	1,350
Total...	109,518	96,247	894,003	2,886,265	1,016,622	60,678

By adding this week's movement to our previous totals we have the following statement of exports since September 1, this season and last season.

Exports since Sept. 1, to—	Flour.		Wheat.		Corn.	
	1882-83. Sept. 1 to July 28.	1881-82. Sept. 1 to July 29.	1882-83. Sept. 1 to July 28.	1881-82. Sept. 1 to July 29.	1882-83. Sept. 1 to July 28.	1881-82. Sept. 1 to July 29.
Un. Kingdom	5,578,694	2,860,655	35,888,801	31,805,622	33,742,139	19,739,923
Continent...	414,957	216,649	27,117,486	13,850,497	7,708,750	4,380,987
S. & C. Am...	800,119	663,691	120,560	8,217	541,127	464,914
West Indies.	808,620	646,459	72,664	43,780	388,551	723,253
Brit. Col'nies	592,251	525,996	16,363	60	95,414	133,718
Oth. countr's	40,256	30,831	227,406	249,628	143,947	83,284
Total....	8,043,897	4,944,281	63,441,250	45,957,714	42,619,928	25,526,050

The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, and in transit by rail and water, July 23, 1883, was as follows:

In store at—	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
New York	3,753,144	1,445,742	1,099,883	548	298,677
Do. afloat (est.)	480,000	517,000	.....	500	18,121
Albany	.....	14,000	31,100	.....	.....
Buffalo	563,146	211,841	24,863	11,800	31,442
Chicago	5,669,954	1,777,113	637,800	19,744	380,854
Milwaukee	1,688,859	61,807	24,337	193,669	40,313
Duluth	277,613	40,899	.....	.....	.....
Toledo	737,726	284,429	24,309	.....	10,566
Detroit	473,163	1,902	13,234	.....	.....
Oswego	90,600	240,000	1,000	15,000	52,000
St. Louis	548,635	841,002	59,647	10,660	62,070
Cincinnati	67,000	114,000	7,000	6,500	60,000
Boston	2,959	137,795	128,772	2,114	568
Toronto	164,186	.....	.....	30,728	341
Montreal	216,847	108,616	110,469	35,639	92,372
Philadelphia	117,494	136,196	135,302	.....	.....
Pecoria	5,248	53,484	80,686	1,963	79,485
Indianapolis	207,000	50,300	14,700	.....	15,100
Kansas City	155,418	124,572	18,683	210	13,080
Baltimore	1,016,068	202,747	.....	.....	.....
Down Mississippi	.....	235,806	.....	.....	.....
On rail	252,874	568,430	813,128	11,726	30,674
On lake	612,397	2,469,051	142,874	.....	99,750
On canal	599,800	902,000	213,673	.....	188,592
Tot. July 28, '83.	17,704,511	10,541,723	3,584,462	345,831	1,505,005
Tot. July 21, '83.	17,748,509	11,481,560	3,702,838	354,032	1,735,143
Tot. July 29, '82.	13,570,341	6,274,023	1,267,087	72,364	667,493
Tot. July 30, '81.	16,772,568	15,928,014	7,373,806	124,818	188,836
Tot. July 31, '80.	14,272,015	16,737,593	1,516,377	176,204	271,912

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P. M., Aug. 3, 1883.

In volume the business of the past week has not quite realized expectations, yet a fair distribution of goods adapted to the coming season was made by commission and importing houses, and encouraging symptoms were developed in the jobbing

branches of the trade. The hand-to-mouth policy lately pursued by wholesale and retail buyers has been attended with such favorable results that its continuance is almost a matter of course; and if a few of the more speculatively inclined have latterly shown rather more disposition to anticipate future wants, the recent failures in other branches of trade, and the consequent difficulty of marketing their own notes on reasonable terms, has effectually checked all tendency toward speculation. Retailers from remote sections of the country are beginning to arrive in considerable force, but the jobbing trade has not yet become active, although a very fair business has been done by a few of the larger firms who cater especially for the wants of small out-of-town jobbers and large retailers.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.—The exports of domestics for the week were 2,054 packages, including 730 to Great Britain, 736 to Peru, 266 to Brazil, 114 to Central America, &c. The export demand was more active, and some good-sized round lots were sold at a slight advance upon the prices obtainable before the recent trade sale of cotton goods. Buyers for home markets continued to operate lightly, and in accordance with actual wants. Leading makes of brown and bleached goods were in fair request and steady in price, but outside brands were relatively weak, and slight concessions were occasionally made in order to influence business. Cotton flannels continued to move freely at unchanged prices. Colored cottons ruled quiet, and certain makes of tickings, &c., were reduced, in conformity with the lower scale of values made at the recent trade sale. Print cloths were quiet and easier on the basis of 3½c., less ½ per cent for 64x64 "spots," 3½c. flat for 64x64 "futures," and 3 1-16c. for 56x60s. Prints were less active than anticipated, but prices remained steady. Gingham was in irregular demand, and some large lines were closed out by leading jobbers at very low figures.

DOMESTIC WOOLEN GOODS.—There was a slight improvement in the demand for men's-wear woollens by jobbers and the clothing trade, but business in this connection was by no means active, and prices continued in buyers' favor. Some fair orders for spring worsted coatings were booked for future delivery at about 5 per cent below last year's prices. Satinets were a trifle more active than of late, and there were moderate dealings in Kentucky jeans and doeskins. Cloakings, Jersey cloths and repellents were severally in fair demand, and a good business was done in flannels and sackings; but blankets were more or less quiet. Worsteds and all-wool dress goods met with fair sales, and hosiery and fancy-knit woollens were moderately active, but shirts and drawers continued sluggish.

FOREIGN DRY GOODS.—Aside from a few specialties, as British dress goods, velvets and velvet ribbons, etc., in which there was a very fair movement, imported goods were rather quiet. Silks and Continental dress fabrics were slow of sale, and finens and white goods remained dull. Laces and embroideries were lightly dealt in, and men's-wear woollens were in limited request.

Importations of Dry Goods.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Aug. 2, 1883, and since January 1, and the same facts for the corresponding periods of 1882, are as follows:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK AND SINCE JANUARY 1, 1883 AND 1882.	Week Ending Aug. 2, 1883.		Since Jan 1, 1882.		Week Ending Aug. 2, 1883.		Since Jan 1, 1883.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of—	1,504	625,587	30,517	13,300,599	1,747	661,789	28,348	11,682,352
Wool.....	1,382	442,860	48,158	15,775,302	1,369	384,279	46,425	14,731,160
Cotton.....	1,170	810,505	32,918	11,936,001	1,682	907,427	23,852	14,284,120
Silk.....	1,631	271,396	51,432	8,757,851	1,507	300,013	50,481	8,168,030
Flax.....	1,412	125,672	66,900	5,527,013	671	148,165	60,269	4,333,407
Miscellaneous.....	1,512	125,672	66,900	5,527,013	671	148,165	60,269	4,333,407
Total.....	7,199	2,276,420	229,920	65,296,766	6,976	2,351,673	209,378	53,209,069
WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—	566	227,792	9,850	4,064,569	490	170,731	17,615	7,175,723
Wool.....	566	227,792	9,850	4,064,569	490	170,731	17,615	7,175,723
Cotton.....	267	75,174	8,053	2,380,401	127	34,313	13,807	4,119,568
Silk.....	375	216,554	4,963	3,474,587	478	9,664	6,169,298	
Flax.....	360	70,035	14,177	2,446,227	301	73,269	2,672,265	
Miscellaneous.....	186	49,286	76,517	1,493,221	300	31,125	1,698,093	
Total.....	1,724	638,841	113,592	13,859,005	1,846	578,931	21,834,950	
Entered for consumption.	7,199	2,276,420	229,920	65,296,766	6,976	2,351,673	209,378	53,209,069
Total on market.....	8,923	2,915,261	343,512	79,155,771	8,822	2,930,604	355,080	75,044,019
ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSE DURING SAME PERIOD.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures of—	409	153,386	12,086	4,941,545	926	351,057	19,447	7,637,760
Wool.....	409	153,386	12,086	4,941,545	926	351,057	19,447	7,637,760
Cotton.....	237	75,904	9,522	2,712,564	198	53,001	12,298	3,451,422
Silk.....	159	107,247	5,127	3,631,124	277	185,688	10,592	6,688,551
Flax.....	146	38,029	13,238	2,439,804	469	80,411	13,071	2,391,443
Miscellaneous.....	1,059	48,332	65,480	1,504,584	5,068	81,286	96,880	2,109,680
Total.....	2,030	424,398	105,733	15,150,921	6,938	751,443	132,288	22,178,556
Entered for consumption.	7,199	2,276,420	229,920	65,296,766	6,976	2,351,673	209,378	53,209,069
Total at the port.....	9,229	2,700,818	335,673	80,476,737	13,914	3,103,116	361,666	75,387,925

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ASSETS, \$95,000,000.

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OFFICE OF THE

A T L A N T I C

Mutual Insurance Co.,

NEW YORK, January 25, 1883.

The Trustees, in conformity to the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1882:

Premiums on Marine Risks from
1st January, 1882, to 31st December, 1882..... \$4,412,693 58
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1882..... 1,516,844 85
Total Marine Premiums..... \$5,929,538 43

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1882, to 31st December, 1882..... \$4,390,305 90

Losses paid during the same period..... \$2,013,767 35

Returns of Premiums and Expenses..... \$823,301 50

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:

United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks..... \$8,974,558 00

Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise..... 1,575,500 00

Real Estate and Claims due the Company, estimated at..... 531,118 15

premium Notes and Bills Receivable..... 1,725,575 02

Cash in Bank..... 364,923 85

Amount..... \$13,171,675 02

SIX PER CENT INTEREST on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives on and after Tuesday, the Sixth of February next.

THE OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES of the issue of 1878 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives on and after Tuesday, the Sixth of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled.

A DIVIDEND OF FORTY PER CENT is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1882, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the First of May next.

By order of the Board,

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| J. D. Jones, | Horace Gray, |
| Charles Dennis, | Edmund W. Corlies, |
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| Charles H. Russell, | Bobt. B. Mintaru, |
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A. A. RAVEN 3d Vice President.

Publications.

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JULY, 1883.

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BONDS AND STOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA—For the year 1882, and to July in 1883.

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