

THE Commercial AND Financial Chronicle

HUNT'S MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE,
A Weekly Newspaper,

REPRESENTING THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

VOL. 50.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1890.

NO. 1,281.

The Chronicle.

Terms of Subscription—Payable in Advance:

For One Year (including postage).....	\$10 20
For Six Months do.....	6 10
European Subscription (including postage).....	11 50
Annual Subscription in London (including postage).....	£2 8s.
Six Mos. do. do. do.	£1 9s.

These prices include the INVESTORS' SUPPLEMENT, of 150 pages, issued once in two months, and furnished without extra charge to subscribers of the CHRONICLE.

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

Subscriptions will be continued until definitely ordered stopped. The publishers cannot be responsible for remittances unless made by drafts or Post Office money orders.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements ordered for less than one month, in the COMMERCIAL & FINANCIAL CHRONICLE, are published at 25 cents per line each insertion. When orders are definitely given for one month or longer, a liberal discount is allowed, and the *net prices* may be obtained on application at the office. The lowest rates on permanent cards definitely ordered for one year are 8 cents per line each insertion, making \$53 for one inch space one year. Space is measured in agate type—14 lines to the inch.

London Agents:

Messrs. EDWARDS & SMITH, 1 Drapers' Gardens, E. C., will take subscriptions and advertisements and supply single copies of the paper at 1s. each.

WILLIAM B. DANA } **WILLIAM B. DANA & Co., Publishers,**
JOHN G. FLOYD. } 102 William Street, NEW YORK.
POST OFFICE BOX 958

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The following table, made up by telegraph, etc. (as fully explained on this page in our issue of October 26 and previous numbers), indicates that the total bank clearings of all the clearing houses of the United States for the week ending today, January 11, have been \$1,161,536,532, against \$1,219,626,289 last week and \$1,074,887,509 the corresponding week last year.

CLEARINGS. Returns by Telegraph.	Week Ending January 11.		
	1890.	1889.	Per Cent.
New York.....	\$605,091,519	\$568,000,544	+6.5
Boston.....	83,915,101	74,244,188	+13.0
Philadelphia.....	58,221,331	58,772,952	-0.9
Baltimore.....	14,134,287	10,567,429	+33.8
Chicago.....	58,462,000	53,796,000	+8.6
St. Louis.....	18,759,030	17,326,000	+8.3
New Orleans.....	13,429,611	13,701,462	-19.8
Seven cities, 5 days.....	\$852,013,782	\$796,468,573	+6.9
Other cities, 5 days.....	115,311,287	100,000,000	+15.3
Total all cities, 5 days.....	\$967,325,069	\$896,468,573	+7.9
All cities, 1 day.....	194,211,463	178,418,936	+8.8
Total all cities for week.....	\$1,161,536,532	\$1,074,887,509	+8.1

The full details of clearings for the week covered by the above statement will be given next Saturday. We cannot, of course, furnish them to-day, bank clearings being made up by the various clearing houses at noon on Saturday, and hence in the above the last twenty-four hours of the week have to be in all cases estimated, as we go to press Friday night. Below are our usual detailed figures for the previous week, that is covering the returns for the period ending with Saturday noon January 4, with the comparative totals in 1889.

It will be noticed that the exhibit for the opening week of the year is a quite satisfactory one. The figures for many of the more important cities of course cover only five business days, in consequence of the New Year holiday, but large additions to the exchanges on account of the annual distribution of dividends, &c., have served to swell the aggregate so that it re-

ords an increase over the preceding week (which also embraced but five days) of two hundred and sixty millions of dollars, of which one hundred and seventy millions is at New York. Through the courtesy of the managers of the clearing houses, our statement now includes returns from New Bedford, Washington and Lexington.

Compared with the similar period of 1888, covering a like number of days, the week's total exhibits an excess of 9.9 per cent, the increase at New York reaching 10.4 per cent, and in the total for all other cities is 9 per cent. The New York clearings other than those of speculative origin exceed the like figures for last year by 13.9 per cent. Fort Worth is most conspicuous this week in proportion of increase with 128.1 per cent; other heavy gains are Dallas, 98.6 per cent, Sioux City 64.6, Richmond 45.3, Cleveland 34.1, Galveston 33.6 and Baltimore 28 per cent.

	Week Ending January 4.			Week End'g Dec. 28	
	1890.	1889.	P. Cent.	1889.	P. Cent.
New York.....	\$ 776,068,844	702,700,117	+10.4	\$ 605,902,959	-13.0
Sales of—					
(Stocks.....shares.)	(902,217)	(601,849)	(+12.5)	(466,478)	(-64.9)
(Cotton.....bales.)	(208,900)	(375,500)	(-29.3)	(123,800)	(-54.5)
(Grain.....bushels.)	(16,187,800)	(22,684,362)	(-29.2)	(19,774,850)	(+18.6)
(Petroleum.....bbls.)	(4,800,000)	(7,436,000)	(-34.2)	(1,596,000)	(-68.9)
Boston.....	124,195,190	101,864,787	+22.5	80,368,913	+53.9
Providence.....	6,411,000	5,864,500	+13.2	5,121,800	+15.1
Hartford.....	3,379,661	3,179,866	+6.8	1,508,266	-0.8
New Haven.....	1,404,739	1,417,927	-0.9	1,039,908	+7.6
Springfield.....	1,271,495	1,426,864	-10.9	969,825	-0.0
Worcester.....	1,275,101	1,250,906	+2.2	675,436	-4.7
Portland.....	1,361,761	1,232,780	+10.5	983,020	+20.8
Lowell.....	712,488	719,451	-4.9	585,472	+14.5
New Bedford.....	399,039	411,319	-11.7	430,848	+46.4
Total New England.....	140,643,389	116,486,803	+20.7	91,974,788	+59.1
Philadelphia.....	70,631,783	73,006,531	-3.0	61,805,876	+10.2
Pittsburg.....	14,721,977	12,202,089	+20.8	12,545,110	+13.6
Baltimore.....	17,835,979	13,931,722	+28.0	11,959,017	+21.1
Washington.....	1,293,479	1,069,802	+20.9	1,261,035	+41.8
Syracuse.....	839,031	924,017	-9.5	674,892	-8.0
Wilmington, Del.....	824,227	683,242	+20.0	629,577	-5.1
Buffalo.....	4,304,704	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Middle.....	106,345,156	101,824,409	+4.4	83,936,509	+12.4
Chicago.....	66,627,720	63,499,893	+4.9	59,669,193	+10.9
Cincinnati.....	12,230,850	11,377,900	+7.5	9,798,000	+9.9
Milwaukee.....	5,351,858	5,172,011	+3.5	4,970,876	-7.0
Detroit.....	4,515,092	4,090,757	+9.6	4,037,391	+0.4
Cleveland.....	4,890,800	3,845,962	+26.1	4,243,545	+30.6
Columbus.....	3,367,536	2,780,804	+20.8	2,071,200	+29.5
Indianapolis.....	2,286,183	1,869,005	+22.5	1,618,631	+28.8
Peoria.....	1,502,139	1,502,863	-0.2	1,345,537	+12.9
Grand Rapids.....	601,375	627,922	-10.1	581,194	+3.2
Total Middle Western.....	101,407,423	95,453,687	+6.2	88,778,597	+10.5
San Francisco.....	16,240,582	16,027,739	+1.4	18,310,312	-13.1
Los Angeles.....	739,808	1,218,600	-39.3	1,026,542	-37.5
Portland.....	1,651,132	.....	.....	692,344	.....
Seattle.....	849,311	.....	.....	702,542	.....
Tacoma.....	613,497	.....	.....	621,735	.....
Total Pacific.....	16,989,388	17,246,339	-1.5	18,716,634	-14.1
Kansas City.....	2,833,898	8,197,627	-7.8	7,736,237	+1.8
Minneapolis.....	4,652,885	4,804,482	-4.9	4,056,531	+12.9
St. Paul.....	3,597,290	4,092,455	-12.1	3,694,932	+10.7
Omaha.....	3,997,320	3,678,539	+8.7	3,696,743	+2.6
Denver.....	3,917,397	3,531,015	+10.8	3,300,432	+22.1
Duluth.....	1,550,577	1,790,893	-13.4	1,541,066	-2.4
St. Joseph.....	1,589,067	1,693,201	-6.5	1,124,001	+40.0
Wichita.....	520,995	620,399	-16.1	505,212	-19.6
Sioux City.....	823,174	500,000	+64.6	685,270	.....
Des Moines.....	591,800	552,776	+7.1	522,701	+12.6
Topeka.....	362,885	296,340	+21.1	359,148	+0.9
Total Other Western.....	29,466,069	20,650,847	+42.7	27,225,091	+8.4
St. Louis.....	18,701,511	18,325,128	+2.1	10,626,407	+43.8
New Orleans.....	12,108,588	12,057,930	+0.4	11,943,495	+0.5
Louisville.....	7,066,312	7,178,063	-1.6	5,395,288	+31.6
Memphis.....	3,185,503	3,019,759	+5.8	3,080,061	+2.1
Richmond.....	2,376,489	1,635,468	+45.9	1,807,007	+32.1
Galveston.....	1,615,100	1,298,168	+24.3	1,458,094	+10.7
Dallas.....	1,191,488	600,000	+98.0	873,449	+36.0
Fort Worth.....	1,048,166	498,445	+108.1	608,264	+73.5
Norfolk.....	832,421	904,375	-9.1	1,011,626	-18.2
Nashville.....	2,106,392	.....	.....	1,586,756	.....
Birmingham.....	810,428	.....	.....	717,542	.....
Lexington.....	459,927	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Southern.....	43,705,440	46,839,039	-6.8	42,891,191	+8.2
Total all.....	1,219,626,289	1,109,818,141	+9.9	869,475,792	+40.0
Outside New York.....	443,537,445	407,038,024	+9.5	363,482,809	+24.5

* Not included in totals.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

It is hardly necessary to say that last Saturday's bank statement was disappointing. With a considerable increase in reserve, there was a surprising addition to deposits and therefore a small loss in surplus reserve. The statement to be made up to-day will correct that irregularity. It was caused by counting coupons as deposits. Of course in a sense everything is a deposit that is received from a customer and entered in his pass-book as cash; and so great is the competition in banking business that all coupons are so taken even a day or more before they are due, regardless also of whether they are payable in New York or elsewhere. Consequently it is sometimes almost a week before every coupon so credited as cash is collected. In the matter of checks it has long been the custom of each bank to deduct from the total of its deposits all checks that are uncollected at the end of each day. That practice grew out of a difference with regard to taxing deposits. Had the Clearing House institutions applied the same principle to coupons, there would probably have been no increase whatever in deposits last Saturday. But they did not take that course and never have, simply because coupons are an irregular matter which each year has almost imperceptibly grown into greater prominence, and with regard to which the Clearing House institutions have hitherto omitted to make any special regulation. How important an item it has become may be understood from the fact that one bank has told us that it took on deposit last week $2\frac{1}{2}$ million dollars in coupons, which in the average (as there were only five working days last week), would count in the Clearing House statement at a minimum for half a million dollars increase. Probably there are banks in the association that collected a larger amount. It is easily seen, therefore, how material an increase in the deposits may have been caused by coupons, calling for 25 per cent reserve, while not adding a dollar to the associated banks' loanable funds.

The facts which we have related show that our Clearing-House institutions were in a far stronger condition last Saturday than their statement of that day indicated. This circumstance added to the disbursement of about $8\frac{1}{2}$ million dollars interest by the Government (a considerable portion of which did not get into the banks until this week) and the letting free by distribution of the large amounts which had been for the time being held out of the market for the payment of dividends and coupons, are sufficient to account for the much easier rates which have prevailed for money this week. It would be a mistake however to suppose that the real monetary condition has as yet undergone any very material change. The strained situation of last week was abnormal and has, as stated, been relieved. But it still takes a prime security to get money on time at 6 per cent, lenders scrutinizing the collateral to such a degree that mixed loans are exceptional even at higher rates. Hence it is that such large amounts are loaned on call at the Stock Exchange, many houses carrying a mixed line of stocks for customers being forced into that market from day to day.

So far as represented by bankers' balances, call money for the week has ranged between 2 and 9 per cent, averaging 6 per cent, renewals being made at the same figure. Banks and trust companies are doing nothing on call below 6 per cent. The demand for time loans continues good, the ruling rate on prime security being 6 per cent for all lengths from four to six months.

Savings banks and trust companies are getting good and profitable rates, as the bulk of their available funds are in the Street at $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 per cent on Governments, and 6 per cent on such other class of security as they approve. Commercial paper is in very fair demand, several city banks having entered the market during the week and more are making preparations to buy, fearing rates may be reduced shortly. There is a good supply of names coming in, and a good business in this line is believed to be in prospect for the next sixty days at least. Quotations are $5\frac{1}{4}$ @ $5\frac{3}{4}$ per cent for sixty to ninety-day endorsed bills receivable, 6 @ $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for four months acceptances, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ @ 7 per cent for single names having from four to six months to run.

Simultaneously with the decreased stringency in money here and concurrent rise in the rates for foreign exchange, London has been relieved from the scare which a possible loss of gold for New York produced. The cable, consequently, reported much easier money in London, discounts of sixty to ninety-day bank bills having been quoted at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent at the close of last week and the beginning of this week. Subsequently slightly higher rates have prevailed ($4\frac{5}{8}$ @ $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent being reported yesterday), due probably to indications of withdrawals from the Bank of England for shipment to the Continent or South America. The bullion holdings of the Bank are now only just above 18 million pounds sterling, and so long as the holdings keep so low the fear of further withdrawals is a constant menace. This week a gain is recorded of £363,000; this gain however we are informed by a special cable to us is due wholly to arrivals from the interior of Great Britain, there having been no imports or exports of gold during the week. The Bank of France has lost this week £285,000 gold.

Our foreign exchange market has been strong and advancing all the week. The most of the drawers marked up their rates for sterling on Monday to 4 81 for long and 4 85 for short; on Tuesday there was a further advance to 4 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ for long and 4 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ for short; on Wednesday rates were again marked up, to 4 82 for long and 4 86 for short; on Thursday the quotations posted were 4 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ for long and 4 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ for short, one drawer putting the rates at 4 83 and 4 87. Yesterday the higher rates were posted by other bankers, the market being reported firm, with a fair demand and a small supply of bills.

Reading affairs and the Reading meeting have not only disturbed the stock market but have given rise to a very heated discussion this week. As we look at it there seems to be no need for unusual animation. There are two distinct questions brought up, both of which need facts to determine, but both admit of easy settlement if the facts were known. There cannot be two opinions with regard to paying interest. If it has been earned above necessary improvements to keep the property up to standard, it should be paid. If it has not been so earned, it just as clearly should not be paid. And in settling the question of net earnings there can be no doubt but that the Coal & Iron Company and the Railroad Company are one concern. The latter distributes what the former produces, and we had a good illustration at the time of the strike in the mines of how wholly dependent Reading was for its income upon the Coal Company. As they stand to-day, from an industrial point of view they are twins with but a single life. Besides, they were made one year ago, and the reorganization confirmed the union. We

repeat, therefore, if the operations of the two concerns show that the interest has been made, it should be paid; if it has not been earned, most assuredly it ought not to be paid. The other contention is with regard to a change of management, on the ground (1) that the result of the present management has been a failure, and (2) that the Reading President has interests in a rival road which prevents the best results from Reading. This is another subject which needs facts before it can be wisely decided. No doubt the bright prospects of three years ago have grown less and less bright ever since the bonds were marketed. Of course for all coal companies 1889 has been an unfavorable year, and we have already remarked upon Reading's dependence on its coal traffic for its income. Furthermore, the other facts which are cited to show bad faith may be capable of explanation. Surely such a change as is proposed should not be made on suspicion, and it would seem as if a thorough examination of the accounts ought to settle clearly the truthfulness of the assertion, if there be any truth in it. On the other hand, if the charge cannot be sustained, the mere failure to earn interest, though a misfortune, is not necessarily the fault of the management. There is, however, one act during the past year which has served more than all else to prejudice the public against the present administration of the company, and that is the suppression of its earnings. That error of judgment should be corrected without doubt.

The increase in the rate of distribution to stockholders by many leading railroad companies, which has been such a feature lately, and the resumption of dividends by others, has called attention to a railroad subject of the opposite nature to that involved in the Reading case—namely, how to guard against the making of dividends that are not warranted by the circumstances of the companies taking such steps. In the present improvement in dividends the Vanderbilt roads take the lead, and the character of their management of course is such that no one would question the propriety of the increase, or the wisdom of the method used in reaching the result. But some persons fear that other managements cannot be so implicitly trusted in this respect, and hence they urge restrictions of various kinds. Auditors and accountants to certify that the statements submitted are correct are suggested, and furthermore dividends for a given period must be shown to have been earned within that period. One banking house goes so far as to urge the adoption of a regulation like that of the "Companies' Act" of Great Britain, requiring a certification that the "dividend proposed to be declared on any share is bona-fide due thereon after charging the revenues for the half year with all the expenses that ought to be paid thereout."

This is a well-meant suggestion, but there are weak points in it which it is important should not be overlooked. Circumstances and conditions as to railroad traffic in the United Kingdom are in many respects entirely different from those in the United States. Great Britain is an older country, its traffic and business are more stable, and, furthermore, crops do not play the prominent part in the traffic there that they do here. As a result of the importance of the crop movement, it happens that in the period when the crops are going actively to market—usually in the latter half of the calendar year—railroad earnings are very much heavier than at other times, and some roads earn their entire year's dividends in six months of the year. Now, what

would be the effect should the companies be obliged to pay for each half year only so much as was earned in that half year? Clearly, in such cases stockholders would get the whole year's dividend at one time, instead of semi-annually or quarterly. Is that either desirable or feasible? We think not. Those who hold railway stocks for investment want their income, we take it, at stated intervals through the year, and not in a lump sum annually. Of course dividends should not be anticipated, and to pay what has not been earned is in the highest degree reprehensible.

But we do not think that it can be said that such a practice prevails in this country. To be sure, some large companies showed heavy deficits in their reports for 1888. That, however, was exceptional—the result of exceptional conditions. The deficits were in many cases really the outgrowth of a conservative disposition, instead of fairly chargeable to reckless or hasty action. The companies had paid regular dividends out of earnings for a long series of years, and though the outlook during 1888 was unfavorable, even the most desperate croaker hardly dared to predict the loss which actually occurred. Railroad managers saw how things were going, but were all the time expecting better results. They were reluctant to cause alarm among their security holders by making reductions which it might subsequently appear had not been called for. Therefore they proceeded slowly in the matter, and, besides, some of them had an accumulated surplus of other years to fall back on. It was in this way, and not from any improper motive, that more was paid out for dividends in 1888 than was earned in that year. It is safe to say that the error will not be repeated. As regards having regular examinations by auditors and accountants, we cannot think that good would result. The best protection for the public and for investors is found in full and frequent reports, and these should be insisted on and required. Care should also be taken to select as managers and directors only men of established character and repute.

We give on another page an extended review of railroad earnings for the late calendar year, and also the statement for the month of December. We need hardly say that the exhibits both for the month and the year are highly satisfactory. The additional returns of net earnings for the month of November which have come in this week are of the same nature. The Northern Pacific does not show such a very heavy increase as in some of the other months of the current fiscal year, partly because the gain in gross was less and partly because of a greater addition to expenses, but the increase is nevertheless very satisfactory in amount, reaching \$143,971. For the five months of the fiscal year since July 1, net is \$5,187,331, against only \$3,839,619 in the corresponding period in 1888. On the Atchison the gain for November is \$261,772, and for the eleven months it is \$1,662,213. The Wabash reports net of \$337,805 against \$213,338, for the month; \$3,050,463 against \$2,328,336, for the eleven months; and \$1,976,776 against \$1,435,876, for the fiscal year from July 1. The Southern Pacific Company on the system entire has net of \$1,678,351 for November, 1889, against \$1,496,349 in November, 1888; the Kentucky Central has net of \$51,348, against \$48,706; the Chesapeake Ohio & Southwestern has net of \$74,753, against \$71,572, and the Ohio River \$26,595, against \$19,205. Then there is the Denver & Rio Grande with an improvement in net of over 50 per cent, the figures being \$352,329 for November this year,

against \$224,171 last year, or a gain of \$128,158. The loss in that month in 1888 was about \$81,000. For the period from January 1 to November 30 the total stands at \$3,048,106, against \$2,337,595. There are a few roads with diminished net like the Allegheny Valley (which has lost because of heavier expenses), but these do not call for special mention.

The following gives the week's movements of money to and from the interior by the New York banks.

Week ending Jan. 10, 1889.	Received by N. Y. Banks	Shipped by N. Y. Banks.	Net Interior Movement.
Currency.....	\$2,892,000	\$1,450,000	Gain. \$842,000
Gold.....	400,000	100,000	Gain. 300,000
Total gold and legal tenders....	\$2,892,000	\$1,550,000	Gain. \$1,142,000

With the Sub-Treasury operations, the result is:

Week ending Jan. 10, 1889.	Into Banks.	Out of Banks.	Net Change in Bank Holdings
Banks Interior Movement, as above	\$2,892,000	\$1,550,000	Gain \$1,142,000
Sub-Treasury operations.....	18,600,000	12,500,000	Gain. 1,100,000
Total gold and legal tenders....	\$16,222,000	\$14,050,000	Gain. \$2,242,000

Bullion holdings of European banks.

Banks of	January 9, 1889.			January 10, 1889.		
	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
England.....	18,145,190	.....	18,145,190	20,470,365	.....	20,470,365
France.....	50,179,000	49,531,000	99,710,000	40,035,000	48,978,000	89,013,000
Germany	24,599,338	12,292,667	36,899,000	23,677,319	14,338,697	43,016,000
Aust.-Hunn'y	6,427,000	16,220,000	21,647,000	5,920,000	15,549,000	21,469,000
Netherlands..	5,060,000	6,025,000	11,085,000	5,088,000	7,498,000	12,524,000
Nat. Belgium	2,613,000	1,407,000	4,220,000	2,561,000	1,280,000	3,841,000
Tot. this week	106,223,523	85,482,667	161,706,190	102,751,998	87,581,667	190,333,665
Tot. prev. w'k.	107,356,825	84,572,168	191,928,993	101,881,171	87,600,000	189,281,171

LARGE FAILURES AND ACTIVE BUSINESS.

That the trade of the country is in some respects in a condition not common to previous cycles of prosperity seems obvious from the record of failures for 1889 published by R. G. Dun & Co. at the close of last week. From the reports of clearings, from railroad earnings, and from facts respecting the production and consumption of products, it is very evident that the volume of business is unusually large. It is too, in the main, legitimate business; speculation does not count for so considerable a portion of the total transactions as it often does. And yet notwithstanding all this, a state of trade exists which makes frequent failures an incident.

A further fact which helps to disclose the environment of the trader, and which Messrs. Dun & Co.'s figures bring out, is that the failures reported are for a small amount of average liabilities; that is to say, the men that are failing are the smaller capitalists. We drew attention to this peculiarity last year and the latest report only adds another to the series of years, in each of which the same distinguishing features have existed,—that is to say, while the number of disasters is large the average liabilities continue small. Of course there are always failures; but we expect to find in prosperous times the number declining materially. What the present situation is in this particular may be seen from the subjoined compilation of disasters, made up from these annual reports.

Year.	Number of Failures	Number in Business.	Proportion Failures to No. in Business.	Liabilities.	
				Total.	Average.
1889.....	10,882	1,051,140	1 in 97	\$148,784,837	\$13,672
1888.....	10,679	1,046,662	1 in 98	123,829,973	11,595
1887.....	9,634	994,281	1 in 103	167,560,944	17,392
1886.....	9,834	969,841	1 in 98	114,644,110	11,651
1885.....	10,637	919,990	1 in 86	124,220,321	11,678
1884.....	10,968	964,759	1 in 83	226,343,427	20,632
1883.....	9,184	863,993	1 in 94	172,874,172	18,823
1882.....	6,738	822,256	1 in 122	101,547,564	15,070
1881.....	5,582	781,689	1 in 140	81,155,932	14,539
1880.....	4,735	746,823	1 in 158	65,752,000	13,886
1879.....	6,658	702,157	1 in 105	98,149,653	14,741
1878.....	10,478	674,741	1 in 64	234,383,132	22,369

Here we find two years quite out of accord with the others—the first is 1884 and the other is 1878. In 1884 the total failures numbered 10,968, while the liabilities aggregated \$226,343,427, and averaged \$20,632; in 1878 the total failures numbered 10,478, while the liabilities aggregated \$234,383,132, and averaged \$22,369. These will be easily detected as years of special business liquidation. Omitting them, or using them as representing extreme unfavorable business conditions, we have remaining five years subsequent to 1884 and five years prior to 1884, each covering what may by comparison be taken as fairly prosperous periods. The first period (1885 to 1889) averages 10,333 failures, against an average of 6,579 failures during the second period (1879 to 1883), with average liabilities in 1885-89 of \$13,143 and in 1879-83 of \$15,791. Or stated in another form, the last five years show an average number almost as large as the total number of failures in 1884 or in 1878 (the two conspicuously bad years), and 3,754 more failures in the average than for the previous five-year period of comparative prosperity from 1879 to 1883; and yet the liabilities during the last five years are smaller than at any of the other dates named, the difference being most marked when compared with 1884 and with 1878.

This uniformity in the number of disasters for so many years cannot be accounted for on the basis of an increase in the number of traders. We have given a column in the above table showing the proportion of failures each year to the number in business, which proves the truth of that assertion. Of course, in comparison with the worst years, 1884 and 1878, the other annual totals indicate an improvement in the particular referred to. Thus, for instance, in 1884 the proportion was one failure to every eighty-three in business. Yet with the single exception of 1885 the proportion for 1889 was the least favorable of any of the last five years. And if we compare the last five years (1885 to 1889) with the five previous to 1884 (1879 to 1883) it will be found that the average percentage was one failure in ninety-six during the period first mentioned (1885 to 1889), against only one failure in every one hundred and nineteen in business during the period (1879 to 1883) last mentioned. So in whatever way we look at the record we discover the same discrepancy between the trade situation and the insolvency rate disclosed.

There seems to be but one conclusion to be drawn from these data. Indeed, they need no interpreter; they speak for themselves and in a manner that cannot be misunderstood. They say clearly that the present is a time of extreme trial for small capitalists. This situation is no special affair either, which can be accounted for by temporary circumstances or temporary trials to the class involved; but it is a prevailing, and may we not say a fixed condition, running as it does through a five-year period. Furthermore, are not these results just what we should expect, judging from events every where transpiring. What is the tendency in trade circles? Is it not concentration of capital? And what is it that causes that tendency? Can there be any question that it is caused by the greater risks involved and by the smaller profits earned by the trader? And do not these conditions, in the struggle for life which they induce, bring about amalgamation as a means of economizing expense and making the percentage of gain, net on the larger transactions a sufficient return to pay for the labor and capital risks? We may call the influence which is crowding the smaller men out sharper competition, or we may apply to it any

other term we prefer. But that the trader with the lesser capital is being rapidly pressed to the wall is most clearly taught by these data, and that teaching seems to be fully confirmed by the feature which so conspicuously distinguishes the industrial tendencies of the day.

The much abused trusts are an outgrowth of this same influence, and so far are a legitimate product of the times. That that form of organization has been used to cover up transactions that would not bear the scrutiny of the public does not change the fact that they are a necessary and natural development from existing conditions. What are our large retail dry goods establishments but the fruitage of a similar process? Within their precincts one can purchase at a trifling advance on cost almost anything needed for family use, the managers having brought under one roof nearly every branch of trade. How general also has been the movement among manufacturers during late years to increase the number of spindles and add to the plant, and for a like reason. The percentage of profits declined rapidly and the only method for keeping up dividends appeared to be to extend the business so that on the lower percentage of profits the old total would be secured. Whenever larger production seemed warranted or desirable, the direction of growth has taken that form most decidedly—the enlargement of old factories rather than the starting up of small new ones. We have another immense interest in which the same tendency has been developed in a marked degree—that is in our carrying industry. Railroads have had no other course open to them; they have been driven, many of them even for the making of their running expenses, to say nothing of interest and dividends, into combination and amalgamation. And in their case there seems to be no present limit to this tendency, for with wheat at 50 cents, corn at 17 cents and oats at 15 cents to the farmer over a large section of country, the agricultural interests will continue to feel pressure, which, so far as they can, they will seek to transfer to the unfortunate railroads.

What has been said then clears up the incongruity which at first sight is noticeable between failures on the one hand nearly as large in number as in our worst business years, with, on the other hand, a condition of business so active that legitimate transactions were greater in 1889 than ever before. This explanation also shows that the large number of failures is not inconsistent with soundness in commercial and financial circles. The condition is peculiar and the cause not unlikely quite complex. It may in some degree be traced to the quickened intercourse in the modern world and in some measure to cheaper production; but it is hard to understand how these influences should produce a chronic state of increased competition and lessened profits. If there was constant over-production, which most manifestly there is not, and in this world of wants overproduction could not be uninterrupted, an explanation would be easy. But that investigation does not fall within our purpose on this occasion.

THE CROPS AND THEIR DISTRIBUTION.

Two Government bureaus at Washington have within a few days made public figures bearing on the condition of those branches of the industrial system with whose study and supervision they are charged. The Agricultural Department has issued its final estimates of the 1889 yield of wheat, corn, and oats, and the Inter-State Commerce Commission has submitted its annual report containing previously collected statistics of railroad operations for the year ending June 30, 1888.

These two industries have certain interests in common, and yet are not usually classed together. The railroads are more or less dependent on the yield of grain; the farmer on his part must rely upon the carrier to get his produce to market. Thus the two are in a measure interdependent, and the connection is closer than this statement of their relation to each other suggests, for any one who gives the subject a moment's thought will see that the general prosperity or adversity of the farming industry affects very closely the business and revenue of the railroad system, and in turn the condition and circumstances of the railroads are not without influence on the interests of the agricultural classes. But while the farmer is the object of general solicitude and care, the railroad and its welfare hardly receives consideration at the hands of any one.

The figures now submitted, coming concurrently, suggest a comparison of another kind, that is as to the relative magnitude of the two industries. From the action and attitude of legislators and politicians one would suppose that in the field of industrial activity the railroad system occupied a comparatively minor place, and doubtless most persons who had not given the matter any study would think that the money value of the work rendered by the railroad was so much less than the money value of the farmer's work, as measured by the price of his products, that comparison between the two was hardly possible. What are the real facts? The results disclosed by the Agricultural Department cover all the principal crops except cotton. A good many other products are raised on the farm, which go to swell greatly the aggregate annual return from the farmer's work, but as the present figures cover simply corn, oats, and wheat, and these are the most important of the grain crops, we will confine ourselves to them alone.

The Agricultural Department calculates the aggregate home value of the wheat crop of the United States—that is, the sum of the separate values at the various points of production—at \$342,491,707. The value of the corn crop, arrived at in the same way, is fixed at \$597,918,829, and the value of the oats crop at \$171,781,008, giving a total for the three crops of \$1,112,191,544. Lest it may be supposed that these are underestimates, we will say that they appear to be decided overestimates. Thus on the figures given the average price per bushel of wheat for the whole country is nearly 70 cents—in exact terms, 69.8 cents. The only comment to make on this is, that if the farmers of the United States were actually receiving a price approximating on the average 70 cents per bushel for their wheat, they would certainly feel happy and doubtless also contented. But take a more specific illustration. The average for the State of Washington in the Pacific Northwest also figures out just about 70 cents per bushel. We have before us the *Oaksdale Sun* of December 27, and it reports the price in the Palouse country—the richest section in that part of the United States—as 52 cents if in sacks and 50 cents if in bulk.

Hence there can be no doubt that the values reported by the Bureau are much in excess of the actual return to the farmer. But taking them as they are, how do they compare with the income of the railroad system? The Inter-State report covers 136,833 miles of road, which is at least 20,000 miles less than the total mileage of the country. These 136,833 miles, however, earned gross in the twelve months ending June 30, 1888, \$910,621,220 direct from the ordinary traffic operations, and their total receipts, including income

from other sources, were \$1,000,214,691. This would of course be considerably increased if the mileage unreported on were included, and thus we come to the conclusion that the gross earnings of our railroads now reach a sum per annum equal to, if they do not exceed, the actual present selling value at the points of production of all the wheat, corn, and oats, raised in the country during the late year's prolific production. In making this comparison we are not seeking to disparage the importance of the grain-raising trade, for the yield of the crops affects so many different departments and branches of industry that they will always exert a more or less controlling influence upon trade and business generally. But the results from railroad operations also affect and enter into many different branches of business, and our object was to show that in magnitude and extent that industry is entitled to very much greater prominence than is usually given it. Only a little less than 600 million dollars is reported by the Inter State Commerce Commission as having been directly paid out in operating expenses, and the total capital, stock and debt, represented is \$8,129,787,731. Mr. Poor reported a total December 31, 1888, of \$9,607,487,309 for all the roads.

With regard to the Agricultural Bureau's report on the crops, both the corn yield and the oats yield are given as decidedly the largest ever raised—namely, 2,112,892,000 bushels for the former, and 751,515,000 bushels for the latter. Wheat is not up to the heaviest total, but is nearly 75 million bushels in excess of the production for the year preceding. A comparison of the production of these three cereals in the last four years is as follows:

Total Production.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
Corn	2,112,892,000	1,987,790,000	1,456,161,000	1,665,441,000
Wheat.....	490,560,000	415,868,000	456,320,000	457,218,000
Oats.....	751,515,000	701,735,000	659,618,000	624,194,000
Total.....	3,354,967,000	3,105,393,000	2,572,108,000	2,746,853,000

This brings out very clearly the bountiful nature of last season's yield. The total production of wheat, corn, and oats, aggregated regardless of weight, reaches over 3½ thousand million bushels, and there is an increase of about 250 million bushels over the year preceding, and of 782 million bushels over 1887. If to this we add the fact that the cotton crop will also be the heaviest ever produced, it does not seem surprising that a very hopeful view should prevail as to the immediate future of both railroad traffic and of general business.

The new corn crop has only just begun to move, and a point of some importance is as to what sections of the country the heavy yield has come from. We accordingly furnish the following details.

Corn Production.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
Illinois.....	259,125,000	278,060,000	141,080,000	209,818,000
Iowa.....	349,966,000	278,232,000	183,502,000	108,847,000
Missouri.....	218,811,000	202,583,000	140,948,000	143,709,000
Kansas.....	240,508,000	158,186,000	76,547,000	120,712,000
Indiana.....	106,656,000	125,478,000	71,400,000	118,795,000
Nebraska.....	149,548,000	144,217,000	93,150,000	108,129,000
Ohio.....	88,953,000	93,018,000	73,707,000	66,204,000
Michigan.....	22,737,000	29,025,000	13,930,000	27,635,000
Tennessee.....	80,831,000	75,665,000	75,204,000	73,314,000
Kentucky.....	75,382,000	81,545,000	57,840,000	88,758,000
Pennsylvania.....	41,225,000	45,414,000	44,905,000	40,545,000
New York.....	20,475,000	22,870,000	23,410,000	22,428,000
Total.....	1,654,242,000	1,534,293,000	1,000,714,000	1,252,892,000
Balance of country.	458,650,000	453,497,000	455,447,000	412,548,000
Total U. S.....	2,112,892,000	1,987,790,000	1,456,161,000	1,665,441,000

The twelve States whose figures are separately given supply all but five million bushels of the 125 million bushels increase over 1888. The results confirm the impression previously prevailing, that in what was formerly termed the great corn belt, and comprising Illi-

nois, Indiana, and Ohio, the yield has not been quite up to that of the year preceding, Illinois being reported at 259 million bushels against 278 million, Indiana 106 millions against 125 millions, and Ohio 89 millions, against 93 millions. It is in the States of the Northwest and Southwest that the heavy gains occur. Iowa surpasses all previous records, with a production only a few thousand bushels less than 350 million, against 278 millions in 1888 and but 183 millions in 1887. Nebraska also has done well at 149 millions, against 144 millions and 93 millions respectively in 1888 and 1887. In the Southwest Kansas is as conspicuous for the extension of its production as Iowa in the Northwest. It has 240 million bushels for 1889, against 158 million bushels last year, and but 76 million bushels in the year before. Missouri likewise shows a further gain, having 218 millions, against 202 millions and 140 millions in 1888 and 1887.

BANK CLEARINGS AS REFLECTING BUSINESS ACTIVITY.

Unlike the year preceding, the comparison of bank clearings for 1889 shows very clearly the state of trade and of commercial and industrial enterprise during the year. In many respects the last twelve months were a decided improvement on the twelve months preceding, and yet as far as the volume of business is concerned the year 1888 was by no means a bad one; considerable activity existed then, notwithstanding the unfavorable conditions prevailing, and in some departments production and consumption were on the largest scale ever reached. But on their face the 1888 clearings (as compared with 1887) did not indicate the real extent of trade. There had been a noteworthy contraction in the dealings on our Stock Exchange, and it was only after eliminating the clearings on that account that the activity in general business became apparent. For 1889, however, the total of the exchanges shows a marked and noteworthy increase, whether the stock sales are separately allowed for or not.

If we should refer to the exhibits of railroad earnings as a measure or gauge of the expansion in mercantile affairs, it would not seem surprising to meet with the objection that the growth in progress was exaggerated by such exhibits—that because of the improved rate situation and because of various other special circumstances, the gain in earnings had reached exceptional proportions. But the improvement in clearings is heavier than in earnings. We give on another page a statement of the gross earnings on a large part of the mileage of the country, and though the amount of increase is heavy the ratio of increase is barely 9 per cent. In the case of the clearings, however, the total for the calendar year shows an addition of 6,516 million dollars, equivalent to over 13 per cent (actually 13½ per cent.)

It cannot be claimed that speculation has played any conspicuous part in bringing about this heavy addition. In fact, as relates to the dealings on the various exchanges (mercantile and stock) speculation has been well-nigh dormant. Total transactions on the New York Stock Exchange were certainly heavier than in 1888. But it is really surprising how comparatively small the addition in this respect has been, especially in view of the attention monopolized by the "Trust" stocks. The share sales for 1888, both in number and in value, were decidedly the smallest for ten years. Yet in the face of that fact the increase in 1889 has been

only from 65 millions to 72 millions in the number of shares sold and from 3,539 to 4,059 millions in value, leaving the total in both cases less than ten years before, in 1879, and very decidedly smaller than in every recent year except only 1888. The contrast is so striking that the following record is very interesting.

NUMBER AND VALUE OF SHARES SOLD AT NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Year.	Stocks,* Shares.	Average Price	Value† (approximate)	Year.	Stocks,* Shares.	Average Price	Value† (approximate)
1889....	72,014,600	61.0	\$1,059,231,891	1881....	114,511,248	71.50	\$8,107,508,408
1888....	65,179,106	62.5	3,539,519,143	1880....	97,919,099	69.60	6,819,056,054
1887....	84,914,616	61.1	4,598,778,890	1879....	72,765,782	58.85	4,136,633,570
1886....	100,502,050	65.0	5,885,662,200	1878....	39,875,593	64.10	2,157,200,581
1885....	92,588,947	64.1	5,479,559,840	1877....	49,832,060	52.20	2,601,280,512
1884....	96,134,971	61.77	5,939,500,000	1876....	39,026,900	53.40	2,132,050,483
1883....	97,040,909	61.51	6,200,900,901	1875....	53,813,937	53.20	2,862,903,688
1882....	116,307,271	60.12	7,089,453,436				

* The shares of stocks we take from the record kept by the *Journal of Commerce*, except for 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888 and 1889, which are our own compilation.

† The values of sales are the figures made up by *The Public*, except 1889, 1888, 1887, 1886, 1885, 1884 and a part of 1883, which are our own.

Thus, notwithstanding the activity of the Trust stocks, the sales on the Stock Exchange in 1889 at 72 million shares stand almost 13 million shares less than in 1887, over 28½ million shares less than in 1886, and 44½ million shares less than in 1882. Or take the values. While there is an increase of 520 million dollars as compared with 1888, there is a decrease of about 450 millions as compared with 1887, of over 1,826 millions as compared with 1886, and of no less than 4,138 millions as compared with 1881, the total for 1889 being in fact only one-half that for 1881. Of course the Petroleum Exchange reports considerable sales now, but while that should perhaps be taken into account in considering the relative volume of speculation, it has no bearing whatever in reference to the clearings, since the Petroleum Exchange clears its own transactions. Even if we add the 32,609,500 shares reported as sold on the Petroleum Exchange, the total at both Exchanges would be only 104,624,100 shares, while in 1882 the New York Stock Exchange alone sold 116,307,271 shares.

We have already referred to the prominence of "Trust" dealings in the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange. We may say further that if the Trust dealings were eliminated the number of shares sold in 1889 would not quite equal that of 1888. Moreover, even with the Trust securities included the gain has been by no means uniform through the year. In April, again in September, and finally in the closing month, December, the share sales fell materially below those for the corresponding period in the year preceding, as the following table will show:

SALES OF STOCKS AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Month.	1889.			1888.		
	Number of Shares.	Values.		Number of Shares.	Values.	
		Par.	Actual.		Par.	Actual.
Jan....	4,572,103	420,780,650	289,112,894	3,926,117	326,142,550	210,128,045
Feb....	5,928,998	553,014,700	345,392,724	3,145,920	269,142,200	178,369,238
March.	6,141,105	551,966,350	351,173,238	5,250,589	421,683,000	206,609,102
1st qr.	16,947,211	1,531,751,700	981,683,856	12,322,326	1,016,907,750	655,104,950
April...	4,821,012	441,093,400	271,823,703	7,614,577	638,371,750	384,517,360
May....	7,153,711	673,794,700	420,969,966	6,213,122	591,774,850	614,450,133
June....	6,775,624	633,713,250	387,726,357	3,825,275	333,964,150	199,194,953
2d qr.	18,732,347	1,745,601,410	1,050,320,028	17,653,274	1,504,119,750	898,162,446
6 mos.	35,690,558	3,283,353,110	2,062,003,332	29,975,600	2,521,078,500	1,653,267,426
July...	5,623,433	528,591,875	305,231,502	4,678,521	408,455,725	242,900,679
Aug...	5,062,774	483,417,175	295,863,536	4,739,527	410,013,200	267,716,515
Sept....	5,642,132	526,192,525	332,811,176	7,322,918	646,576,100	433,845,930
3d qr.	16,833,889	1,533,201,375	933,793,307	16,740,968	1,400,045,025	944,552,844
9 mos.	52,032,947	4,816,554,485	2,995,700,039	46,716,568	4,011,123,525	2,497,820,270
Oct....	7,577,019	719,663,250	426,557,706	6,743,193	622,677,900	372,261,492
Nov....	6,960,118	650,171,850	349,915,079	5,390,582	478,808,050	294,191,928
Dec....	5,123,616	473,941,125	287,021,417	6,379,785	557,450,750	375,245,453
4th qr.	19,658,618	1,847,726,025	1,063,522,202	18,469,540	1,631,026,700	1,041,668,873
Year....	72,014,600	6,651,281,510	4,059,231,891	65,179,106	5,685,150,225	3,539,519,143

It is our custom to allow an average of 2½ checks to each transaction in the case of the stock sales, and on that basis the 520 millions increase in the value of the sales in 1889 would represent clearings to the amount of 1,300 million dollars. As, however, total clearings have increased 6,516 millions, that still leaves 5,216 millions as coming in other ways. Moreover, the effect of the stock sales on the ratio of improvement is comparatively slight. For, as will appear from a table given further on in this article, while the increase is 13.2 per cent including the stock sales, it is 12.9 per cent with the stock sales entirely excluded from the calculation. Brief reference should perhaps also be made to the railroad bond sales. There the record during the last two years has been slightly different from that in stocks, and after an increase in the total (actual values) from 292 to 300 millions in 1888, there was in 1889 a further increase to 359 millions. But if the comparison is extended a little further back, the result is the same as in the other case, for against 359 million dollars for 1889, the aggregates for 1886 and 1885 respectively were 496 and 449 millions.

Nor do the dealings in commodities tell a different tale. As affecting bank clearings transactions on our mercantile exchanges are of comparatively little account, since most of those exchanges have a method of settling their transactions without the aid of the banks; but as showing the volume of speculation, these dealings and the changes in them possess much interest. Hence, it is instructive to note that on our Produce Exchange the transactions during 1889 were on an exceptionally small scale. Thus, of flour the sales were only 2,947,005 bbls., against 3,235,897 in 1888; of wheat only 1,123 million bushels, against 1,549 million bushels, and of corn 253, against 331 million, only one or two of the minor cereals showing gains. We get a better idea, however, of the extent of the falling off by taking the aggregate for all the cereals, which is 1,481 million bushels (including flour reduced to wheat) for 1889, against 1,983 millions for 1888, 2,107 millions for 1887 and 2,417 millions for 1883. As compared with the year preceding, therefore, the contraction is over 500 million bushels, and compared with the heavy year 1883 it is 936 million bushels. Below we give an exhibit of the transactions by quarters for each of the last five years.

SALES OF FLOUR, WHEAT, &C., AT NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE [Two ciphers (00) omitted from the figures for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley and Rye.]

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley & Malt	Rye.	Total.
	Bbls.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
1st quarter, '89	614,260	315,042.9	61,506.0	15,560.0	650.1	52.7	996,475,600
" " '88	792,575	229,149.0	63,088.0	21,143.0	834.4	2.1	322,784,051
" " '87	771,405	389,191.1	50,177.0	19,502.0	1,308.8	109.0	403,763,667
" " '86	651,792	254,788.2	70,296.3	11,426.1	568.8	48.6	340,029,914
" " '85	870,915	329,043.0	66,139.0	32,520.0	1,194.2	253.4	453,069,217
2d quarter, '89	631,735	347,051.0	65,641.0	21,062.0	468.0	94.5	427,069,306
" " '88	801,375	385,463.0	76,752.0	21,129.0	103.0	....	487,053,187
" " '87	787,455	524,534.7	46,759.5	19,911.0	462.6	194.1	595,434,443
" " '86	760,300	400,570.5	55,112.6	15,822.0	254.4	159.3	475,482,110
" " '85	828,830	342,530.0	68,183.0	30,508.0	208.7	07.0	470,521,435
3d quarter, '89	786,850	163,483.0	61,252.8	26,089.5	70.9	84.5	274,494,635
" " '88	1,016,440	510,487.1	116,381.5	22,394.0	26.0	....	680,870,592
" " '87	889,698	303,466.0	64,765.0	22,726.0	523.2	2.2	395,479,541
" " '86	972,232	387,815.7	61,159.3	23,564.0	214.7	77.9	477,205,969
" " '85	882,814	350,158.0	69,371.0	34,607.0	11.9	54.7	453,174,343
4th quarter, '89	614,300	277,568.7	74,706.0	27,896.5	239.0	651.4	384,724,921
" " '88	625,507	389,662.2	70,208.8	20,863.6	770.9	0.2	483,524,042
" " '87	981,165	521,211.6	94,885.9	30,347.0	1,730.1	10.0	632,589,893
" " '86	1,016,919	507,139.9	62,871.3	22,820.9	851.5	29.6	597,736,305
" " '85	791,005	382,220.5	85,820.0	27,720.0	1,263.0	70.5	500,653,523
Total 1889.....	2,947,005	1,123,148.6	233,135.8	90,708.0	1,317.1	228.1	1,481,791,122
Total 1888.....	3,235,897	1,549,781.3	381,431.3	85,529.9	1,733.4	16.3	1,983,032,762
Total 1887.....	3,426,813	1,738,406.4	226,585.8	92,486.0	4,044.7	315.9	2,107,250,539
Total 1886.....	3,410,374	1,550,614.3	249,409.5	72,890.1	1,889.2	314.5	1,890,454,883
Total 1885.....	3,373,504	1,403,915.9	334,513.0	125,665.5	9,674.9	445.6	1,883,421,518
Total 1884.....	3,600,098	1,163,342.5	355,312.1	123,519.9	2,730.3	2,923.1	1,693,548,319
Total 1883.....	4,640,965	1,524,745.0	623,668.0	241,202.9	2,567.0	4,632.1	2,417,726,933
Total 1882.....	5,166,465	646,470.5	445,172.2	152,637.0	1,700.0	....	1,299,228,743
Total 1881.....	5,168,390	483,364.9	233,839.0	62,765.5	9,007.4	1,619.1	819,048,005

In petroleum the speculation has almost completely died out. On the New York Stock Exchange the sales of pipe line certificates for the twelve months of 1889 amounted to only 89,948,000 bbls., against 153,273,000 bbls. in but ten months of 1888. On the Petroleum Exchange the total for 1889 was but 219,065,500 bbls., while in 1888 it amounted to 594,327,000 bbls., in 1887 to 628,058,000 bbls., in 1886 to 1,156,397,500 bbls. and in 1885 to no less than 1,766,229,500 bbls. There were months in 1885 when the transactions were almost as heavy as for the whole of last year, and the values in at least two months exceeded those for the full year 1889. Coming to our Cotton Exchange, we find there also a heavy decline as compared with other recent years. Thus the option sales for 1889 reach 18,085,900 bales, against 20,844,600 bales in 1888, 28,945,500 bales in 1887 and 23,304,100 bales in 1886.

It is evident from all this that speculation in this city, so far as measured by the ordinary channels of speculation, was during 1889 comparatively small in volume. That fact, of course, is of especial significance in connection with the very heavy gain reported in the clearings, for it shows that such gain must be taken as reflecting the increased activity of legitimate trade. It happens this time that the New York City clearings show a larger ratio of gain than the clearings outside of New York—rather an unusual occurrence—and this, whether Stock Exchange sales are taken into account or not. The gain at New York is 15.4 per cent with the stock sales and 15.7 per cent without them. Outside this city the increase is only 9.4 per cent.

There are very few places anywhere in the country which record diminished totals for the year—none but Los Angeles, Duluth, Norfolk and St. Joseph—and in each of these cases there is a special reason for the decline; Los Angeles has fallen off because of the depression in Southern California; Duluth, because of the short crop of spring wheat in 1888 and the consolidation of some of the banks; Norfolk, because of a smaller cotton movement, &c. The losses in these instances are trifling and insignificant as compared with the gains elsewhere, and in the aggregates for the different groups or sections disappear altogether, so that there is not a single section which fails to record increase over the twelve months preceding. More than that, every section shows an increase for every one of the four quarters of the year, illustrating the general nature of the improvement. Taking the totals by months in our usual form we also find gains in every case.

MONTHLY CLEARINGS.

Month.	Clearings, Total All.			Clearings Outside New York.		
	1880.	1883.	P. Ct.	1889.	1888.	P. Ct.
January....	4,812,348,013	4,040,942,715	+19.1	1,742,844,729	1,519,762,980	+14.5
February....	4,164,477,402	3,570,235,162	+16.6	1,469,347,385	1,356,706,225	+9.3
March.....	4,491,538,500	3,790,332,005	+18.5	1,661,781,528	1,404,360,941	+14.1
1st quarter.	13,468,361,924	11,401,559,882	+18.1	4,813,772,642	4,280,860,146	+12.4
April.....	4,351,256,247	4,018,972,494	+7.8	1,581,271,174	1,446,636,841	+9.3
May.....	4,781,486,174	4,285,259,073	+11.6	1,701,102,035	1,558,204,249	+9.2
June.....	4,069,092,148	3,810,684,516	+22.2	1,623,624,803	1,409,307,975	+9.3
2d quarter.	13,612,734,569	12,150,916,683	+13.7	4,911,068,072	4,495,210,465	+9.3
6 months	27,291,099,393	23,553,476,565	+15.8	9,724,360,714	8,776,070,611	+10.8
July.....	4,630,160,024	3,934,322,162	+20.8	1,725,511,973	1,490,052,140	+15.7
August.....	4,290,134,657	3,865,124,942	+11.2	1,647,683,093	1,452,117,480	+9.6
September	4,238,021,203	4,130,330,077	+2.4	1,539,130,954	1,459,637,295	+5.3
3d quarter.	13,161,921,884	11,925,670,581	+11.2	4,811,326,056	4,402,336,930	+9.3
9 months	40,445,421,277	35,391,153,146	+14.8	14,536,167,604	13,178,407,511	+10.3
October....	5,532,706,920	5,044,513,070	+10.6	1,934,945,596	1,850,191,706	+4.5
November.	5,023,720,629	4,374,979,594	+14.8	1,819,535,107	1,653,770,672	+9.7
December.	4,991,898,067	4,656,824,302	+8.5	1,827,991,621	1,710,162,755	+6.9
4th quart'r	15,508,253,616	14,106,347,056	+10.4	5,582,383,324	5,219,005,146	+7.0
Tot. year	59,017,474,803	49,497,570,292	+13.1	20,118,569,988	18,397,472,681	+9.4

The full statement by quarters appears below.

	Clearings Reported. (000s omitted.)	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Total Year.
		Quarter.	Quarter.	Quarter.	Quarter.	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
New York.....	1889.	8,654,592	8,901,646	8,352,995	9,985,872	35,895,105
	1888.	7,120,700	7,655,709	7,436,840	8,837,282	31,100,028
	1887.	8,262,338	8,759,062	7,772,015	8,651,141	33,474,556
	1886.	8,526,113	7,565,400	7,539,017	10,049,234	33,676,830
	1885.	8,068,312	5,768,162	6,518,641	9,747,089	28,152,201
Total New England....	1889.	1,326,990	1,350,549	1,362,585	1,469,246	5,409,370
	1888.	1,184,583	1,229,510	1,159,764	1,447,089	5,020,946
	1887.	1,200,844	1,342,188	1,129,855	1,295,434	4,967,821
	1886.	1,157,428	1,103,511	1,062,860	1,300,851	4,680,470
	1885.	907,843	932,229	924,893	1,216,545	3,981,310
Total Middle.....	1889.	1,198,027	1,248,959	1,283,373	1,358,324	5,029,213
	1888.	1,031,946	1,122,111	1,096,709	1,220,148	4,476,914
	1887.	1,062,564	1,134,273	1,053,271	1,145,223	4,395,331
	1886.	937,925	928,296	979,795	1,121,028	3,966,744
	1885.	775,273	798,984	800,339	902,700	3,337,198
Tot. Middle Western....	1889.	1,148,232	1,215,556	1,230,117	1,394,237	4,988,162
	1888.	1,040,788	1,133,362	1,143,718	1,266,017	4,614,485
	1887.	952,630	1,151,213	1,077,103	1,203,504	4,413,940
	1886.	835,367	924,538	983,110	1,087,804	3,830,909
	1885.	734,220	831,893	815,211	991,021	3,372,950
Total other Western....	1889.	555,301	579,290	600,797	677,174	2,412,568
	1888.	497,773	566,853	567,845	653,255	2,279,726
	1887.	428,343	521,226	520,212	536,188	2,005,972
	1886.	304,124	346,466	384,570	456,181	1,491,344
	1885.	248,775	267,580	277,702	333,752	1,127,899
Total Southern.....	1889.	558,099	516,696	493,351	683,510	2,279,256
	1888.	525,768	449,375	426,304	603,984	2,005,401
	1887.	461,092	443,794	417,325	547,995	1,889,909
	1886.	427,314	390,689	358,667	490,754	1,667,424
	1885.	389,208	348,513	316,952	446,410	1,503,083
Total all.....	1889.	13,448,261	13,812,732	13,164,318	15,568,363	56,013,674
	1888.	11,401,558	12,150,917	11,830,680	14,114,345	49,497,500
	1887.	12,417,214	13,581,756	11,969,284	13,379,275	51,147,529
	1886.	12,187,971	11,258,926	11,334,339	14,511,915	49,293,721
	1885.	9,153,433	8,067,066	9,656,028	13,037,514	41,474,041
Outside New York....	1889.	4,813,669	4,911,066	4,811,323	5,582,491	20,118,569
	1888.	4,286,858	4,495,211	4,391,340	5,227,063	18,397,472
	1887.	4,154,878	4,692,694	4,197,269	4,723,134	17,672,973
	1886.	3,611,659	3,699,330	3,795,822	4,462,681	15,616,891
	1885.	3,055,121	3,178,904	3,137,367	3,950,428	13,321,840

Neither the New York clearings for 1889 nor those for all the cities including New York are as large as for some other years when the totals were unusually heavy. Thus in both 1881 and in 1882 the aggregates were many thousand million dollars in excess of those for the late year. But as we have already pointed out stock speculation in those years was on a very extensive scale. It becomes important, therefore, to have a statement showing the clearings arising in other ways, distinct from those of the stock sales. Such a statement is furnished in the following:

NEW YORK CLEARINGS.

Year.	Total Clearings.	Per Ct. Inc. or Dec.	2 1/2 Times Stock Sales.	Per Ct. Inc. or Dec.	Clearings Less 2 1/2 Times Stock Sales.	Per Ct. Inc. or Dec.
1888.....	31,100,027,521	-7.1	8,849,797,857	-21.5	22,251,229,664	+0.2
1887.....	33,474,556,268	-0.6	11,271,947,247	-23.4	22,202,609,021	+17.1
1886.....	33,676,830,812	+19.6	14,711,155,500	+7.4	18,965,674,112	+32.0
1885.....	28,152,201,936	-9.1	13,699,649,600	-7.7	14,452,551,736	-10.4
1884.....	30,985,871,170	-17.2	14,348,760,000	-5.1	16,137,121,170	-25.9
1883.....	37,434,300,872	-20.2	15,652,024,902	-18.6	21,782,275,970	-21.3
1882.....	46,916,955,631	-5.0	19,223,633,590	-6.2	27,693,321,441	-4.2
1881.....	49,376,832,583	+27.9	20,403,766,077	+20.2	28,983,116,870	+9.4
1880.....	38,014,448,223	+32.1	17,047,715,135	+64.9	21,566,733,088	+14.1
1879.....	29,235,673,829	+47.2	10,311,583,925	+94.5	18,891,089,904	+29.9
1878.....	19,858,671,307	-6.7	5,318,173,952	-18.2	14,510,497,355	-3.2

CLEARINGS IN THE WHOLE COUNTRY.

Year.	Total Clearings Outside New York.	Per Ct. Inc. or Dec.	Less 2 1/2 Times New York Stock Sales.	Per Ct. Inc. or Dec.	Including Stock Sales.	Per Ct. Inc. or Dec.
1888.....	16,397,472,681	+3.9	40,643,702,345	+1.8	49,497,500,292	-3.3
1887.....	17,672,972,823	+13.2	30,875,531,147	+15.3	51,147,529,094	+9.8
1886.....	15,616,591,606	+17.2	31,579,565,716	+24.5	49,293,721,618	+18.9
1885.....	13,321,840,708	+0.8	27,774,391,444	-5.4	41,474,011,014	-6.1
1884.....	13,214,113,613	-7.6	29,351,234,733	-18.0	44,199,984,783	-14.6
1883.....	14,207,171,924	+2.4	30,079,447,894	-13.4	51,731,472,796	-15.0
1882.....	13,962,230,579	-0.9	41,655,018,030	-3.1	60,673,241,610	-4.0
1881.....	14,094,508,391	+23.9	42,977,623,237	+30.5	63,471,389,244	+27.0
1880.....	11,375,400,000	+22.4	32,942,138,038	+16.9	49,989,848,223	+29.7
1879.....	9,290,800,000	+18.9	28,184,598,004	+25.3	38,526,473,929	+38.5
1878.....	7,955,100,000	-6.2	22,405,597,355	-4.1	27,813,771,307	-6.8

This discloses perhaps the most interesting result of all, for it shows that outside the clearings represented by the New York stock sales the total for the country for 1889 is decidedly the largest ever reached—4,210 millions in excess even of that for 1882, and 2,888 millions in excess of that for 1881.

THE SITUATION IN BRAZIL—REVOLUTION AND RECONSTRUCTION.

All our later news from Brazil is of a character fitted to produce the conviction that the men who brought about the late change in the government are discovering, if they have not already discovered, that revolution is in many respects a simpler matter and much more easy of accomplishment than reconstruction.

It is no longer doubtful that the triumph of the so-called republic was the result of a well-concealed military conspiracy, or of an accident which furnished the military leader, General Deodora de Fonseca, with the much-desired opportunity. Sufficient evidence has been produced to show that among certain sections of the people, but especially among the rich land owners, who had been perhaps unwisely deprived of their slaves without compensation, and among the soldiers, who felt aggrieved because of the reconstruction of the National Guard after the recent attempt made upon the life of the Emperor—a reconstruction which implied distrust with the Guard as it had been—by a large infusion of the colored element, there was much discontent. It is by no means clear, however, that there was any general desire on the part of the Brazilian people, far less any purpose or determination, to remove the Emperor and to substitute for the empire any other form of government. If there was a conspiracy it was well-concealed, and only a limited few were in the secret. If it was the result of accident, it was an accident which Fonseca and the men who were in his confidence turned to immediate account by the use of the army.

Revolutions are sometimes both necessities and blessings. When a government becomes oppressive and destructive of the people's rights, resistance becomes a duty; and revolution is often the only remedy. The numerous revolutions which have taken place in the world's history have been, many of them, amply justified alike by the causes which provoked them and by the advantages which followed. Holland did well, when, under the banner of William of Orange, she fought down the brutal tyranny of Charles V. and his son Philip II. England did well when she rose against the tyrannical measures of Charles I. and his minions, and gave Europe the first grand lesson as to the limits of divine right. The American colonies did well when they united and fought down British authority, as misused and abused by George III. and his satellites. France did well when, in 1789, she rose in fierce wrath against the tyranny and oppression of many generations; and the example which she set, spite of all drawbacks, was to prove a benefit to mankind in all time to come. England did well a second time when, her liberties being threatened and in actual peril, she rose against the last and meanest of all the Stuarts and drove him into exile. All these were legitimate uprisings; and although some of them were marred by excesses, they constitute landmarks of history and leave lessons for all the coming ages.

We cannot include the recent revolution in Brazil in any such category. It cannot be said that the people were suffering from any serious or persistent abuse of power on the part of the Government. In the whole of South America there was no more prosperous State; and from the chronic revolutions of the Latin-American peoples the Brazilians had been singularly free. They had many years before dismissed one emperor; but they had respected his rights, and they had cared for his

heir. That heir had grown up amongst them, and by his wise and paternal management of affairs he had won an honored name among the rulers of mankind. It was his avowed object to lead his people on step by step, and to prepare them for self-government. He saw plainly that the manifest tendency was in that direction, and he was anxious that when that time came, it should come not with violence, or in any way which was suggestive of either force or fraud, and that his people should be found fully equal to the duties and requirements of self-government. If there was evidence that the Brazilians as a people rose against the Emperor and demanded his expulsion, we should be amply justified in charging them with the basest ingratitude. But there is no evidence but such as justifies the belief that the revolution was the work of a few men, that it was mainly military, and that the apparent acquiescence of the great body of the people is explained by the fact that in the presence of a power which had complete command of the army they were helpless. They gave consent and approval and recognition, because to do otherwise would have been dangerous.

We now begin to see the leaders of the revolution in their true character; and the uprising in Rio de Janeiro on December 18 and the struggle which lasted for two days encourages the thought that the people of Brazil themselves are getting their eyes opened. Most suggestive is the action of the provisional government in fixing the date of the general elections and the date for the meeting of the Constitutional Convention. It is really difficult to discover any reason other than selfish for deferring the elections until September 15 and the meeting of the Constituent Assembly until November 15. The one thing which is plain is that they mean to hold on to the reins of power. Between then and now the members of the provisional government will have had ample time to make arrangements in all the provinces—such arrangements as shall make the result of the elections a certainty beforehand, and as shall enable them to pack the Constituent Assembly with their own willing tools. It will not be wonderful, however, if the meaning of this arrangement should be fully discovered, and if the skilfully-conceived plan should work in a direction contrary to that which is intended. It is always dangerous when such a state of things as that which a provisional government implies is unduly prolonged. It creates uncertainty; and uncertainty is liable to be accompanied by suspicion. Counter-revolution in Brazil might be attended with great difficulty, and even with bloodshed; but it is by no means an impossibility.

So far as we can see, only harm to the Government can result from the change of attitude which the Government of the day has assumed toward Dom Pedro, his family and his friends. The decree, so far as it relates to banishment, does not amount to much, for banishment is already an accomplished fact; but the recalling and cancelling the pledge to give the Emperor 5,000,000 millreis, and the suspending of his annual allowance—there is in all this a gross breach of faith which, while it furnishes a fair commentary on the characters of the men who could be guilty of such conduct, cannot fail to have its own proper reward. It has already materially affected the confidence of moneyed men in the prospects of the Republic. Men who could so shamelessly violate their solemn pledge so recently made to the unfortunate monarch—how can they be trusted? The restraints put upon the liberty of the press point in the same direction and justify the same conclusions.

Finally, we take exception, and most decidedly, to the habit our people have fallen into of hailing any usurpation as the advent of a new republic, simply because some form of dictatorship sees fit to call itself by that name. There is not a republic in Brazil and there never has been one. The nearest approach to that form of government that country has ever lived under was when Dom Pedro was Emperor.

RAILROAD GROSS EARNINGS.

The year 1889 in railroad earnings has been a period of large and general improvement, and the promise of better results than in the year preceding, which the knowledge of the change in conditions had encouraged, has been unusually well sustained. In fact the returns improved with the progress of the year, the last quarter exceeding on the whole the other quarters, and the prospect is that the improvement will extend through at least the early part of the current year.

While all the months showed large gains over 1888, it was not until September that the ratio of increase exceeded 10 per cent. This was followed by the remarkable increase of over 5 million dollars (152 roads) in October, the percentage of increase being 12·30. In the two months succeeding, the amount of increase was not so heavy, reaching \$4,074,843 in November (152 roads), and \$3,140,104 in December, but the ratio of improvement continued large, that for November being over 12 per cent, and December now showing 9·81 per cent gain. A very satisfactory feature all through the year has been the fact that because of the better rates received and the practice of economy, the roads have been able to show even heavier improvement relatively in the net earnings than in the gross. And the improvement has been so general that very few roads anywhere have failed to share in it, and these usually for special reasons. A good idea of the character of the exhibits of gross earnings through the year is furnished in the following recapitulation of the monthly summaries.

Period.	Mileage.		Earnings.		Increase.	P. C.
	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.		
	Miles.	Miles.	\$	\$		
January (118 roads).	70,758	67,544	20,398,785	24,028,863	2,309,922	9.61
February (122 roads)	71,577	68,744	25,434,878	24,173,042	1,261,836	5.23
March (124 roads).	71,312	68,265	28,844,817	26,352,161	2,492,15	9.46
April (126 roads) ...	69,167	60,784	26,140,779	24,976,05	1,164,722	4.66
May (130 roads).....	77,409	74,443	31,488,240	29,816,19	1,672,041	5.61
June (137 roads)....	70,470	70,001	31,577,710	30,224,211	1,353,501	4.47
July (129 roads).....	80,014	76,673	31,940,212	29,480,5...	2,459,70	8.34
August (140 roads)...	79,914	77,144	30,709,297	33,429,969	3,279,32	9.81
September (144 roads).	79,051	70,653	37,139,221	33,660,203	3,459,611	10.27
October (152 roads)...	83,273	80,804	46,168,090	41,094,321	5,073,775	12.30
November (152 r'ds).	80,867	78,993	37,931,605	33,908,762	4,074,843	12.02
December (149 r'ds).	79,947	78,515	35,133,434	31,998,390	3,140,104	9.81

Taking the results for the year as a whole, our detailed statement given in another part of this article covers the returns of 136 roads. These 136 roads earned \$455,554,351 gross in 1889, against \$419,799,570 in the twelve months of 1888, the increase thus being \$35,754,781, or 8·52 per cent. The mileage reported on is somewhat different from that embraced in the statement of earnings for December (also contained in this article), since the roads are not all the same in the two statements, but making the necessary additions and deductions it is found that the companies reporting for the year operated 86,198 miles at the end of 1889, against 84,524 miles at the end of 1888. These results, however, relate only to the roads which make early returns of their earnings. In addition there are a good many which have reported as yet for only eleven months

of the year, and some for only ten months. In any comprehensive summary reference to these can not be omitted. The roads on which we have figures as yet for only eleven months are 53, and include such prominent systems as the Pennsylvania, the Erie, the Burlington & Quincy, the Southern Pacific, the Union Pacific, the Baltimore & Ohio, the Illinois Central, the Central of New Jersey, the Chicago & Northwest, the Omaha, the Fitchburg, &c.—most of which will not report their December earnings for a month yet. The whole 53 earned \$298,704,640 in the eleven months of 1889, against \$285,709,102 in the corresponding period of 1888, the increase being \$12,995,538. Besides these 20 other roads (including the Philadelphia & Reading) earned \$42,161,044 in ten months of 1889, against \$41,940,689 in the ten months of 1888. Enlarging the figures for the eleven months by one-eleventh and those for the ten months by one-fifth, so as to arrive at a rough estimate of the result for the full year, we get \$376,451,860 gross earnings for 1889 on the 73 roads with incomplete returns, against \$362,010,483 by the same roads in 1888. The length of line operated by these 73 roads stands at 44,054 miles, against 42,587 miles. Adding now these totals to those for the 136 roads embraced in our regular statement, we obtain some strikingly large as well as some strikingly comprehensive aggregates. In a word, we have 209 roads operating 130,252 miles, against 127,111 miles, and earning \$832,006,211 in 1889, against \$781,810,053 in 1888, or an increase of \$50,196,158.

It is of course understood that the conditions were nearly all in favor of such a marked improvement. The roads had the advantage (1) of better rates and a more stable rate situation; (2) of a larger volume of farm and agricultural products; (3) of increased industrial activity and a distinct and notable change in the state of the iron and steel trades, and (4) of the absence of many special disturbing agencies such as existed in the year preceding. In all these particulars 1889 presented a sharp contrast to 1888, but in none more than in the last. The great floods in Pennsylvania, to be sure, caused much damage to many roads, and seriously interrupted operations (the earnings of the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad east of Pittsburg and Erie showing a loss as a result for June of \$1,149,382), but this was about the only special event of general importance in relation to the business of railroad transportation. There was a complete absence of the disturbing factors which the roads had encountered in the previous year—there was no severe winter weather or blizzards, either in the East or the West, no strike in the anthracite coal regions, no strike of the engineers, no yellow fever, no presidential election.

Coming to the rate situation, we are safe in saying that there has been no period in recent years when there was less of discord and strife between the roads than during 1889, and this no matter what part of the country is considered. For the Presidents' agreement had the effect of working a complete change in previously existing policies and methods all through the railroad system. Northwestern and Southwestern roads experienced the most benefits, and the Eastern trunk lines hardly less, but no part of the railroad system failed to participate in some degree in the improvement resulting from the new order of things. Rates have been by no means as satisfactory as could be wished, but the disturbances have been few and unimportant. The Chicago & Alton withdrew from the Inter-State Railway Association after a short trial,

and that road, the Burlington & Northern, the "Soo" and other Lake Superior lines, by their independent action, at various times gave more or less trouble to the others, but railway managers found it possible to limit the area of disturbance and preserve the general peace. With the trunk lines, the attitude of the "Soo" and the Lake Superior roads in making through tariffs to the seaboard, occasioned only very trifling annoyance, and affairs in the trunk-line association remained in a very satisfactory state. There was one small difficulty, namely that with regard to grain rates in the summer months, but it was soon settled. Early in the year, when the iron trade remained depressed, the tariff on iron and its products was in some instances lowered, but with the improvement which subsequently came a tendency was manifested to restore old figures. Rates on coal have also fluctuated somewhat under the adverse condition of the anthracite trade.

With reference to the activity of general business that was a feature especially during the last half of the year, after it became apparent that we were to have good crops, and furthermore when the iron trade took a start upward. The influence of expanding trade activity is of course very decided, and its effects in swelling the volume of railroad traffic are perfectly obvious. In certain sections there has been special development, apart from the general stimulating agencies. We refer in this more particularly to the North Pacific Coast district, from the settlement and opening up of which the Northern Pacific road is deriving such great benefits. On the other hand, in Southern California there has been marked depression, the result of the reaction from the real estate speculation of a few years ago, and the roads in that section have suffered in consequence, as is evident from the loss on the Atlantic & Pacific, &c., these roads forming some of the few exceptions to the general rule of improved earnings. The unsatisfactory condition of the anthracite coal trade has also been an adverse influence with the roads chiefly engaged in that class of business, and early in the year, before the revival of business activity, the carriers of soft coal suffered in the same way.

The movement of agricultural and farm products, as already intimated, has been quite generally on an enlarged scale. We may divide these products into three great classes—cotton, cereals, and provisions and live stock. Taking cotton first, the gain has been large. In the first four months of the year the increase followed from the sluggish movement of the 1888 crop prior to the first of January, 1889. After April the movement did not compare favorably with the year preceding, but with the coming forward of the new crop in September the totals again ran ahead, and so continued till the end of the year, though for December the gain was comparatively small. The shipments overland for the twelve months do not differ materially from those for 1888, standing at 1,424,870 bales against 1,386,060 bales, but in the receipts at the Southern outports the addition is over three-quarters of a million bales. The following shows the port receipts for the calendar year in detail. It will be noticed that at the Gulf ports and also at the Georgia ports the gain has been very heavy, but that at Charleston, Wilmington, Port Royal and Norfolk the receipts are not equal to those of the twelve months in 1888. As compared with 1887, the result is much the same, the gain at Galveston being especially striking, that point having not only recovered its loss of 1888, but much more besides. So also do New Orleans, Savannah, Brunswick and Mobile show larger totals than in 1887.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AT SOUTHERN PORTS IN DECEMBER, AND FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1889, 1888 AND 1887.

Ports.	December.			Year.		
	1889.	1888.	1887.	1889.	1888.	1887.
Galveston.....bales.	146,739	135,782	99,763	874,402	614,435	695,581
El Paso, &c.....	3,976	2,106	.....	25,504	3,883	.....
New Orleans.....	431,300	405,075	327,932	1,908,214	1,714,199	1,835,317
Mobile.....	46,843	52,025	42,671	257,976	199,351	214,146
Florida.....	7,601	2,101	7,493	33,521	8,601	27,751
Savannah.....	161,148	143,293	130,204	944,815	899,263	806,404
Brunswick, &c.....	29,083	16,512	14,016	174,752	96,456	64,079
Charleston.....	47,263	66,638	70,765	309,419	381,893	390,796
Port Royal, &c.....	704	3,651	1,530	7,850	15,893	16,330
Wilmington.....	21,077	31,287	26,388	137,724	148,861	170,406
Washington, &c.....	1,433	1,280	1,173	4,277	3,672	4,422
Norfolk.....	89,662	90,019	90,097	426,044	463,395	468,612
West Point, &c.....	75,709	88,657	97,698	496,895	476,828	464,709
Total.....	1,056,418	1,040,421	919,000	5,722,316	4,967,000	5,223,633

The grain movement is to be considered both with reference to its volume at the seaboard and that at the Western interior primary markets. In the one case, as in the other, there was a loss in wheat in the early part of the year, because of the poor yield of the previous season. But while at the Western ports this loss was subsequently recovered out of the abundance of the 1889 yield, at the seaboard points the decrease at the end of the year was somewhat greater even than at the end of the first six months—the small export demand developed, probably being the reason for that. For the period from January 1 to June 29, the seaboard receipts of wheat were only 4,136,815 bushels in 1889, against 9,740,140 bushels in 1888, and 37,532,286 bushels in 1887. For the fifty-two weeks ending December 28, the receipts are 33,351,799 bushels, against 39,177,045 bushels in 1888, and no less than 85,682,217 bushels in 1887, according to the figures prepared by the statistician of the New York Produce Exchange. But on the other hand the movement of corn has been heavy all through the year, both in the East and in the West, and the seaboard receipts for the year stand at 93,326,048 bushels, against only 50,186,827 bushels, being an increase of over 43 million bushels. In oats and the minor cereals the changes have not been very important, and the result is that the total grain receipts are 173,611,854 bushels, against only 135,728,134 bushels, the increase thus being nearly 38 million bushels. The movement, however, is not up to that for 1887 or 1886, the aggregates then standing at 178,081,014 and 198,421,021 bushels respectively. It is also well to point out that there was a falling off in flour, the receipts being 13,275,076 bbls. for 1889, 14,386,185 bbls. for 1888, and 15,669,047 bbls. for 1887.

At the Western markets (including Minneapolis) there is an increase of about 7 million bushels in wheat and of 31 million bushels in corn, but a loss of 5 million bushels in oats. Adding all the different cereals together, regardless of weight, the receipts for the 52 weeks of 1889 foot up 353,652,589 bushels, against 320,784,081 bushels in the corresponding period of 1888, so that the gain is a little less than 33 million bushels, or not quite as large as at the seaboard cities. Doubtless the gain in both cases would have been very much larger had not the low prices prevailing acted as a check on the movement. In flour there has been a falling off of about 1½ million barrels.

The falling off in wheat early in the year occurred chiefly in the spring wheat sections of the Northwest, where the crop had been cut so decidedly short in 1888. The effect on the roads mainly dependent upon the carriage of that cereal was quite serious, and that is the explanation of the loss in earnings reported by the Manitoba and the St. Paul & Duluth. Since the new crop has been coming forward the Manitoba has been gaining heavily (except in December), but not quite enough to

offset the early falling off. However, the spring wheat markets with the exception of Minneapolis generally show larger receipts for 1889 than for 1888. At Duluth the movement was nearly 17 million bushels, against only 8 millions in 1888, and at Chicago there is again of over 5½ millions. At Minneapolis the decrease reaches nearly three million bushels. At the winter wheat markets there is a decrease nearly everywhere—at Toledo, at Detroit, at Cleveland, at Peoria, the only exception being St. Louis. These same winter-wheat points (barring St. Louis and Peoria) have also fared rather poorly on the other cereals and the grain movement as a whole—a circumstance which accounts for the rather indifferent statements of earnings by a few roads in that section. We give below our usual detailed statement.

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN FOR FOUR WEEKS ENDED DECEMBER 28, AND SINCE JANUARY 1.

	Flour, (bbls.)	Wheat, (bush.)	Corn, (bush.)	Oats, (bush.)	Barley, (bush.)	Rye, (bush.)
Chicago—						
4 wks. Dec., 1888	445,930	1,652,295	6,573,002	3,364,587	1,290,083	332,463
4 wks. Dec., 1888	239,046	844,289	7,241,374	4,289,234	1,910,151	249,027
Year '89, 52 wks.	4,371,018	18,733,047	79,351,321	49,752,711	12,488,183	2,589,793
Year '88, 52 wks.	9,030,030	13,194,875	69,083,479	51,908,223	12,950,014	2,654,657
Milwaukee—						
4 wks. Dec., 1889	350,749	601,280	50,990	219,000	539,850	130,840
4 wks. Dec., 1888	153,794	820,041	218,940	296,000	701,250	82,419
Year '89, 52 wks.	2,337,667	7,083,710	1,032,935	2,671,000	5,931,219	701,523
Year '88, 52 wks.	2,372,450	7,796,522	1,158,710	2,960,900	6,128,236	826,906
St. Louis—						
4 wks. Dec., 1889	94,381	1,042,097	8,275,905	805,135	234,905	106,650
4 wks. Dec., 1888	49,500	269,388	4,505,520	729,770	454,783	17,735
Year '89, 52 wks.	1,102,363	13,003,512	33,489,479	11,134,399	2,132,071	641,604
Year '88, 52 wks.	881,724	12,103,779	19,524,814	10,115,345	3,034,310	429,140
Toledo—						
4 wks. Dec., 1889	8,045	199,218	617,692	9,548	3,180	23,720
4 wks. Dec., 1888	7,479	236,063	332,896	34,138	2,740	12,358
Year '89, 52 wks.	145,929	6,082,779	4,296,787	560,600	71,140	359,873
Year '88, 52 wks.	151,570	7,525,751	2,670,637	1,418,781	53,688	172,314
Detroit—						
4 wks. Dec., 1889	13,298	301,925	127,330	211,374	175,671	.....
4 wks. Dec., 1888	11,552	321,601	345,241	115,100	121,000	.....
Year '89, 52 wks.	147,061	4,608,492	1,805,191	2,302,410	907,976	.....
Year '88, 52 wks.	214,953	7,959,921	1,095,814	2,088,191	742,552	.....
Cleveland—						
4 wks. Dec., 1889	21,196	138,183	71,023	131,400	52,059	516
4 wks. Dec., 1888	23,059	96,934	83,133	147,988	45,676	8,470
Year '89, 52 wks.	341,499	2,273,781	737,082	1,978,422	451,745	26,542
Year '88, 52 wks.	283,781	2,757,559	784,812	2,039,786	359,755	32,500
Peoria—						
4 wks. Dec., 1889	8,590	77,532	2,126,000	988,009	248,800	34,100
4 wks. Dec., 1888	6,250	61,292	612,000	889,000	174,000	77,000
Year '89, 52 wks.	102,915	1,133,879	12,643,040	11,236,900	1,479,400	399,235
Year '88, 52 wks.	124,578	1,506,457	8,423,550	14,537,680	1,114,765	568,500
Duluth—						
4 wks. Dec., 1889	100	2,236,394	114,313	147,677	.....	.....
4 wks. Dec., 1888	2,985	412,294	.....	.....	.....	.....
Year '89, 52 wks.	1,915,468	10,951,418	1,130,081	223,442	.....	.....
Year '88, 52 wks.	1,691,400	8,939,605	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minneapolis—						
4 wks. Dec., 1889	.....	4,286,530	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 wks. Dec., 1888	.....	4,197,079	.....	.....	.....	.....
Year '89, 52 wks.	15,793	41,189,838	.....	.....	.....	.....
Year '88, 52 wks.	.....	44,081,927	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of all—						
4 wks. Dec., 1889	922,289	10,925,454	17,956,285	5,876,721	2,545,151	629,289
4 wks. Dec., 1888	524,955	7,118,972	13,573,004	6,501,280	3,410,260	447,040
Year '89, 52 wks.	10,543,611	111,120,510	134,491,916	79,850,890	23,461,734	4,748,630
Year '88, 52 wks.	11,750,495	101,124,796	102,341,816	85,158,116	23,480,979	4,678,383

It is always interesting to note the Chicago grain movement by itself, since Chicago is such an important grain centre. We have accordingly had prepared the following, giving both the grain and the provisions arrivals at that point. The figures in this table differ somewhat from those in the grain table above, since the present statement covers the full year, while the other covers an even 52 weeks.

RECEIPTS AT CHICAGO DURING DECEMBER AND FOR THE YEAR.

	December.			Year.		
	1880.	1888.	1887.	1880.	1888.	1887.
Wheat..bush.	1,709,743	728,208	1,881,489	18,758,368	13,244,433	21,394,063
Corn...bush.	7,469,598	7,920,943	3,803,684	79,515,906	69,837,933	51,585,778
Oats...bush.	3,632,426	4,544,832	2,565,815	49,921,834	52,041,286	45,542,809
Rye...bush.	362,956	278,808	99,911	2,905,561	2,671,905	845,444
Barley..bush.	1,379,920	2,043,886	1,457,571	12,524,500	12,006,968	12,171,002
Total grain	14,551,349	15,516,727	9,808,470	163,325,432	140,892,545	131,539,696
Flour...bbls.	490,539	284,835	831,548	4,319,451	6,025,024	6,558,969
Pork...bbls.	4,105	8,828	15,400	38,141	42,521	76,147
Cut m'ts.lbs.	36,772,063	20,271,750	18,328,063	277,029,781	146,004,132	213,349,729
Lard.....lbs.	14,293,046	13,004,624	9,581,868	100,101,882	71,305,806	83,473,644
Live hogs No.	692,131	447,975	901,679	5,998,628	4,921,712	5,469,651

We here see not only an enlarged grain movement but also how decided the advantages have been to the roads running to Chicago from a heavier provisions and live stock movement. The receipts of pork were only 38,141 bbls. against 42,521 bbls., but those of cut meats were 277 million lbs. against less than 147 millions, and of lard 100 millions against 71 millions. Of live hogs over a million head more were received than in

1888, and the live stock movement generally was of exceptionally heavy proportions. The Chicago correspondent of the *Evening Post* has given some interesting figures bearing on that point and showing also the deliveries by the different roads. It appears that altogether 265,405 car loads of live stock were brought into Chicago during the twelve months in 1889, against only 210,807 car loads in 1888, and that the Chicago & Alton with 21,907 car loads against 24,715 is the only one of the Western lines which has sustained a loss. The Quincy delivered 67,812 car loads against 47,827, or nearly 20,000 more; the Northwest 42,132 against 34,921; the St. Paul 33,517 against 27,129; the Rock Island 29,323 against 25,053; the Illinois Central 20,766 against 16,641; the Wabash 17,232 against 15,666; and the Santa Fe 12,249 against 6,315.

We have referred above to the special development which has been going on in the Pacific Northwest, and the resulting gain to the Northern Pacific. We may say further that the Northern Pacific has the largest amount of increase of any company in our list, reaching \$3,693,156. And this is the more remarkable since the same road gained \$4,205,784 in the twelve months preceding, making pretty nearly eight million dollars addition in two years. But while the Northern Pacific is exceptional in this respect, we have heavy gains from nearly all sections. The Louisville & Nashville has \$1,953,875 increase, the Lake Shore \$1,445,373 increase, the Canadian Pacific \$1,787,323 increase, the Atchison (not counting the Atlantic & Pacific or lines half owned,) \$1,726,538 increase, the Chesapeake & Ohio \$1,018,674 increase, the St. Paul \$1,031,189 increase, the St. Paul & Kansas City \$1,024,912 increase, the Richmond & Danville system \$1,326,051 increase, the Erlanger system \$988,395 increase, the Big Four \$944,076 increase, the East Tennessee \$775,457 increase, the Grand Trunk \$1,225,321 increase, the Mexican National \$1,249,571 increase, the Missouri Pacific \$1,039,175 increase, the New York Central \$773,014 increase, the Arkansas & Texas \$828,297 increase, and various others smaller amounts. Among the roads that have reported for only eleven months, the Pennsylvania has gained \$2,655,185, and this notwithstanding the loss of over a million dollars by the June floods; the Burlington & Quincy has gained \$2,674,726, with \$1,224,397 more on the lines controlled; the Illinois Central has gained \$2,145,741 though on a much larger mileage, and the Baltimore & Ohio has gained \$1,896,934.

As already stated, not many roads report losses for the year; such as do have suffered mostly because of special circumstances—the Atlantic & Pacific from the depression in Southern California, the Chicago & Eastern Illinois and the Buffalo Rochester & Pittsburg because of local difficulties with their miners, and the St. Paul & Duluth because of the short wheat crop of 1888 and a new rival. The Columbus Hocking Valley & Toledo, the Ohio Southern, and quite a number of the older Michigan roads, like the Flint & Pere Marquette, the Michigan Central, the Detroit Grand Haven & Milwaukee, also show losses, the conditions evidently not having been very favorably for these roads. The total decrease, however, by all the companies falling behind is not large, reaching only 2,046,941.

In our monthly reviews during 1889 we have frequently had occasion to advert to the very good exhibits made by Southern roads, and the same fact is brought strikingly to one's notice in considering the figures for

the year. Taking nine leading systems we find that their gross earnings for 1889 exceed those for 1888 \$7,458,609, and those for 1884 \$19,970,142, as follows:

Year.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.
Chesapeake & Ohio	0,132,003	5,113,020	5,009,480	4,006,048	3,001,235	4,138,005
Ches. Ohio & So.W.	2,125,777	2,000,015	2,001,723	1,713,826	1,571,150	1,374,040
Cin. N.O. & Tex. P.*	8,130,928	7,148,533	6,832,223	5,805,774	5,301,710	5,220,812
E. Tenn. Va. & Ga.	6,301,424	5,615,007	5,320,460	4,283,212	4,120,437	3,003,022
Louisville & Nash.	17,097,071	16,043,100	10,042,170	13,978,546	13,672,044	13,662,447
Memphis & Char.	1,740,820	1,583,547	1,740,550	1,444,638	1,339,840	1,428,082
Mobile & Ohio....	3,040,339	2,600,282	2,570,944	2,251,339	2,057,881	2,120,112
Norfolk & West....	5,500,611	4,809,599	4,254,704	3,252,058	2,771,121	2,711,152
Rich. & Danv. syst.	11,490,575	10,154,624	6,592,839	3,548,287	8,206,460	7,903,654
Total.....	62,624,204	55,165,506	53,442,004	45,978,258	43,181,309	42,654,062

* Entire system. † Not including St. L. & Cairo.
 ‡ Exact receipts of the Richmond & Alleghany for these years not known to us; we have, however, made an arbitrary allowance for the same.
 § Fourth week taken same as last year.

The leading trunk lines also make good comparisons with last year, though many of these simply recover what they lost in the year preceding. The following eight roads gain five million dollars on last year, but only one million dollars on 1887. If we could include the Pennsylvania and the Erie the comparison would be still more favorable.

Year.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.
Cin. W. & B.	2,104,051	2,050,534	2,238,004	2,010,406	1,705,270	1,854,308
C.C.&St.L.	12,070,531	11,135,455	11,513,312	10,451,314	9,298,737	10,510,157
Gr.T.of Cau.*	10,837,345	18,012,094	10,511,171	17,153,225	15,161,807	17,000,045
C. & G. Tr.	3,608,500	3,205,875	3,478,000	3,041,408	2,661,220	3,178,180
L.Sh. & M. So.	10,475,000	18,029,027	18,710,963	15,859,455	14,133,506	14,843,584
M.C. & C. So.	13,730,000	13,770,523	14,164,400	12,205,828	10,707,394	11,659,077
N.Y.C. & H.R.	36,056,508	35,283,584	36,296,024	32,651,015	24,495,873	27,074,711
Ohio & Miss.	4,073,598	3,868,984	4,128,305	3,827,831	3,070,615	3,702,950
Total.....	111,030,823	105,950,606	110,041,025	97,290,482	81,834,422	88,811,021

1 These figures for all the years given are aggregates of the results for the separate roads composing the present consolidated system.
 † Fifty-two weeks. ‡ West Shore not included here.
 § We have made an arbitrary allowance for the earnings of the Cairo Vincennes & Chicago in this year, the exact figures not being known to us.

In the Middle Western States many of the older roads have hardly held their own, but that follows because some of them have suffered from special causes, and because also the grain movement in that section has shown very little enlargement. The Pennsylvania Western lines (judging by the returns for the eleven months) would appear to have done quite well, and some of the newer roads—of which the Toledo St. Louis & Kansas City and Toledo Ann Arbor & North Michigan are examples, but for which comparisons do not extend back a full six years—likewise present very favorable statements.

Year.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.
Chicago & East. Ill.	2,617,010	2,719,000	2,513,298	1,782,200	1,073,942	1,548,115
Chic. & West. Mich.	1,364,734	1,417,800	1,414,023	1,305,981	1,297,301	1,409,667
Col. H. Val. & Tol.	2,437,900	2,803,070	2,624,023	2,301,404	2,311,001	1,812,473
Det. Lansing & No.	1,110,512	1,041,800	1,147,100	1,226,536	1,228,471	1,328,592
Evansv. & Terre H.	900,395	854,617	860,335	759,379	727,150	743,641
Flint & P. Marq....	2,360,083	2,403,075	2,572,937	2,160,773	1,946,790	2,252,988
Grand Rap. & Ind.*	2,925,999	2,842,363	2,953,957	2,520,254	2,361,315	2,542,010
Louis. N. A. & Chic.	2,434,976	2,292,782	2,295,623	1,919,189	1,680,454	1,564,436
Total.....	16,193,708	16,465,967	16,881,356	14,134,716	13,226,433	13,289,922

* All lines. † Chicago & Indiana Coal not included here.

In the Northwest also it is the newer lines like the St. Paul & Kansas City, the Wisconsin Central, the "Soo" road, the Milwaukee Lake Shore & Western, &c., which supply the greatest increment in earnings, but the older systems like the St. Paul have done by no means poorly. The latter, as already mentioned, has enlarged its total over a million dollars. The Northwest for eleven months is only \$109,969 ahead, and the Omaha is \$119,639 behind. As regards Southwestern roads, the favorable returns of the Kansas & Texas, the Missouri Pacific, the Atchison, the St. Louis Arkansas & Texas, and the Kansas City Fort Scott & Gulf, are good illustrations of the course of earnings in that part of the country. The following is a six year comparison on the Northwestern roads whose figures can be had for that term.

Year.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.
Chic. Mil. & St. Paul	25,998,920	21,807,731	25,360,121	21,718,403	24,413,273	23,470,098
Iowa Central.....	1,523,760	1,379,834	1,362,526	1,823,625	1,307,372	1,448,268
Mil. L. S. & West....	3,400,514	2,896,783	3,180,681	2,317,892	1,365,277	1,114,316
Milwaukee & Nor..	1,224,515	1,065,720	076,138	046,293	561,201	520,446
Minn. & St. Louis..	1,435,395	1,354,560	1,491,388	1,540,019	1,714,752	1,734,027
St. Paul & Duluth.	1,203,224	1,524,918	1,694,340	1,558,093	1,361,212	1,317,315
St. P. Minn. & Man.	8,833,223	9,281,834	8,730,304	7,427,339	7,521,138	8,314,107
Totals for year.	43,675,551	42,331,380	42,707,501	39,541,100	38,294,285	37,010,567

For the month of December, we have returns from 143 roads, and the gain reaches \$3,140,104, or 9.81 per cent. The cotton movement in the South did not differ much from a year ago, but the grain movement in the West was very much heavier than in 1888, there being enlarged arrivals of flour, wheat, corn and rye—offset to a small extent by a falling off in oats and barley. Chicago and one or two of the minor points in the Middle Western States are the only ones that failed to share in the larger grain movement. General business of course continued very active. Below we give a summary of the December aggregates back to 1880.

Period.	Mileage.		Earnings.		Increase or Decrease.
	Year Given.	Year Preceding.	Year Given.	Year Preceding.	
	Miles.	Miles.	\$	\$	
Dec., 1880 (48 roads)	33,707	28,870	17,448,136	15,001,543	Inc. 2,446,593
Dec., 1881 (55 roads)	41,794	30,780	21,500,500	17,568,783	Inc. 4,027,807
Dec., 1882 (63 roads)	47,330	43,387	23,673,879	22,170,065	Inc. 1,403,814
Dec., 1883 (57 roads)	46,837	42,760	21,022,356	20,243,083	Inc. 779,273
Dec., 1884 (60 roads)	52,867	51,001	22,681,192	22,718,080	Dec. 36,888
Dec., 1885 (64 roads)	46,772	45,685	19,883,911	19,331,811	Inc. 552,100
Dec., 1886 (67 roads)	60,900	57,817	23,161,051	23,727,780	Dec. 566,729
Dec., 1887 (114 roads)	64,202	60,583	20,233,042	20,277,240	Dec. 4,198,400
Dec., 1888 (103 roads)	62,675	69,821	27,075,488	27,205,948	Dec. 180,402
Dec., 1889 (143 roads)	79,947	78,315	35,133,434	31,993,330	Inc. 3,140,104

GROSS EARNINGS AND MILEAGE IN DECEMBER.

Name of Road.	Gross Earnings.			Mileage.	
	1889.	1888.	Increase or Decrease.	1889.	1888.
Anniston & Atlantic.	\$ 9,929	\$ 9,257	+672	53	53
Anniston & Cincinnati	14,088	7,933	+6,155	35	35
*Atch Top. & S. Fe & L.	1,366,263	1,268,178	+98,085	4,934	4,934
*St. L. K. C. & Col.	3,707	2,181	+1,526	61	61
*Buff. Col. & S. Fe.	309,303	259,251	+50,052	1,058	1,058
*Southern Califor.	73,894	118,738	-44,844	476	476
Atlanta & West Point.	48,696	43,069	+5,627	86	86
Atlantic & Danville.	39,200	21,281	+17,919	143	143
Atlantic & Pacific....	194,546	323,732	-129,186	815	815
Birm. Selma & N. Or.	3,186	2,903	+283	20	20
Buff. Roch. & Pitts...	147,008	181,623	-34,615	294	294
Burl. & N'western....	4,538	4,717	-179	52	52
Burl. & Western.....	5,825	5,970	-145	105	105
Canadian Pacific....	1,238,000	1,146,441	+91,559	4,957	4,660
Cape Fr. & Yad. Val.	40,331	31,450	+8,881	245	234
*Central Vermont....	248,240	217,915	+30,325	612	612
Chesapeake & Ohio....	514,593	418,604	+95,989	915	754
Ches. O. & So. W'n....	187,779	183,117	+4,662	398	398
Chic. & Atlantic....	223,296	198,629	+24,667	269	269
Chic. & East. Ill's....	237,845	249,511	-11,666	470	470
Chic. Milw. & St. P....	2,360,500	2,274,181	+86,019	5,678	5,670
Chic. & Ohio River....	6,958	7,703	-745	86	86
Chic. St. P. & Kan. C.	389,528	244,996	+144,532	790	790
Chic. & West Mich....	97,442	101,212	-3,770	408	414
Cin. Georg. & Ports....	4,867	5,283	-416	42	42
Cin. Jack. & Mack....	52,999	44,631	+8,368	344	344
Cin. N. Or. & Tex. P....	378,900	319,497	+59,403	336	336
Ala. Gt. Southern....	197,059	158,420	+38,639	295	295
N. Or. & Northeast....	118,783	111,517	+7,266	196	196
Ala. & Vicksburg....	72,064	73,534	-1,470	143	143
Vicks. Shreve & Pac.	81,938	67,315	+14,623	170	170
Cin. Rich. & Ft. W....	35,117	32,711	+2,406	86	86
Cin. Selma & Mobile....	11,063	17,321	-6,258	53	67
Cin. Wash. & Balt....	225,138	187,236	+37,902	281	281
Clev. Akron & Col....	62,682	53,570	+9,032	194	194
Clev. Cin. Ch. & St. L.	1,054,797	992,288	+62,509	1,499	1,499
Clev. & Marietta....	22,485	22,485	-1,520	106	106
Colorado Midland....	20,963	128,113	-9,016	267	267
Col. & Cin. Midland....	119,097	29,728	+1,483	70	70
Col. H. Val. & Tol....	31,211	220,503	-35,507	325	325
Covington & Macon....	184,996	7,853	+8,333	107	107
Day. Ft. W. & Chic....	16,186	40,770	-24	241	241
Deny. & Rio Grande....	40,746	615,328	+74,172	1,517	1,467
Den. Tax. & Ft. W' th....	689,500	226,005	+19,050	856	856
Det. Bay City & Alp....	245,055	33,000	-3,000	226	226
Det. Lansing & Nor....	30,000	79,938	+9,363	323	323
Dul. Co. Shore & Atl.	89,301	70,988	+20,209	356	356
E. Tenn. Va. & Ga....	162,903	82,694	+129,754	1,140	1,140
Evans. & Indianap....	627,495	497,741	-604	150	150
Evansv. & T. Haute....	23,517	24,121	+9,696	179	179
Flint & Pere Marq....	77,587	67,891	+3,628	379	379
Flint & Pere Marq....	209,225	265,597	+13,488	574	574
Fort. Cent. & Penin....	122,033	108,545	+13,488	574	574
Fort Mad. & N'west'n	2,350	2,831	-481	45	45
Gr. Rapids & Indiana.	167,783	163,408	+4,375	400	409
Other lines.....	15,011	15,974	-963	63	63
†Gr. Tr. of Canada....	1,508,238	1,422,452	+85,786	3,487	3,419
†Chic. & Gr. Trunk....	317,510	292,951	+24,559	335	335
†Det. Gr. Hav. & Mil.	88,447	78,836	+9,611	189	189
Gulf & Chicago....	5,015	6,686	-1,671	63	63
Humeston & Shen....	18,000	14,754	+3,246	95	95
Iowa Central.....	143,126	122,230	+20,896	509	509
Iron Railway.....	3,008	4,505	-1,497	26	26
Kanawha & Ohio....	23,475	21,480	+1,996	129	129
*Kan. C. Ft. S. & Mem.	306,676	281,277	+25,399	671	671
*Kan. C. Clin. & Spr..	16,357	15,409	+948	163	163

Name of Road.	Gross Earnings.			Mileage.		Name of Road.	1889.	1888.	Increase.	Decrease.
	1889.	1888.	Increase or Decrease.	1889.	1888.					
*Kan. C. Mem. & Br.	89,077	74,979	+14,098	275	275	Day. Ft. Wayne & Chic.	494,754	434,003	60,751	
Kan. C. Wyan. & N. W.	46,800	32,622	+14,178	162	138	Denv. & Rlo Grande....	8,038,386	7,663,654	369,732	
Kentucky Central....	87,489	87,194	+295	254	254	Denv. Tex. & Ft. W.a....	2,471,955	2,009,863	462,092	
Keokuk & Western....	37,231	20,925	+7,356	148	148	Det. Bay City & Alpena.	485,737	461,116	24,621	
Lake Erie All. & So....	4,900	5,772	-872	61	61	Det. Lansing & North'n.	1,116,512	1,041,800	74,712	
Lake Erie & Western....	225,162	192,772	+32,390	589	589	Duluth So. Sh. & Atl....	1,760,115	1,424,812	335,303	
Lehigh & Hud. River.	22,436	21,289	+1,147	63	63	East Tenn. Va. & Ga....	6,391,424	5,615,967	775,457	
*Little Rock & Mem.	48,918	51,040	-2,122	135	135	Evansv. & Indianapolls.	300,486	254,619	45,867	
Long Island.....	230,045	216,205	+13,840	361	357	Evansv. & Terre Haute.	900,395	854,517	45,878	
Louisv. & Nashville....	1,639,836	1,454,222	+185,608	2,192	2,121	Flint & Pere Marquette.	2,366,983	2,403,075	36,962	
Louis. N. Alb. & Chic.	131,690	172,648	-40,958	538	538	Fla. Cent. & Peninsula..	1,130,920	955,666	175,254	
Lou. N. Orl. & Texas.	428,890	310,481	+112,409	656	570	Fort Mad. & N'western.	25,959	27,978	2,019	
Louisville Southern....	35,150	27,000	+8,150	126	101	Gr. Rapids & Indiana...	2,279,653	2,232,788	46,865	
*Memph. & Char'ston	151,156	142,206	+8,950	330	330	Other lines.....	202,895	203,083	188	
Mexican Central....	611,677	496,020	+115,657	1,397	1,397	†Gr. Trunk of Canada ..	19,837,345	18,612,024	1,225,321	
Mexican National....	325,021	262,394	+62,627	1,218	1,218	(Chic. & Gr. Trunk ..	3,608,500	3,205,875	402,625	
*Mexican Railway....	231,111	257,369	-26,258	293	293	†Det. Gr. H. & Milw ..	1,058,542	1,095,928	37,386	
Milw. L. Shore & W....	250,401	190,161	+60,240	860	660	Gulf & Chicago.....	45,121	41,895	3,226	
Milw. & Northern....	107,550	92,394	+15,156	303	303	Humeston & Shenand'h.	153,305	155,743	2,438	
Mineral Range.....	9,415	8,568	+847	17	17	Iowa Central.....	2,793,760	1,379,834	143,926	
Minn. & St. Louis....	125,559	110,427	+15,132	351	351	Iron Railway.....	46,659	60,127	19,468	
Minn. St. P. & S. Ste M	177,554	95,442	+82,112	800	800	Kanawha & Ohio.....	279,120	270,054	9,066	
Miss. Kan. & Chic....	810,009	565,000	+245,009	1,806	1,681	*Kan. City Ft. S. & Mem.	4,666,535	4,209,508	457,027	
Mobile & Ohio.....	321,751	312,498	+9,253	687	687	*Kan. City Clin. & Spr.	2,695,524	2,652,286	42,238	
New Orleans & Gulf.	22,029	21,888	+141	68	68	Kan. City Wyan. & No.	436,370	294,294	142,076	
N. Y. Cent. & Hud. Riv	2,981,531	3,000,351	-19,320	1,420	1,420	Kentucky Central.....	1,063,334	1,042,680	20,654	
N. Y. & Northern....	42,801	40,177	+2,624	61	58	Keokuk & Western....	353,388	328,733	24,655	
N. Y. Ont. & West....	144,365	122,062	+22,303	327	320	L. Erie Alliance & So....	61,282	62,543	1,261	
Norfolk & Western....	477,940	381,598	+96,342	602	554	Lake Erie & Western....	2,513,978	2,167,789	346,189	
Northern Pacific....	1,612,743	1,481,523	+131,220	3,514	3,439	Lake Shore & Mich. So.	19,475,000	18,029,627	1,445,373	
*Odgers. & L. Cham.	36,621	33,182	+3,439	118	118	Lehigh & Hudson River	272,856	251,218	21,638	
Ohio Indiana & West.	129,888	118,656	+11,232	352	352	Little Rock & Memphis	595,252	664,968	69,716	
Ohio & Mississippi....	361,667	401,122	-39,455	623	623	Long Island.....	3,485,370	3,414,780	70,590	
Ohio & Northwestern....	20,538	17,983	+2,555	106	106	Louisville & Nashville..	17,997,074	16,043,199	1,953,875	
Columb. & Maysv.	821	926	-105	19	19	Louisv. N. Alb. & Chic.	2,434,976	2,292,782	142,194	
Ohio River.....	50,133	46,356	+3,777	215	215	Louisv. N. Orl. & Texas.	3,010,486	2,426,317	584,169	
Ohio Southern....	41,696	50,511	-8,815	128	128	*Memph. & Charleston	1,693,554	1,536,272	157,282	
Peo. Dec. & Evansv.	75,382	72,987	+2,395	254	254	Mexican Central.....	6,306,935	5,756,841	550,094	
Pittsb. & Western....	168,979	177,691	-8,712	367	367	Mexican National....	3,654,461	2,404,890	1,249,571	
Quin. Omaha & K. C.	19,883	19,680	+203	134	134	*Mexican Railway....	4,063,780	3,834,216	229,564	
Richmond & Danville	498,900	457,200	+41,700	740	740	Mich. Cent. & Can. So.	13,736,620	13,770,523	34,903	
Virginia Mid. Div....	166,000	148,361	+17,639	355	355	Milw. Lake Sh. & West.	3,466,514	2,836,783	629,731	
Char. Col. & A. Div.	88,600	89,774	-1,174	393	393	Milwaukee & Northern.	1,224,515	1,085,720	138,795	
Col. & Greenv. Div.	79,900	71,939	+7,961	296	296	Mineral Range.....	109,369	99,564	9,805	
West. No. Car. Div.	73,400	63,036	+10,364	287	287	Minneapolis & St. Louis	1,435,395	1,354,560	80,835	
Georgia Pac. Div....	183,700	133,600	+50,100	518	377	Minn. St. P. & S. Ste. M.	1,650,726	1,102,499	548,227	
Wash. Ohio & N. Div.	10,700	8,900	+1,800	50	50	Missouri Kan. & Tex.	7,621,546	6,311,154	1,310,392	
Ashe. & Spar. Div....	9,475	8,725	+750	66	66	Missouri Pacific....	23,228,628	22,189,453	1,039,175	
*Rlo Grande Western	72,059	82,720	-10,661	369	369	Mobile & Ohio.....	3,049,383	2,606,232	443,151	
Rome & Decatur....	8,400	4,200	+4,200	65	65	New Orleans & Gulf....	182,063	169,980	12,083	
Rome Water. & Ord.	293,765	267,368	+26,397	643	643	N. Y. Cent. & Hud. Riv.	36,056,598	35,283,584	773,014	
St. Jos. & Gr. Island.	172,070	141,560	+30,510	447	447	New York & Northern....	598,635	556,782	41,853	
St. L. Ark. & T. H. Brs.	103,454	86,420	+17,034	242	242	N. Y. Ontario & West'n.	1,850,986	1,689,431	161,555	
St. L. Alt. & Texas....	487,333	354,860	+132,473	1,262	1,215	Norfolk & Western....	5,569,611	4,899,599	670,012	
St. L. Des M. & Nor.	6,178	4,651	+1,527	42	42	Northern Pacific....	21,753,259	18,060,103	3,693,156	
St. L. & San Fran'sco	572,873	535,506	+37,367	1,329	1,329	Ohio Ind. & Western....	1,434,167	1,489,978	55,811	
St. Paul & Duluth....	89,559	88,590	+969	247	247	Ohio & Mississippi....	4,073,598	3,868,984	204,614	
St. P. Minn. & Man.	730,609	858,129	-127,520	3,030	3,030	Ohio & Northwestern....	218,753	188,912	29,841	
Eastern of Minn.	66,167	11,225	+54,942	70	70	Columbus & Maysville	10,901	8,639	2,262	
Montana Central.	77,839	54,642	+23,197	178	177	Ohio River.....	589,974	471,820	118,154	
San Ant. & Arans. P.	171,395	97,124	+74,271	463	413	Ohio Southern....	522,638	566,344	43,706	
San Fran. & Nor. Pac.	44,261	46,307	-2,046	160	131	Peoria Dec. & Evansv.	728,337	710,228	18,109	
Sav. Amer. & Mont....	25,410	18,673	+6,737	134	110	Pittsburg. & Western..	1,217,464	2,030,454	118,010	
Seattle L. Sh. & East.	29,539	16,167	+13,372	90	68	Quincy Omaha & K. C.	245,958	216,703	29,255	
Shenandoah Valley....	92,000	65,445	+26,555	255	255	Richmond & Danville.	5,071,195	4,569,554	501,641	
South Carolina....	121,031	123,506	-2,475	247	247	Virginia Midland Div.	2,130,760	1,824,673	306,087	
Texas & Pacific....	769,971	658,871	+111,100	1,497	1,497	Char. Col. & Aug. Div.	895,659	913,757	18,098	
Tol. A. Arb. & N. Mich	102,603	70,540	+32,063	234	234	Col. & Greenv. Div.	770,281	645,625	124,656	
Tol. Col. & Cinn....	24,180	18,544	+5,636	43	43	West. No. Caro. Div.	868,526	663,974	204,552	
Tol. & Ohio Cent....	110,481	90,824	+19,657	235	235	Georgia Pacific Div....	1,490,578	1,304,719	185,859	
Tol. & Ohio Cent. Ext	8,397	8,224	+173	51	45	Wash. Ohio & W. Div.	126,674	119,122	7,552	
Tol. Peo. & West....	78,808	73,864	+4,944	247	247	Ashev. & Spar. Div....	120,146	114,139	6,007	
Tol. St. L. & K. City.	137,512	75,813	+61,699	451	319	*Rlo Grande Western	1,445,731	1,328,461	117,270	
Wabash (consol. sys.)	1,119,339	1,089,926	+29,413	1,927	1,950	Rome Wat. & Odgers....	3,578,890	3,363,790	215,100	
Western of Alabama.	62,076	51,159	+10,917	138	138	St. Jos. & Gr. Island....	1,271,909	1,187,992	83,917	
West. N. Y. & Penn.	272,700	248,753	+23,947	678	658	St. L. Alt. & T. H. Br'chs	1,106,250	949,307	156,943	
Wheel. & Lake Erie..	82,057	75,524	+6,533	187	187	St. L. Arkansas & Texas	3,901,645	3,073,348	828,297	
Wisconsin Central....	374,785	273,270	+101,515	828	818	St. L. Des. Mo. & No.	61,636	52,465	9,171	
						St. Louis & San Fran...	6,043,254	5,773,251	270,003	
						St. Paul & Duluth....	1,293,224	1,524,918	231,694	
						St. Paul Minn. & Man.	8,833,223	9,281,834	448,611	
						San Ant. & Aran. Pass.	1,438,425	1,001,231	437,194	
						San Fran. & No. Pacific.	757,121	727,169	29,952	
						Savan. Amer. & Mont....	204,533	126,581	77,952	
						Shenandoah Valley....	965,712	831,948	133,764	
						South Carolina....	1,352,599	1,209,031	143,568	
						Texas & Pacific....	6,837,616	6,374,386	463,230	
						Tol. A. A. & No. Mich...	976,621	687,579	289,042	
						Toledo Columb. & Cin...	259,311	188,386	70,925	
						Toledo & Ohio Central..	1,252,666	1,193,127	59,539	
						Tol. & Ohio C. Extcn....	115,303	88,269	27,034	
						Toledo Peoria & West'n.	918,944	890,019	28,925	
						Tol. St. L. & Kan. City.	1,094,748	589,614	505,134	
						Wabash (cons				

ESTIMATE OF CROP VALUES ON JAN. 1 IN NEW YORK.

	Crop of 1889.			Crop of 1888.		
	Yield.	Price, Jan. '89	Value of Crop.	Yield.	Price, Jan. '88	Value of Crop.
Wheat bush.	400,580,000	85½	420,655,206	415,868,000	101¼	422,106,000
Corn bush.	2,112,892,000	30¾	839,874,570	1,987,790,000	46	914,883,400
Cotton bales	7,450,000	10¾	377,991,375	6,035,082	9¾	835,154,607
Total values			1,633,524,145			1,671,944,607

CROPS OF WHEAT, CORN, OATS AND COTTON SINCE 1875.

Year.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Cotton.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bales.
1876	289,356,500	1,283,827,500	320,884,000	4,485,423
1877	364,194,146	1,342,558,000	406,394,000	4,811,265
1878	420,122,400	1,388,218,750	413,578,560	5,073,531
1878 (Consue.)	459,483,137	1,754,591,076	407,858,099	5,757,397
1880	498,549,868	1,717,434,543	417,985,380	6,539,329
1881	393,280,090	1,194,916,000	416,481,000	5,435,845
1882	504,185,470	1,017,023,100	488,250,610	6,092,234
1883	421,089,160	1,551,060,895	571,302,400	5,714,052
1884	512,765,000	1,795,528,000	583,628,000	5,669,021
1885	357,112,000	1,936,170,000	629,409,000	6,550,215
1886	437,218,000	1,665,441,000	624,134,000	6,513,623
1887	456,329,000	1,456,161,000	659,618,000	7,017,707
1888	415,868,000	1,987,790,000	701,735,000	6,935,082
1889	490,560,000	2,112,892,000	751,515,000	7,450,000

UNITED STATES TREASURY STATEMENT

The following statement for December from the office of the Treasurer was issued this week. It is based upon the actual returns from Assistant Treasurers, depositaries and superintendents of mints and assay offices, and shows the condition of the United States Treasury December 31; we give the figures for November 30 for comparison:

	DECEMBER 31, 1889.		NOVEMBER 30, 1889.	
	Assets and Liabilities.	Balances.	Assets and Liabilities.	Balances.
GOLD—Coin	246,401,951		246,337,464	
Bullion	67,416,991		64,642,327	
Total gold.....(Asset)	313,818,942		310,979,791	
Certificates issued.....	151,301,989		154,151,209	
Certificates on hand.....	37,316,100		30,665,090	
Certifics, net.(Liability)	122,985,889		123,483,119	
Net gold in treasury		190,833,053		187,496,672
SILVER—Dollars, stand'rd	288,535,500		286,101,964	
Bullion	4,951,640		4,239,332	
Total silver.....(Asset)	293,487,140		290,341,296	
Certificates issued.....	285,202,039		279,213,560	
Certificates on hand.....	2,252,966		2,418,174	
Certifics, net.(Liability)	282,949,073		276,794,386	
Net silver in treas'y		10,240,967		13,546,910
U. States notes.....(Asset)	16,673,925		16,959,022	
Certificates issued.....	9,570,000		10,750,000	
Certificates on hand.....	570,000		619,000	
Certifics, net.(Liability)	9,000,000		10,140,000	
Net U.S. notes in treas'y		6,673,925		14,810,022
Trade dollar bullion.....	6,074,538		6,083,598	
National Bank notes.....	133,253		225,732	
Deposits in Nat. Banks.....	40,659,852		47,372,968	
Balances.....(Asset)	254,895,588		269,513,942	
PUBLIC DEBT AND INT.				
Interest due, unpaid.....	1,177,390		1,182,059	
Accrued interest.....	6,904,192		5,838,931	
Matured debt.....	1,941,625		1,847,225	
Int'nt on matured debt	151,667		162,038	
Debt bearing no inter'st	999		661	
Int. on Pac. R.R. bonds due, unpaid.....	8,100		8,220	
Acc'd int., Pac. R.R. b'ds	1,998,705		1,615,588	
Debt and int.(Liability)	12,086,098		10,624,722	
Frac'l cur'y redeemed	999		961	
U. S. bonds & c'ts	15,240		489,006	
Int. ch'cks & coupons p'd	541,137		101,234	
Debt and int'nt.(Asset)	560,376		591,891	
D'bt & int'nt.(Liability)	11,525,662		10,032,831	
Res'vs for red. U. S. notes	100,000,000		100,000,000	
Fund held for redemp. of notes of Nat. Banks.....	68,831,221		69,523,688	
Five p. c. f'nd for redemp. of Nat. Bank notes.....	5,773,569		5,759,221	
Redemp. res'vs.(Liability)	174,604,790		175,282,949	
Nat. Bank notes in process of redemp.(Asset)	4,867,102		4,026,241	
Net res'vs.(Liability)		170,297,688		171,256,708
Post Office account.....	32,831,886		34,400,703	
Dist'ns'g Officers' bal'ces	1,151,261		36,304,515	
Undistrib'd ass'ts of fall'd National banks.....	780		1,162,941	
Currency and minor coin redemption account.....	2,220		2,360	
Fractional silver coin redemption account.....	903,615		732,987	
Treasurer's transf'r ch'ks and drafts outstanding.....	218,311		265,527	
Treasurer U. S. agent for paying int. on D.Col.bds	42,589,827		48,015,804	
Int. on D.Col.bds pd (Asset)	3,231		10,058	
Net.....(Liability)	42,587,096		48,005,216	
Balances.....(Liability)	224,300,446		229,294,755	
Net balance.....(Asset)	30,595,142		40,249,187	
Assets not available.....	89,775		102,897	
Minor coin.....	21,927,928		22,183,430	
Subsidiary silver coin.....	52,606,845		62,485,014	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR NOVEMBER.

The Bureau of Statistics has issued its detailed statement of the foreign commerce of the country for the month of November, 1889 and 1888, and for the five and eleven months ending November 30, 1889, and 1888, as follows:

	For the month of Nov.	For the 5 Months ended Nov. 30.	For the 11 Months ended Nov. 30.
1889.—Exports—Domestic	\$92,632,559	\$363,085,489	\$718,310,463
Foreign	1,028,330	5,394,046	11,952,924
Total	\$93,660,889	\$368,479,535	\$730,263,387
Imports	50,007,173	318,294,165	710,633,273
Excess of exports over imports	\$43,653,716	\$50,185,370	\$19,530,114
Excess of imports over exports			
1888.—Exports—Domestic	\$75,565,287	\$290,325,792	\$594,865,634
Foreign	873,322	4,634,111	11,137,824
Total	\$76,438,609	\$294,959,903	\$606,003,458
Imports	53,876,789	292,205,650	664,824,477
Excess of exports over imports	\$22,561,820	\$2,754,253	\$13,178,981
Excess of imports over exports			\$58,321,017

GOLD AND SILVER—COIN AND BULLION.			
1889.—Exports—Gold—Dom.	\$569,488	\$7,996,762	\$15,019,894
Foreign	6,254	803,985	5,600,640
Total	\$575,742	\$8,800,747	\$50,620,540
Silver—Dom.	\$1,074,031	\$11,416,101	\$24,267,242
Foreign	1,850,095	6,010,485	12,601,052
Total	\$3,324,176	\$17,426,586	\$60,868,294
Total exports	\$4,399,918	\$26,227,333	\$87,488,834
Imports—Gold	\$1,773,767	\$6,310,655	\$10,675,732
Silver	2,396,055	8,729,847	17,658,509
Total	\$4,169,822	\$15,040,502	\$25,334,331
Excess of exports over imports	\$230,096	\$11,186,831	\$59,154,503
Excess of imports over exports			
1888.—Exports—Gold—Dom.	\$5,346,263	\$10,239,593	\$20,066,733
Foreign	29,999	167,633	5,894,363
Total	\$5,376,262	\$10,407,226	\$26,801,096
Silver—Dom.	\$1,597,984	\$9,907,731	\$20,121,002
Foreign	1,089,307	3,640,196	6,059,790
Total	\$2,687,291	\$13,547,927	\$26,860,792
Total exports	\$8,063,553	\$23,955,068	\$52,981,898
Imports—Gold	\$1,960,847	\$5,013,281	\$10,054,273
Silver	1,975,462	7,822,230	13,980,736
Total	\$3,936,309	\$12,835,511	\$24,035,009
Excess of exports over imports	\$4,127,244	\$11,119,557	\$28,946,879
Excess of imports over exports			

TOTAL MERCHANDISE AND COIN AND BULLION.			
1889.—Exports—Domestic	\$95,176,128	\$282,498,352	\$787,597,599
Foreign	2,884,679	12,202,516	30,054,022
Total	\$98,060,807	\$294,700,868	\$817,652,221
Imports	63,176,995	333,334,667	732,967,604
Excess of exports over imports	\$34,883,812	\$61,372,201	\$78,684,617
Excess of imports over exports			
1888.—Exports—Domestic	\$82,449,534	\$310,473,031	\$635,893,369
Foreign	1,992,628	8,441,070	23,091,979
Total	\$84,442,162	\$318,914,101	\$658,985,348
Imports	57,813,093	305,041,161	\$688,359,486
Excess of exports over imports	\$26,629,069	\$13,873,810	\$29,874,138
Excess of imports over exports			

CUSTOMS DISTRICTS AND PORTS.	NOVEMBER, 1889.		IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Imports.	Exports.	11 months ending November 30.		11 months ending November 30.	
			1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.
Baltimore, Md.	1,169,710	5,953,752	14,435,375	11,162,262	54,871,934	40,413,719
Boston, Mass.	4,544,299	5,570,678	61,047,069	58,840,647	63,294,871	53,296,732
Buffalo, N. Y.	933,874	51,768	6,954,874	5,833,823	1,588,333	1,334,913
Champl'n, N. Y.	409,209	142,783	8,459,827	3,113,296	1,636,869	1,636,869
Chicago, N. C.	90,519	4,043,776	600,329	634,447	18,518,896	9,631,866
Chicago, Ill.	915,211	7,993	11,986,577	11,778,169	2,890,446	1,705,036
Cincinnati, O.	148,005		2,129,706	2,366,907		
Detroit, Mich.	325,950	641,709	2,801,808	2,837,713	6,220,063	4,015,521
Duluth, Minn.	1,311	109,124	31,832	69,603	1,519,976	1,201,909
Galveston, Tex.	61,491	5,874,709	492,233	683,143	19,187,700	10,775,367
Milw'kee, Wis.	68,408		689,380	689,965	100,402	
Minn'sa, Minn.	149,490	139,834	961,658	788,380	1,284,164	892,141
Mobile, Ala.	23,219	405,841	83,397	101,120	2,971,047	3,189,633
New Orleans, La.	904,272	16,493,534	13,624,014	12,390,751	83,099,558	65,909,909
New York, N. Y.	37,667,112	27,717,301	454,605,000	425,306,613	313,486,264	271,014,665
Niagara, N. Y.	559,398	49,947	3,809,260	3,657,194	487,277	465,566
Norfolk, Va.	6,987	3,647,495	171,034	790,755	10,650,711	11,346,288
Oregon, Ore.		35,432	295,202	114,242	1,438,867	1,334,913
Oswego, N. Y.	224,325	238,117	1,829,600	1,915,989	1,820,023	1,632,220
Oswego, N. Y.	1,112,849	108,412	3,989,038	4,068,332	1,880,521	1,851,400
Philad'la, Pa.	3,332,206	2,935,725	47,852,588	40,807,350	24,136,355	25,711,587
Portland, Me.	88,817	184,411	734,315	929,665	2,989,205	1,168,306
St. Louis, Mo.	279,074		2,683,736	2,448,522		
San Diego, Cal.	20,051	18,266	395,807	561,825	414,360	372,029
San Fran., Cal.	3,418,399	3,412,530	47,228,709	45,360,479	31,467,867	30,573,235
Savannah, Ga.	65,080	7,571,516	41,394	915,303	23,196,054	13,139,181
Vermont, Vt.	700,600	133,427	6,326,960	6,188,418	1,701,504	1,830,

MERCANTILE FAILURES IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA FOR SIX YEARS.

FAILURES FOR 1889, 1888, 1887, 1886, 1885 AND 1884—PREPARED BY MESSRS. R. G. DUN & CO.

Number in Business in 1889.	States and Territories.	1889.		1888.		1887.		1886.		1885.		1884.		Number in Business in 1884.
		No. Failures.	Amount of Liabilities.											
14,304	Eastern.	106	1,114,582	160	1,457,797	162	1,811,778	167	3,225,279	205	1,050,181	231	875,267	13,408
8,256	Maine.....	49	449,136	56	458,845	48	203,650	48	429,712	79	563,392	96	572,072	7,955
6,376	N. Hampshire.....	40	319,253	34	197,950	45	236,088	45	543,494	44	256,558	48	683,707	6,642
49,183	Vermont.....	492	4,656,965	397	4,331,262	375	4,106,140	341	2,109,802	360	3,223,707	390	4,010,791	43,328
8,142	Massachusetts.....	320	16,130,634	275	4,044,412	275	4,348,617	285	9,319,040	271	4,373,518	305	6,332,329	3,630
17,562	Boston.....	130	10,043,842	132	1,226,886	122	3,127,662	92	725,547	126	1,248,591	136	3,285,269	6,330
	Rhode Island.....	137	1,621,657	137	1,265,103	117	3,500,484	132	1,906,684	176	1,714,486	169	1,464,396	14,713
	Connecticut.....													
108,825	Tot. Eastern	1,364	34,343,869	1,191	13,032,253	1,144	17,834,419	1,110	18,250,558	1,261	12,430,433	1,375	17,223,831	92,381
90,026	Middle.	589	9,495,083	599	7,944,079	553	8,273,224	621	5,694,088	677	7,999,341	706	10,949,894	85,320
57,140	New York.....	585	17,351,580	690	17,060,170	516	40,841,506	528	16,571,667	506	19,874,996	718	77,875,721	44,860
32,157	N. Y. & B'nk.	128	1,469,816	151	1,485,847	120	1,722,971	111	622,218	122	949,649	119	1,319,339	25,172
87,107	New Jersey.....	793	9,178,113	691	6,849,738	694	7,056,083	617	5,523,064	748	8,864,137	653	12,340,133	76,730
4,109	Pennsylvan.	278	9,886,227	213	3,650,030	240	8,252,109	205	2,869,017	204	2,991,969	225	6,892,032	23,154
18,413	Philadelph.	15	156,200	26	324,200	26	495,219	25	176,500	23	195,250	27	553,900	3,930
4,216	Delaware.....	129	1,226,094	174	1,975,593	152	3,050,461	129	3,631,971	177	3,777,804	112	2,028,189	15,617
	Maryland.....	25	157,145	59	339,819	44	288,863	35	280,463	41	212,694	32	896,952	3,280
	Dist. of Col.....													
293,828	Total Middle	2,542	48,920,238	2,603	39,630,076	2,345	69,980,438	2,271	35,368,988	2,498	45,805,840	2,592	112,856,060	278,093
15,875	Southern.	191	1,403,900	168	1,927,770	138	1,046,606	223	1,750,737	270	7,046,023	193	2,415,254	14,085
9,201	Virginia.....	77	336,943	69	442,974	57	345,631	77	548,783	96	751,327	66	603,560	7,996
10,724	West Virginia.....	197	1,384,754	151	1,408,924	145	1,098,932	113	969,961	169	1,044,113	170	1,241,621	9,714
7,418	No. Carolina.....	82	928,317	66	424,867	78	1,073,827	111	1,053,774	119	1,428,578	102	877,065	6,437
13,820	So. Carolina.....	151	1,627,945	213	2,706,494	195	1,713,462	215	1,872,763	212	2,566,235	238	3,412,571	12,180
4,750	Georgia.....	49	348,142	69	407,177	107	561,469	78	603,302	49	366,302	44	670,534	3,455
9,886	Florida.....	134	1,368,252	161	1,692,622	99	1,637,477	118	1,978,716	39	1,017,135	68	1,453,311	9,388
8,841	Alabama.....	138	971,006	132	1,088,615	140	1,133,134	173	1,127,102	157	998,150	155	3,001,254	8,043
12,419	Mississippi.....	185	1,686,714	202	2,471,778	193	2,363,374	205	2,780,313	215	5,035,411	184	5,408,916	10,085
23,392	Louisiana.....	387	4,503,138	568	4,110,355	503	7,098,241	507	5,313,727	368	3,394,460	493	4,365,375	18,774
9,452	Texas.....	173	994,392	156	1,245,546	90	837,500	100	1,178,651	94	818,325	121	1,149,164	7,092
22,706	Arkansas.....	223	2,157,010	285	1,939,077	281	3,274,244	275	2,414,040	276	1,941,589	219	2,063,265	21,324
13,982	Kentucky.....	219	2,060,527	206	1,555,921	198	1,480,664	154	1,679,639	282	1,806,619	238	1,654,861	14,321
	Tennessee.....													
162,466	Tot. South'n	2,206	19,771,940	2,446	21,422,120	2,224	23,707,961	2,349	23,201,508	2,346	28,814,088	2,291	23,318,557	142,894
72,219	Western.	424	7,225,220	457	4,191,599	398	4,405,896	489	4,279,101	588	5,570,728	552	9,710,039	64,654
40,164	Ohio.....	77	608,878	81	1,605,207	118	4,419,254	91	2,562,457	91	2,095,680	112	2,985,882	35,835
74,836	Cincinnati.....	211	1,848,798	259	2,134,627	212	1,838,494	235	2,739,089	293	2,435,528	304	5,775,113	61,780
47,588	Indiana.....	376	2,428,798	318	2,216,438	302	2,459,744	371	3,923,672	372	3,510,241	374	5,714,951	32,418
31,414	Illinois.....	341	4,857,567	360	6,712,900	320	5,097,478	275	4,263,684	312	2,348,612	329	6,946,986	26,497
18,635	Chicago.....	258	3,074,998	232	4,865,956	189	1,875,915	202	2,209,007	238	2,018,315	303	3,788,471	18,164
24,929	Michigan.....	202	2,469,035	211	2,272,182	152	2,358,950	188	1,940,167	169	1,259,006	170	4,252,040	29,396
21,233	Wisconsin.....	325	2,579,762	284	2,510,107	302	1,976,822	373	1,922,313	370	2,354,757	412	2,435,653	18,164
47,525	Iowa.....	356	4,299,235	316	4,811,722	269	3,222,800	202	2,205,740	190	1,539,093	220	4,510,101	40,922
24,929	Minnesota.....	298	2,155,669	166	1,145,842	140	904,222	164	994,897	182	928,006	191	997,041	16,837
21,233	Missouri.....	29	817,201	52	893,626	55	2,140,700	69	847,035	71	1,790,100	85	5,849,436	10,344
	St. Louis.....	292	2,629,209	244	1,223,333	289	1,702,286	297	1,050,736	235	1,377,177	97	508,354	16,837
	Kansas.....	276	1,533,718	248	968,620	196	644,948	135	844,723	141	1,087,854	220	1,400,396	10,344
	Nebaska.....													
411,926	Tot. Western	3,465	37,190,088	3,228	35,554,219	2,948	33,969,509	3,091	29,842,615	3,302	28,047,097	3,369	54,872,983	336,910
694	Pac. & Terr'ts.	5	8,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	351
632	Oklahoma.....	4	24,500	2	21,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,642
6,685	Indian Ter.....	68	250,300	139	1,086,600	129	647,200	127	717,900	162	738,100	220	1,457,500	21,836
29,531	Oregon.....	520	3,239,300	462	3,315,100	272	1,660,700	343	1,544,000	447	2,631,700	353	2,411,400	6,911
11,580	California.....	193	1,060,500	185	4,660,700	183	2,582,606	211	2,756,400	225	2,454,400	220	3,755,500	1,320
1,390	S. Francisco.....	165	817,001	149	1,264,647	79	479,368	82	693,520	62	765,182	139	2,259,385	2,418
2,987	Colorado.....	13	44,500	9	51,400	14	45,800	12	134,800	25	328,500	23	196,800	1,458
2,056	Nevada.....	28	137,100	21	99,133	39	213,557	9	20,307	22	308,910	36	201,921	697
1,050	Utah.....	25	155,400	4	14,250	17	253,199	12	373,400	20	361,100	25	189,808	1,531
2,358	New Mexico.....	7	170,200	19	1,571,100	11	1,367,400	11	44,100	6	39,700	2	72,500	9,370
8,150	Wyoming.....	19	166,000	23	266,713	16	165,700	7	9,800	20	112,736	8	74,000	2,294
2,844	Idaho.....	101	610,227	105	1,240,427	114	1,151,850	100	765,973	88	401,890	117	729,642	2,694
8,041	Dakota.....	34	534,274	21	146,333	39	534,823	19	231,800	22	220,765	30	353,640	923
978	Montana.....	119	1,235,500	65	410,000	54	233,500	63	420,650	113	588,200	143	841,200	36
129	Washington.....	6	104,500	7	41,000	6	33,000	17	253,800	19	108,700	25	528,700	36
	Arizona.....													
	Alaska.....													
79,095	Tot. Pac. & T.	1,305	8,558,202	1,211	14,191,303	973	22,068,617	1,013	7,971,450	1,230	9,062,883	1,341	13,071,996	54,481
1,051,140	Grand totals	10,882	148,784,337	10,679	123,829,973	9,634	167,560,944	9,834	114,644,119	10,637	124,220,321	10,965	226,343,427	904,759
79,751	Dom. of Can.....	1,777	14,713,223	1,677	14,081,169	1,252	10,386,884	1,256	8,861,609	1,327	19,191,306	1,384	15,949,361	65,994

Monetary & Commercial English News

[From our own correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, December 28, 1889.

in London will continue much higher for the next few months than it usually is at the beginning of the year; and yet this week billbrokers and discount houses have been taking bills at about 3½ per cent.

The Bank of England return was not issued this week until yesterday afternoon. It shows the position to be more critical than the market had supposed. The outside market in the five days ended Tuesday night borrowed from the Bank £1,350,000. The coin and bullion decreased £1,168,421, being now [considerably under 18 millions sterling, the lowest stock held for very many years, and the reserve fell £1,657,000, being now not much more than 9½ millions sterling. Yet after the return was published yesterday afternoon the discount rate in the open market was only 3½ per cent. It is clear that the Bank of England will have to take strong measures to raise the discount rate, and there are fears that before it succeeds it may have to raise its own rate to 6 per cent. Inquiries were made late yesterday on New York account for gold, but none was offering in the market. The Bank of England refuses to sell bar gold on any terms.

Exceptionally large imports of silver from New York this week sent down the price of the metal to about 43¾d. per oz. On the other hand, the Indian exchanges are very firm, the shipments to India continue large, and the British Mint is also buying. At the present time the market for cotton piece goods in India is glutted, and it is said that the native dealers have combined to limit their purchases, so as to compel a considerable fall. At the same time the exports from India are exceptionally large, and the difference has to be settled by remittances of silver. If, therefore, Mr. Windom's plan is adopted, or a bill for increasing the coinage of silver in the United States is passed by Congress and assented to by the President, it is probable that the price of the metal will advance sharply.

As Wednesday and Thursday were both holidays, business on the Stock Exchange was practically suspended on Monday and Tuesday. The beginning of the fortnightly settlement yesterday, however, compelled a full attendance of members. The settlement, beginning on Friday and ending on Monday, is interrupted by a Sunday, a very unusual and inconvenient thing. But there was no way of avoiding the inconvenience, for the settlement had to be got over before the end of the year. The account to be arranged is a small one, as operators have been reducing their risks for some time past; yet prices are well maintained. In the market for American railroad securities there has been very little doing, but there has been a recovery in South African gold, diamond and land shares. The gold crushings this month are exceedingly satisfactory, and it seems as if public interest were once more reviving in these shares, and that an attempt may be made to boom them early in the new year. There has also been a considerable investment buying of British railway stocks. For the half-year just ending the traffic returns of seventeen of our principal railways show an increase over the corresponding period of last year of about 5½ per cent. The increase last year was about 2½ per cent, and the year before about 1¼ per cent. There has thus been a steady growth of traffic for three years in succession. Early next month the general expectation is that there will be a sharp rise in the prices of British railway stocks; but those prices are already very high, and it seems scarcely probable that a rise can be maintained, for next year the rise in coal, material and wages will tell seriously upon the net earnings.

In Paris and Berlin there is likewise a confident feeling. Negotiations are going on between the French, English and Egyptian governments with a view to the conversion of the Egyptian Preference Debt. France is still demanding a promise from this country of early evacuation, but the promise is not likely to be given, and it is thought that the French Government will have to yield. Egyptian stocks, in consequence, are rising. French rentes are also advancing. There is a very large bear speculation in them in Paris, and as preparations are being made for a large funding loan, the bears are now covering. In addition, another instalment of the Russian conversion is expected soon.

But while the great governments and the great financial houses are interested in supporting the market for international securities, they have many difficulties to contend with. Italy is spending much more than she can afford on military preparations. Her trade has suffered from the breaking off of the commercial treaty with France, and the banking and

building crisis is not yet at an end. Spain is in still a worse state. Her government, indeed, is able to pay its way only by perpetual borrowing from the Bank of Spain. A ministerial crisis is expected every day, and there are fears that it may be quickly followed by revolutionary movements. The Brazilian revolution has greatly encouraged the Republican Party in Portugal, and there are apprehensions of political difficulties there also. Brazilian securities of all kinds have fallen heavily, and it is feared that the revolution may before long be followed by a financial crisis, which would inflict heavy losses upon European investors, and also upon great French houses that have already suffered much from the collapse of the Panama Canal Company and the break-down of the copper syndicate. The crisis in the Argentine Republic has inflicted like losses and it is feared may result in more.

According to M. Licht the visible supply of sugar at the beginning of this month in France, Germany, Austria, Holland and Belgium amounted to 478,274 tons, being an increase, compared with the corresponding period of last year, of 166,215 tons. Further, M. Licht estimates that the European crop this year is larger than that of last year by about 600,000 tons.

The improvement in trade is steadily going on. Reference has been made above to the large increase in the gross receipts of our railways, and all the other statistics point in the same direction. For example, during the year the stock of iron in Scotland has been reduced somewhat over 208,000 tons, so that the increase in the three preceding years has been entirely wiped out. The augmented consumption is almost entirely at home. The total increase in foundries and malleable iron and steel works being about 174,000 tons, the increase in the foreign exports is but small. The tonnage of newships built this year is apparently larger than in any previous year, and there is a greatly augmented consumption of copper, of most other metals and of coal. At the same time there is little speculation in trade, which is believed to be thoroughly sound, and everything points to a continuance of the steady improvement during the new year.

The holidays have greatly checked business in the wheat market, but prices remain steady. The following is a summary of agricultural produce statistics (wheat, barley and oats) of England, Wales, Scotland and Great Britain for 1889:

ESTIMATED PRODUCE.						
	Wheat, Bushels.		Barley, Bushels.		Oats, Bushels.	
	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.
England.....	60,400,008	68,159,219	56,088,027	57,740,453	68,216,705	64,836,329
Wales.....	1,672,557	1,611,140	8,548,138	3,110,975	8,150,208	7,521,038
Scotland.....	2,103,812	2,139,282	7,812,034	7,636,061	37,182,054	34,968,742
Great Britain..	73,207,007	71,939,647	67,478,709	68,482,089	113,548,907	107,344,09

The following return shows the position of the Bank of England, the Bank rate of discount, the price of consols, &c. compared with the last three years:

	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.
	£	£	£	£
Circulation.....	24,414,080	23,866,800	24,000,820	24,436,670
Public deposits.....	6,011,198	5,685,138	5,462,754	4,363,049
Other deposits.....	22,633,646	22,612,107	22,367,663	24,138,160
Government securities.....	15,253,984	13,890,952	14,010,599	18,132,151
Other securities.....	21,659,400	20,099,952	19,525,957	23,067,109
Reserve.....	9,590,200	11,622,086	12,058,001	10,133,419
Coin and bullion.....	17,805,100	19,258,886	19,918,881	18,820,089
Prop. assets to liabilities .per cent.	38¼	40¾	43¾	35¾
Bank rate.....per cent.	5	5	4	5
Consols.....	97 1-16	40¾	101 9-16	100 3-16
Clearing-House return.....	117,267,000	91,075,000	83,049,000	79,103,000

Messrs. Pixley & Abell write as follows on the state of the bullion market:

Gold.—Gold continues in good demand for both the Continent and India. The Bank has received £50,000 from Australia, and has lost £60,000 for Lisbon and Malta. Arrivals from Australia, £52,000; Buenos Ayres, £2,000; West Indies, £44,000—total, £98,000. The P. & O. steamer on the 19th took £34,900 in bars and £29,000 in coin to Bombay.

Silver—Some considerable parcels of silver have been sold at the various prices of the last day or two, and have caused a slight decline. The price to-day is 43 13/16d. Arrivals from New York, £34,000; Chile, £61,000; West Indies, £3,000; Buenos Ayres, £18,000. The P. & O. steamer on the 19th took £150,900 to Bombay.

Mexican Dollars—A few parcels have found purchasers at 43 1/4d., but comparatively little business has been done. £20,000 has come from New York and £10,000 from the West Indies.

The following shows the imports of cereal produce into the United Kingdom during the first sixteen weeks of the season compared with previous seasons:

	IMPORTS.			
	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.
Wheat.....cwt.	19,073,611	21,957,563	15,940,636	15,875,541
Barley.....	7,107,888	7,363,121	6,307,617	8,500,649
Oats.....	4,774,005	3,759,055	5,516,503	5,720,741
Peas.....	454,385	676,332	1,132,268	756,240
Beans.....	1,199,970	919,573	760,962	798,909
Indian corn.....	9,493,355	7,279,122	7,323,479	7,536,896
Flour.....	5,255,533	5,156,191	5,852,401	4,919,768

Supplies available for consumption (exclusive of stocks on September 1):

	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.
Imports of wheat.cwt.	19,073,611	21,957,563	15,940,636	15,875,541
Imports of flour.....	5,255,533	5,156,191	5,852,401	4,919,768
Sales of home-grown.....	17,696,475	11,973,991	14,303,991	12,230,954
Total.....	42,025,619	39,087,735	36,096,428	33,026,263

Aver. price wheat week. 30s. 1d. 30s. 8d. 30s. 10d. 33s. 11d.
 Av. price wheat season. 29s. 11d. 32s. 6d. 29s. 11d. 31s. 5d.

The following shows the quantities of wheat, flour and maize afloat to the United Kingdom:

	This week.	Last week.	1888.	1887.
Wheat.....qrs.	1,681,500	1,632,500	2,553,500	1,322,000
Flour, equal to qrs.	270,000	227,500	167,000	174,500
Maize.....qrs.	307,500	392,000	188,500	359,000

English Financial Markets—Per Cable.

The daily closing quotations for securities, &c., at London are reported by cable as follows for the week ending Jan. 10:

London.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Silver, per oz.....d.	44 1/8	44 1/8	44 1/8	44 1/8	44 3/8	44 3/8
Consols, new 2 1/2 per cent.	97 1/8	97 1/8	96 1/8	97 1/8	96 1/8	96 1/8
do for account.	97 1/8	97 1/8	97 1/8	97 1/8	97 1/8	97 1/8
Fr'ch rentee (in Paris) fr.	87 90	87 87 1/2	87 85	87 75	87 55	87 60
U. S. 4 1/2 of 1891.....	107 3/8	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
U. S. 4s of 1907.....	129 3/8	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2
Canadian Pacific.....	78	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/8	78 3/8	78 3/8
N. Y. Lake Erie & West'n	72 3/4	72 1/2	71 7/8	71 5/8	71 1/2	71 1/4
Illinoi Central.....	122	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	123
Lake Shore.....	108	108 3/8	108 1/2	108	108	107 3/4
Louisville & Nashville.....	89 5/8	89 3/8	89	88 3/8	88 3/8	88 1/2
Mexican Central 4s.....	72 1/2	72 5/8	72 5/8	72 3/8	71 7/8	71 7/8
N. Y. Central & Hudson.....	111 1/4	111 1/8	111	110 3/4	110 3/4	111
N. Y. Lake Erie & West'n	27 1/4	27 3/8	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/2
do. 24 cons.	104 1/2	104 3/8	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Norfolk & Western, pref.	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	62 3/8	63	62 3/8
Northern Pacific, pref.	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	76 7/8	76 3/4	76 3/4
Pennsylvania.....	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55	55 1/2
Philadelphia & Reading.....	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	19	19 1/2	19
Union Pacific.....	70 5/8	70 1/4	69 1/2	69	68 7/8	68 5/8
Wabash, pref.....	33 1/4	33	33 1/4	32 7/8	33 1/4	33 1/4

Of the above imports for the week in 1890 \$70,464 were American gold coin and \$10,340 American silver coin. Of the exports during the same time \$81,672 were American gold coin.

GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES.—Through the courtesy of the Secretary of the Treasury, we are enabled to place before our readers to-day the details of Government receipts and disbursements for the month of December. From previous returns we obtain the figures for previous months, and in that manner complete the statement for the calendar years 1889 and 1888:

RECEIPTS (000s omitted).

	1889.				1888.			
	Customs.	Inter'l Revenue	Misc'l Sources	Total.	Customs.	Inter'l Revenue	Misc'l Sources	Total.
January.....	20,712	10,471	8,215	34,398	18,277	9,400	3,096	30,773
February.....	18,768	9,178	2,187	30,133	19,891	9,080	2,381	31,152
March.....	19,172	10,009	1,838	31,019	17,621	9,110	2,137	28,868
April.....	19,907	10,847	2,998	33,837	17,831	9,729	3,126	30,686
May.....	17,322	15,808	2,743	35,773	15,837	13,291	4,926	32,854
June.....	17,638	11,723	3,997	32,758	18,018	11,215	3,269	32,491
July.....	19,006	10,899	1,981	31,886	19,498	9,553	2,154	31,205
August.....	21,518	12,395	2,321	36,234	21,998	10,682	2,023	34,623
September.....	17,779	11,448	2,189	31,416	18,984	10,262	2,452	31,698
October.....	18,786	11,817	2,647	33,050	18,787	12,901	8,255	34,403
November.....	18,615	11,159	2,943	30,717	15,235	10,993	2,912	28,560
December.....	15,925	11,004	2,866	29,505	18,940	10,426	2,794	30,160
Total 12 months.	223,138	136,558	31,115	390,811	218,532	125,452	33,519	377,500

DISBURSEMENTS (000s omitted).

	1889.					1888.				
	Ordinary.	Pensions.	Interest.	Premiums.	Total.	Ordinary.	Pensions.	Interest.	Premiums.	Total.
Jan.....	15,433	2,185	8,285	651	26,554	12,210	820	8,891	.....	21,867
Feb.....	11,891	20,915	688	853	33,737	9,461	9,963	474	.....	19,898
March.....	12,987	1,473	1,902	611	16,073	9,996	3,821	2,500	.....	15,517
April.....	18,588	410	8,578	1,852	22,438	18,537	3,596	7,286	442	24,861
May.....	11,947	11,426	605	471	24,449	12,220	11,146	545	3,546	27,457
June.....	10,932	879	1,710	223	13,730	9,618	3,006	2,500	1,431	16,543
July.....	18,277	15,248	8,175	296	41,996	12,651	14,564	8,779	157	36,141
Aug.....	11,999	20,059	612	3,738	36,388	10,980	9,474	439	1,303	22,196
Sept.....	13,431	201	1,506	2,273	17,411	11,994	891	2,596	5,079	19,590
Oct.....	15,489	4,094	6,133	2,292	28,590	17,174	4,210	6,707	4,519	32,610
Nov.....	11,020	10,778	774	2,185	25,355	13,261	21,675	617	1,082	36,585
Dec.....	11,407	10,322	1,462	2,693	25,884	12,651	79	2,240	512	15,476
12 mos.	168,432	98,568	83,436	18,150	318,586	144,441	82,705	43,614	18,021	288,789

BONDS HELD BY NATIONAL BANKS.—The following interest-bearing statement, furnished by the Comptroller of the Currency, shows the amount of each class of bonds held against national bank circulation and to secure public moneys in national bank depositories on January 1. We gave the statement for December 1 in CHRONICLE of December 7, page 742, and by referring to that the changes made during the month can be seen.

Description of Bonds.	U. S. Bonds Held Jan. 1, 1890, to Secure—		
	Public Deposits in Banks.	Bank Circulation.	Total Held.
Currency 6s.....	\$1,261,000	\$4,720,000	\$5,981,000
4 1/2 per cents.....	8,276,500	40,407,850	48,684,350
4 per cents.....	29,181,500	97,813,300	126,994,800
Total.....	\$38,719,000	\$142,941,150	\$181,660,150

COINAGE BY UNITED STATES MINTS.—The following statement, kindly furnished us by the Director of the Mint, shows the coinage at the Mints of the United States during the month of December and the calendar year 1889.

Denomination.	December.		Year 1889.	
	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.
Double eagles.....	77,147	\$ 1,542,940	849,756	16,995,120
Eagles.....	5,844	58,440	429,885	4,298,850
Half eagles.....	7,523	37,615	7,565	37,825
Three dollars.....	2,316	6,948	2,429	7,287
Quarter eagles.....	1	2	17,648	44,120
Dollars.....	103	103	30,729	30,729
Total gold.....	92,934	1,646,048	1,338,012	21,413,931
Standard dollars.....	3,000,000	3,000,000	34,651,811	34,651,811
Half dollars.....	12,000	6,000	12,711	6,355
Quarter dollars.....	12,000	3,000	12,711	3,178
Dimes.....	1,630,000	163,000	8,353,389	835,339
Total silver.....	4,654,000	3,172,000	43,030,622	35,436,683
Five cents.....	3,274,550	163,727	15,881,361	794,068
Three cents.....	18,350	557	21,561	647
One cent.....	7,620,550	76,206	48,869,361	489,694
Total minor.....	10,913,650	240,490	64,772,283	1,283,409
Total coinage.....	15,660,584	5,058,538	109,140,917	58,194,023

CHANGES IN LEGAL TENDERS AND NATIONAL BANK NOTES TO JAN. 1.—The Comptroller of the Currency has furnished us the following, showing the amounts of national bank notes December 1, together with the amounts outstanding January 1, and the increase or decrease during the month; also

Commercial and Miscellaneous News

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

- 4,189—The First National Bank of Marion, Ind. Capital \$100,000. George W. Steele, President.
- 4,190—The First National Bank of Niles, Ohio. Capital \$50,000. H. H. Masoo, President; Charles R. Mayers, Cashier.
- 4,191—The Peconic City National Bank, Md. Capital \$50,000. William Dale, President; Charles H. Colburn, Cashier.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports of last week, compared with those of the preceding week, show a decrease in both dry goods and general merchandise. The total imports were \$7,309,042, against \$8,334,332 the preceding week and \$9,294,293 two weeks previous. The exports for the week ended Jan. 7 amounted to \$4,230,179, against \$5,579,552 last week and \$7,540,639 two weeks previous. The following are the imports at New York for the week ending (for dry goods) Jan. 2 and for the week ending (for general merchandise) Jan. 3; also totals since the beginning of the first week in January.

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.

For Week.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Dry Goods.....	\$2,450,222	\$2,314,625	\$3,373,654	\$2,206,645
Gen'l mer'chise..	6,147,832	5,511,943	8,620,096	5,102,397
Total.....	\$8,598,054	\$7,856,568	\$11,993,750	\$7,309,042
Since Jan. 1.				
Dry Goods.....	\$2,450,222	\$2,344,625	\$3,373,654	\$2,206,645
Gen'l mer'chise..	6,147,832	5,511,943	8,620,096	5,102,397
Total, 1 week..	\$8,598,054	\$7,856,568	\$11,993,750	\$7,309,042

The following is a statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports for the week ending January 7 and from January 1 to date:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
For the week....	\$5,982,469	\$6,680,795	\$8,203,137	\$4,230,179
Prev. reported..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, 1 week..	\$5,982,469	\$6,680,795	\$8,203,137	\$4,230,179

The following table shows the exports and imports of specie at the port of New York for the week ending January 4 and since January 1, 1890, and for the corresponding periods in 1889 and 1888:

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF SPECIE AT NEW YORK.

Gold.	Exports.		Imports.	
	Week.	Since Jan. 1.	Week.	Since Jan. 1.
Great Britain.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
France.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germany.....	.....	.....	\$51,000	.....
West Indies.....	\$68,672	\$55,000	3,321	.....
Mexico.....	.....	.....	50	.....
South America.....	13,000	.....	1,683	.....
All other countries..	.....	.....	73,485	\$66,860
Total 1889.....	\$81,672	\$55,000	\$129,539	\$66,860
Total 1888.....	198,627	23,000	230,022	196,307
Total 1887.....	84,644	79,100	58,053	58,053
Silver.	Exports.		Imports.	
	Week.	Since Jan. 1.	Week.	Since Jan. 1.
Great Britain.....	\$649,975	\$449,975	.....	.....
France.....	3,000	3,000	.....	.....
Germany.....	.....	.....	\$4,400	.....
West Indies.....	43,409	.....	10,862	\$8,030
Mexico.....	.....	.....	4,327	.....
South America.....	.....	.....	10,866	10,866
All other countries..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total 1890.....	\$696,384	\$452,975	\$30,455	\$18,916
Total 1889.....	213,604	52,400	15,292	13,431
Total 1887.....	254,059	280,976	6,932	6,932

the changes in legal tenders held for the redemption of bank notes up to January 1:

National Bank Notes—			
Amount outstanding December 1, 1889		\$190,491,435	
Amount issued during December	\$379,255		
Amount retired during December	2,791,772	2,412,517	
Amount outstanding January 1, 1890*		\$197,078,918	
Legal Tender Notes—			
Amount on deposit to redeem national bank notes December 1, 1889		\$70,103,319	
Amount deposited during December	\$2,080,110		
Amount reissued & b'nk notes retir'd in Dec.	2,846,951	766,841	
Amount on deposit to redeem national bank notes January 1, 1890		\$69,336,478	

* Circulation of national gold banks, not included above, \$151,487.
According to the above, the amount of legal tenders on deposit Jan. 1 with the Treasurer of the United States to redeem national bank notes was \$69,336,478. The portion of this deposit made (1) by banks becoming insolvent, (2) by banks going into voluntary liquidation, and (3) by banks reducing or retiring their circulation, was as follows on the first of each of the last five months:

Deposits by—	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.	Nov. 1.	Dec. 1.	Jan. 1.
Insolv't bks.	\$ 897,917	\$ 871,715	\$ 847,983	\$ 897,921	\$ 869,462
Liquid'g bks.	6,298,898	6,166,071	6,062,110	5,931,481	5,852,391
Red'g undr act of '74*	66,344,556	65,211,612	64,749,385	63,273,917	62,614,625
Total	73,541,371	72,279,398	71,659,478	70,103,319	69,336,478

* Act of June 20, 1874, and July 12, 1882.

—Messrs. Speyer & Co. and Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. offer for subscription, at 95½ and accrued interest, \$5,000,000 Chic. Mil. & St. Paul four per cent general mortgage gold bonds of 1889. The object of this \$150,000,000 general mortgage is to unify the debt, provide for current liabilities, future extensions, etc. Only \$6,000,000 have so far been issued, including the bonds now offered, and they were issued in reimbursement of amounts expended in constructing extensions of about 178 miles, on which there is no other lien, and in taking up the \$2,500,000 Chic. Evans. & L. Sup. 1st mort. bonds. Details of the bonds are given in our advertising columns to-day, and copies of the mortgage may be had on application to the firms named.

—Messrs. Vermilye & Co. and L. von Hoffman & Co., of New York, offer for subscription at 102 and accrued interest, \$3,500,000 first mortgage 5 per cent gold fifty-year bonds of the Wabash Railway Company. The net earnings of the company for the last six months of 1889 were, after paying rentals, \$1,917,551, or a little more than the interest on the first mortgage bonds for one year. The subscription books will be opened on Thursday, Jan. 16th, and close on Friday, Jan. 17th, at 3 P. M., or earlier. Full particulars will be found in our advertising columns.

—Mr. A. Dutenhofer, Mills' Building, offers to investors at par and interest \$840,000 first mortgage 6 per cent 50-year gold bonds of the Atlanta & Florida RR. Co., issued at the rate of \$8,000 per mile of standard gauge road, Central Trust Co., Trustee. The road runs from Atlanta to Fort Valley 105 miles, at which point it connects with the Central Georgia system. Gross earnings of the road for the past three months were double that of same period in 1888. Leading merchants and bankers of Atlanta have given their endorsement of these bonds.

Bank Stock List—Latest prices this week.

BANKS.	Bid.	Ask.	BANKS.	Bid.	Ask.	BANKS.	Bid.	Ask.
America	200	210	Garfield	400	410	N. Y. County	450	460
Am. Exch.	162½	183	German Am.	128	130	N. Y. Nat. Ex.	180	190
Asbury Park	100	100	German Ex.	250	250	Ninth	155	165
Bowery	285	275	Germania	270	270	N. America	185	191
Broadway	292	298	Greenwich	145	145	North River	143	143
Broth's & Dc.	182	182	Hanover	330	350	Oriental	215	215
Central	243	147	Ind. River	147	147	Pacific	175	175
Chase	300	300	Im. & Trad's	550	575	Park	250	250
Chatham	300	300	Irving	185	200	People's	225	225
Chemical	4200	1800	Luther M's	240	240	Phenix	140	150
City	500	500	Lincoln	200	200	Produce Ex.	110	117
Citizens'	185	190	Madison Sq.	102	110	Republic	180	180
Columbia	210	210	Manhattan	185	185	Seaboard	140	145
Commerce	194	200	Market & Ful.	200	200	Second	325	325
Commercial	102	112	Mechanics'	200	200	Seventh	130	130
Continental	132	137	M'cha's & Trs'	210	210	Shoe & Leath.	155	160
Corn Exch.	240	240	Mercantile	210	210	Sixth	250	250
East River	165	175	Merchants'	155	155	St. Nicholas	125	132
11th Ward	145	145	Merch'ta Ex.	122	125	State of N. Y.	112	117
Fifth	225	225	Metropolitan	10	15	Third	120	140
Fifth Ave.	1100	1100	Metropolis	325	325	Trustees'	25	25
First	2000	2000	Mt. Morris	362	362	Unadvised	215	215
14th Street	185	185	Murray Hill	275	275	Western	94	98
Fourth	165	167	Nassau	161	161	West Side	225	225
Gallatin	265	265	New York	243	250			

City Railroad Securities—Brokers' Quotations.

B'cker St. & Ful. F.—Stk.	28	30	D. D. E. H. & B.—Scrp 6s.	103	105
1st mort. 7s, 1900	115	118	Eighth Av.—Stock	180	190
Br'dway & 7th Av.—St'k.	232	235	Scrp. 8s, 1914	108	110
1st mort. 5a, 1904	195	196	42d & Grnd St. F'ry—Stk.	200	200
2d mort. 5s, 1914	104	108	1st mort. 7s, 1893	108	108
B'way Surface b'ds. 1924	104	105½	42d St. Manh. & St. N. Ave.	41	43
Bonds gnar. 5s, 1905	92	95	1st mort. 6s, 1910	115	117
Brooklyn City—Stock	130	135	2d mort. Income, 6s	60	62½
1st mort. 5s, 1902	105	100	Honst. W. St. & P. F'ry—Stk.	200	200
B'klyn. Crostowntn—St'k.	195	200	1st mort. 7s, 1894	109	110
1st mort. 7s, 1908	108	110	Ninth Ave.—Stock	88½	100
Buahw'k Av. (B'klyn)—St'k.	140	143	Second Ave.—Stock	101	103
Central Crostowntn—St'k.	140	143	1st mort. 5s, 1910	105	107
1st mort. 6s, 1922	118	121	Sixth Ave.—Stock	190	200
Cent. Pk. N. & E. Riv.—Stk.	114	117	1st mort. 7s, 1890	105	108
Consols. 7s, 1002	118	121	Third Ave.—Stock	240	260
Christ'ph'r & 10th St.—Stk.	135	140	Bonds, 5a, 1937	111	103
Bonds, 7s, 1898	110	113	Twenty-third St.—Stock	250	265
Dry Dk. E. B. & Bat'y—Stk.	135	142	1st mort. 7s, 1893	107	109
1st mort. 7s, 1893	105	108			

New York City Bank Statement for the week ending Jan. 4, 1890, is as follows. We omit two cyphers (00) in all cases.

BANKS. (00s omitted.)	Capital.	Surplus.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.
Bank of New York	2,000,000	1,668,700	10,530,000	1,980,000	490,000	9,760,000
Manhattan Co.	2,050,000	1,240,600	9,514,000	1,660,000	374,000	9,093,000
Merchants'	2,000,000	883,800	6,523,100	1,809,900	384,000	7,235,000
Mechanics'	2,000,000	1,773,900	8,735,000	1,285,000	450,000	7,110,000
America	3,000,000	1,875,500	10,411,800	1,941,800	609,200	10,176,300
Phenix	1,000,000	551,900	4,655,000	681,000	210,000	4,665,000
City	1,000,000	2,342,800	9,988,700	4,031,600	334,000	12,714,500
Tradesmen's	1,000,000	219,000	2,274,000	577,300	124,200	2,253,400
Chemical	300,000	6,052,900	21,430,800	7,116,900	535,700	20,336,000
Merchants' Exch'ge	600,000	180,300	3,647,000	413,300	495,100	4,068,200
Gallatin National	1,000,000	1,872,600	5,223,700	882,100	256,300	4,812,000
Knickerbocker	300,000	287,700	1,924,500	521,700	120,300	2,036,400
Mechanics' & Traders'	200,000	222,200	2,432,000	127,000	584,000	3,271,000
Greenwich	200,000	109,000	1,231,700	111,300	95,500	1,317,700
Leather Manufacturers'	600,000	561,000	3,071,900	339,900	243,900	2,617,400
Seventh National	300,000	80,700	1,364,700	367,400	27,800	1,394,300
State of New York	1,200,000	400,400	3,502,700	252,500	331,900	2,766,800
American Exchange	5,000,000	1,631,500	17,762,000	3,579,000	414,000	15,970,000
Commerce	5,000,000	3,281,900	17,199,900	2,522,600	1,225,500	15,137,500
Broadway	1,000,000	1,045,900	5,800,800	834,200	300,900	4,699,300
Mercantile	1,000,000	801,800	7,070,500	1,309,600	606,600	7,450,400
Pacific	422,700	350,900	2,585,300	318,500	341,800	3,094,200
Republic	1,500,000	895,200	11,989,900	2,648,000	158,000	11,864,800
Chatham	450,000	024,000	5,494,500	702,900	472,000	5,525,400
People's	200,000	256,000	2,138,800	352,300	113,900	2,417,000
North American	700,000	482,000	4,224,200	831,800	345,400	4,911,900
Hanover	1,000,000	1,293,900	13,838,600	4,200,300	475,900	15,104,300
Irving	500,000	280,300	2,863,000	401,300	226,800	2,827,000
Citizens'	600,000	402,300	2,670,700	548,300	188,200	3,022,300
Nassau	500,000	191,000	2,878,800	398,800	220,000	3,054,500
Market & Fulton	750,000	697,500	3,958,800	737,400	198,400	4,167,500
St. Nicholas	500,000	302,700	2,128,300	219,800	103,200	1,960,500
Shoe & Leather	500,000	248,300	2,877,000	599,000	294,000	3,469,000
Corn Exchange	1,000,000	1,105,600	6,745,600	834,900	202,000	6,623,600
Continental	1,000,000	277,000	4,251,200	605,900	714,100	4,972,500
Oriental	300,000	384,300	2,130,900	103,300	273,000	2,080,100
Importers' & Traders'	1,500,000	4,528,700	20,309,000	3,720,100	1,690,000	20,778,100
Park	2,000,000	2,197,000	20,233,100	4,538,500	880,900	23,483,500
North River	240,000	114,100	2,083,800	104,100	127,200	2,200,500
East River	250,000	132,800	1,337,700	210,000	194,600	1,531,100
Fourth National	3,200,000	1,543,100	17,435,700	3,856,700	1,448,700	17,788,900
Central National	2,000,000	563,700	7,284,400	902,000	692,000	7,395,000
Second National	300,000	255,500	4,052,000	1,028,000	280,000	5,056,000
Ninth National	750,000	318,400	5,201,700	1,072,700	410,400	5,599,400
First National	500,000	6,107,800	21,848,800	3,974,400	981,500	21,049,800
Third National	1,000,000	307,400	7,017,100	1,322,500	600,000	7,018,100
N. Y. Nat'l Exchange	300,000	130,400	1,403,900	128,200	129,300	1,247,600
Bowery	250,000	394,700	2,539,200	584,000	276,500	2,875,800
New York County	200,000	280,600	2,530,000	720,000	04,500	2,838,500
German-American	750,000	217,600	2,872,000	426,300	127,900	2,624,300
Chase National	500,000	732,900	10,230,800	2,228,200	915,600	12,084,100
Fifth Avenue	109,000	717,100	3,890,900	938,800	161,200	4,103,600
German Exchange	200,000	423,200	2,878,500	186,400	094,800	3,524,900
Germania	200,000	381,500	2,487,400	201,900	312,000	2,923,800
United States	500,000	498,900	4,899,400	1,188,200	51,500	5,681,800
Lincoln	300,000	258,900	2,534,800	543,000	264,300	2,770,900
Garfield	200,000	296,700	8,057,800	509,700	383,100	3,667,200
Fifth National	150,000	275,000	1,679,900	198,400	240,300	1,900,500
Bank of the Metrop.	300,000	438,300	4,135,200	586,600	366,300	4,763,400
Seaside	200,000	296,000	2,197,000	295,000	28,000	2,245,000
Seaboard	500,000	145,800	3,058,900	287,000	591,000	3,700,000
Sixth National	200,000	89,800	1,860,000	375,000	110,000	2,025,

The Bankers' Gazette.

DIVIDENDS:

The following dividends have recently been announced:

Name of Company.	Per Cent.	When Payable.	Books Closed, (Days inclusive.)
Railroads.			
Central of New Jersey (quar.)....	1½	Feb. 1	Jan. 16 to Feb. 2
Central Ohio, com. and pref.....	3	Jan. 31	Jan. 15 to Jan. 31
Central Pacific.....	1	Feb. 1	Jan. 21 to Feb. 2
Connecticut & Passumpsic, pref..	2½	Feb. 1	Jan. 2 to Jan. 31
Huntington & Broad Top, pref....	2½	Jan. 18	Jan. 19 to Jan. 26
Little Schuylkill Nav. RR. & Coal	3½	} Jan. 11	Jan. 7 to Jan. 12
do do extra.....	1		
Louisville & Nashville.....	3 stock	Feb. 6	Jan. 24 to Feb. 9
Mill Creek & Mine Hill Nav. & RR.	3	Jan. 13	
Mine Hill & Schuylkill Haven.....	3½	Jan. 15	
Mount Carbon & Port Carbon.....	6	Jan. 13	
Schuylkill Valley Nav. & RR.....	2½	Jan. 13	
Terre Haute & Indianapolis.....	3	Feb.	
Banks.			
Fifth National.....	½	Jan. 2	
Fire Insurance.			
Broadway.....	5	Feb. 3	Jan. 28 to Feb. 2
Citizens'.....	3½	On dem.	
Empire.....	3	On dem.	
Firemen's.....	3	Jan. 13	
Globe.....	4	On dem.	
Pacific.....	6	On dem.	
Park.....	3	Jan. 11	
United States.....	6	On dem.	
Miscellaneous.			
Calumet & Hecla Mining.....	\$5	Feb. 1	Jan. 9 to Feb. 2
Holland Trust (quar.).....	2½	Feb. 1	Jan. 26 to Feb. 2
Metropolitan Trust.....	3	Feb. 1	Jan. 25 to Feb. 2
Quekelsilver Mining, pref.....	1½	Feb. 3	Jan. 15 to Feb. 3

WALL STREET, FRIDAY, Jan. 10, 1890-5 P. M.

The Money Market and Financial Situation.—The money market has relaxed and there is no difficulty in getting plenty of money on good collaterals at 4@6 per cent.

There has been only one subject of general interest at the Stock Exchange this week and that was the situation in Philadelphia & Reading. There have been many confused and misleading statements, and sifting out the various reports the truth seems to be: (1) That on the earnings as reported from month to month there has been no reason to expect any interest on the income bonds; (2) that the President of the company gave direct assurances to a firm largely interested in the stock and bonds that full interest would be paid on the firsts; (3) that the managers after looking at the accounts made up for the year ending November 30 decided that there was little or no surplus properly applicable to the income bonds, and refused to pay any interest; (4) the announcement of this result was so much of a surprise to those who had received the previous assurance, and to all who had heard of it, that holdings were thrown over rapidly and the whole decline, which should have been extended over a period of months in the market, came in a single week, with the usual effect of temporary demoralization.

These seem to be the plain facts of the case, and treating the Philadelphia & Reading properties as they have been treated before, as one and indivisible, it does not appear that there has been any time since April last when it could be stated with confidence that interest on any of the incomes would be fully earned, over and above the necessary improvements to keep up the property. The suppression of the Coal & Iron Company's figures from month to month, however, left one element of uncertainty, which rendered the present collapse more possible. We have cautioned our readers against putting too much faith in the Reading rumors, and on December 27 wrote in this article: "Reading has been propped up by Philadelphia rumors of good net earnings for the year and was relatively firmer than Lackawanna; but such Philadelphia rumors just prior to some report or denouement have often been found delusive."

The general soundness of the market has been demonstrated by its not giving way much under the Reading pressure, and the principal effect has been to reduce transactions to a small compass.

The open market rates for call loans during the week on stock and bond collaterals have ranged from 2 to 9 per cent, 6 per cent being the average; to-day the rates were 5@6 per cent. Prime commercial paper is quoted at 5¼@6½ per cent.

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

	1890. Jan. 4.	Diff'n's fr'm Prev. Week.	1889. Jan. 5.	1888. Jan. 7.
Capital.....	\$ 61,062,700		\$ 60,762,700	
Surplus.....	57,542,100		52,402,600	
Loans and disc'ts.	399,689,300	Inc. 4,927,500	392,336,900	360,070,500
Specie.....	77,427,600	Inc. 1,866,900	77,032,500	75,235,400
Circulation.....	3,738,500	Inc. 7,200	4,850,500	8,089,900
Net deposits.....	409,652,400	Inc. 1,093,190	408,916,400	371,305,900
Legal tenders.....	26,741,500	Inc. 600,400	32,529,700	28,417,800
Legal reserve.....	102,413,100	Inc. 2,732,975	102,229,100	92,826,475
Reserve held.....	104,189,100	Inc. 2,467,300	109,562,200	103,653,200
Surplus reserve..	1,756,000	Dec. 263,675	7,333,100	10,826,725

Foreign Exchange.—The course of exchange has been towards higher rates all the week under easier money and sales of stocks for foreign account. From the low posted figures of 4 80½ and 4 84½ last Saturday rates have climbed up to 4 83 and 4 87.

To-day the rates on actual business were as follows, viz.: Bankers' 60 days' sterling, 4 82¼@4 82½; demand, 4 86¼@4 86½. Cables 4 86¼@4 87. Commercial bills were 4 81¼@4 81½. Continental bills were: Francs, 5 22½@5 21½ and 5 19¾@5 18¾; reichmarks, 94¾@94½ and 95¼@95¾. The rates of leading bankers are as follows:

	January 10.	Sixty Days.	Demand.
Prime bankers' sterling bills on London..	4 83		4 87
Prime commercial.....	4 80½@4 81		
Documentary commercial.....	4 80 @4 80½		
Paris (francs).....	5 21½@5 21¼	5 19¾@5 18¾	
Amsterdam (guilders).....	39½@39½	40½@40½	
Frankfurt or Bremen (reichmarks).....	94¾@94½	95¾@95¼	

United States Bonds.—Government bonds have been dull most of the week, though there was a little more business on Monday. The market is generally unchanged, but the 4½s are quoted a fraction lower than last Friday. Government bond purchases have become larger again, though several amounts were refused that were offered above the usual purchasing prices. The statement for this week is as follows:

	4½ Per Cents due 1891.			4 Per Cents due 1907.		
	Offerings.	Purch'es.	Prices paid.	Offerings.	Purch'es.	Prices paid
Saturday....	\$.....	\$.....	.....	\$17,000	\$17,000	128
Monday.....	.....	.....	.....	981,500	981,500	128
Tuesday....	8,000	8,000	104½	90,000	96,000	128
Wednesday....	74,500	74,500	104½	40,000	9,000	128
Thursday....	193,500	143,500	104½	131,000	131,000	128
Friday.....	11,500	11,500	104½	110,550	102,550	128
Total....	\$287,500	\$237,500	104½	\$756,050	\$717,050	128

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

	Interest Periods	Jan. 4.	Jan. 6.	Jan. 7.	Jan. 8.	Jan. 9.	Jan. 10.
4½s, 1891.....reg.	Q.-Mch.	*104¾	*104¾	*104½	*104½	*104½	*104½
4½s, 1891.....coup.	Q.-Mch.	*104¾	*104¾	*104½	*104½	*104½	*104½
4s, 1907.....reg.	Q.-Jan.	*126	*126½	*126	*126	*126	*126
4s, 1907.....coup.	Q.-Jan.	*126	*126½	*126	*126	*126	*126
6s, eur'cy,'95.....reg.	J. & J.	*116	*116	*116	*116	*116	*116
6s, eur'cy,'96.....reg.	J. & J.	*118	*118	*118	*118	*118	*118
6s, eur'cy,'97.....reg.	J. & J.	*121	*121	*121	*121	*121	*121
6s, eur'cy,'98.....reg.	J. & J.	*124	*124	*124	*124	*124	*124
6s, eur'cy,'99.....reg.	J. & J.	*126	*126	*126	*126	*126	*126

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

State and Railroad Bonds.—The sales of State bonds on the Stock Exchange have been relatively quite active, and a summary of them is as follows: Alabama, class A, at 104-106; South Carolina 6s, non-fundable, at 5¼-5¾; Tennessee settlement 3s, at 72½-73; Louisiana consol. 4s, at 95; North Carolina special tax, at 9¼; Virginia 6s deferred, trust receipts at 9; Georgia 7s, gold, at 101½.

There has been a very good demand for railroad bonds, as usual at this time of year, when the January disbursements for interest and dividends are seeking re-investment. The demand has been quite general, and the market as a rule has presented a very strong front, notwithstanding the severe break in Reading incomes, which did not afflict the general market materially. Of the Reading incomes the 1sts have been the most active and have suffered most in the decline, on account of the impression which had prevailed that interest on them would be paid. After selling down to 69½, they recovered somewhat and close at 70. There have been other special features, including the Wabash 1sts and 2ds, Wisconsin Central incomes, which have advanced 6 per cent, and the M. K. & T. issues of fives and sixes.

Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.—The stock market has been very irregular and its course has probably been a serious disappointment to those who expected an immediate rise. Money has been easy enough, and everything has been fairly satisfactory, except Reading, which has been most decidedly the *bete noir* of the market. In the opening remarks above we have commented briefly upon the salient points concerning Reading, and need not repeat here.

On Saturday, Jan. 3, the money scare was apparently over, and there was a good tone all around with Missouri Pacific the leading strong feature. Early this week there was an attack made on the coalers on the general ground of poor business prospects, warm weather, &c., and Lackawanna was then the weakest; Missouri Pacific and Pacific Mail were strong and advancing, the latter on a bill for steamship subsidies to mail carriers. Colorado Coal & Iron also advanced sharply. On Tuesday the market began to feel the effect of Reading decline in stock and incomes, with the report that interest on the first incomes would not be paid. This was felt more severely on Wednesday, and gave opportunity for bear demonstrations on the severe shaking up in three markets—London, New York and Philadelphia. On Thursday and to-day there was less doing and fluctuations were less violent, the Reading fiasco having had its natural effect of squeezing business down to small proportions. Upon the whole, the market has shown great power of resistance, and the Reading decline, which had to come, removes one more of the weak specialties that were a menace to the general market.

Colorado Coal has been strong and active; Toledo Ann Arbor active for a new favorite, also Wisconsin Central on bullish rumors from Boston; the Trusts were also quite prominent, Sugar being very active and weak, touching 50 to-day, though closing at 52½, with rumors of possible reduction or passing of next dividend and an injunction reported this morning against a transfer of the property. Lead has been rather active, but irregular.

STOCKS—PRICES AT N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE FOR WEEK ENDING JANUARY 10, AND SINCE JAN. 1, 1890.

Table with columns: STOCKS, Saturday, Jan. 4, Monday, Jan. 6, Tuesday, Jan. 7, Wednesday, Jan. 8, Thursday, Jan. 9, Friday, Jan. 10, Sales of the Week, Shares, Range Since Jan. 1, 1890 (Lowest, Highest). Rows include Active RR. Stocks, Miscellaneous Stocks, and Inactive Stocks.

* These are the prices bid and asked; no sale made at the Board. † Prices from both Exchanges.

INACTIVE STOCKS—Quotations continued. (* Indicates actual sales.)

Table of inactive stocks with columns for Bid, Ask, and company names such as All'ny & Susq., Bell & So. Ill. pf, R. & N. Y. A. I. pf, etc.

BONDS — LATEST PRICES OF ACTIVE BONDS AT N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE, AND RANGE SINCE JAN. 1, 1890.

Large table of active bonds with columns for Railroad Bonds, Closing, Range since Jan. 1, and various bond descriptions like Atl. & Pac.—W. D. Inc., 6s, 1910, Mo. Kan. & Tex.—Con., 6s, 1920, etc.

NOTE.—The letter "b" indicates price bid, and "a" price asked; all other prices and the ranges are from actual sales.

BONDS—STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS ON FRIDAY OF THE LESS ACTIVE RAILROAD BONDS

Table with columns for SECURITIES, Bid, Ask, and multiple columns of bond descriptions and prices. Includes sections for Railroad Bonds, E. Tenn. Va. & Ga., and Northern Pacific.

* No price Friday; these are the latest quotations made this week.

Quotations in Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Following are quotations of active stocks and bonds. A full list is given in the CHRONICLE the third Saturday of each month

Table with columns: SECURITIES, Bid., Ask., SECURITIES, Bid., Ask. Includes sections for BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, and RAILROAD STOCKS.

N. Y. and Brooklyn Gas Securities—Brokers' Quotations.

Table with columns: GAS COMPANIES, Bid., Ask., GAS COMPANIES, Bid., Ask. Lists various gas companies and their securities.

New York Stock Exchange—Unlisted Securities.

Table with columns: SECURITIES, Bid., Ask., SECURITIES, Bid., Ask. Lists various unlisted securities and their prices.

Investment AND Railroad Intelligence.

The INVESTORS' SUPPLEMENT, a pamphlet of 150 pages' contains extended tables of the Funded Debt of States and Cities and of the Stocks and Bonds of Railroads and other Companies. It is published on the last Saturday of every other month—viz., January, March, May, July, September and November, and is furnished without extra charge to all regular subscribers of the CHRONICLE. Extra copies are sold to subscribers of the CHRONICLE at 50 cents each, and to others at \$1 per copy.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

Table with columns: RAILROADS, Latest Earnings Reported (Week or Mo, 1889, 1888), Jan. 1 to Latest Date (1889, 1888). Lists various railroads and their earnings.

ROADS.	Latest Earnings Reported.		Jan. 1 to Latest Date.		
	Week or Mo	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.
Gr. Rap. & Ind.	4th wk Dec	52,176	49,293	2,279,653	2,232,788
Other lines	4th wk Dec	4,161	4,712	202,895	203,083
Grand Trunk	Wk Dec. 28	348,413	337,353	19,837,345	18,612,024
Chic. & Gr. Tr.	Wk Dec. 28	74,728	71,278	3,698,500	3,205,875
Det. Gr. II. & M.	Wk Dec. 28	24,305	21,477	1,058,542	1,095,928
Gulf & Chicago.	December	5,015	6,686	45,121	41,895
Housatonic	October	131,337	117,283	1,045,500	950,727
Humans'n & Shen	December	15,000	14,754	158,305	155,743
Ill. Cen. (Ill. & So.)	November	1,416,859	1,165,294	12,775,307	10,652,621
Cedar F. & Minn.	November	9,649	8,764	87,132	87,293
Dub. & Slo'x C.	November	184,911	156,174	1,613,475	1,590,253
Iowa Lines	November	194,599	164,938	1,713,710	1,677,533
Total all	November	1,611,449	1,330,232	14,475,914	12,330,173
Ind. Dec. & West	November	29,223	28,015	352,681	348,910
Interoc. (Mx)	November	103,617	68,052	1,523,760	1,379,831
Iowa Central	4th wk Dec	37,848	26,898	40,659	60,127
Iron Railway	December	3,008	4,505	413,594	361,923
J'K'nv. T. & K. Wg	October	38,000	29,013	279,150	270,051
Kanawha & Ohio	4th wk Dec	7,763	6,261	4,666,535	4,209,508
K. C. F. S. & Mem.	3d wk Dec	103,997	92,749	269,524	265,286
Kan. C. Cl. & Sp.	4th wk Dec	6,165	4,669	436,370	294,291
K. C. Mem. & Bfr.	3d wk Dec	27,751	27,574	1,063,334	1,042,680
K. C. W. & N. W.	December	46,800	32,622	353,388	328,733
Kentucky Cent.	4th wk Dec	87,849	87,194	179,036	182,914
Keokuk & West.	4th wk Dec	11,400	9,208	477,920	410,907
Kingst'n & Pem.	1st wk Dec	2,554	2,350	61,282	62,543
Knoxv. & Ohio.	October	53,641	49,113	2,513,978	2,167,789
L. Erie All. & So.	December	4,900	5,772	272,856	251,212
L. Erie & West.	4th wk Dec	81,339	60,634	595,252	604,968
L. Rock & Mem.	December	22,436	21,289	348,570	3,414,780
L. Rock & Mem.	3d wk Dec	18,773	17,314	331,753	333,012
Long Island	December	230,045	216,205	984,905	958,621
La. & Mo. River.	September	48,271	40,718	17,997,074	16,013,199
Louis. Ev. & St. L.	1st wk Dec	20,512	20,487	2,434,976	2,292,782
Louisv. & Nashv.	4th wk Dec	469,090	418,242	3,019,486	2,426,317
Louis. N. A. & Ch.	4th wk Dec	54,676	51,225	.....	.....
Louis. N. O. & T.	4th wk Dec	147,167	103,488	.....	.....
Lou. St. L. & Tex.	December	34,744	.....	.....	.....
Louisv. South'n.	December	35,150	.....	.....	.....
Memphis & Chas.	3d wk Dec	63,797	52,838	1,693,554	1,536,272
Mexican Cent.	4th wk Dec	196,913	179,793	6,306,935	5,756,841
Mex. National	4th wk Dec	104,759	95,066	3,654,461	2,401,890
Mexican R'way	Wk Dec. 21	82,810	84,733	4,033,780	3,834,216
Mt. L. Sh. & West.	4th wk Dec	59,657	43,228	3,466,514	2,836,783
Milwaukee & No.	4th wk Dec	31,950	26,550	1,221,515	1,085,720
Mineral Range.	December	9,415	8,568	109,639	99,564
Minneapolis & St. L.	December	125,550	110,427	1,435,395	1,354,560
M. St. P. & S. M.	December	177,554	95,442	1,650,726	1,102,499
Mo. Kan. & Tex.	December	810,000	565,000	7,621,546	6,311,154
Mobile & Ohio	December	321,751	312,498	3,049,383	2,606,282
Montana Union.	October	80,327	72,136	624,110	655,077
Nash. Ch. & St. L.	November	293,989	261,571	3,196,460	2,840,155
N. Jersey & N. Y.	October	24,443	21,495	204,670	203,212
New Or. & Gulf	December	22,029	21,888	182,063	169,980
N. Y. C. & H. R.	December	2,981,531	3,000,851	36,056,598	35,283,584
N. Y. L. E. & W.	November	2,479,171	2,260,298	25,324,162	24,867,530
N. Y. Pa. & Ohio	October	672,058	585,168	5,452,282	5,201,623
N. Y. & N. Eng.	November	491,348	459,547	5,177,327	4,910,196
N. Y. & North'n.	December	42,801	40,177	598,635	556,782
N. Y. Ont. & W.	4th wk Dec	41,536	37,513	1,850,936	1,689,431
N. Y. Susq. & W.	November	133,345	126,600	1,278,228	1,322,208
Norfolk & West.	4th wk Dec	89,071	75,506	5,569,611	4,899,599
N'theast'n (S. C.)	October	51,304	56,344	494,068	506,029
North'n Central.	November	528,151	488,114	5,568,731	5,703,857
Northern Pacific	4th wk Dec	353,107	366,836	21,753,289	18,060,103
Ohio Ind. & W.	December	129,888	118,656	1,434,167	1,489,978
Ohio & Miss.	4th wk Dec	73,675	84,415	4,073,598	3,868,984
Ohio & Northw.	December	20,538	17,383	218,753	188,012
Col. & Maysv.	December	821	926	10,901	8,639
Ohio River	4th wk Dec	12,551	11,589	539,974	471,820
Ohio Southern	December	41,696	50,511	522,638	566,344
Ohio Val. of Ky.	1st wk Nov	3,773	2,455	135,776	110,673
Omaha & St. L.	November	51,859	39,756	465,566	351,146
Oregon Imp. Co.	October	390,363	397,191	3,571,176	4,101,288
Oreg. R. & N. Co.	October	687,763	731,719	5,055,225	5,238,990
Ore. S. L. & Ut. N.	October	633,742	594,698	5,372,414	4,638,198
Pennsylvania	November	5,492,800	4,860,854	56,019,180	53,363,995
Peoria Dec. & Ev.	4th wk Dec	22,480	24,989	728,337	710,228
Petersburg	November	36,371	32,810	429,123	379,213
Phila. & Erie	November	412,193	412,333	4,322,316	4,115,877
Phila. & Read'g.	October	1,930,114	1,991,486	16,280,653	16,272,725
Pittsb. & West'n.	November	115,874	114,511	1,286,188	1,164,952
Pitts. Cleve. & T.	November	37,226	41,283	452,795	438,840
Pitts. Palm. & F.	November	20,897	27,817	263,502	248,970
Total system	4th wk Dec	49,999	54,281	2,171,639	2,030,454
Pt. Royal & Ang.	November	32,963	24,091	288,912	292,403
Pt. Roy. & W. Car.	November	41,780	39,370	325,268	294,407
Pres. & Ariz. Cen.	November	11,929	12,132	117,108	16,817
Quincy O. & K. C.	December	19,888	19,680	245,958	216,703
R. & Dan. Sys'n	4th wk Dec	275,625	207,550	11,480,575	10,151,524
Rich. & Petersb.	November	25,597	24,821	270,115	243,615
Rio Gr. West.	3d wk Dec	24,050	27,725	1,445,731	1,328,461
Rome & Decatur	December	8,400	4,200	.....	.....
Rome W. & Ogd.	December	293,765	267,368	3,578,890	3,363,790
St. Jos. & G. Isl.	4th wk Dec	44,770	36,532	1,271,909	1,187,992
St. L. A. & T. H. B's	4th wk Dec	30,670	27,780	1,106,250	949,307
St. L. Ark. & Tex.	4th wk Dec	158,561	109,651	3,901,645	3,073,348
St. L. Des M. & N.	December	6,178	4,651	61,636	52,465
St. L. & San Fran.	4th wk Dec	171,357	160,606	6,043,254	5,773,251
St. Paul & Dul'th	December	89,559	88,590	1,293,224	1,524,918
St. P. Min. & Man.	December	730,609	858,129	8,833,223	9,281,834
East. of Minn.	December	66,167	11,225	.....	.....
Montana Cent.	December	77,839	54,642	.....	.....
S. Ant. & Ar. Pass.	4th wk Dec	36,654	26,001	1,438,425	1,001,231
S. Fran. & N. Pac.	4th wk Dec	16,870	17,357	757,121	727,169
Sav. Am. & Mon.	December	25,410	18,673	204,533	126,581
Seoto Valley	September	59,678	72,836	476,017	500,457
Seattle L. S. & E.	4th wk Dec	7,355	4,533	287,229	331,948
Shenandoah Val	December	92,000	65,445	965,712	831,031
South Carolina	December	121,031	123,506	1,352,599	1,269,031
So. Pacific Co.	November	366,827	398,156	3,606,230	3,459,754
Gal. Har. & S. A.	November	108,191	97,375	993,592	883,328
Louis' West'n.	November	605,416	587,008	4,797,570	4,614,683
Morgan's I. & T.	November	25,157	16,108	170,375	130,688
N. Y. T. & Mex.	November	180,206	141,941	1,566,976	1,312,269
Tex. & N. Or.	November	1,285,796	1,240,588	11,134,743	10,430,719
Atlantic Sys'n	November	2,840,257	2,330,127	31,522,249	32,291,203
Pacific system	November	4,126,053	4,170,715	42,656,991	42,721,921
Total of all.	November	.....	.....	.....	.....
So. Pac. RR.	October	204,401	222,643	1,932,935	1,746,549
No. Div. (Cal.)	October	547,769	605,005	5,119,669	5,600,977
Arizona Div.	October	175,023	164,818	1,529,149	1,758,959
New Mex. Div.	October	77,825	82,019	783,040	838,141
Spar. Un. & Col.	October	11,937	10,926	96,146	82,550
Staten I. Rap. T.	November	51,476	52,791	876,489	856,889

ROADS.	Latest Earnings Reported.		Jan. 1 to Latest Date.		
	Week or Mo	1890.	1888.	1889.	1888.
Summit Branch.	November	101,680	106,765	1,099,621	1,328,598
Lykens Valley	November	95,376	83,911	837,334	929,481
Texas & Pacific.	4th wk Dec	238,059	208,112	6,837,616	6,374,380
Tex. A. & N. M.	4th wk Dec	30,886	21,225	976,621	876,579
Tex. Col. & Clin.	4th wk Dec	7,098	5,914	259,311	188,386
Tex. & Ohio Cent.	4th wk Dec	28,106	26,179	1,252,666	1,193,127
Tex. & O. Cen. Ex.	December	8,397	8,624	115,303	88,269
Tex. P. & West.	4th wk Dec	21,677	18,017	918,944	890,019
Tex. St. L. & K. C.	4th wk Dec	47,105	23,429	1,091,748	578,614
Union Pacific.	November	2,889,408	2,723,240	28,285,474	27,683,848
Totalsystem.	October	4,270,476	4,017,683	32,431,049	32,221,908
Valley of Ohio.	November	52,300	53,700	587,935	509,732
Vermont Valley	November	14,902	13,243	175,677	167,212
Virginia Mid'd.	December	166,000	148,361	2,130,760	1,824,673
Wabash	4th wk Dec	346,089	331,814	12,971,203	12,362,829
Wash. O. & West.	December	10,700	0,000	126,674	119,122
Western of Ala.	December	62,076	51,159	561,637	461,562
West. N. Y. & Pa.	4th wk Dec	80,900	73,800	3,442,335	3,177,990
West. N. Car'la.	December	73,400	63,046	868,526	663,974
West Jersey	November	102,695	101,012	1,423,170	1,450,187
W. V. Cen. & Pitts.	November	71,817	60,865	691,888	601,202
Wheeling & L. E.	4th wk Dec	24,462	24,356	910,968	876,260
Wil. Col. & Aug.	October	96,101	95,918	713,884	644,009
Wisconsin Cent.	4th wk Dec	101,865	78,249	4,277,759	3,808,044
Wrightsv. & Ten.	November	4,837			

Net Earnings Monthly to Latest Dates.—The tables following show the net earnings reported this week, the returns for each road being published here as soon as received, but not kept standing from week to week. The figures cover the latest months and the totals from January 1, and also the totals for the fiscal year on those companies whose fiscal year does not correspond with the calendar year.

Roads.	November		Jan 1 to Nov. 30.	
	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.
Allegheny Valley....Gross.	200,632	197,268	2,169,489	1,015,420
Net....	78,472	99,062	937,115	824,761
Ateh. Top. & S. Fe ^a....Gross.	2,013,734	1,842,303	18,804,992	.....
Net....	877,385	685,916	6,113,321	.....
St. L. K. C. & Col....Gross.	5,032	3,143	57,420	.....
Net....	31 def.	1,971 def.	274	.....
Gulf Col. & S. Fe....Gross.	455,334	335,902	3,649,789	2,875,365
Net....	140,184	77,416	698,996	73,413
South'n California....Gross.	137,111	182,193	1,596,467	2,363,078
Net....	26,782	25,298	225,556	402,556
Tot. In's contr'Pd....Gross.	2,611,211	2,363,544	24,108,664	.....
Net....	1,044,382	786,661	7,037,597	.....
Roads owned jointly—				
Aitchison's half....Gross.	130,767	161,640	1,339,005	.....
Net....	25,191	21,140	76,344	.....
Grand total....Gross.	2,741,978	2,525,184	25,447,671	23,935,024
Net....	1,069,573	807,801	7,113,941	5,451,728
Ches. Ohio & South....Gross.	189,713	180,825	1,937,998	1,817,499
Net....	74,753	71,572	810,377	816,726
Chic. Burl. & North'n....Gross.	193,732	238,367	1,821,812	1,842,920
Net....	81,882	86,980	700,790	364,819
Colorado Fuel Co....Net....	29,239	30,257	.....	.....
July 1 to Nov. 30, } Net....	.....	.....	133,565	98,905
5 months..... } Net....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deu. & Rio Grande....Gross.	765,875	666,860	7,348,886	7,053,326
Net....	352,329	224,172	3,048,106	2,337,595
Kentucky Central....Gross.	101,579	96,392	975,845	955,487
Net....	51,348	48,707	475,665	440,475
Northern Pacific....Gross.	2,226,731	1,898,611	20,140,516	16,578,580
Net....	1,006,000	862,029	8,674,231	6,528,765
July 1 to Nov. 30, } Gross.	.....	.....	11,053,990	9,139,418
5 months..... } Net....	.....	.....	5,187,331	3,339,619
Oregon Improv. Co....Net....	115,491	90,242	723,000	990,738
Dec. 1 to Nov. 30, } Net....	.....	.....	723,231	1,066,511
12 months..... } Net....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia & Erie....Gross.	412,193	412,333	4,322,316	4,115,877
Net....	123,069	139,739	1,661,487	1,639,521
Pittsburg & Western....Gross.	115,874	114,511	1,286,188	1,164,952
Net....	53,784	48,277	530,213	455,725
July 1 to Nov. 30, } Gross.	.....	.....	606,680	578,676
5 months..... } Net....	.....	.....	273,444	233,090
Pitts. Cleve. & Toledo....Gross.	37,226	44,283	452,795	438,840
Net....	3,611	14,137	102,177	125,901
July 1 to Nov. 30, } Gross.	.....	.....	209,405	222,389
5 months..... } Net....	.....	.....	51,242	72,051
Pitts. Palmes. & F....Gross.	20,897	27,817	263,502	248,970
Net....	2,787	11,463	85,977	104,052
July 1 to Nov. 30, } Gross.	.....	.....	121,340	147,164
5 months..... } Net....	.....	.....	38,541	68,918
Total system....Gross.	173,998	186,612	2,002,485	1,852,763
Net....	60,183	78,818	718,367	685,679
July 1 to Nov. 30, } Gross.	.....	.....	937,425	948,230
5 months..... } Net....	.....	.....	363,226	374,060
Rome Wat. & Ogden....Gross.	321,871	291,231	3,285,125	3,090,735
Net....	160,396	133,610	1,390,498	1,331,417
Oct. 1 to Nov. 30, } Gross.	.....	.....	677,612	613,580
2 months..... } Net....	.....	.....	338,547	290,850
Southern Pacific Co.—				
Gal. Har. & S. Ant....Gross.	366,827	398,156	3,606,230	3,459,754
Net....	98,980	141,966	765,379	871,785
Louisiana West....Gross.	108,191	97,375	993,592	883,328
Net....	61,350	57,699	423,062	438,688
Morgan's La. & Tex....Gross.	605,416	587,008	4,797,570	4,644,683
Net....	239,989	254,838	1,441,240	1,476,975
N.Y. Tex. & Mex....Gross.	25,157	16,108	170,375	130,688
Net....	10,040	404	10,649 def.	33,384
Tex. & New Orleans....Gross.	180,206	141,941	1,566,876	1,312,269
Net....	102,293	57,905	622,324	381,286
Tot. Atlantic Sys....Gross.	1,285,796	1,240,588	11,134,743	10,430,719
Net....	512,652	512,811	3,264,652	3,135,345
Tot. Pacific Sys....Gross.	2,840,257	2,930,127	31,522,249	32,291,203
Net....	1,165,699	983,538	11,628,144	11,726,740
Total of all....Gross.	4,126,053	4,170,715	42,656,991	42,721,921
Net....	1,678,351	1,496,349	14,892,794	14,862,057
Walach (cons. sys.)....Gross.	1,344,207	1,234,790	10,714,424	10,203,860
Net....	337,806	213,339	3,050,463	2,328,336
July 1 to Nov. 30, } Gross.	.....	.....	6,153,351	5,788,273
5 months..... } Net....	.....	.....	1,976,776	1,435,876
Whitebrst Fuel Co....Net....	14,078	26,849	108,740	164,118
July 1 to Nov. 30, } Net....	.....	.....	54,434	74,806
5 months..... } Net....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roads.				
Chic. Peoria & St. L....Gross.	41,543	29,091	311,329	258,779
Net....	17,460	12,297	.....	.....
July 1 to Oct. 31, } Gross.	.....	.....	146,656	114,967
4 months..... } Net....	.....	.....	61,579	46,743
Den. Texas & F. W....Gross.	311,682	246,842	.....	.....
Net....	127,320	79,188	.....	.....
Louisville Southern....Gross.	40,137	25,892	.....	.....
Net....	20,976	.....	.....	.....
Wheel'g & Lake Erie....Gross.	90,972	£4,274	748,473	730,202
Net....	36,895	32,335	.....	.....
July 1 to Oct. 31, } Gross.	.....	.....	324,688	301,495
4 months..... } Net....	.....	.....	131,007	111,713

^aIncluding the Chicago line, St. Joseph RR., Chicago Kansas & Western, New Mexico & Arizona and Sonora.

GENERAL INVESTMENT NEWS.

Atlanta & Danville.—The last spike has been driven on the Boydton and Clarksville division or the Atlantic & Danville-Railroad. Trains are now running from Danville, Va., to Milton, N. C. Construction is being pushed from Milton to

Clarksville. The grading is finished and rails have been laid. This completes the line from Norfolk to Danville and trains can run direct. The company's engineer corps is now out locating the line from Danville to Bristol, Tenn., and preparations are being perfected for the construction of the Danville and East Tennessee branch of this railroad system.

Baltimore & Ohio-Valley.—The Valley Railroad has passed into the hands of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company. At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Valley Railroad, held January 9th, Thomas M. King, of the Baltimore & Ohio, William McKinley, Jr., of Canton, and M. J. Dickey, of Cleveland, were elected directors; President J. H. Wade resigned, and Thomas M. King was elected to the vacant office. The new deal gives the Baltimore & Ohio an entrance into Cleveland.

Bank and Trust Companies' Stocks.—Prices in 1889.—From a circular issued by Mr. Augustus Floyd, broker in bank stocks and investment securities, 42 Pine St., the following range of prices and total sales in 1889 is taken.

RANGE OF BANK AND TRUST COMPANIES' STOCKS AND SALES IN 1889.

BANKS.	Highest.		Lowest.	Total Shares Sold.
	1889.	1888.		
America.....	204	184	548	578
American Exchange.....	165	145	750	130
Bowery.....	265	240 ^{1/4}	179	2,179
Broadway.....	310	287 ^{1/4}	240	2-0
Butchers' & Drovers'.....	197	182	2-0	2-5
Central.....	147	134	245	230
Chatham.....	312	262	230	65
Chemical.....	4,560	3,985	65	323
Citizens.....	190	160 ^{1/2}	108	108
City.....	502	500 ^{1/2}	108	949
Commerce.....	203	179	150	560
Commercial.....	104	162	73	775
Continental.....	136 ^{1/2}	126	15	15
Corn Exchange.....	250	225	26	26
East River.....	174	155	324	5
Empire State.....	123	123	30	30
Fourth.....	172	142	79	1,409
Gallatin.....	265	265	26	26
German American.....	125	125	324	5
Germania.....	277	277	5	5
Greenwich.....	139 ^{1/2}	139 ^{1/2}	30	30
Hanover.....	335	309 ^{1/2}	85	85
Hudson River.....	152	142	270	270
Importers' & Traders'.....	548	500	332	104
Irving.....	207 ^{1/2}	170	10	10
Leather Manufacturers'.....	248	227 ^{1/2}	90	476
Lenox Hill.....	100	100	20	20
Madison Square.....	107 ^{1/2}	101	105	881
Manhattan.....	190	170	403	995
Manufacturers'.....	165 ^{1/2}	165 ^{1/2}	105	105
Market & Fulton.....	217	185 ^{1/2}	881	403
Mechanics'.....	201	181	105	995
Mercantile.....	221	192	483	30
Merchants' Exchange.....	162 ^{1/2}	150	643	39
Metropolis.....	123	115	50	50
New York.....	361	361	397	5
New York County.....	246 ^{1/2}	239	573	100
New York Nat. Exchange.....	461	301	100	100
Ninth.....	130	130	100	100
Nineteenth Ward.....	155	138 ^{1/2}	112	112
North America.....	150	150	191	10
North River.....	190	153	2,303	133
Oriental.....	150	140	208	417
Pacific.....	225 ^{1/2}	225 ^{1/2}	140	140
Park.....	198 ^{1/2}	175 ^{1/2}	178	178
People's.....	250	191	69	69
Phoenix.....	225	225	100	100
Produce Exchange.....	146 ^{1/2}	130 ^{1/2}	133	133
Republic.....	113	110	208	417
St. Nicholas.....	180 ^{1/2}	153	140	140
Seaboard.....	132	119 ^{1/2}	178	178
Seventh.....	145	127	60	60
Second.....	135	125	87	87
Shoe & Leather.....	350	336	428	105
State of New York.....	157	152	105	105
Third.....	117	109	2,543	94
Tradesmen's.....	115	112	312	312
Western.....	163 ^{1/2}	97	285	316
TRUST COMPANIES.				
American Loan & Trust.....	120	101 ^{1/4}	316	10
Brooklyn.....	376	336	1,347	50
Central.....	885	885	190	190
Farmers' Loan & Trust.....	604	581	15	15
Franklin.....	198 ^{1/4}	198 ^{1/4}	209	700
Holland.....	225	200	69	69
Kniekerbocker.....	165	165	100	50
Long Island Loan & Trust.....	175	162 ^{1/2}	100	100
Manhattan.....	116	115	50	50
Mercantile.....	251	250	116	116
Metropolitan.....	225 ^{1/2}	225 ^{1/2}	50	50
Nassau.....	144	144	116	116
New York Life & Trust.....	700	603	50	50
New York Security & Trust.....	180	180	40	40
People's.....	161	158	312	312
United States Trust.....	702 ^{1/4}	645	.....	.....

Called Bonds.—The following bonds have been called for payment:

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURG construction and equipment bonds dated 1873, due, series A, Jan. 1, 1913, and series B, Jan. 1, 1934, to be redeemed at par on presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, New York City, interest ceasing July 1, 1890, 51 bonds of \$1,000 each, viz.:

Series A—Nos. 31, 195, 205, 241, 248, 275, 309, 328, 355, 414, 450, 501, 512, 618, 642, 658, 688, 713, 748, 749, 773, 855, 890, 916, 935, 971, 988, 1,030, 1,108, 1,110, 1,203, 1,253, 1,322, 1,323, 1,364, 1,371, 1,448, 1,475, 1,495, 1,550, 1,626, 1,633, 1,702, 1,854, 1,913, and Series B, Nos. 4, 43, 110, 117, 198, 292.

OREGON RAILWAY & NAVIGATION COMPANY.—First mortgage 6s of 1879, due 1909, to be redeemed at par and accrued interest at the office of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., interest ceases Feb. 1, 1890; 60 bonds of \$1,000 each, viz.:

Nos. 11, 31, 129, 160, 221, 290, 302, 459, 532, 611, 631, 645, 813, 816, 828, 892, 962, 9

3,094, 3,133, 3,222, 3,289, 3,386, 3,410, 3,465, 3,472, 3,582, 3,779, 3,918, 3,987, 4,068, 4,165, 4,245, 4,377, 4,482, 4,501, 4,587, 4,717, 4,875, 4,945, 5,041, 5,248, 5,532.

Cairo Vincennes & Chicago.—At Springfield, Ill., there has been filed in the office of the Secretary of the State a first mortgage and deed of trust of the Cairo Vincennes & Chicago Railway to the Central Trust Company of New York, for \$5,000,000, to be countersigned by the Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company. The money is to be used for the cancellation of the purchase money bonds executed by the Cairo Vincennes & Chicago Company to Anthony J. Thomas, trustee, given Jan. 29, 1889. The new bonds are to bear 4 per cent, and will fall due Jan. 1, 1939.

Canton Company of Baltimore.—Notice is published that \$75,000 will be devoted to the purchase of its own shares on sealed proposals to be handed in by January 21. Mr. W. B. Brooks, the President, in a circular to the stockholders, remarks upon the full payment of the debt, and then says:

"Within the past two months, for the first time during my experience with this company, have they had a dollar that did not belong to creditors. But they now have in bank \$50,000, which, with a claim maturing about January 10th next, of \$25,000, will give them \$75,000 cash on hand. Which amount the directors, by a resolution, instructed me to advertise for sealed proposals to sell to the company its stock to that amount, awarding the money to the lowest bidder, as provided in their charter, which has been duly advertised, and occurs on January 21, 1890. * *

"The report presented to the board by the committee appointed for the purposes of formulating a programme for future sales of property by auction was adopted, a copy of which was mailed to each stockholder, and the first sale will occur in February or March next. Meanwhile, the entire property is held for private sale, as usual, and the inquiries at this season of the year are an improvement on any past experience."

Commercial Cable.—The gross earnings of the Commercial Cable Company for the quarter ending Dec. 31, partly estimated, were \$495,189, and net \$320,187, making the gross earnings for the year 1889 \$1,789,387, and net \$1,089,379. The interest charges for the year were \$140,256 on \$2,337,600 debenture 6 per cent bonds, and sinking fund requirements, \$200,000, a total of \$340,256, leaving \$749,123 surplus.

Duluth & Iron Range RR. Co.—The statement of gross and net earnings for eleven months ending November 30, 1889, shows as follows:

Passenger earnings.....	\$82,073	
Miscellaneous freight.....	124,704	
Ore freight.....	782,300	
Miscellaneous.....	13,738	\$1,009,815
Operating expenses.....		586,341
Net earnings.....		\$438,474
Interest on bonds.....	\$197,506	
Interest on temporary loans.....	7,567	
Rentals.....	1,512	206,586
Surplus.....		\$229,887
Expended in permanent improvements.....		56,309
Net credit to income account for eleven months.....		\$173,578

Additional first mortgage five per cents were listed this week on the Stock Exchange, to the amount of \$267,000, issued for new equipment, making total amount listed to date \$4,531,000.

Edison Electric Light.—The stockholders of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York will meet Jan. 28 to elect directors for the ensuing year; also to take action upon the proposed increase of the capital stock from \$2,500,000 to \$4,500,000; a proposition to create a mortgage to secure a series of bonds on the present and certain future property, and other matters connected with the extension of the company's business.

Little Miami.—The annual meeting of stockholders of this company will be held in Cincinnati on Jan. 28, for the election of directors and also for the special purpose of voting upon a proposition to authorize the execution of mortgage bonds to the amount of three million dollars (\$3,000,000), bearing 7 per cent interest and convertible into stock, to be issued to the Pittsburg Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Company, as the same may be required from time to time, in payment for betterments supplied by said company, in compliance with section X of the lease to that company; and also for voting upon a proposition to increase the authorized capital stock of the company three million dollars (\$3,000,000), to provide for the conversion of said bonds.

Louisville & Nashville.—The directors of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad have declared a scrip dividend of 3 per cent earned during the last six months of 1889. The financial statement submitted, December earnings being partly estimated, was very satisfactory. It was as follows:

Source.	1889. Estimated.	1888. Official.	Inc..	Changes.
Gross earnings.....	\$9,704,933	\$3,307,255	Inc..	\$1,397,678
Operating expenses.....	5,646,219	5,092,576	Inc..	553,643
Net earnings from traffic.....	\$4,058,714	\$3,214,679	Inc..	\$844,035
Fixed Charges, Interest and rentals.....	\$2,342,172	\$2,296,940		
Taxes.....	200,000	190,000		
Total.....	\$2,542,172	\$2,486,940	Inc..	\$55,232
Net earnings.....	\$1,516,542	\$727,739	Inc..	\$788,803

Other income from invest- ments.....	1889. \$294,261	1888. \$318,207	Dec..	Changes. \$24,036
Surplus.....	\$1,810,803	\$1,046,036	Inc..	\$764,767
Less 3 per cent stock.....	933,384			
Less 2 per cent stock.....		630,360		
Surplus.....	\$817,419	\$415,676		

The figures for the first five months of the half-year are official, those for December estimated. The estimated revenue for the latter month was \$1,639,880, an increase of \$185,608. Transfer books close on January 23, the dividend is paid on February 6, and the books reopen on February 10.

Mahoning Coal.—At Cleveland, O., Jan. 8, the stockholders of the Mahoning Coal Railroad Company decided to lease the Mahoning & Shenango, the Shenango Valley and the Stewart Railway. The directors were authorized to use the unissued stock and as much of the preferred stock as was necessary to pay the rental, and to lease the three lines to the Lake Shore Company. A semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent was declared on the common stock.

Minneapolis & St. Louis.—Notice is given to the holder of the bonds on the road from Minneapolis to Merriam Junction (\$455,000 7s due 1907), that by order of court the receiver has been directed to pay the coupons which fell due July 1, 1888, and January 1 and July 1, 1889, being Nos. 22, 23 and 24, together with interest at 6 per cent per annum from the several dates when they fell due to December 1, 1889. Said coupons may now be collected at the Bank of North America.

Mexican Telegraph.—Notice is given that the Mexican Telegraph Company intends to increase its capital stock from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000.

Missouri Kansas & Texas.—The Olcott plan of reorganization is now supported by a syndicate of bankers who guarantee the subscription to the \$22,500,000 of new 4 per cents necessary to pay off the sevens, and also guarantee the payment of the 10 per cent assessment on the stock. This places the financial part of the plan in an entirely new light, as it was impossible to consider it as more than experimental or tentative so long as there was no syndicate back of the proposal to raise \$22,500,000. The managers of the syndicate are Messrs. Hallgarten & Co. and Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and among the largest participants in the guarantee syndicate are the following houses: Hallgarten & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Drexel, Morgan & Co., J. D. & William Rockefeller, Brown Brothers & Co., August Belmont & Co., A. Iselin & Co., J. Kennedy Tod & Co., Poor & Greenough, L. Von Hoffman & Co., Shafer & Co., Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, the Ames of Boston, Weerishoffer & Co. and Moore & Schley.

—The Missouri Kansas & Texas bondholders in Holland decline yet to assent to the Olcott plan of reorganization unless the income bonds have voting power until they become a fixed charge at the end of five years. It appears that about \$5,000,000 of these bonds are held in London and Amsterdam. The bondholders' committee at the latter city met on Tuesday and decided to send one of their number, Mr. H. J. Demerey Oyens, to this country to try to bring matters to a harmonious conclusion. Mr. Bretherton, Chairman of the English committee, said that it would co-operate with the Dutch interest.

Monterey & Mexican Gulf Railroad Company.—This road is now completed about 100 miles south of Monterey, and is in operation to Linares, a distance of 95 miles. The company has some 4,000 men at work on its various extensions. The extension to Venadito on the north, connecting with the International Railroad, is expected to be in operation by the 1st of March, while that to Tampico on the south will probably occupy another year. The rather singular feature of building a railroad through this section is, that the ties and woodwork are mostly made from mahogany and rosewood, while the bridges and culverts are built of marble, both the wood and the marble being in abundance along the route.

New York Stock Exchange.—New Securities Listed.—The Governors have admitted the following to the lists for dealings: EAST TENNESSEE VIRGINIA & GEORGIA RAILWAY COMPANY—\$380,000 additional first mortgage extension five per cent gold bonds.

LACLEDE GAS LIGHT COMPANY OF ST. LOUIS—\$421,600 additional first mortgage five per cent gold bonds "issued in exchange for outstanding interests and for the general purposes of the company."

THE WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY—\$24,000,000 preferred stock and \$25,000,000 common stock, the purchasing committee's receipts to be stricken from the list on January 22.

MISSOURI KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY.—(Reorganization Committee)—Central Trust Company's engraved certificates of deposit for five and six per cent general consolidated mortgage bonds and also for capital stock; said certificates do not carry the right of subscription.

MILWAUKEE LAKE SHORE & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY—\$146,000 additional consolidated first mortgage six per cent gold bonds; also \$53,000 additional extension and improvement five per cent sinking fund gold mortgage bonds.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY—\$3,500,000 common stock.

DULUTH & IRON RANGE RAILROAD COMPANY—\$267,000 additional first mortgage five per cent coupon bonds.

NORTHWEST EQUIPMENT COMPANY OF MINNESOTA—Capital stock consisting of \$3,000,000,

RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY—\$7,939,000 first mortgage four per cent gold bonds. Preferred stock, \$1,736,000; common stock, \$7,500,000. Securities of the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railway Company and trust receipts for the same to be stricken from the list January 22.

Northwestern Equipment Company of Minnesota.—The capital stock was listed this week on the New York Stock Exchange. In another column is given in full the application made to the Exchange. This statement gives the purpose for which the company was recently organized, the property it now owns, and a financial statement up to date. This complete statement regarding the company will probably not be published again, and it will be found convenient to have it in the files of the CHRONICLE, where it can always be referred to.

Ohio Indiana & Western—This railroad, now operated as part of the Big Four system, is to be sold again, a decree of foreclosure and sale having been entered in the Federal Court at Indianapolis on January 9. Interest on first and second mortgage bonds, aggregating over \$400,000, is past due; and the foreclosure decree, which is made on the complaint of the Central Trust Company of New York and Frank K. Sturgis, provides that the sale shall be made for not less than \$3,000,000. The sale is subject to \$1,500,000 of first mortgage bonds, and a mortgage of \$500,000, given to the Central Trust Company last April, is to remain in force. The suit was begun in a friendly spirit and is understood to be sanctioned by the Big Four syndicate, who will probably come into possession.

Ohio Southern.—A statement made to the New York Stock Exchange, shows for eleven months ending November 30, 1889, as follows:

Gross earnings.....	\$478,064
Expenses (partly estimated).....	261,990
Net earnings.....	\$216,103
Fixed charges eleven months.....	\$115,500
Taxes.....	17,844
	\$133,344
Sale of \$120,000 general mortgage 4 per cent bonds will yield under plan.....	\$378,000
Amount unpaid on Car Trusts.....	316,233
Balance.....	\$61,766

Pittsburg & Lake Erie.—The Pittsburg McKeesport & Bellevue Railroad has been sold to the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railroad Company for \$1,400,000. The road sold is a new one, about twenty-six miles long, and extends from McKeesport to Bellevue, Fayette County, Pa., with connections for Pittsburg.

Philadelphia & Reading.—The stock of this company is in a voting trust until Aug. 1, 1892, and the trustees who exercise the power of voting are Messrs. J. Lowber Welsh, J. Pierpont Morgan, John Wanamaker and Austin Corbin. They will meet next Monday and elect a new board of managers for the ensuing year.

The present board of managers consists of Messrs. A. J. Antelo, Samuel R. Shipley, George de B. Keim, Thomas Cochran, Stephen A. Caldwell and George F. Baer. On Thursday, they met in Philadelphia and virtually decided that no interest on the income bonds should be paid for the year ending November 30, 1889, as the earnings did not warrant any payment, since the surplus over all fixed charges was barely \$100,000. The Philadelphia Ledger remarks of this: "The financial report will now be prepared for the annual meeting of the shareholders on Monday next, and the new board, then chosen, will take such action as may be necessary upon Tuesday next. It is not supposed that the new board will hold any different views from the present board, who yesterday formally announced that they 'are unanimously of the opinion, from an examination of the accounts, that no interest has been earned or can be paid upon any series of the preference bonds.'"

The whole recent trouble with Reading securities in the market appears to have come from a definite understanding that the interest on the first incomes would certainly be paid. On this point Mr. Isidor Wormser, whose firm is said to be more heavily interested in Reading stock and bonds than any other, states most positively in his interviews with different reporters that "about ten days ago, when London was first disturbed by unfavorable rumors, we went to Mr. Corbin and asked him what he intended to do. He assured us that the interest would be paid, and he made representations to us that the company had earned the full rate within a comparatively small amount." The only conclusion to be drawn is, that the managers refused to carry out Mr. Corbin's promise, and the managers presumably represent the trustees by whose votes they are chosen.

The Philadelphia Ledger is supposed to represent Mr. Drexel's views in Philadelphia and speaks semi-officially on Reading matters. The Ledger had the following:

"The present Reading situation may be tersely stated. The companies have not earned sufficient money for a dividend on the first preference 5s. There have been expended about \$1,000,000 on the old collieries, which are chargeable to expenses. This sum, with possibly some other items, certain interests in the junior bonds urge shall be charged as betterments to capital account, so that enough net earnings may appear on the statement to provide a dividend on the first preference 5s." * * * "The income mortgage strictly defines what are the 'net earnings' applicable to these payments. It says they are the sum remaining of the gross re-

ceipts for the fiscal year "after deducting therefrom all the expenses of maintaining, operating, renewing, replacing and repairing its said property and premises, including such reasonable improvements thereof and additions thereto as shall be necessary for the safe, proper and economical operation of the same." The old collieries are part of this 'property and premises,' and few people outside of speculative circles will say the money spent for "maintaining, operating, renewing, replacing and repairing" them can be charged anywhere else than as a deduction from the gross receipts before the 'net earnings' are ascertained. It has, as we have said, now become mainly a question of backbone—whether the conservative management of the Reading Railroad can resist the powerful speculative influences that are trying to change the actual condition of affairs; and whether they will alter their accounts so as to produce a financial statement that will show a sufficient balance to warrant them in declaring a dividend on the first preference bonds, and then going into the market to borrow the money with which to pay it."

Rio Grande Western.—The securities of this new company the successor of the Denver & Rio Grande Western, were listed this week at the New York Stock Exchange. On another page is given Vice-President Peabody's statement of the new securities, their application, &c., together with the earnings and statement of assets and liabilities up to a recent date. The widening of the gauge of the road and the construction of the connecting link, the Rio Grande Junction, are progressing rapidly, and the Rio Grande Western will soon form part of a through trunk line across the continent.

St. Louis Arkansas & Texas.—The reorganization plan is promised next week. It is understood that the new securities will be \$20,000,000 first mortgage fours, \$10,000,000 second income fours, \$20,000,000 preferred stock and \$16,500,000 common. The old firsts will receive \$1,030 in new firsts for their principal and November coupon, and for the concession in interest \$250 in new seconds and \$200 in preferred stock. The old seconds will receive preferred stock for their principal and 5 per cent in the new seconds for the 5 per cent assessment. The old common stock will be assessed 10 per cent, receiving new common, share for share, and new seconds for the amount of the assessment. The assessments will yield some \$2,400,000 in cash, and the company will also have \$500,000 of the firsts and \$2,000,000 of the seconds reserved in its treasury. The plan further provides for the retirement of the car trust issues.

St. Louis & Chicago.—It is advertised that the ten miles of the St. Louis & Chicago Railroad south of Litchfield and the right of way from Springfield to Joliet will be sold on February 5. The purchasers of the line from Springfield to Litchfield on October 4 will pay \$75,000 by January 8, and will ask Judge Gresham for authority to pay the \$444,000 by February 1.

St. Louis & San Francisco.—The January dividend on the preferred stock has been omitted and the following has been sent to holders of the stock:

OFFICE OF ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY CO., }
15 Broad street (Mills Building), }
New York, Dec. 30, 1889. }

To Holders of Preferred Stock:

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this company, held this day, it was decided to omit the January, 1890, payment of a dividend on the preferred stock.

During the year just ending three quarterly dividends at the rate of 4 per cent per annum were paid upon this stock, although, principally owing to poor crops in 1888, they were not earned from the current traffic operations of the road. Until the net earnings from traffic again warrant these payments the directors deem it unwise to continue them, rather than to do so by means of realizing upon the assets of the company in its treasury. It is their opinion that these assets should be held together against any unforeseen emergency, and for any extraordinary improvements or betterments as might be necessary or desirable. This course, it is believed, will be regarded by the stockholders as a proper and conservative one, and accordingly concurred in by them.

The outlook for business is very satisfactory, and with no unforeseen drawbacks to unfavorably affect earnings, good results are expected for the coming year.

By order of the Board,

T. W. LILLIE, Acting President.

Tennessee Coal & Iron.—The reason for the relative heaviness in the preferred stock of this company has appeared in the remittance of only \$2 80 for the January semi-annual dividend, instead of \$4 as declared. The \$1 20 retained was for account of State taxation, in accordance with the Tennessee laws of 1887, by which the stock of all incorporated companies in the State was made assessable for taxation in the county where the principal office of the corporation was located; the act requiring the corporation to retain the amount of tax out of the dividend before paying the balance. The law has been repealed, but the repealing statute went into effect only on the 1st of January, 1890, and hence was construed to apply to the dividends earned from 1889. Two semi-annual dividends have heretofore been paid in January and June of 1889, to the full amount declared. President T. C. Platt said to-day that at those times the 1887 law had not gone into operation.—Commercial Advertiser, Jan. 10.

Reports and Documents.

NORTHWEST EQUIPMENT COMPANY OF MINNESOTA.

APPLICATION TO THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
December 17, 1889.

Application is hereby made to have listed the Capital Stock of the Northwest Equipment Company of Minnesota.

Authorized capital three million dollars (\$3,000,000) divided into 30,000 shares of \$100 each; Capital Stock issued three million dollars (\$3,000,000), divided into 30,000 shares of \$100 each, all full paid and non-assessable.

Dividends payable at the office of the company, No. 36 Wall Street, New York City.

The company was organized and incorporated at St. Paul, Ramsay County, Minnesota, on the 21st day of May, 1888, as the "Railroad Equipment Company of Minnesota," and its name subsequently changed on the 8th day of June, 1888, to the "Northwest Equipment Company of Minnesota."

The company was organized for the purpose of providing, acquiring and obtaining by building or causing to be built, or by purchasing, railroad equipment and rolling stock of all classes and descriptions, and the hiring, selling and otherwise disposing of the same to others. The general business office of the company is at 36 Wall Street in the City of New York.

The property of the company consists entirely of railroad equipment and rolling stock, all of which is now leased to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

The essential provisions of the leases or contracts of hiring, as they are called, to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, other than such as are of a purely legal character, are as follows:

The actual cost to the Equipment Company of all the equipment and rolling stock under lease is fixed as the "cost and value" upon which the rental is to be estimated and paid during the continuance of the leases or contracts of hiring.

The rental fixed in the leases is seven (7) per cent per annum upon the entire "cost and value" of the equipment furnished, that is to say, it is now seven (7) per cent per annum upon three million dollars (\$3,000,000), the entire capital of the Equipment Company, and is payable in gold coin at the office of the Equipment Company in the city of New York. Heretofore it has been paid in irregular instalments, beginning three months after the date of delivery of the equipment from time to time furnished; but as the equipment has now all been delivered, rentals will, after the 31st day of the present December, be paid quarterly to and including the 1st day of October, 1898, when the contracts of hiring terminate.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company is obligated to keep the equipment and rolling stock in repair, and to replace all that may be destroyed by like equipment and rolling stock of equal value, and of similar material, character and construction.

The Northern Pacific Company is also obligated to pay all taxes that are lawfully levied or charged on the equipment and rolling stock leased, or upon the Equipment Company by reason of its ownership of such equipment and rolling stock, or by reason of any indebtedness that may be due to it under the contracts of hiring, and also to keep all the equipment and rolling stock insured against loss and damage by fire.

Full provision is made to protect the title of the Northwest Equipment Company by giving public notice of its ownership through ownership plates attached to all the equipment and rolling stock under lease, and the title is not to pass to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company until the equipment is fully paid for and the contracts of hiring have in all respects been fully performed.

As security for the full performance of the several leases or contracts of hiring by the Northern Pacific Company, a trust or sinking fund is created, and the Northern Pacific Company is obligated to deposit on the 1st day of October in each year, during the continuance of the leases, with the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company as Trustee, either a sum of money equal to one-tenth of the actual "cost and value" of all the equipment and rolling stock under lease, or, in lieu of cash, an equivalent amount at their market value of the mortgage bonds of the Northern Pacific Company. These deposits, whether of money or of bonds, are to be held by the Trust Company as a special deposit in trust, and as security for the faithful performance by the Northern Pacific Company of all of its covenants contained in the several contracts of hiring. At the expiration of the contracts of hiring the Trustee is to sell the Sinking Fund securities at public sale, unless a private sale is agreed upon, and to pay out of the proceeds of the sale to the Equipment Company the "cost and value" of the equipment, and to pay over the balance to the Northern Pacific Company; and in case of deficit said deficit is to be paid by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. The costs and expenses of executing this trust are to be borne by the Northern Pacific Company.

Full provision is made for the protection of the Northwest Equipment Company in case of any default by the Northern Pacific Company in the performance of any of its obligations under the several contracts of hiring.

The following is a detailed statement of said equipment and railroad stock above mentioned:

Locomotives—22 passenger.....	\$106,000
10 switch.....	78,750
13 consolidation.....	164,070
23 mogul.....	235,865
14 ten-wheel.....	160,550

20 emigrant sleepers.....	\$83,000
50 refrigerator cars.....	40,550
560 furniture cars.....	313,000
5 combination (mail and express).....	19,530
5 express cars.....	14,775
10 passenger cars (first class).....	64,450
300 coal cars, eight wheels.....	133,500
200 coal cars, four wheels.....	47,800
2,030 box cars.....	1,435,830

Total cost of equipment..... \$3,000,000

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Income received August 9, 1888, to December 16, 1889.....	\$104,162 66
Interest paid August 9, 1888, to December 16, 1889.....	\$39,161 03
Dividends paid August 9, 1888, to November 1, 1889.....	113,985 00
Total expenses from May, 1888, to December 15, 1889, including expenses of organization.....	10,747 51
	<u>163,893 54</u>
Surplus.....	\$30,209 12

Rentals per annum.....	\$210,000
Dividends at six per cent per annum payable quarterly.....	180,000

Balance each year available for extra dividends and administration expenses..... \$30,000

Officers—Colgate Hoyt, President and Treasurer; Charles L. Colby, Vice-President and Assistant Treasurer; C. W. Wetmore, Secretary.

Directors—Brayton Ives, Frederick Billings, Charles B. Wright, Charles L. Colby, Colgate Hoyt.

Transfer Agent—Z. T. Baker, No. 36 Wall Street, New York City.

Registrars—Farmers' Loan & Trust Company of the City of New York.

Respectfully submitted,

COLGATE HOYT, President.

C. W. WETMORE, Secretary.

The committee recommended that the above-described \$3,000,000 capital stock be admitted to the list.

Adopted, January 8, 1890.

RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILWAY CO.

APPLICATION TO THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, December 28, 1889.

On behalf of the Rio Grande Western Railway Company, application is hereby made to the New York Stock Exchange for the listing of the following securities of the company, viz.: \$12,000,000 First Mortgage Four per cent 50-year Gold Bonds, Nos. 1 to 12,400, \$4,736,000 Preferred Stock, and \$7,500,000 Common Stock.

The Rio Grande Western Railway Company is a corporation formed in accordance with the provisions of an agreement, dated April 1, 1889, for the reorganization of the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railway Company, a copy of which agreement will be found herewith. The company was organized May 16, 1889, under the laws of the Territory of Utah and the State of Colorado, by consolidation of the said Denver & Rio Grande Western Railway Company of Utah and the State Line & Denver Railway Company of Colorado. Authorized Capital Stock, Common, \$7,500,000; Preferred, \$7,500,000; shares \$100 each.

The lines of the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railway Company extended from Ogden, Utah, to the Colorado State line, 310 miles; Bingham Junction to Bingham, 20 miles; Bingham Junction to Alta, 18 miles; Pleasant Falls Junction to coal mines, 20 miles; sundry branches, 5 miles; total, 373 miles of narrow gauge road, all in Utah.

The mortgage under which the \$12,400,000 bonds are issued is dated July 1, 1889, and matures July 1, 1939; interest, 4 per cent, payable semi-annually, January 1 and July 1; both principal and interest payable in United States gold coin of present weight and fineness at the agency of the company in New York City. This mortgage is a first lien upon all the property of the company of every description, including rolling stock. It is limited to \$16,000,000. The Central Trust Company of New York is Trustee of the mortgage.

\$6,900,000 of these bonds are now in process of delivery through the Central Trust Company, in exchange for its certificates, given under the Reorganization Agreement of April 1, 1889, heretofore referred to, for a like amount of the Denver & Rio Grande Western First Mortgage Six per Cent Bonds.

\$5,500,000 bonds have been sold, and the proceeds are being used for the purposes stated in said agreement of April 1, 1889, viz.: widening the gauge to 4 feet 8½ inches, lessening the curvatures and gradients, changing the alignment, providing rolling stock laying 65-lb. steel rails, and for other betterments to the 373 miles of road hereinbefore described. (The straightening of the line will reduce the main line mileage somewhat.)

\$12,400,000

Of the Preferred Stock, for which application to list is made,

\$4,140,000 is now being distributed by the Central Trust Company, in exchange for its receipts for the Denver & Rio Grande Western Six per Cent Bonds, the

said Agreement of April 1, 1889, providing that \$600 of such Preferred Stock should be given to compensate for the reduction in interest upon the old bonds, and to represent the funded coupon certificates to each old bond belonging. The balance \$596,000, has been issued in settling unfunded liabilities of the Denver & Rio Grande Western Company, for equipment and other items, and for expenses connected with the reorganization, pursuant to the provisions of the aforesaid agreement of April 1, 1889.

\$4,736,000

The Preferred Stock is entitled to dividends up to 5 per cent per annum, non-cumulative, before the Common Capital Stock shall be entitled to any dividends. After the payment in any one year of 5 per cent on both the Preferred and Common Stock, both classes of stock to share on an equal footing in the distribution of any further dividends for that year.

The \$7,500,000 of Common Stock is also being distributed by the Central Trust Company, in exchange for the receipts given for a like amount of the stock of the Denver & Rio Grande Western Company.

The certificates of the Central Trust Company for the \$6,900,000 Denver & Rio Grande Western First Six Per Cent Bonds, now upon the Stock List, will be superseded by the bonds of this company, and the Rio Grande Western Company respectfully asks to have said certificates stricken from the list, if and when the Rio Grande Western Bonds and Preferred Stock shall be placed thereon; and also that the said Trust Company Certificates for Denver & Rio Grande Western stock be stricken from the list if and when the Rio Grande Western Common Stock shall be placed thereon.

The Rio Grande Western Company further requests that the old bonds and Stock of the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railway Company be also taken from the list when its securities are placed thereon.

STATEMENT OF EQUIPMENT, NARROW AND BROAD GAUGE.

Engines.	Narrow Gauge.		Both.	Freight Equip'm't.		Narrow Gauge.		Both.
	Narrow Gauge.	Broad Gauge.		Narrow Gauge.	Broad Gauge.			
Passenger.....	7	10	17	Coal cars.....	222	201	423	
Freight.....	26	25	51	Box cars.....	117	150	267	
Total engines....	33	35	68	Stock cars.....	75	49	124	
Pass. equip'm't—				Flat cars.....	27	50	77	
Coaches, 1st class..	3	3	6	Ore & charcoal..	90	..	90	
" 2d class..	3	3	6	Tramway.....	63	..	63	
Combination pass..	4	2	6	Boarding.....	5	..	5	
" mail & bag.	6	6	12	Stock cars.....	..	50	50	
Baggage.....	3	3	6	Caboose.....	14	10	24	
Chair cars.....	3	1	4	Wrecking car....	..	1	1	
Officers' cars.....	1	1	2	Tot. freight eqp..	613	511	1,124	
Tot. pass. equip..	10	33	43					

New freight cars are 30 ton cars. The officers of the company are—William J. Palmer, President; George Foster Peabody, First Vice-President; D. C. Dodge, Second Vice-President and General Manager; C. W. Drake, Secretary and Treasurer.

Directors—William J. Palmer, New York; F. P. Olcott, New York; James C. Parrish, New York; C. J. Canda, New York; J. Kennedy Tod, New York; George Foster Peabody, New York; Joseph D. Potts, Philadelphia; B. Schlesinger, Boston; D. C. Dodge, Denver and Salt Lake City.

General offices of the company—Denver, Colorado and Salt Lake City, Utah. New York office—32 Nassau Street, New York. Transfer office—32 Nassau Street, New York. Registrar of stock—Central Trust Company of New York.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS OF DATE NOV. 1, 1889.

Assets.	
Road and equipment.....	\$24,636,000 00
Material on hand, operating department, November 1....	66,223 61
Due from company's agents and United States Government (since collected).....	\$429,312 57
Less due to other companies and October vouchers and pay roll (since received)....	387,456 93
	41,855 64
Cash in bank and trust company to cover accrued interest to Nov. 1 on new bonds not due.....	165,333 34
Cash in bank to meet overdue coupons Denver & Rio Grande Western.....	20,054 32
Balance cash on hand.....	204,198 52
	\$25,133,665 43
Liabilities.	
First Mortgage Bonds.....	\$12,400,000 00
Preferred Stock.....	4,736,000 00
Common Stock.....	7,500,000 00
Material surplus account.....	60,155 68
Taxes accrued but not due.....	16,666 64
Interest on bonds accrued but not due.....	165,333 34
Coupons Denver & Rio Grande Western Bonds overdue but not presented.....	20,054 32
Cash surplus.....	235,455 45
	\$25,133,665 43

The Rio Grande Western Railway Company assumed control of its property July 1, 1889. The earnings, expenses and net earnings from that date to November 30, 1889, are as follows:

Gross earnings.....	\$717,836 26
Operating expenses.....	410,640 29
Net earnings.....	\$307,195 97
Deduct:	
Taxes.....	\$8,333 26
Insurance.....	1,024 30
	9,357 56
	\$297,938 41

These earnings have been exclusively derived from the 373 miles of road operated on a narrow gauge basis, and represent none of the benefits anticipated from the outlay of new capital.

The net earnings of the property for the previous six months under the old company—viz., from January 1 to July 1, 1889, were, less insurance and taxes, \$217,300; from which additional construction expenditure of \$14,300 left net to income account of \$203,000.

Yours respectfully,

GEO. FOSTER PEABODY, First Vice-President.

The Committee recommended that the issued bonds of the above-described First Mortgage Coupon Four Per Cent Gold Bonds be admitted to the list. Also that the Committee be empowered to add to the list, from time to time, such amounts of said bonds, not exceeding \$12,400,000, as they shall receive official notice of the issuance thereof; and that the above-described \$4,736,000 Preferred and \$7,500,000 Common Stock be admitted to the list. The securities of the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railway Company and Trust Receipts for the same to be stricken from the list on Jan. 22, 1890. Adopted January 8th, 1890.

New York City—Mayor Grant in his message gives the following statement of city debt:

Debt, including Revenue Bonds.	Summary.	Funded Debt.	Unfunded Debt.
1. Payable from the Sinking Fund, under ordinances of the Common Council		\$1,593,400	
2. Payable from the Sinking Fund, under provisions of Chap. 383, Sec. 6, Laws of 1878, and Sec. 176, N. Y. City Consolidation Act of 1882		9,700,000	
3. Payable from the Sinking Fund, under provisions of Chap. 383, Sec. 8, Laws of 1878, and Sec. 192, N. Y. City Consolidation Act of 1882		23,667,533	
4. Payable from Taxation, under provisions of Chap. 490, Laws of 1883		445,000	
5. Payable from the Sinking Fund, under provisions of the Consolidation Amendment, adopted Nov. 4, 1884.....		20,900,000	
6. Payable from Taxation, under the several statutes authorizing their issue.....		68,383,142	
7. Bonds issued for local improvements after June 9, 1880.....		4,098,000	
8. Bonds issued for New Parks, payable from Sinking Fund, under Chap. 79, Laws of 1889.....		658,000	
9. Debt of the annexed territory of Westchester County.....			
Total Funded Debt.....		\$132,445,095	
1. Issued under Special Laws.....		\$392,130	
2. Issued in anticipation of Taxes of 1888.....		2,907,600	
3. Issued in anticipation of Taxes of 1889.....		16,664,250	
Total Revenue Bonds.....		\$3,302,730	
Total Bonded Debt.....		\$135,747,825	
Total Funded Debt.....		\$38,396,425	
Less amount held by Commissioners of the Sinking Fund as investments Cash (includes Marine Bank \$110,000).....		6,038,264	
Net Funded Debt.....		\$32,358,161	
Revenue Bonds.....		\$98,010,405	
Debt, including Revenue Bonds.....		\$301,313,135	
			Am't outst'dg Dec. 31, 1889.
			Issued during 1889.
			Retained during 1889.
			Am't outst'dg Dec. 31, 1890.

From the foregoing statement it appears that the city debt has been increased during the year 1889 by the sum of \$7,349,936 94. This increase in the public debt was due to several extraordinary expenses which the city was compelled to meet during the last year, among which the cost of the new parks was the most conspicuous. A complete list of the bonds issued to meet these expenditures is herewith given:

For new parks in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, Westchester County.....	\$9,057,000 00
Improvement of old parks in the city.....	176,000 00
New aqueduct.....	1,600,000 00
Other Croton water work.....	200,000 00
Schoolhouses and sites.....	1,217,532 55
Repairing streets and avenues.....	1,000,000 00
Street improvements, regulating, grading, building sewers, &c.....	618,000 00
Docks, slips and improvements of water front (dock bonds).....	750,000 00
Completion of Washington Bridge over Harlem River..	385,100 00
New armories.....	163,500 00
New Criminal Courthouse.....	10,000 00
Museum of Art and Natural History buildings.....	260,000 00
Making a total of.....	\$15,437,132 55

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, January 10, 1890.

The weather has been changeable. There was promise of lower temperature a portion of the week, but it is warm and rainy again now, with no appearance of winter as yet. This condition is unfavorable to some trades. The money stringency of last week has been relieved, though rates for time money have continued at full 6 per cent. Breadstuffs reflect a stronger market and cotton also has advanced.

Lard on the spot has been about steady, and latterly shows an improving demand at hardening values, the sales to-day aggregating about 2,000 tcs. at 5-70c. for prime city and 6-15 @ 6-17 1/2 c. for prime Western, with refined for the Continent quoted at 6-10 @ 6-50c. The speculation in lard for future delivery has also been improving, and to-day was quite active the sales being 3,500 tcs. at 6-21c. for February, 6-30c. for March and 6-40 @ 6-41c. for May.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF LARD FUTURES.

	Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
February delivery	6-23	6-19	6-19	6-18	6-23	6-22
March delivery	6-30	6-26	6-26	6-25	6-31	6-30
May delivery	6-40	6-36	6-37	6-37	6-41	6-41
July delivery	6-50	6-51	6-51	6-49	6-52	6-52

Pork has declined, but at the reduced values business has been more active, the sales to-day aggregating 1,150 bbls., of which 500 bbls. short clear at the West on private terms; quoted at \$10-00 @ \$10-75 for old and new mess, \$9-50 @ \$9-75 for extra prime, and \$11-50 @ \$13-00 for short clear. Cut meats have been rather more freely dealt in at steadier prices, yet are not active; the sales to-day included 8,000 lbs. pickled bellies, 14 lbs. average, at 5 1/2 c. Quoted: Pickled bellies, 4 1/2 @ 6c., according to weight; pickled hams, 8 1/4 @ 8 1/2 c. and pickled shoulders, 4 @ 4 1/4 c.; smoked hams, 9 1/2 @ 9 3/4 c., smoked shoulders, 5 @ 5 1/4 c. Beef weak; extra mess, \$6-75 @ \$7-25 and packet \$7-75 @ \$8-25 per barrel; India mess, \$13-50 @ \$14-50 per tierce. Beef hams steady, at \$12-00 @ \$12-25 per barrel. Tallow is steady at 4 7-16c. Stearine is quoted at 6 3/4 @ 6 1/2 c. for Western and city, and oleomargarine 5 1/2 @ 5 1/4 c. Butter dull at 17 @ 28 1/2 c. for creamery. Cheese quiet at 9 1/4 @ 10 1/2 c. for State factory, full cream.

Coffee on the spot has been fairly active and closes slightly firmer at 17 1/4 c. for Rio on the spot, but rather quiet. The speculation in Rio options has been unsettled, but to-day the market was firmer on favorable European advices, closing firm, with sellers as follows:

January	16-05c.	April	16-15c.	July	16-20c.
February	16-10c.	May	16-20c.	August	16-15c.
March	16-15c.	June	16-20c.	September	16-15c.

—an advance of 50 @ 55 points for the week.

Raw sugars show some further improvement, especially for muscovados, which at the close are quoted at 5 1/4 c. for fair refining, but centrifugal is lower and unsettled. Refined sugars fairly active and firm. Foreign molasses dull. The tea sale went off at steady prices, except Oologs and Congous, which were easier. The offering was a large one, amounting to nearly 15,000 pkgs.

Kentucky tobacco has been more active, the sales for the week reaching 500 hhds., of which 300 for export. Prices are reported steady. Seed leaf has been dull, and sales for the week are only 640 cases, as follows: 100 cases 1888 crop, New England Havana, 12 1/2 @ 40c.; 100 cases 1888 crop, State Havana, 12 1/2 @ 14c.; 75 cases 1888 crop, Ohio, 8 1/2 @ 10c.; 125 cases 1887 and 1888 crops, Pennsylvania seed leaf, 8 @ 10 1/2 c.; 140 cases 1888 crop, Wisconsin Havana, 10 @ 12c., and 100 cases sundries 5 @ 40c.; also 450 bales Havana, 65c. @ \$1 15, and 250 bales Sumatra, \$1 @ \$2 25.

Spirits turpentine is easier at 44 3/4 @ 45 1/4 c. Rosins are dull and unchanged at \$1 30 @ \$1 22 1/2 for strained. Refined petroleum for export is quoted at 7 1/2 c. in barrels and 9-75c. in cases; naphtha 8-10c. and crude in barrels 7-80c. Certificates have advanced and close at \$1 06 @ \$1 06 1/2, the monthly statement showing a considerable decrease in stocks. Wool is dull and unsettled. Hops are firm but less active. Hides are selling at the lowest prices in many years; dry Buenos Ayres being quoted at 14 @ 15c. per pound, but stocks are very large.

On the Metal Exchange Straits tin has declined and closes dull at 20-65c. on the spot, with small sales at 20-75 @ 20-80c. for March. Ingot copper is unchanged at 14-50c. for Lake. Domestic lead has declined and sold to-day at 3-87 1/2 c. for February, the spot quotation. Pig iron warrants are quoted at \$18 75 on the spot and \$19 12 1/2 for April. The interior iron markets are dull and barely steady, stocks beginning to show some accumulation.

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., January 10, 1890.

THE MOVEMENT OF THE CROP, as indicated by our telegrams from the South to-night, is given below. For the week ending this evening the total receipts have reached 189,826 bales, against 218,640 bales last week and 248,408 bales the previous week, making the total receipts since the 1st of Sept., 1889, 4,482,545 bales, against 3,992,014 bales for the same period of 1888-9, showing an increase since Sept. 1, 1889, of 490,531 bales.

Receipts at—	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Total.
Galveston	3,095	2,351	2,065	804	3,746	1,986	14,047
El Paso, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,027 1,027
New Orleans	8,315	9,096	17,053	3,783	5,594	7,557	51,998
Mobile	897	834	460	1,187	207	3,813	7,393
Florida	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	518 518
Savannah	3,794	2,930	4,387	1,697	1,492	2,862	17,162
Brunsw'k, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,529 7,529
Charleston	537	702	494	542	578	421	3,277
Port Royal, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	121 121
Wilmington	142	164	144	120	220	82	872
Wash'gton, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	247 247
Norfolk	2,378	3,452	1,751	1,758	2,688	1,164	13,191
West Point	1,629	1,716	2,089	1,571	729	1,971	9,705
N'wp't N's, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,316 2,316
New York	800	665	562	803	526	774	4,130
Boston	614	818	835	400	271	182	3,120
Baltimore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	974 974
Philadelph'a, &c.	133	632	319	363	147	.....	1,594
Totals this week	22,334	23,360	30,759	13,028	16,198	34,147	139,826

For comparison we give the following table showing the week's total receipts, the total since September 1, 1889, and the stock to-night, compared with last year.

Receipts to Jan. 10.	1889-90.		1888-89.		Stock.	
	This Week.	Since Sep. 1, 1889.	This Week.	Since Sep. 1, 1888.	1890.	1889.
Galveston	14,047	705,151	19,548	523,321	62,292	70,463
El Paso, &c.	1,627	8,299	1,725	6,074	.....	.....
New Orleans	51,998	1,480,460	58,989	1,232,243	307,189	373,232
Mobile	7,398	199,363	7,325	162,840	26,990	30,841
Florida	518	19,615	132	4,431	.....	.....
Savannah	17,162	780,243	12,785	663,145	64,591	91,219
Bruns., &c.	7,529	127,550	6,663	75,030	14,325	.....
Charleston	3,277	282,183	6,629	303,729	30,799	39,350
P. Royal, &c.	121	1,728	781	11,221	.....	568
Wilmington	872	115,460	2,807	134,584	9,479	9,601
Wash'tn, &c.	247	3,047	309	3,238	.....	.....
Norfolk	13,191	319,474	11,452	377,135	42,130	31,749
West Point	9,705	251,327	10,258	288,522	.....	.....
N'wp't N., &c.	2,316	36,762	2,578	56,053	3,001	3,613
New York	4,130	55,701	5,072	46,918	129,039	199,130
Boston	3,120	39,752	4,057	36,246	10,000	12,000
Baltimore	974	36,496	4,341	35,178	6,512	21,375
Phil'del'a, &c.	1,594	19,934	3,674	27,106	9,435	14,380
Totals	139,826	4,482,545	159,119	3,992,014	715,782	906,521

* 6,000 bales added as correction of receipts since September 1.

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

Receipts at—	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.
Galv'ston, &c.	15,674	21,276	12,987	13,481	10,753	9,851
New Orleans	51,998	58,989	58,951	66,147	44,959	56,666
Mobile	7,398	7,325	7,228	6,762	11,371	7,862
Savannah	17,162	12,785	15,613	13,751	8,762	13,687
Char'ot'n, &c.	3,398	7,410	6,726	6,885	4,352	6,221
Wilm'gt'n, &c.	1,119	3,107	2,672	2,622	1,302	2,268
Norfolk	13,191	11,452	13,583	6,790	8,757	13,594
W't Point, &c.	12,021	12,836	15,374	3,165	5,768	4,871
All others	17,865	23,939	12,607	23,279	12,464	15,931
Tot. this week	139,826	159,119	145,741	142,915	108,488	130,951

Since Sept. 1. 4,482,545 3,992,014 4,290,599 4,057,757 3,868,132 3,956,461

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 195,782 bales, of which 97,441 were to Great Britain, 15,961 to France and 82,380 to the rest of the Continent. Below are the exports for the week, and since September 1, 1889.

Exports from—	Week Ending Jan. 10. Exported to—				From Sept. 1, 1889, to Jan. 10, 1890 Exported to—			
	Great Brit'n.	France	Continent.	Total Week.	Great Britain.	France	Continent.	Total.
Galveston	8,980	.....	6,808	10,788	254,570	34,650	162,718	392,133
New Orleans	49,150	15,579	80,274	101,093	526,611	271,160	837,570	1,139,570
Mobile	.....	.....	.....	32,199	.....	.....	.....	82,169
Savannah	9,428	.....	16,901	26,429	138,190	90,320	261,485	431,091
Brunswick	.....	.....	6,087	6,087	76,693	.....	14,857	99,290
Charleston	.....	.....	6,663	6,663	44,018	24,246	192,835	201,099
Wilmington	.....	.....	1,757	1,757	71,926	.....	29,132	88,053
Norfolk	8,303	.....	.....	8,303	158,804	.....	24,713	183,607
West Point	9,321	.....	.....	9,321	122,414	.....	20,668	148,053
N'port Nws. &c.	1,548	.....	.....	1,548	18,426	.....	.....	18,426
New York	8,651	882	7,474	10,507	273,855	24,679	81,639	380,173
Boston	4,621	.....	50	4,671	60,681	.....	1,526	67,607
Baltimore	1,279	.....	378	1,652	85,252	1,800	21,449	86,001
Philadelph'a, &c.	662	.....	.....	662	15,765	.....	1,505	17,371
Total	97,441	15,961	82,380	195,782	1,828,130	394,969	1,632,769	3,247,298
Total, 1888-89.	68,845	12,840	60,722	142,407	1,610,401	262,511	802,883	2,675,933

In addition to above exports, our telegrams to-night also give us 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, 24 Beaver Street.

Jan. 10, at—	On Shipboard, not cleared—for					Leaving Stock.
	Great Britain.	France.	Other Foreign	Coast-wise.	Total.	
New Orleans...	19,159	16,132	15,078	1,105	51,474	255,715
Moble...	8,400	None.	None.	None.	8,400	18,500
Charleston...	None.	None.	2,500	900	3,400	27,399
Savannah...	2,700	None.	5,300	5,100	13,100	51,491
Galveston...	11,177	None.	4,753	15,232	31,162	31,130
Norfolk...	17,000	None.	8,000	2,000	27,000	15,130
New York...	3,600	650	8,800	None.	13,050	115,989
Other ports...	11,000	None.	4,000	None.	15,000	37,752
Total 1889...	73,036	16,782	48,431	24,337	162,586	553,196
Total 1888...	65,359	14,502	66,545	22,532	168,938	737,583
Total 1887...	106,071	22,395	60,687	20,229	209,582	837,563

The speculation in cotton for future delivery at this market was more active at advancing prices during the first half of the week under review. The movement of the crop at the ports and at the principal interior towns fell much below estimates, and the Liverpool market was buoyant for both spot and futures, reflecting indeed no little speculative excitement. The buying here was mainly to cover contracts, but operators for the rise acted with some confidence, and on Tuesday there were buying orders by cable. The impression gained ground that the course of the Liverpool market was largely due to the general speculative temper which has pervaded Great Britain for some time rather than to any apprehension of a serious deficiency in supplies. On Wednesday a further advance, which carried March to 10.40c. and June to 10.60c., although supported by a buoyant Liverpool market and small port receipts, was followed by brisk selling to realize, under which most of the early advance was lost. On Thursday the bull influences were dominant, and prices touched the highest figures of the season. To-day, Liverpool opened weak and we followed suit, but as that market recovered we quickly rallied, the early months being especially strong. Cotton on the spot showed a hardening tendency, with some improvement in the demand, but there was no quotable advance until Wednesday, when figures were marked up 1-16c., and the same rise was made on Thursday. To-day the market was firm but quiet at 10 3/8c. for middling uplands.

The total sales for forward delivery for the week are 646,500 bales. For immediate delivery the total sales foot up this week 2,142 bales, including 449 for export, 1,693 for consumption, — for speculation, and — in transit. Of the above — bales were to arrive. The following are the official quotations for each day of the past week—January 4 to January 10.

UPLANDS.		Sat.	Mon	Tues	Wed	Th.	Fri.
		Ordinary.....	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 3/8	7 5/8
Strict Ordinary.....	7 15/16	7 15/16	7 15/16	8	8 1/8	8 1/8	8 1/8
Good Ordinary.....	8 1/16	8 1/16	8 1/16	8 3/8	8 5/8	8 5/8	8 5/8
Strict Good Ordinary.....	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 5/8	9 3/4	9 3/4	9 3/4
Low Middling.....	9 3/4	9 3/4	9 3/4	9 13/16	9 7/8	9 7/8	9 7/8
Strict Low Middling.....	10 1/16	10 1/16	10 1/16	10 3/8	10 3/8	10 3/8	10 3/8
Middling.....	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4
Good Middling.....	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 7/8	10 7/8	10 7/8	10 7/8
Strict Good Middling.....	10 11/16	10 11/16	10 11/16	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4
Middling Fair.....	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
Fair.....	11 5/8	11 5/8	11 5/8	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2

GULF.		Sat.	Mon	Tues	Wed	Th.	Fri.
		Ordinary.....	7 3/4	7 3/4	7 3/4	7 15/16	7 7/8
Strict Ordinary.....	8 3/16	8 3/16	8 3/16	8 1/4	8 5/8	8 5/8	8 5/8
Good Ordinary.....	9 1/16	9 1/16	9 1/16	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8
Strict Good Ordinary.....	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 5/8	9 3/4	9 3/4	9 3/4
Low Middling.....	10	10	10	10 1/16	10 3/8	10 3/8	10 3/8
Strict Low Middling.....	10 1/16	10 1/16	10 1/16	10 3/8	10 3/8	10 3/8	10 3/8
Middling.....	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 7/8	10 7/8	10 7/8	10 7/8
Good Middling.....	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 7/8	10 7/8	10 7/8	10 7/8
Strict Good Middling.....	10 15/16	10 15/16	10 15/16	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4
Middling Fair.....	11 3/8	11 3/8	11 3/8	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
Fair.....	11 7/8	11 7/8	11 7/8	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2

STAINED.		Sat.	Mon	Tues	Wed	Th.	Fri.
		Good Ordinary.....	7 3/8	7 3/8	7 3/8	7 7/8	7 7/8	7 7/8
Strict Good Ordinary.....	8	8	8	8 1/8	8 1/8	8 1/8	
Low Middling.....	8 15/16	8 15/16	8 15/16	9	9 1/8	9 1/8	
Middling.....	9 3/4	9 3/4	9 3/4	9 13/16	9 7/8	9 7/8	

MARKET AND SALES.

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

SPOT MARKET CLOSED.	SALES OF SPOT AND TRANSIT.					FUTURES.	
	Ex- port.	Con- sump.	Spec- u'l'n	Trans- sit.	Total.	Sales	D'liv- eries.
Sat. Quiet.....	209	489	.....	.....	698	35,900	.....
Mon. Firm.....	240	153	.....	.....	393	125,900	.....
Tues. Firm.....	.....	213	.....	.....	213	86,500	.....
Wed. Firm at 1 1/8 adv.....	.....	393	.....	.....	393	150,900	.....
Thur. Firm at 1 1/8 adv.....	.....	306	.....	.....	306	113,600	.....
Fri. Firm.....	.....	139	.....	.....	139	133,700	.....
Total.....	449	1,693	.....	.....	2,142	646,500	.....

The daily deliveries given above are actually delivered the day previous to that on which they are reported

THE SALES AND PRICES OF FUTURES are shown by the following comprehensive table:

Market Prices and Sales of FUTURES.	Market Range and Total Sales.	DAILY PRICES AND SALES OF FUTURES FOR EACH MONTH											
		Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Saturday, Jan. 4— Sales, total..... Prices paid (range)..... Closing.....	Firm. 35,900 8,400 10-06 @ 10-08 10-06-10-07	Jan. 10-07 Aver. 4,000 10-06 @ 10-08 10-14 @ 10-15 10-06-10-07	Feb. 10-14 Aver. 7,700 10-14 @ 10-15 10-15-10-22 10-22-10-23	March. 10-23 Aver. 8,400 10-23 @ 10-24 10-24-10-25 10-25-10-26	April. 10-30 Aver. 8,600 10-29 @ 10-31 10-31-10-32 10-32-10-33	May. 10-37 Aver. 7,100 10-36 @ 10-38 10-38-10-37 10-37-10-38	June. 10-44 Aver. 8,200 10-43 @ 10-44 10-44-10-45 10-45-10-46	July. 10-51 Aver. 1,500 10-51 @ 10-54 10-54-10-55 10-55-10-56	August. 10-55 Aver. 400 10-54 @ 10-55 10-55-10-56 10-56-10-57	September. 10-55 Aver. 1,500 10-54 @ 10-55 10-55-10-56 10-56-10-57	October. 9-86 Aver. 9-88 9-86-9-88 9-88-9-89	November. 9-86 Aver. 9-88 9-86-9-88 9-88-9-89	December. 9-86 Aver. 9-88 9-86-9-88 9-88-9-89
Monday, Jan. 6— Sales, total..... Prices paid (range)..... Closing.....	Firm. 125,900 10-10 @ 10-03 10-10-10-13 10-13-10-15	Jan. 10-13 Aver. 13,300 10-10 @ 10-15 10-14-10-15 10-14-10-15	Feb. 10-20 Aver. 14,900 10-17 @ 10-22 10-22-10-23 10-23-10-24	March. 10-29 Aver. 27,200 10-28 @ 10-31 10-31-10-32 10-32-10-33	April. 10-35 Aver. 17,100 10-34 @ 10-37 10-37-10-38 10-38-10-39	May. 10-43 Aver. 25,600 10-42 @ 10-47 10-47-10-48 10-48-10-49	June. 10-50 Aver. 9,700 10-49 @ 10-52 10-52-10-53 10-53-10-54	July. 10-56 Aver. 2,500 10-55 @ 10-57 10-57-10-58 10-58-10-59	August. 10-62 Aver. 14,300 10-61 @ 10-63 10-63-10-64 10-64-10-65	September. 10-17 Aver. 1,300 10-16 @ 10-21 10-21-10-22 10-22-10-23	October. 9-88 Aver. 9-90 9-88-9-90 9-90-9-91	November. 9-88 Aver. 9-90 9-88-9-90 9-90-9-91	December. 9-88 Aver. 9-90 9-88-9-90 9-90-9-91
Tuesday, Jan. 7— Sales, total..... Prices paid (range)..... Closing.....	Firm. 86,500 9-93 @ 10-06 10-10 @ 10-03 10-10-10-03	Jan. 10-18 Aver. 8,100 10-13 @ 10-20 10-20-10-25 10-19-10-20	Feb. 10-23 Aver. 13,100 10-20 @ 10-26 10-26-10-27 10-27-10-28	March. 10-31 Aver. 28,500 10-28 @ 10-35 10-35-10-36 10-36-10-37	April. 10-38 Aver. 12,800 10-35 @ 10-42 10-42-10-43 10-43-10-44	May. 10-46 Aver. 9,800 10-43 @ 10-49 10-49-10-50 10-50-10-51	June. 10-52 Aver. 7,700 10-51 @ 10-55 10-55-10-56 10-56-10-57	July. 10-59 Aver. 2,100 10-58 @ 10-61 10-61-10-62 10-62-10-63	August. 10-64 Aver. 3,700 10-63 @ 10-66 10-66-10-67 10-67-10-68	September. 10-20 Aver. 400 10-19 @ 10-24 10-24-10-25 10-25-10-26	October. 9-93 Aver. 9-93 9-93-9-93 9-93-9-93	November. 9-93 Aver. 9-93 9-93-9-93 9-93-9-93	December. 9-93 Aver. 9-93 9-93-9-93 9-93-9-93
Wednesday, Jan. 8— Sales, total..... Prices paid (range)..... Closing.....	Variable. 150,900 9-94 @ 10-71 10-22-10-23 10-23-10-23	Jan. 10-23 Aver. 8,000 10-20 @ 10-25 10-25-10-26 10-26-10-27	Feb. 10-28 Aver. 21,800 10-26 @ 10-30 10-30-10-31 10-31-10-32	March. 10-37 Aver. 31,700 10-35 @ 10-40 10-40-10-41 10-41-10-42	April. 10-45 Aver. 19,900 10-42 @ 10-47 10-47-10-48 10-48-10-49	May. 10-52 Aver. 29,100 10-49 @ 10-54 10-54-10-55 10-55-10-56	June. 10-58 Aver. 21,800 10-56 @ 10-60 10-60-10-61 10-61-10-62	July. 10-63 Aver. 5,400 10-61 @ 10-66 10-66-10-67 10-67-10-68	August. 10-69 Aver. 12,300 10-67 @ 10-71 10-71-10-72 10-72-10-73	September. 10-25 Aver. 800 10-24 @ 10-27 10-27-10-28 10-28-10-29	October. 9-99 Aver. 100 9-99-100 100-100	November. 9-99 Aver. 100 9-99-100 100-100	December. 9-99 Aver. 100 9-99-100 100-100
Thursday, Jan. 9— Sales, total..... Prices paid (range)..... Closing.....	Firm. 113,600 10-02 @ 10-74 10-26-10-27 10-27-10-27	Jan. 10-27 Aver. 6,300 10-24 @ 10-29 10-29-10-31 10-31-10-32	Feb. 10-31 Aver. 17,000 10-28 @ 10-33 10-33-10-34 10-34-10-35	March. 10-40 Aver. 30,100 10-37 @ 10-43 10-43-10-44 10-44-10-45	April. 10-47 Aver. 16,800 10-45 @ 10-51 10-51-10-52 10-52-10-53	May. 10-54 Aver. 20,700 10-52 @ 10-57 10-57-10-58 10-58-10-59	June. 10-60 Aver. 9,100 10-58 @ 10-63 10-63-10-64 10-64-10-65	July. 10-67 Aver. 3,100 10-65 @ 10-70 10-70-10-71 10-71-10-72	August. 10-71 Aver. 6,700 10-69 @ 10-74 10-74-10-75 10-75-10-76	September. 10-30 Aver. 2,300 10-28 @ 10-33 10-33-10-34 10-34-10-35	October. 9-99 Aver. 300 9-99-1000 1000-1000	November. 9-99 Aver. 300 9-99-1000 1000-1000	December. 9-99 Aver. 300 9-99-1000 1000-1000
Friday, Jan. 10— Sales, total..... Prices paid (range)..... Closing.....	Firm. 133,700 9-98 @ 10-76 Bready. 646,500	Jan. 10-29 Aver. 5,900 10-24 @ 10-33 10-33-10-32 10-32-10-32	Feb. 10-33 Aver. 11,400 10-29 @ 10-37 10-37-10-38 10-38-10-39	March. 10-42 Aver. 33,600 10-40 @ 10-45 10-45-10-46 10-46-10-47	April. 10-49 Aver. 21,100 10-46 @ 10-53 10-53-10-54 10-54-10-55	May. 10-56 Aver. 21,200 10-53 @ 10-59 10-59-10-60 10-60-10-61	June. 10-62 Aver. 13,900 10-60 @ 10-65 10-65-10-66 10-66-10-67	July. 10-67 Aver. 7,300 10-64 @ 10-70 10-70-10-71 10-71-10-72	August. 10-71 Aver. 12,400 10-69 @ 10-76 10-76-10-77 10-77-10-78	September. 10-28 Aver. 600 10-26 @ 10-32 10-32-10-33 10-33-10-34	October. 9-99 Aver. 300 9-99-1000 1000-1000	November. 9-99 Aver. 300 9-99-1000 1000-1000	December. 9-99 Aver. 300 9-99-1000 1000-1000
Total sales this week.....	646,500	48,600	88,900	159,500	101,300	113,500	21,900	49,800	23,600	3,400	2,200	.....	.....
Average price, week.....	10.20	10.25	10.25	10.34	10.41	10.48	10.54	10.60	10.65	10.71	10.76	10.81	10.86
Sales since Sep. 1, 189*	7,639,100	1,506,100	876,600	1,220,600	547,100	427,800	401,400	137,900	23,600	3,400	2,200	.....	.....

* Includes sales in September, 1889, for September, 147,600; September-October, for October, 640,600; September-November, for November, 636,200; September-December, for December, 957,200.

We have included in the above table, and shall continue each week to give, the average price of futures each day for each month. It will be found under each day following the abbreviation "Aver" The average for each month for the week is also given at bottom of table. Transferable Orders—Saturday, 10.10c.; Monday, 10.15c.; Tuesday, 10.20c.; Wednesday, 10.25c.; Thursday, 10.30c.; Friday, 10.35c.

The following exchanges have been made during the week.
 48 pd. to exch. 300 Jan. for Aug. 07 pd. to exch. 1,000 Apr. for May.
 36 pd. to exch. 500 Jan. for June. 09 pd. to exch. 200 Feb. for Mch.
 07 pd. to exch. 400 Jan. for Feb. 24 pd. to exch. 500 April for Aug.
 15 pd. to exch. 1,000 Jan. for Mch. 05 pd. to exch. 400 Jan. for Feb.
 08 pd. to exch. 900 Feb. for Mch. 09 pd. to exch. 100 Feb. for Mch.
 23 pd. to exch. 200 Jan. for May. 07 pd. to exch. 100 April for May.
 14 pd. to exch. 100 Mch. for May. 15 pd. to exch. 200 Mch. for May.
 14 pd. to exch. 100 Jan. for May. 13 pd. to exch. 200 Apr. for June.
 34 pd. to exch. 1,000 Jan. for June. 13 pd. to exch. 4,000 Apr. for June.

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY OF COTTON TO-NIGHT, AS MADE UP BY CABLE AND TELEGRAPH, IS AS FOLLOWS. The Continental stocks, as well as those for Great Britain and the afloat are this week's returns, and consequently all the European figures are brought down to Thursday evening. But to make the totals the complete figures for to-night (Jan. 10), we add the item of exports from the United States, including in it the exports of Friday only.

	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.
Stock at Liverpool.....bales	957,000	710,000	629,000	766,000
Stock at London.....	16,000	4,000	32,000	11,000
Total Great Britain stock.	973,000	714,000	661,000	777,000
Stock at Hamburg.....	2,100	2,400	5,400	3,100
Stock at Bremen.....	136,000	12,200	29,400	17,200
Stock at Amsterdam.....	8,000	20,000	23,000	20,000
Stock at Rotterdam.....	300	300	300	300
Stock at Antwerp.....	7,000	400	900	1,500
Stock at Havre.....	155,000	122,000	180,000	171,000
Stock at Marseilles.....	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Stock at Barcelona.....	82,000	22,000	45,000	53,000
Stock at Genoa.....	10,000	3,000	3,000	5,000
Stock at Trieste.....	10,000	4,000	6,000	10,000
Total Continental stocks.....	413,400	188,300	295,500	253,100
Total European stocks....	1,386,400	902,300	956,500	1,030,100
India cotton afloat for Europe.	90,000	62,000	59,000	84,000
Amer. cotton afloat for Europe.	565,000	537,000	561,000	659,000
Egypt, Brazil, &c., afloat for Europe.	48,000	55,000	56,000	52,000
Stock in U. S. interior towns.	715,782	906,521	1,047,145	1,010,061
Stock in U. S. interior towns.	360,770	406,497	399,845	344,343
United States exports to-day.	44,574	45,148	11,314	19,790
Total visible supply.....	3,210,826	2,914,466	3,090,304	3,229,294

Of the above, the totals of American and other descriptions are as follows:

	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.
American	750,000	590,000	447,000	578,000
Liverpool stock.....bales	312,000	140,000	157,000	188,000
Continental stocks.....	565,000	537,000	561,000	659,000
American afloat for Europe....	715,782	906,521	1,047,145	1,010,061
United States stock.....	360,770	406,497	399,845	344,343
United States exports to-day.	44,574	45,148	11,314	19,790
Total American.....	2,748,426	2,625,166	2,623,304	2,797,194

East Indian, Brazil, &c.—

Liverpool stock.....	207,000	120,000	182,000	188,000
London stock.....	16,000	4,000	32,000	11,000
Continental stocks.....	101,400	48,300	138,000	97,100
India afloat for Europe.....	90,000	62,000	59,000	84,000
Egypt, Brazil, &c., afloat.....	48,000	55,000	56,000	52,000
Total East India, &c.....	462,400	289,300	467,000	432,100
Total American.....	2,748,426	2,625,166	2,623,304	2,797,194

Total visible supply..... 3,210,826 2,914,466 3,090,304 3,229,294

Price Mid. Up., Liverpool..... 5 3/4d. 5 1/2d. 5 1/2d. 5 3/4d.
Price Mid. Up., New York..... 10 3/8c. 9 7/8c. 10 7/16c. 9 2/4c.

The imports into Continental ports this week have been 80,000 bales.

The above figures indicate an increase in the cotton in sight to-night of 296,360 bales as compared with the same date of 1889, an increase of 120,523 bales as compared with the corresponding date of 1888 and a decrease of 18,468 bales as compared with 1887.

AT THE INTERIOR TOWNS the movement—that is the receipts for the week, and since September 1, the shipments for the week and the stocks to-night, and the same items for the corresponding period of 1888-89—is set out in detail in the following statement.

TOWNS.	Movement to Jan. 10, 1890.			Movement to Jan. 11, 1889.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.
Aurusta, Ga.....	2,919	165,473	4,352	23,879	2,968	152,016
Calumias, Ga.....	842	67,012	1,604	14,747	1,435	62,778
Calumias, Ga.....	500	54,889	1,700	1,800	700	4,304
Montgomery, Ala.....	1,256	125,838	2,543	12,197	1,776	91,832
Montgomery, Ala.....	455	71,705	2,465	4,353	1,776	68,832
Memphis, Tenn.....	16,307	466,268	22,986	139,582	17,719	533,016
Nashville, Tenn.....	4,692	25,445	2,017	5,772	343	42,059
Dallas, Texas.....	1,800	25,045	1,700	1,700	432	6,124
Shreveport, La.....	1,898	63,043	1,700	1,700	80	4,710
Shreveport, La.....	1,058	64,043	1,700	15,751	1,630	60,432
Vicksburg, Miss.....	2,114	92,924	3,022	15,362	2,390	65,357
Yazoo, Miss.....	438	28,535	644	1,010	518	29,295
Etaham, Ala.....	441	22,217	334	3,229	317	38,709
Etaham, Ala.....	310	22,217	334	3,229	317	38,709
Atlanta, Ga.....	1,909	133,690	9,177	1,834	430	18,683
Atlanta, Ga.....	1,909	133,690	9,177	1,834	430	18,683
Rome, Ga.....	2,278	56,052	2,659	4,054	493	40,541
Rome, Ga.....	2,278	56,052	2,659	4,054	493	40,541
Charlotte, N. C.....	21,878	15,052	17,980	3,300	98	18,921
Charlotte, N. C.....	21,878	15,052	17,980	3,300	98	18,921
St. Louis, Mo.....	16,886	390,438	17,012	87,782	20,565	427,650
St. Louis, Mo.....	16,886	390,438	17,012	87,782	20,565	427,650
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	18,846	186,410	17,012	11,707	18,196	211,138
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	18,846	186,410	17,012	11,707	18,196	211,138
Total, old towns.....	71,947	2,002,668	92,051	360,770	71,680	1,976,141
Total, new towns.....	13,183	779,690	15,169	34,700	17,616	671,461
Total, all.....	85,130	2,782,358	107,220	395,470	89,296	2,647,602

* 1889 figures are for Palestine. † 1889 figures are for Petersburg, Va. ‡ Louisville in both years are "net." § This year estimated.

The above totals show that the old interior stocks have decreased during the week 20,104 bales, and are to-night 45,727 bales less than at the same period last year. The receipts at the same towns have been 257 bales more than the same week last year, and since Sept. 1 the receipts at all the towns are 134,756 bales more than for the same time in 1888-89.

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

Week ending Jan. 10.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS FOR MIDDLING COTTON ON—					
	Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wednes.	Thurs.	Fri.
Galveston...	9 3/8	9 11/16	9 3/4	9 3/4	9 13/16	9 7/8
New Orleans...	9 5/8	9 11/16	9 3/4	9 3/4	9 15/16	9 15/16
Mobile.....	9 5/8	9 11/16	9 11/16	9 13/16	9 7/8	9 15/16
Savannah...	9 9/16	9 11/16	9 11/16	9 13/16	9 13/16	9 13/16
Charleston...	9 5/8	9 3/4	9 3/4	9 7/8 = 10	10	10
Wilmington...	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 5/8	9 5/8	9 3/4
Norfolk.....	9 3/4	9 7/8	9 7/8	9 15/16	10	10
Boston.....	10 3/8 @ 1/2	10 3/8 @ 1/2	10 3/8 @ 1/2	10 3/8 @ 1/2	10 1/2 @ 3/8	10 5/8
Baltimore...	10 1 1/8	10 1 1/8	10 1 1/8	10 1 1/8	10 1 1/8	10 1 1/8
Philadelphia...	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Augusta.....	9 5/8	9 11/16	9 11/16	9 13/16	9 13/16	9 7/8
Memphis...	9 11/16	9 3/4	9 3/4	9 3/4	9 13/16	9 7/8
St. Louis.....	9 11/16	9 3/4	9 3/4	9 3/4	9 3/4	9 7/8
Cincinnati...	10	10	10	10	10	10
Louisville...	9 3/4	9 3/4	9 3/4	9 7/8	9 7/8	9 7/8

The closing quotations to-day (Friday) at other important Southern markets were as follows:

Atlanta.....	9 7/8	Little Rock....	9 5/8	Rome.....	9 7/8
Columbus, Ga.....	9 1/2	Montgomery..	9 5/8	Seima.....	9 3/4
Columbus, Miss.....	9 1/2	Nashville.....	9 11/16	Shreveport....	9 5/8
Eufaula.....	9 1/2	Raleigh.....	9 1/2		

RECEIPTS FROM THE PLANTATIONS.—The following table indicates the actual movement each week from the plantations. The figures do not include overland receipts nor 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 outports.

Week Ending—	Receipts at the Ports.			St'k at Interior Towns.			Rec'pts from Plant'ns.		
	1887-88	1888-89	1889-90	1887-88	1888-89	1889-90	1887-88	1888-89	1889-90
Dec. 8.....	249,019	243,080	295,488	463,323	348,011	270,808	263,140	277,969	268,387
" 13.....	218,902	237,540	252,812	497,396	393,817	320,809	247,948	308,646	302,813
" 20.....	202,859	254,915	252,258	503,878	427,347	365,092	209,168	296,443	296,539
" 27.....	188,821	240,042	248,405	493,389	490,024	406,532	179,029	272,710	283,646
Jan. 3.....	159,308	202,924	218,840	461,804	448,600	417,590	137,239	191,560	230,368
" 10.....	145,711	139,119	139,826	437,202	435,568	395,470	121,156	148,027	117,736

The above statement shows: 1.—That the total receipts from the plantations since September 1, 1889, are 4,865,571 bales; in 1888-89 were 4,412,207 bales; in 1887-88 were 4,703,971 bales.

2.—That, although the receipts at the outports the past week were 139,829 bales, the actual movement from plantations was 117,736 bales, the balance going to increase the stocks at the interior towns. Last year the receipts from the plantations for the same week were 146,027 bales and for 1888 they were 121,139 bales.

AMOUNT OF COTTON IN SIGHT JAN. 10.—In the table below we give the receipts from plantations in another form, and add to them the net overland movement to Jan. 1, and also the takings by Southern spinners to the same date, so as to give substantially the amount of cotton now in sight.

	1889-90.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1886-87.
Receipts at the ports to Jan. 10	4,482,545	3,992,014	4,290,599	4,057,757
Interior stocks on Jan. 10 in excess of September 1.....	383,026	420,193	413,372	341,085
Tot. receipts from plantations	4,865,571	4,412,207	4,703,971	4,399,442
Net overland to January 1....	555,851	533,833	710,712	513,742
Southern consumption to Jan. 1	228,000	225,000	205,000	150,000
Total in sight January 10..	5,649,422	5,221,040	5,619,683	5,063,184
Northern spinners takings to January 10.....	1,090,479	1,139,537	1,261,007	1,033,106

It will be seen by the above that the increase in amount in sight to-night, as compared with last year, is 428,382 bales, the increase as compared with 1887-88 is 29,739 bales and the increase over 1886-87 is 586,238 bales.

WEATHER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.—Advices to us by telegraph to-night indicate that rain has fallen in almost all districts of the South during the week. In a few sections of the Southwest, particularly in Texas, the precipitation has been heavy, but elsewhere the rainfall has as a rule been light.

Galveston, Texas.—We have had rain on two days of the week, the precipitation reaching one inch and fifty hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 69, the highest 74 and the lowest 64.

Palestine, Texas.—It has rained on four days during the week, the rainfall reaching one inch and ninety-four hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 63, ranging from 50 to 76.

Huntsville, Texas.—There has been heavy rain on five days of the week to the extent of eight inches and seventy-three hundredths. The thermometer has ranged from 48 to 78, averaging 63.

Dallas, Texas.—We have had rain on two days during the week, the rainfall reaching seventy hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer 58, highest 74, lowest 42.

San Antonio, Texas.—Rain has fallen on six days of the week to the extent of one inch and thirty-six hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 58, the highest being 79 and the lowest 37.

Luling, Texas.—It has rained on four days of the week, the precipitation reaching one inch and twenty-five hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 60, ranging from 40 to 79.

Columbia, Texas.—We have had hard rain on two days of the week, the rainfall reaching three inches and forty-two hundredths. The thermometer has ranged from 46 to 78, averaging 62.

Cuero, Texas.—Telegram not received.

Brenham, Texas.—It has rained heavily on four days of the week, the precipitation reaching four inches and three hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 62, the highest being 78 and the lowest 47.

Bellon, Texas.—Rain has fallen on two days during the week. The thermometer has averaged 61, ranging from 44 to 77.

Weatherford, Texas.—We have had rain on two days of the week, the rainfall reaching eighty hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 30 to 70, averaging 50.

New Orleans, Louisiana.—We have had rain on two days of the week. Average thermometer 70.

Shreveport, Louisiana.—Rainfall for the week sixty-nine hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 62, the highest being 77 and the lowest 49. Last week's rainfall was two inches and ninety-three hundredths.

Columbus, Mississippi.—We have had rain on three days of the week, the rainfall reaching thirty-six hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 55, ranging from 40 to 70.

Leland, Mississippi.—The week's precipitation has been twenty-one hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 40 to 79, averaging 60.4. Last week's rainfall was two inches and seventy hundredths.

Greenville, Mississippi.—Rainfall for the week seventy-four hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer 60, highest 74, lowest 44.

Meridian, Mississippi.—Telegram not received.

Vicksburg, Mississippi.—It has rained on one day of the week to the extent of seventy hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 63, ranging from 46 to 79.

Little Rock, Arkansas.—The weather has been sultry during the week with light rain on one day to the extent of four hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 28 to 73, averaging 52. Last week's rainfall was five inches and twenty hundredths.

Helena, Arkansas.—It has rained lightly on four days of the week, the rainfall reaching forty hundredths of an inch. But little cotton is coming in. The weather is warm to-day with indications of more rain. Average thermometer 59, highest 74, lowest 39.

Memphis, Tennessee.—There have been light rains on five days of the week, the rainfall reaching eighty-three hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 66, the highest 75 and the lowest 42.

Nashville, Tennessee.—It has rained on four days of the week, the precipitation being thirty-one hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 55, ranging from 35 to 74.

Mobile, Alabama.—There has been no rain all the week. The thermometer has ranged from 51 to 77, averaging 67.

Montgomery, Alabama.—It has been showery on three days and the remainder of the week warm and dry. The rainfall reached eight hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer 62, highest 78 and lowest 44.

Selma, Alabama.—We have had rain on one day of the week, the rainfall reaching twenty hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 60, the highest being 75 and the lowest 41.

Auburn, Alabama.—The week's precipitation has been eighteen hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 60, ranging from 40 to 74.

Madison, Florida.—Telegram not received.

Columbus, Georgia.—We have had rain on one day of the week, the precipitation reaching one inch. Average thermometer 62, highest 72 and lowest 44.

Savannah, Georgia.—Rain has fallen on two days of the week, to the extent of fifteen hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 63, the highest being 78 and the lowest 48.

Augusta, Georgia.—The early part of the week was cloudy, with light rain; the remainder, however, has been clear and pleasant. The rainfall reached five hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 60, ranging from 43 to 80.

Charleston, South Carolina.—We have had rain on three days of the week, the rainfall reaching one inch. The thermometer has ranged from 50 to 78, averaging 63.

Stateburg, South Carolina.—Telegram not received.

Wilson, North Carolina.—There has been no rain all the week. The thermometer has averaged 58, the highest being 76 and the lowest 34.

The following statement we have also received by telegraph, showing the height of the rivers at the points named at 3 o'clock January 9, 1890, and January 10, 1889.

	Jan. 9, '90.		Jan. 10, '89	
	Feet.	Inch.	Feet.	Inch.
New Orleans.....	Above low-water mark.		6	7
Memphis.....	Above low-water mark.		19	8
Nashville.....	Above low-water mark.		10	0
Shreveport.....	Above low-water mark.		17	2
Vicksburg.....	Above low-water mark.		22	5

INDIA COTTON MOVEMENT FROM ALL PORTS.—The receipts and shipments of cotton at Bombay have been as follows for the week and year, bringing the figures down to Jan. 9.

BOMBAY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS FOR FOUR YEARS.

Year	Shipments this week.			Shipments since Jan. 1.			Receipts.	
	Great Brit'n.	Continent.	Total.	Great Britain	Continent.	Total.	This Week.	Since Jan. 1.
1890	3,000	29,000	32,000	3,000	29,000	32,000	54,000	58,000
1889	.....	24,000	24,000	.....	27,000	27,000	46,000	62,000
1888	3,000	30,000	33,000	6,000	35,000	41,000	21,000	44,000
1887	2,000	18,000	21,000	6,000	34,000	40,000	42,000	83,000

Year	Shipments for the week.			Shipments since January 1.		
	Great Britain.	Continent.	Total.	Great Britain.	Continent.	Total.
Calcutta—						
1890.....	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000	1,000
1889.....	1,000	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	2,000
Madras—						
1890.....	1,000	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000
1889.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All others—						
1890.....	2,000	.....	2,000	2,000	.....	2,000
1889.....	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000	1,000
Total all—						
1890.....	3,000	1,000	4,000	3,000	1,000	4,000
1889.....	1,000	2,000	3,000	1,000	2,000	3,000

EXPORTS TO EUROPE FROM ALL INDIA.

Shipments to all Europe from—	1890.		1889.		1888.	
	This week.	Since Jan. 1.	This week.	Since Jan. 1.	This week.	Since Jan. 1.
Bombay.....	32,000	32,000	24,000	27,000	33,000	41,000
All other ports.	4,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	5,000	7,000
Total.....	36,000	36,000	27,000	30,000	38,000	48,000

ALEXANDRIA RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

Alexandria, Egypt, January 8.	1889-90.		1888-89.		1887-88.	
Receipts (cantars*)....						
This week.....	100,000		140,000		85,000	
Since Sept. 1....	2,463,000		1,983,000		2,377,000	

Exports (bales) —	1889-90.		1888-89.		1887-88.	
	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.
To Liverpool.....	7,000	179,000	7,000	142,000	9,000	176,000
To Continent.....	9,000	81,000	7,000	76,000	12,000	96,000
Total Europe.....	16,000	260,000	14,000	218,000	21,000	272,000

* A cantar is 98 pounds.

MANCHESTER MARKET.—Our report received by cable to-night from Manchester states that the market continues strong for yarns and firm for shirtings. Merchants are not willing to pay present prices. We give the prices for to-day below, and leave those for previous weeks of this and last year for comparison:

	1889-90.						1888-89.							
	32s Cop. Twist.		8 1/4 lbs. Shirtings.		Cott'n Mid. Uplds.		32s Cop. Twist.		8 1/4 lbs. Shirtings.		Cott'n Mid. Uplds.			
	d.	s. d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	d.	s. d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		
Dec. 6	8 1/8	28 5/8	6	1	07	3	5 5/8	7 7/8	28 3/8	6	0	07	1	5 1/2
" 13	8 1/8	28 5/8	6	1	07	3	5 5/8	7 7/8	28 3/8	6	0	07	1	5 1/2
" 20	8 1/8	28 5/8	6	1	07	3	5 1/8	7 7/8	28 3/8	6	0	07	1	5 1/2
" 27	Holiday.....						7 7/8	28 3/8	6	0	07	1	5 3/8	
Jan. 3	8 1/8	28 5/8	6	1	07	3	5 5/8	7 7/8	28 3/8	6	0	07	1	5 3/8
" 10	8 1/4	28 3/4	6	3	07	3	5 3/4	7 1/2	28 1/4	6	0 1/2	07	1 1/2	5 1/2

JUTE BUTTS, BAGGING, &C.—There has been a good jobbing demand for bagging and considerable stock is being placed. Prices are quoted at 6 1/4 c. for 1 1/2 lbs., 7 1/4 c. for 1 3/4 lbs., 8 c. for 2 lbs. and 8 1/2 c. for standard grades. Not much inquiry is reported for jute butts, and the market is nominal at 1.70 c. 1 1/4 c. for paper grades and 2 @ 2 1/2 c. for bagging qualities.

SHIPPING NEWS.—The exports of cotton from the United States the past week, as per latest mail returns, have reached 137,865 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.

NEW YORK—To Liverpool, per steamers Celtic, 830.....		Etruria, 212		Lake Huron, 436.....		Nevada, 1,142.....		Sirius, 2,444		7,351
Strabo, 2,207.....			
To Hull, per steamer Marengo, 500.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		800
To Newcastle, per steamer Otranto, 800.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		382
To Havre, per steamer La Champagne, 382.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		352
To Bremen, per steamers Fulda, 200.....		Neekar, 152.....		.....		.....		.....		3,876
To Hamburg, per steamers Danla, 2,131.....		Marsala, 607.....		.....		.....		.....		336
Savona, 1,138.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		2,051
To Rotterdam, per steamer Veendam, 336.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		451
To Antwerp, per steamers Hermann, 769.....		Illinois, 800.....		.....		.....		.....		172
Noordland, 482.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		236
To Copenhagen, per steamers Island, 124.....		Polynesia, 327.....		.....		.....		.....		32,210
To Genoa, per steamer Italia, 172.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		6,763
To Leghorn, per steamer Italia, 236.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		5,040
NEW ORLEANS—To Liverpool, per steamers Architect, 4,444.....		Bellona, 7,202.....		Jamaican, 2,773.....		Navarro, 8,250		Pocooio 3,250.....		3,707
Wm. Cliff, 6,291.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		2,000
To Havre, per steamers Lucerne, 3,749.....		Southwood, 3,014.....		.....		.....		.....		1,450
To Bremen, per steamer Laurastina, 5,040.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		4,953
To Barcelona, per steamer Hispan Cortez, 3,707.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		10,925
To Malaga, per bark Dus Fratelli, 1,450.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		3,945
To S. Ierno, per bark Dus Fratelli, 1,450.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		7,900
GALVESTON—To Liverpool, per steamers Deramore, 4,953.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		5,883
Tronto, 5,972.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		6,740
To Bremen, per steamer Gladiator, 3,945.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		7,191
MOBILE—To Liverpool, per steamer H. Lopes, 7,900.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		6,100
SAVANNAH—To Havre, per steamer Devonshire, 5,883.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		9,200
To Bremen, per steamer Monte Rosa, 6,740.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		100
BRUNSWICK—To Liverpool, per steamer Ironopolis, 7,191.....		.....		.....		.....		.....		700
CHARLESTON—To Odessa, per steamer Athale, 6,100.....		.....		.....		.....		.....
WILMINGTON—To Liverpool, per steamer Beatala, 9,200.....		.....		.....		.....		.....
NORFOLK—To Liverpool, per steamer S. Sussex, 100.....		.....		.....		.....		.....
To Bremen, per steamer Darwin, 700.....		.....		.....		.....		.....

	Total bales.
WEST POINT—To Bremen, per steamer Darwin, 4,320.....	4,320
NEWPORT NEWS—To Liverpool, per	719
BOSTON—To Liverpool, per steamers Bavaria, 2,324.....	2,324
410.....	2,734
To Yarmouth, per steamer Yarmouth, 154.....	154
To Halifax, per steamer Carroll, 150.....	150
BALTIMORE—To Liverpool, per steamer Rosemore, 1,102.....	1,102
To Bremen, per steamer Main, 1,205.....	1,205
To Rotterdam, per steamer Yesso, 500.....	500
PHILADELPHIA—To Liverpool, per steamer British Prince, 617.....	617
Total.....	137,865

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

	Liverpool.	Havre.	Bremen & Hamburg.	Ams'dam, Antwerp, and Copenhagen.	Odessa.	Breco-loua, Malaga, Genoa, & Hal-fax.	Yar-mouth.	Total.
New York.	7,351	382	4,228	2,838	.....	408	.....	10,507
N. Orleans.	32,210	6,763	5,040	.....	.....	7,157	.....	51,170
Galveston.	10,425	.....	3,948	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,873
Mobile.	7,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,900
Savannah.	.....	5,893	6,740	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,623
Brunswick.	7,191	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,191
Charleston.	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,100	.....	.....	6,100
Wilmington.	9,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,200
Norfolk.	100	.....	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	800
West Point.	.....	.....	4,320	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,320
N'p't News.	719	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	719
Boston.	2,734	.....	.....	.....	.....	304	.....	3,038
Baltimore.	1,102	.....	1,205	500	.....	.....	.....	2,807
Philadelph'a.	617	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	617

Total.... 80,049 13,028 26,181 3,338 6,100 7,565 304 137,865
The above total from New York includes to Hull, 500 bales and to Newcastle, 800 bales.

Cotton freights the past week have been as follows:

	Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wednes.	Thurs.	Fri.
Liverpool, steam d.	7 ³²	7 ³³	7 ³²	16 ⁶⁴	16 ⁶⁴	16 ⁶⁴
Do late deliv'y d.
Havre, steam....c.	3 ⁸					
Do sail....c.
Bremen, steam c.	9 ¹⁸					
Do indirect.c.
Hamburg, steam.c.	9 ¹⁸					
Do via indirect.c.
Ams't'd'm, steam.c.	70*	70*	70*	70*	70*	70*
Do indirect..d.
Reval, steam....d.	18 ⁶⁴ -11 ³²					
Do sail....d.
Barcelona, steam d.	5 ¹⁸					
Genoa, steam....d.	5 ¹⁸	5 ¹⁸	19 ⁶⁴	19 ⁶⁴	19 ⁶⁴	19 ⁶⁴
Trieste, steam....d.	5 ¹⁸					
Antwerp, steam d.	13 ⁶⁴ @7 ³²	13 ⁶⁴ @7 ³²	7 ³²	7 ³²	7 ³²	7 ³²

* Per 100 lbs.

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

	Dec. 13.	Dec. 20.	Dec. 30.	Jan. 10.
Sales of the week.....bales	56,000	52,000	43,000	97,000
Of which exporters took.....	4,000	4,000	2,000	4,000
Of which speculators took....	3,000	3,000	2,000	12,000
Sales American.....	47,000	41,000	34,000	77,000
Actual export.....	6,000	9,000	14,000	12,000
Forwarded.....	81,000	79,000	76,000	111,000
Total stock—Estimated.....	758,000	798,000	908,000	957,000
Of which American—Estim'd	567,000	606,000	703,000	750,000
Total import of the week.....	141,000	131,000	201,000	172,000
Of which American.....	126,000	115,000	174,000	148,000
Amount afloat.....	323,000	281,000	246,000	234,000
Of which American.....	300,000	258,000	221,000	215,000

The tone of the Liverpool market for spots and futures each day of the week ending Jan. 10, and the daily closing prices of spot cotton, have been as follows:

Spot.	Saturday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednes.	Thurs'd'y	Friday.
Market, 1:45 P. M.	Steady.	Harden'g.	Harden'g tendency.	Good demand.	Harden'g.	Fully maintained
Mid.Upl'ds.	5 ³ / ₈	5 ³ / ₈	5^{3}/_{8}	5^{3}/_{8}	5^{3}/_{8}	5^{3}/_{8}
Sales.....	8,000	12,000	12,000	14,000	14,000	12,000
Spec. & exp.	1,000	1,500	2,000	1,500	2,000	1,500
Futures.						
Market, 1:45 P. M.	Quiet at partially 1-64 dec.	Steady at 1-64 advance.	Steady at partially 1-64 adv.	Firm at 2-64 advance.	Q't & steady at partially 1-64 dec.	Steady at 1-64 advance.
Market, 4 P. M.	Firm.	Firm.	Very steady.	Firm.	Firm.	Firm.

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

	Sat., Jan. 4.				Mon., Jan. 6.				Tues., Jan. 7.			
	Open	High	Low	Close	Open	High	Low	Close	Open	High	Low	Close
January....	5.37	5.37	5.37	5.37	5.39	5.40	5.39	5.40	5.39	5.40	5.39	5.40
Jan.-Feb....	5.37	5.37	5.37	5.37	5.39	5.40	5.39	5.40	5.39	5.40	5.39	5.40
Feb.-March	5.38	5.38	5.38	5.38	5.43	5.41	5.40	5.41	5.40	5.42	5.40	5.42
Mar.-April.	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.42	5.43	5.42	5.43	5.42	5.43	5.42	5.43
April-May..	5.41	5.42	5.41	5.42	5.43	5.44	5.43	5.44	5.44	5.45	5.44	5.45
May-June..	5.43	5.43	5.43	5.43	5.45	5.46	5.45	5.46	5.45	5.46	5.45	5.46
June-July..	5.44	5.44	5.44	5.44	5.46	5.47	5.46	5.47	5.47	5.48	5.47	5.48
July-Aug..	5.45	5.48	5.45	5.48	5.48	5.48	5.48	5.48	5.48	5.49	5.48	5.49
Aug.-Sept..	5.48	5.48	5.48	5.48	5.48	5.49	5.48	5.49	5.48	5.49	5.48	5.49

	Wednes., Jan. 8.				Thurs., Jan. 9.				Fri., Jan. 10.			
	Open	High	Low	Close	Open	High	Low	Close	Open	High	Low	Close
January....	5.49	5.41	5.42	5.44	5.44	5.45	5.44	5.45	5.43	5.45	5.43	5.45
Jan.-Feb....	5.42	5.44	5.42	5.44	5.44	5.45	5.41	5.45	5.43	5.45	5.43	5.45
Feb.-March	5.43	5.45	5.43	5.45	5.43	5.46	5.45	5.46	5.43	5.45	5.43	5.45
Mar.-April.	5.45	5.48	5.45	5.45	5.43	5.47	5.46	5.47	5.44	5.46	5.44	5.46
April-May..	5.48	5.48	5.48	5.48	5.49	5.49	5.49	5.45	5.46	5.48	5.46	5.48
May-June..	5.48	5.49	5.48	5.49	5.49	5.50	5.49	5.50	5.47	5.49	5.47	5.49
June-July..	5.49	5.51	5.49	5.51	5.50	5.51	5.50	5.51	5.49	5.50	5.49	5.50
July-Aug..	5.51	5.52	5.51	5.52	5.52	5.53	5.52	5.53	5.50	5.51	5.50	5.51
Aug.-Sept..	5.51	5.53	5.51	5.52	5.52	5.53	5.52	5.53	5.50	5.52	5.50	5.52

BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY, P. M., January 10, 1890.

The markets for flour and meal have been inactive and featureless in the past week. Shippers to Europe still complain that they are anticipated by consignments from the West, and can therefore do nothing. But stocks are not large and the colder weather has stimulated the local demand, so that, except for very low grades, prices are pretty well maintained. To-day choice family and bakers' brands and the shipping grades suitable for the West Indies were in fair request.

The wheat market has been quite dull in its speculative aspects. New York operators are generally bullish, but a leading Western operator is bearish, and the bulls showed signs of fatigue early in the week, causing them to unload pretty freely. The crop movement, however, continues light and latterly the export demand has improved, amounting in the past two days to about 200,000 bushels, including No. 2 red winter at 88³/₈@87¹/₈c. f.o.b. To-day the market was rather firmer but quiet.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF NO. 2 RED WINTER WHEAT.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
January delivery.....c.	85 ⁷ / ₈	85 ³ / ₄	85 ¹ / ₂	85 ³ / ₄	86	86 ³ / ₈
February delivery.....c.	87	86 ³ / ₈	86^{3}/_{8}	86^{3}/_{8}	86^{3}/_{8}	87
March delivery.....c.	88 ¹ / ₄	88	87 ³ / ₄	87 ³ / ₄	88	88
April delivery.....c.	88 ³ / ₄	88 ⁵ / ₈	88 ³ / ₄	88 ¹ / ₂	88 ⁵ / ₈	88 ¹ / ₂
May delivery.....c.	89 ³ / ₈	89	88 ³ / ₄	88^{3}/_{4}	88^{3}/_{4}	88^{3}/_{4}
June delivery.....c.	88 ³ / ₄	88 ³ / ₄	88 ³ / ₄	88	88 ³ / ₄	88
July delivery.....c.	88	87 ¹ / ₂	87 ¹ / ₂	87	87 ³ / ₈	86 ³ / ₈

Indian corn has been variable. The chief feature is the hardening tendency of the past few days. Accounts from the West show no diminution of supplies, but say that much is left without shelter, owing to its low value, and some is being burnt for fuel, being cheaper than coal. The higher prices have kept the export comparatively small, and the local trade is not active, and at the close to-day the turn was in favor of buyers.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF NO. 2 MIXED CORN.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
January delivery.....c.	39 ³ / ₈	39 ¹ / ₂	38 ⁵ / ₈	38 ³ / ₄	39 ¹ / ₂	39
February delivery.....c.	39 ³ / ₈	38 ⁵ / ₈	38 ¹ / ₂	38 ⁵ / ₈	38 ³ / ₄	38 ³ / ₄
March delivery.....c.	39 ¹ / ₂	38 ³ / ₄	38 ⁵ / ₈	38 ³ / ₄	39	39
April delivery.....c.	39 ¹ / ₂	39^{1}/_{2}	39^{1}/_{2}	39^{1}/_{2}	39^{1}/_{2}	39^{1}/_{2}
May delivery.....c.	39 ³ / ₄	39^{3}/_{4}	39^{3}/_{4}	39^{3}/_{4}	39^{3}/_{4}	39^{3}/_{4}
June delivery.....c.	39 ³ / ₄	39 ³ / ₄	39 ³ / ₄	.....	39 ³ / ₄	39 ³ / ₄
July delivery.....c.	40	40	39 ³ / ₄	.....	40 ¹ / ₂	40 ¹ / ₂

Oats were depressed early in the week, the speculation showing a lack of spirit, and spot lots being more freely offered. To-day, however, there was a firmer feeling, a smaller crop movement stimulating a demand to cover contracts.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF NO. 2 MIXED OATS.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
January delivery.....c.	28 ¹ / ₂	28 ¹ / ₂	28 ³ / ₈	28 ¹ / ₂	28 ³ / ₈	29 ¹ / ₈
February delivery.....c.	28	28	27 ⁷ / ₈	28	28 ³ / ₈	28 ¹ / ₂
March delivery.....c.	27^{7}/_{8}	27^{7}/_{8}	27^{7}/_{8}	27 ⁷ / ₈	28 ¹ / ₂	.....		
May delivery.....c.	27 ³ / ₄	27 ¹ / ₂	27 ³ / ₄	27 ³ / ₄	27 ³ / ₄	28

Rye shows some renewal of export demand, and prices are steady. Barley has favored buyers, but at slight concessions a more active business was done.

The following are closing quotations for wheat flour in barrels. (Corresponding grades in sacks sell slightly below these figures):

FLOUR.

Fine.....@ bbl.	\$2 10 @ \$2 50	City shipping, extras.	4 35 @ 4 40
Superfine.....	2 40 @ 2 75	Rye flour, superfine..	3 10 @ 3 30
Extra, No. 2.....	2 65 @ 3 05	Fine.....	2 65 @ 2 95
Extra, No. 1.....	3 35 @ 3 75	Corn meal—	
Patent, spring.....	4 80 @ 5 25	Western, &c.....	2 45 @ 2 55
Patent, winter.....	4 50 @ 5 00	Brandywine.....	2 65 @
Buckwheat Flour per 100 lbs., \$1	45 @ \$1 60.		

GRAIN.

Receipts at—	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye
	Bbls. 100 lbs	Bush. 60 lbs	Bush. 56 lbs	Bush. 52 lbs	Bush. 48 lbs	Bu. 56 lbs
Chicago.....	107,874	178,127	2,602,904	762,659	217,746	77,450
Milwaukee...	50,891	75,075	19,040	29,000	74,700	18,490
Duluth.....	30,207	50,215	154,005	30,829	.....	.....
Minneapolis..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,850
Toledo.....	1,916	46,885	149,638	3,900	.....	.....
Detroit.....	8,068	69,105	81,237	41,685	28,884	.....
Cleveland...	5,853	46,800	28,700	23,800	10,452	2,900
St. Louis.....	20,690	154,745	1,340,960	130,200	15,800	25,088
Peoria.....	2,100	10,000	619,800	270,000	25,200	6,000
Tot. wk. '90.	200,374	1,170,059	5,027,184	1,900,022	872,582	132,248
Same wk. '89.	80,468	737,550	2,578,880	954,521	435,871	66,078
Same wk. '88.	223,817	1,284,845	1,791,147	983,197	432,612	60,180
Since Aug. 1.						
1899-90....	5,850,474	82,613,204	71,430,221	42,614,318	15,900,244	3,878,813
1888-89....	4,602,244	65,999,003	50,799,578	41,984,559	16,892,321	3,893,717
1887-88....	5,769,923	71,529,179	42,553,078	89,702,411	16,074,171	1,115,551

The exports from the several seaboard ports for the week ending Jan. 4, 1890, are shown in the annexed statement:

Exports from—	Wheat.	Corn.	Flour.	Oats.	Rye.	Peas.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bbls.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
New York.....	284,365	254,692	69,077	107,398	17,211	1,620
Boston.....	39,805	72,349	34,241	9,015	41,000	.....
Portland.....	.....	12,907	.....	19,300	.....	52,153
Montreal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Philadel.....	.....	220,541	8,571	.....	.....	.....
Baltim're.....	52,571	719,583	62,585	.....	.....	.....
N. Ori'ns.....	.....	541,293	653	.....	.....	.....
N. News.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richm'd.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tot. week.	376,841	1,821,280	175,127	135,713	58,211	53,773
Same time 1889..	1,252	1,955,010	75,233	631	.....	25,933

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 water, Jan. 4, 1890:

In store at—	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Rye, bush.	Barley, bush.
New York.....	5,321,327	1,215,205	1,195,878	135,230	97,755
Do afloat.....	677,000	49,800	87,800	155,400	297,100
Albany.....	.....	73,100	54,700	51,500	45,500
Buffalo.....	3,006,521	203,857	20,474	24,498	253,818
Chicago.....	5,101,274	1,771,128	1,707,633	486,712	324,408
Milwaukee.....	962,075	2,506	3,470	122,745	289,632
Duluth.....	4,363,181	323,826	283,385	.....	.....
Do afloat.....	73,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toledo.....	944,645	191,089	35,967	15,150	2,864
Detroit.....	505,885	65,412	178,407	5,876	37,222
Owego.....	42,000	45,000	.....	.....	490,000
St. Louis.....	2,058,030	1,879,650	349,272	35,244	111,924
Do afloat.....	96,461	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cincinnati.....	28,000	9,000	2,000	11,000	104,000
Boston.....	108,374	178,051	184,808	50,804	28,050
Toronto.....	122,406	.....	6,624	4,401	171,428
Montreal.....	354,269	19,409	63,008	9,584	86,403
Philadelphia.....	404,035	839,269	120,493	.....	.....
Peoria.....	35,998	456,515	321,734	78,024	42,782
Indianapolis.....	209,164	59,000	224,449	700	.....
Kansas City.....	209,266	147,044	30,333	3,075	2,231
Baltimore.....	1,184,449	1,356,505	141,295	34,950	.....
Minneapolis.....	7,600,055	108,383	107,496	.....	.....
St. Paul.....	365,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
On Mississippi.....	.....	169,139	1,825	.....	.....
Tot. Jan. 4, '90.	33,756,004	9,289,352	5,121,051	1,228,926	2,385,117
Tot. Dec. 28, '89.	33,971,648	8,099,801	5,153,203	1,252,889	2,425,756
Tot. Jan. 5, '89.	37,923,374	10,141,000	8,621,454	1,666,174	2,779,014
Tot. Jan. 7, '88.	43,857,126	6,184,914	5,896,187	300,685	3,328,203
Tot. Jan. 8, '87.	63,345,689	15,077,848	4,877,847	438,607	2,724,079

* Kansas City stocks last week; this week's refused.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

New York, Friday P. M., January 10, 1890

As regards new business the market for dry goods was dull and featureless during the week under review. There was a considerable influx of Western jobbers and their department buyers, but their time was chiefly employed in making memoranda as a basis for future operations. There was a good, steady movement in spring goods from first hands on account of back orders, and distributors throughout the country are so eager in their demands for immediate deliveries that an unusually early spring trade is evidently anticipated. The jobbing trade in the regular way was quiet, but a slightly improved package business in domestic, prints, "wash" fabrics, &c., was reported by a few of the leading jobbers. Collections are reported somewhat slow by jobbers—the extreme mildness of the weather to date having adversely affected the retail trade—but wholesale dealers are paying promptly as a rule.

DOMESTIC WOOLEN GOODS.—There was a slightly improved demand for heavy clothing woollens at first hands, but the volume of business was not up to expectations. Fair-sized orders were placed for heavy union and cotton-warp cassimeres, but all-wool makes were mostly quiet. Heavy worsted suitings were in moderate request, but selections averaged light. Overcoatings were in irregular demand, with most relative activity in cloth-faced bave s, kerseys and low grade chinchillas. Light-weight fancy cassimeres and worsteds were quiet in demand, but agents continued to make steady deliveries on account of back orders. Cloakings ruled quiet, and there was a light business in stockinets. Satinets were in moderate request and Kentucky jeans continued dull (as were flannels and blankets), but soft wool and worsted dress fabrics were freely distributed on account of previous transactions.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.—The exports of cotton goods from this port for the week ending January 7 were 1,592 packages, valued at \$97,005, their destination being to the points specified in the table below:

NEW YORK TO JAN. 7.	1890.		1889.	
	Week.	Since Jan. 1.	Week.	Since Jan. 1.
Great Britain.....	8	8	265	295
Other European.....	2	2	15	15
China.....	.....	.....	400	400
India.....	550	550	250	250
Arabia.....	.....	.....	445	445
Africa.....	6	6	.....	.....
West Indies.....	680	680	273	273
Mexico.....	51	51	67	67
Central America.....	150	150	27	27
South America.....	132	132	769	769
Other countries.....	13	13	116	116
Total.....	1,592	1,592	2,567	2,567
* China, via Vancouver.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,592	1,592	2,567	2,567

* From New England mill points direct.

The value of the New York exports since January 1 have been \$97,005 in 1890, against \$151,933 in 1889.

At first hands the demand for staple cotton goods was strictly moderate, but there was a fair movement in some descriptions on account of back orders, and stocks are in such exceptionally good shape that the tone of the market continues firm. Plain cottons are unchanged, but certain makes of denims that have been selling for some time past below their actual value have been advanced from 1/2 to 3/4 c. per yard. Printed calicoes ruled quiet, but there was a good steady movement in "wash" dress goods, printed and plain sateens, gingham, challies, lawns, etc., in execution of former orders, and white goods were freely distributed by the leading commission houses. Print cloths were in moderate demand and the market is somewhat unsettled. Extra 64x64s have declined to 3 1/2 c., while, on the other hand, 56x60s have advanced to 3 3-16c.

Stock of Print Cloths—	1890.	1889.	1888.
	Jan. 4.	Jan. 5.	Jan. 7.
Held by Providence manuf'rs.....	305,000	6,000	25,000
Fall River manuf'urers.....	50,000	4,000	5,000
Providence speculators.....	None.	None.	15,000
Outside speculators (est)....	3,000	None.	4,000
Total stock (pieces).....	358,000	10,000	49,000

FOREIGN DRY GOODS.—The demand for foreign goods at the hands of importers and jobbers was unusually light, the mildness of the weather having greatly retarded the retail trade. Considerable deliveries of British and Continental dress goods, linens, embroideries, hosiery, &c., were made by importers on account of back orders, but new business was confined within very narrow limits. Prices are for the most part steady and unchanged.

Importations of Dry Goods.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending Jan. 9, 1890, and since Jan. 1, and the same facts for the corresponding periods of last year are as follows:

Total at the port.....	Week ending Jan. 10, 1889.		Since Jan. 1, 1889.		Week ending Jan. 9, 1890.		Since Jan. 1, 1890.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of—								
Wool.....	2,046	792,150	3,462	1,311,953	2,937	809,980	2,845	1,082,518
Cotton.....	2,139	510,555	4,388	1,061,557	730,570	4,075	1,044,857	
Silk.....	1,550	826,006	3,874	1,690,922	1,977	938,919	3,311	1,043,203
Flax.....	2,949	397,983	3,874	767,209	2,801	420,925	3,881	413,294
Miscellaneous.....	1,026	251,085	2,087	469,386	1,514	249,658	3,391	619,849
Total.....	9,106	2,748,427	18,575	5,295,427	10,792	3,166,732	17,211	4,805,701
WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET								
Manufactures of—								
Wool.....	754	598,698	1,187	434,405	972	376,427	1,366	533,507
Cotton.....	616	175,181	1,033	367,653	834	117,816	988	202,928
Silk.....	944	46,871	346	143,733	1,037	233,184	1,148	287,172
Flax.....	387	79,285	616	149,710	524	74,530	523	118,353
Miscellaneous.....	4,230	57,106	5,606	103,478	2,291	37,153	3,023	50,353
Total on market.....	6,957	707,143	8,854	1,163,501	5,210	839,418	7,073	1,109,650
Entered for consumption	9,106	2,748,427	18,575	5,295,427	10,792	3,166,732	17,211	4,805,701
Total at the port.....	15,363	3,455,570	27,429	6,458,928	16,002	4,000,150	24,284	6,005,351
ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSE DURING SAME PER.								
Manufactures of—								
Wool.....	791	318,963	1,602	631,348	965	388,349	1,496	606,406
Cotton.....	971	236,242	1,795	523,889	301	117,442	783	231,628
Silk.....	246	128,602	393	173,923	452	172,663	743	335,890
Flax.....	408	88,907	817	173,923	508	110,316	743	137,816
Miscellaneous.....	143	28,180	841	63,950	429	50,922	3,443	50,353
Total at the port.....	2,309	816,600	5,666	1,643,254	4,340	851,308	7,313	1,421,044
Entered for consumption	9,106	2,748,427	18,575	5,295,427	10,792	3,166,732	17,211	4,805,701
Total at the port.....	11,615	3,565,027	24,243	6,938,681	15,652	4,020,100	24,524	6,226,745