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Authorized Capital，$-\ldots-\mathbf{x}_{4,000,000}$
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Reserve Fund，$\$ 500,000$.
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The Bank，while conducting the general business
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The New York Ageney buys and sells Sterling Ex－ change，Cable Transiers，issues Credits available in
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Special attention given to Collections.

## Gatestexn samkexs.

The First National Bank.
The First National Banks, of Grand Fapids, 1883.

 creditors of said association are therefore hererpy
notififed to present the notes and other claims against
the association tor notifed to present the notes and other claims against
the association for
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The Old National Bank OF GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
 Capital laid in, 400,000 Referring to the foregoing the officers and directors RAPIDS, beg leave to announce that on Monday February 26 inst., they will continue the business of
banking in all its branches, at the same place of busibanking in all its branches, at the same place of busi-
ness, as suczessor of the First National Bank of ness, as suczessor of the First National Bank of
Grand Rapids.
As substantially the same mand As substantially the same management will con-
tinue in tbe new organization, with equal capita tinue in the new organization, with equal capita
(which will be speedily doubled) it is hoped the
generous conidence and patronge so long bestowed generous conidence and patronage so long bestowed
uponits predecessor, will be continued to the present
institution S. L. WITH NY. President.
H. J. HOLIISTER, Cashier.
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250,000
Whater, Pres't. A. G. Clarke, V.-Pres't.
E. SHARPE, Cashier
D. G. Fones, $\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { STATE R A NK, } \\ \text { Dincorporated L875. }\end{array}\right\}$ C. T. Watker German Bank,
LITRLE HOCK, AHKANSAS
Capital (Paid in) . . . - $\$ 250,000$
Promptattention given to all business in our line. and the Metropolitan National Bank.
thos. m. thornton. Wm. W. Thornton, Cash
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HUNT'S MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE 

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1883.
NO. 948 .

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## AThe ©hxomicte.

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## THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

There has been no material change in the situation during the past week. Wall Street has remained in a disturbed, unsettled condition, with ups and downs occurring in constant succession, the net result for the week being lower prices for many securities, with no improvement apparently in either tone or prospects. At the same time commercial affairs are about as last reported. And yet it must be admitted, although merchants never had less personal interest than now in Wall Street, that the prolonged disturbance and the rumors all the time afloat there, with the possibilities those rumors suggest, are far from favorable conditions for the growth of confidence or development of activity.
This week the more prominent and prolific source of
attempted alarm has been the high rate of interest prevailing in Philadelphia, and the stocks in which that section is particularly interested. It seems that for over two weeks the rate there has been full six per cent, and this week it has run up as high as 9 per cent and over. Rumor says that the Comptroller of the Currency has ordered the Philadelphia banks to decrease the amount of their loans on certain stocks and bonds, and that they are attempting to do so, which fact is putting up the rate. Of course the usual stories of the weakening and probable failure of prominent banking houses are set afloat, and in the present state of the Wall Street mind, have about as much influence on prices as if they were true. We have made inquiry of some of our own New York banks respecting these rumors, and those we inquired of, although they hold large Philadelphia brokers' accounts, state that they had not yet had a single application for an increase of accommodation from any house in that city, one bank president adding that if it were not for the newspapers he should not have known there was any money flurry in Philadelphia. The whole a fair, therefore, is probably temporary, of speculative origin, and engineered simply to depress certain stocks, of which a leading Wall Street operator is said to be short.
This view is borne out by the unchanged condition of the money market here. New York being only a few miles distant from Philadelphia, any real disturbance would be speedily felt by a quickened movement and higher rates in this city. If individual brokers failed to draw on us or seek accommodation here, Philadelphia banks would not be slow in taking money out of a 2 to 4 per. cent market when they could loan it again at 8 or 9 per cent. The continuance, therefore, of these low rates in New York is conclusive evidence that the flurry is almost wholly artificial, and that only the brokers of small means who are forced to depend upon the local market have to pay these high local rates.
As stated above, money continues here in abundant supply. The indications, however, point to a hardening of the rates in the near future, as bank reserves are being rapidly drawn down by the shipment of currency to the interior for crop purposes. Of course it is difficult, under the circumstances, to measure the extent and continuance of this movement to the West and South, because of the changed condition of general business, so different from former years, owing to the entire absence of speculation and need of money for such uses. The starting of the current has been delayed through the lateness of the orops, but from this time on there should be no lack of demand on that account. As an influence, however, against high rates, we have the very large balance the Government is carrying, so much in excess of a year ago. This surplus has now
reached such a high figure, that it seems as if another call for bonds might appear speedily. The Treasury Department, to meet the increasing demand for currency, offered this week to pay, without rebate, 5 millions a week of the securities under its last call, and it is announced that about $5 \frac{1}{2}$ millions have already been redeemed.

Some doubt as to the effect on the market of the Treas. ury payments for bonds is felt, because any call now covers some portion of bonds held as security for bank circulation. If the banks do not substitute other bonds, of course they must to redeem their notes deposit 90 per cent of the legal tenders received, and the Treasury payment in that case furnishes very little relief to the market. It is to be said, however, that there are less than seven millions of the $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~s}$ so held by banks, and of the 3 s their holdings for currency purposes are almost wholly of the earliest issued, and hence the last to be called. Furthermore, judging from the past, the banks seem in the main to be inclined to keep their currency, although there is no profit in it, hoping we presume that Congress will relieve them of the tax on circulation.

One other circumstance working against close money is the monthly increase of circulation through the coining of silver dollars and the issue of certificates therefor The Government, under date of August 15, has re-issuer? its notice to the effect that it will do everything it can do to float these certificates, even paying all expenses for their transfer to the West or South. This is a large premium, and will of course, as heretofore, have the effect desired. There is very little change in the order as now published from the one in force and issued March 3. But we presume the present notice is mainly for the purpose of advertising the business anew just now, when the currency demand is springing up. Of course the banks have to deposit gold to get the transfer, but as the Government holds the silver dollars against the certificates issued, the gold is free to be paid out and the transaction virtually amounts to so much additional circulation outstanding. How is it possible for business to revive under the constant menace which this coining of silver dollars and issuing of certificates holds over the commerce of the country! Even the people in Nevada, California, \&c., where they produce the silver and profess such love for it, know too much to touch that kind of currency. Only look at the returns of the banks in those States (see returns Chronicle Aug. 18, page 173), published by us last week. It seems that although that section has about $5 \frac{1}{2}$ millions bank capital and holds $\$ 2,596,000$ of gold and gold certificates and about 1 million legal tenders, it only keeps on hand a paltry $\$ 236,000$ silver dollars and silver certificates. No one knows better than these silver kings that the food they are feeding the public with is a virulent poison.

But this is a country of vast resources. We keep no place in our libraries for Political Economy, seeing no use for the science, having with impunity been able so long to violate its teachings. Even in this case things seem to be shaping themselves so as to further defer the day of judgment. Business being dull, imports keep down, and now that exports are beginning again to move so freely the arrival of gold from Europe would seem to be a matter of only a few weeks. It was nothing but inactive trade that saved us the last six months, for even with that condition the trade balance against us in June was nearly $10 \frac{1}{2}$ millions, imports having been exceptionally large of articles on which the duty was increased after July 1. The Government issued its monthly statement yesterday, and we have prepared the following very interesting summary from it and previous reports.
foreign trade movement of the untted states 10 os omitted).

| Year. | Merchandise. |  |  | Gold |  |  | Silver. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Exp'rts. IT | Imports. | Excess of Exports. | $\xrightarrow[\text { ports. }]{\text { Im- }}$ |  | Excess of Im ports. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ex- } \\ \text { ports. } \end{gathered}$ |  | Exc'ss of $E x-$ ports. |
| 1879. | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | 9110 | 3 | \$ |
| Jan.. | 59.409 | 33,515 | 125,894 | 275 | 346 | *71 | 1,911 | 1,313 | 598 |
| Feb | 64.829 | 3.5,374 | 189,455 | 137 | 115 | $2^{2}$ | 2.210 | $\begin{array}{r}1,888 \\ \hline 987\end{array}$ | 322 1.987 |
| March . | 66155 | 41.857 | 124,298 | 188 | 77 | 111 | 2.984 | 987 949 | 1,987 $\mathbf{2}, 196$ |
| April . | 54342 | 42.136 | 12,206 | 171 | 428 | *257 | 3.145 | $\begin{array}{r}949 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2,196 $r 17$ |
| May.. | 52,355 | 35,376 | 16,479 | 185 | $\begin{array}{r}350 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{*}^{*} 165$ | 2.143 1.600 | 1,426 $\mathbf{1 , 4 3 4}$ | 717 166 |
| June.. | 45,095 | 38,890 | 6,205 | 143 | 1,489 | +1.258 | 1,600 | 1,434 | 166 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Total. } \\ 1880 . \\ \text { Jan.... } \end{gathered}$ | 342,185 | 227,148 1 | 115, 037 | 1,099 | 2,705 | *1,656 | 13,998 | 8,007 | 5,986 |
|  | 66,997 | 55,208 | 11,759 | 795 | 226 | 569 | 1,192 | 789 | 403 |
| Feb | 59,957 | 55,648 | 4,508 | 465 | 150 | 315 | 1,120 | 1,085 | 35 |
| March | 77,351 | \% 0,887 | 6,464 | 892 | 1,167 | *275 | 813 | 1,223 | $+380$ |
| A pril | 70,560 | 74,366 | +3,806 | 167 | 89 | 78 | 327 | 975 | +648 |
| May. | 65,668 | 64,877 | 789 | 121 | 106 | 1 | 1. 599 | 785 | 600 |
| June | 79. 132 | 60,515 | 11,617 | 648 | 541 | 107 | 714 | 785 | +71 |
| Total. | 41:2,663 | 381,501 | 31,162 | 3,091 | 2,279 | 812 | 5,795 | 5,856 | +61 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 1881 . \\ \text { Jan..... } \end{array}$ | 24,079 | 45,285 | 28,794 | 4,740 | 30 | 4,710 | 1.377 | 951 | 6 |
| Feb | 67,734 | 47,760 | 19,974 | 4579 | 271 | 308 | 1.726 | 95 ¢́ | 770 |
| March | 85,89 | 60,708 | 21,360 | 7,168 | 161 | 17, 00 ̂̀ | 1,369 | 811 | 558 |
| A pril .. | 70,885 | 59,179 | 11,706 | 15,352 | 89 | 15,263 | 2.034 | 850 | 1,184 |
| May ... | 63, 140 | 55,504 | 8,636 | 1,316 | 615 | 701 | 1,779 | 561 | 1,218 |
| June... | 63,450 | 58,521 | 4,529 | - 322 | 617 | *295 | 1,368 | 640 | 728 |
| Total. | 425,357 | 327,358 | 97,909 | 29,477 | 1,783 | -87,694 | 9,653 | 4,769 | 4,884 |
| 1882. | -64,921 | 56,958 | 7,965 | 1,134 | 102 | 1.032 | 2,182 | 534 | 1,648 |
| Feb | 56,607 | 7 58,527 | +2,220 | $0 \quad 469$ | 7. 231 | *6.762 | 1,552 | 631 | 921 |
| March | 62,614 | 4 68,604 | $4+5,990$ | 0840 | 3,229 | *2,389 | 1,5:7 | 621 | 906 |
| A pril .. | 57.952 | 666,361 | +8,409 | 9551 | 2,343 | *1. 792 | 1,054 | 1,055 | ${ }_{1}{ }^{7}$ |
| May.... | - 49.179 | 68,350 | +19,171 | 1 - 204 | 13,289 * | *13,085 | 1,778 | 611 | 1,167 |
| June...Total. | . 51,078 | 6:2,690 | +11,612 | 225 | 5.572 | *5.315 | 1,327 | 81 | 510 |
|  | . $\overline{312,351}$ | 381,788 | 8. 39,437 | 3,455 | 31,766 | *28,311 | 1 9,420 | 4,269 | 5,151 |
| 1883. | . 80.388 | 56,971 | 1 23,409 | 9 1,316 | 34 | - 1,2\%6 | 2,518 | 895 | 1,623 |
| Feb.... | . 66.855 | 56.301 | 1 10,554 | $4 \quad 291$ | 1746 | *455 | 1,424 | 986 | 438 |
| March . | . 77,659 | 9 60,781 | 1 16,878 | 8 3,245 | 5284 | 4 2,961 | 1 2,957 | 1,523 | 1,434 |
| April... | . 60,898 | 878.007 | 7 3,891 | 1.2,311 | 1 2,250 | -61 | 1 1,489 | 1,024 | 465 |
| May | 58,066 | 6 56,274 | 4 1,792 | 232 | $8 \quad 935$ | 5 $\quad 705$ | $\begin{array}{ll}5 & 1,826 \\ 9 & 1,908\end{array}$ | 799 <br> 699 | $1,02 \%$ 1,209 |
| June... | - 54,316 | 6 64,733 | $3+10,417$ | $7 \quad 398$ | 597 | 7199 | 91.908 | 899 | 1,209 |
| T atal. | 1. 3988.174 | 4352.067 | 7 46,107 | 7 7,787 | 7) 4,846 | 15 2.941 | 1) 12,122 | ( 5,926 | 6 6,196 |

* Excess of exports. + Excess of imports.

For July the relations will be different from those indicated by the June returns, and for August very much more favorable. Should, therefore, money become at all active here, we look for gold imports early in October. This week the exchange market has been quiet but firm, with an advance yesterday by one house in the rates. Some bankers are reporting an exceptionally light inquiry, and an indisposition on the part of holders to offer their bills, preferring to wait in the hope of getting better prices than those now ruling. There are, however, indications of a more liberal supply, drawn against breadstuffs and provisions, in the near future, and bankers anticipate easier rates soon, basing their expectations upon what they learn regarding this movement. Scarcely anything is being done in securities between New York and London, and notwithstanding the decline in prices of stocks here, there seems to be no disposition on the part of Europeans to buy any except prime investment properties, and these only sparingly.

Taking, therefore, all these circumstances into consideration, it Goes not seem likely that there is to be any dis. tress for money this fall. Stock speculators may be able to run the market up on one another, but with the mercantile demand so limited, with so large a surplus in the Treasury, with no speculative spirit apparent, with currency making at the rate of $2 \frac{1}{2}$ millions a month, and with the prospect of an inflow of gold, we ought to have enough to supply all legitimate wants at a fair rate:

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.24, 1883. | Received by N.Y. Banks. | Shipped by N.Y. Banks. | Net Interior Movement. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 9988,000 \\ 35,000 \end{array}$ | * $81,600,000$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \hline \text { Loss. } & 662,000 \\ \text { Gain. } & 35,000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| Total gold and legal tender | \$973,000 | \$1,600,000 | Loss. \$ 227,000 |

*670,000 of this was transferred in the shape of silver certificates by a deposit of gold in the Sub-Treasurs.

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 $\$ 1,250,000$ through the operations of the Sub. Treasury. Adding that item, therefore, to the above, we have the following, which should indicate the total loss 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. 21, 1883. | Into Banks. | Out of Banks | Net Change in Bank Holdings. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Banks' Interior Movement, as above | \$973,000 | \$1,600,000 | Loss. \$827,000 |
| Sub-Treasury operations, net ...... |  | 1,250,000 | J.0ss. 1,250,000 |
| Total gold and legal tenders.... | \$973,000 | \$2,850,000 | Loss. $\$ 1,877,000$ |

There is very little to be said about the stock mark et except the statement already made above. Monday's disturbance seemed to haveits origin in an attack on Denver \& Rio Grande, accompanied by the usual rumors of the company being financially embarrassed and the further statement that no one could be found to take the presidency made vacant by the resignation of General Palmer. The assault on the stock was vigorous, the decline was rapid, and the fall in the price had an unsettling effect upon the whole list of active speculative stocks. At the same time the operators for a decline attacked the Northern Pacifics, Oregon Trans.Continental and Louisville \& Nashville, circulating similar disquieting rumors regarding each of these properties. This movement continued ou Tuesday morning, but a reaction set in later in the day, caused by the covering of short contracts. Wednesday two reports were current about Denver. One was that Mr. Frederick Lovejoy had been or would be nominated for the presidency of the road at a meeting of directors on Friday, and the other was that the Union Pacific managers were seeking to control the property. These reports appeared to have a stimulating effect upon the stock, for thereafter, although feverish, it was generally stronger. On Wednesday afternoon a determined attack was made upon the Northern Pacifics, Central Pacific, Louisville \& Nashville, Reading, and Central New Jersey. This was helped by rumors about the Philadelphia money market, already referred to. As a result the market was unsettled at the close of that day, unfavorably influencing the opening on Thursday. In the afternoon of Thursday a recovery set in, and although money was reported at 9 per cent in Philadelphia, the report failed to have any influence upon our market, which was comparatively strong at the close. Yesterday the market opened weak, the Villard properties recording a sharp decline, but the close was at some recovery and firm. A feature of the day was the advance in Memphis \& Charleston from $39 \frac{1}{2}$ to 46.

The Pennsylvania statement of earnings and expenses, issued this week for the month of July, is again unfavorable. The gross earnings are slightly smaller than in July, 1882, but considering that all manufacturing industries are depressed and that the receipts of wheat from the new crop came forward but sparingly this year, whie last year the movement was very heavy, that is perhaps not so difficult of explanation as is the continued augmentation in expenses. In the face of the falling off in earnings in July the expenses have increased $\$ 136,000$, so that the net earnings are $\$ 155,000$ smaller than a year ago. This addition to the expense account has been steadily in progress for several years past, and we have before alluded to it. The following table, giving the figures for the seven months to the 1st of August, as well as those for July, for five years past, will enable the reader to see how marked that increase has been, especially during the last two years.

| Lines East of Pittsburg. | 1883. | $188 \%$ | 1881. | 1880. | 1879. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| July. | \$ | 1 | 析 |  | - |
| Gross earnings. | 4,130,950 | 4.149,150 | 3,78, 418 | 3,449,644 | 2,782,906 |
| Operating expense | 2,688,216 | 2,502,05 | 2,289,447 | 2,147,139 | 1,788,291 |
| Net earnings | 1,492,734 | 1,647,09 | 1,490,971 | 1,30z,505 | 999,615 |
| Jan. 1 to July $31-$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gross earninas | 28,483,529 | 26,799,997 | 25,334,25 | 22,883,715 | 18,196,964 |
| Operating expen | 18,471,9:9 | 16,462,782 | 14,846,13 | 12,486,80 | 11,351,495 |
| Net earnings | 10,011,560 | 9,837,215 | 10,488,125 | 9,396,914 | 6,845,469 |

The net earnings to date this year are thus but $\$ 174,000$ more than in the corresponding period of 1882, which was not a very good period, as everybody will remember. Yet the small growth in net is entirely to be ascribed to the cause already referred to, for the gross earnings for 1883 are pretty neariy $\$ 1,700,000$ greater than those for 1882. Compared with 1881 we have a gain of over 3 millions in gross earnings, while net earnings are actually $\$ 477,000$ smaller. This refers to the lines east of Pittsburg. On the West: ern lines the result is equally unsatisfactory. July is usually a pretty profitable month, so we do not, as in June, find a deficit ; but the surplus (above all liabilities) is only $\$ 126,759$, against $\$ 319,567$ in July 1882. No doubt the smaller grain movement played an important part in the falling off. Still, it is significant that for the seven months the surplus this year is only $\$ 309,690$, or less than it was in the exceptionally unfavorable period of 1882 , when it amounted to $\$ 355,030$. In 1881 we may say the surplus was over $1 \frac{3}{4}$ million and in 1880 it was not a great deal below that figure. The present surplus is the smallest since 1879 .
The following shows relative prices of leading stocks in London and New York at the opening each day.


* Expressed in their New York equivalent.
$\dagger$ Reading on basis of $\$ 50$, par value. $\ddagger$ Ex-interest.
The Bank of England reports a gain of £243,000 bullion during the week, of which $£ 81,000$ came from abroad, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities was increased $\frac{1}{8}$ of 1 per cent. The Bank of France reports a decrease of $1,275,000$ francs gold and an increase of $1,900,000$ francs silver. The Bank of Germany, since the last report, lost 900,000 marks. The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks this week and at the corresponding date last year.


The Assay Ulice paid $\$ 67,046$ through the Sub-Treas ury for domestic bulion and $\$ 154,353$ for forelgn bullion (Spanish donbloons) during the woek, and the Assistant Treasurer received the following from the Custom House.

| Date. | Duties. | Oonsisting or- |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Gold. | $\begin{gathered} \text { J.s. } \\ \text { Notes. } \end{gathered}$ | Gold Certif. | silver Oertificates. |
| $\overline{\text { Aug. } 17 \ldots}$ | \$397,301 ${ }^{44}$ | \$15,000 | \$2:000 | \$259,000 | \$103,000 |
| .. 18... | 390,308 81 | 15,000 | 13,000 | 215,000 | 117,000 |
| " 20... | 561,313 54 | 13,000 | 21,006 | 375,000 | 149,000 |
| " 21... | 560,929 42 | 12,0* | 26,000 | 45 6,0ve | 67.000 |
| " $22 \ldots$ | 271,795 06 | 10,000 | 19000 | 200,000 | 42,000 |
| " 23 | 554,943 54 | 13.000 | 23,000 | 101,000 | 118,000 |
| Total. | \$2,736.591 $\overline{81}$ | \$78,000 | \$122,00 | 1,939,0.01 | \$596,000 |

## ROADS THAT COULD UTILIZE THE DENVER \& RIO GRANDE:

The continued decline in the market value of all the securities of the Denver \& Rio Grande and its creature, the Denver \& Rio Grande Western, has this week drawn general attention to these properties. A belief has gained ground that some of the larger connecting roads were not averse to securing possession of the line, and apparently there is much to be said in favor of such a theory. Some even claim that the present decline in the securities is in some way connected with a change of ownership; but that is not so easily understood.

The Denver \& Rio Grande, it should be remembered, has of late assumed a more important position. So long as it was confined to Colorado its power for harm was very much circumscribed. It was even then a source of irritation to the existing lines. The Atchison was the first to wrestle with the ambitious and somewhat preten. tious narrow.gauge rival. But the Atchison was as much concerned about the possibility of extensions eastward and southward, and a consequent encroachment upon some of its profitable New Mexico business, as it was about the traffic in Colorado. The result of the contest, in which the courts were called upon to play a prominent part, was the settlement of 1880 , by which each company in effect bound itself not to encroach upon the territory marked off as belonging to the other. Later the Union Pacific, by its purchase of the Denver South Park \& Pacific, running from Denver to Buena Vista and Gunnison, became interested in the aggressive attitude of the Palmer road, and since then the Denver \& New Orleans has come in as an additional disturbing factor to all the existing lines, the Denver \& Rio Grande as well as the rest. Nevertheless, as said, the power of the latter for mischief was limited-the range of its operations was confined to a particular section of the country, namely, Central Colorado.
Now, the aspect of affairs, wears an entirely different look. The Denver \& Rio Grande proper reaches to the border of Utah, the extension to that point having been completed just before the close of 1882 . Previously the compary had fathered the Denver \& Rio Grande Western -really an extension company-and this line was opened to business in May of this year all the way from the Colorado border to Ogden, in Northern Utah. Hence the Denver \& Rio Grande may now be said to extend from Denver, Leadville, Pueblo, and Northern New Mexico, to the eastern terminus of the Central Pacific at Ogden. But it must also be remembered that the Bur. lington \& Quincy last year, through an extension of its Burlington \& Missouri River line in Nebraska, opened a new route from Denver east, so that practically we have a second through line from Ogden to Omaha, parallel to the Union Pacific, though it is to be said that this second line has to pass through boih Denver and Pueblo (there being no direct line connecting Denver with the main stem in the Denver \& Rio Grande system), and is thus less direct than it otherwise would be. This latter fact, however, would scarcely be considered a drawback of any consequence and would not therefore operate much to the dis. advantage of the new route.
As now constituted, the Denver \& Rio Grande thus forms a link in a new through route between the east and the west. And a very important link it is. Consider for a moment its position with reference to other lines. Suppose it in the possession of the Central Pacific. This latter road, instead of extending only as far east as Ogden, would extend to Denver-the difference in guage
would not probably count for much-and the Union Pacific be deprived of a share of the business that it now gets at Ogden. The Central Pacific would then be entirely independent of the Union Pacific, while now the two roads may be said to be to a certain extent mutually interdependent. Of course, the Union Pacific soon expects to have two routes of its own to the Pacific-one by means of the Oregon Short Line and the other by means of the Utah \& Northern-but these would afford outlets for new traffic rather than cover existing traffic.

Or suppose the Denver \& Rio Grande in the hands of the Atchison Topaka \& Santa Fe. The latter would then have a northerly route to the Pacific, even as it now has southerly routes. In the one case the Central Pacific proper would be its connection, and in the other case the Central Pacific's leased line-the Southern Pacific-and the Atlantic \& Pacific would be the connections. With the Denver \& Rio Grande and the Atchison thus controlled in one interest, the possibilities of the new route would be developed to the utmost, and the Union Pacific could not but feel the resulting increase in competition. Besides, the Atchison is now dependent upon the Denver \& Rio Grande for an outlet to Denver from the east, and with that road held antagonistic to it, the attempt might be made to shut it out of that city.

Or more important still, assume that the Denver \& Rio Grande fell into the control of the Chicago Burlington \& Quincy parties. Here would be a line not only from Omaha to Ogden, as in the case of the Union Pacific, but all the way from Ogden to Chicago. In that case, the Burlington \& Quincy would take a long step forward in the extension to the Pacific coast which the managers are reported as having in mind for the future. The value and importance of the Denver \& Rio Grande to the Burlington \& Quincy certainly can not be gainsaid. The latter road is now a sharp competitor to the Union Pacific as far west as Denver; in the contingency mentioned, the competition would extend to Ogden, and the position of the Burling. ton \& Quincy be rendered stronger than ever.

But what is the value of the road to the Union Pacific? We have seen how it would aid the Central Pacific in becoming entirely independent of the Union Pacific, even as that company is now in some degree independent in having a through route via its Southern Pacific lines. We have seen also how serviceable it would be to the Atchison -though Boston affects to despise it, and has referred to it contemptuously as the "Rocky Mountain spider"-and how greatly it would strengthen the position of the Bur* lington \& Quincy. In what way, then, would it contribute to the advantage of the Union Pacific? It is clear that the Union Pacific does not require it to complete its system. The value of the property to that company may be said to lie in just this one fact, that in the possession of any other road than itself, it might prove a powerful weapon against Union Pacific interests. With the road controlled by the Union Pacific, the Burlington \& Quincy would be thwarted, the Central Pacific baffled, and the Atchison confined to its present territory.
A point of equal, if not greater importance, however, to the investor, is the value of the property as measured by its earnings and income, and its present financial position. Referring to the last report of the company we find that for 1882 the road earned $\$ 6,404,980$ gross and $\$ 2,620,627$ net. This latter amount was suff. cient to pay the interest on all the bonds now outstanding (not all of which was charged to the current operations of 1882, some of it being added to construction account) including that on the car trusts, as well as insurance, taxes, and all other items except the principal of rolling
stock trusts;-the amount was sufficient to pay all these and yet leave a surplus of $\$ 375,793$. As the earnings in the present year-up to the end of the third week of August-(we mean the earnings on the Denver \& Rio Grande proper-those of the Denver \& Rio Grande Western will be referred to further below)-had increased $\$ 31,500$ over those of the same time in 1882 the position of the company in this respect would not appear to have materially changed. Of the net result we have no knowledge. The ratio of expenses to earnings last year was larger than expected- 59.66 per cent-but the First VicePresident intimated that this was exceptional and might be reduced.
As to the floating debt, the report stated that practically there was none on the day the accounts were closed-December 31, 1882. The current liabilities amounted to $\$ 3,007,931$, but against this there were available assets (not counting materials, fuel, \&c.,.) in amount more than sufficient to offset the whole of the liabilities. We see that with two new series of car trusts for $\$ 1,000,000$ each (which are extinguished by 10 per cent annual payments of the original amount of the series) the payment for that purpose in 1883 will be increased $\$ 200,000$ over that of 1882 -to $\$ 538,000$ altogether-but with ordinary credit the company ought to be able to take care of that without much trouble. A feature bearing perhaps more upon the future than upon the present, is the fact that the company's traffic is carried at such very high rates. Thus the average rate per passenger was over five cents per mile-the exact figure is $5 \cdot 12$-and the rate per ton per mile over $3 \frac{1}{2}$ cents -exact $3 \cdot 65$. Of course, no one will claim that these rates can be maintained. In a new country the charge is always high at the outset and gradually diminishes with the increase of traffic, so that the fall in rates usually brings with it its own compensation, and probably in a great measure this will be the case with the Denver \& Rio Grande. But in view of the physical difficulties that the road has to con. tend with, one cannot feel so certain that the expense per mile will diminish equally fast. For instance, the report tells us that the cost of moving a passenger a mile averaged as much as 3.52 cents last year, while the expense incurred in moving a ton of freight a mile was $2 \cdot 26$ cents -very much higher in both cases than many roads in other parts of the country receive in gross. As said, however, that pertains chiefly to the future. At present the company is doing fairly well, all things considering.

One other point remains to be covered, and that relates to the earnings and obligations of the Denver \& Rio Grande Western. The latter road, as will be remembered, is leased to the Denver \& Rio Grande for 40 per cent of the gross earnings, which in any event must be enough to pay 6 per cent on $\$ 16,000$ per mile of completed roadthat is, the Denver \& Rio Grande guarantees the interest on the Rio Grande Western's debt, if the 40 per cent of earnings is insufficient for that purpose. On 155 miles of that road operated for five months of 1882 the Denver \& Rio Grande figured a profit to itself of $\$ 36,7 \div 1$, the actual gross earnings during those five months having been $\$ 170,918$. In the present year, up to and including the third week of August, the earnings have been $\$ 448,100$. How much of this is net we do not know. As to the interest to be paid, we find that there are at present outstanding $\$ 6,157,000$ of the company's bonds, which at 6 per cent would call for $\$ 369,420$ on that account. But it should be said that this allows for a full year's interest on the whole of the 362 miles now in operation, whereas actually only 155 miles were open during the early months of the year, and it is only since the middle of May that earnings have been based on the entire mileage.

It was estimated in the last report that the amount of interest for which the Denver \& Rio Grande would be responsible on the Western line when the latter reached Ogden, would be $\$ 400,000$ (somewhat more than our figure), and that on that basis $\$ 1,000,000$ gross earnings per annum would be srifficient to meet the charge. It was sup posed and claimed, however, that the gross earnings would reach at least a million and a half, so that after allowing for the $\$ 400,00$ (1 required for interest there would remain a surplus of $\$ 200,000$ at the disposal of the Rio Grande Western. From the weekly figures furnished us, it would seem that the expectation with regard to the gross earnings is in a fair way of being realized. Taking the two full months during which the road has been operated its entire length, the earnings have been at the rate of about $\$ 1,100,000$ a year- $\$ 92,300$ in June and $\$ 94,700$ in July. In the third week of A ugust they ran up to $\$ 25,000$, or at the rate of a million and a quarter a year. The road may not turn out as profitable as its projectors supposed, but certainly thus far it appears to have done very well.
There have been reports that the interest due on the Western company's bonds the 1st of September would be passed, but as the amount called for is only about $\$ 180,000$ such a course may well be doubted. Anyway its necessity is not apparent. Of course, we have no means of knowing just what the Denver \& Rio Grande's present financial position is, but if the statement in the last report, according to which there was no floating debt, be correct, and the statements of earnings since then foreshadow the course of business thus far in the present year, it is difficult to believe that there can be any basis for the rumors affecting the company's solvency. To say the least, it would be a most startling spectacle to see the Danver \& Rio Grande Company let the interest on the Rio Grande Western company's bonds go to default at this time when the importance of the Western company's line to the Rio Grande proper is becoming so patent.

## PACIFIC RAILROADS THIROUGH TRAFFIC.

It is a common error to suppose that through traffic is the largest or most profitable part of a railroad's business. Projectors of new enterprises almost invariably overestimate its importance. The usual result is, that through traffic proves to be small in volume, and the least desirable to a road because of the low rates it brings, and that local traffic is the chief source of strength, if not the main reliance for profits. The former is important for several reasons, but unless it is liberally supplemented by the latter, a company's position will prove weak, for, as stated, the chief profit on earnings must necessarily come from local sources. As an illustration, take one of our strong Eastern trunk lines. The Pennsylvania, in its last report (for the year 1882), stated that of $20,360,399$ tons (actual tons, not ton miles) of freight carried on its lines between Philadelphia and Pittsburg $18,415,580$ was local, while only $1,944,819$ constituted through freight. Moreover, of a gain of $2,393,872$ tons over the previous year, only 128 tons was on account of through freight.
The subject has a special interest at the present time in view of the recent publication by the Central Pacific of figures showing its gross earnings from through and local business separately, and also in view of the final completion two weeks since of the Atlantic \& Pacific and the opening this week of the Northern Pacific. Both of these roads no doubt expect to get a share of the through business across the Cuntinent, in addition to the local business which they will create and foster. They rely
chiefly of course upon the local traffic, which is sure of constant growth and development, especially in the case of an enterprise like the Northern Pacific, running through a comparatively fertile territory previously unoccupied by a railroad. For this and other reasons it is important to notice the part these kinds of business play in the receipts of the Central Pacific. The following table shows the Central Pacific's earnings from these two sources during each of the last five years, as given in the company's annual report and printed in the Chronicle of July 14.

| Tears. | Local. | Through. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1878 | \$11,908.803 | \$5,622,056 | \$17,530,8i8 |
| 1879 | $12,144,639$ $15.780,890$ | 5,028,524 | - $20,508,113$ |
| 1881. | 18,379,850 | $5,714,240$ | 24,094,101 |
| 1882. | 18,917,284 | 6,745,473 | 25,66 2,757 |
| Total. | \$77,111,476 | \$27,837,516 | \$104,943,992 |

We here see that during the year 1882 pretty nearly three-fourths of the Central Pacific's earnings were derived from local business and only about one-fourth from through business. These figures, however, do not make apparent the full measure of the difference between the two kinds of traffic. They show clearly enough the gross importance of each, but they do not tell us how much either contributed to the net result. The figures should be accompanied by a statement similarly classified, giving the profit in handling. In that case the disparity would without doubt be still wider than it now appears.

One other feature worthy of remark in the above table is the rapid growth shown to have taken place in the local traffic of the road, a point decidedly in favor of the new Pacific routes. In 1878 this local traffic amounted to less than 12 millions; in 1882 we find it nearly 19 millions. Of course the gain is in some measure to be ascribed to the extension of the Southern lines, but in great part no doubt it is largely independent of that fact. There is also growth -although in a very much emaller degree-in through traffic, but it may well be questioned whether this is not due to the opening of the Southern through route as much as to any gain on the line between Ogden and San Francisco.

A similar comparison of the Union Pacific figures would be valuable in this connection, but unfortunately the information in the company's reports does not supply the necessary materials. In the report for 1882, however, are certain figures for the last two years, and from these we have prepared the following statement of its earnings.

|  | 1882. | 1881. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Passenger earningsThrough Way | $\begin{gathered} \$ \\ 2,837,036 \\ 2,360,734 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ \\ 3,203,789 \\ 1,927,782 \end{gathered}$ |
| Total. | 5,197,770 | 5,131,571 |
| Freight earnings- Throught | 3,933,169 | 4,364,822 |
| Pacific Coast | 2,746,474 | 3, $3,03,657$ |
| Local (including coal) | 7,225,348 | 7,441,050 |
| Total. | 13,905,490 | 15,559,529 |
| Total through (includ'g Pacific Coast) earn'gs Total local earnings. | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{9 , 5 1 6 , 6 7 8} \\ & 9,586,582 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11,272,268 \\ 9,418.832 \end{array}$ |
| Grand total. | 19,103.26u | 20,691,100 |

Here we find through and local traffic much more evenly divided; this, however, is probably so only because the Union Pacific, by reason of its position with reference to othar roads, is of necessity forced to class as through much traffic which on a road like the Central Pacific, comparatively free from competition, would be local business pure and simple. We suppose local business is business that strictly originates along the line of the company's road, while through busines; is cusine:s carried between any competitive points
in competition with other routes. Either kind may be car ried for long or short distances, without affecting the classi fication. Business interchanged with connecting roads is usually classed as through traffic, and it is easy to see that there are many points of this kind on the Union Pacific where there are but few on the Central Pacific. With the latter company the interchange of traffic between it and the Atchison Topeka \& Santa Fe at Deming (unless that traffic comes from and is destined to a competing point), is called local traffic. S'ay it were carried from some local point in Kansas to some lncal point in California-in that case both cumpanies get a haul of several hundred miles on the traffic, but still it would be called local traffic,simply because each company receives full local rates on the same. Thus the idea seems to be that local traffic is the business that, will bear a local rate, while through traffic is business that has to be carried at through rates, whether in competition with rail or water routes.

Understanding this, and bearing in mind the extent to which the Union Pacific earnings must be derived from business received at such competing points as Omaha, Kansas City, Denver, and Ogden, we can easily see why that company's income is stated as having been obtained one-half from through business. If we were to confine our inquiry respecting the through traffic more particularly to what is termed Pacific Coast business, we would find a falling off in the freight earnings of nearly a million dollars the last year, and that probably represents the encroachments made by the Southern Pacific line, while the loss $(\$ 431,000)$ on what is called "through" freight, is no doubt to be ascribed to the opening of the Burlington line to Denver, \&c., though in both cases lower rates had some additional influence in reducing receipts.

## FRANCE AND HER FOREIGN POLICY.

It is astonishing how far nations, like individuals, are liable to go when they fall under the control of an idea. For some years past, the doctrine has been boldly preached, by a certain class of teachers, that what France needed to enable her to recover the position lost at Sedan was colonial expansion. She was hemmed in in Elarope; and to attempt to encroach on the territory of any of her immediate neighbors would, to say the least of it, be extremely dangerous. But there was sufficient scope for action in foreign parts. Why should the tempting places in Africa, in Asia and elsewhere be attractive to England alone? France, under a republican government, had once struck boldly out, and had in consequence become great and powerful. Why should not a similar effort in similar circumstances be attended with a like result? At first this teaching was but little heeded. It commanded, apparently, the attention of only a few. But there was flattery in the new gospel, and it was not long till it was found that it had taken a tolerably firm hold of the national heart. It is unnecessary to repeat what France has been doing for the last three or four years. It is sufficient to point to the attitude and to the relations of France to-day.

There can be little doubt, we think, that the ease with which France was enabled to carry out her purpose in Tunis lent encouragement to the aggressive spirit. The presumption is that if she had not found cause of war with that small State, or if she had found it more difficult to carry out her purpose, she would not to-day be occupied as she is in Madagascar and in Tonquin. If she should be able to carry out her purposes, whatever these may be, in those new enterprises, she will hardly be to blame if she comes to the conclusion that the new policy of aggression has been justified by results. It would be natural enough in such circumstances to resolve to perse-
vere. These reflections are the more natural that it is exceedingly difficult to lay hold of the real casus belli either in the case of Madagascar or Tonquin. On the very face of both enterprises we see the lust of conquest ; but it is not easy to discover any other or more satisfactory reason in the one case or in the other. In Madagas car the French and the English have long been rivals ; and sometimes the one influence has predominated and sometimes the other. Court favor was sometimes with the French; it was also sometimes with the English. It is notorious, however, that the French or Catholic missions under the control of the Jesuits were a conspicuous failure in Madagascar, whereas the English missions, mainly connected with the London Missionary Society, were a signal success. A French writer in the last number of the Revue des Deux Mondes, while attempting to justify what is being done by his countrymen in Madagascar, honestly enough gives England and the Protestant missions all the glory. If the nation has been turned from the worship of crocodiles and other gross superstitions ; if the people have abandoned the use of rum and become conspicuous for their temperate habits; if they have ceased to be a nation of polygamists, and if schools and churches cover the land; if even the Queen and her court have embraced Christianity, and conformed their lives and their general conduct to its teachings;-all the honor is due to the Eng. lish missionaries. In the presence of the Jesuits, this writer tells us: "Rome has been conquered, while Prot. estantism and England have gained the victory." "But the English missionaries have persuaded the Prime Minister of Queen Ranavalona that since the disaster she has experienced, France is no longer France; that, like the lion worn out by age, she is brought so low as to have to lament her ancient prowess;" and much more of this sort. And then we are reminded that France has long been in possession of some of the islands off the coast, and that if the Hovas have been installed at Tananarivo since 1820 , France has had interests in the island for the last two centuries. It has also been claimed that at one time in the seventeenth century the island was gifted by the French king to one of his marshals; therefore, it belonged to France. All that can be gathered is that France had become jealous of English influence on the island, that she felt she was disesteemed, and that she resolved to take such action as should make her relations to Madagas. car more definite for the future.

If we seek for a justibicatory cause of quarrel in Ton. quin we are equally in the dark. It has already been explained in these columns why France found herself first involved in difficulty in these regions. She went there ostensibly to make peace, but she soon showed that her object was conquest. Her agent and the commander of the troops was killed ; and France had to content herself with a worthless treaty. With the results of the late expedition every reader is familiar. The French commander was again killed, and now France is on the soil of Tonquin and marching on the capital to demand satisfaction for the wrong which has been done. In other words, France begins the trouble, gets into difficulty, and then finds in the fruit of her own blundering a sufficient cause for aggressive war on a distant and unoffending people.

If France can keep herself free from other entanglements she can have no great difficulty either with Madagascar or with Tonquin. But it is just here where the danger is. Her conduct in Madagascar, particularly in the treatment of the English Missionary Shaw, has already aroused the resentment of England; and most
undoubtedly had a man of the stamp of the late Liord Beaconsfielu or Lord Palmerston been at the head of affairs in that country, France before this stage had been reached would have been compelled to back down or listen to the music of Britisk guns. Mr. Gladstone's horror of war has led him in another direction; with what result it remains to be seen. Then, again, if France should insist on the right of search she may encounter some unexpected opposition. It is not safe to defy the world. There is also the uncertainty regarding China. China has rights in Tonquin and over the whole of Anam which she may not allow to be trampled upon. It remains therefore to be seen whether France has not undertaken in Southeastern Asia a bigger task than she anticipated.

However all this may result, it is very clear that France is at the present moment singularly isolated and without friends, and that she runs a great risk in provoking in any direction a large and costly war. The possible advantages are all of them doubtful. The risks she runs are great.

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR JUNE, 1883, AND FOR THE SIX AND TWELVE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 1883.

[Prepared by the Bureau of Statistics and corrected to June 30, 1883.1 Below is given the twelfth monthly statement for the currenc fiscal year of the imports and exports of the United States. The excess of the value of imports over exports and of exports over imports of merchandise was as follows:
Month of June, 1883 (excess of imports).
$\$ 10,417,120$ Six months ended June $30,18 \Varangle 3$ (excesss of exports......... $\$ 10,417,120$
Twelve months ended June $30,107,684$ The total values of imports and of domestic and foreign exports for the month of June, 1883, and for the six and twelve months ended June 30, 1883, are presented in the following tables:

|  | For the month of June. | For the 6 m'nths ended June 30. | For the 12 m'nths ended June 30. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1883.-Exports-Domestic | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 52,834,573 \\ 1,481,481 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 387,739,761 \\ 10,434,878 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \$ 804,195,795 \\ 19,610,024 \end{array}$ |
| Total | \$54.316,054 | \$398,174,639 | \$823,805,819 |
| Imports | 64,733,174 | 352,066,955 | 723,122,666 |
| Excess of exports over imports Excess of imports over exports |  | \$46,107,681 | \$100,683,153 |
| 1882.-Exports-Domestic . | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 49,629,759 \\ 1,442,207 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 333,455,275 \\ 8,895,491 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\$ 733,239,732 \\ 17,302,525 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Tmports | $\begin{array}{r} 651,077,966 \\ 62,689,649 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} \$ 342,351,766 \\ 3 \times 1,787,796 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 750,542,257 \\ 724,639,571 \end{array}$ |
| Excess of exports over imports Excess of imports over exports |  |  | \$25,902,683 |
| LD AND SILVER-COIN AND BUL |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} \text { 1883.-Exports-Dom.-Gold.. } \\ \text { do silver. } \\ \text { Foreign-Gold } \\ \text { do Silver.. } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 96,213 \\ 1,317,000 \\ 500,936 \\ 591,243 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \$ 2,238,622 \\ 7,734.91 \\ 2,60774 \\ 4,387.140 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 8,992,973 \\ 12,630,208 \\ 2.679,979 \\ 7,517,173 \end{array}$ |
|  | \$2,505,392 | \$10,968, + 23 | \$3i,820,333 |
| Imports-Gold .......... | $\$ 398,246$ 699,54 | \$7,7×7,121 | \$17,734,149 |
| Total. | 699,549 $\$ 1,097,795$ | $\frac{5,425,69 \chi}{\$ 13,712,010^{4}}$ | $\frac{10,755,242}{\$ 28,489,391}$ |
| Excess of exports over imports Excess of imports over exports | \$1,407, $\mathbf{N}^{\text {9 }}$ 7 | \$3,255,604 | \$3,330,942 |
|  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1882.-Exports-Dom.-Gold.. } \\ & \text { do Silver. } \\ & \text { Foreign-Gold } \\ & \text { do Silver. } \end{aligned}$ | $\$ 5,522,162$ 726,221 | $\$ 30,688,310$ $6,692,931$ | $\$ 31,403,625$ $12,076,646$ |
|  | 50,1189 | 1,078,246 | 1,184,255 |
|  | 600,691 | 2,727.07. | 4.752,953 |
|  | \$6,899,153 | \$41,186,221 | \$49,417,479 |
| Imports-Gold | \$257,142 | \$3, 45, 5 , 0 | \$34,377,054 |
|  | 816,681 | 4, 268,841 | 8,095,336 |
| Total. | \$1,073,823 | \$7,724,341 | \$ $+2,472,340$ |
| Excess of exports over imports | \$5, 825,330 | 33,461,883 | 6,945,089 |
|  |  |  |  | Excess of imports over exports

TOTAL MERCHANDISE AND COIN AND BULLION.
1883.-Exports-Domestic .... \$54,2 $17,786 / \$ 397,7,3,301 \mid \$ 825,818,976$ Foreign ......| $2,573,60 \quad 17,429,761 \quad 2,807,176$ Total.
Excess of exports over inports Lx80 or orer exports $\$ 9,009,5 \mathrm{z} 3$ 882.-Exports-Domestic ...| $\$ 55,878,523$............. $\$ 10 \ldots \ldots \ldots .$. 1882.-Exports-Domestic .
Foreign ..

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Total } \\
& \text { Imports }
\end{aligned}
$$



Excess of exports over imports
The following is a statement showing, by principal customs districts, the values of merchandise imported into, and exported.
from, the United States duriag the month of June, 1883, and the values of imported merchandise remaining in the warebouses of the United States June 30, 1883:

| Customs Distriets. | Imports. | Domestic Exports. | Foreign Exports. | Remain'ng in wareh'se June 30,'83 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Baltimor | $1,00_{1,610}^{\$}$ | $2,899,663$ | $\$ 924$ | $3 \stackrel{\$}{9}, 143$ |
| Bangor. J | 47,928 | 6,301 |  | 93 |
| Bath, Me. | 1,091 | - 349 |  | 129,823 |
| Beaufort, S. C.............. |  | 6,384,884 | 88,971 |  |
| Boston \& Charlest'n, Mass. Brazos de Sautiago, Tex... | $6,861,146$ 24,026 | $\begin{array}{r}6,384,854 \\ 113,224 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 88,971 5,889 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,06 \pm, 935 \\ 1,441 \end{array}$ |
| Brunswick, Ga | 32 | 178,100 |  |  |
| Buffalo Creek, | 329,562 13747 | 10 |  |  |
| Cape Vincent, <br> Champlain | 137,473 370,730 | 207,295 | 1,000 | 6 |
| Charleston, S . | 26,343 | 254,657 |  | 37 |
| Chicago, 111 | 90,142 | 358,4.26 | 420 | 275,254 |
| Corpus Christi, | 60,477 4,029 | 111,792 | 9,537 |  |
| Cuyahoga, Oli | 156,177 | 159, 173 | 2,333 | 55,955 |
| Du Luth, Min | 6,478 | 75,373 | 42,276 |  |
| Galveston, Te | 90,214 68,446 | 617,963 69,572 |  |  |
| Genessce, N | 135,230 | 1,384,493 | 29,818 |  |
| ey West, | 53,129 | 95,066 |  | 60,827 |
| Miami, Ohio | 1,063 | 243,273 |  |  |
| Milwaukee, | 18,144 | 106,800 |  | 3,611 |
| Minnesota, | 27,199 | 394,682 112,236 |  |  |
| Mobile, Ala.. <br> Now Haven, | 113.904 | 112,626 | 110 | -37,397 |
| New Orleans, L | 631,999 | 3,822,297. | - 8.793 | 750,8 0 |
| New York, | 43,078,581 | 26,727,0 6 | 1,130,605 | 31,303,951 |
| Niagara, N. Y | 439,371 | 2,949 188,965 |  |  |
| Oregon, Orego Oswegatchie, | 183,090 | 188,965 40,381 |  | 012 |
| Oswega, N. Y | 764,226 | 303,46! |  | 185.205 |
| Paso del Norte, Tex. \& N.M. | 33,207 |  | 58,186 | 715 |
| Passamaquoddy | 129,490 | 7 |  | 7,230 |
| Pensacola, Fla. | 3,210,071 | 3, 146,087 | 213 | 2,162.326 |
| Portland \& Falmouth, Me. | 3, 327,239 | 47,394 | 12,032 | 289,704 |
| Portsmouth, | 2+ 352 |  |  | 77,931 50.843 |
| Providence, R. | 24,780 28.128 | 167,034 |  | 50,843 |
| Puget Sound, W | 128.128 | 167,034 92,360 |  |  |
| Salem and Bererly, Mass.. | 59,085 |  |  | 89 |
| Saluria, Texas. | -470.891 | 2,577, ${ }^{131,697}$ | 31,220 |  |
| San Francisco, | 5,470,055 | $2,577,352$ 495,050 | 31,220 | 2,178, 13,874 |
| Vermont, Vt | 569,495 | 140,1.11 |  | 19,218 |
| Wilmington, N. | 7,436 | 196,992 |  |  |
| Interior ports............. | 118,304 | 312,341 | 4 | 140,286 |
| Totals | 64.733,173 | 52,834,573 | 1,481,481 | 48,546,473 |

## gxonetaxy Commxerciat walish tuws <br> RATES OF EXCHANGE AT LONDON AND ON LONDON AT LATEST DATES.

WXOHANGEAT LONDON-Aug. 11.

| On- | Time. | Rate. | Latest Date. | Time. | Rate. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Amsterdam | Short. | $12.25_{8} 12 \cdot 35_{8}$ | Aug. 11 | Short. | $12 \cdot 1 \div 2$ |
| Amstercam | 3 mos . | $12.5{ }^{1} 4$ <br> 20.69 <br> 20.53 <br> 20.73 |  | short. | 20.5 |
| Hamburg... | " | $\begin{array}{ll}20.69 & 20.73 \\ 20.69 & 20.73\end{array}$ | dug. 11 | short. | $20 \cdot 51$ |
| Frankfort | '6 | 20.69 @ 20.73 | Aug. 11 | " | 2051 |
| Vienna | '6 | $12 \cdot 10$ a) $2 \cdot 121_{4}$ | Aug. 11 | " | $11.981_{2}$ |
| Trieste | ، | $12 \cdot 10$ ¢ $12 \cdot 121_{1}$ | Aug. 11 | " 6 | $11.98{ }^{1}$ |
| Antwerp.... | " |  | $\left.\begin{array}{ll} \text { Aug. } & 11 \\ \text { Aug. } & 1 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | " | - $2311_{1 R}$ |
| Paris........ | Checks | 25.30 ¢25.35 | Aug. 11 | Checks | $25.311^{2}$ |
| ars | 3 mos. | $25.511_{4}$ Q25.5614 | Aug. 11 | 3 mos. |  |
| Genoa | " | 2.55 | Aug. 11 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 25 \cdot 5 \\ & 47 \div 0 \end{aligned}$ |
| Madrid | " | $463{ }_{16} \square^{4} 4^{5} 5_{16}$ $5111_{16} 05113_{16}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } 11 \\ & \text { Aug. } 11 \end{aligned}$ | 3 mos. | ${ }_{5}^{47}{ }^{4} 1+0$ |
| Alexandria.. |  |  | dug. ${ }^{8}$ |  | 97 |
| New York... |  |  |  | Short. tel. trsf. | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \cdot \cdot^{31_{2}} \\ & \text { 1s. }{ }^{1} 13_{32} \mathrm{~d} . \end{aligned}$ |
| Bombay .. .. Calcutta.. | ${ }_{60}^{60}{ }^{\text {d }}$ ys | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \mathrm{s.} .738 \mathrm{~d} . \\ & 1 \mathrm{~s} .738 \mathrm{~d} . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } 11 \\ & \text { dug. } 11 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { tel.trsf. } \\ & \text { tel.trsf. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1s. } 713_{32} \mathrm{~d} . \\ & \text { 1s. } 73_{8} . \end{aligned}$ |
| Hong Kong.- |  |  | dug. 11 | $4 \text { mos. }$ | $3 \mathrm{~s} .77_{8} \mathrm{~d}$. ずs. 038 d |

[From our own correspondent.|
London, Saturday, Augs 11, 1883.
The past week has presented much of a holiday appearance. Although somewhat unsettled, the weather has been fairly satisfactory, hat the progress, of the crops towards maturity has not been so rapid as could have been desired. As far as Stock Exchange matters are concerned there has been a great want of astivity, and the tone has been dull. Spanish stocks have declined heavily, owing to the revolutionary proceedings in the Spanish provinces, but to-day there has been a decided recovery, the fall in values having attracted the attention of investors and speculators. Considering, however, how small is tha amount of business in progress, it cannot be said that any serious depression exists. The people are to a large extent holiday-making, and are by no manans inclined to embark in Strck Exchange proceedings. Sales or purchases of stocks have therefore a speedy influence, bat adverse movements do not affect the public, as it is not speculative, while there is, at the same time, no reason for believing that there is much bonc fide stock offering.

The condition of the money market is still somewhat perplexing. The demard for money is upon the most moderate scale, erpecially for commercial purposes. The inquiry also
for strictiy financial purposes is limited. But some are of opinion that money will be dearer in the autumn, while others consider that the present Bank rate will only be maintained. Business is now upon so very limited a scale that it is difficult to say what is to lead to dearer money. At the same time, there is no abundance of floating capital, and consequently no downward movement is likely to take place. Failures in the United States have had obviously an adverse influence, having been a cause for anxiety. Unsettled weather has created apprehensions regarding the harvest, and the political situation is in a small degree a cause of apprehension. The desire is to operate with great caution. This assertion applies not only to the wholesale, but also to the retail rates; and both the wholesale and retail trades are influenced by the fancies of the great consuming public.
The co-operative stores, which trade only upon the strictly cash system, have compelled the retail houses to adopt the same system. Credit between shopkeepers and their customers is much more restricted than it was a few years ago. The result is that the large middle and lower classes purchase as a rule only what they require, and what they can pay for, and do not, in consequence, "run" long and uncertain bills. The change which has taken place is very satisfactory. It accounts in some measure fur the slackness of trade, but the liabilities of consumers to producers are reduced to natural proportions, and a much sounder condition of things exists. The state of trade is being regulated by the proper authority-the consuming public-and should now be regarded as more legitimate-

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 |  | Open Market Rates. |  |  |  |  |  | Interest Allowed for Deposits by |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Bant Bills. |  |  | Trade Bills. |  |  | Joint Stock Banks. | Dise't H'ses |  |
|  |  | Three Months | Four Months | $\begin{gathered} \text { Six } \\ \text { Months } \end{gathered}$ | Three Months | Four Months | $\begin{gathered} \text { Six } \\ \text { Months } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} A t \\ C a l l \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} 7 \text { to } 14 \\ \text { Days. } \end{gathered}$ |
| July 6 | 4 | 314033/8 |  | 388031/2 | $31 / 2$ (134 | 33/941/4 | 33/44144 | 3 | 3 | 31/4-31/2 |
| " 1s | 4 | $33 / 89$ | 338@ - | 31º⒜ - | 3194 | 339404 | 334.4414 | 3 | 3 | 31/4-31/9 |
| " 20 | 4 | 34/84 | 37/8 1 | 37/804 | 4 © $41 / 4$ | 41/4041/2 | 41/1943/4 | 3 | , | 314-31/5 |
| " 27 | 4 | 33@3\%/8 | 37/8@4 | 4 © $41 / 8$ | 4 ecm1/4, | 4 © $41 / 6$ | 41/4(0)434 | 3 | 3 | 31/4-31/2 |
| Aus. 3 | , | 35\%@3\% | 334@37/8 | 4 (a)- | $37 / 8041 / 8$ | 4 @ ${ }^{1} 1 / 4$ | 4140434 | 3 | 3 | 31/4-31/2 |
| " 10 | 4 | 393@3\%/8 | 3\%/84 | 4 (1)41/8 | 4 @ $41 / 4$ | 4 @4115 | +110433 |  | 3 | 31/4-31/2 |

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, fainserond quality, and the Bankers' Clearing House retarn, compared with the three previous years:

|  | $1883 .$ | $\begin{gathered} 18 \& 2 . \\ \Omega \end{gathered}$ | $1881 .$ | $1880 .$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ciroulat | 26,341,730 | $27,126.325$ $3,4 \times 1.7 \pm 0$ | 27,391,175 $4,152,737$ | 27.522.7. |
| Public depos | 2.2391 .454 | 25.,72, 350 | 25,767,202 | 25.89 |
| Governn't secui | 11,962, | 13,947,575 | 14,663,649 |  |
| ther securi |  |  | 13 |  |
| Res've of notes \&coin Coin and bullion in both devartments. | $12,219,089$ $22,841,419$ | 22,068,158 | 24,673,742 | 28,680, |
| Proport'n ol reserve to liabilities. | 45.36 | ${ }^{3638}$ |  |  |
| Bank rate.... |  | $\underset{9 . c}{p . c . c}$ | pe e. |  |
|  | 428. | 518 |  |  |
|  |  |  | . |  |
| No. 40 Minle twist |  |  |  |  |

 Tenders were received at the Bank of England on Tuesday for $£ 2,000,000$ Treasury bills. Tenders for three months' bills at $£ 99$ 1s. 11d. and above received in full, and for six months' bills at £ 93 2s. 7 d., 40 per cent; above in fuil. This is equivalent to a discount rate of $£ 312 \mathrm{~s} .8 \mathrm{~d}$. and $£ 314 \mathrm{~s}$. 10 d . per cent respectively. The allotments were $£ 1,500,000$ in three months and $£ 500,000$ in six months' bills.

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:

| Rates of Interest at | August 9. |  | August 2. |  | Jut 26. |  | July 19. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Bank <br> Rate. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Open } \\ \text { Market } \end{gathered}$ | Bank <br> Rate. | Open <br> Market | Bank <br> Rate. | Open Market | Bank Rate. | Open <br> Market |
|  | 3 | 2\%/8 | 3 | 25\% | 3 | 25\% | 3 | 234 |
| Berlir............. | 4 | 2\% | 4 | 27/8 | 4 | 31/8 | 4 | 31/4 |
| Beriir............ | 4 | 27/8 | - | 3 | - | 31/8 | - | $31 / 4$ |
| Hamburg........ | - | $23 / 4$ | - | 27/8 | 918 | 31/8 | $\overline{-}$ | $31 / 4$ |
| Amsterdam...... | 31/6 | $31 / 4$ | 31/2 | 31/4 | 31/2 | $31 / 4$ | 31/6 | 31/4 |
| Brussels.......... | 31/2 | 31/8 | 3112 | 31/8 | 31/2 | $31 / 8$ | 31/6 | 31/8 |
| Madrid ......... | 5 | 434 | 5 | 434 | 5 | 4\%/4 | 5 | 412\% |
| Vienna. | 4 | 334 | 4 | 334 | 4 | 3\%/ | 4 | 35/8 |
| St. Petersburg.. |  | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 53/4 |

In reference to the state of the bullion market, Messrs. Pixley \& Abell write as follows:

Gold.-The imports from the Continent have continued during the week, although the total receiver is not so large as last. There being but little demand, the Bank has received nearly the whole of the arri-
vals, which amount to $£ 267,000$. Sovereigns to the value of $£ 125,000$ have been witidiawn for Lishon. The "Rome" has brought 880,000 from Australia, and the Penin:ular \& Oriental steamer has taken $£ 10,000$ to India.
Silver.-The market bas been very quiet since our last, and withont alteration in price, The arrivals have been very small, onlv $£ 26,520$ 200 to Bombay.
Mexican Dollars.-About $£ 7,000$ have been received from New York during the week, and a considerable amonnt is expected by the French steamer about the 12 th inst. The price remains as last quoted, $49^{1} 8 \mathrm{~d}$. per oz.
The quotations for bullion are reported as below :

|  | Price of Gold. |  |  | Price of Silver. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Aug. 9. | Aug. 2. |  | Auj. 8. | Aug. 2. |
| Bar gold, fine.... oz. | $\begin{array}{cc} s . & d . \\ 77 & 0 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cl} c . & d . \\ 77 & 9 \end{array}$ |  | d. | a. |
| Bar gold, containg |  |  |  | 50 7-16 | 50 7-16 |
| 20 dwts. silver..oz. | $77101 / 2$ | $7410 \%$ | ing 5 grs. gold.oz. | 50 13-16 | 5) 13-16 |
| Span. doubloons.oz. | 73 9112 | 73 9\% | Cake silver.....oz | 547-16 | 54 7-16 |
| S.Am.doubloons.oz. | 73 812́ | 73 81/2 | Mexican dols...oz. | 491/8 | 491/8 |
| U.S. gold coin...oz. | 76 31/2 | $7631 / 2$ | Chilian dollars..oz. |  |  |

The movements in bullion during July, and the seven months ended July 31, were as follows:

| GOLD. | All Countries. |  |  | Cnited States. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1881. | 188\%. | 1883. |
| Imports in July... | $\underset{404,391}{ }$ | $\underline{1,518.845}$ | $\stackrel{\text { ¢ }}{1.054,118}$ | ${ }^{\&} 120$ | $\frac{£}{1,005.020}$ | ${\underset{2}{2,640}}^{2}$ |
| Imports in 7 mos.. | 6,056,180 | $10,514,559$ $1,659,783$ | 4,118,157 | 14.834 | 5,484,314 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,040 \\ & 4,742 \end{aligned}$ |
| Exports in 7 mus.. | 6,551,293 | 7,715,286 | 3,701,060 | 4,287\%,50¢ | $3 \dddot{3,2 \ddot{6}}$ | 4ั99,785 |
| $\xrightarrow{\text { SILVER. }}$ Imports in July ... | 662.531 | -831,72B | 565,646 | 283,156 | 150,047 |  |
| Imports in 7 mos.. | 4,3i9,246 | 5,018,950 | 5,991,62\% | 1,702.26:6 | 1,238,199 | 1,486,559 |
| Exports in July ... | 4,672,395 | 5,228,179 | 5,502,027 | 26.478 | 25,620 | 48,650 |

The exports of silver to British India were:


The Board of Trade returns for July, and for the seven months ended July 31, have been issued this week. They are less favorable, though the changes are not of a serious character. The following are the totals:

|  | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\stackrel{1}{2}$ | 硡 |  |
| Imports in July | 32,151,234 | 34,659,779 | 31,320,066 |
| Imports in 7 mont | 230,964,920 | 241,478.294 | 251,014,708 |
| Exports in July | 20, 129,839 | 21,3,4,978 | 20,817,7-4 |
| Exports in 7 month | 129,738,364 | 139,653,508 | 137,784,629 |

The following figures relates to the seven months ended July 31:

## imports,

$\begin{array}{lll}1881 . & 1882 . & 1883 .\end{array}$
Cotton............................ $\left.\begin{array}{c}9.697 .281 \\ \text { Exponts. }\end{array}\right)$

 Cotton piece Jute piece goods Linen yarı. Linen piece goods sik manufactures. British wool. .............ibs.
Colonial and foreign wool..lbs. Woolen yarn. Wool fabrics. Worsted fabrics Flannels Blankets. s........

The following were the quantities of cotton manufactured piece gocds exported in July, compared with the corresponding month in the two preceding years:

| Exported to- <br> Germany <br> Holland <br> France <br> Portugal, A zores \& Madeira. <br> Italy <br> Austrian Territories <br> Turke <br> Turkey <br> West Coast of Africa (For.) <br> United States <br> Foreign West Indies <br> Mexico <br> Central America <br> United States of Colombia.. <br> Brazil <br> Uruguay <br> Argentine Republic. <br> Perin. <br> China aud Hong Kong <br> Japan <br> Dutch Possessions in India. <br> Philippine Istands <br> Gibralta <br> Malta <br> West Coast of Atrica (Brit.). <br> British North America |  |
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| 1881. | 1882. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Yards. | Yards. |
| 4,622.100 | 3,05 3,400 |
| 4,743,500 | 2,351,300 |
| 3,547,600 | 4,000,500 |
| 4,818.400 | 4,332,000 |
| 6,353,900 | 5,985,300 |
| 596.200 | 537,500 |
| 4,143,600 | 2,583,500 |
| 23,451,100 | 21,122,700 |
| 14,394,800 | 2,011,900 |
| 4,270,000 | 2,927,000 |
| 5,203,000 | 6,210,000 |
| 10,367,500 | 5,871,600 |
| 4,725,300 | 5,031,300 |
| 4,727,100 | 2,710,700 |
| 5,598,700 | 3,088,600 |
| 19,073,500 | 20,334,500 |
| 3,231,800 | 5,038,300 |
| 8,828,300 | 10,020,300 |
| 10.611,400 | 7,861,800 |
| 2,018,900 | 2,665,600 |
| -51,180,500 | 3.5,897,200 |
| 3, $10 \%, 800$ | 5,970,000 |
| 9,539,40 | 10.593,200 |
| 5,831,100 | 3,750,800 |
| 1,920,800 | 1.385,900 |
| 2,134,000 | 2,078,303 |
| 1,4,6,300 | 4,013,800 |
| 7,966,500 | 7,425,900 |

Tards. $4,000,500$ $4,332,000$
$5,985,300$ 537,500 2,583,500 $1.122,700$
$2,011,900$ $2,011,900$
$2,927,000$ $6,210,000$
$5,87 \cdots, 600$ $5,871,600$
$5,031,300$ $2,710,700$
$3,088,600$ 3,088,600 $20,334,500$
$=0,038,300$ $10,020,300$ 2,665,60 3.5,897,200 $5,970,000$
$10.593,200$ $1.385,900$ 2,078,300 4,013,800
$7,425,900$
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { British North America (Brit.). } & \mathbf{1 , 4 , 6}, 3,300 \\ 7,966,500\end{array}$

| Werto- | $\begin{aligned} & 1881 . \\ & \text { Yards. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1882 . \\ & \text { Yards. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1885 . \\ & \text { Yards. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Eritish West India Islands \& |  | ,995,100 |  |
| British Possessions in South |  |  |  |
| Africa ................. | 2,392,100 | 2,809,600 | 1,586,600 |
| Bombay | 36,333,100 | 30,156,900 | 0 |
| Madras | 7,936,800 | 7,838,100 | +,100 |
| Bencal | 86.839.100 | 93,763,000 | 92.153,600 |
| Straits | 13,705,500 | 11,061,800 | $12,010,200$ $1,174,400$ |
| Ceylon | 1,789,100 | 1,472.300 | ${ }_{9}^{1,174.400}$ |
| Onstra ${ }^{\text {andia }}$ | $8.188,700$ $18,674,100$ | $12,295,600$ $17,725,300$ | $9,241,700$ $21,442,000$ |
| Total unbleached or bleached | 281,651,400 | 247,325,000 | 268,035,100 |
| Total printed, dy ed, or colored | 123,266,700 | 118,683,500 | 128,251,200 |
| rotal mixed materials, cotton | 2,768,700 | 3,965,300 | 2,433,500 |

Grand total.............. $467,689,800=369,973,800 \quad \frac{2,43,500}{398,719,800}$ Other manufactures of cotton show as follows.

|  | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Lace and patent net.........\& | 215,375 | 241,242 | 247,961 |
| Hosiery of all sorts......... | 110,477 | 128,847 | 103,220 |
| Thread for sewing......ibs. | $1,314.376$ | $1,201,6 i 3$ | $1,219.200$ |
| Other m'fs, umenumerat'd.\& | 91,771 | 95,089 | 101,984 |
| Tot. value of cotton m'fs..\& | $5,627,457$ | $5,427,623$ | $5,545,602$ |

Although the weather has not been altogether satisfactory, some heavy rain having fallen during the week, the wheat trade has been greatly wanting in animation, but in some of the country markets a slight advance in the quotations has taken place. The position of the trade is simply described :supplies are super-abundant, they being largely in advance of consumption. The wheat crop will probably be somewhat under an average, and the acreage under wheat is less than usual. Buyers apprehend no scarcity, and are certainly just now masters of the situation.
The following are the quantities of wheat, Hour and Indian corn estimated to be afloat to the United Kingdom, with the exception of those from Baltic ports:


The following statement shows the estimated value of the imports of cereal produce into the United Kingdom during the first eleven months of the season-viz., from September to July, inclusive, compared with previous seasons:


Total .... £62,498,824 £56,003,117 £55,958,747 $\overline{£ 59,148,273}$
Annexed is a return showing the extent of the imports of cereal produce into the United Kingdom during the first fortynine weeks of the season, compared with the three previous seasons :
 SUPPLIES AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION-49 WEEKS.

1882-3. 1881-2. 1880-1. $1879-80$. [mports of wheat.cwt.63,011.603 $56,330,317 \quad 54,828,172 \quad 55,681,400$ [mports of flour..... $15,712,527$ 9,513,695 $11,769,100 \quad 9,790,165$ $\begin{aligned} & \text { sales of home-grown } \\ & \text { produce..............42,892.003 } \\ & 31,656.000\end{aligned} 27,573,600 \quad 22.805,000$ Total...............121,646,135
$97, \overline{5} 00,012$
$94,170,8 i 2$

$88,276,565$ wheat for season.qrs. $41 \mathrm{~s} .9 \mathrm{~d} .46 \mathrm{~s} .11 \mathrm{~d} .43 \mathrm{~s} .6 \mathrm{~d} . \quad 46 \mathrm{~s} .1 \mathrm{~d}$. | Visible supply or wheat |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| in the | supply of wheat and

flour afloat to U. K.
qrs $1,623,000 \quad 2,138,000 \quad 2,320,000$
The extent of the sales of home-grown wheat, barley and oats in the 150 principal markets of England and Wales, during the first 49 weeks of the season, together with the average prices realized, are shown in the following statement :


Annexed is a return showing the extent of the imports of wheat and flour into the United Kingdom during the first eleven months of the season-viz., from September to July inclusive, together with the countries whence those supplies were derived:

From-
Russia....
Russia-
United States
Brit. N. America
Germany
Chili
Turkey.
British Ind
Other countries
Total
German
France
United
United States
Brit. N. America
her countries
wheat.

| 1882-83. | 1881-82. | 1880-81. | 1879-80. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Owt. | 1881-82. | 1880-81. |  |
| (32, $\times 35$ | 448,102 | , |  |
| 31,245,659 | 28,188,878 | 34,838,0 10 | 33,361,844 |
| 2,445,189 | 2,134,459 | 2,776,897 | 3.882,535 |
| 3,075,673 | 3,155,342 | 648,408 3,195 | 2,333,389 |
| 1.931,919 |  |  |  |
| $1.931,919$ $1,602,249$ | 1,175,646 | $1,106,909$ 346828 | 1,656,727 |
| 1,649,134 | 286,186 | 1,065,540 | 2,107.287 |
| 7,088,180 | $9,232,703$ | $4,806,22$ | 2,299,402 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1,526,704 \\ & 849,046 \end{aligned}$ | $2,328,956$ 92,924 | $\left.\begin{array}{r}3,837,553 \\ 81,443\end{array}\right\}$ | 2,593,230 |
| 60,558,055 | 54,379,364 | 51,515,814 | 52,626,665 |
|  | lour. |  |  |
| $2,021,878$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,574,803 \\ 234.414 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,071,920 \\ 229,069 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 840,060 \\ & 253,291 \end{aligned}$ |
| 10,426,081 | 5,810,035 | 7,783,797 | 6,505.801 |
| 306,998 | 249,216 $2,137,321$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { a } \\ \text { 276,543 } \\ 2,000,423 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,578,943 |
| 2,479,314 | 2,137,321 | 2,000,423 | 1,578,943 |
| 15.392,298 | 10,025,794 | 11,459.812 | 9,571,054 |

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 24:

| London. | Sat. | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thurs. | Fri. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Silver, per oz.... Consols for mone | ${ }_{100}^{509_{16}}$ | ${ }_{100}^{509}{ }^{16}$ | 50 100 | $5058$ $9915_{16}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5058 \\ & 9978 \end{aligned}$ |
| Consols for accou | $100{ }^{18}$ | $101^{18}$ | $100{ }^{18}$ | 100116 | 100 |  |
| Fr'ch rentes (in Paris) fr. | $80 \cdot 00$ | $79.92{ }^{1}$ | $79 \cdot 771_{2}$ | $79^{65}$ | $79 \cdot 60$ | $79 \cdot 37$ |
| U. S. $41_{28}$ of 1891.... ... | $1143_{4}$ | 11478 | $1141_{2}$ | $1143_{4}$ | 115 |  |
| U. S. 48 of 1907 | 12.218 | $122{ }^{1} 8$ | $1221_{4}$ | 12238 | $1221^{1 / 4}$ | 12912 |
| Chic. Mil. \& St. Paul | 10.514 | 105 | $103{ }^{1}$ | 10412 | 104 | $1043_{4}$ |
| Erie, common stock | $32^{1} 8$ | 3138 | ${ }_{129}^{2978}$ | - ${ }^{3018}$ | ${ }_{129}^{2918}$ | 3018 1293 184 |
| Illinois Central | 130 | 12934 | 129 | ${ }_{12}^{1291}{ }_{2}$ | 129 2058 | 12934 |
| N. Y. Ontario \& | 2238 594 | $211_{2}$ $5 \quad 38$ | 2014 5938 598 | 2078 5918 | 2058 5834 | 24,78 5918 |
| Pennsylvania.... Philadelphia \& Re | ${ }_{29} 8^{1 / 2}$ | 5.38 2734 | 5938 2678 | ${ }_{27} 7^{18}$ | 5814 2.518 188 | ${ }^{59}{ }^{18}$ |
| New York Centra | $119^{5} 8$ | 11834 | $1118{ }^{1} 4$ | 119 | 11814 | 119 |
| Liverpool. | Sat. | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thurs | Fri. |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll} \hline s . & d . \\ 12 & 3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \hline s . & d . \\ 12 & 3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \hline \text { s. } & d . \\ 12 & 3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 8 . \\ 12 & 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { s. } & d . \\ 12 & 3\end{array}$ | s. d. <br> 12 0 <br> 8  |
| Wheat, No. 1, wh. | 810 | 810 | 89 | 89 | 89 | 89 |
| Spring, No. 2, old | 9 | $8{ }^{8} 11$ | $\begin{array}{cc}9 & 0^{17} \\ 8 & 10\end{array}$ | ${ }_{8}^{9} 0$ | 9 | 8 |
| Sppring, No. 2, n.. | $811{ }^{12}$ | $8111_{2}$ | $810{ }^{4}$ | 810 9 | 8 |  |
| Winter, West., n |  | $\begin{array}{ll}9 & 5 \\ 9 & 7\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}9 & 4^{12} \\ 9 & 6\end{array}$ | 9 9 $3^{1}{ }^{1} 2$ | 9 |  |
| $\text { Cal., No. } 1 . . . .$ |  |  |  | 9 9 9 | 9 |  |
| Corn, mix., new.... | - 612 | $\begin{array}{ll}5 & 6 \\ 5 & 612\end{array}$ | 5 7 | ${ }^{5} \mathrm{~S}^{2} 712$ | ${ }^{5}{ }^{5} 7^{1} 12$ |  |
| Pork, West. mess... ${ }^{\text {q }}$ b bl. | 76 - 0 | 760 | 76 | 760 | 76 | 750 |
| Bacon, long clear, new.. | 380 | 380 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 33 |
| Beef, pr. mess, new, 78 te. | 78 |  |  |  | 18 | 7 |
| Lard, prime West. qf cwt. | 446 | 450 | 45 | 46 | 45 | 45 |
| Cheese, Am. choice. | 48 | 48 | 48 | $48 \quad 0$ | 480 | $47 \quad 6$ |

## Commextialand zatiscellaneons dews

National Banks.-The following national banks have lately been organized:
3,027-The First National Bank of Tavlor, Texas. Capital, $\$ 50,000$. 3, John R. Hoxie, President; ©. H. Weleh, Cashier. 3,029-The Siuth Branch Valley National Bank of Morefield, West Virginia. C pital, $\$ 550000$ A. Sommervilie, President; J.
William Gileson, Cashier. 3,030-The Fir t tational Bank of Punxsutawney, Pennsylvania. Cap-
ital, $\$ 50,000$. Reuben C. Winslow, President. No cashier.
 Capita. $\$ 50,000$. Louis Sohns, President; E. L. Canby,
3,032-The American National Bank of Nashville, Tennessee. Capital,
$\$ 600.00$. E. w. Cole, President; A. W. Harris, Cashier. $\$ 6,0,00$. E. W. Cole. President, A. W. Harris, Cashier.
3,033-The Leavenworth National Bank, Leavenworth, Kan. Capital,
\$1 3,034-The Merchants' National Bank of Charlotte, Michigan. Capital, 3,034-The Merchants'
$\$ 50,000$. P. Spaulding, President; G. M. Ely, Cashier.
Imports and Exports for the Werk.-The imports of last week, compared with those of the preceding week, show an increase in both dry goods and general merchandise. The total imports were $\$ 10.802,374$ against $\$ 7,460,645$ the preceding week and $\$ 10,679,979$ two weeks previous. The exporte for the week ended Aug. 21 amounted to $\$ 8,374,433$, against $\$ 6,558,077$ last week and $\$ 7,682,849$ two weeks previous. The following are the imports at New York for the week ending
(for dry goods) Aug. 16 and for the week ending (for general merchandise) Aug. 17; also totals since the beginning of first week in January

| For Week. | 1880. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dry poods, } \\ & \text { Gen'l mer'dise.. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 83.033,711 \\ 5.9: 44,0 \pm 1 \end{array}$ | $\underset{\substack{\$ 3,182,748 \\ 5,541,049}}{ }$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 3,274,132 \\ 7,528,212 \end{array}$ |
|  | \$9,082, 752 | \$8,723,797 | \$8,474,768 | \$10,802,374 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \$ 84,693.024 \\ 23,76 i, 530 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 71,673,626 \\ & 204,447,305 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 86,581,217 \\ & 23 i, 651,937 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 81,292,202 \\ & 214,232,379 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total 33 weeks | +320.4フ4.n54 | \$276,120,931 | \$321.233.154 | -9:.524.5×1 |

In our report of th $\rightarrow$ dry goo is trade will be found the import 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 Aug. 21, and from January 1 to date:
exports from new york for the week.

|  | 1880. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| For the week | \$7,254,272 | \$9,238.094 | \$6,931,671 | \$8.374.433 |
| Prev. reported.. | 251,318,745 | 235,980,948 | 204,096,283 | 216,832,079 |

The following table shows the exports and imports of specie at the port of New York for the week ending Aug. 18, and since Jan. 1, 1383, and for the corresponding periods in 1882 and 1881:

| Gold. | Exports. |  | Imports. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Week. | Since Jan.1. | Week. | Sinee Jan.1. |
| Great Britain |  | $\$ 9,300$ | \$7,689 |  |
| France....... |  | :..... |  | $\begin{array}{r} 104,220 \\ 2,066,007 \end{array}$ |
| West Indies. |  | 20,080 | 156,610 | 896,951 |
| Mexico ${ }^{\text {E }}$ - |  | 150,03 | 5,743 | 152,628 |
| 111 other countries |  | 91,785 |  | 18,236 |
| Tetal 1883 |  | \$274.168 | \$171,065 | \$3,279,818 |
| Total 1882.......... | \$59,69 ${ }^{\text {i }}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 33,351,815 \\ 3,0,496 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 19,35 \\ 561,890 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 683,302 \\ 29,842,046 \end{array}$ |
| Silver. <br> Great Britain ............ | \$195,000 | $\$ 8,102,809$ 410,174 | \$..... |  |
| France................... |  |  |  | 246.230 |
| West In ices |  | 43,276 | 13.651 | 299,197 |
| Mexico..... |  |  | 178,308 | 2,284,349 |
| All other countries. |  | $\begin{aligned} & 7,910 \\ & 3,791 \end{aligned}$ | 8,300 2,000 | 7,538 |
| Total 1883........ | \$195.000 | \$8.573,963 | \$202,313 |  |
| Total $1888 \ldots \ldots .$. | 298.436 110.500 | 8,373.638 | 92,691 21.603 | $1,680,227$ $1,840.051$ |

Of the above imports for the week in 1883, $\$ 2,290$ were American gold coin and $\$ 6,066$ American silver coin.
Chenango Valley.-At Syracuse, N. Y., August 22, the Chenango Valley Railroad was sold under a mortgage foreclosure for $\$ 100,000$ to the West Shore Railway Company, which holds all but $\$ 10,000$ of the $\$ 261,000$ worth of oatstanding bonds. The principal and interest now due amount to $\$ 388,000$.
Savannah Albany \& Gulf.-The city of Savannah formerly endorsed $\$ 450,000$ of the bonds of the Savannah Albany \& Gulf Railroad. The railroad company failed, and the city of Savannah refused to pay the bonds, which were due Jan. 1, 1877. Suit was brought in the interest of the holders, and the city was beaten. The city had failed on its own bonds and was largely in debt. It proposed to issue $\$ 1,300$ in new bonds for each $\$ 1,000$ of the old railroad bonds drawing interest at 5 per cent and running for 30 years. The railroad bo ids drew 6 per cent. There were 12 coupons of $\$ 30$ each remaining unpaid on them, and the extra $\$ 300$ allowed was to make up for this interest. It was stipulated that $\$ 200,000$ of the old bonds must come in before the new ones could be issued. Of this amount $\$ 160,000$ had al ready been presented. The holders of bonds who agree to the compromise offered by the city are requested to present their bonds at the office of Messrs. Eugene Kelly \& Co., New York, or to C. S. Hardee, City Treasurer, Savannah, to be stamped in accordance with the terms of the ordinance.

Northern Pacific.-Both ends of the Northern Pacific Railroad were connected Aug. 22 thirty miles west of Mullen Tunnel. A golden spike will be set on the 8ch of Neptember by, President Villard.
-The New England Mortgage Security Company, of Boston recently published its annual report, showing assets and liabilities on June 1, 1883, the balance sheet footing up $\$ 3,498,198$ assets against $\$ 3,416,850$ in liabilities. The company has done a successful business in negotiating its bonds based on real estate security, and offers to investors a chance to get such a bond having some negotiable value, and which is unlike the ordinary bond and mortgage that requires a long search of title and much expense before it can safely be purchased. The card of the company will be found in the Investors' Supplement.
-The semi-annual edition of the Bankers' Almanac and Register, published at the office of the Bankers' Magazine, has been issued recently. The work is a standard one, thoroughly known and much used in bankiag offices, and it is only necessary to say that the present issue appears to be fully up to the standard.
-Attention is called to the card of Messrs. Tattle \& Wakefield in this issue of the Chronicle. This house is one of the oldest in the cotton trade, being composed of energetic but conservative business men. They give special attention to orders in futures, and make liberal advances on cotton consignments.
-J. L. Smith, map publisher, Philadelphia, invites attention in the advertising columns of the CHRONicle to several new maps. His wall tistical iuformation, and shows the projecied railroads in that country.
-Attention is called to the notice of Messrs. Blake Bros. \& 5 s , due 1899 , for sale by them.

## The Baukers' Gazette.

## NEW YORK, FRHDAY, AUG. 24, 1883-5 P. M.

The Money Market and Financial Situation.-We remarked a week ago that the absence of any additional failures of banks in any part of the country, and also of any important mercantile failures in the week up to that time, was an encouraging feature in the general situation. We have now to add that still another week has passed without any such unfavorable developments, and on the other hand that at least two of the banks that were embarrassed, viz., one at Indianapolis and one at Warren, O., have not only resumed, but have been made very strong. Of the general mercantile trade it may be said that there are now some signs of improvement. The result of the great auction trade sale of dry goods in this city on Thursday was not, perhaps, entirely satisfactory as to the prices obtained, but the working off of such a large surplus stock of goods cannot but have a good effect upon the trade, since it removes a circumstance that has weighed heavily upon that branch of industry for some time.
The supply of money in New York for any class of loans on good collateral securities is still so large that rates of interest continue abnormally low, though there has been a slight improvement in this respect in the last week, and rates for call loans on stock collaterals have ranged a little higher, at $21 / 2$ to 3 per cent. Time loans on the same collaterals are, however, scarcely so high, and the fact that four months' money can be had on such collaterals at 5 per cent indicates less distrust on the part of capital than a few weeks ago. Mercantile discounts continue firm at the advance noted last week to 6 and $61 / 2$ for 60 days and four months for first-class single names, and at an advance of $1 / 2$ of 1 per cent to $51 / 2$ and 6 for 60 days for first-class double names, and $51 / 2$ and 6 for four months.
The last statement of the averages of the New York banks showed an increase of $\$ 2,848,000$ of loans, which indicates a more active employment of capital, a decrease of $\$ 2,413,000$ in specie, which reflects the recent increased payments into the Treasury, and a decrease of $\$ 1,602,000$ of deposits and $\$ 440$, 000 of legal tenders, which may be said to be due to the dräwing of Western banks for currency for the marketing of the crops. The banks, however, were still in a very conservative condition, and their surplus reserve was $\$ 6,879,650$, against $\$ 1,887,125$ at the corresponding time last year.
In accordance with the recent notice of the United States Treasury, nearly $\$ 5,000,000$ of the $\$ 32,000,000$ of bonds specified for redemption on November 1, by the 121st cail, were redeemed on August 22, and that amout of money has now nearly all come into the market for re-employment in loans or investments.

The domestic exchanges at some of the most important points are now against New York, viz: Chicago, 60c. per $\$ 1,000$ discount ; St. Louis 50c. and Boston 5 c.

The European bank reports show that the Bank of England gained $£ 243,000$ of specie and increased its reserve to 46 11-16 per cent, from 46 9-16 the previous week; a year ago the proportion was $385 / 8$ per cent. The rate of discount remained unchanged at 4 per cent. The Bank of France lost 1,275,000 franes gold and gained $1,900,000$ francs in silver.

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.

|  | $1883^{\circ}$. <br> Aug. 18. | Differ'nces fr'm previous week. | $\begin{array}{r} 1882 . \\ \text { Aug. } 19 . \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1881 . \\ A u g .20 . \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Loansand dis. | \$329,449,700 | Inc . $\$ 2,8+9,600$ | \$338,415,400 | \$349.542.800 |
| Sprcie......... | 61236.700 15,515000 | Dec. 2,413,400 | 59,338,300 | 67.138.400 |
| Net deposits. | 15,515.000 | Inc. ${ }^{\text {Dec. }} 1,6 \pm 2,300$ | 18,131.000 | 19.566 .000 |
| Logal tenders. | $\begin{gathered} 3.620,200 \\ 26,549,50 \end{gathered}$ | Dec. $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. } \\ & \text { D41,200 }\end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 321,657,900 \\ 22,963,300 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 334.795,600 \\ 158+2,800 \end{array}$ |
| Legal reserve. | \$80,906,550 | Dec. $\$ 400,575$ | \$80.414,475 | \$83,698.900 |
| Keserve held. | 87,786.200 | Dec. 2,854,600 | 82,301,600 | 82,981,20u |
| Su | \$6,879,650 | Dec. ${ }^{2} 2,454,025$ | \$1,887,125 | def. $\$ 717,700$ |

Exchange.--The market for sterling has been firmer during
he last week, owing mainly to a smaller supply of bills. The the last week, owing mainly to a smaller supply of bills. The rates, however, remained steady at the decline of the previous week, until Friday the 21th, when they were advanced $1 / 2$ cent

- by some of the bankers as follows: Posted rates $4831 /$ and 487 . - by some of the bankers as follows: Posted rates $4831 / 2$ and 487 . $4821 /$; demand, 486 ; cables, 487 ; Commercial bills, $4801 / 2 @$ $481 \frac{1}{2}$. Continental bills, however, show a further decline this week in addition to the decline last week.

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


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

## Sovereigns. <br> $X$ $X$ $X$ Guildehmarks X Guilders.

span'h Doubloo....
ine silver bars.
Firmes \& d bars.

## Dimes \& $1_{3}$ dinies.

United States Bonds.-Government bonds have been very strong the past week. The $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$ are $3 / 8$ higher and the $4 \mathrm{~s} 1 / 4$ higher, while the short-date bonds are $1 / 4$ lower.
The closing prices at the N. Y. Board have been as follows:

|  | Interest Periods. | $\underset{18}{ }$ | Aug. <br> 20. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } \\ & 21 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Aug. } \\ 22 . \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Aug. 25. | $\underset{\sim}{\text { Aug. }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 s , continued at $31_{2}$. | Q.-Feb. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4188, $1891 . . . . . . .$. reg. | Q-Mar. | *112 | $\times 11318$ | ${ }_{*}^{*} 112$ | 12\% ${ }_{8}$ | +112 ${ }_{4}$ | 11238 |
| 48, 1907 $\qquad$ coup. | Q.-Mar. | $\begin{array}{r}* 11318 \\ \times 119^{1} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\times 11.18$ ${ }^{1} 1918$ | * 11318 $* 1914$ | ${ }_{*}^{1119}{ }^{1 / 4}$ | $* 11338$ +1194 | $113{ }^{1}{ }_{8}$ $1193_{8}$ |
| 4s, 1907......... oup. | Q.-Jan. | ${ }^{11919}$ | 1191 | 11914 | $11: 91_{4}$ | ${ }^{*} 119{ }^{1} 4$ | 11938 |
| 3s, option U.. S...reg. | Q.-Feb. | $* 103+2$ $* 128$ | $* 10312$ $* 128$ | 10312 +128 | 10338 | *10314 | +10314 |
| 68 , cur'oy, 1896..reg. | J. \& J. | $* 128$ $* 129$ | *128 | *128 | k 128 <br> +129 <br> 1 | $* 128$ $\times 129$ | $\times 128$ +129 |
| 68, cur'cy, 1897...reg. | J. \& J. | *130 | +130 | * 130 | $\times 130$ | 130 +130 | *130 |
|  | J. \& J. | *13212 | +131 | ${ }^{*} 13211_{2}$ | +1:321 $1_{2}$ | ${ }_{*} 13212$ | *132 |
| 68, пит'ค\%. 1899..reg. | r. \& J. |  | *132 | *:33 ${ }^{\text {, }}$ | * 1331 | ${ }^{1} 33$ | *133 |

* This is the price bid at the morning board; no sale was made.
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. | braunces. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Ooin. | Ourrency. |
| Aug. 18. | $\begin{gathered} \$ 90792 \\ 1,532,907 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 28.74523 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $121,308,17882$ | 7,375.552 82 |
| " $21 .$. | 1,532,305 65 | $1,223,96517$ 571,70313 | $121.713,51152$ <br> $122.66 \div 6.7$ <br> 1 | 7.363.051 73 |
| " ${ }^{22}$. | 1,273,47185 | 511,787 65 | $123,461,4392$ | 7,327,020 75 |
| " 24. | 1,316,351 50 | $2,594,216$ $2,326,167$ 45 | 122.213.719 42 | 7:297.385 79 |
| Total.... | *8,690,592 83 | †7,756,584 89 |  |  |

* Above receipts include $\$ 00,000$ gold certificates put into cash.
$\dagger$
$\dagger$ Above payments include $\$ 507,000$ gold certificates taken out of cash.
State and Railroad Bonds.-There was only a very moderate volume of business in railroad bonds during the week, and nearly all transactions were at lower prices. In the early part of the week the decline was large, ranging from 1 to 14 per cent, the latter on Denver \& Rio Grande Western firsts. In the latter part of the week there was a partial recovery, but the net result is, lower prices for almost all issues. The most business was in Denver \& Rio Grande consols at $861 / 2$, 74 and 81 as the range for the week ; Denver \& Rio Grande Western firsts at 72,58 and 65; Texas \& Pacific Rio Grande Division) firsts at $773 / 3,78,74,761 / 4$; Erie second consols at $95,91,923 / 4$; Chesapeake \& Ohio currency 6 s at $46,451 / 4$; Atlantic \& Pacific incomes at 28, 29, 25, 27, 26 ; East Tennessee 5 s at $731 / 2,721 / 8,721 / 2$; Fort Worth \& Denver City firsts at $703 / 4,68,69,683 / 4$; West Shore \& Buffalo firsts at $743 / 4,727 / 8$, $733 / 3$; Texas \& Pacific land grant incomes at $56,521 / 4,53,521 / 2$; and Rome Watertown \& Ogdensburg 5s at 66, 611/2.

There was scarcely any business in State bonds.
Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.-The stock market has been unsettled and feverish all the past week, but with a general settling down of prices until Thursday and Friday when there appeared to be a little better tone and the decline ceased. The net result of the week, however, is a lower range of values for almost all stocks, the decline being from 1 to 8 per cent. There are only a few stocks that are an exception to this general decline, viz.: Western Union, which is $13 / 8$, Bankers' and Merchants' Telegraph, $7 / 8$, and Memphis \& Charleston, 8 per cent higher. No more specific cause can be assigned for the general decline of prices than that a large majority of speculators who have held stocks for months in hopes of an advance have become tired out and have thrown their stocks upon the market. The greatest net decline for the week is in the following: Northern Pacific preferred, $77 / 8$; common, $4_{3}^{3}$; Oregon \& Trans-Continental, $61 / 4$; Denver, $57 / 8$; Colorado
Coal, 5 ; Louisville \& Nashville, $4^{3} 4$ Jersey Central 4; Read ing, 41/4; Michigan Central, 37 , ; Texas \& Pacitic, $2 \%$; Central Pacific, 21/2; Erie, 2; Canada Pacific, 13/4; Missouri Pacific, 2; Northwestern, 21/; Omaha, 25/8; Wabash, $13 / 4$ and $2 ;$ Canada Southern, $17 /$; Union Pacific, $15 /$; Pacific Mail, 11/; New York Central, $11 / 4$; Lackawanna, 158 ; Lake Shore, $25 / 8 ;$ Kansas
$\&$ Texas, 1 .

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 24, AND SINCE JAN. 1, 1883.


QUOTATIONS OF STATE AND RAILROAD BONDS AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.
STATE BONDS.


[^0]THE CHRONICLE.
[VOL. XXXVII.
New York Local Securities.


\section*{Gas and City Railroad Stocks and Bonds.

[Gas Quotations by Prentiss \& Staples, Brokers, 11 Wall Street.] <br> gas Companies.
 Bonds
Harlem <br> Harsey City \& Hoboken
Manhattan . Manhattan. <br> Metropo
Bonds <br>  Nassan
sorip.
New Yor <br> Peop York (Bklyn.).
Bonds

Bond. Bonds. <br>  Bonds Bonds <br> \begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Par. \& Amount. \& Period \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { B } \\
& \text { \#世 } \\
& \text { Mi }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& Date. * \& Bid. \& <br>
\hline 25 \& \& Var's \& \& \& \& 115 <br>
\hline 25
20 \& 1,200,000 \& Var's \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 0 \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
$$ \&  \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 70 \\
& 705
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 77 <br>
\hline 1,000
50 \& 1,315,000 \& A. \& F . \& \& April ${ }^{\text {Feb }}$, 83 \& 105 \& <br>
\hline 20 \& 750,000 \& J. \& J. \& $7{ }^{12}$ \& July, '83 \& 155 \& 5 <br>
\hline 50 \& $$
4,000,000
$$ \& J. \& J. \& 6 \& June, '83 \& 230 \& <br>
\hline 100
500 \& 2,500,000 \& M. \& S. \& 6 \& Aug., 83 \& 187 \& 189 <br>
\hline 100 \& 3,500,000 \& Quar. \& $2^{11_{2}}$ \& Julv, 83 \& 116 \& 11 <br>
\hline 1,000 \& 1,500,000 \& M. \& ${ }^{\text {Var's. }}$ \& 3 \& Sept., 82 \& 104 \& 60 <br>
\hline Var's \& 1,700,000 \& M. \&N. \& $3^{1}$ \& May, , 83 \& 90 \& 95 <br>
\hline 100 \& 4,000,000 \& M. \&N. \& \& May, ${ }^{\text {Jan., }} 76$ \& 125 \& - 515 <br>
\hline $$
\begin{array}{r}
10 \\
1,000
\end{array}
$$ \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
1,000,000 \\
375,000
\end{array}
$$ \& J. \& J. \& \& Jan., ${ }^{\text {May }}$, 8 \& 106 \& 0 <br>
\hline Var's \& 125,000 \& Var's \& \& April, ' 83 \& \& <br>
\hline $$
\begin{aligned}
& 50 \\
& 50
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[
$$
\begin{array}{r}
466,000 \\
1,000,000
\end{array}
$$

\] \& | F. \& A. |
| :--- |
| Quar. | \& ${ }_{11}{ }_{1}$ \& \[

\left\lvert\, $$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { Feb., } \\
\text { Feb., } & 82
\end{array}
$$\right.
\] \& 70 \& <br>

\hline 1,000 \& 1,000,000 \& A. \& 0. \& \& April, 83 \& 105 \& 110 <br>
\hline 100 \& 1,000,000 \& M.\&N. \& . 3 \& July, ${ }^{\text {June }} 83$ \& 20 \& <br>

\hline 100 \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
3,000,000 \\
750,000
\end{array}
$$ \& M.\&N. \& \& \[

June,{ }_{1888}
\] \& 106 \& 110 <br>

\hline 100 \& 3,000,000 \& \& \& \& 5 \& <br>
\hline

 <br> 

\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{[Quotations by H. L. Grant, Broker, 145 Broadway.]} <br>

\hline Bl'ckerst. \& Fult \&  \& \& \& \& July, 190 \& \& $$
\int_{1121_{2}}^{26}
$$ <br>

\hline 1 ist mort \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 1,000 \\
& 100
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
694,000 \\
2,100,000
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \& J. \& 7 \& Juiy, ' \& 146 \& \[

149
\] <br>

\hline  \& 1,000 \& 1,500,000 \& J. \& D. \& \& June, \& 20 \& 103 <br>
\hline Brooklyn City-Stock \& \& 2,000,000 \& ${ }_{\text {- }}^{\sim}$ \& \& Aug., \& \& <br>
\hline 1st mort \& 000 \& \& \& \& \& 90 \& <br>
\hline Br'dway Bkin.)-Stock. \& 100 \& 200,000
400,000 \& Q.-J. \& \& Julv, \& 50 \& <br>
\hline Bklyn. Crosstown 1st mort. bonds. \& 1,000 \& 300,000 \& \& \& 1888 \& 105 \& 112 <br>
\hline Bushw'kAv. (Bkln)-S ${ }^{\text {S }}$ 'k \& 1,100 \& 500,000 \& J. \& J. \& \& Tuly, \& 150 \& <br>
\hline Cent.Pk.N. \& E.Riv.--Stk \& 100 \& 1,800,000 \& \& \& July, \& 144 \& <br>
\hline Consol. mort. bonds \& 1,000
100 \& 1,200,000 \& J. \& D. \& \& Dug., \& 110 \& <br>
\hline Christ'ph'r\&lothst-stk \& 1,000 \& 250,000 \& F. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ \& \& 1898 \& 106 \& <br>
\hline Dry Dk.E.B.\& Bat'y-Stk \& 100 \& 1,200,00 \& \& \& Ang., \& \& <br>
\hline 1st mort., consol \& 5008 c c. \& 1,900,000 \& \& D. \& \& June, \& \& <br>
\hline Fighth A \& 100 \& 1,000,0 \& \& 3 \& June, \& \& <br>
\hline 1st mo \& 1,000 \& 748,000 \& M. \&N. \& \& May, \& 230 \& <br>
\hline 1 st mort \& 1,000 \& 236,000 \& A. \& 0. \& \& April, \& \& <br>
\hline Central Crossto \& 1, 100 \& 6000000 \& \& J. \& - \& July, \& 103 \& 110
108 <br>
\hline 1st mort Houst.W.St. \& P. F'y.-Stk \& 1,000
100 \& 250,000
250,000 \& \& \& \& 103 \& <br>
\hline Hist mort............... \& 500 \& 500,000 \& J. \& J. \& 7 \& July, \& 1110 \& $112{ }^{1}$ <br>
\hline second Av. \& 100 \& 1,396,500 \& J. \& J. \& 5 \& July, \& \& <br>
\hline 3 dmort \& 1,000 \& 1,050,000 \& M. \& N. \& \& Apriv, 8 \& 8107 \& 10 <br>
\hline th \& 1,100 \& 1,750,000 \& M. \&N. \& 5 \& Meh, '8 \& \& <br>
\hline 1st inur \& 1,000 \& 500,000 \& J. \& J. \& 7 \& July, \& 0110 \& <br>
\hline hird Av.-St \& 100
1,000 \& 2,000,000 \& \& 7 \& Aug., \& \& <br>
\hline 1st mort. ${ }_{\text {Pwenty-third st.-Sto..... }}$ \& 1,000 \& $2,600,000$ \& A. \& 4 \& Aug., '83 \& 3155 \& <br>

\hline Twenty-third st.-Stock. \& 1,000 \& 250.000 \& M.\&N. \& 7 \& May, '93 \& 3110 \& $$
113
$$ <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

Quotations in Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore.


* Ex-dividend. † Per share


## RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The latest railroad earnings and the totals from Jan. 1 to latest date are given below. The statement includes the gross earnings of all railroads from which returns can be obtained, The columns under the heading "January 1 to latest date" furnish the gross earnings from January 1 to, and including,
the period mentioned in the second column.


New York City Banks.-The following statement shows the week ending at the commencerment of New York City for the


The deviations from returns of previous week are as follows
 The following are the totals for three weeks
1883. Loans. Specie. L. Tenders. Deposits. Oirculation. An. Olear.

Boston Banks.-Following are the totals of the Boston banks:



Philadelphia Banks.--The totals of the Philadelohia banks are as follows:
 Unlisted Securities.-Following are quoted at 38 New Street:
Am. Railw'y Imp.Co-Bid. Asked. Ex bonds and stock.
Atl. \& Pac-6s. 40 Atl. \& Pac. $-6 \mathrm{~s}, 1 \mathrm{st} . \ldots .8_{20} 88$
Incomes........... $\quad \dot{7}$ Blocks 35 per cent....... 103 Accum'd l'd gr’t bods 24 Am. Safe Deposit per$p$ tual deb'ure bds. 100
Bost.H.\&E.-New st'k
 Chic \& Atl--Stk. ....
do boneficiary stk do beneficiary stk.
1st mort............... Contin' '' Cons.--85p. Den.\& R.G.R'y-Cons. 75
Derver Rio. G. \&West 111
1st mort. ............. 62 1st mort ............
Denver \& N. Orleans.
$4 \quad 64$ Subsidy scrip.....
Edison Elee. Light. $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Eaison Eleo. Light.... } \\ \text { Git. Pac. R'J., 1st m... } & 280 \\ \text { Gal } & 80\end{array}$ I. B. \& W, inc. Dds.....
Keely Motor

Kor | Keely Motor ......... |
| :--- |
| L. \& N.col.trust bds 82 |
| Mexican Bonds- |
| 5 | Mexican Bonds-3 p.e.


 M. K. \&. T. ine serip,
N.Y.W.Sh.\&Buff.-Stk
del.wh.iss.on old sub del.wh.iss.on old sub 26
5 s ......................... 72

| North Pac. div. bonds. | Bid. | Asiked. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. Riv. |  |  |

## 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 Baturday of every oiker month-viz., February, April, June, August, October and subscribers of the Chronicle. Single copies are sold at $\$ 2$ per copy.

## ANNUAL REPORTS.

From Poor's Manual, just issued, the following annual reports have been taken. No reports of these companies for the years given have heretofore been published

## Gaiveston Harrisburg \& San Antonio.

(Fior the year ending Dec. 31, 1882. )
This company issues no annual report in pamphlet form, but from Poor's Railroad Manual the following is obtained for the year 1882:
Line of road, Houston, Tex., to San Antonio, Tex.......
 La Gravge; Columbus to La Grange, Tex... 31 Gonzal-s: Harwood to Gonzal.........
(leased) ................................ Western Extension: San Antonio. Tex., to centre of International Bridge. over the Rio Grande River, to a
conuetiou with the suthern Pacific RR. cagle Pass Branch: Spofford to Eagle Pass, Ti x $\qquad$

Of this road, the first section of 80 miles, from Houston to Columbus, was built under the charter of the Buffalo Bayou Brazos \& Colorado RR. Charter amended in 1870, and road since extenced under new charter. The company has a land grant of 16 sections per mile from the State of Texas, under which $1,500,000$ acres had been received for the 256 miles east of San Antonio.
The completion of the line between San Antonio and El Paso, by a junction of the tracks extending west and east from those points respectively near the Pecos crossing on the 15 th of January, 1883, established a through interoceanic line between the waters of the Gulf and those of the Pacific; and through trains were put on the road between San Francisco and New Orleans and Galveston February 1, 1883. The Eagle Pass Branch was completed about the same time, and since then a permanent bridge across the Rio Grande kas been erected at Eagle Pass.
The Texas \& New Orleans Railroad, Houston to Orange, Texas, and the Louisiana Western Railroad, Orange to Vermillionville, La., have passed under the control of parties largely interested in the Galveston Houston \& San Antonio Railuay, and are operated (together with the above road as the Lonisiana \& Texas Division of the Southern Pacific system.

Since the close of the fiscal year Morgaz's Louisiana \& Texas Railroad (Vermillionville to New Orleans) has also been acquired by the same parties, and will probably be included as part of the Southern Pacific, with its fleet of iron steamer
plying to New York, Havana, Vera Cruz, and other Gulf ports. ship, has been construsted to the Sabinas River, about 100 miles, and is being extended towards the City of Mexic Statement of operations, \&c., by divisions, for the year
ending Dec. 31, 1882:

| Average miles | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Housion } \\ & \text { Division. } \\ & 260 \cdot 00 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Tons moved... | 334,32 |
| Ton miles | 44,063,461 |
| Passengers.. | 4,240,018 |
| Passenger earuings | \$239,374 |
| Freight earnings. | 1,260,589 |
| Mail and express | 79,467 |
|  | 1628,0 |
|  | 1,024,98 |
| Net earnings. | \$603,039 |
| expenses | 62.98 p . |
|  | .06 |

Expenses to earnings.. A verage per passenge

## Houstonn Division. Lan Antonio Division.

 $260 \cdot 00$$334,32 i$ $44, \check{5} 63,401$ 63,816
$4,240,018$ $\$ 239,374$
$1,260,589$ 260,589
48,594
79,467 61628.026
$62 \cdot 98 \mathrm{p}$. с.
3.06 cents
en
cents

Average per tou. $\qquad$

Balance from 1881 Net earnings, 1832

Total receipts INCOME ACCOUNT YEAR 1882. Houston Division.
$\$ 647,028$ 603,059 603,009
100,03

Th
Interest on bonds nterest on debt Interest on State 1,350,071 Houston
Division.

Other expeuses. Division.
$\$ 335,233$
$36,9>7$

Balance, surplis
156.80 111,986
$13,053,055$ $3,053,035$
12,440
121,837 $\$ 79,060$
$259,14$. 59,143
14,858
1,757
$\$ 354825$
234,196
$\$ 120,628$ $66 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$.
04 cents. 3.04 cents.
1.99 cents.

Mex. \& Pac. xtensions. $\$ 27,953$
417,387

## $\$ 145.340$

Mex, \& Pac Extensions
$\$ 347,28 \mathrm{u}$

The El Pasu Division was leased during the past year, and he net income from the same was $\$ 296,759$. The average mileage on the entension west from San Antonio was 156.80 miles. The facilities and track were devoted chiefly to construction uses, no effort being made to secure commercial business,

From and after the opening of the whole line, February 1' 1883, the leases were canceled, and the road throughout oper ${ }^{-}$ ated independently. Net revenue, old line, $\$ 703,043$; San Antonio Division, \$120,638; El Paso Division, \$296,759. Total, $\$ 1,120,440$. Interest requirements on securities outstanding at close of year, $\$ 902,335$.
general balance sheet december 31, 1882.

 Rolling stock... Stocks \& bds. on hand. Sink. fund 1si Sink. fund 1si M. Dds. Cash on hand Due fromagts,RRs., \&c. Sundry assets. | $1,027,263$ | Stock dividend unpaid. |
| ---: | :--- |
| $1,8,31,845$ | First mortagago bonds. |
| 377,000 | Seeond mort. bonds... |
| 48,343 | 1st M. Dds. M. \&P. Ex. |
| 42,680 | 2d M. bis. M. \& P. Fx. |
| 54, |  | Materials on hand

24,950,001

Total essets. 4.612
284.318 Bil
Du
Un
Ba Due sundry roads.. Balance income pay rolis ,726,630 39,400 4,80n,000 $1,000.000$
$8,120,000$ $8,120,000$
$2,030,000$ $2,030,000$
301,022
211,707 301,022
211,707
896 Total essets $\$ 40,068,686$ Tutal liabilities.... $\$ 40,068,686$ During the year there were expended on construction and improvement of old road $\$ 323,959$; for equipment, $\$ 160,232$; on real estate, $\$ 33,431$. Total, $\$ 517,623$.

## Houston \& Texas Central Railroad.

(For the year ending Dec. 31, 1882.)
For this company (now controlled by the Southern Pacific Syndicate,' Poor's Manual gives the following report for 1882 : Line of road-Houston. Texas, to Red River City, Texas... $345 \cdot 00$ miles Branelies-Austin: Hempstead to Anstin, Texas.. 118.75

Ross : Bremoud to Ross, Texas ........ 58.00 -176.75 miles.
Total length of lines operated. 521.75 miles.

Operations for year ending December 31, 1882.-Trains run passenger, 597,110 ; freight, 795.970 ; mixed, 118,730), 1,511,810 miles. Total engine service, $1,972,870$ miles. Passengers carried, 413,706 ; carried one mile, $20,256,671$; avers, ge rate, $3 \cdot 46$ cents. Freight moved, 468,311 ; moved one mile, $78,295,771$ tons; average rate, 292 cents.

Earnings.
From
enger
(521.75 miles.)

Expenditures. From freight. | $\$ 8689,954$ | For mainteannce of |
| :--- | :--- |
| $2,283,180$ | For rolling stock... |
| 108,460 | For transportation. | 121.827

560.807 From mails and express

108,460 For transportation......... 590,806
Tot. $(\$ 6,04986$ per m.) $\$ \overline{3,15} \overline{6,517}$ Tot. $(\$ 3,35199$ per m. $\$ 1,748,904$
Net earnings ( $44: 59$ per cent), $\$ 1,407,613$. Payments : Interest on funded debt, $\$ 1,193,255$; on floating debt, $\$ 53,858$; other payments, $\$ 160,499$; total, $\$ 1,407,613$.

$$
\text { General Balanee Sheet December 31, } 1882 .
$$

Cost of rd. and build...\$23,464,067 Equipment.
Sundry securities
Materials and supplies.
Eille, accounts \& cash.. $\qquad$ Capital stock
Funded debt
School fund loan

## Total assets <br> $\$ 28,761,719$

Total liabilities $\$ 7,726,900$
$\mathbf{2}, 874,500$

## Richmond \& Alleghany Railroad.

(For the year ending Dec. 31, 1882.)
Line of Road.-Richmond, Va., to Clifton Forge, Va...... $230 \cdot 31$ miles,
 Leas length of lines operated Chartered February 27, 1879. The R. \& A. RR. Co. acquired the properties, works and franchises of the James River \& Kanawha Canal Co., and the Bucbanan \& Clifton Forge Raiiway Co.. at a cost in stock and cash (including liens, $\$ 1,537,38142$ ) of $\$ 6,389,51193$; thus securing right of way for its railroad lines, basins, and docks in richmof way needed by improved location pany also acquired at a further cost, in canh, of $\$ 199,097 \mathrm{S3}$. Lotal cost for basis of operations, $\$ 6,538,60976$.
The main stem, Richmond to Williamson's, was completed September 12, 1881, and the branch to Lexington, October 14, 1881. The road was formally opened Oct. 15, 1881.
1881. The road was formally opened Earnings.

## From passenger <br> Earnings.

 From freight............. Miscellaneous| $\$ 321,795$ | For maintenance of |
| ---: | :--- |
| 136,639 | For rolling stock... |
| 33,411 | For transportation |

Total ( $\$ 2,27798$ per m... 101,999
Net earnings ( $34 \cdot 72$ per cent), $\$ 206,2121$
General balance sheet december 31, 1882. Franch. \& rig
Cost of road. Richmond docks Manch'r water power Real estate. bynchburg dam and Equipment. Materials and fuel. Stocks and bonds.. Cash.. Bills receiv'ble \& acets. Interest and discount. $\begin{array}{ll}5,544,990 & \text { Bonded debt................ } \\ \text { 1,000,843 } & \text { 2d mort. subscription }\end{array}$ J. R. \& K. Co. liens. Car trust certificates. Bills payable. December liabilities. Profit and loss. Accrued interest......... lst mortgage coupuns
Jan. 1, 1883.........

Total assets.
-103,916
Total liabilities

*The 1st mort, bonds are $\$ 1,925,000$ and the $2 d$ mort., now outstandbads pledged, are reported to be about $\$ 1,000,000$.
Peoria Decatur \& Evansville Railway.
(For the year ending Dec. 31, 1882)
Line of Road. - Pekin, Il., to Evansville, Ind..............235.3 miles. New Harmony Br'ch: Stew'tsville, Ind. to N.Harm'Y, Ind. 6.0 Leased: $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Peo'a \& Pek. U. RR.: Pek., } \\ \text { Illincis Centrai RR.: to Peo }\end{array}\right.$

Total length of lines owned and lease 1..................... $\overline{254 \cdot 1}$ miles

OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1882.

Earnings.
From passengers.........
From freight.
From mail and express.
From freight.
Miscellaneous...
( $251 \cdot 1$ miles.)
. $\$ 160,321$
$\begin{array}{r}26,320 \\ 24 \\ \hline\end{array}$ 26,320
34,381

For maintenance of way
For maintenance of way For rolling stock...
For transportation Miscellaneous and taxes. $\$ 112,790$

Total ( $\$ 3,00505$ per m) $\$ 763,884$ Total ( $\$ 1,75481$ per m) $\overline{\$ 445,897}$.
Net earnings ( 4161 per cent, $\$ 317,686$ \& 0 . Payments : Rental, $\$ 28,500$; interest on bonds, $\$ 165,420$; dividends onts come bonds (January and July 3 per cent each), $\$ 125,280-$ tutal,
$\$ 319,200$. Deficit, $\$ 1,513,70$.

## Scioto Valley Railway.

(For the yeur ending Dec. 31, 1882.)
Line of Read.-Columbus, o., to Ashland, $\mathrm{K}_{\mathrm{Y}}$


``` ......
``` ..: 132 miles, Organized Feb. 23, 1875 . Opened to Chillicothe in Juily,
\(1876 ;\) to Portsmouth, January, 1878 . Extended from Ports 1876; to Portsmouth, January, 1878. Extended from Portsmouth to a point on the Ohio River, opposite Ashland, Ky., forming a connection with the Chesapeake \& Ohio Railway in
May, 1881 , about 32 miles. From Portsmouth to Sciotevile miles, the company uses temporarily the tracks of the Cincin- 5 nati Washington \& Baltimore RR., at a rental of the Cincinannum.

OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMbER 31, 1882.
 From maill and express. Miscellaneous.
\(\begin{array}{r}\$ 193,851 \\ 322,75 \\ 17,178 \\ 15,179 \\ \hline\end{array}\)

Total ( \(\$ 4,16102\) ver m) \(\overline{\$ 549,255}\) * Included in expenses are about
enewals of track and buildings.

Net earnings (2444 p. tracks, \(\$ 11,493\); interest on funded 1027 . Payments : Rent of other payments, \(\$ 7,365\)-total, \(\$ 177,343\).

 Other prop'y and assets. Current accounts.. Profil and loss...

19,430
39,836
105,626
39,836
105,626 Bills payable..
Other liabilitie

Total assets.. \$1,969,623
Funded debt: 1st mortgage Total liabilities....... \(\overline{\$ 1,960,623}\) January ], 1896, interest Jan 7 per cent 20 -year bonds, due mortgage 7 per cent 15 -year bonds, due April \(\$ 1,294,000\); 2d April and October, \(\$ 283,000\); consolidated mortgage 7 per cent \(30-\) year bonds, due July 1, 1910, interest January and July, May 1, 1896 , interest mortgace 7 per cent 15 -year bonds, due May 1, 1896, interest payable May and November, \(\$ 100,000\).
Extensions of this line are projected from Columbus, O., northwest to Fort Wayne. Ind., a distance of 150 miles, and from Ashland, Ky., southeast 25 miles to a point opposite Huntington, W. Va., where connection wiil be made with the Chesapeake \& Ohio system. To provide the means for these extensions the company bas authorized the creation of a new mortgage to secure an issue of bonds to the a mount of \(\$ 7,500,-\) \(000(\$ 25,000\) per mile on the entire line), of which \(\$ 2,229,000\) are to be reserved to retire the present outstanding prior lien bonds.

\section*{Minueapolis \& St. Louis Railway. \\ (For the year ending Dee 31, 1882.)}

Line of Road.-Minneap's, Minn., via Ft. Dodge, , Ia., to Angus, Ia, 260 m .
Pacific Division: Hupkins, Minn., to Morton, Minn............ 92 m . Pacific Division: Hupkins, Minn., to Morton, Minn.............. 92 m.
Kalo Branch: Kalo Junction, La, to Kalo, Ia................. 2 m . Total length of lines operated December 31, 1882. \(\qquad\)
Operations for the year ending December 31, 1882.-Trains run (passenger, 418,482, freight, etc., \(1,637,371\) ), \(2,055,853\) miles. Passengers carried, 289,435 ; carilied one mile, \(12,433,936\). Freight tons moved, \(1,114,815\); tons moved one mile, 114,784 ,-
.307 .
From passenvers. Earnings.
From pressenge ernings.
From mail and express.
Miscellaneous.
\begin{tabular}{r|r}
\(\$ 311,516\) & For way and buildings \\
\(1,127,912\) & For rolling stock........
\end{tabular}
\(\$ 209.837\) For transportation....

Tot. ( \(\$ \pm, 36009\) perm.) \(\$ 1,543,472\) Tot. ( \(\$ 3,16216\) per m.) \(\$ 1,219,405\) Net earnings ( 20.99 per cent), \(\$ 324.067\). Paid interest on bonds, \(\$ 217,954\); on floating debt, \(\$ 106,112\)-total, \(\$ 324,067\).

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31, 1882.]
Cost of r'd, equip't, \&c. \(\$ 17,961,661\)
Materia's and fuel..... 138,706 Bil s and aects. receiv-
Cash on
Cash on hand.
Total assets.

\$5,752,000 \(4,000,000\)
\(6,236,000\) \(6,236,000\)
\(1,441,343\)
\(1,178,703\) Preferred stock.
Funded debtt......
Bills payable...
Current Current accounts..
Other liabilities
Total liabilities.. \(1,178,03\)
267,207
Since control of the Minnesota Certral Railroad, extending from control of the Minnesota Central Railroad, extending from
Waterville to Red Wing, 66 miles, which was completed in Waterville to Red Wing, 66 miles, which was completed in
1882 , and that road is now operated as its Cannon Valley division.

Toward the close of the past fiscal year the company made provision for an issue of bonds in two series to the amount of These bonds we known as improvement and equipment bonds company, and will also corer all other property of the company subject to existing liens. It is proposed to retire the \(\$ 795,000\) this issue.

\section*{Green Bay Winona \& St. Panl Railroad.} (For the year Ending Dec. 31, 1882.)
Line of Road.-Green Bay, Wis., to Marshl'd. Wis 20930
Branches - \(\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Eastmoor: Marshand to Eastmoor....3.0 } \\ \text { La Crosse : Onalaska to }\end{array}\right.\)
Leased: G' L Bay Stevens Pt.\& N. RR. Plover to Stvns Pt.5.90
The company uses, under contract, the Chis western RR. from Marshland to Ona, the Chicago \& NorthMarshland to Winona, 4.6 miles. The Green Point \& Northern RR. is practically owned by this Bay Stevens Operations for the year ending Dec. by this company. passenger, \(\$ 131,3.0\); freight, \(\$ 249,730\); mails, \(\$ 9,944\); other, \(\$ 9,631\); total ( \(\$ 1,78237\) per mile, \(\$ \$ 400,676\). Operating expenses ( \(\$ 1,27824\) per mile), \(\$ 307,319\) Net earnings ( \(23 \cdot 29\) p.e.) \(\$ 93.327\). Rentals, \(\$ 19,713\). Balance, surplus (not including
Financial
Financial statement December 31, 1882.-Capital stock, (common, \(\$ 8,000,000\), preferred, \(\$ 2.000,000\) ), \(\$ 10,000,000\); funded debt, \(\$ 23,381,000\); accounts. \(\$ 55,02350\); other liabilities, \(\$ 54,-\) 72326 ; accrued interest. \(\$ 40,000\)-total, \(\$ 15,530,74676\). Contra: Construction, \(\$ 14,981,03176\); equipment, \(\$ 382,612\) 22; materials and fuel, \(\$ 28,21426\); sundry accounts, \(\$ 34,61401\); cash on band, \(\$ 5,14721\); profit and loss, \(\$ 09,12730\).

\section*{Memphis \& Little Rock Railway.}
(For the year ending Dee. 31, 1882.)
Line of Road.-Little Rock, Arkans, to Memphis, Tenu.
135 miles Chartered Jan. 11, 1853; road completed Jan. 5, 1874. The 1,1872 , and the road was soid mortgage land grant bonds Nov, L. RR. Co. This latter company also failed, and was in t. \& sold out in 1877 . The company also failed, and was in turn present company under purchasing bondholders organized the thet. 29, 1877. On June 24, 1882, the property was placed in the bands of a receiver, by whom it has since been operated.
Operations for the year ending Dec. 31, 1882.-Passengers carried, 116,134; carried one mile, \(9,345,246\). Freight moved, 105,024; m@ved one mile, \(9,429,966\) tons.
From nassengernings.
From fright
From frcielht.
dexpress Miscellancous. \(\qquad\)
Total ( \(\$ 5,21971\) per m) \(\$-01\)
Net earnings ( 6.52 . Total \((\$ 4,88159\) per m). \(\overline{\$ 659,014}\) \(\$ 7,923\). Balance, surplus, \(\$ 38,023\)
 Expenses to

\section*{general batance}

\section*{general balance sheet June \(24,1882\).}

Cost of road, \&e
\(\$ 1,921,216 \mid\) Preferred stock
Materials and fuc
Bills receivable.
Bills receivable..
Carrent accounts.
Cash on haud....
18,382
\(80,7-5\)
125.257
46,531

Total assets.......... \(\overline{\$ 5,13} \overline{, 169}\) Total liabilities....... \(\overline{\$ 5,136,169}\) \(\overline{\$ 5,13} ; 160\) Total liabilities. Preferred stock........... 8
Funded debt.............
Bills payable............
Sut dry accounts......
Coup's gen'mort. bonds
Land department........
Profit and loss........... \(81,500,000\)

Land Department.-Under Acts of Congress of Feb. 3, 1853 and July 23, 1866, this road received land grants, of which there had been certified up to June \(30,1881,141,837\) acres. These lands are covered by the general mortgage.

\section*{GENERAL INVESTMENT NEWS.}

Augusta \& Knoxville.-It is reported that the controlling interest in this road has been bought in the interest of the Central Railroad Company of Georgia. It is said that the road will be leased to the Central, the lessee to pay interest on the bonds and 2 per cent on the stock, provided the bondholders will agree to a reduction of the interest from 7 to 6 per cent, which it is supposed they will do, in exchange for the Central guarantee, as the interest has not been paid regularly. The 70 miles in operation from Augusta, Ga., to Greenwood, S. C., 70 miles.
Central of New Jersey.-The income bondholders of the Central Railroad of New Jersev met at the office of William Alexander Smith \& Co., No. 58 Wall Street, to vote upon the proposed adjustment of their claims against the company. At a former conference between the bondholders and the officers of the two companies, it was agreed that the bondholders should be allowed interest for one and a half years instead of the five years' interest which they demanded, and the ce mpany maturity. The amount of the issue was raised from \(\$ 2,640,000\) (sufficient to cover the income bonds and agreed interest) to \(\$ 5,000,000\). The odd half per cent is to be paid in cash. The rate of interest is reduced from 7 to 6 per cent. The increase in the a mount, according to the tenor of the bonds which are in the engravers' hands, is "for the sole purpose of retiring the income bonds and paying the floating debt of the company and after the retirement of all the income bonds and payment of the floating debt, the surplus, if any remaining, to be used only for betterments and improvements of the property of the company." After January 1, 1885, the bond is convertible at par into the stock of the company on equitable conditions in regard to interest. Mr. Gowen, it is said, promises not to sel the new bonds at less than par. The exchange of the bonds will be made at the office of the company as soon as the new bonds
are ready for delivery, and the payment of the half per cent, which is to be in money, will be made through William Aiexander Smith \& Co. It is nnderstood that more than one-half of the income bunds has assented to the adjustment and little doubt as to the action of the remaining bonds was expressed at the meeting.

Dakota Central.-A press dispatch from Parker, Dak, says : "The new Dakota Central branch of the Northwestern Railroad system, now in course of construction from Hawarden (formerly
Caliope), Iowa, to Iroquois, Dak., at which latter place a connection is made with the Northwestern line from Tracy to Pierre, is rapidly approaching completion. A gap of only about thirty-five miles remains to be closed between this point and Iroquois; and as the work of laying track is being pushed from both ends, connection will soon be made. It is believed
the last spike will be driven before September 1, at the farthest.

Denver Utah \& Pacific.-The Denver Railroad \& Construction Land \& Coal Company issued promissory notes, which the Farmers' Lan \& Trust Company of this city certified, to the amount of \(\$ 182,946\). They were due April 1 and remained unpaid. In the Exchange Salesrooms yesterday there was soid a quantity of securities put up as collateral, as follows: 412 first mortgage bonds of the Derver Utah \& Pacific Railroad Company of the value of \(\$ 1,000\), which brought 48 per cent; 4,580 shares of the capital stock of the same corpe capital stock of the Mitchell Land \& Coal Company, which brought \(\$ 10,050\). Henry Amy bought the securities on behalf of the b ndholders of the Denver Utah \& Pacific Railroad Company.-New York Times, Aug. 23.

Massachusetts Central.--The bonds of the Massachusetts Central Railroad Company are still coming in for deposit with the New England Trust Company, and so far every bondholder who has seen the agreement for reorganization has executed it and surrendered his bonds. There are still outstandiwg to the \(\$ 400,000\) of boads, the holders of which are unknown to the company, and. directors. S. N. Aldrich, President of the company, and Thomas H. Perkins a desirous of communicating with these Committee, are very desirous of communicating with these parties, in order that the remainder of the bonds may be deposited without further delay, as this will greatly expedite the organization of the new corpuration. The time set for the sale of the Central, Sept. 1, is rapidly approaching. It is not likely that there will be any opposition to its being bid in for the that there wind bolders by their committee mentioned above. After the sale the road will pass into the hands of the bond holders under the very liberal act which the recent legislature passed upon, and be reorganized. It is estimated that about \(\$ 75,000\) will be required to pay off the under-liens, etc., besides whatever will be requisite to be paid over to the nonassenting bondholders, who will receive their pro rata share of Memphis Debt Funding.-The following information rearding the methed of funding the Memphis, Tenn., debt is garding the methed oy Messrs. John A. Hambleton \& Co., of Baltimore, in their weekly financial letter :
The city of Memphis, Tenn., is now engaged in funding its bonãs unde the provisions of the funding law passed by the last Legislature. The funoing bill provides for funding the old debt, which has not heretofore been compromised, principal and interest, at fifty cents on the dollar, at 3 pew conds bearmginer years at 4 per cent, and thercafter at 6 per cent. It is intended that the debt, when settled, shall yield the holders 6 per cent interest. To accomplish this, 3 per cent for three years and 2 per cent for three years is to be capitalized and added to the principal of the new honds. To tind out the rundable value of any old Mempluis up to January 1,1883 interest at 6 per cent on an past-d discount it at 59 per cent, and to the net amount thus obtained add the capitalization at the rate
be issued
In cases where a portion of the debt has heretofore been compromised, the holders ot -aid compromise bonds may exchange them for the bonds authorized by the present funding act at par, with the interest thereon
to be paid aud capitaliz-d as provided, or they may retain their bonds and fund the interest past dne, and the interest to be capitalized, in the bonds authorized to be issued at par, in which case each coupon on said bonds maturing for tire e years from January 1, 1383. shall have stamped ou ins back a provision that one-half hay been capitalized, and
that the rut maing oue-half will be paid at maturity, and on eish and that the re maing oue-half will be paid at maturity, and on esch and
every coupon maturing for the next three years there shall be stamped every coupon maturing for the next thee yearstaized, and that the remaining two-thirds will be paid at maturity. This latter provision refers to what is known as the Flippin compromise bonds. The total debt of Memphis, when the compromise is completed, will be about \(\$ 3,000,000\). The taxable basis of the city is abont \(\$ 15,000,000\). The tot
neinding city, inte rest, Slate and county, is \(\$ 3 \cdot 40\) on the \(\$ 100\).
-A report from Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 15, said: "The funding of the old city bonds of Memphis is progressing To date \(\$ 2,900\), 000 of the bunds have been canceled and fuuded in new bonds at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar. The July interest was promptly paid, and all creditors who funded their old bonds previous to January 1, 1883, will receive interrst
bonds, which are dated back to January, 1882 ."

Northern Central.-Following is the comparative statement of gross earnings and expenses for July and for the seven months of the fiscal year:


Gross earnings.........
Operating expenses
Extraorduary Total expenses
Net earnings........ \(\$ 17 \circ, 629 \xlongequal{\$ 204,397}\)

Ohio Central. - The annual meeting of stocikholders for the election of four directors will take place September 12. A proposition will be submitted for ratification or rejection of the proposed lease of the West Virginia division aud the Ohio River Bridge of the company to the Chesapeake \& Ohio, and also of the proposed lease of the Columbus branch of the com pany's railroad to the Columbus \& Eastern Rail road Company, Mr. Huntington has been negotiating with the Ohio Central for a lease of that part of their road from Charleston, on the Chesapeake \& Ohio, to Point Pleasant, on the Ohio side of the river, including the use of the bridge, which is now under course of construction and will soon be finished. It has not been stated what terms of lease are proposed, but the current price of the River Division bonds in the market does not indicate the promise of a large rental. It is reported that Mr. Huntington's plan is to build a piece of road to Portsmouth, a distance of about fifty miles from that point on into Cincinnati.
Oregon Short Line.-This long feeder of the Union Pacific has completed \(105 \frac{1}{2}\) miles west of Shoshone, which, with 321 miles to Shoshone and 57 miles on the Wood River branch, makes in all \(483 \frac{1}{2}\) miles completed, leaving about 100 miles to be finished. The whole will be done this fall.

Pennsylvania Railroad.-The gross and net earnings in July, 1882 and 1883 are specially compiled for the Chronicle in the table below. In July, 1883, there was a decrease of \(\$ 18,200\) in gross earnings and a decrease of \(\$ 154,359\) in the net. For the seven months there was an increase in 1883 of \(\$ 1,683,533\) in gross and \(\$ 174,345\) in net earnings.


Railroads and Ferries in New York. The State Cuntroller at Albany is receiving the statements of miscellaneous corporations of their gross earnings for the year ending June 30, 1883, upon which to base the tax levied by the corporation-tax law of 1881. Abont a hundred of these statements are all that have been so far received, although over 800 corporations are required to make the returns. These statements are sworn to by the officers of the corporation
R.Y Central \& Hud. R. \(\$ 29,929,444\) New. York Chic. \& St. L.. \(\$ 134,989\) N. Y. Central \& Hud. R. \(\$ 22,929,444\)
Lake Shore \& Mich.S.. \(1,021,41\)
len Boston \& Albany.......
Del. Lack. \& W. Del. Lack. \& W. (as les-

3,306,517 Utic
Buff
Buff
N. Y fr N Y \& Phila. \(\begin{array}{r}\$ 134,989 \\ 815,47 \% \\ \hline 18960\end{array}\) sees)
Manhattan Flevated...
6,245,589 Honston \& Pavonia Ferry N.Y. \& Earl'm (city line)
Second Arenue. Second Avenue Sixth Avenue. Eighth A A venue.
Ninth A ver ue........ Twenty-third siree.....
Dry Duek \& E. B'way.
Christopher \& 10th St.


Honston \& Pavonia Ferry
 102,008 pany........................ Adams Express
N.Y. \& Hudson St A. Y. \& Hudson \begin{tabular}{c|c}
708,052 & Mutual District Telegraph.. \(\$ 32,576\) \\
11,738 & American Rapid Telegraph 45,951 \\
16,650 & American District (Bruok-
\end{tabular}

A comparison with the statements of some of these corporations for the previous yained 4372,402 over last year; Lake Shore \(\$ 14.000\); Manhattan Elevated, \(\$ 420,(11\). Of the street railroads, Sixth Avenne, \(\$ 35,491\); and the Second Avenue shows an increase of \(\$ 112,607\) in the year. The Brooklyn City Railroad shows a gain of \(\$ 127,988\); the Union Ferry Company shows a gain of only \(\$ 9,912\).
Standard Oil Co.-The Lundon Raitway News says that eflorts are being made there to dispose of a considerable quantity of shares of the Standard Oil Compauy. The figures given are as follows: Share capiral, \(\$ 16,000,000\) net profits from the foundation of or reserve fund, \(\$ 16,000,000\); net profits from the foundation of the company to December 31, 1802: 1871 to \(1877, \$ 28,612,59\);
\(1878, * 8,620,161 ; 1879, \$ 6.791,012 ; 1880, \$ 8,089,451 ; 1881, \$ 12,-\) 603,595; 1882, \(\$ 12,388,507\)-total, \(\$ 77,105,322\).

\section*{athe Commercial Tines.}

\section*{COMMERCIAL EPITOME.}

Fridat Night, Aug. 24, 1883.
Mercantile cireles have bfen somewhat disturbed by the appearance of the unsettled aspect which European politics have had some influence. But generally Stock Exchange has also had some influence. But generally the position of trade has improved. No doubt is any longer felt that there will be a arge and steary export demand for breadstuffs, and that we shall, with the aid of old stocks of wheat, hare a liberal surplus to spare. 'The weather has been warmer, hastening the matuty of late crops.
oen unimportion in provision circles during the week has been unimportant. Lirtle of interest has transpired, and certainly no new features have been developed beyond the fact The export demands have not been satisfactory, and at the moment an unsettled and irregular state of affairs exists. Tuday lard was again slow, weak, lower and very irregular; prime Western sold on the spot at \(877 \%\) e.; refined to the Continent \(9 \cdot 20 \mathrm{c}\)., and to South America, \(9 \cdot 75 @ 9 \cdot 80 \mathrm{c}\).; September options of Westerr contracts realized 87!@880c.; Octob-r, 8.64@s•72c. September 87549 c ; closing with the tone slightly better Deptember, 875 c ; ; October, \(8.72 @ 8 \cdot 73 \mathrm{c}\). ; November 850 c . December, 8.45 c .; seller year \(8.40 @ 8 \cdot 42 \mathrm{c}\).; January \(8.47 @ 8.49\) Pork was dull both for home use and export; there is no speculative interest; mess quoted at \(\$ 1400 @ \$ 1425\). Bacon continued dull and easy at \(71 / 2\) c. for long clear. Beef hams have further declined to \(\$ 2750\) for Western. Beef remains quite firm at \(\$ 1850 @ \$ 1950\) for City extra India mess. Tallow is steady and modera ely active at 8c.for prime; stearine is firm and quiet; prime at \(111 / 8 @ 111 / 4 \mathrm{c}\); oleomargarine, \(105 / 8 \mathrm{c}\). Butter has been quiet at \(19 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}\). for creamerirs, \(121 / 2 @ 1 \mathrm{c}\). for current and \(141 / 2 @ 15 \mathrm{c}\). for June makes. The small offerings of refrigerator room by the ncean steamers have checked the export inquiries. Cheese closes rather rasy in sympathy with Liverpool ; the best Rio coffee has b \(\rightarrow\) grades are now \(9 \frac{1}{2} @ 95 / 30\)
advance in Rio de Janeiro; fair old eropis firmer, owing to some have sold freely within the last two is quoted at 9 34c.; options day some 25 points; to-day the opening was ata further riser10 points, but the advance was afterwards lost; No. 7 sold at 7.90@8c. for August, 780@785c. for September, 785@8c. for October, 7.90@8c. for November, 7.95@8c. for Drcembrr and 8c. for January, these figures being 30 to 40 points above those of a week ago; mild grades have been firm, and of Maracaibo no less than 7,000 bags have bee a sold within two days. Tea has sold demand and st in the auction rooms. Rice has been in fair demand and steady. Spices have been quiet and weak. Foreign fruits have bean rather firmer, especially rai-ins, though only moderately active. M lasses has been quiet but steady for foreign at 24@241/2c. for 50-dpgrees te-t Cuba, though New Orleans has been weaker at \(30 @ 55 \mathrm{c}\). Raw sugar has been \(v\) ry active, the sales exceeding 15,000 hogsheads, largely molasses sugar, but including considerable of the higher grades on the basis of 61/2c., 6 9-16c. for fair refiaing and 79-16 for 96-degrees test centrifugal, molasses sugar selling at 6@ \(6^{1} / 4 \mathrm{c}\).; the market closed steady but quiet at \(69-16 @ 611-16 \mathrm{c}\). for fair to good refining Cuba; refined closed firmer, after some depression early in the week; cut loaf and crushed were quoted In ; granulated S 11-16 \(\omega 83 / 4 \mathrm{c}\); standard " \(A\) " 8 8 \(4083 / 8 \mathrm{c}\)
In Kentucky tobacco the movement has buea trivial. and prices to a certain extent have been nominal; sales 144 hhds., of which 102 wrr for export. Lags were quoted at \(51 / 4 @ b^{2} / 4 c\)., leaf 61/2@12c. Seed leaf hashad a moderate movement, and late figures are essentiall \(V\) unchanged; sales 1,7.50 cases, including 200 cases 1881 crop. New Eagland, \(11 @ 16 c\); 250 cases 1882 crop do. \(10 @ 25 \mathrm{c}\).; 250 cases \(183 \mathrm{~J}-31\) crops, Pennsylvania, \(8 @ 11 \mathrm{c}\).; 20 cases 1882 crop du. 12@16c.; 20.) cases 1851 crop, Ohio, 6@9c.; 150 cases 180 d Havana seed, 91/2@12c. Also 35u bales Havana, 80c. to \(\$ 110\)
Naval stores have been very quiet until the close, when rosins were more iberally taken for export by reason of the lower \(\$ 150 @ \$ 155\) and god strained at \(\$ 155\) good strained sold at ruled quiet but firm, in sympathy with the Southern advices. yard lots here are quoted 41/2 c . bid and 42c. asked. Refined petroleum has been active at lower prices; \(75 / 8 \mathrm{c}\). for 70 Abel test has been freely paid for all September deliveries; October the feeling is now bnas have declined, and additional large wells are soon to be struck. Sales on the two Exchanges to-day, \(6,961,000\) bbls.; opening price, \(\$ 1081 / 2\), highest, \(\$ 1081 / 2 \mathrm{c}\), lowest, \(\$ 1067 / 8\), closing at \(\$ 1071 / 4\) bid. Ingot copper has continued qui-t at \(15 @ 151 / 8 c\) c. for Lake and \(14 @ 14^{3} / 4 \mathrm{c}\). for other brands. American and Scotch pig irons rule very quiet. Steel rails have been more active; 15,000 tons were sold at \(\$ 38 @ \$ 39\) at the Ea-tern and \(\$ 40\) at the Western mills. English Bessemer pig iron has sold more freely; sales, 15,000 tons at \(\$ 21\) to arrive, with the closing price \(\$ 2150\). L-ad sold at \(42004 \cdot 2 \mathrm{j}\) c. for domestic. Hops have had more inquiry from Liverpool, and in view of the reduced stocks, holders quote State, 1882, firmly at 27@33c. Wool his had a somewhat better movement, and the tone now is slightly improved.
Ocean freight room has had a fairly satisfactory week so far as the movement has been concerned, but the rates received quieter and grain weak and very irregular. Oil charters are quieter and grain steamers receive little attention.

\section*{COTTON.}

Friday, P. M., August 24, 1883.
The Movembent of the Crop, as indicaten by our telegrams from the south to-night, is given below. For the week ending his evening (August 24) the total receipts have reached 11,365 bales, against 10,305 bales last week, 9,706 bales the previous week and 7,064 bales three weeks since. The details of the receipts for each day of this week (as per telegraph) are as follows.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Receipts at- & Sat. & Mon. & Tues. & Wed. & Thurs. & Fri. & Total. \\
\hline Galveston..... & 1,100 & 1,005 & 1,312 & 807 & 1,052 & 252 & 5,528 \\
\hline Indianola, \&c. & \(\cdots\) & & & & & 580 & 580 \\
\hline New Orleans...
Mobile....... & 138 & 289 & 828 & 386 & 82 & 178 & 1,899 \\
\hline Mobile & & 38 & 2 & -... & 5 & 122 & 165 \\
\hline Bavannah.. & 44 & 232 & & & & 7 & \\
\hline Brunsw'k, \&c. & & & 302 & 70 & 437 & 59 & ,244 \\
\hline Charleston..... & 19 & 3 & 10 & 10 & & 57 & \\
\hline Pt. Royal, \&e. & & & & & 18 & 57 & 117 \\
\hline Wilmington .... & & 16 & & 6 & 52 & 20 & 20 \\
\hline Moreh'd C., \&c & & .... & & & 5 & 30 & 77 \\
\hline Norfolk......... & 123 & 249 & 33 & 36 & 31 & 10 & 30 \\
\hline West Point,\&c & .... & .... & . & & 3 & 42 & 488
42 \\
\hline New York...... & & & & & 1 & & 4 \\
\hline Boston ......... & 51 & 1 & & 40 & & 37 & \\
\hline Baltimore ... .. & & & & & & 88. & 889 \\
\hline Philadelp'a, \&c. & & & 140 & & 9 & & 149 \\
\hline Totals this week & 1,481 & 1.831 & 2,627 & 1.35 & 1,687 & 2,384 & 11,365 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

For comparison, we give the following table showing the week's total receipts and the stocks to-nigit and the same items for the corresponding periods of last years.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Receipts to August 24.} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{1882-83.} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{1881-82.} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{stock.} \\
\hline & This Week. & \[
\left.\begin{array}{|c}
\text { Since Sep. } \\
1,1882 .
\end{array} \right\rvert\,
\] & This Week. & \begin{tabular}{l}
Since Sep. \\
1, 1881.
\end{tabular} & 1883 & 1882. \\
\hline Galveston ..... Indianola, \& & 5,528
580 & & 5,536
660 & & 11,530 & 2,691 \\
\hline New Orleans... & 1,899 & & 622 & & 49.348 & 2,627 \\
\hline Mobile ... & 165 & & 54 & & 3,449 & 12,627 \\
\hline Florida.... .... & 7 & & 1 & & & \\
\hline Bavannah..... & 1,244 & & 2,721 & & 3,045 & 2,702 \\
\hline Charleston... & 117 & & 256 & & & \\
\hline Pt. Royal, \&c. & 20 & & 256 & & 2,353 & 9 \\
\hline Wilmington.... & 77 & & 106 & & 1,292 & 200 \\
\hline M'head C., \&c & 30 & & & & 1,292 & 200 \\
\hline Norfolk. & 488 & & 1,221 & & 14,825 & 578 \\
\hline West Point,\&e & 42 & & 499 & & & \\
\hline New York & 1 & & 40 & & 126.576 & 93,423 \\
\hline Boston.. & 129 & & 177 & & 5.880 & 3,880 \\
\hline Baltimore & 889 & & & & 10,397 & 3,880
3,065 \\
\hline Philadelp'a,\&c. & 149 & & 459 & & 6,017 & 8,148 \\
\hline Total......... & 11.365 & & 12,352 & & 234,712 & 128,619 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

In order that comparison may be made with other years, we give below the totals at leading ports tor six seasons.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Receipts at- & 1883. & 1882. & 1881. & 1880. & 1879.. & 1878. \\
\hline Galvest'n, \&c. & 6,108 & 6,196 & 7,584 & 5,153 & 2,670 & 6,039 \\
\hline New Orleans. & 1,899 & 622 & 10,909 & 1,389 & 779 & 1,091 \\
\hline Yobile ...... & 165 & 54 & 2.169 & 602 & 126 & 453 \\
\hline Savannah.... & 1,214 & 2,721 & 6.718 & 5,804 & 569 & 5.500 \\
\hline Charl'st'n, \&c. & 137 & 256 & 1,809 & 3,521 & 91 & 1,441 \\
\hline Wilm'gt'n, \&c & 107 & 106 & 190 & 190 & 106 & 233 \\
\hline Aorfolk, \&o. 41. & 530 & 1,720 & 1,491 & 1,879 & 198 & 425 \\
\hline All others. & 1,175 & 677 & 4,208 & 2,585 & 333 & 602 \\
\hline Tot. this w'k. & 11.365 & 12,352 & 35,078 & 21,123 & 4, 37 j & 15,784 \\
\hline Since Sept. 1. & ........ & ...... & -....... & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Wilmingtonineludes Morehead City, ©c.; Norfolk insludes City Point, \&c.;
The exports for the weet ending this evening of 24,122 bales, of which 16,247 were to Great Britain, 6,536 to France and 1,339 to the rest of the Continent, while the stocks 1s made up this evening are now 234,712 bales. Below are the exports for the week and since September 1. 1882 .
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Exports from-} & \multicolumn{4}{|r|}{Week Ending Aug. 24. Exported to-} & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{From Sept. 1, 1882, to Aug. 24, 1883. Exported to-} \\
\hline & Great Brit'n. & France & Continent. & Total Week. & Great Britain. & France & Continetu. & Total. \\
\hline Jalveston. & & & & & 321,455 & 39,328 & 160,593 & 521,376 \\
\hline Vew Orleans.. & 3,5,7 & 4,318 & & 7,885 & 863,388 & 296,988 & 441.326 & 1,601,703 \\
\hline víobile. Mlorida & & & & & 34,840 & 9,35 & 1,130 & 45,290 \\
\hline 3avannă & & & & & & & 100 & 100 \\
\hline Tharlestui *.. & & & & & 131,080 & 25,n-8 & 283,028 & 418,993 \\
\hline Wilmington.. & & & & & 131,080
53172 & 24,7.5 & 217,015 & 372,870 \\
\hline vorfolkt.. & & & & & 53173
352728 & & 4,590
28,985 & 57,763 \\
\hline Vew York ... & 10,940 & 2,218 & 1,339 & 14,497 &  & 35,182 & 28,985
164.498 & 491,713
761,324 \\
\hline 3eston & 313 & & & 313 & \(1 \times 5651\) & & 543 & 186,194 \\
\hline altimore..... & 1,417. & & & 1,417 & 177. 58 & 4,823 & \(632^{1} 4\) & 245.165 \\
\hline Philadelp'a,ac & & & & & 102,003 & & 3,386 & 105,389 \\
\hline Total ....... & 16,247 & 6,538 & 1,339 & 24,122 & 2,916,33\% & 436114 & 1,368,448 & 4,720,884 \\
\hline Total 1M81-82 & 10.7n2 & 278 & 1.487 & 34 & & & 818.519 & 8594 \(03 \stackrel{3}{8}\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

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［Vot．XXXVII．
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In addition to above exports，nur tejegrams to－night also give us the following amounts of cotton on shipboard，not cheared，wich the ports named．We add similar figures Mer for our special use by Messrs．Carey，Yale \＆ Lambert． 89 Broad Street．
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{AUG．24，AT－} & \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{On Shipboard，not cleared－for} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Leaving
Slock．} \\
\hline & Great Britain & France & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Olher } \\
& \text { Foreign }
\end{aligned}
\] & Ooast－ wise． & Total & \\
\hline & & Not e． & None． & 316 & \({ }^{1,472}\) & \(\begin{array}{r}47,876 \\ 3,44 \\ \hline 8.9\end{array}\) \\
\hline Newbile & None． & None． & None． & 50 & None． & 2，303 \\
\hline Cuarteston ．．． & None． & None．
None． & None & 75 & 75 & 2，970 \\
\hline Gavivepton & None． & None． & Nobe． & 790 & 790
9.2 & 10．740 \\
\hline & None． & None． & None．
300 & None． & 5.0 \％ & 121，576 \\
\hline New York & 4,200
1,500 & 500
None． & None． & None． & 1，504 & 22.086 \\
\hline & 6，856 & 500 & 300 & 2，152 & 9，808 & 224，904 \\
\hline & & & & & & \\
\hline Total 1882 & 8，376 & Nonei & 2.405 & 3.435 & 36，575 & 184.319 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The speculation in cotton for future delivery the past week has been less active，and prices have shown irregularity with some depression．The opening on Saturday was stronger， owing to mail advices of damage to the crop in southern Texas by the drought，but the telegrams reporting light rains for two or three days in succession caused a decline on Monday， with some further depression on Tuesday．Wednesday opened on the renewal of reports of injury to the crop from various causes，and the distant months advanced 4＠6 points．But on Thursday Liverpool failed to respond to the better prices reported from this side；the war－cloud on the Continent was evidently regarded with some uneasiness；fain had fallen in the Mississippi Vally and on the Allantic coast and our market declined \(3 @ 6\) points．To－day the opening was very dull and depressed but became steadier，and the close was without essential change from yesterday，the early months，however， showing some decline frow and arain Thursday．There has declined \(1-16 \mathrm{c}\) ．on been a moderate business rite reduced．To－day there was no change and the close was quiet at \(101-16 \mathrm{c}\) ．for middling uplands．

The total sales for forward delivery for the week are 375,600 For immediate delivery the total sales foot up this week 6,755 bales，including 2,912 for export，3，772 for consumption， 71 for speculation and－in transit．Of the above， 70 balts were to arrive．The following are the official quotations for each day of the past week．
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Aug. } 18 \text { to } \\
& \text { Aug. } 24
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{UPLANDS．} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{NEW ORLEANS．} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{TEXA8．} \\
\hline & Sat． & H & Tues & Sat． & DIOR & Tues & Sat． & Mon & Tues \\
\hline Ordin＇J． 8 Etrict & 758
81
18 & \(8_{8}^{916}\) & \(8^{79} 16\) & 778
\(8{ }^{7} 16\) & \(713_{16}\)
814 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 71{ }^{2}{ }_{116} \\
& 8{ }^{14}
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 778 \\
& 80 \\
& 80
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 713_{16} \\
& 81_{4}
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 713_{16} \\
& 81_{4}
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Btrict Ord．． & \(81{ }_{1 E}{ }^{16}\) & \(8{ }_{8}^{813} 16\) & \(8{ }_{813}{ }_{16}\) & \(8^{20} 16\)
98 & \({ }_{91} 1_{16}\) & \({ }^{81} 16\) & \(9^{18}\) & \({ }_{91} 1_{15}\) & \(91_{16}\) \\
\hline Good Ord． & \begin{tabular}{l}
878 \\
97 \\
\hline 16
\end{tabular} & 81316
988 & \({ }_{93}{ }^{816}\) & 911
918 & \(9^{95}\) & \(3^{58}\) & \(9111_{16}\) & 958 & 958 \\
\hline Low Midd＇g & \({ }_{913}^{13} 16\) & \(9^{3} 3_{4}\) & 93 & \(10^{1}{ }_{16}\) & 10 & 10 & \(10{ }^{1} 10\) & & \\
\hline Str．L＇w Mid & 10 & \(9^{15}{ }_{16}\) & \(9{ }^{\text {is．}}\) ， & \(10^{1 / 4}\) & \(10^{3}{ }_{16}\) & \(10{ }^{3} 16\) & \({ }_{10} 0^{14}\) & \({ }_{1038}^{103} 16\) & \({ }_{103}^{10316}\) \\
\hline Middling． & \(10^{3} 16\) & \(10^{18} 8\) & \(10^{18}\) & \({ }_{10} 7_{16}\) & \(10^{38}\) & （1038 & 10716
1018 & 1038
1034 & \({ }^{1038}\) \\
\hline Good Mid． & \(10^{9}{ }_{16}\) & \(10^{1}\) & \({ }^{101}{ }^{1}\) & \({ }^{1013}{ }_{16}\) & \({ }_{11}^{103}\) & \({ }_{11}^{103}\) & \({ }_{111}^{16}\) & 11 & 11 \\
\hline Str．G＇d Mid & \(10^{15} 16\) & \(13^{3} 4\) &  & \(1111^{16}\)
119 & \({ }_{111}^{11}\) & \({ }_{111}^{11}\) & 11916 & \(111_{2}\) & \(11{ }^{1}\) \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} & \({ }_{1215}^{15_{16}}\) & \({ }_{12} 1^{1{ }_{4}^{4}}\) & \({ }_{12}^{11{ }^{14}}\) & 119
12516 & 1112 & \(1{ }_{1121}\) &  & & 1214 \\
\hline & Wed & Th． & Eri． & Wed & Th． & Eri． & W \({ }^{\text {a }}\) & Th． & Fri． \\
\hline & 79 & \(7{ }^{7}\) & \(7_{7}{ }^{1}\) & \(7_{813} 16\) & 734
83 & 734
83 & \({ }_{7}^{713}{ }_{8}{ }_{4}{ }^{16}\) & \(7{ }^{34}\)
83
\(3_{16}\) & \(73_{4}\)
\(83_{16}\) \\
\hline Strict Ord．． & & 71516 & \({ }^{715} 16\) & \(8^{11} 4\) & \({ }_{9}^{83} 16\) & \(8^{83} 16\) & \(8_{914}^{814}\) & \(8_{9}^{83} 16\) & \\
\hline Good Ord． & \({ }_{88}^{813} 16\) & & & \({ }_{95}{ }^{1}{ }_{8}^{16}\) & & \(9^{9} 1_{\text {R }}\) & \({ }^{95}\) & \({ }_{9}^{9} 9_{16}\) & \\
\hline Str．G＇d Ord Low Midaro & \({ }_{9}^{938}\) & \({ }_{9}^{95}{ }^{516}\) & \({ }_{9}^{95}{ }_{1} 1_{16}\) & \(9^{95}\) & \({ }_{9}^{915} 16\) & \({ }_{9} 9^{1516} 16\) & \(10^{8}\) & \({ }_{9} 91{ }_{16}^{16}\) & 91516 \\
\hline Btr．L＇w Mid & \({ }^{915}{ }^{16}\) & \(978{ }^{9}\) & \(9^{7} 7_{8}^{16}\) & \(10^{3}{ }_{16}\) & \(10{ }^{18} 8\) & \(10^{18} 8\) & \({ }_{103}^{103}\) & \(10^{18}\) & \(10^{1} 8\) \\
\hline Middling... & \(1018^{16}\) & \(10{ }^{1} 16\) & 10116 & \(10^{38}\) & 10516 & \({ }^{105} 16\) & 1038
1034 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 10516 \\
& 1011_{16}
\end{aligned}
\] & \({ }_{105}^{105}\) \\
\hline Good Mid． & \(10^{1}\) & 10716 & \({ }^{10} 0^{-16}\) & \(10^{3} 4\) & \(10^{11} 16\) & 10116 & \(1_{11}^{103}\) & \({ }_{1015}^{1016}\) & \({ }_{1}^{1011} 16\) \\
\hline Btr．G＇d Mid & \(103_{4}\) & \(1{ }^{111} 16\) & \({ }^{1011} 16\) & \({ }_{111}^{11}\) & \({ }_{1015}{ }_{116}{ }_{16}\) & \({ }_{1176}^{1015}\) & & 1015
117
16 & \({ }_{1176}^{1010_{16}}\) \\
\hline Midd＇g Fair & \(11^{114}\) & \(113_{12} 6\)
111516 & \(11_{1}{ }_{1}\) & & 11716
123
16 & 12316 & \({ }_{121}^{111_{2}}\) & \({ }_{123}^{16}\) & \begin{tabular}{l}
\(123_{16}^{16}\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{STALNED．} & Sat． & M10n & Tues & W ed & Th． & Fri． \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{Good Ordinary \(\qquad\)觜 1 b}} & & 7 & & & & 61 \\
\hline & & & & 778 & 71316 & \({ }_{813}{ }^{13} 18\) & \({ }_{813}{ }^{16}\) & 6 778 & \({ }^{778}\) \\
\hline \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Btrict Good Ordinary．．．．．．．．．．．．．． \\
Low Middling．
\end{tabular}}} & \({ }^{89} 16\) & 812
\(91_{2}\)
91 & \(81_{2}\)
\(91_{2}\) & \({ }_{81}^{12}\) & 8716
9716 & \({ }_{87}^{87} 16\) \\
\hline & & & & 9916 & \(91_{2}\) & \(9{ }^{1}\) & 9 & \({ }^{97} 16\) & \({ }_{716}\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular} Middling．

MARKET AND SALES．
The total sales and future deliveries each day during the week are indicated in the following statement．For the con venience of the reader we also add a column which shows at a glance how the market closed on same days．
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{SPOT MARKET CLOSED．} & \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{SALES OF SPOT AND TRANSIT．} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{FUTURES．} \\
\hline & & \[
\begin{array}{|c}
\text { Ex- } \\
\text { port. }
\end{array}
\] & Oon－ sump． & \begin{tabular}{l}
Spec－ \\
u＇\({ }^{\prime} n\)
\end{tabular} & Tran－ sit． & Total． & Sales． & Deliv． eries \\
\hline & Dull．．．．．．．．．．．．． & 157 & 528 & 71 & & 756 & 48,900 & 300 \\
\hline Mon． & Easy at \(1_{16} \mathrm{dec}\). & 109 & 813 & ．．．． & ．．．．． & & 63,400
63,50 & 200
200 \\
\hline Tues． & Steady........... & 307 & 837
260 & & & 1，144 & 65．600 & 20 \\
\hline Wed． & Quiet \(\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots\)
Steady at \(\mathrm{i}_{16}\) dec & 1.819 & 800 & & & 2，619 & 50，800 & … \\
\hline Fri． & Quiet ．．．．．．．．．．．．． & 520 & 534 & & & 1，054 & 83，400 & \\
\hline Total & & 2，912 & 3.772 & 71 & & 6，755 & 375600 & 700 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{The daily deliveries guven anove are actuaily delivered the day pre－}
vious to that on which they are reported．
Thb Sales and Prices of Futcrise are shown by the follow Inc forly market，the prices of sales for each month each day，and the closing bids，in addition to the daily and total sales，
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 008 & 002゙2 & \(00 \mathrm{z}^{\circ} \mathrm{O}\) & 000＇t9 & ci & 002＇LOI & \[
008812
\] & \begin{tabular}{l}
007゙068 \\
60 ．n
\end{tabular} & \[
\frac{001 \div 289}{50 \cdot 01}
\] & 007＇118 & \[
009.991 \text { ' } 80.01
\] & \begin{tabular}{l}
006 戸0です \\
co．0I 008.81
\end{tabular} & 0096¢ 28 &  \\
\hline \[
\begin{array}{r}
98.01 \\
009 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & \[
{ }_{006{ }^{\mathrm{c} L} \mathrm{I} .01}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\mathrm{c9} \cdot \mathrm{OI} \\
008^{6}+\mathrm{I}
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
\mp \mathrm{c} \cdot \mathrm{OL} \\
000^{\circ} \mathrm{g}
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
8 \pi .01 \\
009.91
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
\text { IE.OI } \\
003.17 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] &  & 000 & 008＇sz & & & & 009 c 28 &  \\
\hline L8．01 \(\overline{\text { e }}\) & 8L．0T－9L．0T &  & ge．0I－ヵG OT & 87．01－7．7．01 &  & 6T．0T－81．01 & \[
\begin{array}{|l}
60.0 \mathrm{~L}-80.01 \\
80.01 \\
\hline 0.90 .01
\end{array}
\] &  & \[
\begin{gathered}
-\quad-00.01 \\
10.010 .86 .6
\end{gathered}
\] &  & \[
80
\] \(00 \mathrm{~g}^{\prime}\) I &  & \begin{tabular}{l}
（ \(\operatorname{singx}\) ）pigd səoนd \\

\end{tabular} \\
\hline － & v &  &  &  &  &  & LO．01～xest & L0．01－dest &  & 80．01－z0．01 &  & & \\
\hline \[
\bar{e}=
\] & \[
\left|\begin{array}{c}
8 L .0 \tau-12.01 \\
08.0 \tau \\
00 \mathrm{e}
\end{array}\right|
\] & \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}
29.0 \tau-99.07 \\
89.01 \text { c } 99.0 \tau \\
009 I^{2}
\end{gathered}\right.
\] &  &  9ま．0108も．01 \(008^{\prime} \mathrm{L}\) & T8．01－08．0T 88．01 18.01 n0t &  & \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned}
& 60.01-80.01 \\
& 01.07080 .01 \\
& 002 \%
\end{aligned}\right.
\] & \(70.0[-80.01\) 90.0 T•80．0T 00 0 \(^{\circ}\)
\(\qquad\) & \begin{tabular}{l}
co．01ez0．01 \(006^{\circ} \mathrm{E}\) \\

\end{tabular} &  &  &  & \begin{tabular}{l}
 -87 ．โ8707＂яәтеร \\

\end{tabular} \\
\hline ． &  & L9．01－desp &  & 下T．01＊xesp &  & \(61.0{ }^{-\cdots} \mathrm{ras}\) &  & & & －－80．0T & 90．0T & －ib！nsonit & \begin{tabular}{l}
 \\

\end{tabular} \\
\hline & & TL．01－69．0I & 09．01－8g．01 & － & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 98.01-78.01 \\
& 78.0 \tau e 0.01
\end{aligned}
\] &  & \begin{tabular}{l}
zT．01e90．01 \\
EI．OT－ZI．
ZI． 01
90.01 0069
\end{tabular} & \(80.01-20.91\)
20.01 e 80.01 \(009^{\text {＂}}\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 20.01-90.01 \\
& 90.01 \mathrm{E} 0.01 \\
& 009^{\circ} 8
\end{aligned}
\] & 60．01．zo．01 & \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned}
& 90.01010 .01 \\
& 000^{\circ} \mathrm{b} \\
& 0.01
\end{aligned}\right.
\] & \begin{tabular}{l}
\(009^{\prime} \mathrm{G} 9\) \\

\end{tabular} &  \\
\hline －\({ }^{00 \mathrm{~T}}\) & & 00z＇t &  &  & \[
0 \varepsilon \cdot 0 I \cdot \cdot \operatorname{d\theta \Delta } \mathrm{~V}
\] &  & \(60.01{ }^{\text {a }}\)－ 2 人v & co．01＊ &  & & & & ．．．．．．．．．．．．－sщвою \\
\hline 88.01 & & & & \％ 0 01－2\％．01 & 08．01－6z．0T & 8T．0T－21．01 & \(80.05-2\) & co．01－70．01 & T0．01－80．0T &  & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 30.0 \tau-0.01 \\
& 0 \tau .0 \tau=0.01
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
98.01080 .01
\] & （\％s¢¢．．．）pred seow， \\
\hline －emes．0x & － & 0L．01 9 c9．01 & 8c．otosedel & 87．01－97．01 &  &  & \＄1．0169 80.01 & O1．02．90．01 & 0016 &  & \[
20.01
\] & \begin{tabular}{l}
00 g 89 \\

\end{tabular} &  \\
\hline  & 1өлV &  &  &  &  &  & ZI．O & \(80.0 \mathrm{~L}^{*}\) गө八大 & & & & & ………－8urgo \\
\hline & & 99．0工－ & & ¢7．01－87．01 & ZE．0T－T8．0T & O－0t－6i． 0 T & \(0 \tau\) & 20．01－90．01 & 20．0T－90 & Et．0teot．01 & 60.01 Pe 0.01 & 98.01980 &  \\
\hline ees．01 & －e，zL．0T & c9．0LeL9．01 & cc．orpos．01 & －T．0Le &  & 1z．09＊9 & 001＇4． & Ont \({ }^{\text {cos }}\) & \({ }^{00074}\) &  &  & －ว¢¢ & －0z sinv＇sepuow \\
\hline  &  &  &  & Iヵ．01－גөлV &  &  & & & & & & & \\
\hline & & 99．01－c9．0T & 9c．0T－eg．ol & －7¢．01 & Z¢．01－t¢．01 & \(1 \begin{aligned} & 17.01-07.01 \\ & 72.01 \\ & 901\end{aligned}\) &  &  & \[
\begin{array}{ll}
1.0 T-60.01 \\
11.01 \\
L 0.01
\end{array}
\] & oz．0さ 8 L .01 & 5T．01801．0L 000.1 &  &  \\
\hline e & L． 01 &  &  &  & （eater &  & \({ }^{008^{\prime} \mathrm{E}} \mathrm{C}\) & \[
\left|\begin{array}{l}
0.01 \mathrm{I} \\
80.01 \mathrm{~V}
\end{array}\right|
\] &  &  &  &  & －85．8nv＇大vpunpe \\
\hline 1өл \(\nabla\) &  &  &  &  &  & \(\frac{\text { fi．pnnup }}{}\) & ：гриәәа & ：九วquәaо N & ．ıวัоך๐ &  &  & & － \\
\hline \(\cdot h_{1} n^{\prime}\) & unf & \(\cdot \mathrm{fi} \mathrm{m}_{\mathrm{K}}\) &  & ч०．ı巧 & न．annuqวit & R．annar & & & & & &  & \\
\hline & & & －Hinote & HDFG 9OI & şyaxat & HO SHTVS & GNV SETO & d & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
＊Includes sales in September，1882，for September， 500,200 ；septem－ ber－October for October， 845,600 ；September－November for November， 731，000；September－December for December，1，097，40 for February， January for January， 1，300，200；September－March for May for May， \(2,726,800\) ；September， for April， \(1,713.300\) ；September－May for far，July， \(1,919,900\) ． June for June，2，932，700；September－J．5y ；Monday， \(10 \cdot 10\) ， 0．10e．；Wednesday，10•10c．；Thursday， \(10 \cdot 05 \mathrm{c}\) ．；Friday，10．050． Short Notices for August－Wed．，10 been made during the week． The following exchanges have bsen made during s pt．for Dec． 04 pd ．to exch． 100 Aug s． \(11.20 \mathrm{~L} \quad .24 \mathrm{pd}\) ．to exch． 400 Jan ．for Mar． .07 pd．to exch． 300 Aug．for Jan． .07 pd ．to exch． 300 Aug． 01 to exch． 600 Aug．for n． till 21 st． .24 pd ．to exch． 10 Oct ．for Feb ．
.06 pd ．to exch． 100 Sept．for n ． n ． .01 pd．to exch． 100 Oct．for Nov． － 03 pd ．to exch．1，000 Oct．for Sept \(\cdot 01\) pd．to exch．1，00 Oct．for Sept． \(\cdot 10 \mathrm{pd}\) ．to exch． 100 sept．for sept． .03 pd to exch． 200 Aus．for exch． 400 Sept．for Dec．
.01 pd．to exch． 500 S pt．for Dec．
.24 pd to exch． 400 Jan ．for Mar．
.04 pd．to exch． 300 Nov，for Dec． .04 pd．to exch． 300 Nov．for Nec． .24 pd．to exch． 200 Jan，for Mar． -14 pd．to exch． 500 Sept．for Jan． 01 pd to exch． 100 Oct．for Sept． .25 pd ．to exch． 200 Jan ．for Mar．
.04 pd．to exch． 600 Sept．for Dee． .04 pd．to exch． \(600 \mathrm{Sept}\). for Dec
.11 pd．to exch． 300 Dec．for Jan． .16 pd to exch． 100 Sept．for Jan． .03 pd ．to exch． 100 Aur．for Sept． -11 pd to exch． 260 May for June．
.43 pd to exch． 100 Jan．for May．
and telegraph, is as follows. The Continental stocks, as well as those for Great Britain and the afloat, are this week's returas, and consequently all the European figures are brought down figures for to-night (Aug. 24), we add the item of exports from figures for to-night (Aug. 24), we add the item of exports fro
the United States, including in it the exports of Friday only.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Stock at Liverpool........bales. \\
Stock at London.
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{array}{r}
1883 . \\
891,000 \\
50,400 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1882 . \\
& 632,000 \\
& 70,300
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
1881 . \\
747,00 \\
42,800 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
1880 . \\
621.000 \\
46,800
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline Potal Grea Btock at Hamp & \[
941,400
\] & 0 & & 70,800 \\
\hline Btook at bremen & 43,100 & 36,600 & & 5.000 \\
\hline Stock at Amster & 29,000 & 12.600 & 32,600 & 15.000 \\
\hline Btook at Antwer & 1,9 & 1,900 & 3,900 & 2,73 \({ }^{\text {, }}\) \\
\hline Stwoz at idav & & & & \\
\hline Siock at Marsei & 10.000 & 1.500 & 191.000 & \\
\hline Stook at barce & 65.00 & 23,000 & 33,700 & 46.800 \\
\hline Stock at Tr & 12,000 & 13,600
6,300 & & \\
\hline Total continental & 290,800 & 228,300 & & \\
\hline tal Europa & 232.200 & 930 & & \\
\hline India cotion ailoat & & 50 & 26.2 & 860,351 \\
\hline Amer'n cottom atioat & 43. & 2 & 210 & 174.000 \\
\hline Egypt, Brazil, \& & & & \({ }_{25} 98\). & 74.000 \\
\hline & 231,712 & 128.619 & & 21.000 \\
\hline ck in U. 8. interior towns., & & & & 31.320 \\
\hline Uuited states exports ro-day.. & 8,300 & 2,400 & 3,600 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
27.762 \\
1,000
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Total visible supply........ \(\overline{1,794,917} \overline{1,389,407} \overline{1,717,117} \overline{1,289,433}\) Of the above, the totals of American and other descriptions are as follo Liverpool stock
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Liverpool stock........ .......... & 612,000 & 316.000 & 584,000 & \\
\hline Coatinental storks............ & 163.000 & & & 104,000 \\
\hline Un! & \(23+712\) & 128,619 & 928,000 & 000 \\
\hline United states interior stocirs.. & & 8,788 & 33.75.3 & 137.762 \\
\hline 8 & 8,300 & 2,400 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
 13,00n bales.
The above figures indicate an increase in the cotton in sight to-night of 405,510 bales as compared with the same date of 1882, an increase of 77,470 bales as compared with the corresponding date of 1881 and an increase of 505,484 bales as comared 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 tho following statement:


The year's igures estimated
The above totals show that the old interior stocks have debales more than at the same period last year. The receipts at
the same towns have been 2,006 bales more than the same week last year, and since September 1 the receipts at all the towns are 755,977 bales more than for the same time in 1881-2.
Quotations for Middliva Cotron at Other Markets.-In cotton at Southern and other principal cotton markets for miding day of the past week.

Week ending
August 24 .
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Satur. & Mon. & Tues. & Wednes. & Thurs. & Fri. \\
\hline & \({ }_{93}^{93}\) & \(9{ }^{98}\) & \(9{ }^{58}\) & & \\
\hline \({ }^{97}\) &  & 984
93
9 & 934 & 9984 & 938 \({ }^{95}\) \\
\hline \({ }^{\text {S5 }}\) & \({ }_{97} 9_{16}\) & \(91_{2}\) & \({ }_{93}{ }^{93}\) & \({ }_{938}^{93}\) & \({ }_{9}^{934}\) \\
\hline \(\stackrel{9}{458}_{9}^{97}\) & 978
988 & 9788 \({ }_{9}{ }^{9} 8\) & \(9{ }^{9} 8\) & \(9^{97}\) & \({ }_{9}{ }_{9}{ }^{98} 8\) \\
\hline \({ }_{9}{ }^{98}{ }_{8}^{88}\) & \({ }_{94}^{908}\) & +938 \({ }^{97}\) &  &  & \(9{ }^{58}\) \\
\hline \(101_{2}\) & \(10{ }_{2}\) & 1018 & \(10{ }_{3}^{8}\) & \(\begin{array}{r}\text { 9314 } \\ 10{ }^{1} \\ \hline\end{array}\) & \({ }_{103}^{93}\) \\
\hline \({ }_{1018}^{1018} 10{ }^{1}\) & +1.18 & \({ }_{1}^{1018}\) & 1018 & 1018 & - \(10{ }^{1}{ }^{1}\) \\
\hline \({ }_{6}{ }_{9} 5_{4}\) & 10 \({ }^{1}\) & \(\begin{array}{r}104 \\ 9 \\ \hline 1\end{array}\) & \(103_{2}\)
9
9 &  & \({ }^{101} 1_{2}\) \\
\hline \({ }_{9}^{55}\) & \(95_{8}\) & \(95_{8}\) & & & \({ }_{958}^{93}\) \\
\hline \({ }^{998}\) & \({ }_{95}^{98}\) & \({ }_{98}{ }^{588}\) & \({ }^{5} 58\) & 95888888 & \begin{tabular}{l}
\(95_{7}\) \\
\(90_{8}\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \\
\hline  & & & \(97_{8}\) & 978 & \({ }_{978}^{88}\) \\
\hline \(9{ }^{4}\) & 93 & 934 & \(9{ }_{4}\) & \(4{ }_{4}\) & \({ }_{93} 3_{4}\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Receipts from the Plantations.-The following table is prepared for the purpose of indicating the actual movement each times 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 írequent inquiries we will add that these figures, of course, do not include overiand receipts or Southern consumption; they are simply a statement of the week!y movement from the plantations of that part of the crop which finally reaches the market through the out-ports. bucerpes mbon plantations.
Week J \(\xrightarrow{\text { Jul }}\) " \(\quad 20\)
Aug. 27.
in 10.

The above statement shows-1. That the total receipts from the plantations since Sentember 1, 1882, were \(6,005,971\) bales; in 18:31-82 were 4,653,445 bales; in 1880-81 were \(5,845,855\) bales.
2. That, although the receipts at the out-ports the past week were \(11,36 \overline{5}\) bales, the actual movement from plantations was only 9,875 bales, the balance being taken from the stocks at the interior tuwns. Last year the receipts from the plantations for the same week were 10,144 bales and for 1881 they were 30,199 bales.
Amonnt of Cotton in Siaht August 24.-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.
\begin{tabular}{l|l|l|l}
\(\begin{array}{l}\text { Rereipts at the ports to Aug. 24 } \\
\text { Interior stocks on Aug. } 24 \\
\text { in }\end{array}\) & \(\frac{1882-83 .}{5,971,930}\) & \(\frac{1881-82 .}{4,684,513}\) & \(\frac{1880-81}{5,844,201}\)
\end{tabular}\(| \frac{1879-80 .}{4,938,094}\) excess of September 1.......

Tot. receipts from plantat'ns
Net overland to August \(1 . . . .\).
 Total in sight August \(24 \ldots . \overline{6,974,219} \overline{5,355,674} \overline{6,555,899} / \frac{1}{5,706,696}\) * 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 \(1,618,545\) bales, as compared
with \(1880-81\) is 118,320 bales, and with \(1879-80,1,267,523\) bales
Weather Reports by Telegraph.-Many sections of the South are still suffering from drought, and others complain of rain and harm being done by caterpillars. In general, the accounts seem to be less favorable.
Galveston, Texas.-We have had miserable little showers on four days of the week, insufficient to lay the dust. The dreadful drought continues over two thirds of the State, and the cotton crop will unquestionably fall far short of last year. The time is rapidly approaching beyond which rain would do harm rather than good. Picking is making good progress. The cause of the small receipts this week is that planters are very slow about sending their cotton to market at present prices. New cotton this week 5,520 bales, to date 11,440 bales. The thermometer has ranged from 75 to 91 , averaging 83, and the rainfall reached sixteen hundredths of an inch.
Indianola, Texas.-We have had trifling showers on three days of the week, the rainfall reaching twelve hundredths of an inch. The whole face of the earth is burning up from drought. Picking is making good progress, and will end unprecedentedly early. Streams are dry, grass is dead and both man and beast are suffering. The thermometer has averaged 85, ranging from 75 to 94.
Dallas, Texas.-We have had no rain during the week. We
need rain, but are not suffering particularly, Prospects fair. Good progress is being made with picking. The thermo. has averaged 83, the highest being 101 andidly on one day of Brenham, Texas.- \(y\) good, but there was not enough. The the week, doing much inch and sixty hundredths. Picking is rainfall reached one inch and siage thermometer 87 , highest 102 and lowest 72.

Palestine, Texas.-We have had small showers on two days of the week, with indications of more to come. Rain is badly needed. Picking makes good progress. The thermometer has rarged from 69 to 97 , averagin
reached five hundredths of an inch.
Huntsville, Texas.- It has been show hundredths of an inch. week, the rainfall reaching twenty-ive Good progress is being A good soaking Planters are bolding on to their crop. made in picking. Planters are hold 100 and lowest 70.
Average thermometer 85, highest \(\quad\) Weatherford. Texas. -The weather has been warm and dry
the week. The crop is doing well, but the weather continues very hot. Picking is progressing finely. The thermometer has averaged 83 , ranging from 64 to 101.
Beltun, T'exas.-We have had warm and dry weather all
Belton, exas.- The drought is very bad and much damage has been done. Picking makes satisfactory progress. Average been done.
Luling, I exas. - The weather has been warm and dry all Luling, no relief from the dire distress; crop is a bad failure. Picking is progressing finely and will end soon. Planters are holding on to their crop. The thermometer has ranged from 73 to 102, averaging 88.

New Orleans, Louisiana.- It has rained on five days of the week, the rainfall reaching three inches an
hundredths. The thermometer has av not received.
Vhreveport, Lousburg, Mississippi.-It has been showery on four days解 we week, the rainfall reaching thirty-two hundredths of an inch. The thermo
96 and the lowest 71
Meridian, Mississippi. -It has been showery on one day, and has rained constantly on one day during the week, but as the week closes there is a favorable change in the weather. It is claimed that the crop from 71 to 100 .

Columbus, Mississippi.-It has rained on one day of the week, the rainfall reaching one inch and seventy-six hundredths. Caterpillars are spr
84, highest 101 and lowest 60 . has been cloudy, with rain, on Little dredths of an inch. The remainder of the week has been clear and hot, but on Thursday noon we had strong northwest winds, which cooled the atmosphere greatly
ter Memphis, Tennessee. -The weather has been warm and dry during the week. Cotton is opening very rapidly throughout this section. Ten bales new cotton have been received to date. The thermometer has averaged 82, the highest being 93 and the lowest 665.

Nashville, Tennessee. - We have had rain on two days of the week, the rainfall reaching fifty-six hundredths of an inch Th, erop is developing promisingly. The thermometer has averaged 80 , ranging from 66 to 92
Mobile, Alabama.-It has rained severely on one day, and has been showery on two days, of the week, the rainfall reaching one inch and five hundredus. been done by drought and favorable. Much damage has bern done by drought and worms. The present condition is fully twenty-live p4r cent below last year. Average thermometer 82, highest 97 lowest 72.

Montgomery, Alabama.-We have had a severe rain on five ays of week, the rainfall reaching one inch and ten hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 81 .
Selma, Alabumu.-It bas rained on one day of the week, the rainfall reaching eighteen. hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 79
Madis in, Hlorida.-We have had warm, sultry, wet weather during the week, with rain on three days. We are having toe much rain. Caterpillars have certainly appeared, though the injury done is as yet limited. Picking is progressing
Macur Geargia - It has rained on one day of the week Me wathe damage is claime from drought, caterpillars and rust. Crop accounts are less favorable Cotton opening and picking is going on. Average thermometer 80 , highest 94 and lowest 69.

Columous, Heorgia.-Crop accounts continue poor. The thermometer has ranged from 75 to 95 , averaging 88.
savannah, Georgza.-We have had warm weather during the week, with rain on two days, the rainfall reaching ninetysix bundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 82 , the highest being 92 and the lowest 72 .
ugusta, Georgia. - We have had warm and dry weather during all the week, and need rain bauly. This, together with the appearance of caterpillars, has rendered prospects for the coming crop in this section very unfavorable, though the damage from the latter as yet is limited. Picking is going on.
About twenty-five bales of new cotton have been recived thus
far; clean and of good quality. Average thermometer 85 , highest 96 , lowest 70 .

Atlanta, Georgia.-Telegram not received. ays of the week, the rainfall reaching one inch and fifty-four hundred 82 , ranging from 70 to 83.
The following statement we have also received by telegraph, showing the height of the rivers at the points named at 3 o'clock August 23. 1883, and August 24, 1882.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Aug. 23. '83} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Aug. 24, '82.} \\
\hline & Feet. & Inch. & Feet. & Inch. \\
\hline New Orleans ......... Below high-water mark & \[
10
\] & \[
1
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
7 \\
13
\end{array}
\] & \({ }_{8}^{11}\) \\
\hline  & - 2 & \[
\frac{1}{7}
\] & \[
15
\] & 6 \\
\hline Shreveport..............Above low-water mark. & 19 & 6 & 10
21 & 10 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

New Orleans reported below high-water mark of 1871 untrl Sept. 9,1874 , when the zero of gauge was changed to high-water mark of April 15 and 16,1874, which is 6 -10ths of a foot above 1871, or 16 feet above low-water mark at that point.
India Cotton Movbment from ali Ports.-We have rearranged our India service so as to make our reports more detailed and at the same time more accurate. We had 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 now followed relieves us from the danger of this inaccuracy and keeps the totals correct. We first give the Bombay statement 暃r the week and year, bringing the figures Jown to August 23.
bombay receipts and shifments for four years.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Year} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Shipments this week.} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{Stupments since Jan. 1.} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{Receipts.} \\
\hline & Great Brit'n. & Oontinent & Total. & Great Britain & Oontinent. & Total. & This Week. & \begin{tabular}{l}
Since \\
Jan. 1.
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 88 & & & & 441,000 & 774,000 & 1,215,000 & 4,000 & 1,538,000 \\
\hline & 1,000 & & 1,00 & 720,000 & 586,000 & \(1.306,000\)
818,000 & 7.000
4.000 & \\
\hline 1881 & 6,006 & 8,000 & 14,000 & 2-8,000 & 330.000
+78.000 & \begin{tabular}{|c}
818.000 \\
\(-31.06 \%\)
\end{tabular} & 4.000 & 1.141.000 \\
\hline \(\underline{1880}\) & 1,000 & 10 & 2.0 & 3. & +78.00 & -31.0n+ & & 1.0 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

According to the foregoing, Bombay appears to show a decrease compared with last year in the wist 4,000 bales, and the bales, and an show a decrease of 91,000 bales. shipments since The movement at Calcula he lis of Jnary for two years last reported week and since then Cuylon, Taticorin has been as follows. "Other ports" cover Ceylon, Tuticorin, Kurrachee and Coconada.


The above totals for the week show that the movement from the ports other than B mbay is 3,200 bales more than same week last year. For the whole of India, therefore, the total shipments since January 1, 1883, and for the
of the two previous years, are as follows.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Shipments \\
to all Europe from-
\end{tabular}} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{1883.} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{1882.} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{1881.} \\
\hline & This & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Since } \\
& \text { Jan. } 1 .
\end{aligned}
\] & This week. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Since } \\
& \text { Jan. } 1 .
\end{aligned}
\] & This week. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Since } \\
& \text { Jan. } 1 .
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Bombay \({ }_{\substack{\text { Bli } \\ \text { Ali other ports. }}}\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 5.000 \\
& 7,700
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
1,215,000 \\
122,100
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1,000 \\
& 4, \overline{\mathrm{e} v 0}
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{|c}
1.306,000 \\
24 \approx, 200
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
14.000 \\
800
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 818,000 \\
& 185,500
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline & 12, 700 & 1,337,110 & 5,500 & 1, 54,2:0 & 14.500 & .000,500 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

This last statement affords a very interesting comparison of the notal movement for the three years at all India ports.
a lexandria Receipts and Shipments.- Through arrangements we have made with Messrs, Davies, Benachi \& Co., of Liverpoul 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 week ot the previous two years
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Alexandria, Eqypt, August 23. & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1882-83.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1881-82.} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1880-81.} \\
\hline  & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{2,254,000} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{2,831,720} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{2,7750,000} \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
exports (bales)- \\
ro Liverpool. \(\qquad\) \\
To Continent \(\qquad\) \\
Total Eurone \(\qquad\)
\end{tabular}} & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { This } \\
& \text { week. }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}
\text { sincece } \\
\text { Sept. } 1 .
\end{gathered}\right.
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { This } \\
& \text { week. }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Since } \\
\text { Sept. } 1 .
\end{gathered}
\] & This ueek. & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Since } \\
\text { Sept. } 1 .
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline & & \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}
239,000 \\
89,000
\end{gathered}\right.
\] & & \[
\left|\begin{array}{l}
245,900 \\
176,271
\end{array}\right|
\] & 500 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
250,500 \\
154,705
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline & & 328.000 & ...... & |422.1711 & 500 & 405,205 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

This statement shows that the receipts for the week ending Aug. 23 were - cantars and the shipments to all Europe were - bales.

Manchester Market. -Our report received from Manchester to-night states that the market is dull but pretty steady, at unchanged prices. We give the prices of to-day below, and leave previous weeks' prices for comparison.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{1883.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{1882.} \\
\hline & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 32 s \text { oop. } \\
& \text { Twist. }
\end{aligned}
\] & \(84_{4}\) los. Shirtings. & \[
\left|\begin{array}{l}
\text { Ootl' }^{\prime} \\
\text { Midid } \\
\text { Upl }
\end{array}\right|
\] & \(32 s\) oop. Iwish. & 84 lbs. Shirtings. & \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned}
& \text { Coti, } \\
& \text { Mid. } \\
& \text { Uplas }
\end{aligned}\right.
\] \\
\hline J'ne 29 &  & \[
\begin{array}{lll}
\text { d. } & \mathrm{s} . & \mathrm{d} \\
9 & 87 & 3
\end{array}
\] & \({ }_{5}^{\text {d }} 1{ }_{16}\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& d_{i} \\
& 95_{8} \\
& a 101_{4}
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{lll}
\text { d. } & 8 . \\
6
\end{array}
\] & \[
{ }_{6}^{d_{i} i_{8}}
\] \\
\hline July 6 &  & \begin{tabular}{llll}
9 & 07 \\
9 & ¢ & 3 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & \({ }_{516}^{511}\) &  & \(41_{2} 07\)
\(41_{2} 07\)
\(101_{8}\)
1010 & \({ }^{67}{ }^{7}{ }_{8}^{7}\) \\
\hline "\% 13 &  & \(\begin{array}{llll}9 & 27 & 1^{11_{2}}\end{array}\) & \(51_{2}^{16}\) &  &  & \\
\hline 27 & \begin{tabular}{lll}
814 \\
84 & \(\square\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular} &  & 5716
57 & \({ }_{99}^{91}{ }_{2}\) ¢10 & \(41_{2} \square^{2} 7101_{2}^{2}\) & \({ }_{715}^{615}\) \\
\hline Aug. 3 & \(88^{1} 48\) & 8 ®7 0 & \({ }_{5}^{58}\) & \(9{ }_{2}\) ¢ \({ }_{2}\) ¢10 & a8 0 & \(7_{7}^{71}{ }^{16}\) \\
\hline " 17 &  & \begin{tabular}{lll}
8 \\
8 & 7 \\
\hline 7 & 0 \\
0
\end{tabular} & \({ }_{5111} 51\) & \(9^{92} \chi_{2} \mathrm{alO1}_{8}\) & 6 a8 0 & \\
\hline " 24 &  & \({ }_{6}^{6}\) ®17 \({ }^{\text {a }}\) & &  & 688 & \({ }_{716} 716\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Ellison \& Co.'s Circular for August.-We have this week received Mr. Ellison's circular dated August 10. We received by cable, and published August 11, the substance of this circular, including estimates of supply and consumption for the little more in detail, we gut as the circular presents the facts a
'Assuming this year's estimated stock to be correct, we have added to our usual table the movements for the remainder of the season
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Great Britain.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Continent.} \\
\hline & 1882-3. & 1881-2. & 1830-1. & 1882-3. & 1881-2. & 1880-1. \\
\hline Surplus stock, Oct. \(1 \ldots\).
Deliveries to July \(31 \ldots\) & \(\begin{array}{r}82 \\ 3,183 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 3,1 \(\begin{array}{r}25 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & \(\begin{array}{r}2,97 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & \(\begin{array}{r}139 \\ 3,311 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & \[
\begin{array}{r}
240 \\
2,758
\end{array}
\] & 112
2,718 \\
\hline Supply .............. & \begin{tabular}{l}
3,265 \\
3,096 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
3,211 \\
3,010 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 3,024 \\
& 2,954
\end{aligned}
\] & 3,450
2,717 & 2,998
2,580 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 2,830 \\
& 2,444
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Surplus stock, July 31. \\
Add error in stock......
\end{tabular} & 169 & \(\begin{array}{r}201 \\ 26 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 70 \\
& 71
\end{aligned}
\] & 733 & 418 & 386 \\
\hline Actual stock end July.. Deliveries Aug. \& Sept. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 169 \\
& 561
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 227 \\
& 485
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 141 \\
& 502
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 733 \\
& 233
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 413 \\
& 261
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
386 \\
386
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline Supply, 9 weeks........ Constimption, 9 weeks. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 730 \\
& 648
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
712 \\
630
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 643 \\
& 618
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 9 \mathrm{ti} \\
& 576
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 679 \\
& 540
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 752 \\
& 512
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Stock, and September.. & 82 & 82 & 25 & 390 & 139 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
"Of course, English spinners may reduce their stocks to the position of two years ago, in which case they would require to take only 504,000 bales of 400 lbs , instead of 561,000 bales.
mated at \(3.293,000\) bansumption for the whole season is esti July and 576,000 subsequently) lbs. \((2,717,000\) to the end of or an increase of \(5 \frac{1 / 2}{}\) per cent, against an increase of \(5 \frac{1 / 2}{}\) per cent in 1381-82 over 1880-81. As this increase takes no account of the superior quality of this American crop over the last one, it is by most of our correspondents considered to be large enough; others, however, estimate the probable increase at \(71 / 2\) per cent, in which case the consumption for the first ten months would be 2,764,000 instead of 2,717,000, and for the last two months 590,000 instead of 576,000 , making a total of \(3,354,000\) for the season, against \(3,120,000\) last season. On the basis of this estimate, the stock at the mills at the end of July would be 686,000 bales, instead of 733,000 , and at the end of September 329,000 , instead of 390,000 . Of course, if Continental spin rers in August and September take more than 233,000 bales from the ports, the mill stocks at the end of September will by so much exceed 329,000 bales

\section*{'PROSPECTS.}
"The movements for the whole of Europe for the remainder of the season we estimate as follows, in bales of ordinary
weight.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{1883.} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{1882.} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{1881.} \\
\hline & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{2} \\
& \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{2}
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \dot{+} \\
& \dot{4} \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
\] &  & 毖 & \[
\stackrel{\leftrightarrow}{s}
\] & \[
\stackrel{4}{4}
\] & \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned}
& \dot{4} 0 \\
& 0 \\
& 0
\end{aligned}\right.
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Bั̃ } \\
\text { ज्र }
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \stackrel{i}{2} \\
& \stackrel{B}{2}
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\dot{\ddot{a}}
\] & ¢ & ※゙ઁ \\
\hline Stock July 31 Deduct error Sept. 30 Add error September 30. & 910 & 273 & 155 & 1283 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
526 \\
25
\end{array}
\] & 426 & & 1046
37 & 812
65 & 198 & 146 & 1186
60 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Actual stock, \\
July 31. \\
Imp. to Sep. 30
\end{tabular} & \[
{ }_{260}^{910}
\] & 273 & 155
76 & 1338
536 & 501 & 426 & 82 & 1009 & 777 & 198 & 151 & 1126 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Supply. \\
Deliv's, 9 wks. \\
Stock, Sept. 30
\end{tabular} & \[
\left|\begin{array}{c}
167 \% \\
450 \\
72
\end{array}\right|
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
173 \\
180 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 231 \\
& 126
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
1874 \\
756 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
696 \\
404 \\
4
\end{array}
\] & \[
\left.\begin{gathered}
608 \\
199
\end{gathered} \right\rvert\,
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 156 \\
& 86 \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
1450 \\
689
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
1156 \\
500 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{|}
418 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & 1217 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
1801 \\
823
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

"Assuming the Continental consumption to show an increase of \(7 \frac{1}{2}\) per cent for the season and the mill stocks at the close to be oniy 329,000 bales, the stocks in the ports and at the mills of Europe at the end of the season will compare as follows :
1883. \(1882 . \quad 1881\).

At the ports, bales ordinary size.
At Coglish mills, bales of \(460 \mathrm{lbs} .\).

\footnotetext{
\begin{tabular}{ll|l|l|l|l|l|}
\hline
\end{tabular}
an excess of at least \(5 ; 7,000\) bales compared with last year, and one of 286,000 compared with two years age ""
}

Weather Record for July. - Below we give the rainfall and thermometer record for the month of July and previous months of this year and the two preceding years. The figures are from the records of the Signal Service Bureau, except at points where they have no station, and at those points they are from the records kept by our owa agents.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Rainfall.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{April.} & & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{May.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{June.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{July.} \\
\hline & 1883. & 1882. & 1881. & 1888. & 1882. & 1881. & 1883. & 1882. & 1881. & 1883. & 1882. & 1881. \\
\hline VIRGINIA. Norfolk, - & & & & & & & & & & & & 881. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\(\underset{\text { VIRGIN }}{\text { Vorfole.- }}\)
Raintall, in...
Do s of rain.
Dess of rain.
N. CAR'LINA.
Wilmington
Wilmington-
Rainfall, in.
Rainfal, in.
Davs of rain
Weldon.-Welaon.-
Rainfall, in.
Days of \(\mathbf{r}\) in Kitty Hawk -
Rainfall, in
Days of Rainfall, in.
Days of rain
Charlotte-
Charotti-
Rainfall,
Days of
Days of rain
Romouth-
Rainfall, in.
Days of rain
Murphy-
Rainta
Rainfall, in.
Davs of rain
Wilson
Davs of rain
Wilson-all in
Rainfal
Rainfall, in.
Days of rain
Days of rain
Mid. Cape Fear
Raintor Rainfalt, in
Days of rain S. CAROLIN A \begin{tabular}{l} 
Rainfall, in. \\
Days of rain \\
\hline
\end{tabular} Days of rain
Spartanturg-
Ratatal Ranfall, in.
Days of rain GEORGIA Rainfall, in.
Days of rain Atlanta.-
Raintal, in. Raintall, in.
Days of rain
Savannah Rainfull, in..
Days of rain
Columbus Rainfali, in..
Days of rain. Days of rain.
Macon.-
Rainfll, in Rainfall, in
Days of rai Rainfall, in Days of rain.
Forsyth. Forsyth
Rainfal, in..
Days of rain.
FLORIDA.
Jacksonville-
Rainfall, in
Days
Days of rain.
Deda. Kevs.
Cedar Keys.-
Rainf fyl, in
Days of rain
ALABAMA
Montgomery.
Rainfall, in.
Days of rain
Mobule. -
Rainfall, in.
Days of rain
Greene Spr'gs
Rainfall, in
Days of rain
LOUISIANA. Rainfall, in.
Shreveport.-
Rainfall, in.
Days of rain MISSI \(\triangle\) SIPPI
Rainfali, in.
Days of
Vicksburarg rain
Rainfali, in
Rainfali, in.
Draoks of rain
Rainfall, in
Rainfall, in.
Days of rain
ARKANSAS.
Little Rock.-
Rainfall, in.
Days of rain
Mount Ia
Rainfal
Rainfall, in..
Dass of rain
TENNESSEE
Nashville -
Rainfall, in. Days of rain
Memphis.-
Rainfall, in
Rainfall, in.
Days of rain Ashwood Raintall, in. Raintall, in.
Days of rain
Austin-Austin-
Rainfall, in.
Days of rain TEXAS. Galveston.-
Rainfali. Rainfali, in. nadianolat.-
Rainfali, Rainfali, in..
Days of rain Dass of rain
Palestine
Rainte Rainfall, in.. Rainfalf, in.
Days of rain San AntonioRainfall, in.
Days of rain.
Jacksboro-Jacksboro-
Rainfali, in
Days of rai Days of rai
Henrietta
Rainfall.

Fort Elliot-
Rain 11, i \begin{tabular}{l} 
Rainfall, in?.. \\
Daysot rain. \\
\hline
\end{tabular} 7 thermometer.
 Highest....:
Lowest...:
Average..: N. CARoLINA Highest Average. Highest.
Lowest... Average....
Kitty Hawk.
Highest.... Lowest. Average
Charlotte
Highest.
Livest. Lowest.... Average......
Portsmouth
Highest...... Average....
Murphy-
Highest ... Highest.
Lowest...
Average. Disco-
Highest
Lowest. Average.....
Mid. Cape FearLowest.
S. CAROLINA Highest. Average..
spartan bur Spartan
Highest
Lowest Average. GEORGIA Highest. Average
Atlanta-
Highest Lowest.
Average Savannah.
Highest. Highest.
Lowest. Average.
Columbus.
Highest.
Lowest. Lowest.
Average. Average.
Macon.-
Highest. Lowest...
Average.
Rome. Rovertge
Highest.
Lowest. Lowest....
Average..
Forsyth. Highest. Average FLORIDA
Jacksonville. Highest....
Lowest...
Average..
Cedar Revs.
Highest. Highest.
Lowest. Average....
ALABAMA.
Montgomery.Montgomery.
Highest...
Lowest... Average
Mobile.Highest. Average......
Gree Sprits.
Highest. Highest
Lowest.
Average LOUISIANA. New Orleans.
Highest..
Lowest. Average..
Shreveport. Shreveport.
Highest. Highest... MISSISSIPP Hotumbis.Highest. Average. Vicksbuest.
Highest. Highest....
Lowerage. Arokhaven-...
Highest.... Lowest...
Average. ARKANSAS Lowest......
Average...
Mount Id.Highest. Average TENNESSEe Highest.
Lowest.. Average. Highest. Avers
\(\ddagger\) Station - used \(A^{-}\)这 80
32
5
5 :


 \begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|} 
April. & \(\frac{\text { May. }}{1883 .} 1862\) & \(\left.\frac{\text { June. }}{1881} \right\rvert\,\) & \(\frac{\text { July. }}{1883.1882 .} 1881\). \\
1883.1882 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}








5

Thermometer.
Ashwood.-
Highest. As hor.-
Highest.
Lowest...
Average Average
Austin. Austin.-
Highest
Lowest.. Lowest.... TEXAS. Galveston.
Highest.
Lowest. Average. Highest... Average...
Pat stine.
Highest. Highest. Average...
Nev Ulm.
Highest... Lowest....
Average San AntonioLowest.......
Average.
Jacksboro-Jackson-
Highest.
Lowest... Lowest....
Average
Henrietta Henrietta-
Highest... Average
Fort
Elliot High st....
Lowest....
Aver ge.
April. May. June. -





The following remarks accompany the months' weather reports for July, 1883:
Weldon, N. C.-Crops are generally good, though in some places suffering from drought. fere from too much rain and grass: some sections report good crops, but it is not general.
le 26th we Fear, N. C.-Prevailing wind for month, southwest. On the 26th we had a heavy fog, which was almost equal to a light rain. station from N. W. to S. E. and drought. The rainfall has been very light. We had no rain from June 26 to July 13, and then only light. None again in the 25 th, when we had anoderate she case throughout the county. In some places they had rain when we had none. The dr ought was most severe in the town and immediate neighborhood. My garden is literally burned up. Augusta, Ga -Temperature high, and rainfall greatly dencient. Macon, Ga. -During part of this month cotton suffered very much in this section from and taking on frit. While I do not consider that the prospects are as good as last year, I think the indications are for an average crop, with favorable seasons henceforward, if we escape damage from caterpiller. The crop is, however, about three weeks pas was expected. Forsyth, sa.-The weather has been dry and hot. Partial showers short and cotton is considerably da naged.
Montgomery, Ala. The crops have suffered on account of the light rainfall of
prevalent.
Greene Springs, Ala. -We have had no rain, or but little, in this neighborhood sine \(\Rightarrow\) the first week in July. The corn crop has suffered-corn-and it is thought tart cotton will be cut or l 30 to 50 per cent. Shreveport, La-Crops in this section are suffering greatly from drought. No rain of consequence has fallen since June is. Columbus, Miss. - We have had no rain since the 9tlu inst., and over a It is doubtful if rain would be of benefit unless it was a very light fain. w er spell would make cotton grow too rapidly, thereby causing it to shad bolls and squares badly. We hear reports of worms, but as yet no damage has been done in our immediate section: Bronkhaven, Miss.- Of the thirteen rains during the month, eight were very light, giving a trace only in smaller than for many years, but is very cotton stopped fruited for its size. If it holds what it now has on it the crop here will be about an average one.
Mount Ida, Ar f --Very dry month; only 35 inch of rain until the last day, when there fell Astuwod, Tenn. -Corn crop promises splendidly ; cotton also, provided we can have dry and warm weather. damage to crops. Wheat crop threshed; yield, but little above half of last year's crop.
Indianola, Texas. -Long drought-corn and cotton crops of western latter cut short one-hale. Vegetable gardens destroyed; grape crop ruined. The ground of the prairies is turning red and cracking. Palestine, Texas.-Drought during last half of the month. Crops nearly burned up. Late crops suffering.
New York Cotton Exchange. -The demolition of the houses which are to make room for the new Exchange Building. was begun last Monday, and has been vigorously continued since.
Two new applications for membership have been posted since the 16 th inst. The following visitors have been introduced this week:
J. S. Claghorn, Georgia. S. Buyer, Fort Smith. J. Adler, Fort Smith.
W. J. Whitman, Pa is, Texas. W. J. Scott, Paris, Texas.
S. Steinlein, Clarkville, Texas. S. Steinlein, Clarkville, Tex W. C. Carput, Griffin. S. C.
C. T. Eastorey, Bennettsville, S. C.


I. Howard, Charleston.

Napoleon, Hill, Memphis.
C. C. Seed, Tuscaloosa, Ala
C. H. Rogers, Macon, Ga.
W. D. Evans, Bennettsvile, S. C. W. H. Kansans, Bennettsvifa, , S. C. W. H. Kemkearf, Mobile, Ala.
Wm. A. Goodwin, Nashville, Tenn. W. L. McGhee, South , arolina. d. N. Wood, South Carolina.
A. G. Dixon, Liverpool.

Cotton Crop Circular.-Our annual cotton crop circular for the year ending September 1, 1883, will be ready about the 6th of September. Parties desiring the circular in quantities, with their business card printed thereon, should send in their orders as soon as possible to ensure early delivery.

ふouth Carolina Cotron.-Two bales of new cotton, the first of the season, grown in South Carolina, were received at Charleston, on Wednesday, August 15. One came from Richland County and the other from Barnwell County. The Richland County bale was raised by Capt. Joyner of Eastover, classed good middling, and weighed 342 pounds. It was received at Charleston by Mr. Jas. Cantwell, who shipped it to Messrs. H. M. \& W. Le Count, New York. It arrived at New York August 20, and was sold on the following day, by auction, to Mr. W. V. King at 11 cents per pound.
The Barnwell County bale was raised by Dr. E H. Dowling of Bamberg, and weighed 501 pouvds. The bale was consigned to Messis. Pejzer, Rodyers \& Co., Charleston, and was sold to Mr. T. G. L. Lucas.

Last year Charleston received her first bale on Augnst 12.
Other first bales have been received this season at Columbia August 21, from Lexington Co., and at Brunson, August 15, from Hampton Co.
Memphis' First Bales.-Our correspondent at Memphis tele_ graphs that two bales of new cotton, the first of the season, raised in the Memphis district, were received at Mumphis A. M. of the 231. One bale came from Pope's Station, Panola County, Mississippi, and classed middling; the other came from Oakland, Yalabusha County, Mississippi, and classed strict middling. Both bales were sold at auction at twenty-five cents per pound, the purchasers being Messrs. W. A. Prince \& Co., who shipped them by rail to Buston and Providence. The first bale last y ear reached Memphis September 2.
Wilminaton's First Bale.-One bale of new cotton was received at Wilmington, N. C, on Thursday, August 23, by Messrs. G. W. Williams \& Co. The bale came from Marion, S. C., classed strict low midaling, and was sold \(a^{2} 121 / 2\) cents per pound The first bale last year was received by the same firm on the same date.
North Caroliva Cotton.-The first bale of this year's crop of North Carolina cotton left Laurinburg, Richmond County, on Tuesday, the 21st inst., consigned to Mr. Charles E. Smith, New York. It was raised by Mr. McKinnon.
Jute Butts, Bagaing. \&c.-There has been a good demand for bagging all the week and buyers have operated more freely. There was some expectation of an advance, but as yet this has not been made, though prices are very firmly held and there is nothing to be had below \(93 / 2 \mathrm{c}\). for \(11 / 2 \mathrm{lbs}\)., 10 c . for \(13 / 4 \mathrm{lbs}\), \(103 / 4 \mathrm{c}\). for 2 lbs and \(111 / 2 \mathrm{c}\). for standard grades. We hear of sales of 1,500 rolls various grades. Butts are also selling steadily, though not in large quantities, and we hear of sales of 5,000 bales various grades at full rates. Holders continue firm, and will not accept less than 17/8@2c. for paper and 2@21/4c. for bagging, at which figures the market cloges.

\section*{Comparative Port Receipts and Daily Crop Movement. -} A comparison 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.

\section*{Monthly}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Receipts. & 188 & 1881. & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & & \\
\hline & & & 4558,478 & 333,643 & 288,84غ & \\
\hline & 980,584 & 85̃3,195 & 968,318 & 888,492 & 689,264 & 578, \\
\hline Decemb & 1, \(1,112,536\) & 974,015
996,807 & 1,006,501 & 942,272 & 779,237 & 822, \\
\hline January & -752,827 & & 1, & 956,464 & 852,664 & 900,1 \\
\hline February. & 595,598 & 291,992 & 572 & 647,140
447,918 & 616,727 & 689 \\
\hline Marc & 482,772 & 257,099 & 476,58: & 261,913 & 302,955 & 340 \\
\hline April & 284,519 & 147,595 & 284,216 & 8, & 166,45 & 197 \\
\hline May & 185,523 & 113,573 & 190,054 & 110,0 & 84,2 & \\
\hline June. & 78,504 & 68,679 & 131,871 & 88,455 & ,472 & 42,142 \\
\hline July.. & 42,299 & 36,890 & 78,572 & 54,258 & 13,98 & 20,240 \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{Totalyear \(5,936,515\) erostage of tot. port recelpts July 31..}} & \(\overline{4,657,377}\) & \(\overline{3,759,853}\) & 4,891,536 & 4,128,737 & 4,258 \\
\hline & & 98.66 & 98.05 & 97.79 & 99.58 & 78 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

This statement shows that up to July 31 the receipts at the ports this year were \(1,279,138\) bales more than in 1881-82 and 176,682 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.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & 1882-83 & 1881-82. & 1880-81. & 1879-80. & 1878-79. & 1877-78. \\
\hline Tot. Jy. 31 & 5,936,515 & 4,657,37\% & 5,759,853 & 1,891,586 & & \\
\hline Aug. 1.... & 539 & 635 & 3,592 & S. & 4,428,737
419 & \(1.258,486\)
139 \\
\hline " \({ }_{\text {" }} \mathbf{2} 3 \ldots\). & 573 & 465 & 2,338 & 1.519 & \begin{tabular}{l}
419 \\
50 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 139
1,465 \\
\hline " \(3 .\). & 2.92 - & 533 & 2,477 & 2,391 & s. & 1,465
395 \\
\hline " 4 4.... & 1,296 & 2,014 & 3,058 & 1,191 & \({ }_{562}\) & 835 \\
\hline " 5 . 6. & ]. & 711 & 3,705 & 1,303 & 698 & \({ }_{596}\) \\
\hline " 6 & 1,300 & 8. & 1,78゙ & 1,891 & 330 & 596
509 \\
\hline " 7 & 2,235 & 764 & s. & 1,526 & 666 & 509
529 \\
\hline " 8 & 1,099 & 586 & 3.424 & 8. & 1,182 & \begin{tabular}{l}
529 \\
340 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \\
\hline " 9. & 1,284 & 609 & 1,900 & 1,298 & 527 & 340
700 \\
\hline " 10. & 2,412 & 329 & 1,615 & 1.414 & g. & 468 \\
\hline " \(11 .\). & 916 & 1,812 & 2,110 & 1,354 & 776 & 8. \\
\hline " 12. & 8. & 809 & 2,230 & 827 & 7 ¢ 4 & 712 \\
\hline " 13. & 1,866 & 8. & 2,906 & 2,242 & 17 & 612 \\
\hline " 14 & 2,447 & 604 & s. & 1.232 & 239 & 37 \\
\hline " 15. & 1,095 & 1,97i & 5,138 & . & 809 & 505 \\
\hline " 16. & 1,311 & 692 & 3,02 & 1.55: & 520 & 1,623 \\
\hline " 17. & 2,67e & 513 & 2,263 & 1,087 & 8. & \(63 \pm\) \\
\hline " 18. & 1,481 & 1,767 & 3,547 & 1,520 & 1,219 & s. \\
\hline " 19. & g. & 1,923 & 3,660 & 971 & 556 & 944 \\
\hline " 20. & 1,831 & 8. & 2,982 & 1,929 & ¢ 14 & 627 \\
\hline " \(21 .\). & 2,627 & 1,862 & 8. & 1,82! & 914 & 934 \\
\hline " \(22 \ldots\) & 1,355 & 1,978 & 8,234 & s. & 1,060 & 817 \\
\hline 23.. & 1,637 & 1,041 & 5,281 & 2.409 & 421 & 1,693 \\
\hline " 2 & 2.381 & 2.753 & 5,269 & 3,352 & s. & 972 \\
\hline Total.. & 5,971,930 & 4,681,748 & 5,830,889 & 4,924,556 & 4,441,827 & 4 274,487 \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{Prcentage of totel port reo'ots Aug. 24}} & & & & & \\
\hline & & 99.18 & \(99 \cdot 26\) & 98.46 & 99.88 & \(8 \cdot 3\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

This statement shows that the receipts since Sept. 1 up to to-night are now \(1,290,182\) bales more than they were to the same day of the month in 1882 and 141,041 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 24 in each of the vears named.
The Exports of Cotron from New York this week show a decrease, as compared with last week, the total reaching 14,497 bales, against 16,170 bales last week. Below we give our usual table showing the exports of cotton from New York and their direction, for each of the last four weeks; also the total exports and direction since Septembor 1, i882, and in the last column the total for the same period of the previous year
Exports of Cotton (bales) frow New york since Sept. 1.1882.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Exported to -} & \multicolumn{4}{|c|}{Week ending-} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}
\text { Total } \\
\text { since } \\
\text { Sept. } 1 . \\
\hline
\end{gathered}\right.
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Same } \\
\text { period } \\
\text { previ'us } \\
\text { year. }
\end{gathered}
\]} \\
\hline & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Aug. } \\
& 2 .
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\operatorname{Alg}_{9}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Aug. } \\
16 .
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Aug. } \\
23 .
\end{gathered}
\] & & \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Liverpool........ } \\
& \text { Other British port }
\end{aligned}
\] & 4,139 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 8.173 \\
& 1,128
\end{aligned}
\] & \begin{tabular}{|r}
12.732 \\
1,211
\end{tabular} & 8,675
2,265 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
549.892 \\
14.752
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
438.596 \\
28,698
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline Total to Great britain & 4,139 & 9,301 & 13,943 & 10.940 & 564,644 & 467,294 \\
\hline Havre Other Frenoh ports & 1,000 & 867 & 1,627 & 2,218 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 35,082 \\
& 100
\end{aligned}
\] & \begin{tabular}{|r}
38,915 \\
7
\end{tabular} \\
\hline Total & 1,000 & 867 & 1,627 & 2,218 & 3̂̀, 182 & 38,922 \\
\hline Bremen a Bamburg & 1,650 & \[
\begin{array}{r}
153 \\
1,939
\end{array}
\] & 298
302 & 1,080 & 58.241
39.997 & 57,727
\(\mathbf{3 7 , 4 4 3}\) \\
\hline & & & & 211 & 56,402 & 23,141 \\
\hline Total to North. Europe & 1,750 & 2,142 & 600 & 1,339 & 151,610 & 108,311 \\
\hline 8pain, Op’rto, Gibrait'r, \&e All other & 300 & & & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 3,497 \\
& 6,361 \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 9,560 \\
& 3,259
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Total Spa & 300 & & & & 9.858 & 12,819 \\
\hline \(\mathrm{GR}_{\mathrm{R}}\) & 7,189 & 12,310 & 16,17 & 14,497 & & \(\overline{627,346}\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The Followina are the Gross Receipts of Cotton at New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore for the past week, ard since September 1. 1882:


Shippiva News.-The exports of cotton from the Hnited States the past week, as per latest mail returns, have reached

16,304 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:
New Yoris-To Livernool, per steamers Britannic, 1,747 . City of Rome, \(306 \ldots .\). Egypt, \(2,703 \ldots\).... Repu
Servia, \(1,561 \ldots\) Sirius, \(893 \ldots\). Wyoming, 499
To Hnll, per steamer Romano, 2,265
To Hevre, per steamer France, , \(T\), Bremen, per steamer Hohenzollern, 48
To Haminure, per steamers Lessing, 200.....Rugia, 880.
To Antwerp, per steamer rer steamer Andean, 1,436
To Bremen, per steamer Nurnbers. 200 ..
Boston-To Liverponl, per steamers Patestine, \(5 . . .\). Samaria, 80
Philadelf hia-To Liverpool, per steamer Indiana, 86
Total........................................................................ 16,30 orm, are as follows

New York \({ }_{\text {Liver- }}\)

Baltimore..
Philadelp'a
Total............ \(\overline{10,282} \overline{2,265} \quad \overline{2,218} \quad 248\)
Below we add the clearances this week of vessels carrying Below we add the clearances this week of vessels carrying cotton from United States ports, bringing our data down to the latest mail dates:
Boston-For Liverpool-Aug. 17 -Steamers Lberian, 2; Parthia, \(311 . .\).
Aug. 21 -Steamer Kans Aug. 21 -Steamer Kansas, \(\overline{\text { Bo }} 17\)-Steamer Murciano, 1,215.....
Balimort-For Livernool-Aug.
Aug. 21-Steamer Cariblean, 172 ....Aug. 23-Steamer Nessmore,

Below we give all news received to date of disasters to vessels earrying cotton from Uaited States ports, \&c.:
LIDDESDALE. steamer (Br.). before reported wrecked at Trepassey Bay, N. F., Derember 4. 652 bales of damaged cotton, part of the cargo of the steamer Liddeslale, received at New York per bark ister, from Trepassey Bay, N. F were sold at auctor August 16, and brought an average of \(\$ 2450\) per bale.
Cotton freights the past waek have been as follows:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & Stitur. & Mon. & Tues. & Wednes. & Thurs. & Fri. \\
\hline Lverpool, ateami \(d\). & 18 & 18 & 18 & 18 & 18 e & 18 \\
\hline Do sail...a. & & & & & & \(7_{16}{ }^{*}\) \\
\hline Havre, steam....c. & \(7_{16}{ }^{*}\) & \(716^{*}\) & \(7_{13^{*}}\) & \(7_{18}{ }^{*}\) & \({ }^{7} 1{ }^{*}\) & \({ }^{16}\) \\
\hline Do sail.. ....c. & & & & & \({ }^{7} 16\) & \(7_{16}{ }^{*}\) \\
\hline Bremen, steam. .c. & \({ }^{7}{ }_{16}{ }^{*}\) & \(7_{16}{ }^{*}\) & \({ }^{7}{ }^{\text {6 }}\) & \({ }^{16}\) & '16. & \({ }^{7} 16\) \\
\hline Do sail.....c. & \(3_{8}\) & & 38 & \(38^{+}\) & \(3{ }^{3}\) & \(\ldots\) \\
\hline Hamburg, steam. \(d\). & 386 & \(38^{+}\) & 38 & 38 & .... & -... \\
\hline Do sail...d. & 50 & 150 & †ゝ0 & †50 & \(\dagger 50\) & 150 \\
\hline Amst'd'm, steam.c. & 150 & 150 & †ょ0 & to & 150 & 150 \\
\hline Do sail...d. & \(11^{*}\) & 14 * & - \({ }_{4}\) ** & \(\cdots{ }^{1}{ }^{*}{ }^{*}\) &  & 1... \({ }^{\text {² }}\) \\
\hline Baltic, steam.... \(d\). & \(14^{*}\) & \(14^{*}\) & \(1{ }^{\text {4* }}\) & \(1{ }^{*}\) & 14 & 4 \\
\hline Do sail.......c. & & & & & \(1116^{*}\) & \({ }^{11} 1{ }^{\text {* }}\) \\
\hline Barcelona,steam.c. Genoa, steam ...d. & \[
\begin{gathered}
1116^{*} \\
58^{*}
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
11_{18} 8^{\star} \\
58^{*}
\end{gathered}
\] & 1116
58 & 5 \({ }^{16}{ }^{*}\) & \(5{ }^{5} 8^{*}\) & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

LIVERPOOL.-By cable from Liverpool, we have the following tatement of the week's sales, stocks, \&c., at that port. We add previous weeks for comparison.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & Aug. 3 & Aug. 10. & Aug. 17. & Aug. 24 \\
\hline les of the week.........bales. & 62,000 & 43,000 & 47,500 & 4600 \\
\hline Of which exporters took .... & 3,100 & 2,800 & 5,100 & ,800 \\
\hline Of which speculators took.. & 1.820 & 29.900 & 33.500 & 33,000 \\
\hline Dales A merican ... & 46,000
3,600 & 4,100 & 3,900 & 4,200 \\
\hline Actual export & 7,30¢ & 6,100 & 7,700 & 4,900 \\
\hline Forwarded-E.i...... & 927,000 & 932,000 & 909,000 & 891,000 \\
\hline Total stock Anserican-Estim'd & 673,000 & 6. 54,000 & 631,000
27,000 & 612,000
29 \\
\hline Total impurt of the wee & 40,000
26,500 & 12,000 & 18,000 & 17,000 \\
\hline Amount afoat & 202,000 & 153.000 & 142,000 & 125,000 \\
\hline Oi which A merioan. & 34,000 & 35,000 & 28,000 & 20,000 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The tone of the Liverpool market for spots and futures each day of the week ending Ang. 24, and the daily closing prices of spot cotton, have b \(\in \in\) as follows.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & Saiurday & Monday. & Tuesday. & Wednes. & Thursd'y. & Fruday. \\
\hline \[
\left.\begin{array}{c}
\text { Spot. } \\
\text { Market, } \\
\text { 12:30 Р.м. }
\end{array}\right\}
\] & Fasier sellers. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Mod. inq. } \\
& \text { freely } \\
& \text { supplied. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Very dull. & Mod. inq. freely supplied. & Mod. inq. freely supplied. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Dull } \\
& \text { and } \\
& \text { easier. }
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline Mid Upl'ds Mid.Orl'ns & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 5^{58} \\
& 53_{4}
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 55_{8}^{5} \\
& 53_{4}
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 55_{8} \\
& 53_{4}
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \mathbf{D}^{5} 5_{8} \\
& 5_{3}
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 55_{8} \\
& 53_{4}
\end{aligned}
\] & \(5{ }^{3} 4\) \\
\hline sales....... & 5,000 & 8,000 & 7,000 & 10,000 & 10,000 & 7,000 \\
\hline spec.dexp. & 1,000 & 1,000 & 500 & & & \\
\hline \[
\left.\begin{array}{l}
\text { Futures. } \\
\text { Market, } \\
\text { i2:30P.M. }
\end{array}\right\}
\] & Dull. & In buyers' favor. & Quiet. & Flat. & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Dull } \\
\text { but } \\
\text { steady. }
\end{gathered}
\] & Dull. \\
\hline Market, 4 P. M. & & Easy. & Quiet. & Steady. & Steady. & Dull. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

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 prices are on therwise stated.
etherwise stated.
and 603 means 6 mearen in pence and 6 thts, thus: 562 means 5 62-64d.,
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{Sat., Aug. 18.} & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{Mon., Aug. 20.} & \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{Tues., Aug. 21.} \\
\hline & open & High L & Low. & Clos. & open & High & Low. & Clos. & open & High & Low. & Clos. \\
\hline & d. & a. & d. & d. & d. & d. & \({ }^{\text {d. }}\) & d. & \({ }^{\text {d }}\) & d. & a. & a. \\
\hline & & & & & & & & & 538 & 538 & 538 & 538 \\
\hline Aus.-Sept.. & 539 & 539 & 538 & 538 & 588 & 538 & \({ }_{5} 586\) & 538 & 537 & 537 & 536 & 538 \\
\hline & 532 & 537 & 536 & 5 & 5337 & 533 & 534 & 5.34 & 536 & 536 & 535 & 35 \\
\hline Oct.-Nov.. & 533 & 5 36 & \({ }_{5}^{55}\) & 535 & 535 & 535 & 533 & 533 & 535 & 535 & 533 & 533 \\
\hline Dec.-J & 536 & 536 & 536 & 536 & 538 & 538 & 534 & 534 & 535 & 535 & 535 & 535 \\
\hline Jan.-Feb.. & 539 & 539 & 533 & 538 & 538 & 538 & 536 & 533 & 537 & 538 & 537 & 537 \\
\hline Feb.--Harch & 541 & 541 & 540 & 549 & 541 & 541 & 539 & ¢ 3، & 4 C & 540 & 540 & 540 \\
\hline Mar. & & & & & & & & & 5 & 54 & 544 & 542 \\
\hline April-May.. & 545 & 545 & 543 & 543 & 545 & 515 & & & & & & \\
\hline Ma & 542 & 547 & 547 & 547 & 17 & \begin{tabular}{l}
547 \\
548 \\
\hline 18
\end{tabular} & 547
548 & & & & & \\
\hline & Wed & nes., & Aux. & 2 & Thu & urs., & Aug & 33. & & i., & g. & \\
\hline & open & High & Low. & Clos. & Open & High & Low & Cra & Open & High & Low. & cla \\
\hline & a. & a. & \({ }^{\text {d. }}\) & d. & \({ }^{\text {a }}\) & d. & d. & d. & d. & a. & a. & d. \\
\hline Aug. & & & & & & ¢3\% & 538 & 538 & 537 & 537 & 536 & \% 36 \\
\hline Aug.-Sept & 538 & & 537 & 535 & 538 & 537 & 538 & 536 & 5:5 & 535 & 535 & 535 \\
\hline Sept.-Oct. & 538 &  & 535 & 535 &  & 536 & 538 & 535 & 534 & 54 & 533 & 533 \\
\hline Oct.-Nov... & 534 & 535 & 531 & & 536 & 536 & 534 & \(53 \pm\) & \(5^{5} 3\) & 553 & 532 & 532 \\
\hline Nov.-Dec.. & 534 & 531 & 538 & 5 & 536 & 536 & 535 & 535 & \(53+\) & 534 & 533 & 533 \\
\hline Dec.-Jan... & 534 & 535 & 531 & & & 539 & 538 & 539 & 535 & 536 & 533 & 536 \\
\hline Jan.-Feb.... & 537 & 537 & 537
540 & 540 & 541 & 541 & 540 & 540 & 5 зу & 53 & 538 & 538 \\
\hline Feb.-March & 540 & 540 & 540 & 540 & & & & & 541 & 541 & 541 & 541 \\
\hline Mar.-Apr & 544 & 54 & 544 & 544 & 543 & 549 & 343 & 546 & 543 & 543 & 543 & 543 \\
\hline May-June.. & 543 & 546 & 546 & 548 & .... & & & & & & & \\
\hline June-July.. & & & & & & & & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{BREADSTUFFS}

\section*{Riday, P. M.. Aug. 24, 1883.}

Flour has been firm and in some cases higher. There has been a fair export demand at times, but for several days past the sales for foreign markets have been small, while the home trade has been but moderate. Patents have been firm both for new and old; the new are better than they were, last year; the old winter patents are in moderate supply, fancy in fact being scarce. The demand has in general been most active for the common grades of flour, and these have been in small supply. To-day the market was steady but quiet.
Wheat has latterly been quiet on speculation, owing partly to the interruption to telegraphic communication with Chicago occasioned by the burning of some of the Western Union Company's buildings in that city and partly to some depression in the European markets. The export sales have reached only a fair aggregate, business being restricted by lower quotations abroad and the scarcity of No. 2 red in this market. Spring wheat has been wanted but its ssarcity has keot the transactions within narrow limits, though sales of No. 2 Chicago have been made at \(\$ 113 @ \$ 1131 / 2\) and of hard Duluth at \(\$ 128\). Little trade has taken place in white wheat, the supply being quite small. Prices of red have declined \(1 / 2\) to 1 c . during the week while spring wheat has advanced \(1 / 2 \mathrm{c}\). The crop advices from Europe have been rather more favorable. No marked change as regards the harvest outlook has taken place on this side of the water, though the weather has been more favorable. To-day the market here was fairly active at a decline of \(1 / 4 @ 1 / 2 c\). No. 2 red sold on the spot at \(\$ 118\) free on board and \(\$ 1191 / 8\) in elevator; and for future delivery at \(\$ 1173 / 8\) for August, \(\$ 1175 / 8 \$ 1177 / 8\) for September, \(\$ 1193 / 4 @ \$ 1201 / 8\) for October, \(\$ 122 @ \$ 122^{1} / 4\) for November and \(\$ 124 @ \$ 124^{1} / 4\) for December.

Indian corn has been as a rule quiet on speculation, but the demand has occasionally shown some life, owing to covering of contracts by the shorts, and prices are now ab ont one cent above thos \(\Rightarrow\) of a week ago, though at times during the week there has been some depression. The export trading has been moderate, largely owing to the limited supply of No. 2 mixed available here, a fact which has kept the market very firm. The weather at the West bas been on the whole more favorable for the growing crops, though the general impression seems to be that th harvest will be somewhat later than usual. To-day the market was firm and fairly active; No. 2 mixed sold on the spot as high as 66c.; southern yellow from the wharf at 66@ 67 c .; steamer white to the extent of 15,000 bushels-a large trade for this grade-at 65 c . in elevator; while No 2 mixed options sold at \(633 / 8\) c. for September, \(63 \frac{1}{2}\). for October and 63c. for November.
Rye has been quiet. Barley and malt have been dull and nominal. Oats have declined, especially white, and the sales have been small. To-day No. 2 mixed sold at \(353 / 4 @ 365 / 8 \mathrm{c}\). for August, \(351 / 8 @ 351 / 4 \mathrm{c}\). for September, \(355 / 8 @ 35^{3} / 4\). for October and \(36^{1} / 4 \mathrm{c}\). for November, with the market filmer.

The following are closing quotations :
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Nc. 2 spring...\% bbl. \(\$ 2\) 50®} & 320 & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{Patents, winter...... \(\$ 5500725\)}} \\
\hline No. 2 & 275 ¢ & 365 & & & \\
\hline Superfine & \(320 \pi\) & 405 & 3outhera bakers and & & \\
\hline spring wheat extras.. & \(425 a\) & 560 & family brands ...... & & 5 \\
\hline do bakers'. & \(5 \cdot 0{ }^{\text {a }}\) & \({ }^{6} 50\) & South'n skip'g extras & & \\
\hline Wis. \& Minn. rye mix. & ¢00』 & 575 & Rye fiour, super & 3800 & 5 \\
\hline Minn. clear and stra't & & - 630 & Corn meal- \({ }_{\text {Western, }}\) & & \\
\hline Patents, spring....... & 550 a & 760 & Brandywine, eco.. & 3400 & 3 350 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} Wheat-Wheat-
Spring, per bush.
8pring No. \(2 \ldots .\). 8pring No. 2.....
Red winter, No. 2
Red winter ..... White..... White No. \(1 .\). Corn-West. mixed West. mix. No. 2. \begin{tabular}{cc}
\(61_{2} a\) & 64 \\
68 \\
\hline 6 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
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 purts, arranged so as to present the comparative movement for the week ending Aug. 18 and since Aug. 1 for
each of the last three years: each of the last three years:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Receipts at- & Flour. & Wheat. & Corn. & Oats. & Barley. & Rue. \\
\hline & Bbls.196ibs & Bush. 60 lbs & Bush. 56 lbs & Bush. 32 lbs & Bush. 48 los & Bush. 56 lbs \\
\hline Chicago.... & 4 \(\times\), 2tir & 331,704 & 2,004,58 & 764,432 & 10,594 & 215.615 \\
\hline Milwaukee.. & 41,289 & 68,483 & 21.510 & 23,0:8 & 8,258 & 16.204 \\
\hline Toledo....... & 3.57. & 1,096,571 & 105,492 & 48,940 & & 16,602 \\
\hline Detroit. & 5,00.) & 117,273 & 19,847 & 21,287 & & \\
\hline Cleveland. & 1,965 & 233,141 & 22,804 & & & \\
\hline St. Louis & 30,487 & 8,6,040 & 329,790 & 94,841 & 5,572 & 3,319 \\
\hline Peoria.... & 4,152 & 12,700 & 235.600 & 363,725 & 6,000 & 25,000 \\
\hline Duluth & 12,, 00 & & 11,085 & & & 25,000 \\
\hline Tot. wk. '88 & 143,53 & 2,664,417 & 2,750,7\%4 & 1,319,243 & 30.424 & 277,270 \\
\hline Same wk. '8: & 187,317 & 2,106,606 & 1,323,382 & 1,478,614 & 12,811 & 3*,739 \\
\hline Same wk. '8] SinceAug.1- & 161,034 & 1,640,24t & 4,753,2\%0 & 887,903 & 28,042 & 92,998 \\
\hline 1883....... & 455.781 & 6.445,635 & 7.241,93 & & & \\
\hline 1882....... & 417.765 & 7.375,208 & 8,714,80 & 3,359,613 & 77,360
51,907 & 502,726
153,236 \\
\hline 1881. & 537,604 & 5,095,701 & 12,499,79: & 2,202,961 & 70,475 & 285,474 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The comparative shipments of flour and grain from the
same ports from Dec. 25,1882 , to Aug. 18, 1883, inclusive, for same ports from Dec. 25, 1882, to Aug. 18, 1883, inclusive, for four years, show as follows:

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Exports from - & Flour. & Wheat. & Oorn. & Oats. & Rye. & Peas. \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
New York \\
Boston.
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Bbis. } \\
& 70,746 \\
& 27,698 \\
& 17,108
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
B u s h . \\
817.950 \\
7,018
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \mathbf{B}_{1, g h} \\
& 467,235 \\
& 91,468
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Bush. } \\
3,352
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Bush. } \\
& 131.408
\end{aligned}
\] & Bush. \\
\hline Portland. &  & & & & & \\
\hline Philadel.. & 10,125 & 150,362
201,559 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 246.038 \\
& 65,223
\end{aligned}
\] & 13,009 & & 27,200 \\
\hline Baltim're & 3 i 2 & \begin{tabular}{|c}
\(88,4,406\) \\
49,003
\end{tabular} & -175,211 & 3 & & \\
\hline [otal w's. & 132,0i0 & 1,785,398 & 1,0ㄴ,3,35 & 16,374 & & \\
\hline 8tise time \(1882 .\). & 154,99: & 3,974.148 & 47,790 & 9,506 & 11,143 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The destination of these exports is as below. We add the corresponding period of last year for comparison:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Exports } \\
& \text { for weeek } \\
& \text { to- }
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Flour.} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{Wheat.} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Oorn.} \\
\hline & \[
\begin{array}{r}
1883 . \\
\text { Week. } \\
\text { Aug. } 18 . \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{array}{r}
1882 . \\
\text { Weel. } \\
\text { Aug. } 19 . \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & 1883.
Week.
Aug. 18. & 1882. Weele, Aug. 19 & 188.3. Week, dug. 18. & \[
\begin{gathered}
1882 . \\
\text { Week, } \\
\text { Lug. } 19 .
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline Un.King, & \[
\begin{gathered}
B b l s . \\
8 \pm, 080
\end{gathered}
\] & Bbls. 85,199 &  & Bush. & Bush. & Bush.
\[
22,038
\] \\
\hline S.\& C.Am & \({ }_{9}^{1,250}\) & 23,467 & & & 161,068 & \\
\hline W. Indies & 20,032 & 16,332 & & & 12,295 & 11.453 \\
\hline (erit.Col's & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 13,835 \\
& 561 \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
\] & 19,097
\(6 \pm 2\) & & & 12,495 & 11,403 \\
\hline & & & & & 1,291 & 1,006 \\
\hline Total.. & 132,010 & 154,991 & 1.785,398 & 3,974,148 & 1,048,335 & 47,790 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

By adding this week's movement to our previous totals we have the folluwing statement of exports since September 1, this season and last season.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Exports since Sept. 1, to-} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Flour.} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Wheat.} & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{Corn.} \\
\hline & \begin{tabular}{l}
1882-83. \\
Sept. 1 to \\
Aug. 18.
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
1881-82. \\
Sept. 1 to \\
Aug 19.
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
1882-83. \\
Sept. 1 to \\
Aug. 18
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{array}{|c|}
\hline \text { 1881-82. } \\
\text { Sept. } 1 \text { to } \\
\text { Aug. } 19 .
\end{array}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 1882-83. } \\
& \text { Sept. } 1 \text { to } \\
& \text { Aug. 18. }
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { 1881-82. } \\
\text { Sept. } 1 \text { to } \\
\text { Aug. } 19 .
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline Un. Kingdo & \[
\begin{gathered}
B b l s . \\
5,818,469
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
B b i s . \\
3,128,889
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Bu.sh. } \\
38,5+6,194
\end{gathered}
\] & \(\xrightarrow[\substack{\text { Bush. } \\ 3,782,610}]{\text { c, }}\) & 31 & Bush. \\
\hline Continent... & 425.983 & 242,59, & 28,758, 775 & 31,772,610 & 33,177,862 & 19.762,582 \\
\hline S. \& C. Am. & 849.614 & 732.607 & 120.560 & 18,007,808 & 8,502, 657 & 4,380,967 \\
\hline West Indies. & 882.173 & 70432 : & 77.039 & 47,880 & 600,900 & 495,488 \\
\hline Brit. Col'nies & 6 28,154 & 577,740 & 16.333 & 60 & 97.489 & 77,131 \\
\hline Oth. countr's & 43,363 & 32,200 & 227,808 & 281,78 & 178,371 & 146,83
85.408 \\
\hline Total. & 8.426,739 & 5,418,359 & 67,744,237 & 58.118,393 & 46,020,98 & 25,648,3 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

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, Aug. 18, 1883, was as ports, and in transit by rail and water, Aug. 18, 1883, was as
follows:
ports for four years:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Flour... ............bbls. & \[
\begin{gathered}
1883 . \\
H \text { Heek. } \\
\text { Aug } 18 . \\
5 ., 316
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
1882 . \\
\text { Wuger. } \\
\text { Aug. } 19 . \\
10.0,243
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
1881 . \\
\text { Week } \\
14 g .20 . \\
144.750
\end{gathered}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
1880 \\
\text { Week } \\
\text { Aug. } 21 . \\
111.546
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline  & \(3: 9.468\) & 782,303 & \(\overline{460,0,38}\) & 462,775 \\
\hline Oats..... & 515.513 & 191,840 & 1,200,438 & 694.591 \\
\hline Barley. & 888,284 13.3 55 & \(\begin{array}{r}\text { 89, } \\ 3,160 \\ \hline 2.160\end{array}\) & \(\begin{array}{r}768.118 \\ 9.698 \\ \hline\end{array}\) & 813.981 \\
\hline Rye & 46896 & 22:239 & 34,7+1 & 38927 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Total................. \(\overline{1,313.536} \overline{1,391,578} \overline{2,459,061} \overline{2,032} 203\)
The rail and lake shipments from same ports for last fous eks were:



 The receipts of Hour and grain at the seaboard ports for the week ended Aug. 18 follow:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline At- & Flour,
obls, & Wheat, & & & & \\
\hline New York & \(\xrightarrow{\text { obls }}\) & 6ush. & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { bush. } \\
55 ; 765
\end{gathered}
\] & bush. & bush. & busht. \\
\hline Boston. & 66,0.07 7 & 12,62, & 71,258 & - 42,025 & & 1,000 \\
\hline Montreal....... & & & \({ }^{10,200}\) & 5,0:0 & & \\
\hline Philadelphia.... & 11, 1,477 & 273,2700 & 256,451 & 1,199 & 200 & \\
\hline Baltimore...... & 27:495 & 939,732 & 148,478 & 41,650
29,326 & & 4,870 \\
\hline New Orleans... & 20,465 & 145,978 & 350,330 & 38,163 & & 4,8:0 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The total receipts at the same ports for the period from Dec. 25, 1882, to Aug. 18, 1883, compare as follows for four yean.

\(\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Total grain } \ldots . .1 \overline{3,117,122} & 80.915,175 & 153,542,834 & 190,773,490\end{array}\)
The exports from the several seaboard ports for week ending
ag. 18, 1883, are shown in the annexed staterent:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline store at- & Wheat, bush. & Corn, bush, & Oats, & Barley, & \\
\hline Vew York & 2,631.884 & 8 8i1,870 & 697,793 & 548 & \\
\hline Lo. afloat (est.) & 415,0:30 & 493.000 & & & \\
\hline Buftalo. & 506.437 & 156.508 & 35001 & & 20,800 \\
\hline Thicago & 5,237.663 & 1,509 & 237.539 & \({ }_{23,952}\) & 4.570
329,518 \\
\hline Vilwau & 1,306.211 & 60,17 & 5,103 & 197,957 & 30,277 \\
\hline Foledo & 1,433,527 & 214,745 & 77.0 & & \\
\hline Datroit & 124,063 & 13,875 & & & \\
\hline Oswego. & 109.000 & 240000 & 1,0c0 & & 0 \\
\hline li. Louis & 1,313.552\% & 736.771 & 75.365 & 10.660 & \\
\hline Bustur. & 1, 1,310 & 108,347 & 5,50 & & 1,000 \\
\hline Eoroato & 115,42? & & 00 & 22.08 & 796
341 \\
\hline Montreal & 117.125 & 46.-4i & ¢99:843 & 46,246 & 5,194 \\
\hline Philadelph & 490.638 & 290.443 & 52834 & -1090 & -0. \\
\hline Peoria .... & 242900 & 68.035 & 59.576
37.100 & 1,099 & 64.001 \\
\hline Katurs: & 260,433 & 109.352 & 185,133 & 10 & 4,903 \\
\hline Baltimore & 2,201.8. \({ }^{\text {a }}\) & & & & \\
\hline  & 91.301 & \({ }^{\text {54\% }}\) & 1.570 & & \\
\hline On lako & -520,263 & 783 & 62. & 16.238 & 66.704 \\
\hline O & 1,421,000 & 9, 912,000 & 167.000 & & 193,000 \\
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{4}{*}{}} \\
\hline & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{THE DRY GOODS TRADE.}

Friday, P. M., Aug. 24, 1883.
The feature of the week has been another large trade sale of domestic cotton goods, which was made by order of the treasurers of several of the prominent mills represented by Messrs. Geo. C. Richardson \& Co. The sale was announced for Thursday and Friday, 23d and 24th insts., but there was such a large attendance of buyers on the first day that the whole of the goods ( 16,846 packages, as per catalogue), amounting to about \(\$ 1,750,000\), were disposed of on that occasion. The bulk of the goods consisted of colored enttons made by the York Manufacturing Co., Everett Mills and Lewiston Mills, and most of these goods bruught lower prices than they have been solis at for many years, this unfavorable result being attributable to the overproduction of many descriptions of colored cottons. The sale closed with some popular lines of brown sheetings and drills, and these goods elicited brisk competition and brought fair average
priees. The above sale tended to check operations at first hands during the early part of the week, but there was a substantial increase in the jubbing trade, a fairly satisfactory distribution of both staple and department goods having been made for nearly all the principal jobbers.
Domestic Cotron Gools.-The exports of domestics for the week were 4,522 packages, including 2,433 to Great Britain, 805 to Africa, 361 to Brazil, 176 to U. S. of Colombia, 127 to Chili, 124 to Venezuela, 117 to Mexico, \&c. The auction sale referred to abjve had a depressing effect upon the demand at firss hands, and puichases were mostly confined to small parcels of fine and medium fine bleached goods, wide sheetings, cotton flanuels, \&ce, iz which there was a moderate business. Colored cottons were almost neglected by package buyers, and prices are naturally unsettled. Print cloths were dull at \(3 \frac{1}{2}\) c., less 1 per cent, for \(64 \times 64 \mathrm{~s}\), and \(31-16 \mathrm{c}\). for \(56 \times 60 \mathrm{~s}\); and the stock on hand is accumulating, though slowly. Prints and ginghams were in moderate request by package buyers, and more active with jubbers

Domestic Woulen Gouds.- There was a somewhat better demand for duplicate lots of heavy woolens by the coothing trade, and some additional orders for spring worsteds and cassimeres were placed by the same class of buyers. Satinets continued in fair request, and a steady business was done in sackings, cloaking and Jersey cloths. Flannels were in fair demand, and some makes have been slightly advanced by agents. Kentucky jeans continued to move steadi y, and stocks are in better shape than for some time past. Blankets ruled quiet, but a fairly satisfacsory business was done in shawl; and carpets were moderately active in jotbers' haads. Soft wool dress goods, also staple and fancy worsted fabrics, continued in rery fair request and steady

Forbign Dry Goods have beea more active in jobbing circles and a slightly-improved demand for certain fabrics was reported by importers of dress goods, fiue silks, velvete, ribbons, se. Some fair siz-d orders were placed for spring, woolens for men's wear, and hi siery and fabric gloves were in steady refuest, but kid gloves remained dull. Linens and white goods were only in moderate demand.

Smportanloms of Dry Goods.
The importations of dry goods at this port for the wetk ending Aug. 23, 1883, and since January 1, and the same fact: for the corresponding periods of 1882, are as fullows:


Recelpts of Leading Articies of Domestic Produce.
The following table, based upon daily reports made to the New York Produce Exchange, shows the receipts of leadin ; articles of domestic produce in New York for the week ending with Taesday last (corresponding with the week for exports) also the receipts from Jan. 1, 1883, to that day, and for the corresponding period of 1882
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & Week ending Aug. 21. & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Since Jan. 1, } \\
1883 .
\end{gathered}
\] & Same time last year. \\
\hline Ashes. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . bbls. & 43 & 3,822 & \[
3,830
\] \\
\hline Beans............... ........vbls. & 998 & 38,284 & 27,601 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Breadstaffs-- \\
Flour wheat .....bbls.
\end{tabular} & 102,397 & 3,646.331 & 3,012,585 \\
\hline Corn meal.... . . . . . . . .bbls. & 4,231 & 101,622 & 86,703 \\
\hline Wheat...................bush. & 812,478 & 12,955,873 & 20,303,049 \\
\hline Rye..................... . bush. & 209,73 & 2,440,890 & 8,931,616 \\
\hline Corn................... besh. & 680,315 & 21,443,683 & \(8,807,685\)
\(9,140,345\) \\
\hline Oats................... bush. & 390,774
67,208 & \(9,960,474\)
\(3,963,165\) & 9,140,315 \\
\hline Barley..................................... & 67,208 & 3,971,13 \({ }^{\text {3 }}\) & -452, 066 \\
\hline Cotton....................bales. & 6,815 & 685,950 & 517,731 \\
\hline Cotton seed oil...........bbls. & 339 & 38,106 & 20,930 \\
\hline Flax seed................bags. & & 160,288
128,567 & 359,946 \\
\hline Grass seed...............bags. & +675 & 128,567
92,974 & - 73,511 \\
\hline  & 4,380
320 & 39,487 & 38,511 \\
\hline Hops....... ..... . . . . . . . . . .bales. & 63 + & 2,994 & 40,281 \\
\hline Leather.... ................sides. & 53,326 & 1,916,509 & 2,156.667 \\
\hline Lead........ ..............pigs. & 16,1v0 & 318,062 & 3t0,252 \\
\hline Molasses.... ........... hhis. & \(1 \ddot{22}\) & 42,543 & 27,638 \\
\hline Molasses.... .... ........bils. & & & \\
\hline Turpentine, crude .... blols. & & 1.787 & 1,041 \\
\hline Turpentine, spirits... bbls. & 4,039 & 74,278 & 66.962 \\
\hline Rosin......... ......... . bbls. & 11,042 & 247.424 & 300.208 \\
\hline Tar...................... bbls. & 620 & 15,887 & 19,178 \\
\hline Pitch..................... bls & 10,3\% & 2,895
272,879 & 299,831 \\
\hline Oil cake.................pkgs. bibls. & 10,323
46 & 272,879
5,226 & 299,813 \\
\hline Oil, lard.... .sou-....... biols. & 16 & 5,2-6 & \\
\hline Oil, whale..............balls. & 2,673 & 61,885 & 52,113 \\
\hline Provisions- & & & \\
\hline Pork...................pkgs. & 1,923 & 89,363 & 70,293 \\
\hline Beef............. . . . .pkgs. & 1,736 & -25,008 & 605,781 \\
\hline Cutmeats..............pkgs. & 23,843 & 953,285 & 833,097 \\
\hline Cheese...................pipkgs. & 70,883 & 1, 125,995 & 1,456,773 \\
\hline Eggs.......... .... ... blis. & 9,690 & 505,317 & 490,768 \\
\hline Lard. ............tes. \& bbls. & 13,091 & 280,4-9 & 218,693 \\
\hline Lard. .................. kogs. & 8,074 & 206,113 & 155,573 \\
\hline Hogs, dressed.............. & 83 & 25,467 & 30,479 \\
\hline Rice.....................pkgs. & 187
1.690 & 94,277 & 65,989 \\
\hline Spelter........ . . . . . . . Slabs. & 1,690
142 & 9,044 & 11,724 \\
\hline Stearine.... . . . . . . . . . pkgs. & 142 & 1,690 & 757 \\
\hline Sugar. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . hlishds. & 95 & 10,106 & 3,060 \\
\hline Suyar........................pkgs. & 2,325 & 48,845 & \(\bigcirc 5,168\) \\
\hline Tobacco...... boxes \& cases. & - \(\quad 2,464\) & 99,858 & 80,244 \\
\hline Tobacco.... . . . . . . . . . hhds. & 3,461 & 154,972 & 131,852 \\
\hline Whiskey......... .........bbis. & \(3,60 \pm\)
\(2,9 \div 0\) & -86,615 & 87,433 \\
\hline Wool.... ......... ....... & & 10 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Esports of Leading Articles of Domestic Produce.
The following table, based upon Custom House returns, show \({ }^{-}\) the exports from New York of all leading articles of domestic produce for the week ending with Tuesday last; also the exports from the 1st of January, 1883, to that day, and for the corresponding period of 1882 :
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & Teek ending Aug, 21. & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Since Jan. 1, } \\
1883 .
\end{gathered}
\] & Same time last year. \\
\hline Ashes, pots......... ....bbls. & 2 & 1,364
140 & 551 \\
\hline Ashes, pearls ............. . . .lbls. & & 16,089 & 10,258 \\
\hline Beeswax.-.................. & & & \\
\hline Breadsturn wheat........... bbls. & 77,074 & \(3,449,612\)
2,767 & 2,189,243 \\
\hline Flour, rye...............bbls.
Corn meal. & 1,297 & 76.600 & 70,107 \\
\hline Wheat...................bush. & 760.004 & 12,838,471 & 19,911,291 \\
\hline Rye..................... bush. & 97,336 & 2,2ט7,043 & 6,411.521 \\
\hline Outs........ ..... .... bush. bush. & 5,550 & 93,927 & 6.558 \\
\hline Barley................ bush. bush. & 1,039 & 8ธั,336 & 270,389 \\
\hline Peas.........................bush. & 637,465 & 16,301,513 & 89.364
-2.086 \\
\hline Candles.... .............pkgs. & +875 & 29,922 & 41,00\% \\
\hline Coal...................... tons. & 18,925 & 387,094 & 423,587 \\
\hline Cotton.......... ............pkgs. & 18,522 & 90,520 & 95.003 \\
\hline Domestics.................................... & 4,264 & 80,479 & 37,916 \\
\hline Hay.... ................................... & -63 & 2,994 & 13,569 \\
\hline Naval Stores- & & 116 & 245 \\
\hline Crude turpentine.... bbls. & -440 & 22,621 & 15,869 \\
\hline Rosin........ ......... bbls. & 2,179 & 157,25 \({ }^{6}\) & 200,016
9,243 \\
\hline rar...................... bbls. & 554
308 & 6,353
4,718 & 4,771 \\
\hline Pitch....................bbls. & 27,541 & 1,364,664 & 1418,698 \\
\hline Oil cake Oils- & & & \\
\hline Whale........ . . . . . . . .gals. & 32,083 & 88,219
\(+\quad 114,980\) & 182,609 \\
\hline Sperm...................gals. & 32,083 & * \(\quad 253.163\) & 215,882 \\
\hline Lard........ ............g.gals. & 25,244
1,243 & 253,953 & 28,673 \\
\hline \%inseed...................g.gals. & [9,792,563 & 250,679,509 & 250,955,029 \\
\hline Provisions- bbls & & 111,178 & 113,181 \\
\hline Pork. ........ .............. bbls. \({ }^{\text {Beef. }}\). & 1,092 & 28,415 & 25,390 \\
\hline Beef.....................iierces. & 1,780 & 34.103 & 28,875 \\
\hline Butmeats.......................... & 6,380,075 & 179,827.049 & 167,203.344 \\
\hline Cutmeats....................lbs. & 675,271 & 10,608,111 & 4,268,265 \\
\hline  & 4,429.747 & 62,770,817 & \(67,839.487\)
\(106,399,200\) \\
\hline Lard...........................ibbs. & 6,450,052 630 & \(121,391,023\)
13,973 & 106,399,200 \\
\hline  & . 803,627 & 23,450,120 & 15,403,888 \\
\hline Tallow.......................inds. & . \(\quad 303,501\) & 23, 63,283 & 61,634 \\
\hline Tobacco, leaf..............inds. Tobacco......bales and cases. & . 1,209 & 29,812 & \(\begin{array}{r}31, \times 99 \\ \hline 167515\end{array}\) \\
\hline Tobacco......bánetured. lbs. & |r 114,116 500 & \(4,139,618\)
187,348 & \(4,167,315\)
167,168 \\
\hline & . 500 & 187,348 &  \\
\hline
\end{tabular}```


[^0]:    $\dagger$ Coupons on since 1889.

