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notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment．HOLLISTER，Cashier．
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Tintexest，Tividends，Nc．
THE INTEEREST ANT DIVIDENDS on the following bonds and stocks are payable at the banking house of Messrs．WINSLOW， LANIER \＆CO，corner of Nassau and Cedar Streets， New York Clty，on and after October 1， 1883 Atlas Frgine Works，Indianapolis，Ind．－
Atlas Engine Works，
First Mortgage Ss．
Cincinnati Hamilton \＆Dayton Railroad Co．－
First Corsolidated Mortage T ．
First Corsolidated Mortgage 7s．
First Consolidated Mortgage 6s．
Columbus \＆Hocking Valley Railroa
First Mortgage 7s．
Dayton \＆Michigan Railroad Co
Third Mortgage 7 s ．
Thdiana Mortgage ？
Five－Twenties．
Indianapolis，Ind．－
School 5s．
Municipal 8s，series＂B B＂＂
Pitssurg Fort Wayne \＆Chicago Railway Co．－
First Mortgage 7s，series＂D＂， First Mortgage 7s，series＂D．＂
Second Mortgage 7 ／s，series＂K．＂
Special Stock 13，per cent Quarterly Dividend．
Scioto Valley Railroad Co．－
recond Mortgag 7s．
Stafford Township，Indiana－
School 7 s ．
OCTOBER 2.
Pittsburg Fort Wayne \＆Chicago in
Regular Stock 13／4 per cent Quarterly Dividend．
OCTOBER 10 ．
Johnson County，Indiana－
Gravel Road 6s．
White County，Indiana－－OCTOBER 11.
Gravel Road 6s．OCTOBER 15
Bath County，Kentucky－
Compromise 7 s ．
Blackford County，Indiana－
Turnpike 6s．
Centre Township，Indiana－
School 7 s．
Richland Township，Indiana－－
School 7s．OCTOBER 20.
Bedford，Indiana－
Municipal 6s．
Colfax，Indiana－
Municipal 8 s
Municipal 8s．
OCTOBER 31.
Rensselaer，Indiana－
School House 6s．
［HE LAKKZ SHORE \＆MIHCHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO．，
TREASURER＇S OFFICE GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT， The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of TWO
PER CENT upon its capital stock，payable on
PHE THERTSDAY，the FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER The transfer books will be closed at 3 o＇clock $P$ ．M．
on TUESDAY，the 2d day of Oct．next，and will be reopened on the morning of Monday，the 5th day of
November next．$\quad$ F．W．VANDERBILT，
Acting Treasurer．
CANADHAN PACHEIC REMHWEY
COIPANY．

## NOTICE．

The fourth half－yearly payment of interest on the
Five Per Cent First Mortgage Land Grant Bonds Five Per Cent First Mortgage Land Grant Bonds of the company will be made on presentation of Cou－
pons on and after the First day of October next，at pons on and after the first day of October next，at
the offices of the Company，Place d＇Armes Square， Montreal，or at the office of Messrs．Morton，Rose \＆
Co．，Agents of the Company，Bartholomew House， Co．．Agents of the Company，Barthon
London，England，or at the office of
MESSRS，J．S．KENNEDY \＆CO． MESSRS，J．S．KENNEDY \＆CO．，
Agents，No． 63 William St．，New York Charies Drinkwater，Secretary and Treasurer．
THE STR．PAUL MIINNEAPOLIS \＆ －MANITOBA RAILWAY COMPANY，No． 63 Whlliam Street，
－New York，Sentember 27， 1883. The coupons due on 1st October，1883，on the Second Mortgage Bonds of this company will be paid on and after that date on presentation at this office． JOHN S．KENNEDY，Vice－President．
CHICAGB ST．PAUL MHNNEAPOLIS Wall Street． N Dividend of ONE YNRK，September 21，1888．

Per Cent on the Preferred Stock of this comapaners be paid at this oftice on Saturday，October 20 next． | will be closed on Sept． 29 inst．and re－opened Oct．24， |
| :--- |
| $\begin{array}{l}\text { M．L．SYKES，Treasurer．}\end{array}$ |

OREGGON \＆TERANSCONTINENTAL A Quarterly Diivdend of ONE AND ONE HALE PER CENT（11／2 p．c．）on the Capital Stock of thi
company will be paid on and after October 15,1883 at the oftice of the Farmers＇Loan \＆Trust Company
athe transfer books will be closed September 25 ，and reopened vetober 17， 1883 ．SPOFFORD，

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { POFFORD, } \\
& \text { Assistant Secretary. }
\end{aligned}
$$

THEE HOUSTON \＆TEEAS CEN＇TRAL RAILWAY COMPANY，HoUsToN，TEX．．Sept．20，
1883 －Coupons of the General Mortgage SixPer Cent
and Consolidated Eight Per Cent Bonds of this com－ and．Consolidated Eight Per Cent Bonds of this com－
pany，une Oct 1,1885 ，will be paid by JOHN J．CISCO
\＆SUN，No 59 Wal \＆SUN，No． 59 Wall Street，New York．
E．W．CAVE，Treasurer．

Fred．H．Smith， Srock ANM ISOND BBEOHEERE，

20 BROAD STREET，NEW YORK
Railroad Securities a Specialty． Intimate knowledge of all for past fffteen years Informat to buy or sell are invited to communicate． Will stocks dealt in at New York Sto 泎 Exchange car－ ried on margins．

## 

## $\mathbb{N}\left(1{ }^{\text {T }} \mathbf{C} \mathbb{C}\right.$ 。

## Office of THE

Ohio Central RR．Co．，
No． 110 BROADWAY，September 22， 1883. The undersigned is instructed by the Directors of the Ohio Central Railroad Company to make the fol－ lowing statement regarding an advertisement which has appeared in the city press recently，in which cer－ tain persons ask holders of the securities of this road to submit to assessment for the purpose of procuring an examination of its administration：
The Directors wish such holders to understand that these persons have not made any application to the officers of the company for information，and that none of them were present，either in person or by proxy，at the meeting of the stockholders and bond－ holders held last week at＇loledo；that all those who are entitled to an examination of the books and pa－ pers of the company will cheerfully be given facilities for so doing at all times at the company＇s offices，with out the payment of any assessment；that the Direct ors are in daily consultation over the andis of the company，and are exerting themselves to the dios to devise some plan to extricate 10 lit difficulties，and that they will receive gladly and con－ sider with care any suggestions which may．be wid by the holders of the companys these intereste these circumstances in hiting to asessment or in will not act hastily in submitting to assessment or in giving powers of attorney to persons who have yet to prove their right to ask for them

L．M．SCH WAN，Secretary．

## Ohio Central RR．

## 

 RIVER DIVISION，Subscription Certificates and Stock． Owners of the above securities having united in sufficient number with the undersigned，applicants for certificates are notified that the same will be ready for delivery until Oct．1st inclusive，at the office of the Secretary，No． 7 Exehange Court，Room B．

OWENS \＆MERCER，
EMMET \＆ISELIN，
EMMET \＆ISELIN，
F．M．LOCKWOOD \＆CO．
Francis Smith \＆Co．，
Indianapolis，Ind．，\＆Vicksburg，Miss． BR H M K H

MORTGAGELOANS． write for Circular．

## Central Trust Company

 OF NET FORK，15 Nassau St．，Cor．of Pine St．
CAPITAL，$\$ 1,000,000$ in U．S．Bonds．
With $\$ 1,000,000$ SURPLUS．
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or on speeifled dates．
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authorized to act as Executor，Administrator，Guar－ authorized to act as Executor，Administrator，Guar Also as Registrar or Transfer Agent of Stocks and Bonds，and as Trustee for Railroad Mortysges

HENRYF．SPAULDING，President．
FREDYRCK P．OLCOTI，$\}$ Vice－Presidents．
B．B．SHERMAN．
C．H．P．BA BCOCK，Secretary．
GEORGE SHERMAN，Assistant Secretary．
BOARD OF TRUSTEES．
CLASS OF 1884．CLASS OF 1885 CLASS OF 1886.
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HUNT'S MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE。 

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

VOL. 37.
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1883.
NO. 953.

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The Commercial and Finangial Chronicle is published in New Yort every Saturday morning.
[Entered at the Post Office, New York, N. Y., as second-class mail matter.

# TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION-PAYABLE IN ADVANCE: For One Year (including postage For Six Months do <br> For Six Months Annual subscrip <br> $\$ 1020$. 610. Annual subscrip <br>  <br> order, or at the publication office. The Publishers stopped by a written for Remittances unless made by Drafts or Post-Office Money Orders.  <br> The office of the Crronicle in Liverpool is at No. 5 Brown's Build Ings, where subscriptions and advertisements will be taken at the regular rates. and single eopies of the paper supplied at 1 s . each. A neat file cover is furnished at 50 cents: postage on the same is 18 oents. Volumes boand for subseribers at $\$ 100$. <br> WILLIAM B. DANA. $\} \quad$ WILLIAM B. DANA \& CO.. Fublishers, <br> JOHN G. FLOYD. <br> 79 \& 81 William Street, NEW YORK. <br> post Office Box 958 

## TIIE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The general outlook may be regarded as improving. The crops are either harvested or out of danger; merchants have some basis upon which to calculate the probable business of the season ; money is easy and likely to continue so ; exchange, which has lately been quite firm, is now a trifle weaker and, in the opinion of conservative bankers, is almost certain to decline as the volume of domestic exports increases; railroad earnirgs continue very satisfactory, and the August statements of the Philadelphia \& Reading and the Pennsylvania, issued this week, have been particularly favorable. What is now needful is confidence on the part of capitalists and speculators in the future of the various markets, and assurance that the liquidation in the several branches of trade is, nearly at an end.
This confid nce was, for a time, somewhat impaired this week by the failures in the woolen trade. The general impression had been that the dry goods interest was on a solid foundation, and that while business in that line had suffered from the influences affecting all other trades, any change was likely to be in the direction of improvement. When the failures were first announced, many were superficially inclined to attribute them to some general cause underlying the whole trade. Doubtless the general de-
pression that has so long prevailed, together with the large stock of surplus goods that had accumulated, played some part in causing the suspensions, and doubtless also many dealers felt apprehensive of further failures for that reason. But it appears that at least one of the houses was brought to grief through operations entirely foreign to the legitimate business in which it was engaged. The collapse or embarrassment of the other firms connected with the same, naturally followed from the failure of the house which was first to succumb.
It does not appear that these failures in the woolen trade must be accepted as showing that the dry goods trade in general is in an insecure condition. Those who confine themselves to the pursuit of their legitimate business occupy a much better position than those who seek to acquire wealth by a resort to speculation in things outside their trade. Sooner or later these latter become embarrassed, but it usually happens that their failure is charged against the trade with which they are particularly identified. Thus the embarrassment of the Shaws in Boston, aithough directly caused by speculation, was laid against the leather trade in general, and now this trouble of the woolen houses is used as an argument to prove that the dry goods trade is unsound. There is no good reason why confidence should be unsettled by the events we have referred to, and it is probable that when the facts become thoroughly understood, any suspicion of general unsoundness in this branch of business will be removed.
An encouraging feature in the commercial and finan. cial situation is the continued gains in earnings reported by our leading transportation lines. That is not only a favorable influence to the railroads, but is also note. worthy as reflecting an active distribution of goods and a fair volume of mercantile trade. The figures that have this week attracted the most attention are those of the Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia \& Reading. The Pennsylyania on the lines east of Pittsburg and Erie records a gain of $\$ 104,201$ in gross, which is accompanied for the first time in many months by a decrease in expenses -noteworthy for that reason, though it amounts to only $\$ 5,561$-so that net earnings exhibit a gain of $\$ 109,762$ over August, 1882. That does not appear very large in itself, but its significance lies in the fact that both gross and net earnings last August were extraordinarily heavy. The gain in gross then was $\$ 861,201$ and in net $\$ 588,356$. In both cases this has, it will be seen, been improved upon this year, and the net earnings of $\$ 2,142,622$ for August, 1883, compare with net of only $\$ 1,444,504$ in August, 1881, an increase of nearly 50 per cent in two years.
The Philadelphia \& Reading, on both the Railroad and the Coal Company, reports net earnings of $\$ 2,052,578$ this
year, against $\$ 1,171,299$ in August 1882, an apparent gain of $\$ 881,279$; but out of this should be taken the net earnings $(\$ 691,124)$ of the Central of New Jersey, which are included in this year's total, but not in last year's, and that would leave the actual gain over $1882 \$ 190,155$. The net earnings in the latter year, it should be said, were about $\$ 17,000$ above those of 1881 , so that the present improvement is continuous, and not merely a recovery of what was lost in 1832. In addition to the gain of $\$ 190,155$ on its own lines this year, the Reading also realized a profit (according to the report) of $\$ 239,081$ on the Central of New Jersey lease above the rental paid the same, which makes the total increase over August, 1882, $\$ 429,236$. The Erie has also published a statement this week, but it covers only the month of June. This shows a small loss $(\$ 70,139)$ in net as compared with the corresponding month in 1882.
An event of the week has been the reduction of the Bank of England rate of discount from $3 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent, at which it has remained for a fortnight, to 3 per cent. That action, however, was not unexpected. Money has been ruling at about $2 \frac{3}{8}$ per cent in the open market for the past two or three weeks, and as the Bank has steadily gained bullion notwithstanding the reduced rate, and as it is now in a strong position in this respect, the maintenance of a rate more than 1 per cent above that in the open market was entirely unnecessary. Under the operation of the 4 per cent rate the Bank gained nearly $3 \frac{3}{4}$ million pounds bullion, and it is scarcely reasonable to expect that it will lose that amount by shipments to foreign countries in payment for needed breadstuffs in the immediate future. Should, however, the drain upon the institution be greater than is now expected, an advance in the rate of discount can easily be made.

Exchange has been firm, in consequence of the scarcity of commercial bills, though at the close yesterday the tone was e little less strong. The demand from bankers has been sufficiently large to absorb all the offerings. The reduction of the Bank of England rate caused a lowering of the nominal price for sight sterling on Thursday, and on Friday, as already stated, the market was some. what weaker. The inquiry for bills to cover drafts made sixty days or more ago, to which we alluded last week, shows indications of abating, and some renewals have been made, so that it is probable that very shortly the demand will become less urgent. Then the course of the market is expected to be downward, but this depends upon the export movement of staples. Now cotton and breadstuffs are ruling relatively higher here than abroad, not so much because of speculative manipulation in this country as in consequence of a steady decline in prices in Europe, the depression in cotton manufactures affecting that staple and the abundant supply of breadstuffs, aug. mented from the European harvests, causing a fall in wheat.

Very likely Europe will have to buy freely of our wheat later on when stocks have been worked off to a considerable extent, but meanwhile she is, as has been aptly said, in the position of a man who has just had an excellent dinner and could not possibly take any more, even if it should look ever so inviting. It may be, therefore, that we shall see a further fall in prices before the staple goes out in any considerable quantity. On what a small scale our exports are at present is shown by the publication this week of the Bureau of Statistics' figures for the month of August, according to which the value of the wheat and flour shipments reached only $14 \frac{3}{4}$ million dol. lars this year, against $28 \frac{1}{2}$ millions last year. There was, however, a gain of three million dollars in the exports of corn, which cut the total loss on breadstuffs down to about

10 millions; and as a further offset to this we have the gain in the provisions exports, which for August, 1883, aggregated $\$ 12,060,061$, against only $\$ 6,237,317$ in 1882 .

It is scarcely reasonable to look for large imports of gold so long as our breadstuffs exports remain small, and. the cotton movement is not heavy. Still many bankers expect the influx to begin early in November, though even the most sanguine admit that the import will be light, unless indeed there slould be a good demand from Europe for American securities, which at the moment does not seem likely. As we have previously stated, there is a steady inquiry from abroad for first-class American railroad properties, but recent events here have tended to dis. courage purchases of purely speculative stocks. The following shows relative prices of leading bonds and railroad shares 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.
Ex-interest.
Money on call continues unchanged, but there is a little better inquiry for time loans, although not sufficiently urgent to make any material change in the rates. The movement of money to the interior this week appears to have been in part to near-by points, a fair amount going eastward. The following statement, made up from returns collected by us, exhibits the week's receipts and shipments of currency and gold by the New York banks.

| Week Ending Sept.28, 1883. | Received by N.Y. Banks. | Shipped iny N.Y. Banks. | Net Interior Movement. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Currency.......................... | 6883,000 | * $81,700,000$ | Loss. $\$ 817,000$ |
| Gold................................. | ........ | 320,020 | Loss. 320,000 |
| Total gold and legal tenders..... | 8883,000 | \$2,020,006 | Loss $\$ 1,137,000$ |

* 810,000 of this was transferred in the shape of silver certificates by a deposit of gold is the sub-Treasury.
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 gained $\$ 100,000$ 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. In instituting comparisons, however, with the bank return, it should always be borne in mind that the Clearing House statement gives, not the actual holdings of the banks on the day the return is made, but merely an average of the same for the sit days preceding, while our figures are intended to show the changes from one Friday to another.

The stock market has been strong and higher latterly, but was unsettled and generally weak until Wednesday afternoon. The speculators for a decline vigorously as sailed the .Villard stocks on Monday morning, following this up by a raid first upon the coal properties and then upon the Vanderbilt specialties. On Tuesday, under some $i^{\text {nside }}$ support to the Northern Pacifics, the market
opened better; but early in the afternoon the news of the failure of the woolen houses above referred to had an unsettling effect upon the whole list, the speculators for a fall making the best of their opportunity to force prices down. There was a recovery by the close of the day, and a decided improvement in the tone at the opening on Wednesday. In the afternoon of that day the upward movement became general, and the market, with some exceptions, closed strong. On Thursday, though there was slight weakness in the morning, the market recovered and a further advance in prices was established, which was not fully maintained, however, through Friday, the close on that day showing some reaction, owing to a tolerably well authenticated report that the Northern Pacific Company would put out a new issue of bonds to amount of 10 or 15 million dollars with which to retire floating debt and for other purposes.

Among the influences favorably affecting prices this week was the declaration of the usual quarterly divi. dend on Lake Shore, and the election of a pres ident of the Denver \& Rio Grande. The large in. crease in the earnings of the Louisville \& Nash ville induced the shorts in that specialty to cover, but manipulation was the chief reason for the advance in other properties, though Philadelphia \& Reading was favorably influenced by the excellent statement for August, already referred to. On Thursday afternoon the report was current that a new pool had been formed, the objective point being a determined advance in prices, particularly in the Villards, Vanderbilts and Southwesterns, and this story may have induced some of the timid speculators to cover their short contracts. The aid of the investing public and of non-professional speculators would doubtless be welcomed at this particular juncture, but there is no evidence that it is being offered.

The Bank of England reports a gain of $£ 137,000$ bullion for the week, but as $£ 276,000$ came from abroad, $£ 139,000$ must have gone to the interior. The Bank of France gained 1,225,000 francs gold and lost $1,600,000$ francs silver during the week, and the Bank of Germany since the last report shows a decrease of 9,580 ,000 marks. The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks this week and at the corresponding date last year.

|  | S.pt. 27, 1883. |  | Sept. 28, 1882. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Gold. | Silver. | Gold. | Silver. |
| Bank of England. | $\stackrel{\text { \& }}{\text { 24,355, }}$ | む | $\underset{\text { 21,982, }}{\stackrel{\text { ¢ }}{ }}$ |  |
| Bank of France... | 39,036,924 | 41,111.967 | 39,737,172 | 45,620,249 |
| Bank of Germany | 7,214,000 | 21,642,000 | 6,414,750 | 19,244,250 |
| Total this week... | 70,606,305 | 62,753,967 | $\overline{68,131,697}$ | 64,864,499 |
| Total previous week | 70,540,178 | 63,176,742 | 68,432,164 | 65,817,145 |

The Government bond market has been very strong for the long-date issues this week. These are scarce, being pretty firmly held by investors, and any urgency in the inquiry tends to sharply advance the price.

The Assay Office paid $\$ 68,484$ through the SubTreasury for domestic and $\$ 758,993$ for foreign bullion (francs from Europe) during the week, and the Assistant Treasurer received the following from the Custom House.

| Date. | Duties. | Oonsisting of - |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Gold. | $\begin{gathered} \text { J. } s . \\ \text { Notes. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { aold } \\ & \text { Certif. } \end{aligned}$ | Silver Oer- <br> tificates. |
| *ept.21.. | \$5582,234 14 | \$15,000 | \$27.000 | \$152,000 | \$83,000 |
| " $22 \ldots$ | 404,342 36 | 11,000 | 37,000 | 239,000 | 67,000 |
| " $24 . \ldots$ | 423,340 88 | 9,000 | 32,000 | 236,000 | 97,000 |
| " 25. | 516,993 48 | 12,000 | 27,000 | 4.7,000 | 71,000 |
| " $26 \ldots$ | 424,301 12 | 10,000 | 21,000 | 332,000 | 61,000 |
| 27. | 60930237 | 15,000 | 19,000 | 493,000 | 82,000 |
| Total. | \$2,960.531 85 | \$72,000 | *163,000 | 2,259,000 | + 4.66 .000 |

NORTHERN PACIFIC-OREGON RAILWAY d NAVIGATION-OREGON TRANS-CONTI. NENTAL.
In view of the prominence that the stocks of these com. panies have recently assumed in the stock inarket, there is a great desire to get some intelligible statement of their affairs. The report of the Oregon Railway \& Navigation Company has not yet been published, but we have had the reports of the Northern Pacific and the Oregon Trans. Continental-both for the fiscal year ended June 30 -and with these as a basis, and from other information of later date, a tolerably correct idea can be given of the position of the various companies that go to make up what is generally designated as the Villard combination. Quite a number of attempts have been made in different journals to enligbten the public on the status of these roads, but the writers have almost invariably failed in their purpose because they have treated the system as one gigantic whole-instead of in separate parts, each having its own liabilities and advantages. In the present article the standing of each company will be considered by itself, and it will be our purpose to give the facts, as far as we have them, without making estimates or drawing conclusions for the future.

The Oregon Railway \& Navigation Company is, without doubt, the strongest and least encumbered of the three, financially. It has had a life of only about four years. It is a composition of ocean lines, river lines, and railroad lines, controlling almost the entire carrying trade in that section of the country. The Pacific Ocean, the Columbia, Willamette and Snake Rivers, and the railroad lines in Oregon and Washington Territory, constitute the field of its operations. The material out of which the Navigation Company was formed did not appear very promising-the original companies were nearly all in financial straits, owing to the violence of the competition that was carried on between them-but the present company has enjoyed an uninterrupted period of prosperity. Its earnings have increased quite remarkably, and every step in its career has been attended with success.

The company has never experienced any difficulty in securing financial means when needed. In furtherance or enlargement of the objects for which the company was formed, it has frequently been necessary to provide additional funds, but each time the money was readily forthcoming. And the money was raised not on increased issues of bonds, but by the sale of new stock. The capital, which originally aggregated six millions, was increased to 12 millions in $1880-1$, to 18 millions in 188:-2, and has now been increased to 24 millions in 1883. It was possible to raise money in this way, because the shares commanded a large premium, and stockholders had the privilege of taking the new stock at par. The amount of bonds outstanding is the same now as at the organization of the company- $\$ 6,000,000$-and this constitutes the strong feature in the position of the concern, for it gives light fixed charges and leaves the bulk of the profits for the stockholders. Six per cent on the six millions bonds calls for $\$ 360,000$, in addition to which there are $\$ 1,200,000$ scrip certificates at 8 per cent, calling for $\$ 96,000$ more, or $\$ 456,000$ altogether. This comes out of net earnings, before dividends on stock. As already remarked, the report for the last fiscal year has not yet been published, but net earnings, as given monthly, aggregate about $\$ 70,000$ more than in 1881.82 , when the total was about $\$ 2,400,000$. On this $\$ 2,400$,000 net earnings in 1881.82 there remained a surplus of $\$ 649,059$, after paying dividends and all other items.

But this included only $\$ 1,296,000$ for dividends, whereas in the late fiscal year the sum must have been nearer $\$ 1,800,000$ (10 per cent on $\$ 18,000,000$ stock, though this 18 millions did not count in full the whole year), besides which interest on the scrip certificates was $\$ 16,000$ below the full amount; so the surplus in $1882-3$ was much less than in 1881-82.

In the current year the requirement for dividends will be larger, since there is now 24 millions stock outstanding, calling for $\$ 2,400,000$. In addition, allowance should, we presume, be made for the lease of the property of the Northern Pacific Terminal Company, in which the Oregon Company has a 40 per cent interest. The rental must be sufficient at least to cover the interest on the $\$ 3,000,000$ of Terminal bonds out-or $\$ 180,000$ and 40 per cent of this would be $\$ 72,000$. As to future earnings it is claimed that overland passengers that formerly went to Portland from San Francisco by the Oregon steamship lines will now take the Northern Pacific route, and that consequently a loss of business to the Oregon Company will ensue. But as to this it may be said that the company's rail. road line would gain if the steamships should lose, since the railroad forms the Western end of the Northern Pacific through route. Moreover, with the opening of this Northern Pacific line, it is only reasonable to expect an increase in the railroad traffic of the Oregon Company, and there should be further additions on the opening of the Oregon Short Line, as the Navigation Company's route affords the only rail outlet to Portland.

In the case of the Northern Pacific, we may briefly repeat the figures given last week. The funded debt of the road amounts to $\$ 45,891,200$, there is besides $\$ 4,640$,821 of scrip outstanding, in addition to which 8 millions remains to be provided to cover the cost of construction, making about $58 \frac{1}{2}$ millions, which at 6 per cent calls for about $3 \frac{1}{2}$ millions annually. The net earnings on the incomplete portion of the road in $1882-3$ were $\$ 2,518,529$. Besides the company's own debt, there are 8 or 9 millions of bonds on the branches built by the Oregon Trans-Continental; but as the Northern Pacific assumes no present liability on these, they may be left out of the account. Allowance should, however, be made for the contingent obligations assumed on behalf of the St. Paul \& Northern Pacific. The lease of that road provides for a certain rental ( 40 per cent) of its gross earnings, but that must be enough in any event to take care of the interest on the debt outstanding. This debt, which on the old road between Brainerd and Sauk Rapids amounted to $\$ 673,000$, was increased during the year by the sale of 5 millions (of a total authorized issue of 10 millions, less the $\$ 673,000$ prior liens) mortgage bonds for the purpose of extending the line to Minneapolis and St. Paul. The call for interest on this account ( 6 per cent on the new issue and 7 on the prior bonds) is therefore $\$ 347,110$ per annum. The gross earnings on the 61 miles of completed road for the latest year reported (1881-2) were $\$ 431,500$, which at 40 per cent would have supplied $\$ 172,600$ of the amount called for. With the extension of the road to the "twin cities" of St. Paul and Minneapolis, earnings will be increased and it may perhaps be assumed that the Northern Pacific will not have any deficit to meet on the interest of that road. The Northern Pacific is responsible also for 40 per cent of the lease rental of the terminal property at Portland, the rental to be "sufficient to pay interest on the bonds of the Terminal company" (of which 5 millions are authorized and 3 outstanding) "create a sinking fund and provide for taxes, insurance, repairs and other expenses."

The future earnings of the Northern Pacific and the percentage of its operating expenses are yet in doubt, but the officers of the company estimate the earnings at 15 millions gross and 6 millions net for the first 12 months succeeding the opening of the road. The land grant is very large and the sales for the late fiscal year reached $\$ 3,392,831$, but in the income account only $\$ 1,511,316$ cash is credited as revenue therefrom, and a large part of the land sales are necessarily on time.

The Oregon Trans-Continental is the most complicated of the Villard companies, as it is the one about which the public is most confused. The company controls the Oregon Railway \& Navigation Company (holding June 30, 1883, 128,535 shares of its stock) and also the Northern Pacific Company (of whose shares it then owned 162,792 common and 151,300 preferred), and has a lease of the Oregon \& California Railroad. It is, besides, engaged in building branches or feeders to the Northern Pacific, on which it issues its own collateral trust mortgage bonds. It will be seen that the position of the company is somewhat unique, since it depends almost exclusively for its income upon the return it receives upon its holdings of, the properties controlled. On the 30th day of last June the company's debt outstanding (collateral trust bonds) was $\$ 7,215,000$, which at 6 per cent calls for $\$ 432,900$ annually, but provision has been made for this interest for the next eighteen months to come in a reserve of $\$ 649,350$, so that it is not a present burden. Of these branches 250 miles more are expected to be built during 1883-4, the greater portion at $\$ 20,000$ per mile, but some at $\$ 30,000$ per mile, the latter covering about 80 miles in Washington Territory, for interest on which bonds and a sinking fund the Oregon Navigation Company and the Northern Pacific will be jointly responsible.

The lease of the Oregon \& California Railroad provides that the Oregon Trans-Continental shall assume interest on the funded debt and pay $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent on 12 millions preferred stock. The coupon due the 1st of July, 1883, was to be paid out of construction funds, and in consideration of the guarantee of the $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent dividend, the Oregon Trans Continental Company was to receive an extra allowance of $\$ 600,000$ second mortgage bonds. The road is to be finished by the first of October, 1884, and in the interval it is estimated the Trans-Continental Company will have to provide for one year's interest on an average of $8 \frac{1}{2}$ millions bonds and $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent on 12 millions stock, or altogether $\$ 810,000$. "The current earnings of the road," says the Oregon \& Trans Continental report, "running at the rate of $\$ 350,000$ net per annum, and the extra allowance of securities, will readily provide for this amount." When the road has been finished and the bonds are all out, there will be the interest on $\$ 10,240,000$ first mortgage bohds at 6 per cent, the interest on $\$ 4,000,000$ second mortgage bonds at 7 per cent, and a guaranteed dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock, imposing a total charge of $\$ 1,134,400$. But the Trans-Continental company's officials estimate that the road's gross earnings will amount to three millions immediately upon its junction with the Central Pacific.

Assuming that none of these items will prove a charge upon the Trans Continental Company, the whole of the company's income would be applicable to the 40 millions of stock outstanding. At present the Trans Continental is paying 6 per cent per annum, and to maintain this rate it must have a net income of $\$ 2,400,000$, free from any other claim. Vr. Villard counts for 10 per cent dividends upon the Oregon Railway \& Navigation stock
held, affording a yield of $\$ 1,190,262$, and 8 per cent upon the Northern Pacific preferred stock, giving $\$ 1,210,400$, and making the total income from these sources $\$ 2,400,662$, or just about sufficient to meet the 6 per cent dividend on Oregon \& Trans-Continental stock. But in addition Mr. Villard carries forward a nominal balance or surplus from previous years of $\$ 2,880,895$, making the total available estimated profits for the year $\$ 5,281,557$. The company bears some part in the lease of the terminal property at Portland, jointly with the Navigation Company and the Northern Pacific, but its proportion (judging from the respective holdings of Terminal stock by the three companies), is only one-half that of either of the other two companies, and against this we have as an offset on the other side of the account the fact that the Trans Continental Company has $\$ 1,679,361$ of Northern Pacific dividend scrip bearing 6 per cent. In calculating the company's income no allowance has been made for net earnings on the Northern Pacific branches built and operated by the Trans-Continental, and apparently Mr. Villard does not consider this of sufficient present importance to merit special mention.

## THE HIGHWAY TO INDIA.

When Lord Beaconsfield secured for his country the ex-Khedive's interest in the Suez Canal, and when he took possession of Cyprus, with a large tract of land near the Euphrates' mouth, together with rights of navigation on the Karoon river, it was generally believed that Great Britain had effectually checkmated all rivals and paved the way for supremacy over two great highways to the East-the one commercial and the other military. The spirit which led to this twofold acquisition seems to have passed away with Lord Beaconsfield. The pluck and energy which made the acquisitions were needed to carry out the plans of which they formed but a part. The schemes of Lord Beaconsfield gave offence to his political rivals during his lifetime ; and Mr. Gladstone and his friends have made it their business to discountenance and discourage every movement which has seemed to be in the line of the Beaconsfield policy. Whether Lord Beaconsfield's views or Mr. Gladstone's views are the wiser we care not to inquire. What concerns us is, that the two policies have been different, and that to day the people of the British Islands are by no means of one mind as to which of the two policies is the best for the interests of the empire.
The compromise in the Suez Canal affair, and the favor which it is believed the Government has extended to the Jordan Valley Canal, have roused the friends of the late Tory chief; and Blackwood's Mayazine, which never loses an opportunity to speak its mind freely of the present administration, has found a fresh text, which it handles with great ability and advantage. In an article on "The Canal Dilemma," or "Our True Route to India," the writer discusses in a vigorous style the various plans proposed for another and more satisfactory route to India. The Palestine Canal, the Euphrates Valley Railroad, the Turko-Indian line and the Nile Canal, suggested by Mr. Fowler, are discussed in succession. The Palestine scheme calls forth the special indignation of the writer. The argument is almost in the form of a reductio ad absurdum. If accomplished, the Jordan 'Valley Canal would convert lower Palestine into a great sea-a sea 150 miles long and ten miles broad, four times the size of the Dead Sea, and almost as large as the Victoria Nyanza. The Jordan, now a hundred miles long, would be reduced to ten miles. The Sea of Galilee, with all its sacred places-Tiberius, Capernaum, Bethsaida

Bethlehem, Jericho, and other hallowed spots, togethe with the dolmen fields of Gilead and Moab, would besunk below the waters. The cost would not be less than $£ 222,705,000$. It is shown, however, that the difficulties in the way are insurmountable; and the whole scheme is pronounced impracticable. The other schemes, with one exception, are dismissed with much less ceremony. That exception is the railway route by the Euphrates Valley.
Of this scheme there are several modifications; but in the estimation of the writer in Blackwood the line laid down by Colonel Chesney in 1850 is to be considered the kest. This route is by Antioch and Aleppo to Birejik, and thence to the Persian Gulf, on the west or right bank of the Euphrates. The advantages of the line are these. The route from London to Bombay would be 700 miles shorter than that by the Suez Canal. A glance at the map will show that Kurrachee, in the event of such a line being constructed, might take the place of Bombay. In such a case, the route would be shortened by a thousand miles, or by five days of sea passage. The length of the railroad would be 920 miles, a distance which is supposed to represent 48 hours' travelling. The estimated cost, at the rate of $£ 8,400$ to $£ 10,000$ a mile, is from seven to eight millions sterling. The saving of so much time is a recommendation of the highest order from a military point of view, and the expense is by no means formidable There can be no doubt of the truth of the saying of a famous diplomat, that the nearer Russia approaches Herat and Kandahar, the greater becomes the necessity for the Euphrates Valley Railroad. In recounting the advantages of this special route, the writer reminds us that in the Roman times, and even earlier, Antioch was the rival of Alexandria, and the emporium of the commerce of Asia. In the sixteenth century, and before the route by the Cape of Good Hope was discovered, Queen Elizabeth had her fleet on the Euphrates, and had autborized the Levant Company to trade through Aleppo. It was not until the East India Company removed their factories from Bassorah that the trade of Aleppo was ruined. The use of steam power and, later, the cutting of the Isthmus, has diverted trade from the Euphrates to the Red Sea. But why should not the establishment of a line of railroad by this very natural route have the effect of restoring, in a large measure, the balance of power?

It is admitted, however, that the route is not with out very serious drawbacks. The writer in Blackwood would not make too much of the numerous small bridges which it would be necessary to construct. Nor is he disposed to magnify the inconveniences which would result from the excessive heat, and which would be especially felt in the transportation of troops. These, he thinks, could be got over; and they would hardly be allowed to weigh with Englishmen if India were in danger. The five days to be gained would compensate for many inconveniences. The drawbacks, therefore, are not engineering nor climatic. They are rather commercial and strategic. "In the first place, some 500 miles of the route would be unproductive for a long time of paying local traffic. In the second, transport by rail, with the double trans-shipment at Alexandretta and at the Persian end, could not compete successfully with a hrough communication by water, as in the Suez Canal. For light goods, for the mails, above all for the rapid dispatch of troops, the railway would be of value, but not for the heavy merchandise which comes by sea from India."

The strategic objections are yet stronger. They are more or less the same objections which Lord Palmers ton made to the Suez Canal. In Lord Palmerston's opin
ion the canal was a menace to England. It was "a lance in the hands of France," a hold on England's communica tions with the Indian Empire. It was the Suez Canal, as we know, which gave France her influence in Egypt and which has compelled England to occupy Cairo. In like manner, the Euphrates Valley Railroad would be "a lance in the hands of Russia." Even if protected by the river, the line would present a long flank exposed to a Russian advance from Armenia or from the Caucasus. It would be necessary to have a military station at Aleppo and another in the Persian Gulf. It might even be necessary to occupy Bagdad and a portion of Syria. But the way has been prepared for such occupation by Lord Beaconsfield's acquisitions. The initial steps have already been taken. It was necessary that they should be taken; and it is the opinion of the writer in Blackwood that, "like the buying of the Suez Canal shares, they were acts which strengthened the hold of the British on the road to India, and which tended to check the now rapid advance of Russia both eastward and westward." Such a railroad, it is contended, should be constructed without delay. Its advantages far more than counterbalance possible disadvantages and inconveniences. It would put it in the power of England "to fall on the flank of the Russian advance to India from Asterabad, on the southeast of the Caspian." There is good reason for believing that the article in Blackwood is from the pen of Mr . Lawrence Oliphant, than whom no living writer is better qualified to speak on the subject. He is familiar with the East; and he knows what England needs.

## Txometaxyermmexctatexatix

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

| EXOHANGE ${ }^{\text {ST LONDON-Sept. } 15 \cdot}$ |  |  | DXOHANGE ON LONDON. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| On- | Time. | Rate. | Latest Date. | Time. | Rate. |
| Amsterdam. | 3 mos. | $\begin{array}{ll}12.5 & 12.51_{2} \\ 12.23_{4} & 12.31_{4}\end{array}$ | Sept. 15 | Short. | $12 \cdot 14$ |
| Amstercam. | 3 mos. | $\begin{array}{ll}12.234 & 212.31_{4} \\ 20.66 & \text { and }\end{array}$ | Sept. 15 | Short. | $20 \cdot 491_{2}$ |
| Frankfort... | " | 20.66 D. 20.72 | Sept. 15 | " | $20 \cdot 491_{2}$ |
| Hamburg | " | 20.66 @ 20.72 | Sept. 15 | " | $20 \cdot+9{ }^{2}$ |
| Vienna | " | $12 \cdot 13^{1} 4 \widehat{\omega} 12 \cdot 161_{4}$ | Sept. 15 | " | 12.00 |
| áutwerp.... | " | $25.5614 \bigcirc 25 \cdot 611_{4}$ | Sept. 15 | " |  |
| Petersburg.- | " | 2318 a $23^{14}$ | Sept. 15 | " | 231732 |
| Paris ... .... | Thecks | 25.30 क 25.35 | Sept. 15 | Checks | 25.32 |
| Paris. | 3 mos. | 25.50 @ 25.55 |  | 3 mos . | 25.33 |
| Genoa | " | 25.5712 45. | Sept. 15 Sent. 15 | Short. | $25 \cdot 25$ |
| Lisbon ........ | " | $5111_{16}{ }^{\text {@ }}{ }^{\text {a }} 15_{16}$ | Sept. 15 | " | 531. |
| Alexandria.. |  |  | Sept. 12 | 3 mos. | 9578 |
| New York... |  |  | Sept. 15 | short. | $4.813_{4}$ |
| Bombay ... | $60{ }_{6}{ }^{\text {d }}$ ys | 1s. $71_{2} \mathrm{~d}$. | Sept. 15 | tel.trsf. | 1s. 712 d . |
| Caloutta.. <br> Hong Kong. . |  | 1s. $711_{\varepsilon} \mathrm{d}$. | Sept. 15 | tel.trsf. 4 mos. | 1s. 79 Rad |
| Shanghai.... |  |  | Sept. 15 |  | 5s.1d. |

[From our own correspondent.]
London, Saturday, Sept. 15, 1883.
The value of money has continned to decline, and the Directors of the Bank of England have divided on lowering their published minimum to $33 / 2$ per cent. The demand for iunds during the week has been upon so restricted a scale, and Bills are so scarce, that a reaucion was aimost self-evident; and it is a very general opinion that a change to three per cent might have been agreed to. This state of affairs, as has been frequently pointed out, is due to the distrust which prevailed some months ago. Business has been greatly contracted in every quarter, and the mercantile community are beginning to despair as far as an active trade during the closing months of the year is concerned. The amount of money seeking employment has considerably increased of late, and the market is now abundantly supplied. The rates of interest for deposits have also been reduced; but there has been a difference of action on
the part of the leading companies. Some are now allowing $21 / 2$ the part of the leading companies. Some are now allowing $21 / 2$
and $23 / 4$, but others only 2 and $2^{1 / 4}$, per cent for money on demand and at call respectively. The present condition of things was to a considerable extent, unlonked for; but it has been brought about by the want of confldence which has recently prevailed.
The difficulties in the tin-plate trade of Swansea continues, This week, in consequence of the failure of Messrs. Richards, Power \& Co., of Swansea and London, it has been decided to
liquidate the affairs of the Swansea Zinc Ore Co. At a meeting of shareholders it was resolved that the company be wonnd up, and that four of the present Directors, including Lord Penzance (the chairman), be appointed a committee to that end.
The total receipts into the exchequer from April 1 to Saptember 8 were $£ 34,58 \pm, 647$, against $£ 33,980,503$ in the corresponding The incriod the last financial year, being an increase of $£ 903,144$. The increase is chiefly due to the receipts from income and property tax, these having amounted to $£ 3,255,000$, against $£ 2,389,010$
$£ 37,844,896$ to $£ 36,733,075$, or to the extent of $£ 1,111,821$. The outlay for the two "services" shows a falling off of $£ 937,263$, viz., from $£ 23,092,928$ to $£ 22,155,665$.
Rather more business has been in progress in the wheat trade during the week, but no activity has been apparent. Some of the English wheat arriving at market, especially in the North, is in poor condition, and does not attract much attention, but fine dry samples are rather dearer in some instances. Foreign wheat is still in abundant supply, and sells slowly on former terms.
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 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Bank Bills. |  |  | Trade Bills. |  |  | Joint Stock Banks. | Disc't H'ses |  |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Three } \\ \text { Months } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Four } \\ \text { Months } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Six } \\ \text { Months } \end{gathered}$ | Three Months | $\begin{gathered} \text { Four } \\ \text { Months } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Six } \\ \text { Months } \end{array}\right\|$ |  | $\text { At } \begin{gathered} A t \\ \text { Call. } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 7 to 14 Days. |
| Aus. 10 | 4 | $391037 / 8$ | 37/894 | 4 © $41 / 8$ | 4 @41/4 | 4 @41/2 | 41/4043/4 | 3 | 3 | 31/4-31/2 |
| 15 | 4 | 33: $0^{0}$ - | $33 / 4037 / 8$ | 4 @ $41 / 8$ | 4 @414 | 4 @414 | 41/2043/4 | 3 | 3 | 34/4-31/2 |
| " 21 | 4 | 37\% 1053 | 3\%40 - | $37 / 894$ | 31/8291/8 | 4 @41/2 | 41/1@43 | 3 | 3 | 31/4-31/2 |
| ${ }^{\prime} \quad 31$ | 4 | 31/635\%/8 | 35/80 - | 33/@31/8 | 334.44 | 33@41/4 | 4 (441/2 | 3 | 3 | 31/4-31/2 |
| Sept. 7 | 31 | 31/8@31/4 | 33/8034/2 | 31/2033/8 | 31564 | $31 / 244$ | 331(3444 | 3 | 3 | 31/4-31/4 |
|  | 31/2 | 125, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ 23/4 | 23/4@27/3 | 3 (1) -- | 3 @ ${ }^{1 / 2}$ | 31/4@31\% | 314@3x | 21/2 | $21 / 2$ | 234-2\% |

Annexed is a statement showing the present position of the Bank of England, the Bank rate of discount, the prices of consols, wheat, cotton and yarn and the Bankers' Clearing House return, compared with the three previous years:

Circulation . Public deposits. Governm't securities Other securities Res've of notes \&coin coin and bullion in both departments. to liabilities......... Bank rate Consols. Eng. wheat, av. .........
Mid. Upland cotton Mid. Upland cotton.. No. 40 Mule twist...
Clear' m -house return $890293_{4} \mathrm{~d}$. $101_{4} \mathrm{~d}$. $103_{4 \mathrm{~d}}$. $11 \mathrm{~L}_{4} \mathrm{~d}$.
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 | Sept. 13. |  | Sept. 6. |  | August 30. |  | 4 ugust 23. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Ban7. <br> Rate. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Open } \\ & \text { Market } \end{aligned}$ | Bank <br> Rate. | Open Market | Bank Rate. | Open Market | Bank <br> Rate. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Open } \\ & \text { Market } \end{aligned}$ |
| Paris | 3 | 21/2 | 3 | 21/2 | 3 | 2\%\% | 3 | 23\% |
| Berin... | 4 | 3 | 4 | 27/8 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 27/8 |
| Franlfort. | - | 3 | - | 27/8 | - | 31/8 | - | 31/8 |
| Hambura. | - | 24/8 | - | 27/8 | - | 23/8 | - | 27\% |
| Amsterda | 31\% | 31/8 | 31/8 | 31/8 | 31/2 | 314 | 31/2 | 33/4 |
| Brussels.. | 31/6 | $31 / 4$ | 31/2 | $31 / 4$ | 31/2 | 31/4 | 31/6 | 81/4 |
| Madrid | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Vienna. | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5\%\% |
| St. Petersburg. | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |

In reference to the state of the bullion market, Messrs. Pixley \& Abell write as follows:
Gold.-Since our last circular, the Bank of Englaniz has received $£ 175,000$ in bars and gold. There is no export demand. the only, ship-
ments being $£ 10,260$ to Bombay, per $P$. \& 0 . steamer "Malwa," and ments being $£ 10,260$ to Bombay. per P. \& $O$, steamer "Mawa", and
50,000 sovereigns to Lisbon. The "Medway," from the West Indies, broight $£ 13,750$, and the "Cuzco", from Australia, $£ 31,000$.
Silver.-The market has been stoady and active during the past week, and considerable business has been done for immediate and forward delivery at $50^{5}$ sd. per oz, standard, the price fixed for the
arrived per "Medway" from the West Indies; the price ifm atthis quotation. The "Halley," from Buenos Ayres, bronght 21,250 and the "City of Montreal," from Nevy York, £45,000. The shipments are $£ 56,800$ to Bombay, and $£ 30,000$ to Calcutta, per $\dot{\mathrm{P}}$. and O. Steamer "Malwa.
Mexican Dollars.-About \& $+0,000$ arrived per "Ville de Bordeaux" and Royal Mail Steamer "Medway"; a portion had been soid for arrival, and the remainder were disposed of at 4ys8d. per oz. We are unalle to
give this week the details of shipment per P. and O. steamer "Ballarat" give this week
leaving this day.
The quotations for bullion are reported as below


The following are the quantities of wheat, floar and Indian corn estimated to be afloat to the United Kingdom, Baltic sup. plies being excluded:

| At present <br> 1,696.000 | Lest queels. <br> 1,614,000 | $\begin{gathered} 1882 . \\ 000,000 \end{gathered}$ |  | rpool. |  |  |  |  |  | ues. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| our............. 146,000 dian corn..... 250,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Annexed is a return showing the extent of the imports of cereal produce into the United Kingdom during the first two weeks of the season, the sales of home-grown produce and the average price, the visible supply of wheat in the United States, and supplies of wheat and flour estimated to be afloat to the United Kingdom, compared with the three previous years: tMPORTS. |  |  |  | Wheat, No. 1, wil. <br> Spring, No. 2, old <br> Spring, No. 2, n.. <br> Winter, West., n <br> Cal., No. 1 <br> Cal., No. $2 . . .$. <br> Corn, mix., new | $\begin{array}{rrr} 12 & 0 \\ 8 & 0 \\ 9 & 6 \\ 9 & 0 \\ 8 & 3 \\ 8 & 7 \\ 9 & 3 \\ 8 & 11 \\ \hline & 6 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  | Beef, pr. mess, new,qzte. Lard. prime West. \% cwt. |  |  |  |  |  | 70 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| t. $3,446.596$ | 6 | 2,017,194 | 3,777,215 | Cheese, Am. choice..... | 52 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 140,150 | $\square$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 34,962 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Commexctaland zexscellameons gews

imports and Exports for the Week. -The imports of last weez, compared with those of the preceding week, show an increase both in dry goods and general merchandise. The total imports were $\$ 9,972,011$, against $\$ 7,601,097$ the preceding week and $\$ 8,457,546$ two weeks previous. The exports for the week ended Sept. 25 amounted to $\$ 7,442,621$, against $\$ 7,053,917$ last week and $\$ 6,197,157$ two weeks previous. The foilowing are the imports at New York for the week ending (for dry goods) Sept. 20 and for the week ending (for general merchandise) Sept. 21; also totals since the beginning of first week in January
FOREIGN MMPORTS AT NEW YORK.

| Week | 1880. | 1881. | 1882. | 883. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{Ge}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2,934,338 \\ & 7,263,968 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | \$7 | \$10,958,395 | \$10,203,306 | 9,972,0 |
| Gen'l mer'dise.. | $\begin{gathered} \$ 09,095,637 \\ 267,181,4=6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 85,362,864 \\ & 236,390,706 \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|} \$ 102,508,455 \\ 265,958,092 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $43,4$ |
| Total 38 weeks | \$366,277,083 | \$321,753,570 | \$372,476,547 |  |

In our report of the dry goods trade will be found the imports of dry goods for one week later.
The following is a statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports for the week ending Sept. 25, and from January 1 to date:

|  | 1880. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| For the week... Prev.reported.. | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 9.131,409 \\ 292.411,914 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}  \pm 8,9 \div 3,660 \\ 275,788,539 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 8,283,264 \\ 239,672,527 \end{array}$ | $\$ 7,442,624$ <br> 254,253,580 |

Total 38 weeks $\overline{\$ 301,543,323} \overline{\$ 284,742,199}|\overline{\$ 247,955}, 791| \overline{\$ 261,696,204}$
The following table shows the exports and imports of specie at the port of New York for the week ending Sept. 22, and since Jan, 1, 1883, and for the corresponding periods in 1882 and 1881:

| Geld. | Exporls. |  | Imports. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Week. | Since Jan.1. | Week. | Sinee Jan.1. |
| Great Britain | \$2,500 | \$11,800 |  | \$1,903,468 |
| France.................... |  |  | 398,352 | 2, 512,22\% |
| West Indies ............... |  | 20,080 | 1187,907 | 2,588,729 |
| Mexico ................. |  | 215003 |  | 78,308 |
| 411 other countries...... | $19,000^{\circ}$ | 133,785 | 100,500 | 120,933 |
| Tetal 1883........ | \$21,500 | \$ $\$ 380.688$ | \$676,717 | \$7,826,051 |
| Total $1888 \ldots . . . .$. | 24,250 14,700 | $33,774,134$ 390,016 | 16,347 393,814 | 781505 $43,234,221$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Silver. } \\ & \text { Great Britain . } \end{aligned}$ | \$527,724 | \$10,462,163 | \$...... |  |
| France........ | +527,7219 | \$10,466,419 | ..... | 1,666 |
| German |  |  | 2,142 | 248,372 |
| West Indies ...... |  | 43,276 | 3,716 319,407 | 395,067 |
| South America... |  | 13,7733 | $\begin{array}{r}319,907 \\ 2,484 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $3,155,393$ 125,807 |
| dil other countries...... | 12,600 | 16,394 |  | 13,946 |
| Total 1883........ | \$540,324 | \$11,002,030 | \$359,249 | \$3,340,251 |
| Total $1882 \ldots . . . . .$. | 11苞,566 | 9,136,472 | 4.956 20.355 | 1,014,413 |

Of the above imports for the week in 1883 , $\$ 51,887$ were American gold coin and $\$ 23,545$ American silver coin. Of the exports during the same time $\$ 19,000$ were American gold coin.
-The St. Paul Minneapolis \& Manitoba coupons on 2d mortgage bonds, falling due Oct. 1, will be paid by Messrs. J. S. Kennedy \& Co.
Auction Sales.-The following, seldom or never sold at the Stock Exchange, were sold at auction this week by Messrs. Adrian H. Muller \& Son.

[^0]29 Merchants' Exch. Bk.
23 Cin. Ham. \& Dayton RR. 97 5 Empire City Fire Ins. Co. $80^{14}$
5u Park Fire Ins. Co........ 101
25 Eacle Fire In. Co 12 Metrop'n Gas-Light Co... $2455_{1}$ ot Brooklyn .......... 15 Ameriean Loan \& Tr. Co. $1036^{2 / 2}$ 1 Peck, Stowo \& Wilcox
Mang. Co................16214

## 

## (1) 1 V $\mathrm{g}_{\mathrm{B}} \mathrm{E} \mathrm{N} \mathrm{S}$.

Thefollowing dividends have recently beeu aunounced:

| Name of Company. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { Cent. } \end{aligned}$ | When Payable. | Books Olosed. (Days inclusive.) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Eailroads. Rock sland (quar.) |  |  | Sept. 30 to Oct. 25 |
| Chic. St. P.Minn. dOm. pref. (quar.) | 134 | Oct. 20 | Sept. 30 to Oct. 23 |
| Del. Lack. \& West. (quar.) | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ | Oct. 20 | Oct. 5 to Oct |
| Lake Shore \& Mich. so. (qua | $1 L_{2}$ | Oov. | Oet. ${ }^{\text {Sept. }} 26$ to |
| Pitts. Ft. Wayne \& Cluic. (quar.) |  |  |  |
| do do special guar. (quar.) | $1{ }^{3} 4$ | Oct. |  |
| 0 Nati | 5 | Oct. | Sept. 27 to Oc |
| Piscellane |  |  |  |
| Y. \& Texas | \$5 | On de |  |

The Money Market and Financial Situation.-There was something just a little "sensational" in the character of the four or five failures in the clothing and woolen goods trades, etc., in the last week. One after another these firms fail, each making the others preferred creditors to a large percentage of their liabilities. The amount of the failures reaches a large aggregate, but they have in fact made little or no impression their size, it being well understood that the paper which the firms so freely indorsed for one another was, and had been, for a long time in the open market, and was distributed to banks everywhere throughout the neighboring States, and even in the Western cities. No bank ever takes very largely of the same names in the class of paper that is negotiated almost entirely through bill brokers. But, aside from this, there is no reason to presume that the losses on any of this paper will be heavy. The makers and indorsers all have large amounts of property, and, barring the delay in turning this into money,
greatly.
Notwithstanding the active demand in the West and South for currency in connection with the marketing of the crops, the increase of loans of the New York banks, the decrease of their surplus reserve, etc., there is as yet no appearance of a diminution in the large supply of money for call loans on collaterals of railway stocks at 2 to $21 / 2$ per cent per annum Even for sixty-day and four months' loans on the same col laterals, the supply at 5 per cent per annum remains apparently undiminished. There has been no change in the nominal rates of discount of mercantile paper from $51 / 2$ and 6 for first-class double-name paper for 60 days and four month and 6 and 7 per cent for first-class single names. It is, however, generally known that paper must bear the closest scrutiny to be discounted at all
The superabundance of capital for loan on collaterals, while it is so slow to go into any more permanent kind of invest ment, shows that the distrust referred to last week, in view of the increase of fixed capital in railways, mills, factories, coal mines, iren foundries, etc., in the last few years, is still an influence of considerable importance. Capital is awaiting the outcome of
 to 3 per cent, from $31 / 2$ per cent last week, and at which it had remained since September 13, on which date it was reduced to $31 / 2$ per cent, from 4 per cent, the rate that had prevailed since May 10. The Bank gained $£ 137,000$ in bullion and the percentage of reserve to liabilities was increased to $473 / 8$ per cent from $465 / 8$ per cent last week, and as compared with 33 7-16 on May 10. This great changes since May in the condition of the Bank has been the result of a purpose to prepare for a possible export movement of specie to the United States this winter The weekly statement of the Bank of France showed an increase of $1,225,000$ francs in gold and a decrease of 1,600 000 franes in silver.

The following tabie 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.

|  | $\begin{gathered} 1883 . \\ \text { Sept. } 22 . \end{gathered}$ | Differ'nces fr'm prevıus week. | $\begin{aligned} & 1882 . \\ & \text { Sept. } 23 . \end{aligned}$ | 1881. Sept. 24. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Loansanadis | \$331,701,900 | Inc. \$2,909,100 | \$325,688,600 | 332,672,3 |
| specie...... |  | Dec. 3, 319,000 | 51,018,500 | 64,984 |
| Net depor | 318,013.400 | Inc. 101,900 | 297,389,300 | 314 |
| Legal tendere. | 26,050,430 | fnc. 1,713,400 | 21,057,000 | 15,057,200 |
| Legal reserve. | $\$ 79,503,350$ | Inc. 825,475 | $\$ 74.347 .325$ $72,075,500$ | \$78,579,325 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Surnlus....... | \$1.9 | Dec. 1 | d. $\$ 2,271.825$ | \$1,462, |

Exchange.-There has been considerable fluctuation in the rates of foreign exchange in the last week, the net result of which is that both sterling and Continental bills are higher than a week ago. On last Friday the posted rates for sterling were 483 and 486 ; during the week they were advanced to $4831 /$ and $4861 / 2$. Afterwards when the Bank of England reduced its rate of discount on Thursday, the posted rate for demand sterling was lowered to $4 \cdot 86$, but the 60 -day rate remained unchanged at $4831 / 2$. The rates for actual business in sterling on Friday the 28th were as follows, viz. Sixty days, $4821 / 2 @$ $4823 / 4$; demand, $4851 / 44851 / 2$; cables, $486 @ 4861 / 4$. Com-
mercial bills have continued scarce during the week, and the mercial bills have continued scarce during the week, and the rates on Friday were $4811 / 2 @ 4813 / 4$. Continental bills are generally higher this week than last. There is no foreign
buying of American securities, nor is there any selling of any consequence.

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

| September 28. | Sixty Days | Demand. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Prime bankers' sterling .bills on | $483{ }^{12}$ | 486 |
| Prime commercial .... | ${ }_{4}^{4} 8{ }_{4} 1_{1}$ |  |
| Paris (francs) | $5.22{ }^{1}$ | 520 |
| Amsterdam (guilders) Frankfort or Bremen | ${ }_{9+3}^{40}$ | ${ }_{95}^{4014}$ |

United States Bonds.-The Government bond market has shown very great strength the past week, and the rise in prices on the long-date issues anoounts to fully one per cent. On the other hand, the threes have been very weak, and have declined from $1023 / 4$ last Friday to $1011 / 2$ to-day.
The ciosing prices at the N. Y. Board have been as follows:


This is the price bid at the morning board; no sale was mad
U. S. Sub-Treasury. - The following table shows the receipts and payments at the sub-1reasury in tais city, as well as the balances in the same, for each day of the past week

| Date. | Receipts. | Payments. | Balances. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Ooin. | Ourreney. |
|  | 989,088 83 | 1,383,090 021 | $117,452,21544$ | 7.009,776 |
| 24. | 1,381,233 82 | $1,159,22140$ | $1: 7,857,45337$ | 6,827, 700 |
| " 25 | 1,959,667 62 | 1,294.205 61.1 | 118.47+,763 37 | 6,385,747 |
| " 26 |  | 2, 218.74897 | 117.421 .17039 | 6, 32.299 |
| " $28 .$. | 1,468,914 0 - | 916,432 33 | 117,926,909 84 | 6,779,041 40 |
| Total | * $3,555,35167$ | +8,711,393 14 |  |  |

* Above receipts include $\$ .100,000$ sold certiticates put into cash.
+ Above payments inelude $\$ 939,000$ gold certifi ate, taken uat of cash.

State and Railroad Bonds.-During the first few days of the past week the market for railroad bonds was dull and weaker, and the tendency of prices was downward, though not largely so except in a few cases. The heaviest decline was 4 per cent in Richmond \& Danville debentures on the publication of the company's circular showing that net earnings had been applied to the purchase of new equipment, and for betterments, \&c. Subsequently, however, these bonds recovered to the extent of $21 / 2$ per cent, and close at $581 / 4$. In the bonds was better and the tendency of prices was upward. The rance of fuctuations for the principal issues in the seven days was as follows, viz.: Central Pacific gold 6 s at $1117 / 8,1121 / 2$; Denver \& Rio Grande consols at 85 , $891 / 2,883 / 4$; Denver \& Rio Grande Western first 6 s at $61,8,66$; Kansas \& Texas general mortgage 6 s at 80,81 ; Louisville \& Nashville general mortgage at 92, 93; Northern Pacific 6s at $102 \frac{1}{2}, 103,1021 / 4,1031 / 2$; New York West Shore \& Buffalo 5s at $741 \frac{1}{6}, 721 / 4,781 / 4,731 / 3$; Oregon \& TransContinental 6s at 87, 89, 87, 88; Richmond \& Danville debenture 6 at $60,56,581 / 2,581 / 4$; Canada Southern firsts at $953 / 4$, Chicaoo \&'St. Louis firsts at 993 , 99 ; Texas \& Pacific land grant incomes at $55 \frac{1}{4}, 541 / 2$; do. Rio Grande division firsts at $78,763 / 4,771 / 2,771 / 4$, and Richmond \& Danville consols at $961 / 2$, 97, $95^{1} 1$
In State bonds Alabama class " A " have sold at $811 / 4 @ 811 / 2$; Tennessee Compromise at 43@411/2, do. Es old at 38; Missouri 6s of 1887 at $1081 / 2,1888$ at $1091 / 2,1889$ at $1111 / 2$ : and Arkansas
rs issued to Little Rock Pine Bluff \& New Orleans Railroad at 40 .
Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks. The stock market during the last week has felt the effects of the developments in connection with the Northern Pacific Company's affairs. The main point in this is that the cost of the railroad and its equipment seems to have been under-cstimated by some $\$ 10,000,000$ or $\$ 12,000,000$. The knowledge of this fact caused a large selling of all the Villard stocks, and this, to some extent, depressed the whole market, though it is to be remarked that the regular dividend payers were much less affected than other properties. In the last three days, however, there has been a pretty general recovery. The result is that at the close on Friday the 28th, quite a number of stocks are higher than on Friday the 21st. The following are lower, viz.: Northern Pacific common, $13 /$; do. preferred, $318 ;$ Pregon 1 Western Union, $5 \%$; Kansas \& Texas 1 Those that are higher are Louisville \& Nashville, 1; Reading, 36 and other stocks fractionally
Friday afternoon the market was adversely affected by the report of a proposed issue of 15 millions new bonds by the Northern Pacific, to cover floating debt and furnish additional equipment. It has not yet been announced what form of obligation the new issue will take

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES FOR WEEK ENDING SEPP. 28, AND SINCE JAN. 1, 1883.


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

| SECURITIES. | Bid. | Ask. | SECURITIES. | Bid. | Ask. | SECURITIES | Bid. | Ask. | securities. | Bid. | Ask |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alaban | $\begin{gathered} 81 \\ 83 \\ 99 \\ 81 \sqrt{2} \\ 108 \end{gathered}$ | 82 | Louisiana-Continued-Fx-matured coupon... <br> Michoan- <br> Missouri- | $62^{3}$ |  | N. CarNoDoDoDoFunNewrCuatSpecDodo | 1601601351351010 | …... |  | 3 |  |
| class A, 3 to 5 , smali... |  |  |  | 11 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Class Cl , ${ }^{\text {cess } \mathrm{C} .48,1906 . . . . . . . .}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ennessee-6s, old, 1892-8 |  |  |
| 6s, 10-20s, $1900 \ldots . . . .$. |  |  | 6s, due 1886 |  |  |  |  | 12 | 6s, new, 1892-8.1900 | 36 36 |  |
|  |  | $121_{2}$ | 6s, , ine 1888 | 108 |  |  |  |  | C'mp'mise,3-4-5-6s,1912 | 41 | 423 |
| 7 s , L. Rock \& Ft. s . iss. Ro.d L. Rock RR |  |  | 6s. due 1889 or 1890 , | 110 |  |  |  |  | irrginia-6s. old 68 , new, $1866 .$. | 36 36 8 |  |
| 7s, L. R.P.B. \& | 35 |  | Frunding, 1894-95..\% | 117 |  |  |  |  | 6s, new, 1858. | 68 |  |
| 7s, Miss. O. \& R. R. RR. | 19 | 23 | $\underset{\text { Do }}{\text { Hannibal \& St. }}$ do 0.0 | 109 |  |  | 4 |  | 6s, ex-matured coupon. |  |  |
| Commecticnt-6. 6 , 1883-4.. | 100 |  | W\% York- 1887 |  |  |  | ${ }_{4}^{4}$ | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ |  | 8 |  |
| Georgia-6s, 1886 | 104 |  | s, \%old, coun., 1887.. | , |  |  | 4 | $8_{8}^{6}$ | Distriet of |  |  |
| 7 s , endorsed, 1886 | 104 | 116 | S, Ioan, 18 | 112 |  |  |  |  | Smail bond |  |  |
| Leuisiana- |  |  | \%s, loan, 189 | 117 |  |  |  |  | Registeren |  |  |
| 78, conssol, 191 78, small..... | 70 <br> 650 |  | N. Carolina-6s, old, J.\&J. 6s, old, A.\& O............ | 30 30 | ${ }^{3} 2{ }_{2}$ | hode |  |  | Funding os, | 110 |  |
| 78, small... |  |  |  |  |  | 6s, coupon, 1893 |  |  | Do ${ }_{\text {do }}$ |  |  |

## IEATHROAD BONDS



New York Local Securities.

| Bank Stock List. |  |  |  | Insurance Stock List. <br> [Prices by E. S. Bailey, 7 Pine St.] |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| COMPANIES. <br> Marked thus (*) are not National. | Par. | PRICE. |  | COMPANIES. | Par. | PRICE. |  |
|  |  |  | Ask. |  |  |  |  |
| Amərica* | 100 |  |  | America | 50 |  |  |
| Amer. Exchange... | 100 |  |  | Amer. Exchange | 100 | 105 | 111 |
|  | 25 25 |  |  | Bowery... | 25 | 150 | ${ }^{1} 63$ |
| Central $\qquad$ | 100 |  |  | Broanway | 17 | 160 | 178 |
| Chase. | 109 |  |  | Citizens'. | 20 | 140 | 150 |
| Chatham |  | 140 2010 |  | Uity... | 70 100 | 115 | 125 |
| Chemical <br> Citizens | 100 | 2010 |  | Commer | 100 | 113 60 | 120 90 |
| City. | 100 |  |  | Continental |  | 235 | 245 |
| Comme | 100 |  |  | Eagle..... | 40 | 235 | 245 |
| Contine | 100 |  | 1192 | Empire City | 100 | 75 90 | 80 100 |
| East River | 25 | 120 |  | Farchange | 30 <br> 50 | 115 | 100 120 |
| Eleventh | 25 |  |  | Firemen's | 17 | ¢0 | 85 |
| Fifth | 100 |  |  | Firemen's Trust. | 10 | 60 | 80 |
| First | 100 | 800 |  | Frankilin \& Emp.. | 100 | 115 | 120 |
| Fourth | 100 |  |  | German-American | 100 50 | 190 | 205 |
| Fulton | 30 | 120 |  | Globe. | 50 | 110 | 115 |
| 'Gallatin | 50 | 158 |  | Greenvic | 25 | 260 | 290 |
| Gartield. | 100 | 99 | 100 | Guardian | 100 | 60 | 65 |
| German Exchange* | 100 |  | 100 | Hamilto | 15 50 | 110 130 | 115 |
| Germania* | 100 | 130 |  | Hoffiman | 50 | 75 | 82 |
| Greenw |  |  |  | Home. | 100 | 135 | 14.3 |
| Tmp. \& T | 100 | 250 |  | Importers'\& Trad's | 50 | 90 | ${ }_{95}^{65}$ |
| Irving | 50 |  |  | Irving................ | 100 | 65 | 70 |
| Leather Manu | 100 | 160 | 180 | J efferson | 30 | 125 | 130 |
| Manhattan* |  |  | 153 | Kıng C'nty (Bkn.). | 20 | 195 | 200 |
| Market | 100 |  |  | Knickerno |  | 65 | 85 |
| Mechanies, | 25 | 148 |  | Long Islod ( ${ }^{\text {ºkilyn}}$ ) |  | 103 | 112 |
| Mechanics'\& Trads' | 1 | 116 |  | Lorillard ........ | 25 | 55 | 65 |
| Mercnants | 50 |  |  | Manufac. \& Build | 100 | 101 | 112 |
| Merchants' | 50 |  | 100 | Mechanics' (Bklyn) | 25 | 125 | 1135 |
| Metropolis | 100 |  |  | Mercantile.........) | 50 | 60 | 184 |
| Metropoli | 100 |  |  | Merciants; | 50 | 95 | 100 |
| Nassau* | 100 |  |  |  | 50 | 105 | 108 |
| New York | 100 |  |  | Nassau (Bilyn.) |  | 135 | 145 90 |
| New York County | 100 | 135 |  | N. Y. Equitabie |  | 145 | 160 |
| N. Y. Nat. Exc Ninth | 100 100 | 120 |  | N . Y. Fire... | 100 | 75 | $\stackrel{0}{0} 0$ |
| North Am | 70 | 104 | i10 | New York City |  | $\stackrel{4}{5}$ | 10 |
| North Riv Oriental* | 30 |  |  | Niagara......... | 50 | 130 | 145 |
| $\text { Pacific }{ }^{\star} \text {. }$ |  | 140 |  | North R Pacitic | 25 | 103 | 108 |
| Park. | 100 | 16.5 | $\because 6$ | Park | 100 | 165 | 172 |
| People's ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 25 | 145 |  | Peter Coo | 20 | 150 | 160 |
| Phenix. | 20 | 100 | $104 i_{2}$ | People's | 50 | 110 | 117 |
| Produce |  |  |  | Phenix. | 50 | 137 | 140 |
| Republic <br> St. Nicho | 100 100 | $1283_{2}$ | 130 | Relief Repub | 50 | 57 | 60 |
| Seventh | 100 | 109 |  | Rapuber | 100 | 115 | 85 120 |
| Second | 100 |  |  | Standar | 50 | 100 | 105 |
| Shoe \& Leather..... | 100 | 128 |  | Star | 100 | 55 | 65 |
| State of New York* <br> Third. | 100 | 120 |  | Sterling. | 100 | -50 | 60 128 |
| Tradesmen's | 40 | 105 | 112 | Tradesme | 25 | 122 | 128 |
| Union | 50 | 162 |  | United state | 25 | 127 | 132 |
| ed State | $\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ 50 \end{array}$ |  |  | Westchester ......... | 10 | 120 | 126 |
| West Side | $\begin{array}{r} 50 \\ 100 \end{array}$ |  |  | Williamsburg City. | 50 | 200 | 220 |

Gas and City Railroad Stocks and Bonds.
[Gas Quotations by Geo. H. Prentiss \& Co., Brokers, 11 Wall street.]


| [Quotations by H. L. Grint, Broker, 145 Broadway.] |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ckerst. \& | 1001,000100010001,000101001,0001001,0010001001000100500801,0001,0001001,0001,00010010010001,0001,0001,0001,0001,0001,0001,000 |  |  |  |  |
| Briwa |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 1st |  |  |  |  |  |
| Br'dway |  |  |  |  |  |
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| Bushw'kA |  |  |  |  |  |
| .Pk |  |  |  |  |  |
| hrist' |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bond |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Eighth |  |  |  |  |  |
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| 1 st |  |  |  |  |  |
| ntr |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  |

Quotations in Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore.


RAILROAD EARNINGS.
-The latest railroad earnings and the totals from Jan. 1 to Latest date are given below.


* Since June 1st in 1883 includes earnings of Cent. RR. of New Jersey
$\dagger$ Freight earnings. $\ddagger$ Included in Central Pacific earnings above.
SIncludes Maine Cent. dividend of $\$ 54,345$ in 1883 and $\$ 36,230$ in 1882.

New York City Banks. -The following statement shows the condition of the Associated Banks of New York City for the week ending at the commencement of business on Sept. 22:

| Banks. | Capital. | Average amount of- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Loans and discounts. | Specie. | Legal Tenders. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Net dep'ts } \\ \text { other U. S. } \end{array}\right\|$ | Cfrculation. |
| New York. | $2,000,000$ | 10,247,000 | 1, \%00,000 | $645,000$ | $9_{5,603,000}^{\$}$ | ${ }_{495,000}^{8}$ |
| Manhattan | 2.050,000 | 6,919,000 | 1.050,000 | 382,00 | 5.539,000 |  |
| Mechanic | 2,000,000 | $8,038,600$ $8,45 \%, 000$ | 1,291.900 | 673,800 1,006000 |  | 330,300 |
| Union. | 1,200,000 | 4,273.000 | 594, 700 | 147,700 | 3,1;6,800 |  |
| Ameri | 3,000,000 | 10,783,300 | 1,820,700 | 543,900 | 8,533,400 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Pho }}$ | 1,000,000 | 3,371.000 | 1.535,000 | 207,000 | 3,137.000 | 256,600 |
| Tradesm | 1,000,000 | 3,128.600 | 1,407,300 | 87, 500 | 2,046,100 | 794,700 |
| Fulton. | 600,000 | , ,6:8.800 | 395,600 | 101,900 | 1,336,800 |  |
| Chemical. | 300,000 | 13,910,700 | 4,832,203 | 440,300 | 15,212, 70 |  |
| Merchants' Ex | 1.000.000 | 3,394,100 | 233,800 | 414,400 | 2,852,000 | 281,700 |
| Gatchers'\& Dr | $1,000,000$ 300,000 | 5,150,800 | 579,000 422,200 | 145,700 | 3,021,100 | 774,200 |
| Mechanics' \& Tr | 200,00c | 1,002,000 | 224,000 | 80,000 | 1,112,000 |  |
| Greenwich. | 200,006 | 1035.900 | 20, 300 | 145, 600 | 1,989,300 | 2,600 |
| Leather Man'f's | 600.000 | 3,219,300 | 187,300 | 420,700 | 2,440,400 | 531,400 |
| Seventh Ward | 310,000 | 1,093,500 | 284,800 | 94,000 | 1,170,400 | 16,400 |
| American Ex | 5,000,006 | 13,512,000 | 1,878,000 | 1,500,000 | 11,204,000 |  |
| Commer | 5,000,060 | 16,6i0,200 | 3,7>2,600 | 1, 492,400 | 12.731,700 | 911,500 |
| Broadwa | 1,000.000 | 5,584,100 | 830,000 | 321,600 | 4,084,200 | 900,000 |
| Mercant | 1,000,000 | S, 773,900 | 1,016,700 | 707,200 | 6,479,00 | 649,600 |
| Pacitic | 422.700 | 2,193,300 | 323, | 183,100 | 2324,900 |  |
| Chatham | 1,500,000 | 4,606,600 | 8251,000 | 229,400 | 3,609,000 | 180,000 |
| People's | 200.000 | 1,599,800 | 133,800 | 122,'500 | 1, \% \% \% , 200 | 5,400 |
| North America. | 700.000 | 2,930,000 | 116,200 | 329,200 | 2,836,600 |  |
| Hanover | 1,000,000 | 9,329,900 | 1,855, 200 | 1,014,300 | 10,541,300 | 90,000 |
| Irving. | 500.000 | 2.887 .000 | 532.900 | 506,400 | 2,999,000 | 380,000 |
| Metropoli | 3,000.000 | 12,003,000 | 1,938,000 | 427,000 | 8,690,000 | 2,179,000 |
| Citizens'. | 600,000 | 2,504,400 | 311,000 | 211,800 | 2,593,600 | 266,900 |
| Nassau |  | 2,454,009 | 137,000 |  |  |  |
| Market. | 500,000 | 2,885,500 | 503.800 | 120,400 | 2,403,200 | 441,000 |
| St. Nicholas..... Bhoe \& Leather. | $\begin{aligned} & 500,00 \mathrm{C} \\ & 500,000 \end{aligned}$ | 2,450, 000 | 584,000 | 220,000 | 1,973,000 |  |
| Corn Exchange. | 1,000,006 | 4.837,400 | 614,000 | 167.000 | 4,084.000 |  |
| Continenta | 1,000.000 | 5,858,100 | 1,370,200 | 318,400 | 6,327,200 | 450,000 |
| Orie | 300.000 | 2,138,000 | 118,200 | 28.800 | 1.930,900 |  |
| Marin | 400.000 | 3,449,000 | 899,000 | 2d5,000 | 4,128, $0 \times 0$ | 270,000 |
| [mpo | 1,500,000 | $20,739,400$ | 4,081,600 | 1,074, 100 | 22,333.000 | 1,329,900 |
| Wall sit | 2000.000 | 1,775, 200 | 3,362 $2 \sim$ 7,500 | $1,027,80$ 81,400 | 1,684,800 | 5,000 |
| North Rive | 240,000 | 1,585,000 | 18,000 | 23i,000 | 1,512,000 |  |
| East River | 250,000 | 7,145.700 | 103.800 | 100,800 | 933.700 | 224,600 |
| Fourth Nat'n | 3,200,000 | 16,935,000 | 1,090,0u0 | 3,287,500 | 17,611,800 | 368000 |
| Central Nat. | 2,000,000 | 7,954,000 | 9 9 2,000 | 1,068,000 | 8,415,000 | 297,000 |
| Second Nation' | 300.00 C | 3,542,000 | 749,000 | 370,000 | 4,47,000 | 45,000 |
| Ninth Nationai. | 5000000 |  |  |  | 5,027.000 |  |
| Thirst National. | 1,000.000 | - $4,088,100$ | 2, $2,238,900$ | 581,700, | $14,783,200$ $5,432,400$ | 294,900 |
| N.Y. Nat. Exch. | 300.000 | 1,409,300 | 165,800 | 175,300 | 1,145,300 | 270,000 |
| Bowery Nat'nal. | 250,000 | 1,968,400 | 273,000 | 181,000 | 1,802,500 | 235,000 |
| N. York County. | 200.000 | 1,840,000 | 410,000 | 135,000 | 2,185,000 |  |
| Germ'nAm'e'n.- | 750.000 | 2,480,400 | 405,800 | 66,300 | 2,187,600 |  |
| Chase National. | 300,000 | 4,086,000 | 759,00 | 538700 | 5,603,800 | 5,000 |
| Fifth Avenue.. | 100.000 | 2,073,800 | 451,500 | 111.000 | 2,14 |  |
| German Ex |  | 1,859,000 |  |  | 2,13 |  |
| Uerm. | 20 | 5 $5.388,900$ | ${ }_{906,600}$ | 358,600 | $5.308,600$ |  |
| Lincoln N | 300 | 1,753,700 | 378,200 | 140,400 | 2,052,000 |  |
| Garfield Nat | 200,000 | 793,500 | 00 | 108,400 | 622,200 | 180,000 |
|  | 61,182,700 | 331,701,900 | 55,360,300 | 26,050,400 | 318,013,400 | 15,408,300 |

The deviations from returns of previous week are as follows: $\left.\begin{aligned} & \text { Loans and discounts.....Inc. } \$ 2,909,100 \\ & \text { Specie } \\ & \text {................Dec. } \\ & 3,519,000\end{aligned} \right\rvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Net deposits. } \\ & \text { Circulation. }\end{aligned}$

| Inc. |
| :---: |
| Dec. |
| $\$ 101,900$ |
| 125,100 | Specie ten errs

the totals for three weeks
Loans. Specie. L. Tenders. Deppsits. Circulation. Agu.Clear.

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

 *Including the item "due to other banks."
Philadelphia Banks.--The totals of the Philadelohia banks are as follows
7
Loans. Lawful Money. Deposits. Circulation. Agg. Clear.
 Unlisted Securities.-Following are quoted at 38 New Street: Am. Railw'y Imp.CoEx bonds
Att. \& Pac.
Incomes.
Blocks 35 Blocks 35 per cent........ 106 Cent. Branch....... 88
Accum'd l'd gr't bds 21 petual deb'ure bds. petual deb 'ure bds. $100 \quad 1021_{2}$
Bost.H.\&E.-New sík

 Chic.\&Can.South Commerc'lTeleg'm Co.
Pref., 1 Contin't'l Cons.Imp.Co do \&R.G.R'y-Cons. 84
Den.\& Cor
DerverRio. G. \& West 11
1st mort............ 68 1st mort.............. Ga. Pac. R'y., 1st m.. 80
I. B. \& W. ine. bds... 37 K. B. \& Wotor $-7 . . . .{ }^{2}$
K. \& N.col.trust bds 82 Mexican Bonds-3 p.c. Mexican. Nat. 1st mort.............. Missouri Pac., old
Cowdry Certf's M. K. \&. T. inc. sorip. 35
M.U.St'kTrust Certs.. 16

Bid. Asked.
$9 \underset{2}{2}$
N.Y.W.Sh.\&Buff.-Stk ..... Bid. Asked
del.whiss.on old sub 28
 Oregon Sh. Line deliv-
ered when issued.... $221_{2}$
Subs. 90 p. c.........
Subs. ex-bd, \& sti.
Pensac. \& Atl........
Pensac. \& Atl....
1st mort.............
Roch.\&Pitts. cons.,1st $90^{\circ} \quad 91^{-0}$ Rutland RR.
Sel.,R.\&D.st'k,st'mp'd
st. Jo. \& West.

Tex. \& St. L.
ex-bonds
bonds in Texas
zra't\&inc.bds in Tex

| Texas Pac. inc. serip |
| :--- |
| U. S. Elec. Light(x-d.) 115 |
| Vioksb'g \& Meridian |
| 130 | Pref....................



## guresiments

## 

The Call for Net Earnivgs.-The subject of railroad reports to be made at stated periods has again been brought up in a practical shape for discussion by the action of the Railroad Commissioners in this State. It is hardly good policy for the railroad officers to assume an antocratic position in regard to corporation management, and claim that the State can do nothing to regulate their affairs. It is rather their policy to distinguish between good and bad measures; between fair and unfair legislation; so that when they make a stand on any point the respectable part of the community and of the Legislature will be with them. When a selfish policy indaced the western grangers to legislate against the railroads in their districts, and compel them to make rates which would drive them to insolvency, rational men saw the injustice of it, and a public outcry was raised aqainst such unreasonable legislation. But in regard to reports the case is precisely the other way, and nine out of ten of the reasonable business men of the community feel that the railroad companies ought to make reports monthly, or at least quarterly, of iheir gross and net earnings, and at stated periods of their financial condition. The argument that to do so might create a panic is the weakest for the companies that could possibly be made, and can hardly be considered in any other light than as a lawyer's joke, since it is obvious that there is no one thing which would do more to prevent panies in particular stocks than full, frequent and timely information as to the affairs of their companies.
The railroad officers should also consider what class of people now calls for the reports of earnings and finances. It is not the farmers, grangers, cattle raisers, \&c., but the members of the Stock Excbanges, who are both personally and for their customers, the representatives of great wealth, of conservative ideas and of practical views about all matters of business. The Stock Exchange ought, indeed, to take up the matter itself on this favorable opportunity, and by the employment of able counsel press it now to the utmost, until the reports are obtained under the existing law, or until a new law is procured under which the reports can be obtained.

As a matter of fact, the whole business of stock speculation, n the absence of any definite knowledge about the companies, is a game of the insiders against the outsiders-the selling or buying of a commodity by parties who know what they are handling, to or from other parties who know nothing about it. Take any stock to-day as an example; take the most active speculative stock of the list among the dividend payersLake Shore \& Michigan Southern. What do outsiders know about the present financial condition of this company? Since its alliance with the Nickel-plate in the latter part of 1882 the company is occupying an altogether new position; its direct liabilities are increased about $\$ 450,000$ per year for interest on the bonds issued to acquire that road, but more important than this is the question of paying interest on the $\$ 29,000,000$ of bonds of the new road. amounting to some $\$ 1,780,000$ per year. There are also two new lines now running east from Chisago, not operated in 1882, which must divert a certain share of the traffic from old roads. On the other hand, let it be supposed that the acquisition of Nickel-plate has been a bonanza-profitable far beyond expectations-and that the income from this property is likely to make Lake Shore stock worth 150 . In either case the argument is the same; the position of the company is entirely changed; the outside stockholders of the company know nothing of its financial condition since Dec. 31, 1882 ; and will know nothing again till May, 1884, when they will get the annual report for 1883 . In the meantime those having inside knowledge will have every inducement to uphold or depress the stock, according as they desire to unload or to increase their holdings.

Lake Shore is merely taken as an example; there is nothing peculiar in its case, and three-quarters of the stocks on the List are relatively in a like position. Is it reasonable that where such immense moneyed interests are at stake as are daily involved in the Stock Exchange transactions, this old method of light on one side and darkness on the other should be longer continued?
If any effort is to be made for reports of earnings, let it be
for both gross and net earnings. The returns of gross earnings are too often delusive, and frequently they are worse than no reports at all, since the operating expenses vary so widely as to change the net results. At the present time in 1883 there is no point connected with the reports of railroad earnings of greater interest than the question as to what the operating expenses for the year will turn out to be.
In all discussions upon this subject it should be understood that the requirements of the law shall be made such as to time and minor details as the railroad companies can fairly comply with. Upon this point the following communication from an officer of a prominent company is quite pertinent:
"Permit me to call your attention to an important distinction which
appears to have been entirely overlooked by the writer of the article appears to have been entirely overlooked by the writer of the articie
iu your issue of Sept. 22 as bearing nuon the tine required for furnishing reports which include a general kalance sheet. While it is quite
true that monthly statements of the total earnings. true that monthly statements of the total earnings can be furnished
without any difficulty, even on large roads, within six weeks provide a proper method is adopted for estimating business from other roads whose reports are delayed, the completion of the general balance sheet is a very different matter. The total earnings and expenses can be, and on most roads usually are, correctly ascertained from the reports of agents and others some days before the necessary entries are made in
the appropriate books; but a general balance sheet, especially if it has the appropriate books; but a general balance sheet, especially if it has
to bo svorn to, can only be made up after the whole months' business has been entered up and posted to the various accounts, and the same exactly balanced.
and it does not admit of being divided up among a number of work, and it does not admit of being divided up among a tumber of clerks
like the making up of the earnings and expenses. "After many years' experience with some of the largest roads, I have no hesitation in saying that for roads having a large mileage and a comof reports with a sworn balance sheet, and ,that two months would be only a moderate and reasonable aliowance.

## ANNUAL REPORTS.

## Cincinnati Indianapolis $\mathbf{S}^{\prime}$. Louis \& Chicago Railway. (For the year ending June 30, 1883.)

The President, Mr. M. E Ingalls, remarks in his annual report that at the date of writing the last report "the rebuilding of the road between Lawrenceburg Junction and Sunmans was in progress. It had been so badiy damaged by successive floods that it was found, as the work proceeded, to be much more of a task than was anticipated." $\%$ " "The estimated cost of this work, less old material, and not charging for transportation of materials over our own line, was $\$ 2 \leqslant 9,689$, of which $\$ 136,125$ was charged to construction and the balance to expenses. In doing this work, and hanling the material for same, there was much delay to the regular traffic of the road, in consequence of which much of the legitimate business of the company was, for a time, diverted to other lines." * * * In March, April May and June "the earnings steadily increased, so that for the entire year the gross receipts from traffic were$\$ 2,541,779$, against $\$ 2,463,696$ for the previous year. The increase came chiefly from'new traffic thrown on our line by the opening of the Vernon Greensburg \& Rushville and Kankakee \& Seneca roads, and from increase of miscellaneous business from local stations. We suffered a large decrease in earnings from the breakage of the line by flouds, and in the light shipments of corn, occasioned by the short crops of 1851 and 1882 on our own line and connections, and the abundant crop of the same in the South; both causes working against our line." * * *
"The operating expenses for the year were $\$ 1,591,490$; included in this amount is the item of $\$ 99,709$ ror repairs of
bridges, and $\$ 277,361$ for repairs of track, including rails and ties; of these two items it is estimated that $\$ 130,000$ is due to extraordinary expenses caused by floods." $\# \stackrel{*}{*}$ "The net earnings, after paying these extraordinary expenses, were , deducting extraordinary expenses they would does been $p 1,080,000$. This is the income from trallo alone nati, the grain elevator, coal elevator, the Kankakee \& Seneca $R \mathrm{R}$, or any rental from lands." * * * "The profit and loss account, after being charged with four and one-half ( $4 \frac{1}{2}$ ) per
cent dividends, accrued bond interest, and sundry balances cent dividends, accrued bond interest, and sundry balances, shows a gain during the year of $\$ 35,151$, leaving a credit
balance of $\$ 353,644$, which is the amount that has been invested in branch roads and improvements that are not represented on the books of the company by bonds or stock." * * *

The passenger station at Cincinnati is finished, and is being used by the Cincinnati Washington \& Baltimore Railway, the Ohio \& Mississippi Railway, the Cleveland Columbus Cincinnati \& Indianapolis Railway, and our own company. The office building is well under way, and will be completed during the year. The estimated cost of finishing is $\$ 201,500$, of which $\$ 100,000$ is due the company from various companies and individuals, and $\$ 101,500$ must be provided from current receipts, The pools existing with other lines between Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Chicago have been ended, and agreements for the maintenance of rates substituted, which are working satisfactorily."
"The management deeply regret the necessity of passing the July dividend. The unforeseen casualties of the past yearnecessitating the enormous outlay for extraordinary repairs: and expenses, together with the consequent loss of business, have largely cut down the net earnings, and your directors thought it wise and for the best interests of your property to pass the dividend. As will be seen by the Treasurer's statement, the full 6 per cent divi Jend could not be paid without calling upon the surplus of the previous year, and your directors were
unwilling to do this, especially as that surplus was invested in fixed plant and the company besides was owing money which must be provided for. The fixed charges during the year were: For interest on bonds, $\$ 621,158$, and for taxes, $\$ 52,314$; a total of $\$ 673,472$, to be provided for before dividends could be declared on the capital stock. The fixed charges for the coming year will be about the same. The financial condition of the company at the close of the year was as follows:
Tiabiity as indorser for advances made to branch lines* For equipment purchased (notes) For coal on hand (notes).
Outstanding notes for boi
Outstanding notes for borrowed money

## Total.

8699,317

* This item dges not appear on the loooks as a liability. Tho notes have been discounted by this esmpany and uredit given the different 1
companies, thtreby reducing the anount of delut due from them.
"The company holds and is entitled to receive for advances to branch lines in addition to certain stocks and second mortgage bonds, $\$ 260,000$ first mortgage bonds which it should sell as they are a first-class security, they shonld bring par. This would reduce the indebtedness to $\$ 439,347$
"The above does not include the indebtedness stated in Treasurer's balance sheet for supplies and current expenses, since paid out of Jaly receipts. The equipment and coal notes, extending over considerable time, can be easily provided for out of the earnings, as also the amount required from time to time to complete the new passenger station. This would leave a balance of indebtedness to be provided for of $\$ 253,433$. Whether all dividends shall be discontinued until this debt is extinguished, or smaller dividends declared and the debt partially iquidated and the balance carried for a time, is a matter which the directors have not yet considered, thinking it best to wait until the crops were assured and the condition of the money moarket in the fall developed."
The comparative statistics and general balance for four years, together with the income account for three years, are made up for the Chronicle as follows

| Miles operated | $\begin{array}{r} 1879-80 . \\ 300 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1880-81 . \\ 297 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1881-\varepsilon 2 . \\ 3 \cdot 2 \end{array}$ | $1882-83$. 362 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Locomotives. | 60 | 63 | 71 | 75 |
| Pass,maildexp cars |  |  |  |  |
| Freight \&f other cars | 1,864 | 2,675 | 3,2:7 | 34 |
| derations and fiscal results. |  |  |  |  |
| Operations- | 1879-80. | 1880-81. | 1881-82. | 1882-83. |
| Passengers carried. | 739,465 | [ $\begin{array}{r}759,332 \\ 29,8 \div 0,196\end{array}$ | 34,845,935 | 918,927 |
|  | 27,839,061 |  |  | 35,997,821 |
| Rate p. pass. p. mile. Freight (tns) moved |  | $2 \cdot 52$ cts. |  |  |
|  | Freight (tas.) moved |  |  |  |
| Freight (tons) mil'ge 105,567,6R2 128,936,3n3 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Earnings- |  | ${ }_{689}{ }^{8}$ | - ${ }^{8}$ |  |
|  | 561,551 | 689,469 | 787,690 | 832,092 |
| Freight............. | 1,052,181 | 1,509,442 | 1,531,005 | ,558, $\mathbf{6}$ ¢ 9 |
|  | 144,510 | 166,147 | 204,296 | 226,796 |
| Tot. gross earnings Oper. exp. \& txs... | 1,761,242 | 2,365,058 | 2,525,991 | 2,617,457 |
|  | 1,178,129 | 1,403,568 | 1,525,382 | 1,643,805 |
| Net carnings........ | 91,487 | 961.490 |  |  |
|  | 6689 | 59.44 | ¢0:3\% | 62.80 |
|  | CYOM | ccouna. |  |  |


| Receipts- <br> Net earnings |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \leqslant 80-81 . \\ & 96^{\$}, 190 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1881-82 . \\ \$, 000,609 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1882-83 . \\ 973,652 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Disbursements |  |  |  |  |
| Interest on bon |  | 56,909 | 591.326 | 62,159 |
| Dividend |  | 180,000 | 360,000 | 315,000 |
| Rate of d |  |  |  | 2p.e.) |
| Miscell |  | 6,894 | 6,732 | 2,312 |
| Total disbursem |  | 752,803 | 958,058 | 983,501 |
| Balance, surplus |  | 208,687 | 42,551 | $3{ }^{5}, 1$ |
| general | ance 1 | nd of ead | iscal yea |  |
|  | 1879-80. | 1880-81. | 1881-82. |  |
| RR. and equipment. | , 493.050 | 12,337,951 | 13,439,176 |  |
| Old claims | 159,957 |  |  |  |
| Sundry sceuriti | 87,071 | 295,261- | 365,915 |  |
| Materials, de.. | 91,721 | 64,585 | 344,128 |  |
| Sundry accounts. | 155,777 $\mathbf{2 9 , 7 4 0}$ | 245,405 595,967 | 1,3 0,937 | ,005:378 |
| Cash on h | 28,740 | 595,967 | 337,512 | 30,940 |
| tal | 12,016,322 | 13,539,171 | 15,587,668 | 15,580,3 |
| Liabilties- |  |  |  |  |
| Stock. | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 7,000,000 |  |
| Bonds (see Suppla T) | 7,499,900 | 7,49930 | 7,488,650 | ¢33,287 |
| Bills payable. | 261.906 | *,392,194 | 333,70 | 312.591 |
| Accounts payablet.. | 69,542 | 192,640 | 147 | 198,379 |
| Sundry accounts | 18,461 | 18,022 | 48,653 |  |
| Profit and loss.. | 67,261 | 275,947 | 318,494 | 353, |
| Total. | 201632 |  |  |  |

* Includes advances for account new stock issued July 1, 1881
$\dagger$ Includes June pay-rolls and supplics.


## GENERAL INVESTMENT NEWS

## A ( ${ }^{2}$ alveston Purchase.-The New Orleans胃Times-Democrat

 reports that the deeds to the property recently purchased by the Huntington syndicate of Hon. Wm. J. Jones, at Virginia office Eept. 14. The purchase comprises 530 acres of land, with a frontage on Galveston Bay of about two and one-quarter miles, running back from the shore from 500 to 700 yards The consideration specified is the projection and completion of certain improvements at Virginia Point.Boston \& Albany.-At Boston, Sept. 27, at a meeting of the directors of the Boston \& Albany Railrcad Company, it was
voted that the Treasurer be authorized to distribute to the private stockholders of the corporation one share of stock for every ten shares held by them respectively. The result of this action will be that some 17,000 of the 24,000 shares of the company's stock which was purchased of the Commonwealth a few months ago will be distributed among the stockholders.
Cleveland Columbas Cincinnati \& Indianapolis.-From London is received the following comparative statement of eamings, operating expenses, iaterest payments, and deductions from income, of this company and its loased lines for the first six months of 1882 and 1883


Not result............................Def. $\$ 185,541$ Def. $\$ 311$
The foregoing shows an improvement over last year of $\$ 87,313$.
Benver \& Rio Grande.-Mr. Frederick Lovejoy, of Philadelphia, has been elected a director and the president of the Denver \& Rio Grande Railroad. Mr. Lovejoy is a man of large means, and was formerly General Manager of the Adams Espress Company. The directors of the company held a long session and adopted a plan to raise funds for the requirements of the company. The stockholders will meet at Denver on Oct. 6 to consider this plan, the details of which have not been made public, but are commonly reported to be as follows: Tu issue a general mortgage of $\$ 50,000,000$, bearing 5 per cent, which will take up the outstanding bonds, amounting to about $\$ 26,000,000$. Stockholders will be offered the right to subscribe for bonds and stock pro rata. The amount of stock to be issued will not exceed $\$ 5,000,000$. A syndicate to be formed to take all the bonds which the stockholders do not want. It is expected that foreign holders will take most of the issue. Foreign holdings of Denver stock are reported to be about $\$ 17,000,000$.

Elizabeth City Bonds.-The exchange of the old defaulted bonds of Elizabeth, N. J., for the new 4 per cent forty-year bonds of the same city is going on at the Mercantile Trust Company in this city. The holders of the old bonds receive 50 per cent of their clains, the interest on their bonds being figured up to July 1, 1882. The new 4 per cent bonds are issued to take up the old ones on this basis.
Georgia Pacific.-At a special meeting of the stockholders in Birmingham, Ala, Sept. 11, resolutions were passed authorizing the issue of additional bonds to the amount of $\$ 15,000$ per mile, to be secured by a second mortgage on the road. Traek is now laid from Atlanta, Ga., westward to Cane Creek Tunnel, Ala., 139 miles. It is expected that trains will run between Atlanta and Birmingham, 168 miles, in November

Kansas City Fort Scott \& Guli.-This company, anticipating a large increase in its business upon the completron of ${ }_{4}$ its Memphis extension, has determined to issue $\$ 525,000$ of six per cent equipment bonds to its stockholders at 95 per cent, payable in instalments as called for, but not more than 25 per cent at one time. A subscription right attaches to each 100 shares of Fort Scott stock and the subscription closes Oct. 8. The road has a right to call the bonds at 105 per cent.
Manhattan Elevated.-The following notice is puplished:
NEW York, Sept. 26, 1885 .
I have arranged with the Mercantile Trust Company to purchase rom whose first preferred stockholders of the Manhattan Ran whose tavor anvidends was dectheir, assignment to me of such claims, accompanied by an assigoment of their claims to a dividend from the New York Elevatt d Railroad Comp.ny for like amonnr, in case the
merger agreement hetween the threc elevated railway companies should merger agreement hetween the three elevated raluway companies shoul.
Je adjudged invalid.
New York City \& Northern. -The New York City \& Northern Railroad Company has been in the hands of a leceiver since May, 1882. Proceedings for the sequestration of its property and franchises are now vending, based on judgments obtained against it by the New York Loan \& Improvement Company, Henry Villard, and others, for money loaned to it and for unpaid interest on bonds. The Mercantile Trust Company is the trustee of a consolidated mortgage given in 1880 fol $\$ 4,000,000$. The Tiust Company has begun a suit in equity in the Supreme Court to bave the mortgage declared the first lien on the company's franchises, property, \&c., and for its foreclosure.

New York Lake Erie \& Western.-The earnings of thia company for June are now published. It is gratifying that the company does not withhold its statement because a moders ate decrease in net earnings is shown. It is unworthy of the management of a great corporation to publish its earnings when they are large and withhold them when they show a decrease. It should be stated that the earnings below include in 1883 the âccounts of the New York Pennsylvania \& Ohio since May 1, when it passed under the control of the New York Lake Erie \& Western. The total working expenses of the leased line are reported, and in the gross earnings 68 per cent of its receipts, since 32 per cent is paid as rental. The figures for 1882 are for New York Lake Erie \& W estern only.

Month of June.
Working expenses.
Net earnings. Oct. 1 to June 30.
Gross earnines Gross earnings ..
1882.
$\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,756,681 \\ & 1,070,822 \\ & \$ 685,862\end{aligned}$

\section*{$1881-82$.

$\$ 14,02,156$
$9,801,102$

\section*{$\$ 1,601,053$

## $\$ 1,601,053$ <br> \$1,601,053

 ${ }_{2}^{18883}$. $\begin{array}{r}\$ 2,057,547 \\ 1,441,824 \\ \hline \$ 615,722\end{array}$ $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{r}1882,-83 .\end{array} \\ & \$ 15,496,700 \\ & 10,893,286 \text { Inc. } \$ 1 \\ & \text { Inc. } \\ & \$ 4,603,413 \text { Inc. }\end{aligned}$Ine. $\$ 300,862$
Inc. 371,002
Dec. $\$ 70,132$ $\overline{\$ 1,603,413}$ Inc. $-\frac{1,2,36}{\$ 2,360}$
New York \& Long Branch.--In the United States Circuit Court at Trenton, N. J., Sept. 25, the case of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, against the New Jersey Central, with reference to the running of trains over the Long Branch road, was adjourned until March, 1884, by matual consent of counsel. The rule to show cause why an injunction against the defendants should not issue is to remain in force until the final hearing. In the case of Dinsmore vs the New Jersey Cuatral in which the validity of the lease of that road to the Philadelphia \& Reading is brought in question, it was agreed that arguments be heard on Uctober 26
New York Stock Exchange.-The Governing Committee of the Exchange held its first meeting this week since the summer recess, and placed $\$ 16.982,000$ of new securities on the list for quotations. Among these are $\$ 6,000,000$ new second mortgage 5 per cent bonds of the Canada Southern Railway Company. dated February 15, 1883, due March 1, 1913. They are issued under the agreement made between the company named and the Michigan Central Company last December. They are secured by mortgage to Augustus Schell and Cornelius Vanderbilt, trustees. The balance of the securities added to the lists are 1 hose of the Shenandoah Valley Railroad Company, consisting of $\$ 2,270,000$ first mortgage bonds, $\$ 6,212,000$ general mortgage and $\$ 2,500,000$ registered income bonds. The Governing Committee also recorded the change of the name of the Filing beth City \& Norfolk Railroad Company to the Norfolk Southern Railroad Company, and ordered that the new name be printed in the lists of stocks.
New York West Shore \& Buffallo.-This railroad will be opened for passenger business between New York, Albany, Utica and Syracuse on October 1, proximo. New York passengers will continue to arrive at and depart from the Desbrosses Street and Cortlandt Sireet stations of the Pennsylvan ia Railroad.
Norfolk \& Western. - The statement of earnings and expenses for August, and for eight months, in 1883 and 1882, is as follows:

Gross earnings
Net earnings
Net earnings........ $\overline{\$ 138,833} \overline{\$ 115,620}$
1383,
$\$ 1,690,33$
. $\$ 137,742$ \$604,822 ment to the amount of $\$ 600,000$.
Northern Central.-The comparative statement of gross earnings and expenses for August and for the eight months ending August 31, is as follows:
 statement to the court for the month of August:
Cash on hand August 1...

## Total..... <br> sen hand September <br> . $\$ 49,788$

years ago a conference he Pacific would have been limitroling trafic to and rom changes since then are well shown in the press dispatches from San Frar cisco, announcing the meeting in that city as follows "The general managers and general freight agents of roads between the Missouri River and the Pacific Coast met in this city to reorganize the California freight pool. Roads that will be parties to the new agreement will be the Union Pacific, Central Pacific, Southern Pacitic. Texas \& Pacific, Gaiveston Harrisburg \& San Antonio (Sunset route), Denver \& Rio Grande, Chicago Burlington \& Quincy (Burlington \& Hissouri River), Atchison Topera \& San. Fe, Atlantic Pacifie, Northern Pacitic and Oregon Railway \& Nav. Company." The railroad managers practically closed their labors by the adopland \& San Francisco substance of which is as follows: Port-
rates to and from the Eist. The Northern Pacific to make the same through rates to San Francisco, via Portland, that the other roads make to San Francisco direct ; and the latter are to make the same through rates to Portland via San Francisco that the Northern Pacific makes to Portland direct. All the lines are to maintain the present regular rates, except as modifications are hereafter to be mutually agreed upon. A commission is to be appointed empowered to settle all disputed points and enforce a penalty on any company violating the agreement. The Northern Pacific is given some adrantages north of the California State line to points other than Portland and Astoria; the other lines are given cor than Poriadvantages to points in California other than corresponding The agreement goes into effect on the first of next month, and expires by limitation on December 31, 1884, but it is terminable. at any time on ninety days' notice from any of the companies. No changes were made in through rates. The Northern Pacifie will adopt the same rates on through freight to and from Port land as those which have been in existence on the old route between the East and San Francisco. The question of the control of the Atlantic \& Pacific was not raised, an understanding on this point having been reached by the Southern Pacific and Atchison Topeka \& Santa Fe roads, which between them hold nearly all the stock. The roads outside of the Northern Pacific wions in the distribus continue to maintain the same proportions in the distribution of through earnings as heretofore existed.
Pennsylvania Railroad.-The gross and net earnings in Aug., 1882 and 1883 are specially compiled for the CHRONLOL in the table below. In August, 1883, there was an inerease of $\$ 104,201$ in gross earnings and an increase of $\$ 109.762$ in the $\$ 1,78$ - For the eight months there was an increase in 1883 of $\$ 1,78 \div, 734$ in gross and $\uparrow 284,108$ in net earnings.


As to the lines west of Pittsburg and Erie, the monthly reports issued in 1882 and for the current year show the resulto below. The company's report, however, states a loss since Jan. 1 1883 , over the same period in 1882, of $\$ 64,722$.
all lines west of pittsburg \& erie.
January.
February
Mareh.
April.
May...
May...
June..
Jugust
Total 8 months... $\begin{array}{llll}\$ 557,180 & 290,56 \\ \$ 506,252 & \text { Inc .. } \\ \$ 50,928\end{array}$
Philadelphia \& Atlantic City. This (narrow gauge) railroad was sold at Camden, N. J., to the Philadel phia \& Reading Railroad, and is to be widened to the standard guage. The road is $54 \frac{1}{2}$ miles long. The terms of the sale were $\$ 10,000$ cash, the balance of the purchase money to be paid on Oct. 132 when the deeds will be passed to the purchaser. The amount of the mortgage under which the rad was sold is $\$ 325,000$. The sale gives a clear title to the purchaser, who assumes the receiver's claims of $\$ 80,000$ more or less.
Philadelphia \& Reading.-The gross receipts from the railroads, canals, steam colliers and coal barges in August were $\$ 3,538,032$ and the net receipts $\$ 1,918,942$; for the fiscal year since Nov. 30, 1582, the gross receipts have been $\$ 19,278,357$ and the net receipts $\$ 8,824,353$. The gross receipts of the Philadelphia \& Reading Coal \& Iron Co. in August were $\$ 1,566,104$ and net $\$ 133,636$; since Nov. 30 gross receipts have been $\$ 11,547,484$, and net, $\$ 283,792$. The total receipts of both companies together for each month of the fiscal year have been as follows :
December
January
Februars.
March......
April.......
May.........
June.......
July.......
August.
$1882-83$.
$\$ 2,865,201$
$2,559,994$
$9,377,181$
$2,829,724$
$2,919,617$
$3,091,929$
$4,359,221$
$4,418,341$
$5,404,138$

| $1881-82$. |
| :--- |
| $\$ 3,2311,677$ |
| $2,451,466$ |
| $\mathbf{3}, 169,005$ |
| $2,587,720$ |
| $2,699,706$ |
| $2,878,009$ |
| $3,017,983$ |
| $3,442,790$ |
| $3,591,201$ |


| Vet Receipts,-- |  |
| ---: | ---: |
| $1882-83$. | $1881-82$, |
| $\$ 843,783$ | $\$ 937,542$ |
| 664,877 | 646,913 |
| 630,080 | 438,656 |
| 702,501 | 655,449 |
| 817,428 | 708,304 |
| 655,290 | 780,574 |
| $1,237,263$ | 844,176 |
| $1,504,349$ | $1,108,307$ |
| $2,052,578$ | $1,171,299$ |

Total 9 months $\overline{\$ 30,825,845} \overline{\$ 26,075,557} \overline{\$ 9,108,149} \overline{\$ 7,291,220}$ The coal tonnage has been as follows, viz.: Carried on the railroad in August, $1,372, S 28$ tons, against 819,511 tons in August, 1882. Mined by the Coal \& Iron Co. and by tenants, 646,270 tons, against 566,432 tons same inonth in 1882
The above statement includes since June 1st the operations of the Central RR. Co, of New Jersey and its branches, now leased to the Philadelphia \& Reading RR. Co.; the operations for August were as follows, viz.:
Gross receints..
Working expen
$1,256,335$
565,211
Net earnings
$\$ 391,124$
452043
Profit for month...
$\$ 239,081$

The coal tonnage was 529,046; merchandise tonnage, 281,351; number of passengers carried, $1,198,353$.
Richmond \& Danville.-The directors of the Richmond it Danville Railroad Company have issued the following notice to the holders of the debenture bonds in regard to the non-payment of interest on Oct. 1:

By the terms of the debenture bonds it became the duty of the board of directors of the company to ascertain within sixty days after sep-
tember 30,1882 , whether the net earnings of the fiscal year terminating on that date, exclusive of expenditures made for repair, renewal and improvement of existing property, as weli as for purchases or collstruction of additional property and equip payment of a sum not exconduct of its business, were sufficient for paymen bonds. That board ceeding omitted to perform this duty, it devolves upon this board to determine whether the company have realized a sufficient sum in excess of such improvements to authorize the 1, 1883. The net earnings debenture bondholders on October 1,1883 . The net earnings
 the an balance of $\$ 78.866$. There was expended for new equipment and betterments, $\$ 922,848$; dividend to debenture boadholders, Oct. $1,1882, \$ 98,760 ;$ total, $\$ 1,021,608$, which was provided out of pronts on sales of securities owned floating debt. It thus appears from the foregoing statement that its floating debt. It the company having been expended in providing additional new equipment and betterments as authorized by terms o debenture bonds, they should not, therefore, have been applied to payment of dividends on these bonds. For the information of the stock and bondholders of this company, io is proper to state the present fiscal year over operating expenses and fixed charges have expenditures for eleven months for additional new equipment and betterments have amourted to $\$ 402,091$. The gratifying increase in the com and determination of earnings and the improved condition of its read, its operation and adthis board to materially rednce the expenses of its operation and of the company's business for the coming year will be eminently satis factory to all holders of its securities.

Toledo Cincinuati \& St. Louis.-A meeting of the bondholders of this company was held in Boston, September 27. The meeting was called to consider the general interests of the security holders of the road, and the proposed changes in the receivership. A resolution was passed that separate receivers under the several mortgages of the constituent companies forming the Toledo Cincinnati \& St. Louis Railroad Company will be injurious to each separate portion thereof. The names of Albert Netter and John Ryan were added to the committee representing the Cincinnati Northern, and a list of names representing each division comprising the system and the various trusts and securities of the road was adopted. The committee numbers twenty-six. It was voted that this committee be requested to use all its efforts to keep the system together under a receiver, looking to no plan of reorganization until the road is completed and the earnings justify such action; and that the committee be further requested to use its efforts to prevent the issuance of any more receiver's certificates than are absolutely necessary to complete and equip it. Also that action be taken to cullect the subscription to the debenture bonds that remain yet unpaid. M-mbers of the committee will meet again at Toledo, 0 , on Saturday, at the time of the conference of Judses Baxter and Drummond regarding the removal of Receiver Dwight. The committee will do all that it reasonably can to prevent Mr. Dwight's removal.

Verment \& Canada.-A circular has been addressed to stock holders by a committee of the board, asking them to attend the annual meeting, October 18, in person, or to send their proxies to the committee. The circumstances under which the compromise agreement with the Consolidated Railroad Company
Vermont was approved are referred to, and the circular says :
"The agreement to excliange our stock for bonds and to mortgage our road to secure the bonds, was hased upon the consideration not merely that we were to receive $\$ 1,000,000$ in bonds, but also that the trust-debt claims, for the enforcement of which the Landon suit was brought,
were to be released. That suit is still pending, for some reason that qov erns the paries with whom we are dealing, and so long as it is, those claims cannot be considered as released." * * * "The Hazard suit, socalled, broneht by one of our stockholders to invalidate the mortgage is still pending, notwithstanding the denial of the injunction. It may
be caried to the United States supreme Court and there itmay be heli that the new houds have no security." $* \sim$ Court, it exists and further parley or struggle may ensue, the control of or1 company should remain distinctly in its own interests, and not be suf
fered to fall into the hands of the other party to the compromise or con roverey. At least, so it seems to us.
Wisconsin Central.-The report has been issued for the ear erding Dec. 31 last. At the close of the year the company leased the Milwaukee \& Lake Winnebago road, from Neenah to Milwaukee, 962 miles, including 9 miles of the Chicago Milwaukee \& St. Paul track; this road was built during the year and not completed till December. It also leased the Packwaukee \& Montelio Road, $7 \cdot 2$ miles. At the beginning of the year it leased the Milwaukee \& Northern Road, 12 t miles, but the lease of that road was surrendered July 31.
The statement of earnings and income for the year is as follows.
Wis. Cen. earnings...... $\$ 1,015,536$
Mil. \& North., 7 months.
Rentals of roads and
equipment................ $\$ 243,4$ Mil. \& North., 7 month
Total earnings........ $\$ 1,388,49$ Expenses and 892,580

Net earnings

## Total.

 \$495,9!0 Settlement of old claims. Settlement with Mil. \& N. New 123

Total payments......... $\$ 496,457$
$\qquad$

No comparison of earnings is made, on account of the changes in leases, etc., made during the year

## Ahe Commencial fimes.

## COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

Friday Night, Sept. 28, 1883.

Regular trade, as well as speculative and financial circles, has this week felt the influence of several failures among clothing and woolen goods houses; but as the facts with regard to them transpired they were found to be of less public importance than was apprehended, and a recovery of confidence took place. General trade is very fair for the season, though the disturbing influences mentioned naturally had some adverse effect. The weather has been seasonable, and speculations on frost accounts have not been sustained.
The speculation in provisions has continued on a moderatescale here, but lárd has manifested more tone in sympathy with the stronger feeling for corn in the West. Pork has continued on its downward course, the sudden death of a large Chicago holder materially precipitating the depression. Today prime contract lard sold on the spot at 8.35 c .; refined for the Continent 8.65 c . and for South America $912 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$.; options for October were sold at 8.18@8.19c ; December, 8c.; seller year, $7.99 \mathrm{c} . ;$ January, 8.03@8.06c.; February, $809 @ 8 \cdot 11 \mathrm{c}$. ; March, 8.10c.; closing weak; October, 8.18c.; November, 8.03@8.04c.; December and seller year, $7.96 @ 797 \mathrm{c}$.; January, 8.01@s.02c ; February, 8.08@8.09c.; March, 8.9@812c. Pork appeared a little better, and mess recovered to $\$ 12 @ \$ 1250$. Beef was quiet and unchanged at $\$ 17 @ \$ 1850$ for city extra India mess. Beef hams were nominally unchanged. Bacon ruled at $63 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. for long clear and very duli. Tallow sold at $75 / 8 @ 711-16$ c. for prime and stearine was easy at $85 / 8 @ 83 / 4$ c. for prime, and $83 / 4 @$ $\mathrm{S} 7 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. for oleomargarine. Butter has been slow for export, but cheese has had an active inquiry; choice lots have been advanced to $111 / 2 @ 113 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.
In grocéries the week has shown a moderately fair movement in raw sugars at the well-sustained figures of $65 / 8 @ 63 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. for fair to good refining Cuba; centrifugal has been sold at 7 9-16c., and to-day a cargo of Formosa realized $43 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Refined sugars have had a good advance; hards are now $87 / 8 @ 91 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. and standard "A" $8 \%$ c. Molasses was firm, and the offerings of fine lots are small; 50 -degrees test Caba refining $25(227 \mathrm{c}$., the latter for choice ; New Orieans quoted at 40@50c. Rice has had fair jobbing outlet, and Rangoon has received some attention at $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$. in bond. Rio coffee was to-day adranced to $101 / 4 @ 101 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ for fair cargoes, latter price for the new crop. The speculation for the week has not been active, but a uniformily steady tone has been noticed; the closing tigures to-day were: January, 8.1b@ 8.20c.; February, 8.20@s.25c.; March, 8.25@8•30c.; April, 8.30@ 8.40c.; July, 850@8.65..; August, 8.60@8.70c.; October, 8.40@ $8 \cdot 45 \mathrm{c}$.; November, $8 \cdot 15 @ 8 \cdot 20 \mathrm{c}$; December, $8 \cdot 10 @ 8 \cdot 15 \mathrm{c}$. Mild grades have been moderately active in a jobbing way at full prices.

Kentucky tobacco has been active, and has advanced on a arger speculative interest, which is based upon the reports of damage to the growing crops. Sales, 1,494 hhds. for export. and $1,094 \mathrm{hhds}$. for consumption. Lugs are quoted $61 / 4 @ 7 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. and leaf, $73 / 4 @ 131 / 2 c$. Seed leaf has been less active, but the under current is none the less steady. The sales for the week embrace 4,350 cases, including 1,600 cases crop 1882, Pennsylvania, 12@18c.; 250 cases crops 1880-81 do., 8@12c.; 800 cases crop 1882, New England, including assorted Housatonic, 11@13c.; \$95 cases crop 1882, New York State, 13@16c.; 150 cases crop 1882 do Havana seed, 18@23e.; 300 cases crop 1882, Wisconsin, $14 @ 18 \mathrm{c}$. . 266 cases crop 1882, Ohio, $8 @ 12 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$ c.; 150 cases crops. 1880-81 do, 6@7c.; also 450 bales Havana, 80c.@\$1 15.

Naval stores have been quiet so far as rosins are concerned, and strained to good are still quoted at $\$ 1521 / 2 @ \$ 160$; spirits turpentine remains steady at 40 c . in yard. Refined petroleum has had a dull week but 70 Abel test is still quoted at tificates have fluctuated but slightly until to-day when a buying movement forced the market from $\$ 114 / 2$ to $\$ 115 / 8$, closing at $\$ 1153 / 4$. American pig iron is lower, the result of a few weak speculative holders forcing lots on the market at $\$ 20$ cash. Ingot copper is steady at $15^{1} / 4 \mathrm{c}$. for Lake; Baltimore has been active, selling to the extent of $2,000,000 \mathrm{lbs}$. on private terms, quoted $14^{1} / 4 @ 14^{3} / 4$ c. Wool is firm for fine grades of fleeces but a better business has been done in Texas and California at slight concessions by holders who fear the effect of the incoming fall clips.
Livernool steamers ; yesterday room for 400,000 bushels corn was engaged at $31 / 2 @ 4 d$. To-day a general quietude is noticed, but rates appear uniformly steady; grain to Liverpool by steam quoted 4d.; flour, 11s. 3d. per ton ; bacon, 12s. 6d. @ins.; cheese, 17s. 6d.@20s.; cotton, 1/8@5-32d.; grain to London by Glascow, $4^{1} / 4 \mathrm{~d}$.; do. to Antwerp, $4^{3} / 4 @ 5 \mathrm{~d}$; do. to Amsterdam Glasgow, 414 ., do. . ; refined petroleum to the United Kingand Rotterdam, 101/2c.; retined petruleum to the United KingPhiladelphia to London 3s. 6d.

## COTTON．

Friday，P．M．．September 28， 1883
The Movement of the Crop，as indicated by our telegrams from the South to－night，is हiven below．For the week ending this evening（Sept．28）the total receipts have reached 125，032 bales，against 96,819 bales last week， 64,348 bales the previous week and 33,308 bales three weeks since；making the total receipts since the 1st of September，1883，319，507 bales，against 296,957 bales for the same period of 1882，showing a increase since September 1，1883，of 22,550 bales．

| Receipts at－ | sat． | Mon． | Tues． | Wed． | Thurs． | Fri． | Total． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 3，165 | 5，286 | 1，277 | 5，116 | 3，515 | 3，256 | 21，615 |
| Indianola，\＆c． |  |  |  |  |  | 824 | 82. |
| New Orleans．．． | 1，644 | 8，210 | 3，752 | 2，043 | 6，740 | 4，109 | 26，528 |
| Mobile．． | 617 | 1，644． | 935 | 253 | 774 | 524 | 4，747 |
| Florida |  |  |  |  |  | 343 | 343 |
| Bavannah ．．．．．． | 5，06 ${ }^{\text {E }}$ | 6，201 | 4，408 | 4，897 | 4，467 | 4，365 | 29，406 |
| Brunsw＇k，\＆c． |  |  |  |  |  | 230 | 280 |
| Charleston．．．．． | 3，231 | 4556 | 1，946 | 4，257 | 4，021 | 4，578 | 22，589 |
| Pt．Royal，\＆e Wilmington | … |  |  |  |  | 169 | 169 |
| Wilmington ．．．． Moreh’d C．，\＆c | 46 | 838 | 466 | 375 | 574 | 745 | 3，194 |
| Moreh＇d C．，\＆e Norfolk．．．．．．．．． |  | $\ldots$ |  |  |  | 100 | 100 |
| Norfolk．．．．．．．．．．． West Point，\＆e | 1，748 | 1，485 | 1，536 | 1，927 | 1，372 | 1，5u2 | 9，570 |
| West Point，de New York．．．． |  |  |  |  |  | 4，387 | 4，387 |
| Boston ．．． |  |  |  | $\ldots$ | 40 | 48 | 88 |
| Baltimore | 50 |  | 49 |  | 33 | 40 | 172 |
| Philadelp＇a，\＆e． | 40 | 46 |  | 878 | 34 | 22 | 22 |
| Totals this week | 15.709 | 28，346 | 14．369 | 19.746 | 21，570 | 25．292 | 125，032 |

For comparison，we give the following table showing the week＇s total receipts，the total since Sept．1，1883，and the stock to－night and the same items for the corresponding periods of last years．

| Receipts to September 28. | 1883. |  | 1882. |  | Stock． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | This Weet． | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Since Sep. } \\ 1,1883 . \end{array}$ | This Week． | Since Sep． $1,1882$ | 1883 | 1882. |
| ， | 21，615 | ，892 | 26.513 | 70.792 | ，690 | 29，9 |
| Indianola，de． | 821 | 3，359 | 1，06z | 4，65 1 | 319 | 2．，．．． |
| New Orleans．．． | 26，528 | 54，254 | 23，911 | 39，283 | 66，631 | 40，725 |
| Mobile | 4，747 | 11，531 | 11，950 | 19，595 | 8.243 | 5，161 |
| Florida．．． | 313 | 697 | － 49 | 210 |  |  |
| Savannah．．．．． Brunsw＇k，\＆c | 29，406 | 78,876 734 | 31，717 | 76,484 1,344 | 49，921 | 39，580 |
| Charleston．．．． | 22，589 | 58，797 | 21，553 | 1,344 49,089 | 41，636 |  |
| Pt．Royal，\＆c． | 169 | 626 | 21，${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 40， | 41，636 147 | ， 1 |
| Wilmington．．．． | 3，194 | 7，317 | 4，676 | 7，546 | 5，737 | ，641 |
| M＇head C．，\＆c | 100 | 335 |  | 282 |  | ，641 |
| Norfolk ．．．．．．．． | 9，570 | 19，258 | 9，961 | 17，404 | 9，548 | 3，476 |
| West Point，\＆e | 4，387 | 6，737 | 1，715 | 3，763 |  | 3，476 |
| New Yo | 88 | 364 | 1 | 1，056 | 86，727 | 47，253 |
| Boston． | 172 | 493 | 2399 | 3，516 | 3，855 | 1.790 |
| Baltimore | 22 998 | 471 <br> 2766 | 169 | ${ }_{6}^{627}$ | 7，408． | 6，211 |
| Philadelp＇a，\＆c． | 998 | 2，766 | 92 | 1，298 | 9，054 | 4，608 |
| Total．． | ， 032 | ，507 |  |  |  |  |

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

|  | 1883. | 1882. | 1881. | 1880. | 187 | 87 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| － |  | 27，575 | 19 |  |  |  |
| New Orlean | 26.5 | 23，941 | 33，958 | 26，497 | 30.58 |  |
| Mobile | 4，747 | 11，950 | 8，316 | 7，831 | 14，69 | 4 |
| ＊avannah．．．． | 29，406 | 31 | 27，023 | 39，399 | 35．486 | 38.853 |
| Charl＇st＇n，\＆c | 22，758 | 21，55 | 17，800 | 34,227 | 22，725 | 29，769 |
| Wilm＇gt | 3，294 | 4，67 | 4，216 | 5，683 | 4，10 | 5，461 |
| EVorfolk | 13，957 | 11，67 | 20，652 | 33，323 | 24，42 | 15，247 |
|  | 1，90 | 3，38 | 3，531 | 7，021 | 12，3 | 3，679 |
|  | 12 | 133，479 |  | 172，221 | 162，30 |  |
| t． | 319， | 296．957 | 429，777 | 493.664 |  |  | Walveston includes Indianola；Charleston Includes Port Royal，\＆ce．； Wilmingtonincludes Morehead City，dec；Norfolk insludes City Point．\＆ce．；

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total Franse snd 13 bales，of which 12,805 were to Great Britain，12，839 to Franse and 13,429 to the rest of the Continent，while fle stouks as made up this evening are now 336,919 bales，Below are the exports for the week and since September 1.1883


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

| SEpt．23，AT－ | On Shipboard，not cleared－for |  |  |  |  | Leaving Siock． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Oreat Britain | France． | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Other } \\ & \text { Foreign } \end{aligned}$ | Ooast－ | Totat． |  |
| New Orlean8．．． | 2，938 |  | 441 | 150 | 12，544 | 54，090 |
| Coarreston ．．．．．． | None． | N，500． | None． | None． 500 | None． $10,05 \%$ 1－ | 8,243 |
| Savaunah． | None． | 900 | 13，000 | 5.500 | 19，403 | 31，581 |
| Galvest |  | None． | 6，799 | 968 | 10，416 | 37，274 |
| $\mathrm{N} ¢ \mathrm{w}$ Yor | None． | None． | 1，860 | 2，218 | 4，078 | 5.470 |
| Other ports． | 4，000 | None． | 1，000 | None． | 6，8： |  |
| Total 1883 | 10，704 | 16，098 |  |  |  |  |
| 882 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotad 1881 | 47，863 | 11，438 | 7,368 4,989 | 6,810 10,168 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 307，4＋ |

The buoyancy in cotton for future delivery at this market， which was noted at the close of our last，seemed to have been based on rumors that had no good foundation，and on Saturday and Monday there were important declines under the unfavor－ able accounts from Liverpool and Manchester，large receipts at the ports，accumulating stocks at the interior towns and good weather at the South．On Tuesday there was a further decline at the close，due in a large measure to the apprehen－ sions arising from the failures that had taken place in the clothing and woolen goods trade；but Wednesday，though lower，showed a much better tone at the close，it having be－ come apparent that the failures referred to were not of as much importance as supposed，and yesterday，Liverpool being decidedly higher，our market for futures advanced．To－day，
Liverpool advices were less favorable and our market variable and unsettled，closing with the advance of yesterday mostly lost，and 14＠22 points below the closing fgures of last Fri－ day，the smaller reduction being for September．Cotton ton on the spot has been quieter．Business for export and speculation has nearly ceased，and the demand for home con－ was was advanced $1 / 8^{\circ} @-16 \mathrm{c}$. ，the latter for good ordinary and grades below，and stained was advanced $1 / 81 / 2 \mathrm{c}$ ．for the best to the poorest，but new cotton was quoted $3-16 @ 1 / 4 \mathrm{c}$ ．under the revised quotations．The market to－day was quiet，mid－ dling uplands closing nominal at $105 / 8 \mathrm{c}$ ．
The total sales for forward delivery fos the week are 471,900
bales．For immediate delivery the total sales foot up this week bales．For immediate delivery the total sales foot up this week 4,742 bales，including 454 for export， 4,288 for consumption， wor speculation and－in transit．Of the above，－bales each day cf the past week

| Sept． 22 to Scpt． 28. | UPLANDS． |  |  | NEW ORLEANS． |  |  | TEXAS． |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sat． | IIMOn | Tues | Sa | $n$ | Tues | Sat． | PTO | Tue |
| Ord |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Good O | $9^{5}{ }_{18}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Str．G＇d Ord | $9^{9} 7_{8}^{16}$ | 978 | $9^{77}$ | \％${ }^{99} 18$. | $10{ }^{16}$ 108 | $10{ }^{18}$ | $10^{18}{ }^{16}$ | ${ }_{1018}^{99}$ | ${ }_{1018}^{99}$ |
| Low Midd＇g | $10{ }^{18}$ | 1018 | 1018 | $10^{3} 8^{\prime \prime}$ | 1038 | $10^{3} 8$ | $10^{3} 8$ | 1038 | 1088 |
| r．L＇w M | $10{ }^{16}$ | $10^{5} 16$ | $10{ }^{5} 16$ | $109{ }_{16}$ | $10^{9}{ }^{16}$ | $10^{18}$ | $1_{109}{ }^{18}$ | $109{ }_{16}$ | 109 |
| Middling | 101 | $10^{1}$ | $101_{2}$ | $103_{4}$ | $103_{1}$ | 1034 | 1034 | 1034 | 10 |
| Q Mid | $107_{8}$ 1118 | 1078 $11^{1} 8$ 118 | 1078 $113_{8}^{7}$ | 1118 1138 | 1118 $113_{8}$ 1188 | 1118 1138 | $111_{8}$ 1138 | 1118 | 1118 |
| Midd＇g Fair | 1158 | 115 | 1158 | 1178 | 1178 | 1178 | 1178 |  | 1138 1178 |
| Tairs | 1238 | 1238 | 1238 | 1258 | 1258 | 1258 | 1258 | 1258 | 1258 |
|  | Wed | Th． | Fri． | \＄80d | T | Fri． | We | T宜理。 |  |
| Ordin＇y． Strict Ord．． |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3_{8} \\ & 13_{1 g} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 85_{8} \\ & 91_{19} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Good Ord． | $9^{95}{ }_{16}$ | 958 | $9^{5} 8$ | ${ }^{99} 1{ }_{18}$ | $97{ }_{8}{ }^{6}$ | 978 |  |  |  |
| Str．G＇d Ord | 978 | 10 | 10 | $10^{18}$ | $10^{1} 4$ | $10^{1}{ }_{4}^{8}$ | $10^{18}$ |  |  |
| Low Midd＇g | $10^{18}$ | $10^{14}$ | $10^{1} 4$ | $103_{8}$ | $10 \mathrm{i}_{2}$ | $10^{4}$ | 1038 | 104 |  |
| Str．L＇w Mid | $10^{5} 16$ | $107_{16}$ | 105 | $10^{9} 16$ | $1011{ }_{16}$ | 1011 | $109^{16}$ | 1011 |  |
| Middlin | $10^{16}$ | $10^{5} 8$ | $10^{5} 8$ | $103_{4}$ | 1078 | $10^{7} 8$ | $10^{36}$ | 1078 | $10^{7}{ }^{16}$ |
| Good Mid | $10^{7} 8$ | 11 | 11 | 1118 | $111_{4}$ | $111_{4}$ | 1118 | 111 | 1114 |
| Str．G＇d Mid | $11{ }^{1}$ | 1114 | $111_{1}$ | 1138 | $11^{12}$ | $111_{2}$ | $113_{8}$ | 111 |  |
| Midd ${ }^{\text {g Fair }}$ | 1158 | 1134 | 113 | 1178 | 12 | 12 | 1178 |  |  |
|  | 1238 | 1212 | $12^{1}$ | 1258 | 1234 | 1234 | $12^{5} 8$ | 1234 | $123_{4}$ |
| STAINED． |  |  |  | Sad． | OH | aes | ded | ＇T0．0． | ri |
|  Etrict Good Ordinary <br> Low Middling．．．． <br> Middling |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 938 | ${ }^{38}$ |
|  |  |  |  | $915{ }_{16}$ | $91{ }_{15}^{16}$ | $915_{1 \beta}$ | $915_{1}$ | 014 | $0^{14}$ |

## 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．

|  | SPOT MARKETCLOSED． | SALES OF SPOT AND TRANSIT． |  |  |  |  | Futures． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & E x- \\ & \text { port. } \end{aligned}$ | $\text { oon- } \text { sump. }$ | spec－ ul＇t＇n | Tran－ sit． | Total． | Sales． | Deliv－ eries． |
|  | Firm．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\ldots$ | 1，001 |  |  | 1，001 | 67，700 |  |
| Mon． | Quiet and steady |  | 621 801 |  |  | 621 <br> 801 | 69.300 82.0 .0 | ${ }_{200}^{200}$ |
| Wed． | Quiet and steady |  | 837 | ．．．． | $\ldots$ | 737 | ${ }_{98,600}$ | 200 |
| Thurs | Q＇is st＇y．rev．quo | 454 | 456 |  |  | 910 |  | 200 |
|  | Quiet |  | 672 |  |  | 672 | 83，700 |  |
| Total | ．．． | 454 | 4，288 | ．． | ．．． | 4，742 | 471，900 | 1，000 |

Thb sales and Pricks of Futurzs are shown by the follow－ ug comprehensive table．In this statement will be frand the daily market，the prices of sales for each month each day，sud the closing bids．in addition to the daily and total sales．

| 00I＇E | $008^{\prime} 08$ | 008.99 | 008＇I7T | $000^{\circ} 9$ II | 009＇86I | 009＇19\％ | 008＇L98 | 006＇078 | 009：16z |  | 00\％＇92 | $000^{6} 67{ }^{\prime} \%$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $00 \%$ | ${ }_{00 \sigma^{\prime} 9}^{\text {IF. II }}$ | ${ }_{00 \mathrm{~g}^{2} 2}^{\text {TSIL }}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0 z .7 \mathrm{IL} \\ 000^{\prime} \mathrm{e} \mathrm{c} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 01 . \mathrm{II} \\ 00 z^{\circ} \mathrm{GI} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 66.0 \mathrm{I} \\ 002^{\prime} 85 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{cg} .0 \mathrm{I} \\ 008^{\prime} 02 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} T L .0 I \\ 00 \varepsilon^{*} 69 \mathrm{I} \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 09.01 \\ 00 \nabla^{\circ} \mathrm{E} \text { G } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{87 \cdot 01}{00 I \cdot 98}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { O7.0T } \\ 001 ' 97 \end{gathered}$ | $00 L^{\mathrm{TD} \cdot 0 \mathrm{O}}$ | $006^{\prime}$ TL 7 |  <br>  |
| ¢0才 $-\bar{e}-$ $\cdots \cdots$ ләл |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\bar{\oplus}=$ $\cdots \operatorname{\lambda \rho \Delta \nabla }$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 86.0 \mathrm{~T}-26.0 \mathrm{~T} \\ & 86.0 \mathrm{~T} \mathrm{G} .0 \mathrm{I} \\ & 00 z^{\prime} \mathrm{S} \\ & 26.0 \mathrm{I} \cdot \mathrm{~J} \theta \mathrm{~V} \nabla \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 98.0 \mathrm{I}-78.0 \mathrm{~T} \\ 98.0 \mathrm{e} \mathrm{E} 88.01 \\ 00 \mathrm{I}^{2} \mathrm{I} \\ 78.0 \mathrm{I} \\ \mathrm{I} \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  |  |  |  | －кре7， <br> Tキ．11eSS．0T C09＇OL <br>  | 8uIsom <br>  <br> โห207＇sәโъ <br>  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 99.0 \mathrm{~T}-99.0 \mathrm{~T} \\ 3901 \mathrm{E} 9.0 \mathrm{I} \\ 00 \mathrm{I} £ \varepsilon \\ 19.01 \\ \mathrm{I} \theta \Delta \mathrm{~V} \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { - Kpress } \\ 07 . \mathrm{Tt} \text { IR.0T } \\ 009.86 \\ .10 \mu 0 \mathrm{~T} \end{gathered}$ | \＄usoo （asuซa）pred saol． ……－тядод ‘яәтея <br>  |
| $=\bar{e}=$ $\cdots \cdots \cdots \mathrm{v}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 8 \& \cdot I I-28 \cdot 1 I \\ F \cdot I I \\ 00 L^{\prime} \mathrm{OE} \cdot 1 \mathrm{II} \\ \mathcal{E F} \cdot \mathrm{II} \mathrm{I} \partial \Delta \nabla \end{gathered}\right.$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 96.0 \tau-96.0 T \\ & 00.11 e 96.01 \\ & 006^{\circ} 9 \\ & 66.01 \end{aligned}$ | $\left[\begin{array}{l} 68.01-18.01 \\ -8.01 e \overline{68.01} \\ 006^{6} 0 \\ 98.0 I^{-1} \end{array}\right.$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { L9.0I-9G.01 } \\ & 19.01 p 9 \mathrm{~g} .01 \\ & 00 I^{\prime} \mathcal{I} \\ & 09.0 \mathrm{I} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 28.0 T-98.0 T \\ & 17.0 T e c 8.0 T \\ & 000^{\circ} 6 \\ & 68.0 T \\ & \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 8 \mathrm{C} \cdot 11 \mathrm{e}= \\ & 001 \\ & 8 \mathrm{C} \cdot[1 . \cdots \partial \Delta \psi \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \angle F .0 I e^{-r \sigma .0 I} \\ & 006 \\ & \angle \nabla .0 I \cdots \mathrm{I} \cdot \Delta \nabla \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| $\frac{7 \sin 6 n_{V}}{}$ | $\frac{\cdot k i n_{\rho}}{}$ | －oun¢ | ．finJ | $\cdots 2 . . d 7$ |  | －＾．mnılqวa |  | －ぃวquวววa | －ぇวquวaon | －：2q0\％ว0 | «วquandas | －sams prot | \％unilad |
|  |  |  | HLNOW | VIC YOE |  | O STTES | GNV SAD | d STIVC |  |  |  |  | 込 |

Transferable Orders－Saturday， 10.45 c ；Monday， $10 \cdot 4 \mathrm{c} \mathrm{c}$ ．；Tuesday $0 \cdot 40 \mathrm{c}$ ．Wednesday， $10 \cdot 40 e$ ；Thursday， $10 \cdot 45 \mathrm{c}$ ．；Eriday， $10 \cdot 40 \mathrm{c}$.祀 We have included in the above table，and shall continue each week to give，the average price of futures eash day for each month．It everage for each month for the week is also given at bottom of table．

The following exchanges have been made during the week：
14 pd，to exch． 200 Feb ，for Mar． 60 pd. to exch． 200 Jan ．for June 12 pd．to exci．J 60 Dec．for Jan． 27 pd．to exch． 100 Jan．for Mar， -12 pd，to exch． 700 Dec．for Jan．$\quad 25 \mathrm{pa}$ ，to exch． 100 Dec．for Feb．

The Visible Supply of Cotton to－night，as made up by cable and telegraph，is as follnws．The Continental slocks，as well as those for Great Britain and the afloat，are this．week＇s returns， and consequently all the European figures are brought down to Thursday evening．But to make the totals the complete figures for to－night（Sept．28），we add the item of exports from the United States，including in it the exports of Friday only．

| Stook at Liverpool．．．．．．．．bales． <br> stock at London．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1883. <br> 175．000 <br> 48，600 | $\begin{array}{r} 1882 . \\ 431,000 \\ 77,700 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1881 . \\ 658,000 \\ 42,200 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1880 . \\ 468,000 \\ 52,900 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total Great Britain at ock | 723.600 | 558，700 | 697，200 | 20，900 |
| Stoek at Hampur | 3，200 | 3，100 | 10，000 | 4，200 |
| 8tock at Br | 41，600 | 31，200 | 411，200 | 25，600 |
| S ock at Amster | 27，000 | 8.400 | 19，800 | 13，600 |
| 8tock at Rotterd | 1，500 | 1，700 | 2，830） | 2，390 |
| gtook at Antwe | 7，400 | 300 | 2，300 | 981 |
| Stoch at Havre | 97，000 | 119，000 | 159，000 | 65，900 |
| Stock at Marsei | 9.400 | 1.600 | 4，300 | 8.640 |
| Stock at Barcel | 30,000 | 28，000 | 36，000 | 37，900 |
| Stock at Gen | 9，000 | 11，500 | 13，000 | 10，000 |
| 8tock at Tr | 10，000 | 5，000 | 6，900 | 6，500 |
| Totalcentin | 236，100 | 209，800 | 294，330 | 175，711 |
| Total European stoo | 959.760 | 768，500 | 991，530 | 96，611 |
| nuia cotton afloat for Europe． | 122，000 | 207.000 | 128.000 | 90，000 |
| Amer＇n cotton afioat for Eur＇pe | 87，000 | 71，000 | 119，000 | 126，000 |
| Egypt，Brazil，\＆e．．aft for E＇r＇pe | 23，000 | 14.000 | 16.000 | 17.000 |
| Stock in United States ports ．． | 336，919 | 214，807 | 381.905 | 311，865 |
| Stock in U，8．interior tewna．． | 79，713 | 33，714 | 105．334 | 78，735 |
| United Rtates exporta ro－day．， | 15，000 | 6，6C0 | 8，232 | 45，000 |

Total visible supply．．．．．．．．．．$\overline{1.623 .342} \overline{1,315.651} \overline{1,750,001} \overline{1,365.211}$ Of the above，the totais of American sna other descriptions are as foll

| Liverpool stoek | 388，000 | 194．000 | 515，000 | 293，000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Coutinental stocks | 134，000 | 56，000 | 150，000 | 81,000 |
| American afoat for | 87．000 | 71，000 | 119，000 | 126，000 |
| United Etates stock | 336.919 | 214，507 | 381，905 | 311，865 |
| United States interior stock | 79.723 | 33，744 | 105，334 | 78.735 |
| United States exports to－da | 15，000 | 6，600 | 8，232 | 42̃，000 |
| Toial Americ | ．040，642 | 576，151 | 1，279，471 | 933，600 |
| East Indian，B |  |  |  |  |
| Liverpool stock | 287，000 | 287，000 | 140.000 | 175，000 |
| London stock． | 48，600 | ＇77，700 | 42.200 | う2，900 |
| Continental | 102，100 | 153，800 | 144，330 | 91，711 |
| India afloat for Europe | 122.000 | 207．000 | 128，000 | 90，000 |
| Egypt，Brazil，\＆e．，aflcat | 23，000 | 14，000 | 16，000 | 17，000 |
| Total East India，\＆ | 582，700 | 739，500 | 470，530 | 426，611 |
| Total America | 1，040，642 | 576.151 | 1，279，471 | 938，600 |
| Total visible supply | 1，623，342 | ，315．651 | 1，750，001 | 365．211 |
| Pree Mid．Upl．，Liverpoo | $3^{3} 4$. | 6781. | $7^{7} 16$ d． | $6^{613} 16$ |

＊The stock at Liverpool，according to the estimated running counts would be 723,000 bales；but actual count makes it 48,000 bales less． The actual American in stock is also found to be 62,000 bales less than
n颕 The imports into Continental ports this week have been 000 bales．
The above figures indicate an inerease in the cotton in sight to－night of 307,691 bales as compared with the same date of 1882， derease of 126,659 bales as compared with the corres－ ponding date of 1881 and an increase of 253,131 bales as com－ pared with 1880.
At the Lnterior Towns the movement－that is the receipts or the week and since Sept．1，the shipments for the week，and he stocks to－night，and the same items for the corresponding period of 1881－82－is set out in detail in the following statement：

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\left.\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \infty \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 8 \\ \stackrel{+}{1} \\ 8 \\ 8 \end{gathered}$ |  <br>  <br>  | 路気 |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ i \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} N \\ N \\ \underset{\alpha}{N} \\ \sim \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 出 } \\ & -1 \\ & \text { is } \\ & \text { o } \end{aligned}$ |  <br>  <br>  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \infty \\ & \infty \\ & \infty \\ & \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & \hline \\ & o \end{aligned}$ | Nnounerna no ronnchioer <br>  UNON |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { F1 } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & \text { a } \\ & \infty \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \\ \circ \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Uै } \\ & \text { N్ } \\ & \text { N్ } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \% \\ & 10 \% \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & \omega \\ & \infty \\ & \omega \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \omega_{1} \\ & \underset{\sim}{2} \\ & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{-} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { cis } \\ & \text { is } \\ & \text { is } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array}\right\|$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & i 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  －Nomeniv－1Nomoros <br>  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \otimes \\ & \oplus \\ & -1 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \omega \\ \Delta \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{array}\right\|$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\omega}{\stackrel{1}{*}} \\ & \infty \\ & \stackrel{0}{\bullet} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| ¢ <br> 0 <br> 0 <br>  <br> 0 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline-1 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 \\ \hline 8 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} c \\ c \\ \omega_{1} \\ A \\ A \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & 10 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |  |

This year＇s figures estimated．

The above totals show that the old interior stocks have in creased during the week 25,161 bales, and are to-night 45,979 creased during the week 20,161 bales, and are to-night 45,979
bales more than at the same period last year. The receipts at the same towns have been 13,458 bales more than the same week last year, and since September 1 the receipts at all the towns are 25,425 bales more than for the same time in 1882.
Quotatrons for Middling Cotron at Other Markets. - In the table below we give the closing quotations of middling cotton at Southern and other priacipal cotton markets for each day of the past week:

| Week ending Sept. $2 \S$. | Closing quotations for middling cotton on- |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Satur. | Mon. | Tues. | Wednes. | Thurs. | Fri. |
| Galveston.... | $101_{8}$ | $10^{18}$ | ${ }^{101} 16$ | 10 |  |  |
| New Orleans. Mobile | $\begin{aligned} & 1050_{16}^{0} \\ & 101_{8} \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{100_{16}} 10$ | $101_{4}^{16}$ 104 104 | $103_{16}$ | $10^{1} 8$ | $10^{18}$ |
| Savannab. | 1078 9 | 1018 978 | 1018 913 | $10^{18}$ | 10 |  |
| Charleston... | $1{ }^{101} 8$ | $10^{17} 8$ | $\stackrel{1018}{18}_{16}$ | ${ }_{10}^{91318}$ | $10{ }^{978}{ }^{7} 101_{8}$ | ${ }^{913} 16$ |
| Wilmington.. | 10 | 10 | $10{ }^{108}$ | $10^{101018}$ | $10010{ }^{10}$ | 10 |
| Norfolk | $10^{1} 8$ | $10{ }_{8}$ | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Boston....... | ${ }^{1058}$ | $10^{5} 8$ | 1058 | 1058 | $10^{5} 8$ | $10{ }_{4}$ |
| Paltimore . ${ }_{\text {Philadelphial }}$ | $1044{ }^{3}{ }^{3} 8$ 1034 | 1014.23 11.3 | $10{ }^{1}$ | $10^{1} 2$ | $10{ }^{2}$ | 1038 |
| Augusta..... | 1034 93 |  | ${ }^{1034}$ | 1034 | $10{ }^{3}$ | 1078 |
| Memphis.... | $10^{4}$ | $10^{93}$ | $10^{911} 16$ | ${ }_{978}^{911} 18$ | $9^{95}$ | $9{ }^{95}$ |
| oti. Louis..... | 1018 | $10^{1} 8$ | $10{ }_{18}$ | $\begin{array}{r}978 \\ 10{ }^{1} 8 \\ \hline 108\end{array}$ | 10 | 10 |
| Cincinnati | $10{ }_{4}$ | 1014 |  | 1014 | $10{ }_{4}$ |  |
| Louisville.... | 1018 | $10^{1} 8$ | $10{ }_{8}$ | ${ }_{1014}$ | $101_{4}$ $100_{4}$ | 1014 1014 |

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

| Week endena- | Receipts at the Ports. |  |  | St'k ctinterior Towns. |  |  | Rec'pts from Plant'ns |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1881. | 1852. | 1883. | 1881. | 18 | 1853. |
| July 13 | 18,498 | 8,142 | 11,024 | 74,003 | 35.454 | 68762 | 19,411 | 753 |  |
| - ${ }^{\text {a }} 20$ | 19,332 | 0.150 | 9,208 | 65.758 | 31.622 | 64,23i | 11,115 | 5,3, $¢$ | 4,685 |
|  | 16,151 | ${ }^{6.128}$ | 8.296 | 55,27\% | 25.276 | 61,629 | 8.6\% | 2, 8 \% | 5,686 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aug. } 3 . . \\ & \text { " } 10 \ldots \end{aligned}$ | 17,818 | 4, 815 4,811 | 7,084 9.708 | 52,411 | 24,446 | 57,886 | 11,582 | 985 | 3,321 |
| " 17. | 20,533 | 6,356 | ${ }^{10,305}$ | 48,273 | ${ }^{21,093}$ | 53,208 | 8,894 | 1,438 | 5.026 |
| " 24. | 35,078 | 12,352 | 11,365 | 4c.492 | ${ }_{14.327}^{16.535}$ | ${ }^{52,016}$ | 17.638 | 1.798 | ${ }_{0}^{9.115}$ |
| 31. | 43,722 | 23.032 | 22.571 | 48.422 | ${ }^{15.523}$ | 20,526 50,379 | 30.199 58.852 | ${ }_{24,231}^{10,144}$ | 9,875 22754 |
| Sept. 7. | 72.612 | 28,683 | 33,308 | 57,410 | 13.519 | 53,576 | 83,600 | 29,881 | 87,728 |
|  | 21.053 | 49.512 | 64,348 | 75.453 | 14,145 | 58,989 | 112.684 | 52,108 | 69,761 |
|  | 112,883 | 77.223 | 93.819 | 103,779 | ¢0, 83 | 75.178 | 140,820 | 83,093 | 113,009 |
|  | 134 | 136.42al | 1250 | 124.5:6 | 48.822 | 115788 | 155.5031 | 153.11 | 155631 |

The above statement shows- 1 . That the total receipts from the plantations since September 1, in 1883, were 376,129 bales; in 882 were 327,094 bales; in 1881 were 508,878 bales.
2.-That, although the receipts at the out-ports the past week were 125,032 bales, the actual movement from piantations was interior bales, the balance going to incraase the stocks at the the same week were 153,116 bales and for 1881 they were 155,503 bales.
Weather Reports by Telegraph.-The weather during the week has been favorable for the gathering of the crop, and in consequence picking has made excellent progress.
Galveston, Texas.-We have had a shower on one day of the week, the rainfall reaching forty-two hundredths of an inch. Crop prospects unchanged. The thermometer has ranged from 64 to 83 , averaging 73
Indianola, Texas.-It has been showery on one day of the week, the rainfall reaching twenty-one hundredths of an inch. Picking is making good progress. The thermometer has averaged 72 , ranging from 61 to 84 .
Dallas, Texas.-We have had no rain during the week. Picking is making satisfactory progress. Average thermometer 67, the highest being 90 and the lowest 43.
Brenham, I'exas.-We have had one fine shower during the week, the rainfall reaching eighty hundredths of an ineh: The thermometer has averaged 69, the highest being 89 and the lowest 52
Palestine, Texas.-It has sprinkled on one day of the week, progress is being progyess is being made with picking. The thermometer has Hunisville, Texas, -Weraging 67.
Picking is progressing finely he had no rain during the week. Picking is progressing finely. The thermometer has averaged 67, ranging from 47 to 87 .
Weatherford, Texas. - There has been no rain during the week. Picking is making satisfactory headway. Average thermometer 64, the highest being 88 and the lowest 39.
Picking makes satisfactory had no rain during all of the week. averaged 65 , the highest being 81 and the the thermometer has Luling, Texas.- There has been the lowest 48 . Excellent progress is being been no rain during the week. mometer has ranged from 63 to 95 , averaging 79 . The ther-
New Orleans, Louisiana.-It has rained on one day of the
week, the rainfall reaching two hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 74.
Shreveport, Louisiana. The weather has been clear during
Il the week, with slightly lower temper ter has ranged from 49 to lower temperature. The thermomeVicisburg Mississippi
week. The thermometer has averaged 69 , ranging from the week.

Little Rock, Arkansas.-Telegram not received.
Meridian, Mississippi.-We have had no rain here within five weeks. Picking is making good progress. It is claimed that the crop will be one-third short of last season. About Columbus, Mississippi.-We have h
week. Planters are marketing their had no rain during the mometer has averaged 70, the their crop freely. The therMemphis, Tennessee. -The weather has been cold and dry all the week. Picking is making good progress, and the crop is being marketed freely. The thermometer has averaged 65, ranging from 51 to 81.
Nashville, Tennessee. - It has rained on two days of the week, the rainfall reaching eighty-eight hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 52 to 81 , averaging 65 .
Mobile, Alabama.- It has been showery on one day, and reached fifty-seven hundredths of an inch. Picking is making good progress. The thermometer has averaged 71, ranging
from
Montgomery, Alabama.-The weather has been generally wainfall reaching during the week, with one light sprinkle, the gressing well drough well and the crop is being marketed freely. The The the lowest 53 .
Selma, Alabama.-We have had no rain during the week. Picking is making good progress, and the crop is being mar. keted freely. The thermometer has ranged from 50 to 81 ,
averaging 68.
Madison, Florida. - The days have been warm, but the nights have been cool. There has been rain on two days, but the remainder of the week has been pleasant. Planters are sending their crop to market freely. The thermometer has veraged 78, the highest being 90 and the lowest 64
Macon, Georgia.- We have had rain on three days of the Columbus op is being marketed freely. week, the rainfall reaching sixty-three hundredths of an inch Picking has made excellent progress; about two-thirds of the crop has been picked, and is being marketed freely. The thers Savannah, averaged 72, ranging from 58 to 78.
Savannah, Georgia.-It has rained on one day of the week, and the remainder of the week has been pleasant. The rainfall reached sixty-four hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 72, the highest beirg 86 and the lowest 62 .
Augusta, Georgia.- We have had light rain on one day of the week, the remainder of the week being pleasant. The marketing their crop freely. marketing their crop freely. The chermometer has ranged
from 55 to 81 , averaging 69 .
Atlanta, (teorgia.-It has rained on one day of the week the rainfall reaching fifty-seven hundredths of an inch, Average thermometer 66, highest 79, lowest 53. We had rain on one day last week, the rainfall reaching ten hundredths of an inch. The thermometer averaged $72 \cdot 6$ and ranged from 68 to
Charleston, South Carolina.- It has rained on two days of the week, the rainfall reaching ninety-seven hundredths. The The following averaged 72, ranging from 63 to 85 .
The following statement we have also received by telegraph, showing the height of the rivers at the points named at 3 o'clock September 27, 1883, and September 28, 1882.

| Sept. 27, '83. | Sept. 28, '82. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Feet. | Inch. | F'eet. |
| 12 | Inch. |  |  |
| 2 | 7 | 11 | 9 |
| 0 | 11 | 9 | 6 |
| 1 | 2 | 5 |  |
| 1 | 6 | 8 | 5 |
| 3 | 10 | 15 | 2 |

Memphis. Nomphis.................... Above high-water mar Shreveport
Vicksburg $\qquad$ Above low-water mark

Orleans reported below high-water mark of 1871 uatil p.p. 9,1874 , when the zero of gauge was changed to high-water 1871. or April 15 and 16, 1874, which is $6-10$ ths of a foot above s71, or 16 feet above low-water mark at that point.
India Cotton Movement from all 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 cianger of this inaccuracy and keeps the totals correct. We first give the Bombay statemnat for the week and year, bringing the figures dowa to September 27.
hombay receipts and shipments for foul years.

| Year | Shipments this wsek. |  |  | Shipmeats sance Jan. 1. |  |  | Receipts. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Great Brit'n. | Continent. | Total. | Great Britain | Oontinent. | Total. | This Week. | Since Jan. 1. |
| 1883 |  |  | 8,000 | 445,000 | 79?,000 | 1,237,000 | 5,000 | 1,อ556,000 |
| 1882 | 6,000 | 3,000 | 9,000 | 746,000 | 603,000 | 1,349,000 | 5,000 | 1,624,000 |
| $\underline{1881}$ | 1000 | ลักํา | 6.000 | 304,000 $3 ラ 7$ nfo | 342,000 488 | 816.000 <br> 84 <br> ann | 5.000 8.001 | 1,163,000 |

According to the foregoing, Bombay appears to show the ame receipts during the-week as last year, the shipments for the week show a decrease of 1,000 bales, and the shipments since January 1 show a decrease of 112,000 bales. The movement at Calcutta, Madras and other India ports for the last reported week and since the 1st of January, for two years has been as follows. "Other ports" cover Ceylon, Tuticorin, Kurrachee and Coconada.

|  | Shipments for the week. |  |  | Shipments since January 1. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Great Britain. | Continent. | Total. | Great Britain. | Continent. | Total. |
| $\begin{array}{r} \hline \text { Calcutta- } \\ 1883 \ldots \ldots \end{array}$ |  | ....... | $\ldots$ | $\begin{array}{r} 84,700 \\ 105,700 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10,800 \\ & 32,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 95,500 \\ 137,700 \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Madras } \\ 1883 . \end{gathered}$ | 1,000 1,500 |  | 1,000 | $\begin{aligned} & 14.500 \\ & 58,400 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000 \\ & 4,600 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15,500 \\ & 63,000 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{array}{r} 1882 \ldots \ldots . \\ \text { Allothers- } \\ 1883 \ldots \ldots . \\ 1882 \ldots \ldots . \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,500 \\ & 1,000 \\ & 800 \end{aligned}$ | 2,000 | 3,000 800 | 58,400 <br> 34,400 <br> 43,800 | $\begin{array}{r} 4,600 \\ 8,600 \\ 26,700 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43,000 \\ & 70,500 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total all- } \\ & 1883 . . \\ & 1882 \ldots . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,000 \\ & 2,300 \end{aligned}$ | 2,000 $\ldots \ldots$. | $\begin{aligned} & 4,000 \\ & 2,300 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 133,600 \\ & 207,900 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20,400 \\ & 63,300 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 154,000 \\ & 271,200 \end{aligned}$ |

The above totals for the week show that the movement from the ports other than Bombay is 1,700 bales more than same week last year. For the whole of India, therefore, the total shipments since January 1, 1883, and for the corresponding periods of the two previous years, are as follows.
exports to europb from all india.

## Shipments to alt Europe from-

Bombay
Bombay .......
All other ports

This la
Total movement for the three years at all India ports.
Alexandria Regeipts and Shipments.-Through arrangements we have made with Messrs. Davies, Benachi \& Co., of Liverpool and Alexandria, we now receive a weekly cable of the movements of cotton at Alexandria, Egypt. The following are the receipts and shipments for the past week and for the corresponding week of the previous two years.

| Alexandria, Eaypt, September 27. | 188 | 83. | 1882. |  | 1881. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Receipts (cantars*)-This week....Since Sept. I |  | 18,000 400 |  | 1,200 1,300 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 20 . C 00 \\ & 27,550 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
|  | This week. | Since Sept. 1. | This week. | Since Sept. 1. | This week. | Since Sept. 1. |
| Exports (bales)- <br> To Liverpool. $\qquad$ <br> To Continent $\qquad$ | 1,000 | 1,000 | $\begin{array}{r}4,700 \\ 214 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 4,700 | 2.500 840 | $\begin{array}{r}4,000 \\ \hline 938\end{array}$ |
|  | 1,000 | 1,000 | 4,914) | 4,914 | 3,340 | 4,938 |

* A cantar is 98 lbs.

This statement shows that the receipts for the week ending Sept. 27 were 18,000 cantars and the shipments to all Europe were 1,000 bales.
Manchester Market.-Our report received from Manchester to-night states that the market is dull, with yarns slightly lower. We give the prices of to-day below, and leave previous weeks' prices for comparison.
weeks prices for compa 188 $-\quad$ July27
Ang. 3

New York Cotron Exchange. - The value of memberships at present is about $\$ 3,500$, which should attract the attention of buyers. The following visitors were introduced this week Robt. G. Lowe Galveston, Robt. G. Lowe, Galvesto
F. W. Taylor, M mphis,
F. P. Poston, Memphis,
R. L. Brown, Virininia. R. L. Brown, Virginia. Ducas E. Moore, New Orleans,
Dr. J. B. Gaston, Montoonery, Ala. J. F. Hunter, Pendeton, S. C., M, 2. F. Nckennes, Piedmint, George Woodiall. Liverpool, Harold Turner, Liverpool,
R. F. Phillips, Liverpool, W . W. Shaw, Wastiugton, N. C., John Murdoch, Mississ ppi,
J. C. R. Draper, Liverpool, J. C. R. Draper, Liverpool,
M. Bright, New Orleans, M. Bright, New Orleans,
W. O. Dickson, Norfolk, Va., J. F. Rodewald, Live rpool, B. S. Hasseltun, Lancaster, S. C James T. Wood, New Orleass,
Augustus May, New Orleaus, Edward May, Chi a ago, Edgar G. Heatun, Chicago,
Thos. Hunton. New Orleans, Thos. Hunton. New Orleans,
R. A. Gary, Virginia.

Jute Butts. Bagging, \&c.-There has been a good demand for bagging since our last and goods are moving freelv. The inquiry has bern fair y distributed and all grades are being taken. Prices are steadily held, dealers not being willing to accept less than quoted rates, which are 9 c . for $11 / 2 \mathrm{lbs}, 9 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$. for $13 / 4 \mathrm{lbs}$., $10^{1} / 4 \mathrm{c}$. for 2 lbs and $11 @ 11^{1} / 4 \mathrm{c}$. for standard grades. Sales are about 4,000 rolls at these figures. Batts are not very
active though a fair inquiry is in progress. There have being sales of about 5,000 bales paper grades up to $2 \mathrm{c} .$, while a few small lots of bagging grades are reported at $21 / 8 @ 21 / 4 \mathrm{c}$., and the close is steady at 2@214c. as to quality.
Comparative Port Regeipts 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.

| hly | Year Beginning September 1. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Receipts. | 1882. | 1881. | 1880. | 1879. | 1878. | 1877. |
| Sept'mb's | 326,656 | 429,777 | 458,478 | 333,643 | 288,848 | ,491 |
| October.. | 980,584 | 853,195 | 968,318 | 888,492 | 689,264 | 578,533 |
| Novemb'r | 1,004,697 | 974,043 | 1,006,501 | 942,272 | 779,237 | 822,493 |
| Decemb'r | 1,112,536 | 996,807 | 1,020,802 | 956,464 | 392,664 | 900,119 |
| January | 752,827 | 487,727 | 571,701 | 647,140 | 616,727 | 689,610 |
| February. | 595,598 | 291,992 | 572,728 | 447,918 | 564,824 | 472,054 |
| March ... | 482,772 | 257,099 | 475,582 | 261,913 | 302,955 | 340,525 |
| April | 281,519 | 147,595 | 284,246 | 158,025 | 166,459. | 197,965 |
| Мау. | 185,523 | 113,573 | 190,054 | 110,006 | 84,299 | 96,314 |
| June. | 78,501 | 68,679 | 131,871 | 88,455 | 29,472 | 42,142 |
| July. | 42,299 | 36,890 | 78,572 | 54,258 | 13,988 | 0,24 |
| August. | 58,386 | 45,143 | 115,114 | 67,372 | 18,081 | 34,564 |
| Corret'ns. | 24,837 | 17,844 | 123 | 42,714 | 458 | 52,59 |
| Totalyea | 6,019,738 | 4,720,364 | 5,874,090 | 5,001,672 | 4,447,276 | 3-5,64 |
| ero'tage | of tot. port | 62 | $100 \cdot 00$ | 9.15 | 9.99 | 8.79 |
| Correction |  | $00 \cdot 38$ | $00 \cdot 00$ | $00 \cdot 85$ | 00.01 | 01.21 |
| Total port | treceipts.. | $1 \bigcirc 0.00$ | $100 \cdot 00$ | $100 \cdot 00$ | $100 \cdot 00$ | $100 \cdot 0$ |

This statement shows that up to Aug. 31 the receipts at the ports this year were 1,299,374 bales more than in 1881-82 and 145,648 bales more than at the same time in $1880-81$. The receipts since September 1, 1883, and for the corresponding periods of the five previous years have been as follows.

|  | 1883. | 1882. | 1881. | 1880. | 1879. | 1878. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sept.1.... | 2,765 | ธ, 055 | 5,600 | 5,037 | 3,490 | S. |
| " 2 | S. | 2,890 | 10,356 | 5,669 | 1,548 | 5,708 |
| " 3. | 7,215 | 8. | 10,182 | 10.512 | 1,391 | 4,051 |
| " 4 | 3,996 | 5,868 | 8. | 6,474 | 2,264 | 4,799 |
| " 5 | 6,169 | 3,396 | 18,859 | б. | 4,927 | 4,221 |
| " 6.. | 4,969 | 5,636 | 9,069 | 14,754 | 2,104 | 7,116 |
| \% 7 | 8,194 | 4,493 | 7,637 | 9,315 | S. | 4,108 |
| 18. | 8,143 | 6,403 | 8,181 | 8,616 | 5,434 | \$. |
| " 9. | 5. | 6,405 | 18,792 | 11,096 | 5,124 | 13,115 |
| " 10 | 13,920 | S. | 13,054 | 10,862 | 4,378 | 7,341 |
| " 11. | 9,486 | 11,202 | 8. | 15,646 | 4,858 | 6,258. |
| " 12. | - 8,038 | 5,645 | 16,595 | S. | 7,636 | 7,982 |
| " 13 | 9,478 | 7,474 | 17,797 | 20,842 | 7,069 | 8,537 |
| ${ }^{6} 14$ | 15,283 | 8,044 | 14,674 | 15,117 | S. | 10.714 |
| " 15 | 11,742 | 10,742 | 10,8;0 | 13,999 | 15,628 | S. |
| " 16 | S. | 8,050 | 21,062 | 16,191 | 12,215 | 15,127 |
| '17. | 21,869 | 8. | 16,36 ${ }^{\text {1 }}$ | 20,900 | 12,995 | 10,425 |
| " 18 | 11,760 | 16,598 | S. | 18,470 | 14,071 | 10.032 |
| 419 | 15,195 | 9,606 | 17,206 | 8. | 14,955 | 11,125 |
| 4 | 14,087 | 12,733 | 19,476 | 30,306 | 17,08 | 16,933 |
| " | 22,166 | 13,039 | 13,551 | 20,019 | S. | 11,302 |
| " 22 | 15,709 | 17,187 | 13,996 | 17,749 | 26,420 | S. |
| " 23 | - S . | 16,201 | 29,700 | 19,484 | 23,729 | 17,905 |
|  | 28,346 | S. | 15,866 | 30,355 | 21,382 | 18,579 |
| " 25. | 14,36.7 | 27,438 | S. | 21,783 | 19,141 | 13,584 |
| ' 26. | 19,746 | 21,616 | 22,46 | 8. | 19,975 | 13,814 |
| " 2 | 21,570 | 19,768 | 26,603 | 37,550 | 22,976 | 23,679 |
| - 28. | 25,292 | 24,584 | 15,773 | 25,495 | S. | 18.016 |
|  | 319,507 | 270,085 | 375,728 | 406,276 | 271,612 | 264 |
| Proen | of total $\mathrm{t} \in \mathrm{Sepp}^{ \pm} .28$ | $04 \cdot 49$ | $07 \cdot 96$ | 06.92 | 05.43 | 05. |

This statement shows that the receipts since Sept. 1 up to to-night are now 49,422 bales more than they were to the same day of the month in 1882 and 56,221 bales less 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 September 28 in each of the vears named.
The Followina are the Grosi Receipts of Cotton at New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore for the past week, York, Boston, Pailad 1, 1833:

| Receipts from- | New York. |  | Boston. |  | Philadelphia. |  | Baltimore. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | This week. | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Since } \\ \text { Sept. } 1 . \end{array}$ | This. week. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \text { Sept. } 1 . \end{gathered}$ | This week. | Since <br> Sept. 1. | This week. | Since Sepl. 1. |
| N. Orl'a | 5,580 | 28 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Texas -...i | 3,667 | 12.663 | 1,174 | 1,910 | 83 | 246 | 1,840 | 759 |
| Mobile ... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8. Car'lina | 3,479 | 111,549 |  |  | 431 | 609 | 2,518 | 3,208 |
| N Car'lina | 5 554 |  |  |  | 306 | 2,872 |  | 56 |
| Virginia | 4,696 | 6,044 | ${ }_{1,695}^{611}$ | 1,063 | 306 | 2,872 | 3,005 | 6 |
| Tenn | 88 | 364 | 124 | 579 | 71 | 1,771 | 37 | 49 |
| year. | 23,488 | 81,138 | 607 | 7,316 | 1,294 | 5, | 8,26 | 16,430 |
|  | ว กอา | 510 m | 4 P 12 | 9.007 | 2 K71 | \$.341 |  | 9403 |

Shipping News.-The exports of cotton from the United States the past week, as per latest mail returns, have reached 34,627 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 York-To Liverpool, per steamers Britanic. 1,293 To
City of Rome, 548... Egypt, 730...Republic,

To Have, ner ste mer France, 2,655 .
To Hamburg, per steamers Frisia, 1,300 .... Rhaetia, 1,400 To Rotterdam, pre stamer P. Caland, 60 NEW ORLEANS-To Liverpool, per steamer I
New OnLeANs- Lo Liverpool. per steamer Legislator, 2,7 ......... Baltimore-To Liverpool, par steamers Alava, $1,829 \ldots .$. Gailego,
$181 \ldots$ Mentmore, $1,356 \ldots$. Nova Seotian, $1,198 \ldots$. Puerto

To Bremen, per steamer General Werder
Do Rotterdam, per steamer Stella, $600 \ldots$
.

To Antwerp, per steamer Buenaventura, 1,550
17....Samaria

Philadelphia-To ioiverpool, per steamers British Crown, 477
$\$_{A N}$ FRANCISCO-TC Liverpool, per bark Aunie Johinson, 103

## Total

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

|  | Liver- |  |  | Bre- | Нат- | - |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | pool. | Hull. | Havre. |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Yor | 6, 2.779 | 0 | 2,655 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Baltimore | 6,06t |  |  | 1,243 |  | 2,150 |  | 9.462 |
| Poston:̈ | 1.377 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| , | 103 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

$\begin{array}{llllllll}\text { Total... } & 17,437 & 1,350 & 6,642 & 3,273 & 2,700 & \overline{2,750} & \overline{475} \\ 34.627\end{array}$
Below we add the clearances this week of vessels carrying cotton from United States ports, bringing our data down to the latest mail dates:
Galveston-For Have-Sept. 21-Steamer Tanis, 3,201.
NEW ORLEANS-For Havre-Sept. 24-Steamer Marseille, 6,983
For Vera Cruz-Sept. 22 -Steam schooner E. D. Sidbury, 657
Sept. 26 -Steamer Leonora, 2,265 . hhidadelphia-For Liverpool-Sent

For Antwerp-Sept. 25 -Steamer Zeeland 100 Indiana, 800.
Below we give all news received to date of disasters to vessels carrying cotton from United States ports, \&c.
SAMUEr. B. Baker, lighter. The lighter Samuel B. Baker lying at Pier $40, \mathrm{~N} . \mathrm{R}$, , took fire at 2 P. M. of the 25 th inst. She was loaded
with 2,000 bales of cotton ex-steamer Lampasas, from Galveston, in transit for Liverpool, per steamer Scythia (Br.) The lighter was towed ont into the stream, where the fire was extinguished.
wen Hitchcock, lighter. About 3 P. M of the 25 th
discovered in the cotton on board the Owen Hitchcock, lying alongside the steamer Herschel, at Martin's Stores, Brooklyn. The lighter's cargo consisted 1,603 bales of cotton, ex-steamer Rio Grande, from Galveston, in transit for Liverpol per steamer Herschel. After drifting about the river for some time the lighter
was towed to the lower side of Pier 1, N. R., where her cargo was being discharged same afternoon, considerably damaged.
Cotton freights the past week have been as follows:

|  | Satur. | Mon. | Tue |  | Wedne |  | Thurs. | Fri. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Liverpool, steam d. Do sail...d. | ${ }_{8}$ | 18 | ${ }^{18}$ |  | $1_{8}$ |  | 18 | ${ }_{8}$ |
| Havre, steam....c. | $15_{32}{ }^{*}$ | ${ }^{15} 32^{*}$ | ${ }^{15}$ |  | ${ }^{15} 32^{*}$ |  | ${ }^{15}{ }_{39}{ }^{+}$ | ${ }^{15}{ }_{32}{ }^{\text {t }}$ |
| Do sail.. ....c. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Eremen, steam. .c. | $7_{16}{ }^{*}$ | $7_{16}{ }^{*}$ | $1{ }^{1}$ |  | $7_{16}{ }^{+}$ |  | $7_{16}{ }^{\circ}$ | $7_{16}{ }^{*}$ |
| Do sail.....c. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| H umburg, steam.c | $3_{8}{ }^{\text {a }}$ | $3{ }^{*}$ | 8 |  | $3_{8}$ |  | $3{ }^{\text {\% }}$ | $3_{8}{ }^{*}$ |
| Do sail .. e |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Amst'd'm, steam.c. | $2_{2}{ }^{*}$ | $1_{2}$ * | ${ }_{2}$ |  | $1_{2}{ }^{\text {k }}$ |  | $1_{2}{ }^{1}$ | ${ }_{19}{ }^{*}$ |
| Do sail .. c |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Reval, steam....d. | ${ }^{1} 4^{*}$ | $1{ }_{4}{ }^{\text {* }}$ | 4 |  | 14* |  | $4{ }^{1}{ }^{*}$ | $4{ }^{4}$ * |
| Do sail.......c. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Barcelona,steam.c. | ${ }^{15} 16^{*}$ | ${ }^{15} 16^{*}$ | ${ }^{15}$ |  | ${ }^{1510} 1{ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | ${ }^{15} 16^{*}$ | ${ }^{15} 18^{*}$ |
| Genoa, steam....c. | ${ }^{58}{ }^{*}$ | $5_{8}{ }^{*}$ |  |  | ${ }^{5}{ }_{8}{ }^{*}$ |  | ${ }^{5} 8^{*}$ | $58^{*}$ |
| Trieste, steam ...c. | ${ }^{5} 8^{*}$ | $5_{8}{ }^{*}$ | $5_{8}$ |  | ${ }^{8}{ }^{\text {* }}$ |  | $5_{8}{ }^{\text {* }}$ | $5_{8}{ }^{*}$ |
| Antwerp, steam. .c. | $38{ }^{\text {a }}$ | $3_{\text {s * }}$ | $3_{8}$ |  | $3_{8}{ }^{*}$ |  | $3{ }^{\text {8*}}$ | $3{ }_{8}{ }^{*}$ |
| * Compressea. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Liverpool.- By cable from Liverpool, we have the following statement of the week's sales, stocks, \&c., at that port. We add previous weeks for comparison. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Sept. 7. |  | Sept. 14. |  | Sept. 21. |  | Sept. 28. |
| Sales of the week .bales $\qquad$ <br> Of which exporters took <br> Of which speculators took. Sales American ................. |  | $\begin{aligned} & 65,000 \\ & 11,500 \end{aligned}$ |  | 70,00011,500 |  | 66.00 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 49,000 \\ 6,800 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 48.000 | 5.00046,500 |  | 9,00040,000 |  | $\begin{array}{r}37,000 \\ 8,700 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
| Sales America) |  |  |  | 6,0005,700 |  | - $\begin{array}{r}12,500 \\ 5,900\end{array}$ |  | 8,0065,300 |  |
| Total stoek-EAtimated Total stock-Actual. |  | 831,006 |  | 783,000 |  | 13,000 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 723,000 <br> 675,000 |  |  |  |
| Total stock-Actual............. |  |  |  | 548,000 |  | 511,000 |  | 481,000 |  | 450,000 388,000 |
| Total import of the week..... <br> Of which American. |  | 29,000 |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 43,500 \\ & 32,000 \\ & 81,000 \\ & 30,000 \end{aligned}$ |  | 19,5009,500 |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 100,006 \\ 23,000 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A mount afloat.............. |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 104,000 \\ 23,000 t \end{array}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 71,000 \\ & 23,000 \end{aligned}$ |

The tone of the Liverpool market for spots and futures each day of the week ending Sept. 23, and the daily closing prices of spot cotton, have been as follows.

| Spot. | Saturday | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednes. | Thursd'y. | Friday. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\left.\begin{array}{c} \text { Market, } \\ \text { 12:30 P.M. } \end{array}\right\}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mod. inq. } \\ & \text { freely. } \\ & \text { supplied. } \end{aligned}$ | Dull. | Easier. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Easier \& } \\ & \text { fectorily } \\ & \text { cheanar } \end{aligned}$ | Mod. inq. treely | Mod. ing freely |
| ida Upl'ds hac. Orl'ns | $513 \mathrm{te}$ $515_{10}^{16}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 513_{18} \\ & 5_{15} \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{515}^{513} 16$ | ${ }^{513_{16}}$ | $53_{4}^{3}$ | le |
| Speo.dexp. | 8.000 1,600 | 8,000 1,000 | 8,000 1,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 8,000 |
| зрес.区exp. | 1,600 |  | - | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| $\left.\begin{array}{l} \text { Futures. } \\ \text { Market, } \\ \text { i2:30 P.м. } \end{array}\right\}$ | Offerings free. | Dull. | - Dull. | Quiet. | Quiet. | Easy. |
| Market, $5 \mathrm{P} . \mathrm{m}$. | Quiet. | Quiet. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Barely } \\ & \text { steaty. } \end{aligned}$ | Steady. | Firm. | Barely steady. |

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 ctherwise stated.
and The prices are given in pence and 61ths, thus: 562 means 5 62-64d., (

|  | Sat., Sept. 22. |  |  |  | Mon., Sept. 24. |  |  |  | Tues., Sept. 25. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Open | Eigh | Low. | Clos. | Open | High | Low. | Clo | Open | High | Low. | Clos. |
|  |  | d. |  |  | a. | d. | d. | $d$. | $d$. | d. | d. |  |
| September. | 55 | 555 | 553 | 553 | 551 | 552 | 551 | 551 | 551 | 551 | 551 | 551 |
| 8ept.-Oct. | 554 | 554 | 553 | 552 | 551 | 551 | 550 | 550 | 549 | 5 ¢0 | 548 | 550 |
| Oct.-Nor.. | 553 | 5 53 | 552 | 552 | 550 | 550 | 549 | 549 | 548 | 549 | 548 | 5 |
| Nor.-De | 553 | 553 | 551 | 551 | 549 | 549 | 549 | 549 | 548 | 548 | 548 | 548 |
| Dec.-Jan | 553 | 551 | 552 | 552 | 550 | 551 | 550 | 550 | 549 | 549 | 549 | 549 |
| Jan.-Feb. | 558 | 558 | 554 | 555 | 553 | 553 | 552 | 552 | 552 | 552 | 551 | 551 |
| Feb.-March | 559 | 559 | 557 | 557 | 555 | 556 | 555 | 5 $\ddagger 5$ | 555 | 555 | 551 | 551 |
| Mar.-Apr. | 582 | 582 | 560 | 56. | 558 | 559 | 5 58 | 558 | 55. | - 58 | 557 | 557 |
| April-May.. | b 01 | 601 | 600 | 600 | 562 | 563 | 562 | 5 b2 | 560 | 561 | 560 | 561 |
| May-Jun | 805 | 605 | 604 | 804 | 801 | 601 | 601 | 6 c1 | 600 | 6 co | 800 | 600 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | We | es | ept. | 26. | Thu | rs., | Sept | 7 |  | i., | pt. |  |
|  | Open | High | ow. | Clos. | Open | High | Low. | Clos. | Open | High | Low. | Clos. |
|  |  | a. |  |  | d. | a. | ${ }^{\text {d. }}$ | d. | d. | d. | d. | d. |
| September | 549 | 549 | 548 | 548 | 549 | 551 | 549 | 551 | 551 | 551 | 549 | 550 |
| Sept.-Oct. | 548 | 548 | 547 | 548 | 548 | 550 | 548 | 550 | 550 | 550 | 549 | 549 |
| Oct.-Nov | 547 | 547 | 547 | 547 | ¢ 47 | 549 | 547 | 549 | 556 | 550 | 548 | 5 |
| Nov.-De | 516 | 548 | 548 | 548 | 547 | 549 | 547 | 549 | 549 | 549 | 548 | 549 |
| Dec.-Jan... | 548 | 548 | 547 | 547 | 545 | 550 | 549 | 530 | 550 | 5 ธั0 | 548 | 550 |
| Jan.-Feb.... | 550 | ¢ 50 | 549 | 549 | 550 | 55 | 550 | 552 | 55 2 | 552 | 551 | 552 |
| Feb.-March | 552 | 553 | 552 | 553 | 554 | 555 | 554 | 553 | 555 | 555 | 554 | 555 |
| Mar.-Apr... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 558 | 553 | 558 | 558 |
| April-May.. | 559 | 559 | 559 | 558 |  |  |  |  | 582 | 582 | 560 | 561 |
| May-June.. | 562 | 562 | 562 | 562 | 563 | 600 | 563 | 600 | C 00 | 600 | 600 | 800 |
| Jun |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## BREADSTUFFS

FRIDAY, P. M., Sept. 2£, 1883.
The flour market was active, and prices showed an upward tendency early in the week, but no important advance took place, and Tuesday closed dull, while Wednesday and succeeding days showed more or less depression. The through exports from the West to Europe have been on a moderate scale.
The wheat market was quite active and buoyant early in the week. Advices from the Continent, and especially from France, were quite favorable, and the eastward movement was moderate; but subsequently somewhat irregular and extraneous influences contributed to check speculative action, and values took a downward turn. Yesterday there was a notable absence of demand, whether for export, home consumption or speculation, and, under free shipments from the West eastward, prices fell off shàrply. Stocks begin to prove burdensome, and the prospects of an immediate outlet to the surplus are not encouraging to operators for the rise. To-day the market was better, and the speculation fairly active, but the regular trade quite dull ; shippers seemed to be without orders; No. 2 red sold at $\$ 1111 / 8 @ \$ 111 \% / 8$ for October, $\$ 1131 / 4 @ \$ 1141 / 8$ for November, $\$ 1155 / 8 @ \$ 116 / 2$ for December and $\$ 1173 / 4 @ \$ 1185 / 8$ for January.

Indian corn advanced early in the week. Frost accounts have, even at this late day in the season, been made to do
daty by the "bull" party in support of prices; but their influenee was slight and momentary. Depression soon set in, and the advance was wholly lost. Some relief to holders was atiorded by an export movement on Wednesday and Thursday, amonnting to 560,000 bush., mainly to Liverpool, at $31 / 2 @ 4 d$. ineight per 60 lbs . Nevertheless, the close last evening was weak. To-day there was a steadier tone, with a fair degree of speculative activity, but the regular trade was quiet. No. 2 mised sold at 617/8@62¼. for OctoDer, 61¹ 1 @613/4c. for November and 601/1@601/2c. for December.
Rye has been quite active ; No. 2 Western brought $70 @ 71 \mathrm{c}$. early the week and was bought for November at 72 c., but yesterday the business was at 671/2@681/2c. afloat. To-day two boast loads of Western sold at 68c.
Oats have been without important fluctualions. A slight advanee early in the week was afterwards lost. Supplies are ample and the speculative interest is largely under the influ erce of variations in Indian corn, and to-day there was a steady moderately active market.

The following are closing quotations


The movement of breadstuffs to market is indica ted in the statements below, prepared by us from the figures of the New
York Produce Exchange. We first give the receipts at Western Kork Produce Exchange. We first give the receipts at Western tive movement for the week ending Sept. 22 and since Aug. 1 for each of the last three years:

| Receipts at- | Flour. | Wheat. | Corn. | Oats. | Barley. | Rue. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | B67s.1961bs | Bush. 60 lbs | Bush. 56 Lis | Bush. 32 lbs | $\overline{B u} u$ sn. $4810 s$ | Bush. 58 lbs |
| Chicaro | 51,201 | 1,016,752 | - $2,640,493$ | 822,479 | 255,578 | 265.135 |
| MEITwake | 48,327 | 146,518 | 20,800 | 16,800 | 163,764 | 7,438 |
| Toledo. | 3,417 | 708,829 | 200,601 | 43,171 |  | 15,810 |
| Detroit | 2,518 | 128,657 | 13,325 | 119,167 | 3,115 |  |
| Cievelam | 2,365 | 101,000 | 14,200 | 5,400 | 3,400 | 500 |
| st. Lo | 35,830 | 421,084 | 233,908 | 125,004 | 49,910 | 15,722 |
| Peori | 600 | 7,403 | 229,939 | 335,425 | 22,200 | 50,685 |
| Da? | 50,000 | 4(18,59? | 11,429 |  |  |  |
| Tot. wh. 83 | 194,318 | 2,938, 839 | 3,304,672 | 1,50,446 | 497.997 | 355,300 |
| Ssme wix. '82 | 169,018 | 2,727,415 | 1,298,255 | 901,317 | 323,185 | 120,604 |
| Same wx. '81 | 183,843 | 826,989 | 8,474,701 | 956,471 | 502,\%53 | 181,011 |
| SsuneeAag. $1-$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1883. | 1,271,784 | 20,024.195 | 24,172,275 | 13,356.044 | 1,158,729 | 2,30¢,358 |
| 1892 | 1,122.903 | 21,745, 947 | 11,110,578 | 12,524,850 | 800,428 | 770,250 |
| 3881. | 1,352,125 | 13,628,31 | 33,530,85\% | 3.7088,871 | 1,575,32 | 1.009,310 |

The comparatipe shipments of flour and grain from the same ports from Dec. 25, 1882, to Sept. 22, 1883, inclusive, for fous years, show as follows

|  | $\begin{gathered} 1882-83 \\ 6.381,18 i \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1881-82 . \\ 5,412,605 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1880-81 . \\ 6,430,84 \check{5} \end{array}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Whe | 31 | 38 | 39.968.231 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4. | 2,446,032 | 2,645,674 |  |
| \$ 50 | 4,148,500 | 2,052,220 | 1,531,320 | 2,00 |

trotal graln .... $15 \overline{58,962,443} 12 \overline{1,822,949} \quad 159,217,478 \quad 177,472,585$
Below are the rail shipments from Western lake and river poigts for four years:


The rail and lake shipments from same ports for last four Weens were:





The receipts of flour and grain at the seaboard ports for the week ended Sept. 22 follow:


Total g:ain .... 139,902,673 107,656,48) $130,431,563 \quad 222,514,589$ The exports from the several seaboard ports for week ending Sept. 22, 1883, are shown in the annexed staternent:

| Exports <br> from- | Flour. | Wheat. | Oorn. | Oats. | Rye. | Peas. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New York | Bbls. 838 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bush. } \\ & 3 \pm 0,545 \end{aligned}$ | Bush. $485,564$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bush. } \\ 12,517 \end{gathered}$ | Bush: $172,653$ | Bush. 1,262 |
| Boston. ${ }^{\text {Portland. }}$ | 47,524, |  | 1i1,195 |  |  |  |
| Montreal. | 18,435 | 130,723 | 130,400 |  |  | 375 |
| Philadel.. | 10,179 | 178,114 | 500 | 930 |  |  |
| Baltim're | 6,984 200 | 573,799 15,996 | 113,613 |  |  |  |
| Orv |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total $\mathrm{w}^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{k}$, | 166,405 | 239,177 | 978,795 | 13,480 | 172,653 | 1,5ัड |
| 1882. ${ }^{\text {n }}$ | 231.371 | 3,299.118 | 156.751 | 9.187 | 18,734 | 4,892 |
| The destination of these exports is as below. We add the corresponding period of last year for comparison: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Exports for week to- | Flour. |  | Wheat. |  | Corn. |  |
|  | 1883. Sept 2. | 1882. Weel. Sept. 23. | 1883. Weel. Sept. 22. | 1882. <br> Weel: S.pt. 23. | 1883. <br> Week. Sept 22. | 1882. <br> Week, Sept. 23. |
| Un.King. | Bble 108.516 | Bbls. <br> 161,128 | Bush. <br> 734.111 | Bush. <br> 1,309,973 | Bush. <br> 733.880 | Bush. 124,975 |
| Contin'nt | 6.086 | 26,023 | 505,036 | 1,974, 9.96 | 200,027 | 8.196 |
| S.\& C.Am | - $\begin{array}{r}9,963 \\ 25 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 13,648 |  | 14,294 | 34,097 8,429 | 8,180 12,770 |
| Brit. Col's | 17,731 | 12,024 |  |  | 2,362 | 2,600 |
| Oth.e'nt's | 28 | 95 |  |  |  | 30 |
| Total...t | . 166,405 | 231,37i | 1.239,177 | \|3,299,118| | 978.795 | 156,751 |

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

| Exports since Sept. 1, to- | Flour. |  | Wheat. |  | Corn. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $.1883$ <br> Sept. 1 to Sept. 22. | $\begin{aligned} & 1382 . \\ & \text { Sept. } 1 \text { to } \\ & \text { Sept } 23 . \end{aligned}$ | 1883. <br> Sept. 1 to <br> Sept. 22. | 1882. <br> Sept. 1 to <br> Sept. 23. | 1883. <br> Sept. 1 to <br> Sept. 22. | 1832. <br> Sept. 1 to <br> Sept. 23. |
|  | Bbls. 367,872 | Bbls. $521,453$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bush. } \\ 3,252,507 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bush. } \\ 6,720,364 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Buah. } \\ & 2,050,817 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bush. } \\ & 172,808 \end{aligned}$ |
| Continent... | 15,221 | -3,360 | 2,083,841 | 6,243,474 | -820,3วิ¢ | 32,741 |
| S. \& C. Am... | 35,902 | 53,999 | 375 | 14,234 | 173,408 | 42,971 |
| West Indies. | 68,614 | 74.180 | 3,595 | 253 | 67,417 | 34.031 |
| Brit. Col'nies | 65,504 | 54,062 |  |  | 5,494 | 7,745 |
| Oth. countr's | 1,272 | 1,8 8 |  | 13,821 | 8,55i | 1,106 |
| Total.... | 552.188 | 788.917 | 5.350 .288 | 12.992,208 | 4,035,015 | 291,499 |

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, Supt. 22,1883 , was as follows:

[^1]

* Included in the forogoing totals are the reports from Milwaukee, New Haven, Portland and Faimouth, Kichmond, Willamette and York-
town, the details for Aug., 1883 , being as follows: town, the details for Aug. 1883 , being as follows:
Marley- Milwau- New Fort- Rich- Willa. York-
Ree. Haven. land de. mond.
Barley-
Bushels ..
Value...
Indian eorn-
Bushels..

Indian cornBushels.. 27,5
Value.. 15,1
Indian corn meal Indian corn
Barrels
Value
Value.
Oats-
Bushels
Bushels
Value.
Rye-
Bushels
Value.
Wheat-
Sushels . $\quad \ldots \ldots$.
Value... $\quad \ldots \ldots$
Wheat
Bushels .. 160,100
Value. $\$ 182,875$
Wheat flourValue . $\$ 182$
Wheat flour-
Barrels.
Value.
Total ValuesValue... ${ }^{\text {Total values-...... }}$
Aug.,' $83 . \$ 198,275$
Aug.,'82. $\$ 82,000$
8 months$\begin{array}{ll}\text { months- } & 82,000 \\ 1883 \ldots .{ }_{2} & 578,110 \\ 1882 \ldots & 210,516\end{array}$

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## THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Friday, P. M., Sept. 28, 1883. The market for dry goods has shown less activity the past week, and yet a very fair business was done in most of the wholesale branches of the trade, considering the exce ptionally large movement that has lately taken place. The cotton goods commission houses have experienced a steady demand (by personal selection and through the medium of orders) and a fairly satisfactory distribution for staple and department goods was made by leading jobbers. The woolen goods market was somewhat disturbed for a time by the failure of several wholefale clothing honses and cloth jobbers, caused by the methods of doing business and outside enterprises. The general dry
goods trade is however financially sound, owing to the very cautious and conservative policy that has been pursued by merchants in all parts of the country for a long time past.
Domestic Cotton Goods - The exports of cotton goods for the week were 6.710 packages, including 5,207 to China, 486 to Great Britain, 349 to United Sta:es of ColombTa, 128 to Santo Domingo, 103 to Mexico and smaller shipments to other destinations. The main features of the market are unchanged. The demand at first hands was steady but moderate, and the jobbing trade exhibited less animation. Production is still curtailed by the water famine in wide sections of New E gland, and this has imparted more steadiness to values of plaid and colored cottons, some additional makes of which have slightly advanced. Print cloths were in light demand and a fraction lower, say 311-16e. less $7 / 2$ per cent for $6 \pm 564 \mathrm{y}$, and $35-16 \mathrm{c}$. askedfor 56 s 60 s . Aside from indigo-blues-wbich continued in good request-calicoes were scmewhat quiet, and ginghams were lightly dealt in by package buyers, though a fair business was done by jobbers.
Domestic Woilex Goods.-The failure of prominent cothing hnuses and cloth jobbers, alluded to above, had a depressing effect upon the market for men's-wear woolens in the early part o: the week; but there was subsequently a fair demand for duplicate parcels of heavy cassimeres, \&c., and further orders for spring worsteds, suilings, \&c., were placed with agents representing popular mak-s. Fine cloakings and ladies' cloths were in steady request, but the lower grades were sluggish. Jersey cloths were a trifle less active, though in fair demand, and there was a light business in satinets, Kentucky jeans and repellents. Flannels continued in steady demand and firm (stocks being in very good shape', but there was only a limited inquiry for bed or horse blankets. Dress goods, as all-wool suitings and sackings, cashmeres and fancy worsted fabrics were moderately active, and a faicly good trade was done in woolen sbawls and carpets at steady prices.
Forbian Day Goods were in irregular demand, and while a few specialties were taken with comparative freedom the general market was rather quiet. Fine dress silks met with a good deal of attention and were moved in small lots to a fair amoust, but low grades were sluggish. Trimming velvets cortinued fairly active and steady in pice, and fair sales of velveteens and velvet libbons were reported. Dress goods and cloaking were moderately active, but there was only a limited call for linen goods.

## Hmporiations of Bry doods.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Sept. 27,1883 , and since January 1 , and the same facts for the corresponding periods of 1882, are as follows:


## Suction Sales.

## STOCKS and BONDS

At Auction.
The Undersigned hotd REGULAR AUCTION
SALES of all classes of

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
 No. 7 PINE STREET. NEW YORK
©ommexcial diads.
Allen Solly \& Co.'s HIGH-CLASS FALL AND WINTER

UND HERWHATE AND HALF-HOSE.
SAMUEL BUDD,
Broadway and Twenty-Fourth St.

## SAMUEL BUDD.

Fine Custom Shirts our Specialty. Over Twenty Years' experience warrants the assertion that our Dress Shirts are unequaled for style, appear. ance and workmanship. We guar. antee in all cases a perfect fit.

SAMUELI BUDD,
Broadway \& 24th Street, New York.

## Brinckerhoff, Turner \& Co., <br> Manufacturers and Dealers in

COTTONSAILDUCK

## And all kinds of

Cf tron canvas, felting duck, car ( OVERING, BAGGING, RAVENS DUCK, SAIL TWINES, \&C., "ONTARIO" SEAMLESS BAGS, "AWNING STRIPES. Also, Agents
UNITED STATES BUNTING CO.
Af full sapply, all Widths and Colors, always in stock No. 109 Duane Street.


## ©ommextial Caxds.

Joy, Lincoln \& Motley, E. He. TIU BEAE, SA WV YERR \& CO, 43 \& 45 WHITE STREET, 15 CHaUNCEY STREET, NEW YORK. AGENTS FOR BOSTON.
 Peabody Filla, Chicopee Pric. Co.g.
Hexton New pilis, White Pirg. CQ. Saratoga Vietory MIfe. Co..
Hosiery and waralina,
Bliss, Fabyan \& Co., New York, Boston, Philadelphia, SELLING AGENTS FOR LEADING BRANDS BIROWN \& BHEACHEH SEIETRTENGS AND SMEPETINGS,
PRINTS, DENIMS, TICKS, DUCKS, \&c.
Towel. Quilts, White Goods \& Hiosiery Drills, Sheetings, \&c., for Export Trade.
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## HAND-BOOK

Railroad Securities
JULY, 1883.

## DEGCRIPTHON; INCOPIE;

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## CONTENTS.

Railroad Secrrities.-
A Statement of the Stocks and Bonds Outstanding, and the Earnings for Four Years Past, of all Railroads whose securities are sold in the markets of New York, B oston Philadelphia or Baltimore.
Highest and Lowest Prices, Monthly.United Stateg Securities-For the year 1882, and to July in 1883.
EONDS AND STOCKS IN NEW YORK-For the year 1882, and to July in 1883.
Eonds and Stocks in Boston-For the year 1882, and to July in 1883.
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[^0]:    Bonds.
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    Dock Bond, regist'd, due 1904
    $\$ 2,000$ staten Isand Water
    due 1911 Shaios
    Shawes
    10 Stuyvesat Safe Dep. Co. $1011_{2}$
    2 Pacific Bank.......... $171_{2}$
    30 Standard Five
    250 Tradesm'e Nat. BK. $10818-108 \%^{3}$

[^1]:    
    On lake..
    On canal.
    Tot. Sept. 22.'83. 26.171,613 15.632,061 5.700.016 610,233 1,697,313 Tot. Sept. 23,'82. 13,287,951 6,700,538 5,766,702 $323.5341,760,785$ $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Tot. Sopt. } 23,881 . \\ \text { Tot. Sept. } 19,651,311 & 25,908.6336,437,203 & 875,021 & 829,929 \\ \text { Tot. Sept. } 25,80 \text {. } 14,994,632 & 19,190,803 & 2,105,270 & 816,486 & 691,837\end{array}$

    The following statement, prepared by the Burean of Statis tics, will show the exports of domestic breadstuffs from the undermentioned customs districts, during the month of August, 1883, and for the eight months ended the same, as compared with the corresponding months of the previoas year:

