

THE

STATE AND CITY DEPARTMENT.

See pages 350, 351, 352, 353 and 354 for our State and City Department.

All advertisements with relation to State and City Bonds will likewise be found on the same and following pages.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

No doubt a more hopeful feeling prevails in this city as the week closes. This is not due wholly to a single cause, and yet the better prospects of the repeal measure in the Senate is the basis for the improvement. That the least change in that respect should make a great change in public feeling is entirely reasonable. Scarcely any of our business men see a chance of escape from the present situation in any other direction, and the large body of them feel that if favorable action could come to-day the relief would be almost instantaneous. We do not mean that the old conditions would return, that failed banks would open their doors, and insolvent firms be made solvent. We do mean though, that there would be an end to the distrust which prevails, that sound banks would speedily regain their strength, and that business operations of all kinds would be made possible. The condition of affairs throughout the country is truly deplorable now. In a subsequent article we note the leading features. One does not, however, need to look further to realize the state of affairs than our tables of clearings, some of the figures from which we have cited in the article referred to.

Other than the prospects of the repeal measure, the arrivals of gold and the drop in the premium on currency have helped to impart to the situation of affairs a little more of promise. Yet these changes are in themselves of trifling importance, for they are felt to be temporary unless the action at Washington should be favorable. If Congress would only pass that single measure quickly and then adjourn we should have enough currency in the banks within thirty days to move the crops freely and supply all important needs. Even as the matter stands the New York Clearing House institutions are still doing their best to meet the demands upon them, and have sent a great deal of money South this week. Every one is more than satisfied with the course these banks have been pursuing during this strain. As a body they have been extremely liberal and have made it their aim and purpose to sustain solvent merchants and legitimate trade, but not to encourage speculation. Two members of the Senate seem to be a little disgruntled. But we would suggest to them the wisdom of withdrawal from public view and to forego criticism for the present at least. When a firm or institution in helping a struggling community to the extreme of its ability risks itself at the moment of greatest stress by doing something which is quasi illegal, no popularity will be gained anywhere or in any circle, by taking notice of it. Suppose instead of paying a rich man's check in currency a bank should compel him to collect the check through the Clearing House and thereby should save the fifty thousand dollars to send to the South to help get their cotton to market, would those two Senators think that act very

Edwa.

Street Railway and FYS mentioned in the foregoing, is week have been extensive

MILLS BUILDING,

NEW YORK

liquidation of Northern Pacific 5 per cent bonds, supposed to be due to the closing out of a loan; the application of the Northern Pacific receivers for permission to issue receivers' certificates; the calling in of money by some of the trust companies, for the purpose, it is reported, of enabling savings banks to meet possible withdrawals by depositors; the embarrassment of a Stock Exchange house of high standing, which has now received the assistance necessary to help it out of its embarrassment; the abrogation by the Reading receivers of the contract with Coxe Bros. for the transportation of the latter's coal; the announcement yesterday that the Secretary of the Treasury had directed the payment without rebate of the interest due September 1 on the 2 per cent bonds of the United States; and the apparent interruption to the movement of gold from London caused by the advance in the Bank of England minimum rate of discount.

Money on call, representing bankers' balances, has loaned this week at 7 and at 3 per cent, averaging 5. Renewals have been made at 5 to 6 per cent and banks and trust companies loan nominally at 6 per cent. The lowest rate for the week was recorded on Monday. On the following day the market grew a little firmer and on Wednesday the calling in of loans by some of the trust companies caused an advance to 7 per cent, and thereafter for the remainder of the week the market moved between 6 and 3½ per cent. The demand for money was somewhat increased by reason of the partial elimination of the short interest in the stock market, and in place of stocks being carried to a great extent by the aid of the borrowing demand for them holders of the stocks were obliged to obtain money with which to carry them. Time contracts continue stringent and rates are high, with an urgent inquiry from all sources, including brokers, merchants and corporations, and the supply of money offering is very small. Loans, where made, are on the basis of 6 per cent with such commission added as may be agreed upon between the parties. This inquiry for time money and the greater profit of transactions in that branch of the market, operate to the disadvantage of borrowers on commercial paper, and merchants who are greatly in need of accommodation have to be content with extensions from their banks or negotiate through brokers at rates which may be regarded as extravagantly high, such as from 12 to 15 per cent for double names; and the demand is so limited that very few can get money even at these rates. The Clearing-House Loan Committee has issued \$300,000 certificates this week, and the amount outstanding is \$38,180,000.

The Bank of England minimum rate of discount was advanced on Thursday from 4 to 5 per cent, the unofficial rate having been firm at above 4 per cent since Monday. The cable yesterday reported discounts of 60 to 90-day bank bills in London 4½ per cent. The open market rate at Paris is 2½, at Berlin it is 4¾ and at Frankfort 4¾ per cent. According to our special cable from London the Bank of England lost £438,000 bullion during the week and held at the close £24,818,437. Our correspondent further advises us that the loss was due to exports of £1,255,000 to the United States and £120,000 to Canada, to receipts of £347,000 from the interior of Great Britain and to imports of £236,000 from France, £212,000 from Holland, £101,000 from other Continental points, and £41,000 from Brazil.

Our foreign exchange market has again tended downward, chiefly by reason of the varying premium on gold on the spot and to arrive; other influences operating have been the renewal of sterling loans, the dearer discount rate in London and fairly liberal supplies of commercial bills drawn against grain exports. The market was firm on Monday, unsettled and lower on Tuesday, active, closing easier, on Wednesday, and dull and steady on Thursday, with short rates affected by the advance in the Bank of England rates of discount. Yesterday the market was weak but closed steadier. The following table shows the daily changes in rates by the leading drawers of exchange.

	Fri. Aug. 19.	Mon. Aug. 21.	Tues. Aug. 22.	Wednes. Aug. 23.	Thurs. Aug. 24.	Fri. Aug. 25.
Brown Bros. { 60 days... 4 83½	84	84½-3	82½	83	82½-2	
{ Slight.... 4 88	88½-9	89½-3	87½	88	87½-7	
Baring. { 60 days... 4 82½	83½	84½	84 -3½	83½	83½	
{ Slight.... 4 87½	88½	89½	89 -8½	88½	88½	
Bank British { 60 days... 4 84	84 -4½	84½-3½	83½-3	83½	83½-3	
No. America. { Slight.... 4 85½	86½-9	87½-3	85 -7½	84½	84½-3	
Bank of Montreal.... { 60 days... 4 83½	83½	83½	83½	83½	83	
{ Slight.... 4 88	88½	89	87½	88½	88	
Canadian Bank { 60 days... 4 83	84	84	84	83½	83	
of Commerce. { Slight.... 4 87½	88½	89	88½	88	88	
Heidelbach, Ick- { 60 days... 4 83½	83½	84	83	83	82½	
ehelmer & Co { Slight.... 4 88	88½	89	88	88	88	

The market closed steady with rates for actual business 4 81½ to 4 82 for long, 4 86½ to 4 86½ for short, 4 87½ to 4 87½ for cable transfers, and 4 80½ to 4 81 for prime and 4 80 to 4 80½ for documentary commercial bills. The arrivals of gold during the week have been: La Touraine, \$1,148,300; Etruria, \$1,144,250; City of Washington, from Havana, \$230,400; Ems, \$2,333,000; Havel, \$750,000; Teutonic, \$384,600; Rotterdam, from Amsterdam, \$18,500; Trave, \$908,990; Columbia, \$1,440,000; total, \$8,357,940.

That the tension in business circles continues unrelieved is evident from the continued losses in earnings reported by the roads which make weekly returns. The exhibits for the third quarter of the month are now coming in, and they show no improvement over the results for the preceding weeks. Thus the statement of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul for the third week exhibits a decrease of \$117,718, the statement of the Missouri Pacific a decrease of \$197,000 and the statement of the Denver & Rio Grande a decrease of \$118,000. The ratio of falling off in all these cases is very heavy. The further returns that have come in for the second week of August are likewise of a very unfavorable nature, the Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe reporting a decrease of \$176,843, the Louisville & Nashville a decrease of \$67,470, the Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis a decrease of \$51,875, &c., &c. There are a few increases, but they are "few and far between." In fact taking all the roads which have reported earnings for the second week, 73 in number, as shown in our weekly tables on another page, aggregate increase for the roads distinguished in that way is only \$59,142, whereas the aggregate decrease reaches \$1,190,752, thus leaving a net loss in gross earnings for that week of \$1,131,610, equal to nearly 15 per cent.

It is evident from the unfavorable character of these exhibits of gross earnings that net earnings when made up for the month must also show a decrease, notwithstanding the vigorous measures of economy which the managers of the roads are putting into force. In a subsequent article we review at length the net earnings of United States railroads for the first half of the current calendar year. For the month of July, only the roads which are unusually prompt in making exhibits have as yet furnished returns. The Baltimore & Ohio is one of these, and we gave its July

figures last week, showing a gain of \$18,768 in gross earnings (entire system), and a gain of \$158,108 in net earnings, the latter representing an improvement of 30 per cent. The Central of New Jersey for July reports an increase of \$33,941 in gross earnings and an increase of \$13,676 in net returns. The Nashville Chattanooga & St. Louis reports gross of \$411,690 against \$430,835 last year, and net of \$161,090 against \$168,888. We have also had the July exhibits of a few of the lines in the Pennsylvania system, among them the Pittsburg Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis, with an increase of \$55,320 in gross and an increase of \$46,524 in net, the Pittsburg Youngstown & Ashtabula with an increase of \$11,311 in gross and \$9,308 in net, and the Northern Central with a decrease of \$21,521 in gross and a decrease of \$14,731 in net. The San Francisco & North Pacific reports net of \$27,995 against \$39,575, the Georgia Railroad \$3,713 against \$14,746, the Quincy Omaha & Kansas City \$3,212 against \$3,482, and the West Virginia Central & Pittsburg \$28,281 against \$25,975.

The following statement, made up from returns collected by us, shows the week's receipts and shipments of currency and gold by the New York banks.

Week Ending Aug. 25, 1893.	Received by N. Y. Banks.	Shipped by N. Y. Banks.	Net Interior Movement.
Currency.....	\$1,435,000	\$3,582,000	Loss \$2,147,000
Gold.....	330,000	1,432,000	Loss 1,102,000
Total gold and legal tenders....	\$1,765,000	\$5,014,000	Loss \$3,249,000

Result with Sub-Treasury operations and gold imports.

Week ending Aug. 25, 1893.	Into Banks.	Out of Banks.	Net Change in Bank Holdings.
Banks' interior movement, as above	\$1,765,000	\$5,014,000	Loss \$3,249,000
Sub-Treas. oper. and gold imports..	13,950,000	7,700,000	Gain 6,250,000
Total gold and legal tenders....	\$15,715,000	\$12,714,000	Gain \$3,001,000

Bullion holdings of European banks.

Bank of	Aug. 24, 1893.			Aug. 25, 1893.		
	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
England.....	24,318,487	.....	24,318,487	27,605,780	.....	27,605,780
France.....	68,112,102	50,962,550	119,104,658	66,873,892	51,907,246	118,781,138
Germany.....	30,228,000	10,096,000	40,324,000	36,842,250	12,380,750	49,223,000
Aust.-Hung'y	10,704,000	16,360,000	27,064,000	7,067,000	16,852,000	23,919,000
Netherlands..	2,408,000	6,968,000	9,436,000	3,164,000	7,377,000	10,541,000
Nat. Belgium.	2,709,333	1,354,667	4,064,000	2,951,333	1,475,667	4,427,000
Spain.....	7,916,000	6,364,000	14,280,000	7,596,000	5,018,000	12,614,000
Tot. this week	147,015,872	92,135,223	239,151,095	152,100,256	94,910,663	247,010,919
Tot. prev. wk	148,053,005	92,084,343	240,137,348	151,609,694	94,881,498	246,491,192

COMPREHENSIVENESS OF DERANGEMENT IN BUSINESS AFFAIRS.

We are constantly having fresh evidence of the exceptional nature and severity of the industrial depression which exists. It is exceptional because it is wholly out of character with an ordinary commercial derangement, while its severity is expressed not in the number of actual insolvents but in the wide reach of its influence. If the disturbance was in regular form it would be preceded by business and speculative activity attended with great expansion of credits and culminating in a general break-up, which would not include solvent firms. In such an affair a crisis is always the feature, which is a sharp, distinct pinch and spasm of more or less length and violence, followed by the ordinary restorative process.

In a subsequent column we give the "dream" of a writer who in his "dream" seems to have fallen upon a case which pictures quite faithfully the extent and character of our plight now and the process by which the wreck of our industries was reached. He assumes

to see before him a territory of large extent and in a graphic way describes its condition, first as being in a state of buoyant and general activity in every part of it, but subsequently followed by prostration and barrenness equally general and complete. The method used for indicating the cause of the absolute change from life to animation, from productiveness to sterility, is also we think fortunate. It was a "mining coterie" that occasioned the disaster. To enable them to market the product of their mines these people tampered with the irrigating stream that was the basis of all growth throughout the territory, turning the water in another direction and thereby bringing ruin and decay.

Very nearly after the same model has a like end been secured in our case. With the purpose of marketing their silver at a higher price than had been theretofore obtained, the mining interest was given the power to experiment with and so impart uncertainty to our measure of values. What could be more surely fatal to enterprise and legitimate business! The absolute destruction of confidence, the embargo upon trade transactions, involving the rich and poor alike but trying the endurance of each in proportion to his poverty, represents the situation to-day. For at the moment very little difference exists between the well-to-do and the less favored trader except in the one particular of endurance. Indeed we might almost say that the solvent and the insolvent firms are equally embarrassed, the prosperous and unprosperous trades are to a like extent involved.

The same communication mentions a development of the week which furnishes an apt illustration of our last remark. The illustration we refer to is the sudden collapse of the print-cloth trade; for that department of manufacture affords a vivid picture of the nature of the general break-down of our industries which, under the pernicious influence of a mischievous currency device, is spreading over the country. No trade has been more prosperous the past two years than it has, and no trade to-day is more completely arrested. The turn to slightly less favorable conditions occurred only a few months ago. Even down to the first of July the mills were making money, and for the quarter ending with that month their dividends were the largest for any quarter within ten years. And yet advices this week from Fall River published generally by the daily press state that no goods are selling, that the converters even are requesting the delivery of those made under contract to be delayed, and as a consequence more than half the mills have shut down. This is a contrast between the extreme of activity and the extreme of stagnation, and all within three months; yet no body of corporations in the country is further from insolvency.

Another illustration of the sweeping character of this blight is to be found in our railroad earnings and in our record of bank clearings. Trade and commerce, judging from these returns, would appear to be very rapidly stagnating. Our article on gross earnings for July, published two weeks ago, noticed and gave evidence of that fact. But since August began the reports of gross earnings each succeeding week seem to bring out more and more clearly the state of prostration and inactivity in business transactions that is ruling now. We cited last week in "The Financial Situation" some of the most conspicuous of the more recent losses reported by our railroads, and other later figures of a like character will be found referred to to-day. The statements of clearings are equally significant. Even the June figures for all the cities were 8 per cent less than for

June 1892, and for the cities outside of New York they were 10 per cent less. For July the loss shown for all the cities was 10.6 per cent and for the cities outside of New York 15 per cent. A fact which is even more striking is that the figures for July were smaller than the total for any July within the last four years—not only were the total figures smaller, but those for New York were smaller and the total for "other cities" was also smaller. Coming down to August the weekly declines are still more surprising. For the week ending August 5 for the cities outside of New York the decline was 22 per cent; for week ending August 12 the total was 29.2 per cent less, and for the week ending August 19 it was 32.6 per cent less, and for the week ending August 26 it promises, according to our telegraphic summary, to be 30.7 per cent less. These certainly are astonishing results, and prove not a local nor sporadic but a general disturbance of trade, which is extremely distressing and would be very alarming were there not a reasonable expectation of obtaining relief soon.

Another unfavorable feature in this disordered state of affairs, of wide extent and of recent origin, is the impediment which the prevailing distrust and consequent currency hoarding has interposed to the marketing of the crops. This hindrance affects a very large body of our population, for it lessens the remuneration the producer receives for farm products. Of course all expenses incurred in reaching the consumer have to be taken off from the market quotation, whether it be the cost of handling or the cost of railroad carriage or the cost of the currency. Only what is left over of the current price after all these expenses are deducted goes to the producer. This is one of the items the farmer pays as his part of the penalty attaching to the silver experiment Congress has afflicted the country with. There are other losses growing out of the same statute which the farmer too has to share, and some of them he does not suspect are charged to him. One we have in mind, because made prominent just at this moment by the appointment of receivers for two large railroad systems, is the money embarrassments the railroads suffer by reason of this same loss of confidence incident to our silver policy. Under the decisions of the Supreme Court, rates are held to be unreasonable and cannot be enforced which do not enable the railroad to earn fixed charges and a fair remuneration on the capital invested. As a result of the distrust so long felt by Europe in the maintenance of values in the United States, our carriers have been shut out from marketing their bonds at 4 per cent interest as heretofore, and have nearly all of them been piling up unwieldy floating debts incurred for needed improvements, and have been carrying them at great expense. All these floating debts and the expenses of the same, and the other attendant costs and expenses, will have to be capitalized and thus become an added burden to our industries for the public to bear.

But it would be impossible to find space to enumerate a tithe of the burdens which this currency mistake has accumulated either for immediate or future liquidation. Not an industry, not a financial institution, not even a small section of the country, has escaped; all are under its blighting influence. That is natural since the cause is one that is inseparably connected with every interest of every individual, and the action could not be so comprehensive were not that the fact. This latter truth is worth remembering, and it is the important truth the foregoing facts establish.

FIXING MINIMUM AS WELL AS MAXIMUM RATES.

Judge Veazey, one of the Inter-State Commerce Commissioners, recently advanced the proposition in a paper read before the Railway Commerce Congress at Chicago, that the Inter-State Commerce Commission should have authority to fix minimum as well as maximum freight rates, and the proposition, so far as it has been discussed by the newspapers, seems to be regarded with considerable favor. Of the desirability of some plan or method for securing better compensation to the railroads for their carrying services there can of course be no doubt. The railroad industry at the moment is suffering from the same general cause as all our industries, and as a consequence railroad traffic is very heavily falling off and railroad receiverships are becoming rather prominent. But entirely apart from that, the railroad situation has been decidedly unsatisfactory in recent years, and the officials of the roads have had a hard time of it in many cases trying to make both ends meet. While the volume of traffic kept steadily rising, the increased business yielded little or no increase in profits, and the roads have found it impossible to earn their old rate of returns for the shareholders, and in not a few instances even the ability to earn interest charges has become impaired. The difficulty has arisen mainly through the constant decline in transportation rates coincidentally with an increase in operating cost by reason of higher wages, faster train service and improved accommodations, facilities and conveniences.

The *Railway Review* of Chicago, which discusses railway subjects with much ability, a few weeks since argued against construing the term "just and reasonable" as used in the Inter-State law in a narrow and restricted sense, contending that it was difficult to see how it could be claimed that the term in question in its relation to transportation charges could be confined to the ascending scale alone. Waiving that point, it is obvious that if a feasible plan or method can be devised for arresting the decline in rates and for placing transportation charges on a more remunerative basis, the circumstance will be a very encouraging one, and every effort should be made to secure the adoption of the scheme. Mr. Veazey on the whole discusses the matter in a broad and liberal way. He recognizes that unprofitable rates involve large losses to investors in the securities of the roads, and produce receiverships and general demoralization—a state of things which is neither to the interest of the roads nor to the interest of the general community. He also sees that in endeavoring to secure better rates the action of each road must in great measure be governed by the action of its competitors. It strikes him as very unlikely that Congress or the people will ever sanction pooling, and as an alternative he thinks his plan possesses a great many advantages. "It would seem," he says, "that the maintenance of justly remunerative rates might be substantially aided by making it the duty of the Commission to regulate rates when they are unreasonably low as well as when they are excessive, relatively or in themselves. As the statute now stands, it is not made the duty of the Commission, nor has it the power, to prescribe a minimum rate, however plainly it may appear that such an order would be for the interests of all parties concerned and those of the general public. * * The utmost that can be done as the statute now stands is to give the

carrier, in a case of relative rates to different localities, the alternative of lowering one rate or increasing the other. But this does not meet the difficulty. One rate may be to a local station, the other to a so-called competitive point, which another carrier also serves, and in such a case the order might as well simply require a reduction of the rate to the local station, for without the concurrence of the competing carrier a change of the competitive-point rate would often be a vain and unprofitable proceeding. In such a case the true remedy would often be, both for the interest of the parties and the public at large, to limit the competitive-point rate."

We think this a clear statement of one of the difficulties that beset the Inter-State Commission in their efforts to adjust rates. But would the difficulties disappear or the task be rendered any easier if the Commission had the power to prescribe a minimum? How would it determine the limit of the competitive point rate? Mr. Veazey admits that one road alone could not advance rates at a competitive point, and hence it must be the intention under the plan proposed to compel all the competitors at that point to raise their tariff schedules. How would the Commission proceed in an endeavor of that kind? In the earlier part of his paper Mr. Veazey rejects various general propositions for fixing rates, such as the suggestion for a uniform rate per mile for any distance, scales of mileage charges increasing with multiples of distance, and other kindred proposals. Barring these methods out, what course would he pursue? Would he, whenever complaint is made that a local rate is unfair or unjust as compared with a through rate, cite all the railroads engaged in traffic to the competitive point as well as the shippers interested in such traffic to appear before the Commission and prove that the existing tariffs were not too low, and show cause why such tariffs should not be advanced?

And how wide a range of investigation would he allow the inquiry to cover? Suppose it finally appeared to the satisfaction of the Commission, on the merits of the case, that the competitive rate ought to be advanced, would they take into consideration any facts outside of the case itself before seeking to give effect to their conclusion? Rates at one competitive point are nearly always related to the rates at a great many other points, and consequently a change at that one point might involve a change at fifty or a hundred other points—in fact might involve a whole group of States or a whole section of the country. Moreover, not unlikely the change could not be confined to the class or article of freight under consideration but would have to extend to other classes and articles and run through the entire body of rates. Could the Commission therefore under the circumstances avoid having to view their proposed action in each case in the light of its larger and general effects—the effect for instance on production, on consumption, on exports, and on the welfare and prosperity of the sections and communities whose interests were at stake; and would not that be tantamount to the assumption of entire control and supervision of rates?

To our mind the task would be the most stupendous ever delegated to a public body. And what qualifications would the Commission possess for the work? The railroad officials who now fix rate schedules have had the benefit of long training and experience in the work, have made a study of it, and know all the various factors and influences that enter into the calcula-

tions; but the Inter-State Commerce Commission has only high general intelligence and an honest purpose to guide it—very essential qualities it is true, but furnishing by themselves no adequate substitutes for fitness and experience in an undertaking of the magnitude and importance of the rate-making power for the whole transportation industry of the country. In England, as is known, the question of railway rates has been agitating the public mind for some time, and a Select Committee of Parliament has been making an investigation into the subject. We have followed the discussions with considerable interest, and in an article in a recent number of the *Railway News*, of London, treating of the proposal to establish a tribunal for determining “reasonable rates,” we find the following criticism, which summarizes in an apt manner the difficulties attending the fixing of rate schedules.

“We have put the case in its simplest form. In practice the fixing of a rate is complicated by many other considerations—the effect of competition by sea, by inland navigation or by road (and there are few rates that are not affected, directly or indirectly, by competition of one sort or another), the volume and constancy of the traffic, the effect on other produce sent to other markets so that no undue preference may be created, and many other elements which are too well known to need repetition. By what intuitive process can any authority, however great its ability, become possessed of the knowledge of trade, of the cost of working, of the intricacies of competition, &c., and so well assimilate the facts, and so balance the rate, that it shall be a perfect rate, and just and reasonable, not only to the trader but to the company? It is a matter of utter impracticability. The rate would not be a just one, but a haphazard one, and as time went on the rate-maker would find his task increasingly difficult. He would have to make each new rate consistent with all that had gone before it, and, as we have shown that all rates would be liable to change from year to year, it would be more than difficult, it would be impossible, to maintain any fixed standard of reasonableness.

“Under present conditions, a rate, especially a through or a competitive rate, is the product of many minds. The goods managers, sitting round a table, consider it from every point of view. The information as to its effect on trade, on the companies’ receipts, and on one district as compared with another, is sifted and weighed, the zeal of one man is qualified by the discretion of another, and out of apparent elements of discord a rate is evolved that is, we believe, more fair and reasonable than could be produced in any other way.”

If this be true of Great Britain how much more forcible is the argument when applied to the United States, where we have a larger mileage, a greater expanse of territory and intenser competition. Mr. Veazey’s paper, it appears to us, involves likewise some economic fallacies. He contends that rates should be so graduated as to compel the different localities and the various classes of traffic each to contribute its due share of the earnings needed to support the road. Says he: “The tendency of unjustly low rates to one point is in the direction of unreasonably high rates to others, and the same is true when one species of traffic is favored as against others, and those who are charged the high rates have a right to demand that the burdens of transportation be more equally distributed.” If in any given case a road had nothing to consider but the traffic directly involved, we may be sure that there would be very few instances where “one species of traffic” would be favored as against others. But the indirect consequences usually are a great deal more important than the direct consequences. They may mean the destruction of large manufacturing interests and the wiping out of great centres of population. If by granting a low or barely profitable rate on one species of traffic—raw material, for instance, needed in manufacturing—a road is able to secure for itself other species of traffic made possible by such act and on which good and profitable rates can be exacted, the discrimination is not only justified but is good business policy. In such a case the railroad manager is simply pursuing an enlightened plan for developing the traffic

of his road, and it is difficult to see how any interest is injured by the act.

So, too, in the case of traffic at competitive points. The rates may not be what they should be or what the managers would like to see them, but as a matter of self-preservation every road is compelled to protect its competitive centres as against other centres, failing which those centres would lose their value as sources of traffic, local as well as through. Of course Judge Veazey’s plan contemplates the raising of rates by *all* the competing roads at a common point, but competition does not always come from railroad lines—it may and does come from water routes or from part rail and part water routes, or from carriers on foreign soil, or in other ways. We do not comprehend how in such instances the Inter-State Commission, even with the power to prescribe a minimum, could hope for any greater success in securing remunerative rates on that kind of traffic than the roads themselves. At all events, the advantages which might result from such a step, would be more than outweighed by the disadvantages attending the regulating of tariff schedules by a body having no special qualifications for the task.

Mr. Veazey would give the Courts power to review the action of the Commission, and he thinks that “perhaps the exercise of this power over rates covering wide extent of territory should only be allowed upon application of carriers,” and that “in prescribing a minimum rate the right of longer and otherwise less favorably located lines to proper differentials should also be preserved.” But what would be the standard of a profitable rate? Would it be sufficient for the differential rate line having a longer and more expensive route to show that the rate (the regular rate less the allowed differential below the full rate) was unsatisfactory to *it*, and would the Commission compel the other roads to raise their rates simply because the inferior road after deducting its differential did not find margin for a satisfactory profit? Mr. Veazey’s paper gives evidence of thought and careful preparation; but we are afraid he does not fully appreciate the difficulties attending the carrying out of his plan. The very important point whether Congress can constitutionally give a commission power to prescribe what rates a carrier shall charge, he passes over very lightly. He thinks it is not a question involved in the discussion. An order directing carriers not to charge more than a prescribed maximum, he says, is not the fixing of a rate. “It is confining the exercise of their rate-making privilege to a specified and reasonable limit, and the same is true of an order prohibiting a rate below a prescribed minimum.” This is more ingenious than plausible. Mr. Veazey will, we are sure, have difficulty in convincing railroad managers that prescribing maximum and minimum rates is not in effect fixing rates.

Not the least of the objections to investing the Board with the rate-making functions proposed, is that the machinery of the Commission is altogether too slow and cumbrous. Suppose that a differential-rate road should claim that a 20-cent rate on grain from Chicago to New York did not allow it sufficient profit on the transportation service rendered, after deducting its differential, and that the Commission should order an advance to 25 cents. Suppose that as a result of that step the business all went to the water routes and the differential rate lines. What means of redress would the regular roads have, and how could they get a rehearing in time to secure a share of the traffic? Some

of the cases before the Commission have dragged along from two to three years, and in the event mentioned, before the Commission could reconsider its action the season might be over and the business irrevocably lost. As an alternative to pooling, therefore, the plan proposed must be regarded as possessing many weak points. The need for better rates is certainly very urgent, but under such a scheme we fear the roads would find that the last state was worse than the first.

GROSS AND NET EARNINGS FOR THE HALF-YEAR IN 1893.

We publish to-day our statements of gross and net earnings of United States railroads for the six months ending June 30, 1893, as compared with the corresponding six months of last year, and the figures reflect the condition of this important industry during the period in question. The statements deal with results of great magnitude and cover a large proportion of the total mileage of the country. Counting 16 roads which have as yet reported only to the end of May, we have returns altogether from 181 roads, this covering a few lines outside the United States, like the Mexican roads and the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk of Canada. The total mileage operated by these 181 roads was 121,173 miles in 1893 and 119,607 miles in 1892. Aggregate gross earnings of the 181 roads reach 438½ million dollars and aggregate net earnings 126¼ million dollars, from which an idea can be obtained of the extent and importance of the operations of the roads.

The comparison with last year is a great deal better than would have been thought likely, there being an increase in gross earnings and also some increase in net earnings. In this of course we are speaking of the roads as a whole. A few companies make very poor exhibits, though the number of these is very small considering the adverse conditions which prevailed. For it must be remembered that there was a falling off in the grain receipts both in the West and in the East, that there was a decided contraction in the cotton movement, that there was a decline in the provisions and live stock movement at Chicago, that there was a decrease in the shipments of iron ore from the Lake Superior regions, that the winter was of exceptional severity, adding greatly to the operating cost of the roads, that the Pacific systems suffered on trans-continental business first from the rupture of relations with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and later from the war of rates that developed between the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern on the opening of the latter's line to the Pacific Coast, and that the industries of the country were deeply disturbed by the silver troubles, the large gold exports, the condition of the United States Treasury, and the numerous and heavy mercantile and bank failures.

It is proper to say as regards the factors last mentioned that business prostration to the extent and in the degree we are now experiencing it did not occur till after the 1st of July. But the situation in the particulars mentioned grew decidedly unfavorable towards the close of the half-year, and was more or less a depressing influence through the whole six months, acting as a check upon enterprise, even if it did not lead to any great curtailment of ordinary business operations. That the roads should have been able in the face of these many adverse conditions not only to maintain but to increase their large earnings of 1892 is certainly

an encouraging fact, for it indicates that under a normal state of things steady expansion of our industries from year to year can be depended on as the result of the growth in population and the general development of the country. At present of course the state of things is not normal but abnormal, and instead of expansion, therefore, there is contraction, which accounts for the great falling off in earnings which is now being shown in the weekly returns; such results will continue till the cause of the trouble has been eradicated and our industries have had a chance to recover from the effects of the existing strain.

About the only favorable influence of any moment during the six months was the World's Fair at Chicago. This operated to increase passenger travel during May, and still more in June, and in the case of the roads most immediately concerned had the effect of swelling revenues very decidedly. The financial disturbances and business failures caused some of the roads to put into force measures of economy, and in such instances the showing of net earnings is more favorable than it otherwise would have been. The following furnishes a comparison of the aggregates for the 181 roads which have contributed returns to our statements.

	Jan. 1 to June 30. (181 roads.)	1893.	1892.	Increase or Decrease.	
				Amount.	Per Cent
		\$	\$	\$	
Gross earnings.....		438,602,810	423,542,661	Inc. 15,120,149	3.53
Operating expenses.....		311,811,013	297,978,698	Inc. 13,832,315	4.60
Net earnings.....		126,821,797	125,563,963	Inc. 1,257,834	1.00

Thus it will be seen there is a gain of \$15,120,149, or 3.53 per cent in the gross earnings and a gain of \$1,257,834 or just one per cent in the net earnings. That the improvement in the net earnings is no larger is owing mainly to the fact that the winter weather in many cases added so greatly to expenses. In the years preceding, too, however, the increase in net earnings had been comparatively small. In the first half of 1892 for instance, an increase of 31½ million dollars in gross receipts yielded an increase of only a little over 6½ million dollars in net receipts. But at that time the roads were quite liberal in their outlays because of the favorable traffic conditions which had prevailed, and also because it was desired to put the roads in good shape for handling the extra traffic expected from the World's Fair. The following carries the comparisons for the half-year back to 1888.

Year and number of roads.	Gross Earnings.			Net Earnings.		
	Year Given.	Year Preceding.	Increase or Decrease.	Year Given.	Year Preceding.	Increase or Decrease.
Jan. 1 to June 30.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1888 (97)	255,739,107	245,199,479	+10,539,628	76,239,138	84,028,463	-7,789,325
1889 (114)	292,602,206	281,252,741	+11,349,465	90,499,917	81,860,853	+8,639,114
1890 (150)	345,272,509	309,773,591	+35,498,918	105,190,424	93,289,063	+11,901,361
1891 (182)	387,698,261	380,381,063	+7,317,198	116,017,353	113,331,921	+2,685,432
1892 (190)	448,515,806	416,936,311	+31,579,495	151,071,945	124,464,710	+26,607,235
1893 (181)	438,602,810	423,542,661	+15,120,149	126,821,797	125,563,963	+1,257,834

It deserves to be pointed out that our returns for the separate months showed a loss in aggregate net only in January and February, when snow and ice and generally cold weather proved such an obstacle to railroad operations; the loss in February was especially heavy, reaching 2¼ million dollars, or over 16½ per cent, but this is in part accounted for by the fact that the month had one less day this year, the year preceding having been a leap year. The best result for any month was made in May, when the increase reached over 2½ million dollars, or nearly 15½ per cent, the reason for this exceptionally large gain being that the month had an extra working day in 1893 (having con-

tained only four Sundays against five in 1892), and that the comparison was with a month last year when bad weather had made results unfavorable. The following gives the totals of the gross and net for each of the six months.

SECTION OR GROUP.	Gross Earnings.		Net Earnings.			
						P. C.
	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	Inc. or Dec.	
Jan. 1 to June 30	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
New England (10)	20,719,026	19,632,902	5,753,700	6,026,056	-272,350	4.51
Trunk lines... (18)	134,064,361	131,960,433	35,938,284	36,407,352	-469,068	1.28
Anthrac. coal (12)	37,338,388	35,471,860	12,866,557	12,515,579	+350,978	2.80
Mid. States... (22)	19,160,157	17,998,684	6,859,394	6,267,778	+591,616	9.44
Mid. West'n... (28)	24,338,056	22,478,056	7,263,733	6,344,650	+919,083	14.40
Northwest'n (14)	55,051,547	53,440,617	15,747,057	16,298,540	-550,883	3.38
Southwest'n (15)	47,386,104	44,363,519	12,063,343	11,537,714	+525,629	4.56
Pacific Coast (20)	55,134,435	55,319,835	16,826,744	17,781,494	-954,750	5.37
Southern... (30)	38,126,833	33,222,178	11,002,336	10,170,021	+832,315	8.18
Mexican... (3)	7,346,883	6,648,577	2,500,042	2,214,779	+285,264	12.88
Tot... (181 r'ds)	438,602,810	423,542,661	126,821,797	125,563,963	+1,257,834	1.00

MILEAGE.—The mileage for the above groups is as follows: New England, 2,860 miles against 2,830 miles in 1892; Trunk lines, 21,935 against 21,717; Anthracite coal, 4,549 against 4,369; Middle States, 3,006 against 2,933; Middle Western, 9,199 against 9,163; Northwestern, 21,700 against 21,426; Southwestern, 19,588 against 19,587; Pacific Coast, 21,680 against 21,297; Southern, 13,017 against 12,735; Mexican, 3,639 against 3,512; grand total, 121,173 against 119,607.

A few roads have gained very largely in their totals for the six months, a few others have lost very largely; in both cases the changes are less numerous and also less prominent than in most other years. The heaviest improvement in net comes from the Illinois Central, which reports an increase of \$833,037, this being due in part to the benefits derived from the World's Fair. Next after the Illinois Central comes the Lehigh Valley with an increase of \$567,311 (the figures being for the five months to May 31 and not the full six months); then come the Lackawanna leased lines with \$498,111 increase, the Atchison with \$432,679 increase, the Chesapeake & Ohio with \$380,569 increase, the Southern Pacific with \$324,871 increase, the St. Paul with \$223,635 increase, the Northern Central with \$214,896 increase, the Ohio & Mississippi with \$206,040 increase, the Lake Shore with \$200,028, and several others whose increase ranges between two hundred and one hundred thousand dollars. It will be observed that the gains do not come from any special section or group, but are widely distributed; and the same is true of the large losses, among which the Union Pacific leads with a decrease of \$966,464, followed by the Reading with a decrease of \$812,335 (this is for the Railroad Company, the Coal & Iron Company's operations being disregarded), the Chicago & Northwestern with a decrease of \$609,444 for the five months to May 31, the Grand Trunk with a decrease of \$417,260 (also for the five months), the Boston & Albany with a decrease for the half-year of \$369,140, the Missouri Pacific with a decrease of \$311,482, the Canadian Pacific with a decrease of \$253,213, the "Big Four" with a decrease of \$210,707, &c., &c. The following gives a full list of all the changes in net down to \$100,000, and all the changes in gross down to \$200,000.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN GROSS EARNINGS IN SIX MONTHS.

Increases.		Increases.	
Atch. Top. & S. Fe (2 r'ds.)	\$1,852,348	Lehigh Valley*	\$230,218
Penn.-Virginia (4 r'ds.)	1,753,924	Clev. C. Ch. & St. L.	225,021
Lake Shore & Mich. So.	1,065,344	N. Y. Ont. & Western	214,414
So. Pacific (6 r'ds.)	1,049,424	Mexican International	208,057
Illinois Central	784,833	Chicago & East. Ills.*	206,967
Chic. Burl. & Quincy	739,163	Chic. Burl. & Northern	205,403
Chic. Mil. & St. Paul	625,440		
Del. L. & West.	620,385	Total (representing 32 roads)	\$13,477,946
Boston & Maine	599,566		
Louisv. & Nashv.	540,315		
Norfolk & West.	492,511		
St. Louis Southwest'n	469,464		
Central of N. J.	402,566		
Ches. & Ohio	380,962		
Mo. Pac. & Iron Mt.	321,022		
Mexican Central	252,400		
Mexican National	237,840		

* The gross on Eastern lines increased \$1,139,965 and on Western lines increased \$563,959.
 * For five months.
 † These are the results on the New York leased lines.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN NET EARNINGS IN SIX MONTHS.

Increases.		Decreases.	
Illinois Central	\$833,037	Union Pacific (9 r'ds.)	\$966,464
Lehigh Valley*	567,311	Phila. & Read.	812,335
Del. Lack. & W. (2 r'ds)	498,111	Chic. & Northwestern*	609,444
Atch. Top. & S. Fe....	432,679	Gd. Tr'k of Can. (3 r'ds.)*	417,260
Ches. & Ohio	380,569	Boston & Albany	369,140
Southern Pacific (6 r'ds)	324,871	Mo. Pac. & Iron Mt.	311,482
Ch. Mil. & St. Paul	223,635	Canadian Pacific	253,213
Northern Central	214,896	Clev. Cin. Ch. & St. L.	210,707
Ohio & Mississippi	206,040	Peoria & Eastern	175,058
Lake Shore & Mich. So.	200,028	Mich. Cent. & Can. So.	145,000
Beech Creek	185,903	Boston & Maine	139,466
Mexican National	169,633	Minn. St. P. & S. S. N.	135,702
Conn. River	157,326	Burl. C. R. & Nor.	128,191
Chic. Burl. & Quincy	149,382		
Mexican Central	141,457	Total (representing 23 roads)	\$4,673,462
San Ant. & A. Pass.	134,049		
N. Y. & N. E.	122,774		
St. Louis & Southwest'n	116,802		
Manhattan El	104,556		
		Total (representing 25 roads)	\$5,213,064

* For five months.
 † This covers simply the New York leased lines of the Lackawanna.

Classifying the roads in groups, it is found that four groups show losses in net, namely the Pacific Coast, the Northwestern, the Trunk Line and the New England. The Pacific group is the only one having a loss in gross, and not for a large amount either. In the returns of the separate roads considerable irregularity in results is noted, the same as in the case of the large losses and large gains reported above. In the Pacific group the returns are more uniformly unfavorable than in any other, and yet even in that case the lines in the Atlantic system of the Southern Pacific form exceptions to the rule, as does the San Francisco & North Pacific, and a minor road. That the Pacific group should make a poorer showing than any other is perhaps natural, considering the severity of the winter and the troubles on trans-Continental business. The Northern Pacific is not included in our compilations, having reported only for the four months to April 30; in these four months, however, the road fell \$795,001 behind in net.

In the Northwestern group we also see reflected the effects of the bad weather; the loss in the aggregate is \$550,883, or 3.38 per cent, but the Northwest alone in the five months to May 31 lost \$609,444. Five of the fourteen roads in that group have gains, the Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Burlington & Quincy being among the number. The St. Paul made the bulk of its increase in June on a heavy reduction in expenses. The loss in the New England group does not possess any special significance, as it is well known that the prosperous roads in that section vary their expenses greatly from year to year according to the outlays made for betterments and improvements. The New York & New England road in that group has a gain of \$122,774. The loss in the trunk-line group is due mainly to the decreases on the lines in the Grand Trunk of Canada and the "Big Four" systems, though the Michigan Central also has lost a considerable amount. The Lake Shore has a large gain and so has the Ohio & Mississippi. The changes on the Pennsylvania are slight—a small decrease on the lines east of Pittsburg and a small increase on the lines west of Pittsburg. At the end of March, as the result of the winter weather, the Pennsylvania was \$781,996 behind in net on the Eastern lines and \$1,057,826 behind on the Western lines; through a reduction in expenses in the last three months, contemporaneously with large gains in gross, these heavy losses were extinguished.

Coming now to the groups which show improved net, the Middle Western makes a better comparison than any other, having \$919,083, or 14.49 per cent, increase. But the bulk of this is furnished by the Illinois Central, though there are several other roads like the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, the Lake Erie & Western, and the Detroit Bay City & Alpena, which

A DREAM WITH A MORAL.

NEW YORK, August 25, 1893.

DEAR MR. EDITOR: I had a dream a night or two ago. Before going to bed I got thinking about the financial situation. My first thoughts were personal to myself. From that start the nation's plight was easily reached. Then in a half sleepy way I worked out the position of affairs somewhat after this fashion. We get our floating capital and our new supplies of funds for investment mainly from Europe. With these we have constructed our railroads, and to a greater or less extent built up all our industries. It so happens, however, that now for several years the fresh supplies of capital from foreign sources have been stopped, and for three years we have been losing more and more of previous accumulations until at length about all our foreign capital that could be dislodged without too great loss has been taken out of the country.

Having reached this point I was asleep. Then I dreamed, and in my dream I fancied I saw a large and beautiful lake of water. It appeared to be fed by a number of little streams, but by far the largest was the one at its upper end which was pouring an immense volume of water into the lake, the surplus passing through an outlet at the opposite end, and so without cessation watering and making beautifully fruitful a vast territory lying below. What a scene was spread before me. All through that thoroughly irrigated country, and it was of great extent, the activity was almost phenomenal. It was harvest time, and such an ingathering I never beheld. In one direction I saw vines and trees and bushes overburdened with the most luscious fruits the world can produce; in another all kinds of grain in perfection; and in still another cotton without limit. It certainly was a well-favored land.

Suddenly my eyes turned to the lake again, and to that largest stream at the upper end that was feeding it. I was at once impressed with the belief that the river had become a little narrower than when I saw it before; yes, there was certainly less water passing between its banks. Moreover, as I looked the volume pouring into the lake continued to contract, slowly at first but faster afterwards, until the stream was actually dried up. Just then also some one seemed to tap the lake itself and draw off to other lands as much as possible of the accumulated water, and the lake, too, was dry. When this point was reached, I seemed to be carried in my dream to the same rock from which I had looked out upon the country below. I looked again now, but oh, how changed! That vast territory appeared no longer to be a beautiful garden filled with abounding harvests. In place of the life, activity and animation so recently visible everywhere, there was on all sides a dried-up, dead look; and from every part of the valley below came up in plaintive tones the refrain, "Nothing is doing for there is nothing to do but to wait."

Wait for what? I cried. Some one at my side replied—why, of course, for the lake to fill up again. Do you not know, he added, that a party gained control in this territory not long ago which had a mining camp up in the mountains. To get their product marketed these people diverted the great stream which had always filled the lake and fructified the whole valley; in that way the water has been turned in another direction, and our whole country is dried up. Now we are told to wait and it will be made right soon. But it gets hard to wait when each day adds terribly to the strain. In my dream I appeared then to be transferred to another side of the lake where I saw this mining coterie at work. They were all occupied, but instead of correcting the evil by simply undoing what they had done, they were struggling over a device of their own for filling the lake with water without the use of the old stream.

This dilatory and indirect method of meeting a situation so urgent astonished me, and I expressed my feelings in somewhat heated terms. A man at my elbow suggested that I judged wrongly; those men are not a bad lot, he said. Taking the hint I examined further, and the position of affairs soon became clear to me. That mining syndicate had of course an interest in keeping the river where they had put it, and besides that they had a hobby. You know, Mr. Editor, how often a man's interest makes him blind to his neighbor's suffering, and you know, too, that when a man gets astride of a hobby there is no hope for him this side of the grave. The theory of these men was that the supply of the other little streams which theretofore had helped to fill the lake might be more than doubled in bulk by building windmills all along the

banks of the little streams and injecting a certain gas they had discovered into the running water. They argued that a basin of water could be made to fill a tub by turning it into soap bubbles; that a geyser often sends up an immense stream which collected in a basin below could all be put into a half barrel. It was evident even from these statements, they said, that the lake could be filled with a half and perhaps a third of real water if impregnated with another two-thirds of wind, and if the lake was constantly kept full there would be a continuous discharge at the other end. They added, however, that their discovery was not wind, it was gas—they called it inflation gas—and such a compound of hydrogen with another substance having an affinity for oxygen that after passing through common air it absorbed the oxygen in just sufficient quantity to triple any water into which it was injected.

We all remember Dr. Holmes's humorous verses about the lost Sunday breeches; how, caught in a storm, they went flying through the air with a rent in their ampler parts as if a fiend had torn them. Well, that was the way these windmills all of a sudden went and looked. It seems that they were paper windmills, and when the "combine" which the "inflation gas," with the water and the air and the windmills made, got well started, soap bubbles, and geysers, and even chaos itself, could not have produced the equal. Just then I heard coming up the valley a sound like the bellowing voices of an army of enraged bulls, increasing in volume every moment. I looked over the side of the cliff, and it seemed as if the whole population of the territory was making for this mining syndicate.

I awoke. It was morning. The boy was knocking at my door with my morning paper. The first item which caught my eye was dated "Fall River" and began by stating "that not a yard of regular print cloths was sold last week in this market." * * * "Converters who have made contracts are asking the mills to be lenient with them and not ship the goods already ordered." * * * "Half the men in town have lost hope." * * * "Most of them (the mills) shut down at noon to-day for an indefinite period." I was interested in this item because I had a bit of stock in one of the companies and on the first of July it had declared a 2 per cent dividend for the previous three months. Those mills too have had a glorious run of business during the year ending with July, and as for that the previous year was good too. On the average Fall River mills divided over 8¾ per cent for the year ending July, 1893, and 6¼ for the year ending July, 1892. But now their business is at a standstill—absolutely dead. This too I believe is typical of the whole country. Shall we wait to have this righted while a few Senators "filibuster?"

D.

MICHIGAN BANKS.—We give below a statement showing the condition of the banks in Michigan, both National and State, at the close of business on Wednesday, July 12, 1893, prepared from the statements issued by the Comptroller of the Currency and by the Commissioner of Banking of Michigan. The total for July 12, 1892 is appended for purposes of comparison.

	Nat. Banks, July 12, 1893.	State Banks, July 12, 1893.	Total July 12, 1893.	Total July 12, 1892.
MICHIGAN.				
Number.....	101	158	259	240
Resources—				
Loans and discounts.....	\$47,310,998	\$37,569,081	\$84,880,079	\$85,036,919
Overdrafts.....	202,200	353,681	555,880	444,556
Stocks, bonds, &c.....	6,400,644	26,300,501	32,701,145	28,477,464
Due from reserve agents.....	5,166,564	7,110,448	12,277,012	19,430,075
Due from banks and bankers.....	1,572,523	503,337	2,080,860	3,227,879
Banking house, furn. and fix.....	1,048,438	1,433,599	2,482,037	2,250,228
Other real estate and mortgage's.....	463,725	581,213	1,043,938	1,233,038
Gold coin and certificates.....	2,478,383	1,454,970	3,933,353	4,354,211
Silver coin and certificates.....	500,204	297,111	797,315	832,920
Legal tend. and certs. of dep.....	1,619,555	2,641,657	4,261,212	5,380,705
Bills of other banks.....	663,773	279,144	942,917	664,711
Exchanges for Clear'g House.....	298,915	89,714	388,629	130,993
Current exp. and taxes paid.....	59,002	88,848	147,850	264,711
Premiums on U. S. bonds.....	450,684	289,466	740,150	792,920
Other resources.....	598,493	289,466	887,959	832,920
Total.....	\$68,834,110	\$78,796,800	\$147,630,910	\$151,754,410
Liabilities—				
Capital stock paid in.....	\$14,684,000	\$11,920,636	\$26,604,636	\$25,687,610
Surplus and undivided profits.....	5,439,095	4,132,423	9,571,518	9,060,539
Circulation outstanding.....	4,581,900	.....	4,581,900	2,561,740
Dividends unpaid.....	89,574	63,055	152,629	105,302
Individual deposits.....	35,492,106	14,481,343	49,973,449	57,155,786
Time deposits.....	381,543	45,700,459	46,082,002	44,621,026
Due to banks and bankers.....	5,576,460	1,391,409	6,967,869	12,107,243
Notes and bills payable.....	2,539,373	1,154,475	3,693,848	504,864
Other liabilities.....	50,069	.....	50,069	300
Total.....	\$68,834,110	\$78,796,800	\$147,630,910	\$151,754,410
* * * Other deposits* under State Banks in 1893 include \$36,020,268 savings deposits				

CONDITION OF STATE BANKS OF CALIFORNIA.—The Bank Commissioners of the State of California have furnished us this week a statement showing the condition of the commercial banks of California on July 1, 1893, from which we have prepared the following:

of England rate to 5 per cent. In the open market the rate of discount is fully 4 per cent. The Bank of England, except of course for its regular customers, will not re-discount bills running longer than sixty days, and to all but its regular customers it will charge 4½ per cent. A period of dear money all over Europe seems therefore beginning. The Imperial Bank of Germany has raised its rate of discount from 4 to 5 per cent.

For the fifth week in succession, the India Council on Wednesday failed to sell any of its bills or telegraphic transfers, of which it offered for tender 40 lakhs; and for six weeks it has sold only the tenth part of a lakh. It is calculating upon large London subscriptions to the Rupee loan to be tendered for in Calcutta on Tuesday. If the applications are large Council drafts will have to be bought to pay for the allotments; otherwise there is little prospect of an increase in the demand until the end of the month, when the jute exports will begin. On the other hand, silver has been in very strong demand throughout the week, more particularly for India, and the price has rapidly recovered to 34¾d. per ounce. The increasing demand for India is attracting much attention. The explanation commonly accepted is that it is for the arts, but there are others who think that silver uncoined is beginning to be used as money.

The stock markets have been stagnant but fairly steady during the week. The public here is still inclined to take a favorable view of the American department, thinking the fall in prices has discounted all that may happen. At the same time few are willing to increase their risks until they can form a better opinion as to what Congress will do. Besides, the rapid rise in the value of money is a warning to all speculators to be very prudent in their operations. But while speculation is in abeyance, there is a moderate amount of investment, especially in the stocks that have fallen most of late. Early in the week the Continental Bourses were somewhat disturbed. Two or three great operators in Paris were compelled to close their accounts. They have not been openly declared defaulters; it is understood, indeed, that they have received assistance; but their losses are very great. In Berlin there has been a great further fall in Mexican Government 6 per cents. These bonds are very little held here. They were brought out by the Messrs. Bleichröder in Berlin and they are nearly all held in Germany. Messrs. Bleichröder sent out two agents to Mexico to report as soon as the Indian mints were closed. It is said in Berlin that they have reported very unfavorably, and it is even alleged that the Messrs. Bleichröder are convinced that the Mexican Government will have to default. At all events the bonds have fallen heavily, and as there is no demand for them here they are likely to go lower. The Berlin market is further weakened by the tariff war with Russia, while of course the prospect of very dear money is making operators exceedingly cautious. Italian finances are growing worse every day, and a breakdown in Spain is everywhere looked for. In Argentina the Radical Party has revolted against the Governor of the province of Buenos Ayres, who has been compelled to resign. No clear information respecting the movement has been received in London, or at least has been made public. The Governor of Buenos Ayres was one of the Celman party, and bears a bad reputation; but it was thought that he would be protected at all costs by President Saenz-Pena. It would seem, however, that the President has thrown him over; and the inference is that the President, having made a full trial of endeavoring to work through the followers of General Mitre and General Roca, has now made up his mind to try whether he cannot do better by allying himself with the radical party. The news from Brazil is not very favorable, and Chili of course suffers much from the depreciation of silver.

The Board of Trade returns for July are fairly satisfactory. They seem to prove that the falling off in our exports, which has been going on for fully three years, has at last come to an end. The value of the imports was £33,292,000, a decrease compared with July last year of .06 per cent; and the value of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures was £19,651,000, an increase of nearly 1 per cent.

The great coal dispute threatens to extend. There is fear that the Welsh miners, some of the Scotch and the Northumberland may strike. It need hardly be said that they sympathize strongly with the federated miners, and they have put forward a claim for an advance in wages. If this is not con-

ceded—and it has been refused in some districts already—there are fears that almost the whole of the coal production of the country may be stopped.

The Times reports a marked improvement in all our crops during the month of July. Wheat, 2·6; the condition now being 84·7; barley, 4·4 to 78·2; potatoes, 3·1 to 90·7; roots, 7 to 80·8, and grass as much as 14·4 to 58·3. The only crop that has receded is oats; it is now 79·3, or a falling off of 1·1.

The imports since January 1 have been as follows:

IMPORTS.	1893.	1892.	Difference.	Per Ct.
January.....	33,125,888	33,485,244	-5,359,356	-13·92
February.....	29,758,748	34,877,931	-5,119,183	-14·67
March.....	34,089,413	36,793,194	-2,703,781	-7·34
April.....	32,125,359	34,920,272	-2,794,913	-8·00
May.....	36,838,951	35,035,738	+1,803,213	+5·14
June.....	31,868,792	32,777,479	-908,687	-2·77
July.....	33,292,273	33,497,585	-205,312	-0·61
7 months....	230,924,092	246,188,358	-15,266,266	-6·20

The exports since January 1 have been as follows:

EXPORTS.	1893.	1892.	Difference.	Per Ct.
January.....	18,026,019	19,146,704	-1,120,685	-5·85
February.....	17,093,309	19,328,753	-2,235,444	-11·56
March.....	19,432,904	19,665,382	-232,478	-1·18
April.....	16,617,977	17,865,876	-1,247,899	-6·98
May.....	17,822,460	17,783,969	+38,491	+0·21
June.....	18,785,271	18,070,318	+714,953	+3·95
July.....	19,651,374	19,463,597	+187,777	+0·96
7 months....	127,429,314	131,324,599	-3,895,285	-2·96

The exports of foreign and colonial produce since January 1 show the following contrast:

RE-EXPORTS.	1893.	1892.	Difference.	Per Ct.
January.....	4,786,274	4,128,646	+657,628	+15·92
February.....	5,733,252	5,728,772	+4,480	+0·07
March.....	5,690,367	5,566,389	+123,978	+2·22
April.....	4,556,184	5,515,838	-959,654	-12·43
May.....	6,945,220	6,931,447	+13,773	+0·19
June.....	4,796,015	4,618,260	+177,755	+3·84
July.....	4,812,492	5,971,207	-1,158,715	-19·40
7 months....	37,619,159	38,180,559	-561,400	-1·47

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:

	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.
	Aug. 9.	Aug. 10.	Aug. 12.	Aug. 13.
	£	£	£	£
Circulation.....	27,068,485	26,867,545	26,452,825	25,221,555
Public deposits.....	3,704,247	3,540,196	3,518,368	2,788,446
Other deposits.....	30,101,144	32,568,479	34,653,893	33,759,643
Government securities.....	13,104,453	13,109,394	11,333,655	14,574,237
Other securities.....	24,263,047	24,614,158	23,298,451	21,885,524
Reserve.....	14,615,974	16,532,402	17,103,218	13,316,040
Gold and bullion.....	25,232,459	26,749,947	27,109,611	24,087,225
Prop. assets to liabilities per ct.	43	45½	44½	41-15-16
Bank rate.....per cent.	4 (Aug. 10.)	2	2½	5
Consols 2½ per cent.....	98	97 1-18	96 1-16	96 5-16
Clearing House returns.....	102,963,000	111,543,000	107,440,000	132,729,000

Messrs. Pixley & Abell write as follows under August 10:

Gold—There has been no abatement in the New York demand for gold, and from the Bank £1,831,000 has been withdrawn since our last, and all but £50,000 has gone to America. In addition the open market has been cleared of all arrivals. £176,000 has been paid in. Arrivals: Australia, £56,000; India, £34,000; Cape, £67,000; Chili, £1,000; total, £161,000. Shipments to Bombay, £10,000.

Silver—Following our last, silver continued in good demand for the East, and the silver party in America, taking advantage of our market being bare of supply, have temporarily forced up rates, and compelled their Treasury to pay high prices. Arrivals: New York, £116,000; Australia, £7,000; Chili, £56,000; total, £179,000. Shipments: Bombay, £281,600; China, £193,157.

Mexican Dollars—These coin have not shared to the same extent in the rise in silver, and their present price is about 34d., with no business doing. Shipments to Penang, £27,100.

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

	1892-93.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1889-90.
Imports of wheat.cwt.	62,766,447	65,175,772	54,899,219	54,215,955
Barley.....	16,729,766	15,890,931	15,733,872	14,032,732
Oats.....	13,616,255	14,159,748	14,947,590	12,055,324
Peas.....	2,130,738	2,611,917	1,854,714	1,711,223
Beans.....	3,770,741	3,909,560	3,214,714	3,338,100
Indian corn.....	31,113,154	28,882,728	28,793,003	40,512,086
Flour.....	19,602,182	18,686,064	14,935,616	15,863,641

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

	1892-93.	1891-92.	1890-91.	1889-90.
Wheat.....cwt.	62,766,447	65,175,772	54,899,219	54,215,955
Imports of flour.....	19,602,182	18,686,064	14,935,616	15,863,641
Sales of home-grown.....	25,279,075	30,163,793	33,178,112	43,974,343
Total.....	107,647,704	114,025,629	103,012,967	114,053,939
Aver. price wheat week.26s.	2d.	29s. 7d.	1890-91.	1889-90.
Average price, season..26s.	9d.	33s. 7d.	39s. 4d.	36s. 3d.

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

	This week.	Last week.	1892.	1891.
Wheat.....qrs.	2,603,000	2,756,000	1,864,000	1,908,000
Flour, equal to qrs.	308,000	314,000	313,000	183,000
Maize.....qrs.	501,000	495,000	615,000	310,000

English Financial Markets—Per Cable.

The daily closing quotations for securities, &c., at London are reported by cable as follows for the week ending Aug. 25:

Table with columns: London, Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri. Rows include Silver, per oz., Consols, new, 2 1/2 per cts., F'ch rentes (in Paris) fr., U. S. 4s of 1907, Canadian Pacific, etc.

Commercial and Miscellaneous News

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The following are the imports at New York for the week ending for dry goods Aug. 17 and for the week ending for general merchandise Aug. 18; also totals since the beginning of the first week in January.

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.

Table with columns: For Week, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893. Rows include Dry Goods, Gen'l mer'cise, Total, Since Jan. 1, etc.

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

The following is a statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports for the week ending August 23 and from January 1 to date:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

Table with columns: For the week, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893. Rows include Dry Goods, Gen'l mer'cise, Total 33 weeks.

The following table shows the exports and imports of specie at the port of New York for the week ending Aug. 19 and since January 1, 1893, and for the corresponding periods in 1892 and 1891:

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF SPECIE AT NEW YORK.

Table with columns: Gold, Exports, Imports, Week, Since Jan. 1. Rows include Great Britain, France, Germany, West Indies, Mexico, South America, All other countries, Total 1893, etc.

Table with columns: Silver, Exports, Imports, Week, Since Jan. 1. Rows include Great Britain, France, Germany, West Indies, Mexico, South America, All other countries, Total 1893, etc.

—The United States Mortgage Company offers to investors at par and interest until further notice their 5 per cent first mortgage trust gold bonds, which are a direct obligation of the company, additionally secured by first mortgages on improved real estate deposited with the New York Guaranty & Indemnity Company of New York as trustee.

—The New York agent of the Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation has received a telegram from the head office in Hong Kong stating as the result of the half-year ending the 30th of June last, that a dividend has been declared of £1 per share, \$300,000 added to the reserve fund (making that fund stand at \$3,900,000), and \$112,000 carried forward to the credit of the new profit and loss account.

—Messrs. John L. Williams & Sons, bankers, of Richmond, Va., are quite abreast of the times and have issued a most interesting chart showing the course of silver and silver-coinage in this country for more than a hundred years, besides giving other important data bearing upon the subject. They say in a circular:

"From the tables accompanying the chart, it is seen that in the twenty years that have elapsed since the so-called demonetization of silver, we have issued of actual silver coin and coin certificates against silver bullion more than seventy-two times as much as we coined during the whole period of eighty-one years of free coinage, which would apparently indicate that the United States has certainly not been party to any 'conspiracy' to reduce the price of silver!

A copy of the chart may be obtained by addressing the firm at Richmond, Va.

City Railroad Securities—Brokers' Quotations.

Table with columns: Bid, Ask. Rows include Atlantic Av., B'klyn. St'k., Gen. M., 5s, 1909, A&O, 8'Poker St. & Pul. F.—Stk., etc.

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

Table with columns: Bid, Ask. Rows include Brooklyn Gas—Light, Jersey City & Hoboken, Metropolitan—Bonds, etc.

Auction Sales—Among other securities the following, not regularly dealt in at the Board, were recently sold at auction.

Table with columns: Shares, Bonds. Rows include 50 Empire State Bank, 20 Fourth National Bank, By Messrs. Adrian H. Muller & Son, etc.

Banking and Financial.

THE MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

No. 191 Broadway.

Capital. - \$1,000,000 | Surplus Fund, - \$1,000,000

WILLIAM P. ST. JOHN, President. | FREDERICK B. SCHENCK, Cashier, JAMES V. LOTT, Assistant Cashier.

ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

SPENCER TRASK & Co.,

BANKERS.

10 Wall St., New York. 16 Congress St., Boston.

Albany. Providence.

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INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

SAMUEL D. DAVIS & Co.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

NO. 44 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

SAMUEL D. DAVIS,

Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.

CHAS. B. VAN NOSTRAND.

The Bankers' Gazette.

WALL STREET, FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1893—5 P. M.

The Money Market and Financial Situation.—The premium paid for currency varies from day to day, but the fact is most striking that the large imports of gold and the additions to national bank circulation have not met the demands of the crisis, and nothing will give satisfaction except a measure which restores confidence.

It is a forcible comment on the character of the present depression that a Stock Exchange firm embarrassed for ready cash had been carrying large amounts of municipal bonds, always ranking among the choicest of investment securities, but lately quite immovable owing to the absence of savings banks and other financial institutions as buyers.

Many of the railroads are losing heavily in gross earnings owing to the shutting down of industrial works of all kinds and to the slow movement of the crops from lack of confidence and unwillingness to advance money on them. But some of the Chicago roads and trunk lines are doing well on passengers, and all the roads are supposed to be economizing.

The silver discussion drags on in Congress. Let us analyze some of the great popular catch-words of the silver men.

1. Bi-metallist—No one who advocates free coinage in this country is a bi-metallist, for it is too palpable that gold would be driven out of circulation and demonetized—such men are emphatically silver monometallists. The only true bi-metallists are those who propose to stop further silver purchases and to hold up to par the \$567,000,000 silver dollars and coin notes issued since 1878 and now outstanding.

2. Increase in value of gold. The great stock argument of the silver men pressed home on the people at every occasion is the assertion that since 1873 there has been a large rise in the value of gold as compared with staple merchandise, and that there will be a further rapid rise in the future if no more silver is coined. This assertion, in the way and to the extent it is made, is incapable of proof as to the past or the future, and must be flatly denied.

3. More money—more currency. There is not a financial proposition more absolutely false in fact or more absolutely captivating to the average farmer or workingman than this cry of "more currency" as a basis of prosperity. The financial history of our own country, of England, and of other nations, disproves its truth. There is nothing worse than issues of currency that have not the full confidence of people at home and abroad. We have issued \$567,000,000 of silver dollars and notes since 1878, and we have ended in a panic of unexampled severity, caused by the fear of utter depreciation of these silver issues in case the Government continues to push forth more of them.

The open market rates for call loans during the week on stock and bond collaterals have ranged from 3 to 7 per cent, the average being 5 per cent. To-day rates on call were 3½ to 6 per cent. Commercial paper is quoted at 10 to 15 p. c. for the very best grades.

The Bank of England weekly statement on Thursday showed a decrease in bullion of £437,000, and the percentage of reserve to liabilities was 44.96, against 43.49 last week; the discount rate was advanced from 4 to 5 per cent. The Bank of France shows a decrease of 8,225,000 francs in gold and an increase of 800,000 francs in silver.

The detailed statement of the condition of the Clearing-House banks has been discontinued for the present, and will not again be issued so long as there are any loan certificates outstanding. The totals, however, are furnished as usual, and the figures for last Saturday (Aug. 19) as compared with those of the preceding Saturday show an increase in the reserve held of \$4,024,300, there being a deficit below the required reserve of \$12,045,800, against a deficit of \$16,545,375 the previous week:

	1893. Aug. 19.	Differen's from Prev. week.	1892. Aug. 20.	1891 Aug. 22.
Capital.....	\$ 60,422,700		\$ 60,422,700	\$ 60,772,700
Surplus.....	71,594,800		67,390,500	64,147,800
Loans and disc'ts	406,540,200	Dec. 5,255,500	492,054,300	395,455,500
Circulation.....	7,738,200	Inc. 702,200	5,466,400	4,976,200
Net deposits.....	370,302,400	Dec. 1,901,100	524,412,100	402,912,400
Specie.....	58,352,800	Inc. 4,725,000	86,094,300	63,385,000
Legal tenders.....	22,177,000	Dec. 703,700	57,337,600	51,452,900
Reserve held.....	80,529,800	Inc. 4,024,300	143,481,900	114,937,900
Legal reserve....	92,575,600	Dec. 475,275	131,103,025	100,728,100
Surplus reserve..	\$12,045,800	Inc. 4,499,575	12,378,875	14,109,800

Foreign Exchange.—The market has been very irregular, as usual, and rates have not been governed by any broad principle affecting our foreign exchanges. Rates were firm early in the week but weakened by Wednesday, when currency was easier here and discounts in London were higher, foreshadowing the advance to 5 per cent in the Bank of England rate which occurred on Thursday, and they have been weak ever since. To-day actual rates of exchange are: Bankers' sixty days sterling, 4 81¼ @ 4 82; demand, 4 86¼ @ 4 86½; cables, 4 87¼ @ 4 87½.

Posted rates of leading bankers are as follows:

	Aug. 25.	Sixty Days.	Demand.
Prime bankers' sterling bills on London..	4 82 @ 4 83½	4 87 @ 4 88½	
Prime commercial.....	4 80½ @ 4 81	-----	
Documentary commercial.....	4 80 @ 4 80	-----	
Paris bankers (francs).....	5 23½ @ 5 25½	5 21¼ @ 5 20½	
Amsterdam (guldens) bankers.....	391½ @ 39¾	391½ @ 401½	
Frankfort or Bremen (reichmarks) bankers	95 @ 95¼	94 @ 94¼	

The following were the rates of domestic exchange on New York at the under-mentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying ½ discount, selling ¼ discount @ par; Charleston, buying ½ @ ¼ discount, selling par; New Orleans, bank, par; commercial, \$1 00 discount; Chicago, \$5 00 per \$1,000 discount. St. Louis \$3 50 discount.

United States Bonds.—Quotations are as follows:

	Interest Periods	Aug. 19.	Aug. 21.	Aug. 22.	Aug. 23.	Aug. 24.	Aug. 25.
2s, reg.	Q.-Moh.	* 95	* 95	* 95	* 95	* 97	* 97
4s, 1907..... reg.	Q.-Jan.	*111½	*112	*112	*111½	*111½	*111
4s, 1907..... coup.	Q.-Jan.	*111½	*112½	*111¾	*111½	*111½	*111
6s, our'cy, '95..... reg.	J. & J.	*103	*103	*103	*102	*102	*102
6s, our'cy, '96..... reg.	J. & J.	*105	*105	*105	*104	*104	*104
6s, our'cy, '97..... reg.	J. & J.	*108	*107	*107	*107	*107	*107
6s, our'cy, '98..... reg.	J. & J.	*110	*109	*109	*109	*109	*109
6s, our'cy, '99..... reg.	J. & J.	*111	*111	*111	*111	*111	*111

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

Government Purchases of Silver.—The following shows the amount of silver purchased in August by the Government.

	Ounces offered.	Ounces purchased.	Price paid
Previously reported.....	2,707,000	1,732,000	\$0.7090 @ \$0.7515
August 21.....	265,000	165,000	\$0.7425 @
" 23.....	636,000	436,000	\$0.7525 @
" 25.....	365,000	.....	..... @ .....
Total.....	3,973,000	2,333,000	\$0.7090 @ \$0.7525

Coins.—Following are current quotations in gold for coins:

Sovereigns.....	\$4 85 @ \$4 90	Fine silver bars..	- 73½ @ - 74½
Napoleons.....	3 85 @ 3 90	Five francs.....	- 90 @ - 95
X Reichmarks.	4 75 @ 4 80	Mexican dollars..	- 50 @ - 60
25 Pesetas.....	4 75 @ 4 83	Do uncommere'l..	- @ -
Span. Doubloons.	15 55 @ 15 75	Peruvian sols.....	- 52 @ -
Mex. Doubloons.	15 55 @ 15 75	English silver....	4 80 @ 4 90
Fine gold bars... par	@ ¼ prem.	U.S. trade dollars	- 60 @ -

State and Railroad Bonds.—No sales of State bonds. Railroad bonds have been active only in specialties, and among these the Northern Pacifics were by far the most conspicuous. Very large sales were made of the consol. 5s on Wednesday and following days, and also of the Chicago & N. Pacific 5s, it being concluded that much of this selling was probably for the account of parties who held the bonds as collateral for loans; the N. Pacific consols touched 24½ and close at 30, and the Chic. & N. P. 5s touched 35¾ and close at 40. The latter bonds being secured on city terminal property have held their price better than the others. Phila. & Reading bonds have had more of activity and firmness, probably in consequence of the changes in Reading affairs and the more aggressive action of the bondholders' committees. The prices of many of the old and popular issues of gold bonds look very low at present figures. Hocking Valley 5s at 74, Duluth S. Shore & At. 1st 5s at 93, Ches. & Ohio, R. & A. 1st 2-4s, at 70, Rio Grande West. 1st 4s at 57, M. K. & T. 1st 4s at 71½, Atchison 1st 4s at 72, N. Y. Chicago & St. Louis 4s at 90½. These are merely samples of the general range of bond prices at the Stock Exchange.

Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.—The stock market has been dull as a rule, and the fluctuations, though considerable from day to day, have had little significance. For a time the tone was weak and halting in consequence of the rumors touching the embarrassment of a leading stock commission house that had been carrying a large amount of municipal bonds (recently unsalable), and after that firm had received assistance through a foreign banking house on Wednesday the atmosphere cleared up and the tone became stronger. The so-called industrials have been very dull with the rest of the market, as the public can not form any estimate of their probable earnings in these troublous times and knows little about their floating debts, and many of these companies are now passing their dividends as a matter of precaution to keep their treasuries well supplied with money. Western Union has a broader support than the other miscellaneous stocks and has held its price better. To-day there was a better feeling and stocks were nearly all stronger, closing near their best prices.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—ACTIVE STOCKS for week ending AUGUST 25, and since JAN. 1, 1893.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

Table with columns for dates (Saturday, Aug. 19 to Friday, Aug. 25), Stock names, and Range of sales in 1893 (Lowest, Highest). Includes sub-sections for Active RR. Stocks and Miscellaneous Stocks.

* These are bid and asked; no sale made. x Ex div. † Old certs. ‡ First instalment paid. § 2d instalment paid

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES (Continued)—INACTIVE STOCKS. († Indicates actual sales.)

Table of Inactive Stocks with columns for Bid, Ask, Range (sales) in 1893, and various stock names like Railroad Stocks, Miscellaneous Stocks, etc.

* No price Friday; latest price this week. † Actual sales.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES.—STATE BONDS AUGUST 25.

Table of State Bonds with columns for Bid, Ask, and various bond names like Alabama-Class A, 4 to 5, New York—6s, loan, etc.

*New York City Bank Statement for the week ending June 10, 1893, is as follows. We omit two ciphers (00) in all cases.

Table of Bank Statements with columns for Capital, Surplus, Loans, Specie, Legals, Deposits, and various bank names.

New York City, Boston and Philadelphia Banks:

Table of Bank Statements for New York City, Boston and Philadelphia Banks with columns for Capital & Surplus, Loans, Specie, Legals, Deposits, etc.

* We omit two ciphers in all these figures. † Including, for Boston and Philadelphia, the item "due to other banks."

Miscellaneous and Unlisted Bonds.—Stock Ex. prices.

Table of Miscellaneous and Unlisted Bonds with columns for Bank names and prices.

NOTE.—"b" indicates price bid; "a" price asked. * Latest price this week

Bank Stock List.—Latest prices of bank stocks this week

Table of Bank Stock List with columns for Bank names and prices.

*NOTE.—No detailed statement has been issued since June 10.

BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE STOCK EXCHANGES.

Main table containing Active Stocks, Share Prices (Saturday to Friday), and Range of sales in 1893. Includes columns for Bid, Ask, and various stock names like Atch. T. & S. Fe, Atlantic & Pac., etc.

Table containing Inactive Stocks, Bonds, and Miscellaneous items. Includes columns for Bid, Ask, and various bond names like Westing. Electric, Bonds-Boston, Bonds-Baltimore, etc.

‡ Unlisted, § And accrued interest, † Last price this week.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES (Continued.)—ACTIVE BONDS AUGUST 25, AND FOR YEAR 1893.

Main table of active bonds with columns for Railroad and Miscel. Bonds, Interst. Period, Olos'ng Price Aug. 25, Range (sales) in 1893 (Lowest, Highest), and Bond Description.

NOTE—"b" indicates price bid; "a" price asked; the Range is made up from actual sales only. * Latest price this week. † Trust receipts.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES—(Continued.)—INACTIVE BONDS—AUGUST 25.

Table of inactive bonds with columns for Securities, Bid, Ask, and Bond Description.

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

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES.—INACTIVE BONDS—(Continued)—AUGUST 25.

Table with columns: SECURITIES, Bid., Ask., SECURITIES, Bid., Ask., SECURITIES, Bid., Ask. It lists various bonds and securities with their respective prices and terms.

* No price Friday; these are the latest quotations made this week. For Miscellaneous & Unlisted Bonds—See 3d page preceding

ABSTRACT FROM REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKS MADE TO THE COMPTROLLER JULY 12, 1893.

Main table with columns for 1893, No. of banks, Capital, Surplus, Deposits (Individual, Other), Loans & discounts, Gold and gold C. H. certificates, Gold Treasury certificates, Silver, Silver Treasury certificates, and Leg. tend'rs & U. S. cts. of deposit.

Total for U. S. 3,80 68,786,719 249,188,000 1,566,761,230 13,701,114 2,022,433,671 1,008,186,212 50,500,100 13,499,132 2,262,018 102,493,677

TOTALS FOR RESERVE CITIES, &c. Table with columns for Resources (Loans, Bds for circ., Oth. U. S. bds, Stks, bds, &c., Due fr. banks, Real estate, G. coin & cts, Sll. coin & cts, L. tend notes, U. S. cts. dep, Nat. bk notes, Clr'g H. exch, Other res'ces) and Liabilities (Capital, Surplus fund, Undl. profits, Circulation, Due to dep'rs, Due to banks, Other liab's.) for various cities including Boston, N. York, Brooklyn, Albany, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Washington, New Orleans, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit, Milwaukee, Des Moines, St. Paul, Minneapolis, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Kansas City, Missouri, Omaha & Line, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nevada, San Francisco, California, Oregon, Washington, Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Oklahoma & I. T., Utah, Wyoming.

Investment AND Railroad Intelligence.

The INVESTORS' SUPPLEMENT, a pamphlet of 150 pages contains extended tables of the Stocks and Bonds of Railroads, and other Companies, with remarks and statistics concerning the income, financial status, etc., of each Company. 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.

The General Quotations of Stocks and Bonds, occupying six pages of the CHRONICLE, are published on the third Saturday of each month.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

Table with columns: ROADS, Latest Earnings Reported (Week or Mo, 1893, 1892), Jan. 1 to Latest Date (1893, 1892). Lists various railroads and their earnings data.

Table with columns: ROADS, Latest Earnings Reported (Week or Mo, 1893, 1892), Jan. 1 to Latest Date (1893, 1892). Continuation of railroad earnings data from the previous table.

Table with columns: ROADS, Latest Earnings Reported (1892-3, 1891-2), 1893, 1892, Increase, Decrease. Includes rows for South & Nor. Car., Spar. Un. & Col., St. Louis & N. W., etc.

* Includes Colorado Midland in 1893 and 1892 both for the week and the year to date.
† Includes Milwaukee & Northern for all periods.
a Figures cover only that part of mileage located in South Carolina.

Latest Gross Earnings by Weeks.—The latest weekly earnings in the foregoing table are separately summed up as follows:

Our preliminary statement of earnings for the third week of August covers 20 roads and shows a loss of 17.16 per cent.

Table with columns: 3d week of August, 1893, 1892, Increase, Decrease. Lists various roads like Balt. & Ohio Southwest, Brooklyn Elevated, Buffalo Roch. & Pitts., etc.

* For week ending August 19.
For the second week of August our final statement covers 73 roads, and shows 14.89 per cent loss in the aggregate.

Table with columns: 2d week of August, 1893, 1892, Increase, Decrease. Lists roads like Previously rep'd (19 r'ds), Atn. Top. & San. Fe Sys., St. Louis & San Fr. Sys., etc.

Table with columns: 2d week of August, 1893, 1892, Increase, Decrease. Lists roads like Keokuk & Western, Lake Erie & Western, Long Island, etc.

* Week ending August 12.
† Includes Colorado Midland both years.

Net Earnings Monthly to Latest Dates.—The table following shows the net earnings reported this week. A full detailed statement, including all roads from which monthly returns can be obtained, is given once a month in these columns, and the latest statement of this kind will be found in the CHRONICLE of August 19.

Table with columns: Roads, Gross Earnings (1893, 1892), Net Earnings (1893, 1892). Lists roads like Cent. of N. Jersey, Cleve. Akron & Col., etc.

a Net earnings here given are after deducting taxes.
b Net earnings here given are before deducting taxes.

Interest Charges and Surplus.—The following roads, in addition to their gross and net earnings given in the foregoing, also report charges for interest, &c., with the surplus or deficit above or below those charges.

Table with columns: Roads, Interest, rentals, &c., Balance of Net Earnings. Lists roads like Cleve. Cin. Chic. & St. L., Peoria & Eastern, etc.

New York Ontario & Western.—For the quarter ending June 30 the report to the N. Y. State Railroad Commissioners is as follows:

Table with columns: Quarters ending June 30, 1893, 1892, 1891-92, 1892-93. Lists Gross earnings, Operating expenses, Net earnings, etc.

ANNUAL REPORTS.

New York Lake Erie & Western Railroad.

From the quarterly reports to the N. Y. State Commissioners we have the following balance sheet for June 30, as compared with March 31:

GENERAL BALANCE SHEETS MARCH 31 AND JUNE 30, 1893.

Assets.		
	March 31.	June 30.
	\$	\$
Cost of road and equipment.....	163,556,406	164,598,371
Construction of branch lines, etc.....	1,180,009	1,181,063
Stocks and bonds of other companies.....	3,725,044	3,724,294
Amount paid on account of equipment.....	5,501,365	5,574,317
Supplies on hand.....	615,196	763,024
Bills receivable.....	32,742	57,742
Due by agts. of this co. on account of traffic.....	824,153	1,074,195
Due by others on account of traffic.....	686,756	704,761
Due by companies and individuals.....	1,062,766	1,097,967
Cash on hand and in London.....	334,919	318,047
N. Y. L. E. & W. Coal & RR. Co.....	1,503,913	1,552,791
Advances to other companies.....	1,470,180	1,646,292
Erie coal companies.....	1,555,988	1,831,511
Chicago & Erie RR. Co.....	834,570	1,003,765
Total assets.....	182,887,007	184,128,141
Liabilities.		
	March 31.	June 30.
	\$	\$
Capital stock, common.....	77,427,000	77,427,000
Capital stock, preferred.....	8,536,600	8,536,600
Funded debt.....	77,643,885	77,643,885
Loans and bills payable.....	3,779,090	4,456,897
Interest on funded debt due.....	140,823	112,696
" " acrued.....	1,188,493	900,443
Dividends unpaid.....	7,188	7,098
Due for wages.....	1,116,585	1,126,499
Due for materials and supplies.....	1,510,935	1,781,368
Due cos. and individuals on open account.....	149,216	241,203
Due cos. and individuals on account traffic.....	585,263	604,448
Rentals of leased lines, etc.....	792,109	959,363
Overdue coupons on 2d con. bonds unfunded.....	288	288
Sundries.....	5,905	5,905
Profit and loss (surplus).....	10,003,627	10,324,448
Total liabilities.....	182,887,007	184,128,141

Boston & Maine Railroad.

(For the year ending June 30, 1893.)

Following is a preliminary statement of the Boston & Maine Railroad for the fiscal year ending June 30. The figures for 1893 include six months' operations of the Connecticut River Railroad:

	1892.	1893.	Increase.
Gross earnings.....	\$15,783,795	\$17,257,986	\$1,474,191
Operating expenses.....	10,335,890	11,702,644	1,366,753
Net earnings.....	\$5,447,904	\$5,555,342	\$107,437
Other income.....	427,289	543,135	115,846
Net income.....	\$5,875,193	\$6,098,477	\$223,283
Charges.....	3,886,988	4,000,918	113,930
Surplus income.....	\$1,988,205	\$2,097,559	\$109,353
Sinking funds, net.....	72,129	80,413	8,284
Balance for dividends.....	\$1,916,076	\$2,017,145	\$101,069
Dividends on pref. stock.....	\$188,394	\$188,394	
Dividends on common stock.....	1,165,896	1,391,161	225,265
Total dividends.....	\$1,354,890	\$1,580,155	\$225,265
Balance.....	\$561,185	\$436,990	Dec. \$124,195
Appropriated for equipment.....	350,000	425,000	75,000
Balance.....	\$211,185	\$11,990	Dec. \$199,195

Included in operating expenses for year 1893 is \$533,327 for new equipment against \$213,193 previous year.

New York Ontario & Western.

(For the year ending June 30, 1893.)

The following brief income account is issued in advance of the annual report.

RECEIPTS.		
	1892.	1893.
Passengers.....	\$667,018	\$725,470
Freight.....	2,456,047	2,819,717
Mails, express, &c.....	106,523	106,390
Miscellaneous.....	35,827	35,595
Total.....	\$3,265,417	\$3,689,173
OPERATING EXPENSES.		
	1892.	1893.
Conducting transportation.....	\$762,032	\$822,880
Motive power.....	752,189	889,646
Maintenance of cars.....	208,140	252,114
Maintenance of way.....	380,231	465,163
General expenses.....	106,921	115,018
Miscellaneous expenses.....	150,329	152,980
Total.....	\$2,359,845	\$2,697,788
Taxes.....	101,290	100,442
Total operating expenses and taxes.....	\$2,461,136	\$2,798,230
Net earnings.....	\$804,281	\$889,948
Interest and charges.....	597,262	633,095
Surplus.....	\$207,019	\$256,852

GENERAL INVESTMENT NEWS.

American Strawboard Company.—This company has sent to stockholders a circular announcing that the quarterly dividend will be passed. The circular says:

"The prevailing conditions in trade do not warrant us in expecting so favorable a showing in the last five months of the year, as our trade has materially decreased, and it is not expected we will have the usual fall and winter trade."

The circular contains comparative balance sheets of Jan. 1 and Aug. 1, 1893. This statement shows that the changes that are seen as a result of the first seven months' operation are decidedly satisfactory. Since the statement was made up, Aug. 1, the company has still further reduced bills payable by \$105,000, leaving the net balance of bills payable \$253,756. The company has made good progress in reducing its accounts receivable, that item having decreased \$130,000.

Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern.—The following statement is sent out officially: "The board of directors of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern have declared 5 per cent interest on the first income bonds and 1½ per cent interest on the second income bonds, payable October 26, at the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., New York, and Brown, Shipley & Co., London. The gross earnings of the road for the fiscal year ending June 30 were \$2,659,310. Increase over previous year, \$10,568. Net earnings, including interest and dividends, \$966,004. After payment of interest on first mortgage bonds, taxes and all charges, including certain expenditures for betterments, &c., there remains a balance of \$384,503 applicable to interest on the income bonds of the company. The company heretofore determined this interest on October 15 and paid it on November 15, but in view of the early consolidation of the road with the Ohio & Mississippi, the directors determined to make declaration of the interest upon the first and second incomes noted above. On November 1 the consolidation with the Ohio & Mississippi will go into effect."

Boston & Maine.—Mr. W. C. Whitney resigned as director and Mr. Lucius Tuttle, Vice-President of the New York New Haven & Hartford Railroad, was chosen to succeed him. Immediately thereafter Mr. Tuttle was elected President of the Boston & Maine, to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of A. A. McLeod several months ago.

Cleveland Lorain & Wheeling—Cleveland & Southwestern.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland Lorain & Wheeling is called at Cleveland, Sept. 23, to vote on the proposition to consolidate with the Cleveland & Southwestern. The latter company was recently organized for the purpose of building a cut-off into Cleveland from the main line of the C. L. & W. R. R. A mortgage to secure an issue by the Cleveland & Southwestern of \$1,300,000 five per cent bonds has been recorded in Ohio.

Jacksonville Tampa & Key West.—The proposed movement in the Florida courts to have certain funds released to pay the July coupon on the first mortgage bonds has been postponed to the September term.

Missouri Kansas & Texas—International & Great Northern.—The hearing of the Missouri Kansas & Texas injunction suit against the International & Great Northern and Galveston Houston & Henderson was taken up on its merits before Judge Stewart on Monday of this week, and has been in progress during the week.

New York & Northern.—The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, as trustee, has filed a notice of pendency of action in the Supreme Court of a suit against the New York & Northern Railroad Company, the New York Land & Improvement Company and the Lincoln National Bank, for the foreclosure of a second mortgage which was executed by the railroad company on October 1, 1887, to the trust company to secure the payment of \$3,300,000. The mortgage was placed upon the entire property of the road, beginning at 155th Street and running to Brewsters, including its stock, equipment and franchises. The purpose of the action is the foreclosure of the mortgage, the interest not having been paid. The trust company is represented by its counsel, Messrs. Turner, McClure and Rolston.

Northern Pacific.—The Northern Pacific receivers through counsel have applied in the United States Court in Milwaukee for authority to issue \$4,800,000 receivers' certificates. This amount, or a part of it, will be used, it is said, to pay off loans. As to the collateral trust loan there is no further definite information. Counsel for the receivers advise that authority be obtained from the Court to recognize the right of preferred stockholders to tender the stock in payment for lands in the same manner that they have always done prior to the receivership. Applications for land should be addressed to Mr. Wm. Waugh, General Land Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

Ancillary receivers have been appointed in the Canadian Courts for the 384 miles of this road in Manitoba. This is an international courtesy, as the original bill was filed within the jurisdiction of the United States.

The Northern Pacific securities, including \$578,000 Northern Pacific 5s and 2,040 shares of the St. Paul & Northern Pacific common, hypothecated in a loan, which were to have been sold at public auction on Wednesday, were withdrawn.

Pennsylvania Poughkeepsie & Boston.—Receiver Kingston, who has been in possession of this property for several weeks, announces that the whole of his line is now being operated under special agreement, the New York & New Jersey division by the New York Susquehanna & Western and the Pennsylvania division by the Lehigh Valley. A percentage of earnings is the compensation received.

Philadelphia & Reading.—Mr. J. Edward Simmons, Chairman of the Committee of General Mortgage Bondholders, and William Mertens, Chairman of the Income Bondholders' Committee announce that the holders of many millions of the securities of the Reading Company have already responded to the first circular of the committees. Immediately after the issuance of that circular the lease of

the Lehigh Valley Company with the Reading was abrogated, and it is now important that immediate steps should be taken to prevent the settlement of claims under that lease, and to secure a representation of the bondholders in the management of the property. To which end the holders of general mortgage bonds, income bonds and stock are requested to apply for the committee's second circular and to send in their assents to the Mercantile Trust Co., New York, or to either of the committees. Notwithstanding the abrogation of the Lehigh Valley lease and the request for representation of the bondholders in the management, which were objects sought by Mr. Isaac L. Rice, he has withdrawn from the Income Bondholders' Committee, and it is said that he also withdraws the assent of about one-half the \$25,000,000 bonds represented. Mr. Nathan Bijur, as reported by the *Evening Post*, admits that Mr. Rice desires to be one of the Reading's receivers, but says "his purpose is not to gain this position for himself. It is to be able to carry out a policy which he believes will re-establish the road as a profitable business, without the necessity of any formal reorganization."

A dispatch from Philadelphia on the 18th said the Reading's indebtedness to the Lehigh Valley for purchases of coal, amounting to over \$1,000,000, had been settled in coal instead of cash, the Reading turning over 400,000 tons of Lehigh coal in payment of the debt. This makes a reduction of \$1,000,000 in the Reading's floating debt.

The Reading Railroad Company has abrogated the contract between the company and Cox Brothers & Co., involving the movement of one million tons of anthracite coal yearly. The claim upon which the Reading receivers base their right to abrogate the contract is that the company did not get a fair proportion of the profit out of the rate paid for tonnage by the Cox Brothers.

Philadelphia Reading & New England.—Mr. J. K. O. Sherwood has been appointed by Judge Pratt, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, receiver for the Philadelphia Reading & New England RR. The appointment of a receiver was made upon application of counsel for certain large bondholders, as the company defaulted on its 5 per cent bonds on May 1 and in August upon its 4 per cent bonds. The Reading holds a controlling interest in the stock and has heretofore operated the road. The bondholders, it is said, will not press a foreclosure or reorganization at present, but will allow the receiver to operate the road in their interest.

The *Philadelphia Ledger* says: "John Brock, of Philadelphia, who represents large interests in the company's bonds, made the application for the receivership." * * * "The action was expected, and last week it was well known in railroad circles that a receiver for the system would be applied for, as it was held that the interests of all parties and the property itself could be much better protected; in fact, that a receiver was just what was necessary in order to enable the system to get in shape to handle its rapidly increasing business, as under the condition of affairs then existing it was impossible to get any money to make improvements, the Reading receivers, as lessees of the system, being unable to advance money for such. The movement, it is held, was entirely a friendly one, in which the Reading Railroad Company willingly joined." * * *

"The receivership covers the Central New England & Western and the old Hartford & Connecticut roads, in addition to the Poughkeepsie Bridge and its immediate connections. The bridge system was practically owned by the Philadelphia & Reading, which acquired, under the regime of Mr. McLeod, control of the stock of the Phil. Read. & New Eng. It was the key to the railroad situation between Pennsylvania and New England, tapping, by means of convenient connection, the Lehigh Valley and Jersey Central roads.

"It is well known that the Poughkeepsie Bridge was built largely by Philadelphia capital, and therefore the entire matter is of greater interest in Philadelphia than in New York. The relations between the Reading and the Poughkeepsie bridge systems will continue to be the same as formerly. The technical ground stated in the application for a Receiver was the default in the payment of interest on first mortgage bonds, neither the May nor the August coupons having been paid. The interest is guaranteed by the Reading Company as lessee, and the reason assigned by the Receivers of Reading for its non-payment is that it has not been earned.

"The Reading Receivers signified their assent to the proposed application last week, and have promised, it was stated, to furnish the bondholders with a statement which will show the financial results of the operation of the leased system during the year ending June 30, 1893."

Railroads in New York State.—The following have reported to the State RR. Commissioners for the quarter ending June 30:

NEW YORK LAKE ERIE & WESTERN.

	—Quar. end. June 30.—		—9 mos. end. June 30.—	
	1892.	1893.	1891-2.	1892-3.
Gross earnings.....	7,855,530	7,548,363	22,992,934	22,369,230
Operating expenses.....	5,093,426	4,872,146	15,317,786	14,605,269
Net earnings.....	2,762,104	2,676,217	7,675,148	7,763,961
Per cent leased to lines....	619,682	660,708	1,925,890	1,974,899
Balance.....	2,142,422	2,015,509	5,749,258	5,789,062
Other income.....	284,021	295,936	751,042	807,603
Total.....	2,426,443	2,311,445	6,500,300	6,596,665
Int., rentals and taxes.....	1,965,170	1,999,111	5,897,536	5,959,683
Surplus.....	461,273	312,334	602,764	636,982

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	—Quar. end. June 30.—		—6 mos. end. June 30.—	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Gross earnings.....	5,150,594	6,122,781	10,678,655	11,816,580
Operating expenses.....	3,227,625	4,084,907	7,168,890	8,078,671
Net earnings.....	1,922,969	2,037,874	3,509,765	3,737,909
Other income.....	119,023	134,317	221,880	237,036
Total.....	2,041,992	2,172,191	3,731,645	3,974,945
Int., rentals and taxes.....	1,083,523	1,124,317	2,150,880	2,217,036
Surplus.....	958,469	1,047,874	1,580,765	1,757,909

BROOKLYN ELEVATED.

	—Quar. end. June 30.—		—9 mos. end. June 30.—	
	1892.	1893.	1891-92.	1892-93.
Gross earnings.....	435,660	501,900	1,417,504	1,502,009
Operating expenses.....	266,434	272,966	785,655	831,888
Net earnings.....	219,226	228,934	631,849	670,121
Other income.....	1,972	4,835	7,410	8,870
Total.....	221,198	233,769	639,259	678,991
Interest, taxes, rentals, &c.....	180,164	191,723	501,944	563,235
Surplus.....	41,034	42,046	137,315	115,756

Richmond Terminal—Richmond & Danville.—In furtherance of the reorganization of the Richmond Terminal the open accounts between that company and the Richmond & Danville have been adjudicated in the U. S. Courts, and a verdict for \$2,758,074 obtained as the amount due by the Richmond & Danville to the Terminal in settlement of their accounts.

St. Louis Keokuk & Northwestern.—Chicago Burlington & Quincy.—An amendment to the articles of incorporation of the St. Louis Keokuk & Northwestern Railroad Company, the Burlington system, was placed on record lately at Keokuk, Io., increasing the capital stock of the company from \$8,000,000 to \$20,000,000. The *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* says: "The object of increasing the capital stock is to cover the extensive improvements and extensions being made in St. Louis and north of St. Louis and elsewhere. These extensions and improvements include the new line from St. Peters to St. Louis, the bridge across the Missouri River at Bellefontaine Bluffs, the spur track thence to the bridge in course of construction across the Mississippi River at Alton, the north end terminal yards in St. Louis, the new freight house in North St. Louis, and a new passenger station to be erected in North St. Louis." * * * "The Missouri River bridge will furnish the St. Louis inlet for the Missouri Kansas & Texas, and the latter company will use the extensive terminals of the Burlington in North St. Louis. The through trains of the Burlington and the Missouri Kansas & Texas will pass over the new North End belt line via Forest Park and the Wabash tracks to reach the new Union Passenger Station."

Thurber-Whyland Company.—At a meeting of the board of directors of the Thurber-Whyland Company, it was decided to pass the semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent on the preferred stock.

President F. B. Thurber, by order of the board of directors, makes the following statement:

"The directors regret to announce that the result of the first six months' business of the present year has not been such as to justify declaring the usual August dividend on the preferred stock. It is cumulative, however, and can be paid when times improve. The money market constantly grew more stringent, until there was absolutely no sale for commercial paper; and all that remained for us to do was to make sales of merchandise, collect closely, and pay our notes as they matured. This we have done and have thus reduced our liabilities about one-third. In doing this, however, we necessarily sacrificed profits to some extent, and this, in connection with higher rates for money borrowed, necessary restriction of business, and larger losses from bad debts usual in such times, will result in a loss on this half-year's trading; to what extent depends somewhat upon the amount realized from suspended accounts. This promises not to be serious, however, and it is probable that the last half of the year will show a different result. The financial situation seems to be brightening and trade conditions in the grocery business improving. We shall reduce our expenses in proportion to our earnings and we hope to make as good a showing at the end of the year as could be expected in a panic year, which is generally conceded to be one of the most serious on record.

"We have demonstrated in most trying times our ability to meet our obligations at maturity, when strong and solvent concerns in other lines have failed, and we believe that our stockholders are willing to wait for dividends until the revival of business, which is sure to come, and which we will undoubtedly be among the first to experience."

Texas Central.—The new certificates for the common and preferred stock of the reorganized Texas Central Railroad Co. (formerly Railway Co.) will be ready on and after the 28th at the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., in exchange for the trust receipts.

Wisconsin Central.—The Wisconsin Central Company and the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company have filed an intervening petition in the Northern Pacific suit asking the court to direct and empower the receivers of the Northern Pacific to carry out the provisions of the lease of the Wisconsin Central line, and in the event of their failure to do as directed, to terminate the lease and allow the road to pass back into the petitioners' hands. Receiver Payne, of the Northern Pacific, stated that the legal question of rentals to the Wisconsin Central and the proposition to abrogate the Central's contract with the Northern Pacific have not been reached as yet by the receivers. On request of Mr. Payne the case was continued a week. Judge Jenkins made an order directing the receivers to reserve and keep unexpended 37½ per cent of earnings on Wisconsin Central between Neenah, Wis., and Altonheim, Ill., and 35 per cent on the road north and west of Neenah.

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. Lambert & Barrows, 24 Beaver Street.

Aug. 25 at—	On Shipboard, not cleared—for					Leaving Stock.
	Great Britain.	France.	Other Foreign	Coast-wise.	Total.	
New Orleans...	1,415	2,474	723	967	5,579	39,977
Galveston...	1,846	None.	None.	753	2,599	15,582
Savannah...	None.	None.	None.	500	500	8,521
Charleston...	None.	None.	None.	250	250	12,286
Mobile...	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	4,038
Norfolk...	1,000	None.	None.	1,700	2,700	5,051
New York...	3,600	2,100	5,950	None.	11,650	125,995
Other port...	3,000	None.	1,000	None.	4,000	20,124
Total 1893...	10,861	4,574	7,673	4,170	27,278	231,574
Total 1892...	10,410	561	5,890	1,098	17,959	389,467
Total 1891...	9,439	800	1,266	3,565	15,070	201,722

Speculation in cotton for future delivery at this market has at times during the current week been quite animated, resulting in partial recovery of the previous sharp decline. The stronger tone was secured principally through foreign demand, Continental orders predominating during fore part of week, but later supplemented and largely added to by a call on English account. The condition of the Manchester goods trade is reported promising, with the reserve supply of cotton in hands of spinners moderate. Local impressions in regard to crop are quite as hopeful as one week ago. Domestic spinners remain very indifferent operators and few mills have resumed work. The strengthening tendency was noticeable on Saturday, although a haste to secure profit on the "long" engagements held by small operators prevented the maintenance of the 8 points opening advance, and afforded the bears an opportunity to raid the market slightly at the opening on Monday, but foreign buying took up the offerings freely and fully restored the decline. On Tuesday advance cable quotations accompanied by a good line of buying orders stimulated a sharp advance of 15 points, partially lost before the close. On Wednesday, however, about 14@15 points were added to the value line of the previous evening on the stimulus of further demand from abroad and some unpromising crop rumors from Texas. Yesterday the foreign market unexpectedly slackened and found reflection in the tone here, quite a portion of the long interest made within the preceding couple of days selling out. This morning the market opened weak under pressure of September notices, but the notices were suddenly called in and a sharp reaction on value followed, making 7 points net advance for the day. Cotton on spot remains quiet. Middling uplands 7 1/4 c.

The total sales for forward delivery for the week are 725,500 bales. For immediate delivery the total sales foot up this week 8,323 bales, including 1,500 for export, 1,023 for consumption, for speculation and 800 on contract. The following are the official quotations for each day of the past week—August 19 to August 25.

	UPLANDS.					
	Sat.	Mon	Tues	Wed	Th.	Fri
Ordinary	41 1/2	47 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Strict Ordinary	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Good Ordinary	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Strict Good Ordinary	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Low Middling	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Strict Low Middling	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Middling	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Good Middling	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Strict Good Middling	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Middling Fair	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Fair	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2

	GULF.					
	Sat.	Mon	Tues	Wed	Th.	Fri
Ordinary	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Strict Ordinary	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Good Ordinary	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Strict Good Ordinary	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Low Middling	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Strict Low Middling	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Middling	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Good Middling	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Strict Good Middling	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Middling Fair	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Fair	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2

	STAINED.					
	Sat.	Mon	Tues	Wed	Th.	Fri
Good Ordinary	47 1/2	43 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Strict Good Ordinary	51 1/2	5	51 1/2	51 1/2	5	5
Low Middling	51 1/2	57 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Middling	67 1/2	61 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2

MARKET AND SALES.

The total sales of cotton on the spot and for future delivery 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 CONTRACT.				Sales of Futures
		Ex- port.	Con- sump.	Spec- ul' n	Con- tract.	
Sat'day	Dull	...	109	...	109	77,000
Monday	Easy @ 1/16 dec.	...	90	...	90	110,100
Tuesday	Steady at 1/16 ad.	400	610	...	100	164,400
Wed'day	Steady	400	113	...	513	124,900
Thur'day	Quiet at 1/16 dec.	...	...	...	...	111,000
Friday	Quiet	700	101	...	700	138,100
Total		1,500	1,023	...	800	3,323
						725,500

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

Market, Sales and Prices of FUTURES.	Range and Total Sales.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.
Saturday, Aug. 19— Sales, total (range) Closing.....	Higher. 77,000 7-07 @ 7-79	Aver 7-05 @ 7-07	Aver .. 3,400 7-07 @ 7-13	Aver .. 14,300 7-17 @ 7-23	Aver .. 13,900 7-26 @ 7-33	Aver .. 18,300 7-33 @ 7-44	Aver .. 25,800 7-45 @ 7-50	Aver .. 20 7-53 @ 7-58	Aver .. 800 7-62 @ 7-63	Aver 7-62 @ 7-63	Aver 7-62 @ 7-63	Aver 7-62 @ 7-63	Aver 7-62 @ 7-63
Monday, Aug. 21— Sales, total (range) Closing.....	Lower. 110,100 6-98 @ 7-62	Aver .. 200 6-98 @ 7-04	Aver .. 4,100 7-04 @ 7-05	Aver .. 15,000 7-10 @ 7-17	Aver .. 17,700 7-18 @ 7-26	Aver .. 24,400 7-24 @ 7-35	Aver .. 42,200 7-34 @ 7-44	Aver .. 1,100 7-51 @ 7-52	Aver .. 5,400 7-60 @ 7-61	Aver 7-60 @ 7-61	Aver 7-60 @ 7-61	Aver 7-60 @ 7-61	Aver 7-60 @ 7-61
Tuesday, Aug. 22— Sales, total (range) Closing.....	Higher. 164,400 7-05 @ 7-77	Aver 7-09 @ 7-10	Aver .. 6,700 7-11 @ 7-12	Aver .. 24,300 7-24 @ 7-32	Aver .. 21,900 7-27 @ 7-33	Aver .. 38,500 7-32 @ 7-43	Aver .. 64,400 7-44 @ 7-52	Aver .. 900 7-54 @ 7-59	Aver .. 7,600 7-63 @ 7-75	Aver .. 7,600 7-63 @ 7-69	Aver .. 7,600 7-63 @ 7-69	Aver .. 7,600 7-63 @ 7-69	Aver .. 7,600 7-63 @ 7-69
Wednesday, Aug. 23— Sales, total (range) Closing.....	Higher. 124,900 7-15 @ 7-98	Aver 7-19 @ 7-20	Aver .. 3,500 7-21 @ 7-25	Aver .. 17,900 7-28 @ 7-33	Aver .. 19,400 7-33 @ 7-48	Aver .. 26,000 7-47 @ 7-57	Aver .. 50,700 7-56 @ 7-66	Aver .. 1,900 7-75 @ 7-76	Aver .. 4,800 7-84 @ 7-85	Aver .. 4,800 7-84 @ 7-85	Aver .. 4,800 7-84 @ 7-85	Aver .. 4,800 7-84 @ 7-85	Aver .. 4,800 7-84 @ 7-85
Thursday, Aug. 24— Sales, total (range) Closing.....	Lower. 111,000 7-08 @ 7-81	Aver 7-01 @ 7-04	Aver .. 11,900 7-10 @ 7-12	Aver .. 17,600 7-24 @ 7-33	Aver .. 11,600 7-35 @ 7-43	Aver .. 21,800 7-47 @ 7-48	Aver .. 41,400 7-54 @ 7-62	Aver .. 1,400 7-64 @ 7-70	Aver .. 5,300 7-73 @ 7-81	Aver .. 5,300 7-73 @ 7-81	Aver .. 5,300 7-73 @ 7-81	Aver .. 5,300 7-73 @ 7-81	Aver .. 5,300 7-73 @ 7-81
Friday, Aug. 25— Sales, total (range) Closing.....	Higher. 138,100 6-91 @ 7-89	Aver 7-04 @ 7-08	Aver .. 22,700 7-19 @ 7-21	Aver .. 21,200 7-31 @ 7-33	Aver .. 23,100 7-44 @ 7-45	Aver .. 27,100 7-54 @ 7-55	Aver .. 37,000 7-63 @ 7-64	Aver .. 1,600 7-73 @ 7-74	Aver .. 4,300 7-81 @ 7-85	Aver .. 4,300 7-81 @ 7-85	Aver .. 4,300 7-81 @ 7-85	Aver .. 4,300 7-81 @ 7-85	Aver .. 4,300 7-81 @ 7-85
Totalsales this week. Average price, week.	725,500	800	52,300	110,300	107,600	156,100	261,500	71,100	28,200	28,200	2,500	.....	.....
Sales since Sep. 1, 92*	51,383,700	7-04	1,347,100	1,939,900	939,400	1,619,100	1,395,400	56,500	116,900	116,900	900	.....	.....

* Includes sales in September, 1892, for September, 1,700; September-October, for October, 420,500; September-November, for November, 879,900; September-December, for December, 1,931,500; September-January, for January, 6,754,100; September-February, for February, 3,014,600; September-March, for March, 9,718,400; September-April, for April, 3,423,400; September-May, for May, 6,670,200; September-June, for June, 4,139,800; September-July, for July, 1,785,700.

For exchanges see page 347.

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY OF COTTON to-night, as made up by cable and telegraph is as follows. The Continental stocks, as well as those for Great Britain and the afloat are this week's returns, and consequently all the European figures are brought down to Thursday evening. But to make the totals the complete figures for to-night (Aug. 25), we add the item of exports from the United States, including in it the exports of Friday only.

Table with 5 columns: Year (1893, 1892, 1891, 1890), and rows for Stock at Liverpool, Stock at London, Total Great Britain stock, Stock at Hamburg, Stock at Bremen, Stock at Amsterdam, Stock at Rotterdam, Stock at Antwerp, Stock at Havre, Stock at Marseilles, Stock at Barcelona, Stock at Genoa, Stock at Trieste, Total Continental stocks, Total European stocks, India cotton afloat for Europe, Am. r. cot'n afloat for Europe, Egypt, Brazil, &c. afloat for Europe, Stock in United States ports, Stock in U. S. interior towns, United States exports to-day.

Table with 5 columns: Year (1893, 1892, 1891, 1890), and rows for Total visible supply, Liverpool stock, Continental stocks, American afloat for Europe, United States stock, United States interior stocks, United States exports to-day, Total American, Basal Indian, Brazil, &c., Liverpool stock, London stock, Continental stocks, India afloat for Europe, Egypt, Brazil, &c. afloat, Total East India, &c., Total American.

Table with 5 columns: Year (1893, 1892, 1891, 1890), and rows for Total visible supply, Price mid. Upl., Liverpool, Price Mid. Upl., New York.

The imports into Continental ports the past week have been 17,000 bales.

The above figures indicate a decrease in the cotton in sight to-night of 375,027 bales as compared with the same date of 1892, an increase of 596,296 bales as compared with the corresponding date of 1891 and an increase of 1,214,966 bales as compared with 1890.

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 1891-92—is set out in detail in the following statement.

Large table with columns for Towns, Receipts, Shipments, and Stocks for August 25, 1893, and August 26, 1892. Rows list various towns like Augusta, Ga., Columbus, Ga., etc.

* Louisville figures "net" in both years. † This year's figures estimated.

The above totals show that the interior stocks have decreased during the week 2,355 bales and are to-night 51,805 bales less than at the same period last year. The receipts at all the towns have been 3,658 bales less than the same week last year and since Sept. 1 they are 1,197,319 bales less than for the same time in 1891-92.

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

Table with columns: Week ending August 25, and rows for Closing Quotations for Middling Cotton on— (Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday) for various locations like Galveston, New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, Wilmington, Norfolk, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Augusta, Memphis, St. Louis, Houston, Cincinnati, Louisville.

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

Table with columns: Location and Price, listing Atlanta, Columbus, Ga., Columbus, Miss., Sufania, Little Rock, Montgomery, Nashville, Natchez, Newberry, Raleigh, Selma, Shreveport.

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.

Table with columns: Week Ending, Receipts at the Ports (1891, 1892, 1893), St'kat Interior Towns (1891, 1892, 1893), Rec'pts from Plant'ns (1891, 1892, 1893). Rows list weeks from July 31 to August 25.

The above statement shows: 1.—That the total receipts from the plantations since Sept. 1 in 1892-93 are 5,043,583 bales; in 1891-92 were 7,303,709 bales; in 1890-91 were 7,009,041 bales.

2.—That, although the receipts at the outports the past week were 12,434 bales, the actual movement from plantations was only 10,079 bales, the balance being taken from the stocks at the interior towns. Last year the receipts from the plantations for the week were 8,651 bales and for 1891 they were 30,880 bales.

WEEKLY OVERLAND.—In consequence of the smallness of the cotton movement, the detailed statements of weekly overland will be omitted until the beginning of the new crop year.

AMOUNT OF COTTON IN SIGHT AUG. 25.—In the table below we give the receipts from plantations in another form, and add to them the net overland movement to Aug. 25; and also the takings by Southern spinners to the same date, so as to give substantially the amount of cotton now in sight.

Table with columns: Receipts at the ports to August 25, Interior stocks on Aug. 25 in excess of September 1, Total receipts from plantations, Net overland to August 25, Southern consumption to August 25, Total in sight August 25, Northern spinners' takings to August 25. Rows list years 1892-93, 1891-92, 1890-91.

It will be seen by the above that the decrease in amount in sight to-night, compared with last year is 2,458,885 bales and the falling off as compared with 1890-91 is 2,068,297 bales.

WEATHER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.—Our advices by telegraph this evening indicate that over the greater portion of the South the weather has been dry during the week and that rain is needed. Picking is becoming more general, and in Texas is making good progress. From portions of Alabama, Georgia and Florida there are complaints of rust and shedding.

Galveston, Texas.—Progressive damage to Texas cotton was generally arrested by the rains, but accrued injury is irreparable. It is estimated that the crop will be one million eight hundred thousand bales if no further damage occurs. We have had no rain all the week. New cotton this week 2,367 bales, making 4,155 bales for the season to date. Average thermometer 84, highest 91 and lowest 77.

Palestine, Texas.—Picking is active. There have been showers on two days during the week, and the rainfall reached thirty hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 80, the highest being 96 and the lowest 64.

Fuentsville, Texas.—Picking is progressing well. Rain has fallen lightly on one day during the week, to the extent of forty-eight hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 80, ranging from 64 to 96.

Dallas, Texas.—The Texas crop will be poor. Picking is fairly started. Dry weather has prevailed all the week. The thermometer has ranged from 66 to 98, averaging 83.

San Antonio, Texas.—Crops of all sorts are bad. There has been one drizzle during the week, the precipitation reaching nine hundredths of an inch. Picking is going on steadily. Average temperature 85, highest 98 and lowest 72.

Luling, Texas.—The cotton crop has deteriorated very much. We have had one scalding sprinkle the past week, the precipitation reaching but two hundredths of an inch. The thermometer averaged 84, the highest being 96 and the lowest 62.

Columbia, Texas.—Picking is being pushed. Crop prospects are fairly good. We have had no rain during the week. The thermometer has averaged 79, ranging from 64 to 94.

Cuero, Texas.—Under the tremendous heat and dry weather all vegetation is parching. Picking is well up, but crops will be very light. No rain has fallen the past week. The thermometer has ranged from 72 to 102, averaging 87.

Brenham, Texas.—Picking is progressing well. The weather has been dry all the week and it is too late now for rain to do any good. Crops small. Average thermometer 83, highest 98 and lowest 68.

Belton, Texas.—The weather has been dry all the week and crops are suffering. The thermometer has averaged 77, the highest being 98 and the lowest 56.

Fort Worth, Texas.—We are suffering for rain for general purposes; it is too late now to help cotton. The thermometer has averaged 82, ranging from 58 to 97.

Weatherford, Texas.—Everything is parching from drought. There has been one scalding drizzle the past week, the precipitation reaching five hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 79 to 96, averaging 83.

New Orleans, Louisiana.—We have had rain on one day during the week, the rainfall reaching seven hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 82.

Shreveport, Louisiana.—We have had rain on one day of the week, the rainfall reaching seventy-five hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer 86, highest 96 and lowest 80.

Lake Charles, Louisiana.—Telegram not received.

Columbus, Mississippi.—Picking has commenced. There has been rain on one day of the week, the rainfall reaching three hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 58 to 100, averaging 79.

Meridian, Mississippi.—The cotton crop looks good and picking is in progress. Three new bales have been received. Dry weather has prevailed all the week. Average thermometer 73, highest 90 and lowest 55.

Leland, Mississippi.—We have had rain during the week, the precipitation reaching ninety-four hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 76.6, the highest being 90 and the lowest 60.

Little Rock, Arkansas.—During the week ending last night light rain fell on one day, to the extent of two hundredths of an inch. This morning, however, we had a fine shower extending over considerable area, which was refreshing to townsfolk but not desired by planters, as crops did not need it. Reports continue good, but there are indications that the cotton worm will appear later on. Farmers are generally preparing to use destroyers so soon as the pest appears. The thermometer has averaged 77, ranging from 62 to 92.

Helena, Arkansas.—No rain has fallen during the week until to-day but now a gentle rain is falling. Crops are reported as nearly up to the average, but mostly needing moisture. The thermometer has ranged from 60 to 92, averaging 76.

Memphis, Tennessee.—It has been dry all the week and during the last half nights have been quite cool. The crop has deteriorated somewhat. Two new bales received to date. Rain is now falling here and is probably general in the Memphis district. Average thermometer 77.9, highest 92.5 and lowest 62.

Nashville, Tennessee.—Rain is badly needed in the western section of the State. We had rain on one day, the rainfall reaching one hundredth of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 79, the highest being 93 and the lowest 59.

Mobile, Alabama.—Cotton is well fruited and developing promisingly in most sections. There are, however, some complaints of rust and boll-worms. We have had rain on two days of the week, the precipitation reaching sixty-four hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 81, ranging from 37 to 93.

Montgomery, Alabama.—There has been no rain the past week. The thermometer has ranged from 69 to 91, averaging 81.

Selma, Alabama.—There has been no rain all the week. We hear further complaints of damage by rust. Picking begins actively next week. It is claimed that farmers are disposed to hold cotton back on account of the price. Average thermometer 77, highest 90, lowest 63.

Madison, Florida.—There are general complaints of rust and shedding. Rain has fallen on two days of the week, to the extent of forty-eight hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 79, the highest being 91 and the lowest 64.

Augusta, Georgia.—The weather has been warm and dry most of the week. Light rain fell on two days, the rainfall reaching seven hundredths of an inch. Accounts from the crop are less favorable. Rain is much needed. The plant on grey lands which has reached its growth is badly affected by rust and shedding. A continuance of the present drought will seriously affect plant on red lands. The general outlook is not so good as ten days ago. New cotton is coming in slowly. Average thermometer 78, highest 92 and lowest 64.

Columbus, Georgia.—The weather has been dry all the

week. The thermometer has averaged 82, ranging from 74 to 90.

Savannah, Georgia.—We have had rain on four days during the week, with a precipitation of one inch and fifty-five hundredths. The thermometer has ranged from 69 to 90, averaging 79.

Charleston, South Carolina.—It has rained on five days of the week, the precipitation being seventy-seven hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 79, the highest being 89 and the lowest 70.

Stateburg, South Carolina.—We have had rain on three days of the week, the rainfall reaching one inch and seventy hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 75.3, ranging from 65 to 85.

Wilson, North Carolina.—There has been rain on one day of the week, the precipitation reaching forty hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 68 to 88, averaging 79.

The following statement we have also received by telegraph showing the height of the rivers at the points named at 3 o'clock August 24, 1893, and August 25, 1892.

	Aug. 24, '93.	Aug. 25, '92.
	Feet.	Feet.
New Orleans.....	Above low-water mark.	4.1
Memphis.....	Above low-water mark.	4.5
Nashville.....	Above low-water mark.	1.5
Shreveport.....	Above low-water mark.	2.4
Vicksburg.....	Above low-water mark.	5.8

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 August 24.

BOMBAY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS FOR FOUR YEARS.

Year	Shipments this week.			Shipments since Sept. 1.			Receipts.	
	Great Brit'n.	Continent.	Total.	Great Britain	Continent.	Total.	This Week.	Since Sept. 1.
'92-3	5,000	5,000	44,000	808,000	852,000	4,000	1,736,000
'91-2	3,000	3,000	69,000	832,000	901,000	5,000	1,748,000
'90-1	1,000	1,000	104,000	920,000	1,024,000	10,000	2,059,000
'89-90	372,000	1,121,000	1,493,000	5,000	2,205,000

According to the foregoing Bombay appears to show a decrease compared with last year in the week's receipts of 1,000 bales and an increase in shipments of 2,000 bales, and the shipments since Sept. 1 show a decrease of 49,000 bales. The movement at Calcutta, Madras, and other India ports for the last reported week and since the 1st of September, for two years, has been as follows. "Other ports" cover Ceylon, Tuticorin, Kurrachee and Coconada.

	Shipments for the week.			Shipments since Sept. 1.		
	Great Britain.	Continent.	Total.	Great Britain.	Continent.	Total.
Calcutta—						
1892-93...	.....	1,000	1,000	12,000	43,000	57,000
1891-92...	1,000	.....	1,000	12,000	32,000	44,000
Madras—						
1892-93...	4,000	1,000	5,000	19,000	8,000	27,000
1891-92...	3,000	.....	3,000	23,000	13,000	41,000
All others—						
1892-93...	1,000	.....	1,000	32,000	65,000	97,000
1891-92...	3,000	1,000	4,000	39,000	70,000	109,000
Total all—						
1892-93...	5,000	2,000	7,000	63,000	118,000	181,000
1891-92...	7,000	1,000	8,000	79,000	115,000	194,000

The above totals for the week show that the movement from the ports other than Bombay is 1,000 bales less than the same week last year. For the whole of India, therefore, the total shipments since September 1, 1892, and for the corresponding periods of the two previous years, are as follows:

EXPORTS TO EUROPE FROM ALL INDIA.

Shipments to all Europe from—	1892-93.		1891-92.		1890-91.	
	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.
Bombay.....	5,000	852,000	3,000	901,000	1,000	1,024,000
All other ports.	7,000	181,000	8,000	194,000	9,000	256,000
Total.....	12,000	1,033,000	11,000	1,095,000	10,000	1,280,000

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

Alexandria, Egypt, August 23.	1892-93.		1891-92.		1890-91.	
	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.
Receipts (cantars)....						
This week.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	.....	4,000
Since Sept. 1.	5,143,000	.....	4,666,000	.....	4,021,000	.....
Exports (bales)—						
To Liverpool.....	.....	313,000	.....	2,000	332,000	.....
To Continent.....	.....	3,000	352,000	.....	4,000	237,000
Total Europe.....	.....	3,000	665,000	.....	6,000	619,000

* A cantar is 98 pounds.

This statement shows that the receipts for the week ending Aug. 23 were — cantars and the shipments to all Europe 3,000 bales.

MANCHESTER MARKET.—Our report received by cable to-night from Manchester states that the market is dull but steady for yarns, but firm for sheetings. The demand for both India and China is poor. The advance in the Bank of England rate has affected the market. We give the prices for to-day below and leave those for previous weeks of this and last year for comparison:

Table with columns for 1893 and 1892, and sub-columns for 32s Oop. Twist, 8 1/4 lbs. Shirtings, and Cott'n Mid. Uplds. Rows include dates like Jy 21, Aug. 1, etc.

COTTON CROP CIRCULAR.—Our Annual Cotton Crop Review will be ready in circular form about Thursday, the 7th of September. Parties desiring the circular in quantities, with their business card printed thereon, should send in their orders as soon as possible, to ensure early delivery.

JUTE BUTTS, BAGGING, &C.—The demand for jute bagging has been good in a jobbing way during the week under review at steady prices. Quotations this evening are 4 1/2c. for 1 3/4 lbs., 5c. for 2 lbs. and 5 1/2c. for standard grades. Jute butts continue quiet. Quotations are 1 1-16c. for paper grades and 1 5/8 @ 1 3/4c. for bagging qualities.

Table titled 'The following exchanges have been made during the week:' with columns for exchange type and amount.

NEW MISSISSIPPI COTTON.—The first bale of new cotton raised in Mississippi was received at New Orleans on Tuesday, August 15, from Osyka. It was raised by W. F. Lewis, classed strict middling, and sold for 8 1/2c. per pound. Last year the first bale reached Meridian on Friday, August 19, from Clarke County. In 1891 the first bale reached New Orleans from Pike County on August 14, and in 1890 the first new Mississippi bale made its appearance at New Orleans on August 11.

WILMINGTON'S FIRST BALE.—The first bale of cotton of the crop of 1893-94 was received at Wilmington, N. C., on Wednesday, August 16. It came from Mullins, S. C., consigned to Messrs. McNair & Pearsall, graded middling, and was sold for 7 1/2c. per pound. The first bale of the season of 1892-93 arrived in Wilmington on August 22, and came from Sumter, S. C. In 1891 the first arrival was on August 15, from Sumter, S. C., and in 1890 the earliest bale came from Anson County, N. C., on the 27th of August.

EAST INDIA CROP PROSPECTS.—The following is from Messrs. Lyon, McComber & Co.'s cotton report, dated Bombay, July 20:

Area Under Cotton in India.—The annexed table gives the latest and fullest information which we have been able to collect regarding the acreage figures for the past season. Many of the figures given are naturally only estimated, as the Government returns are still incomplete, owing to the absence of any returns from the Nazam's Government, Central India, Mysore, Assam, &c. The detailed figures are as under:

Table titled 'AREA IN THOUSANDS OF ACRES.' with columns for Provinces and years 1892-93, 1891-92, 1890-91. Rows include Bombay, Sind, Berar, etc.

* Estimated.

The falling off compared with last year's is slight, but the figures are a long way behind the returns of 1890-91. Probably the high prices ruling in the district during a considerable part of the past season may lead to an increased acreage being planted this year; in fact there are already rumors that more ground has been allotted to cotton in several of the districts this year than there was last season.

The Bombay Press Current of July 21 said:

A good deal more rain fell in some districts of the Bengal cotton circle in the latter part of last week; and in that circle generally the plants needed fine weather. Over the rest of the cotton area the fall had not reached an inch during the same period in any district, and the plants, on the whole, were flourishing, though requiring more rain at Khamgaon and Barsee, in the Oomra circle, at Bellary, and at Hubli; and, on the other hand, needing a break at Broach, where re-sowing was progressing, and the plants remaining out of the first sowing flourishing. Too much rain prevented sowing at Dhollera itself; but in the other districts of that circle sowing had made good progress, and at Wudwan the plants were flourishing when Monday morning's telegrams were sent off. This morning's messages add little to the news received at the beginning of the week, and, with few exceptions, the reports are of a favorable tenor regarding the growing crop.

EGYPTIAN COTTON CROP.—The following resume of reports on the cotton crop in Egypt was issued by the Alexandria General Produce Association, under date of July 31:

The cotton trees have benefited by the constant and regular heat of July, and the appearance of the plantations is satisfactory. Nevertheless the backwardness which we previously advised still exists. It is estimated at fifteen to twenty, and even twenty-five days, according to provinces and localities. The blossoming also is in proportion to the state of the plants. Even in the earliest fields it did not commence till the first days of July. The water supply, most fortunately, never ceased to be satisfactory. The new rise of the Nile is already well advanced, so that all anxiety respecting the supply of water for this year has disappeared. In some localities there have been light fogs, also worms in small number were reported in many districts, but up to the present no appreciable damage has been done.

TEXAS COTTON CROP.—The Galveston News of Wednesday, August 23, published reports to the number of 425, covering every county of the State in which cotton is produced. The returns were summarized as follows:

The reports from Southern districts are favorable as a whole, though some counties make a poor showing. McLennon and Washington, the two largest producing counties in the State, will not have more than half a crop. In Eastern Texas the crop is fairly good. The rest of the State is uniformly bad. Worms are reported in all sections, though some are suffering more than others. Making the most liberal estimate to cover exaggerations on the part of those furnishing the information, it is evident that the present crop will be fully 20 per cent below that of last year. The long drought has injured both late and early cotton.

MEMPHIS FIRST BALE.—Our correspondent at Memphis advises us that the first bale of new cotton, crop 1893-94, was received at that point on August 22 by Dillard & Coffin, from W. A. Shippy, Delta, Coahoma County, Miss. This is ten days earlier than last year but three days later than the average date. It classed good middling; the length of staple was 1 1/8 inches, weighed 490 pounds; and was sold at auction to Jno. A. Post & Co. at 13 cents per pound. They shipped it to Richmond & Tiffany, Providence, R. I. The bale is the best handled first bale ever received here, the lint being thoroughly dry and well ginned. Last year the first bale arrived on September 1; in 1891 on August 22, and in 1890 on August 18.

SHIPPING NEWS.—The exports of cotton from the United States the past week, as per latest mail returns, have reached 17,300 bales.

Table titled 'Total bales.' listing shipping destinations like New York, Liverpool, etc., with corresponding bale counts.

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

Table with columns for destination (New York, N. Orleans, etc.) and shipping agents (Liver-pool, Hull, Havre, etc.) with bale counts.

Cotton freights the past week have been as follows:

Table with columns for days of the week (Satur., Mon., Tues., etc.) and destinations (Liverpool, Havre, Bremen, etc.) with freight rates.

* Cents, or 100 lbs.

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

Table with 5 columns: Aug. 4., Aug. 11., Aug. 18., Aug. 25. Rows include Sales of the week, Actual export, Total stock, Total import, and Amount afloat.

The tone of the Liverpool market for spots and futures each day of the week ending Aug. 25, and the daily closing prices of spot cotton, have been as follows:

Table with 7 columns: Spot, Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday. Rows include Market (1:45 P. M.), Mid. Up'ds., Sales, Spec. & exp., Futures Market (1:45 P. M.), and Market (4 P. M.).

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

The prices are given in pence and 64ths. Thus: 4 63 means 4 63-64d. and 5 01 means 5 1-64d.

Large table showing opening, highest, lowest, and closing prices for various commodities from August 19 to April 15. Columns are organized by date (Sat., Aug. 19; Mon., Aug. 21; Tues., Aug. 22; Wed., Aug. 23; Thurs., Aug. 24; Fri., Aug. 25).

BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY, Aug. 25, 1893.

The market for wheat flour during the past week has been an extremely sluggish one. The amount of business done has been exceptionally small and values are weak, though quoted nominally unchanged. Rye flour has sold slowly, but owing to a light supply values hold steady.

In the market for wheat futures the speculative dealings have continued quiet, but immediately after our last there was a slightly steadier feeling on heavier shipments to Europe and a material decrease in the visible supply; but subsequently dull, weak and lower foreign advices and a decided falling off in the export demand, prompted selling by "longs" and values have steadily declined.

sales included No. 1 Northern at 1/4c. over September delivered, next week's delivery, No. 2 hard winter at 1 1/4c. under September delivered, and No. 2 red winter on p.t., quoted at 3/4c. @ 1c. under September delivered.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF NO. 2 RED WINTER WHEAT.

Table with 7 columns: Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri. Rows include August delivery, September delivery, October delivery, December delivery, and May delivery.

Trading in the market for Indian corn futures has continued quiet and prices have gradually given way under a decided improvement in the crop prospects, the weather conditions being generally favorable throughout the West, with rapidly increasing receipts.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF NO. 2 MIXED CORN.

Table with 7 columns: Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri. Rows include August delivery, September delivery, October delivery, and May delivery.

Oats for future delivery have continued quiet and prices have slowly declined under an increasing movement of the crop and in sympathy with the weakness of wheat and corn.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF NO. 2 MIXED OATS.

Table with 7 columns: Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri. Rows include August delivery, September delivery, October delivery, and November delivery.

Rye has sold very slowly and prices are quoted nominally unchanged.

FLOUR.

Table with 2 columns: Price per bushel/bbl. and Description. Rows include Fine, Superfine, Extra, No. 2, Extra, No. 1, Clear, Straights, Patent, spring, Patent, winter, City mills extras, Rye flour, superfine, Buckwheat flour, Corn meal, Western, &c., Brandywine.

[Wheat flour in sacks sells at prices below those for barrels.]

GRAIN.

Table with 4 columns: Price per bushel/bu. and Description. Rows include Wheat (spring, per bush), Red winter No. 2, Red winter, White, Oats (Mixed, White, No. 2 mixed, No. 2 white), Rye, Western, per bush, State and Jersey, Barley (No. 2 West'n, State 2-rowed, State 6-rowed).

The movement of breadstuffs to market is indicated in the statement below, prepared by us from the figures of the New York Produce Exchange. We first give the receipts at Western lake and river ports, arranged so as to present the comparative movement for the week ending Aug. 19, 1893, and since August 1, for each of the last three years:

Table with 7 columns: Receipts at, Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley, Rye. Rows include Chicago, Milwaukee, Duluth, Minneapolis, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland, St. Louis, Peoria, Kansas City, Tot. wk. '93, Same wk. '92, Same wk. '91, Since Aug. 1 (1893, 1892, 1891).

The receipts of flour and grain at the seaboard ports for the week ended Aug. 19, 1893, follow:

Table with 6 columns: At, Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley, Rye. Rows include New York, Boston, Montreal, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond, New Orleans, Tot. week, Week 1892.

STATE AND CITY DEPARTMENT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Commercial and Financial CHRONICLE contains 40 to 64 pages published every week.

State and City Supplement of CHRONICLE contains 150 pages published periodically.

Investors' Supplement of CHRONICLE (a Cyclopaedia of Railroad Securities) contains 160 pages published every other month.

Subscription to CHRONICLE for one year **\$10.00**, which includes every issue of both SUPPLEMENTS.

The purpose of this State and City Department is to furnish our subscribers with a weekly addition to and continuation of the STATE AND CITY SUPPLEMENT. In other words, with the new facts we shall give, the amplifications and corrections we shall publish, and the municipal laws we shall analyze in the "State and City Department," we expect to bring down weekly the information contained in the STATE AND CITY SUPPLEMENT to as near the current date as possible. Hence if every Subscriber will note in his SUPPLEMENT on the page designated at the head of each item a reference to the page where the item in the CHRONICLE can be found, he will at all times possess a complete and fresh cyclopaedia of information respecting Municipal Debts.

Bond Proposals and Negotiations.—We have received through the week the following notices of bonds recently negotiated and bonds offered and to be offered for sale.

Auburn, Cal.—Bids will be received until September 6 by T. J. Nichols, City Treasurer, for the purchase of \$20,000 of city bonds. The loan will bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent, payable annually on July 1, and will mature at the rate of \$500 yearly from July 1, 1894, to July 1, 1933.

Andover, Mass.—(STATE AND CITY SUPPLEMENT, page 20.)—George A. Parker, Town Treasurer, writes the CHRONICLE that \$3,000 of 4 per cent 30-year town bonds have been sold at private sale at par. No bids were received on August 22d, when the loan was publicly offered.

Bergen County School District No. 35, N. J.—Mr. Jacob Van Hook, District Clerk, writes the CHRONICLE, concerning \$12,000 of school bonds which were offered for sale on Aug. 15, that same were not sold, no bids having been received. Interest on the loan is payable at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, and the bonds mature at the rate of \$500 yearly from Aug. 1, 1899, to Aug. 1, 1922.

Cambridge, Wis.—An election which recently took place at Cambridge resulted in favor of issuing \$5,000 of railroad aid bonds.

Cedar Rapids, Neb.—Bids will be received until Sept. 6 by E. L. Sargent, Village Clerk, for the purchase of 6 per cent water-works bonds to the amount of \$9,000. Interest will be payable annually on January 1, and the bonds will become due in twenty years, with an option of call after five years.

Cherokee Indian Bonds.—A new bid has been reported this week for the Cherokee bonds to the amount of \$6,640,000, which failed to sell when offered on the 31st of last May, and it is now thought that the loan will soon be negotiated. Par without interest is what has been offered and the bid comes from a New York syndicate. The securities are to be guaranteed, principal and interest, by the United States, and payable at the United States Treasury. Interest will be payable at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, and the bonds will become due in four equal annual instalments, beginning March 4, 1896.

Cold Spring, N. Y.—Alexander Spaulding, Treasurer of the village of Cold Spring, writes us in reference to an election which recently took place, to vote on issuing \$30,000 of water-works bonds, that the proposition was defeated by two votes.

Columbus, O.—(STATE AND CITY SUPPLEMENT, page 80; CHRONICLE, Vol. 56, p. 767.)—Bids will be received until September 7th by O. E. D. Barron, Clerk of the Board of Education, for \$110,000 of 5 per cent straight 20-year school bonds, to be dated September 1, 1893, and to be delivered to the purchaser as follows: \$30,000 on Oct. 1, 1893; \$30,000 Nov. 1, 1893; \$25,000 April 1, 1894, and \$25,000 May 1, 1894. The securities are to be issued in anticipation of taxes for the purpose of obtaining and improving public school property. A certified check for one-half of one per cent of the par value of bonds named is required from bidders.

Sealed proposals will also be received until Sept. 4 at the office of John M. Doane, City Clerk, for the purchase of avenue improvement bonds of Columbus to the amount of \$18,-

000; interest at the rate of 6 per cent will be payable semi-annually, and the bonds will become due Sept. 1, 1903, but may be redeemed in their numerical order at any time after Sept. 1, 1894.

The school bonds are advertised elsewhere in this Department.

Covington, Ky.—(STATE AND CITY SUPPLEMENT, page 157.)—An ordinance has been passed by the City Council providing for the issue of \$8,000 of 4 per cent highway bonds.

Delavan, Wis.—Bids will be received until September 5th for \$20,000 of 5 per cent water bonds, to mature at the rate of \$2,000 yearly from February 1, 1903, to February 1, 1912, inclusive. The village has no other indebtedness, and the assessed valuation of real and personal property for the year 1893 is \$840,000, this being about 50 per cent of the estimated actual value.

Denver, Col.—(STATE AND CITY SUPPLEMENT, page 136.)—Bids will be received until August 25 by the Board of Public Works of Denver for the purchase of sanitary sewer district 6 per cent bonds to the amount of \$15,000. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum will be payable M. & S., and the loan will mature September 1, 1902, with an option of call at any time. Principal and interest will be payable at the City Treasurer's office.

Duluth, Minn.—(STATE AND CITY SUPPLEMENT, page 105.)—We are informed by W. G. Ten Brook, City Comptroller, that a loan of \$178,000, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, and running three years, has recently been sold.

Elmira, N. Y.—(STATE AND CITY SUPPLEMENT, page 47.)—It is reported that this city will issue school bonds to the amount of \$11,000.

Elyria, Ohio.—We are informed by L. C. Kelsey, City Clerk, that the street improvement bonds to the amount of \$11,417 28, which were offered for sale on August 5, at which time no bids were received, will not be offered again until next spring. They are to be issued for the improvement of West Broad Street, and the bonds not having been sold, the improvement has been postponed.

Everett, Mass.—(STATE AND CITY SUPPLEMENT, page 23.) City Treasurer Nathan Nichols notifies the CHRONICLE that the city of Everett has borrowed \$16,000 on a 6 per cent one-year note. This is a temporary loan on account of the water-works to pay for material, etc., for the extension of the water system. The city has \$70,000 of 4 per cent water bonds that are unsold, and it was intended to place them upon the market July 1st, but owing to the financial stringency they were not offered for sale, but this loan of \$16,000 was made temporarily to supply the immediate wants of the water department.

Franklin County, Ohio.—Bids will be received until Aug. 30 at the office of Henry J. Caren, County Auditor, for the purchase of \$45,000 of free turnpike bonds. The loan will bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent.

County Auditor Henry J. Caren will also receive proposals until September 15 for the purchase of \$25,000 of West Fifth Avenue improvement and extension bonds. This loan is dated July 1, 1893, bears interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, and \$3,000 of the amount matures July 1, 1894, \$2,000 July 1, 1895, \$3,000 July 1, 1896, \$2,000 July 1, 1897, and \$3,000 yearly thereafter to July 1, 1902, with an option of call. Principal and interest will be payable at the office of the County Treasurer.

Green County, Ohio.—(STATE AND CITY SUPPLEMENT, page 81.)—Sealed proposals will be received until August 28 at the office of W. R. Baker, County Auditor, for the purchase of the \$50,000 of road improvement bonds. The bonds will be dated Sept. 1, 1893, will bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, and will mature at the rate of \$5,000 semi-annually from March 1, 1894, to Sept. 1, 1898. Both principal and interest will be payable at the County Treasurer's office.

Greenup, Ky.—The citizens of Greenup will soon vote on the proposition of issuing bonds for the construction of a new bridge.

Harmony School Township, Edmunds County, S. Dak.—Notice has been given to the holders of bonds of this township, numbers 1, 2 and 3 for \$100 each, and number 4 for \$500, that same will be paid upon the surrender of the bonds to the International Trust Company, at 45 Milk Street, Boston, Mass., and that interest thereon will cease from September 2, 1893.

Holyoke, Mass.—(STATE AND CITY SUPPLEMENT, page 25.)—Authority has been granted this city to borrow \$66,000. Twenty thousand dollars of the amount, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent and maturing in 2 years, will be devoted to sewers, and the remaining \$46,000 to other accounts of the city. Six thousand dollars of this last amount will mature in 2 years, \$20,000 in 3 years and \$20,000 in 4 years.

Hoquiam, Wash.—W. O. Bradbury, Town Treasurer, writes us that bids will be received until September 5 for the purchase of the \$24,000 of water bonds. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent will be payable March and September at Hoquiam or in New York, and the bonds will become due September 1, 1913. The town has at present only a floating debt of \$10,288 and its assessed valuation for 1893, which is one-half of actual value of real estate, is \$375,640; personal property, \$110,231; total, \$485,871.

Jersey City, N. J.—(STATE AND CITY SUPPLEMENT, page 60.)—City Comptroller George R. Hough notifies the CHRONICLE that on September 15th bids will be opened for \$700,000 of 5 per cent 30-year refunding assessment bonds, to be dated September 1, 1893. It has been reported that no further attempt will be made for the present to float bonds for the new city hall, although the site has been purchased, plans adopted, and bids received for the work of construction. The Legislature has authorized the expenditure of \$800,000 for the new building. Jersey City is not alone in having to curtail the amount to be expended for improvements this year.

Kingsley, Iowa.—Mr. J. A. Ingalls, one of the city officials, writes us that the 6 per cent water-works bonds of Kingsley, which failed to sell on August 7 will not be offered again until next year. Interest on the loan is to be payable semi-annually.

Lincoln, Neb.—(STATE AND CITY SUPPLEMENT, page 123.)—It is reported that the people of Lincoln will vote on the question of issuing sewer bonds to the amount of \$50,000.

Long Island City, N. Y.—(STATE AND CITY SUPPLEMENT, page 49.)—Bids will be received until August 30 by F. W. Bleckwenn, City Treasurer, for the purchase of \$15,000 of 5 per cent refunding water bonds and \$40,000 of 4½ per cent public school bonds. The water bonds will mature September 1, 1923, and the school bonds September 1, 1912. Bidders will state the amount of bonds desired and the price of \$100 thereof, and no conditional proposals or proposals by telegraph or telephone will be entertained.

Ludlow, Ky.—Thomas Venn, Town Clerk, writes the CHRONICLE that \$8,000 of bonds will be issued for a new highway. The loan will bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent, payable annually on June 15, at the German Bank of Covington, Ky., and will mature June 15, 1923.

Meredith, N. H.—The Water Commissioners of Meredith village fire district offer for sale \$40,000 of 4½ per cent bonds. Interest on the bonds is payable in January and July and the loan matures in 30 years.

Milwaukee, Wis.—(STATE AND CITY SUPPLEMENT, page 102.)—At a meeting of the finance Committee of the Common Council of Milwaukee, held recently, it was decided to report favorably upon a resolution providing for the issuance of \$80,000 of street improvement bonds. These bonds the city proposes to sell in small lots so that they can be purchased by its citizens, and after the passage of the resolution by the Council subscription books will be open to allow purchasers to subscribe for as many of the bonds as they want.

Morrellville, Pa.—John F. Seigh, Borough Treasurer, offers for sale coupon bonds to the amount of \$10,000, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent, payable semi-annually, and maturing September 1, 1913, with an option of call September 1, 1898.

Norfolk, Va.—(STATE AND CITY SUPPLEMENT, page 154.)—A resolution providing for the issuing of \$20,000 of bonds for improvements in Brambleton Ward is being considered by the City Council.

Norwood, Ohio.—W. E. Wichgar, Village Clerk, will receive proposals until September 23 for the purchase of \$7,411.49 of avenue improvement bonds. The bonds will bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum and will become due yearly in equal instalments from August 31, 1894, to August 31, 1903. The above amount may be reduced if part of the assessment in anticipation of which the bonds are issued is paid in cash.

It is also reported that water-works bonds of this village to the amount of \$50,000 have been authorized by the Council, the bonds to be dated September 1, 1893, and bear interest at the rate of 5½ per cent, payable semi-annually.

Oakesdale, Wash.—An election will be held at Oakesdale on August 29 to vote on issuing water-works bonds to the amount of \$30,000.

Paterson, N. J.—(STATE AND CITY SUPPLEMENT, page 62.)—Proposals will be received until August 28 by the Committee on Finance of the Board of Aldermen for \$14,500 of 6 per cent 10-year renewal bonds, dated September 1, 1893. The bonds will be deliverable on or before August 31, 1893, at the office

NEW LOANS.

City of St. Louis.

Proposals for 4% 20-Year Gold Renewal Bonds.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
ST. LOUIS, August 3, 1893.

By virtue of Ordinance No. 17,353, authorizing the issue and sale of renewed bonds of the City of St. Louis, sealed proposals for the purchase of one million, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$1,250,000) in said bonds, hereinafter described, or any portion thereof, will be received at the Mayor's Office, in the City of St. Louis, until 12 o'clock noon, of the 2d day of September, 1893, and publicly opened by the undersigned at said place and hour.

Said bonds will be dated October 2d, 1893, and will each be of the denomination of \$1,000 United States Gold Coin, payable twenty (20) years after their date, and will bear interest from their date at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum. Semi-annual interest coupons, payable on the 2d day of April and October respectively, will be attached to each bond, and both bonds and coupons will be payable to bearer as he may elect, either at the National Bank of Commerce, in New York, in United States Gold Coin, or at the office of the National Bank of Scotland, Limited, 37 Nicholas Lane, London, England, in pounds Sterling, at the rate of four dollars, eighty-six cents, six and one-half mills (\$4.8665) per pound Sterling. The bonds will contain the condition that in payments of principal and interest, the United States Gold Dollar and Pound Sterling will be calculated at the present standard weight and fineness. The bonds may be exchanged for registered bonds at any time.

Bidders are requested to state in their proposals the flat price offered in current funds per bond. Proposals must be accompanied by a deposit of cash or certified check, payable to the order of the Comptroller (and subject to his approval), equal to five (5) per cent of the nominal amount of bonds bid for; said deposit to be returned if the proposal is not accepted, otherwise to be held subject to forfeiture to the city in event of failure on the part of the bidder to comply with his proposal, or in case of compliance to be retained as part of the purchase money. No interest will be allowed on earnest money deposited by the successful bidder.

All proposals will be subject to the conditions and reservations of this advertisement, and must refer to same as a portion of the agreement on the part of the bidder.

The awards will be subject to the approval of the Committee on Ways and Means of both branches of the Municipal Assembly.

The Bonds will be delivered against payment therefor in current funds, at the office of the Comptroller in the City of St. Louis, on the 28th day of October, 1893, or, if the bidder so elects in his proposal, at the National Bank of Commerce, in New York, on the 30th day of October.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any and all bids. Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Proposals for Purchase of St. Louis City Bonds."

A sample bond can be seen and further information obtained at the office of the Comptroller of the City of St. Louis.

C. F. WALBRIDGE, Mayor,
ISAAC H. STURGEON, Comptroller.

**MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.**

Collections made on all Southern points on best terms; prompt returns.

JOHN F. BRANCH, President.
JOHN F. GLANN, Cashy. FRED. B. SCOTT, Vice-Pres.

NEW LOANS.

TENDERS FOR DEBENTURES.

Tenders addressed to the Treasurer of the City of Hamilton, Province of Ontario, Canada, and marked "Tender for Debentures" will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock noon, on Wednesday, the 4th day of October, A. D. 1893, for the purchase of \$2,500,000 of Debentures, to be issued by the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the said City of Hamilton, payable at the expiration of 40 years, with interest at four per cent per annum, payable half-yearly from 1st April, 1894. Principal and interest may be made payable in Hamilton, Ontario, or in Great Britain, or elsewhere. The Debentures may be expressed in sterling money of Great Britain, or currency of Canada or of the United States, or in gold, or partly in each, and in such sums as the purchaser may desire. Parties tendering must state in their tender in what currency, in what sums, and where they desire the Debentures and interest to be made payable, and the net amount which will be paid for said Debentures, free from exchange and all other charges. The purchase money of said Debentures to be paid as follows: £201,000 Sterling in London, England, and the balance in said City of Hamilton, each of such payments to be made on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1894. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. A copy of financial statement may be obtained at the City Bank, London, England, or from the undersigned.

A. STUART,
City Treasurer.

HAMILTON, June 27th, 1893.

City of Boston Bonds.

Rare Chance for Investors in Long-Time 4% Bonds.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER,
BOSTON, August 16, 1893.

The undersigned offers for sale at his office, City Hall, Boston, duly authenticated loans, as follows: Registered certificates, payable 1912 and 1913 at .101 Coupon bonds, payable 1913, at .102 Special rates for lots of \$15,000 and over, but not less than par.

In offering these loans to the public the right is reserved to change the above rates, or to withdraw this offer without notice.

This affords an excellent opportunity for those holding funds for investment to invest in City of Boston bonds at a low rate.

ALFRED T. TURNER,
City Treasurer.

**MUNICIPAL SECURITIES
OF
PITTSBURG AND VICINITY**

Dealt in by

Jas. Carothers,

90 FOURTH AVE., PITTSBURG, PA.

NEW LOANS.

**COLUMBUS, OHIO,
SALE OF SCHOOL BONDS.**

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, Library Building, East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio, until 12 o'clock noon, central standard time, on Thursday September 7, 1893, for the purchase of \$110,000 of 20-year straight 5 per cent School Bonds, of the denomination of \$1,000 each, dated September 1, 1894, interest payable semi-annually, on the first of March and September of each year, both principal and interest payable at the National Park Bank in New York City; delivery of said bonds to be at Columbus, Ohio, as follows: \$3,000 October 1, 1893; \$30,000 November 1, 1893; \$28,000 April 1, 1894; \$29,000 May 1, 1894. These bonds are issued by virtue of Section 3994 Revised Statutes of Ohio, and the proceedings of the Board of Education of said district thereunder, of August 22, 1893, and are issued for the purpose of obtaining and improving public school property, in anticipation of income from taxes for such purpose levied or to be levied. No bond will be sold for less than the face thereof, with the interest that has accrued thereon at time of delivery, said Board reserving the right to reject any and all bids. Each bidder must accompany his bid with a certified check of one-half of one per cent of the par value of bonds bid for. For a full statement of same, address O. E. D. Barron, Clerk, Columbus, Ohio.

By order Board of Education,
C. A. STRIBLING,
F. J. HEER,
T. A. MORGAN,
Committee on Finance.
August 22, 1893.

**Watertown, N. Y.,
Public Improvement Bonds.**

SEALED PROPOSALS.—Pursuant to a resolution of the Common Council of the City of Watertown, N. Y., adopted March 21st, 1893, sealed proposals will be received at the Chamberlain's office until September 5th, 1893, from persons desiring to purchase bonds of the City of Watertown, known as "Public Improvement Bonds," to the amount of \$7,000, bearing interest at not more than four per cent, payable annually on October 1st, in each year, \$4,000 of said bonds will mature October 1st, 1915, and \$3,000 October 1st, 1916. Bonds and interest payable at the Chamberlain's office, Watertown, N. Y. Bids must state the lowest rate of interest at which such bonds will be purchased, and envelope marked "Bids for Bonds."

H. F. INGLEHART, Mayor.
JOHN C. LEWIS, Chamberlain.
Dated WATERTOWN, N. Y., August 19, 1893.

CHOICE INVESTMENTS

**Street Railroad and
Municipal Bonds.**

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Correspondence invited.

Lamprecht Bros. & Co.,

45 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

CLEVELAND.

BOSTON.

of the City Treasurer. Paterson is also offering \$125,000 of 5 per cent city hall and school bonds. [See CHRONICLE of August 12th.]

Plain City, Ohio.—Bids will be received until September 9 by George E. Kilbury, Village Clerk, for the purchase of water-works and electric-light bonds to the amount of \$30,000. Interest at the rate of 5 per cent will be payable semi-annually, and the bonds will mature at the rate of \$500 annually from 1904 to 1912, \$2,000 annually from 1913 to 1916 and \$2,500 annually from 1917 to 1923. The loan will be dated the day of sale, and principal and interest will be payable at the Chase National Bank, New York City.

Quannah, Tex.—R. F. Harbison, City Treasurer, writes us that bonds to the amount of \$25,000 will be issued, \$15,000 for the building of a school-house and \$10,000 for the erection of water works. The bonds will bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent, payable M. & S. in New York, the school bonds maturing August 1, 1943, and the water works bonds maturing September 1, 1943.

The city has at present only a floating debt of \$700. Its assessed valuation for 1893 (which is about two-thirds of actual value) of real estate is \$613,891; personal property, \$281,776; total, \$875,667; State tax rate (per \$1,000), \$8 50; city tax rate (per \$1,000), \$5.

Reedsburg, Wis.—City Clerk C. C. Stevens, writes the CHRONICLE that the water-works bonds to the amount of \$25,000, recently voted, have been disposed of.

Saginaw, Mich.—(STATE AND CITY SUPPLEMENT, page 99.)—The street and sewer bonds of this city to the amount of \$135,000 have all been sold, the \$60,000 of sewer bonds having been awarded at 102 and the \$75,000 of street-paving bonds at par. The bonds bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent and run from 1 to 5 years. Henry Melchers, City Treasurer, writes us that the above bonds are all that the city can issue this year.

St. Cloud, Minn.—The election which took place in St. Cloud on August 7 to vote on issuing \$50,000 of 5 per cent 30-year bridge bonds resulted in the defeat of the proposition.

Tonawanda (Town).—Proposals will be received by James B. Zimmerman, Town Supervisor, for the purchase of \$23,260

of 6 per cent road bonds of the town of Tonawanda, issued to pay for improvements on Delaware Street. The loan will mature at the rate of \$15,506 $\frac{2}{3}$ yearly from date of issue, and an auction sale will be held at the office of W. J. Rogers, Justice of the Peace, in the village of Tonawanda, on Sept. 4, 1893, and should a satisfactory bid fail to be received on or before the date mentioned, the sale will be adjourned from day to day until the bonds are disposed of. The present indebtedness of this town is \$16,000, and its total assessed valuation is \$7,698,042.

A notice giving further details in regard to the sale of this new bond issue will be found in our advertising columns.

Waltham, Mass.—(STATE AND CITY SUPPLEMENT, page 31.)—A failure to negotiate a temporary loan of \$50,000, issued in anticipation of taxes, has been reported by this city. Treasurer E. J. Sanderson writes us, however, that it has been rendered unnecessary to offer the securities a second time as several influential residents have come forward and helped the city out of its difficulty.

Watertown, N. Y.—(STATE AND CITY SUPPLEMENT, page 56.)—City Chamberlain John C. Lewis notifies the CHRONICLE that bids will be received at his office until September 5th for \$7,000 of public improvement bonds, of which \$4,000 will mature Oct. 1, 1915, and the remaining \$3,000 Oct. 1, 1916. The resolution of the Common Council authorizing the sale of these securities stipulates that the interest rate shall not exceed 4 per cent per annum, and bidders are requested to state the lowest rate of interest at which the bonds will be purchased. Interest is to be payable annually on the first of October at the office of the City Chamberlain, and the bonds when due will be paid at the same place.

An advertisement published elsewhere in this Department gives full particulars concerning the proposed sale.

NEW LOANS.

BIDS FOR TONAWANDA TOWN BONDS.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: In pursuance of a resolution of the Town Board of the Town of Tonawanda, N. Y., adopted the 29th day of July, 1893, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals or bids will be received by the undersigned Supervisor of the Town of Tonawanda, N. Y., for the sale of paving bonds issued under and in pursuance of Chapter 550 of the Laws of 1894 for the purpose of paying for the improvement of the highway leading from the south corporation line of the Village of Tonawanda to the north corporation line of the City of Buffalo, N. Y., commonly known as Delaware Street, as the same has been extended by the town authorities of said town. That each of said bonds is in the amount of \$15,506 $\frac{2}{3}$ dollars, and each bears interest at rate of 6 per cent, payable annually.

That \$15,506 $\frac{2}{3}$ of said bonds are payable in one year from date.

That \$15,506 $\frac{2}{3}$ of said bonds are payable in two years from date.

That \$15,506 $\frac{2}{3}$ of said bonds are payable in three years from date.

That \$15,506 $\frac{2}{3}$ of said bonds are payable in four years from date.

That \$15,506 $\frac{2}{3}$ of said bonds are payable in five years from date.

That \$15,506 $\frac{2}{3}$ of said bonds are payable in six years from date.

That \$15,506 $\frac{2}{3}$ of said bonds are payable in seven years from date.

That \$15,506 $\frac{2}{3}$ of said bonds are payable in eight years from date.

That \$15,506 $\frac{2}{3}$ of said bonds are payable in nine years from date.

That \$15,506 $\frac{2}{3}$ of said bonds are payable in ten years from date.

That \$15,506 $\frac{2}{3}$ of said bonds are payable in eleven years from date.

That \$15,506 $\frac{2}{3}$ of said bonds are payable in twelve years from date.

That \$15,506 $\frac{2}{3}$ of said bonds are payable in thirteen years from date.

That \$15,506 $\frac{2}{3}$ of said bonds are payable in fourteen years from date.

That \$15,506 $\frac{2}{3}$ of said bonds are payable in fifteen years from date.

That said bonds will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder on the 4th day of September, 1893, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, by the undersigned, supervisor of said town, at the office of W. J. Rogers, Justice of the Peace, in the Village of Tonawanda, Erie County, N. Y. That by the provisions of said act such bonds shall not be sold for less than par value thereof, and notice is further given that the undersigned reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

The present assessed valuation of said town is \$7,698,042.

The present indebtedness is \$16,000.

Should the undersigned fail to sell said bonds at the date above mentioned, he will adjourn said sale from day to day until the bonds are sold.

JAMES B. ZIMMERMAN,
Supervisor.

Dated TONAWANDA, N. Y., August 17, 1893.

Hackett & Hoff,

REAL ESTATE AND INVESTMENTS,

96 Michigan St., Milwaukee, Wis.

First Mortgages on Improved Milwaukee Real Estate, bearing six and seven per cent interest always on hand. No charge to the investor for collecting interest or looking after taxes and fire insurance. Absolute security.

FINANCIAL.

INVESTMENT BONDS

FOR SALE.

LISTS ON APPLICATION,

Members of the New York and Boston
Stock Exchanges.

DEALERS IN

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Blake Brothers & Co.,

28 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

5 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

CITY OF ST. LOUIS

Gold 4s, Due 1918.

Bonds listed on New York Stock Exchange.

Legal Investment for Savings Banks
and Trustees in New York State.

Farson, Leach & Co.,

2 WALL STREET.

Lists of Investment Bonds Mailed on Application.

Edward Morton & Co.,

53 Broadway, New York.

Specialties:

MUNICIPAL,
STREET RAILWAY BONDS
and
BANK STOCKS.

FINANCIAL.

FISHER & SHAW,

BANKERS,

Members' Baltimore Stock Exchange.

BALTIMORE, MD.

W. J. Hayes & Sons,

BANKERS,

Dealers in MUNICIPAL BONDS.

Street Railway Bonds and other high grade investments.

311-313 Superior St., 10 Wall Street,

Cleveland.

7 Exchange Place, Boston.

Boston.

New York.

Cable Address, "KENNETH."

G. R. Voss,

Commercial Paper,

Bonds, Stocks and Investment Securities.

608 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.

Omaha, Nebraska.

Geo. M. Huston & Co.

BOND AND STOCK DEALERS

We buy and sell outright all Western Municipal Bonds and Stocks. We cheerfully furnish full and reliable information concerning any Western security without charge. Monthly quotation circular mailed to all applicants. New issues of municipal bonds wanted.

305 PINE STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.

AUGUSTUS FLOYD

INVESTMENT SECURITIES,

32 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.

Yankton, S. Dak.—City Clerk L. M. Yeatman writes the CHRONICLE in reference to the election which took place at Yankton on August 15 to vote on issuing \$31,000 of public park bonds, that the people voted in favor of the proposition. The bonds will bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent, payable semi-annually, and will mature in 20 years, with an option of call after 10 years. The City Clerk also states that this loan will be offered for sale in a few days, and will not be sold for less than 95 per cent of par value.

STATE AND CITY DEBT CHANGES.

We subjoin reports as to municipal debts received since the last publication of our STATE AND CITY SUPPLEMENT. Some of these reports are wholly new and others cover items of information additional to those given in the SUPPLEMENT, and of interest to investors.

New Jersey—Bloomfield.—The following statement of the debt, valuation, etc., of the township of Bloomfield has been furnished to us by Wm. L. Johnson, Township Clerk. Bloomfield is in Essex County.

LOANS—	When Due.	Tax valuation, real....
SEWER BONDS—		\$3,676,225
5s, M&N, \$47,500....	Nov. 1, 1894	Tax valuation, personl 575,550
(\$2,500 due 7/1y) to Nov. 1, 1912		Total valuation 1893.. 4,251,775
5s, M&N, \$2,500....	May 1, 1913	Assessment is 1/2 actual value.
Bonded debt Aug. 1, 1893..	\$50,000	State & Co. tax (per \$1,000).....
Floating debt.....	12,000	City tax (per \$1,000).....
Total debt Aug. 1, 1893..	62,000	Average school tax.....
		Population in 1890 was.....

TAX FREE.—All of the above bonds are exempt from taxation. **INTEREST** is payable at the Bloomfield National Bank.

Michigan—Detroit—(STATE AND CITY SUPPLEMENT, page 98.)—H. S. Pingree, Mayor. We give below a statement of the financial condition of Detroit, as corrected to July 1, 1893,

by means of a report received from Patrick Barry, Deputy Comptroller. At a recent meeting of the Common Council Mayor Pingree submitted a message dealing with the financial situation as it affects this city. Mr. Pingree suggests that the city corporation issue the whole or such part of the authorized bonds of the city as may seem desirable, in small denominations, \$20 and \$25. The Mayor argues that these bonds would be purchased by the people who hold money which has been withdrawn from circulation.

LOANS—	When Due.	4s, J&D, \$200,000....	June 1, 1918
BOULEVARD IMP. BONDS—		4s, A&O, 260,000....	Oct. 1, 1919
4s, J&D, \$200,000....	July 1, 1921	.....	1920
4s, M&S, 200,000....	Sept. 1, 1922	4s, A&O, 500,000....	Apr. 1, 1922
PARK AND BOULEVARD BONDS—		3 1/2s, A&O, 100,000....	Oct. 1, 1906
\$100,000.....	1921	SCHOOL BONDS—	
4s, J&J, 105,000....	July 15, 1922	.....	\$150,000.... 1911
PARK IMPROVEMENT BONDS—		WATER BONDS issued by Com-	
4s, M&S, \$100,000....	Mar. 1, 1920	missioners on city's credit—	
4s, A&O, 100,000....	Apr. 1, 1921	7s, F&A, \$146,000....	Aug. 1, 1893
4s, F&A, 100,000....	Aug. 1, 1922	7s, F&A, 100,000....	Feb. 1, 1900
PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT BONDS—		7s, F&A, 50,000....	Aug. 1, 1902
4s, F&A, \$100,000 Aug. 1, 1899		7s, F&A, 50,000....	Aug. 1, 1903
3-65s, J&J, 100,000 Jan. 1, 1918		7s, F&A, 50,000....	Feb. 1, 1904
3 1/2s, F&A, 30,000 Feb. 1, 1911		7s, F&A, 241,000....	Aug. 1, 1904
3 1/2s, J&D, 100,000 Dec. 1, 1916		7s, J&D, 149,000....	June 1, 1905
3 1/2s, J&D, 270,000 Dec. 31, 1916		6s, J&D, 199,000....	June 1, 1906
PUBLIC SEWERS—		4s, J&D, 550,000....	Dec. 1, 1896
7s, F&A, \$96,000....	Aug. 1, 1893	4s, A&O, \$100,000....	Apr. 1, 1899
7s, F&A, 70,000....	Aug. 1, 1894	4s, M&S, \$100,000....	Sept. 1, 1899
6s, J&D, 35,000....	June 1, 1897	4s, F&A, 100,000....	Feb. 1, 1900

INTEREST—WHERE PAYABLE.—Interest is payable in New York City by the First National Bank, except on market bonds, interest on which is payable in Detroit.

TOTAL DEBT, SINKING FUNDS, ETC.—The subjoined statement shows Detroit's total municipal debt, and the sinking fund held by the city against the same, and the water debt, on the first of July of each of the last three years.

	July 1, 1893.	July 1, 1892.	July 1, 1891.
Total bonded debt.....	\$3,158,500	\$2,856,500	\$1,912,500
Sinking funds.....	979,067	913,517	793,699
Net debt.....	\$2,177,433	\$1,942,983	\$1,118,801
Water debt (additional).....	\$1,229,000	\$1,229,000	\$1,229,000

CHICAGO.

A. G. Becker,
SUCCESSOR TO
HERMAN SCHAFFNER & CO.,
COMMERCIAL PAPER,
100 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

Jamieson & Co.,
STOCKS—BONDS,
Members New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges.
187 DEARBORN STREET,
Chicago, Ills.
Private wire to New York and Philadelphia.

J. B. BREESE, Member New York Stock Exchange
D. M. CUMMINGS, Member Chicago Stock Exchange
Breese & Cummings,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
111 AND 113 MONROE STREET,
CHICAGO
Securities listed in New York, Boston or Chicago
carried on conservative margins.

A. O. SLAUGHTER, Member N. Y. Stock Exchange
W. V. BAKER, Member Chicago Stock Exchange
A. O. Slaughter & Co.,
BANKERS,
111-113 LA SALLE STREET,
CHICAGO, ILLS.
Chicago Securities Bought and Sold.

Loeb & Gatzert,
MORTGAGE BANKERS
125 LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO.
First Mortgages for sale in large and small amounts,
netting investors 5, 6 1/2 and 6 per cent, secured by
improved and income-bearing Chicago city property.
Principal and Interest payable in Gold.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

THOMAS BRANCH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.
Investment Securities a Specialty. Private Wire
to New York.

CHICAGO.

Title Guarantee & Trust
Company
OF CHICAGO,
92, 94 & 96 WASHINGTON STREET.

Capital, paid-up.....\$1,600,000
Undivided earnings, including
surplus..... 939,000
Deposited with State Auditor. . 200,000

GUARANTEES TITLES TO REAL ESTATE.
MAKES ABSTRACTS OF TITLE.
Offers investors in real estate securities
protection afforded by no other system of
doing business.
Is authorized by law to act as Registrar of Stocks
and Bonds, Executor, Receiver and Trustee for
Estates, Syndicates, Individuals and Corporations.
Trust moneys and trust securities kept separate
from the assets of the Company.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
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A. H. SELLERS, Vice-President.
ARCHIBALD A. STEWART, Secretary.
CHAR. R. LARRABEE, Treasurer.
FRANK H. SELLERS, Trust Officer.
DIRECTORS:
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W. D. Kerfoot, John P. Wilson,
Horace G. Chase, Edson Keith,
John G. Shortall, Geo. M. Bogus,
John DeKoven, A. H. Sellers,
Samuel B. Chase,
COUNSEL:
W. C. Goady, John P. Wilson,
A. W. Green, A. M. Pence.

MANAGER WANTED.
We wish to contract with a good, live man to
represent us in each large town and city in the
United States. To such we can offer a perma-
nent, paying and legitimate business.
Our Company is in the line of Building Loan
Associations, with the best features and with-
out the risks and expenses of such. We feel
confident that we can afford the best and safest
investments in this line ever offered. Write
and see.

Chicago Co-operative
Construction Co.
Rooms 616-618 Rialto Building,
CHICAGO, ILL.

CHICAGO.

The
Equitable Trust Company
185 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO.

CAPITAL, PAID UP, - - - - \$500,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - 50,000

AUTHORIZED BY LAW TO RECEIVE and exe-
cute trusts of every character from courts, corpora-
tions and individuals. Takes entire charge of estates,
real and personal. Acts as agent for the registra-
tion and transfer of bonds and stocks and the pay-
ment of coupons, interest and dividends. A legal
depository for court and trust funds.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT of money,
which may be made at any time and withdrawn after
five days' notice, or at a fixed date.
TRUST FUNDS AND TRUST INVESTMENTS
are kept separate and apart from the assets of the
company.

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M. W. KERWIN, GEO. N. CULVER,
HARRY RUBENS, MAURICER ROSENFELD,
J. R. WALSH, SAMUEL D. WARD,
OTTO YOUNG.
OFFICERS:
J. R. WALSH, President.
CHAS. H. HULBURD, Vice-President.
SAMUEL D. WARD, Treasurer.
LYMAN A. WALTON, Secretary

Illinois Trust & Savings
Bank.
CHICAGO, ILL.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, - \$3,500,000
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
This Bank is directly under the jurisdiction and
supervision of the State of Illinois, is a LEGAL
DEPOSITORY for Court Moneys, and is authorized
to act as TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR, RECEIVER and
ASSIGNEE for ESTATES, INDIVIDUALS and
CORPORATIONS.
OFFICERS:
John J. Mitchell, President.
John B. Drake, Vice-President.
Wm. H. Mitchell, Second Vice-President.
Wm. H. Reid, Third Vice-President.
James S. Gibbs, Cash'r. B. M. Chastell, Ass't Cash'r
DIRECTORS:
John McCaffery, John B. Drake,
L. Z. Leister, Wm. H. Reid,
Wm. H. Mitchell, John J. Mitche
Wm. G. Hibbard, J. C. McMullin,
D. B. Shipman, J. Ogden Armour,
Frederick T. Haskell

The outstanding bonds of the Water Commission, amounting to \$1,229,000, issued on the faith and credit of the city, are not included by the city in its statement of bonded debt, as the receipts from water assessments and the annual appropriation of \$75,000 for sinking and interest funds, as required by law, will be sufficient to redeem all outstanding bonds at maturity.

The sinking fund consists of cash, city bonds and Wayne County bonds.

The following shows the city's total funded debt, and sinking funds at different periods.

Month and Year.	Gross Debt.	Sinking Fund.	Net Debt.
1893, July 1.....	\$3,156,500-00	\$979,067-00	\$2,177,433-00
1892, Oct. 1.....	3,166,000-00	856,412-00	2,309,588-00
1892, July 1.....	2,856,500-00	913,517-00	1,942,983-00
1891, July 1.....	1,912,500-00	793,699-00	1,118,801-00
1890, July 1.....	1,634,500-00	745,274-24	889,225-76
1889, July 1.....	1,338,500-00	698,473-55	640,024-45
1888, July 1.....	1,394,500-00	725,877-17	668,623-83
1887, July 1.....	1,280,000-00	776,988-66	503,011-34
1886, July 1.....	810,000-00	773,509-57	36,490-43
1881, July 1.....	1,094,400-00	479,442-32	614,957-68
1880, July 1.....	1,360,400-00	528,627-80	831,772-20
1875, Feb. 1.....	1,081,900-00	121,285-64	960,614-36
1870, April 1.....	704,283-73	37,252-89	667,030-84

CITY PROPERTY.—The city owns its water works, valued at \$3,410,910; net liabilities for water, \$1,052,000; value of property over liabilities, \$2,358,910. In the year 1890 the revenue from water rates was \$387,877; expenses of maintenance \$102,391; interest on bonds was \$90,555; bonds paid \$97,000; total expenses \$290,246; balance, surplus, \$97,631.

ASSESSED VALUATION.—The city's assessed valuation (about the same as cash value) and tax rate have been as follows in the years named:

Years.	Real.	Assessed Valuation Personal.	Total.	Tax Rate per \$1,000.
1892 ..	\$149,372,700	\$35,554,430	\$184,927,130	\$16-63
1891 ..	136,026,640	39,423,670	175,450,310	16-78
1890 ..	123,391,610	38,436,960	161,828,570	15-73
1889 ..	117,453,140	39,052,650	156,505,790	14-29
1888 ..	112,740,300	39,558,840	152,299,140	13-10
1885 ..	87,536,645	28,713,300	116,249,945	10-77
1880 ..	64,556,085	19,807,705	84,363,790	11-83

POPULATION.—In 1890 population was 205,876; in 1880 it was

116,340; in 1870 it was 79,577. Population in 1892 was estimated at 225,000.

The tax rate here includes the city tax, the school tax and the police tax.

New York—Glens Falls.—(STATE AND CITY SUPPLEMENT, page 47.)—Henry Funey, Treasurer.—The following statement concerning the debt, valuation, etc., of this village has been corrected to July 18, 1893. Additional water works bonds to the amount of \$80,000, running 20 years or more, have recently been voted.

This village is in Warren County.

LOANS—	When Due.	4s, J&J, \$78,000....	\$5,000 yearly
SEWER BONDS—		Interest payable in Glens Falls.	
3 1/2s. — \$167,000.....	20 years	Total debt July 18, '93..	\$293,000
(Part due yearly) after 15 years		Tax valuation 1893.....	5,200,000
WATER BONDS—		Village tax (per \$1,000)....	8-00
5s, M&S, \$30,000....	\$5,000 yearly	Population in 1890 was.....	9,509
4s, J&J, 18,000....	2,000 yearly	Population in 1880 was.....	4,900

New York Union School District No. 1, Walton.—This district is co-extensive with the village of Walton and its financial condition is as follows:

Bonded debt Aug. 1, '93..	\$35,000	Total debt Aug. 1, 1893..	\$40,000
Floating debt.....	5,000	Population in 1893 (est'd.)	3,000
Three thousand dollars of the bonded debt matures in 1896, \$5,000 each year in 1897 and 1898, \$6,000 each year in 1899 and 1900 and \$5,000 each year in 1901 and 1902.			

INTEREST on the bonds is payable at the office of Coffin & Stanton, New York City.

Washington, Whitman County.—The following statement concerning the financial condition of Whitman County has been received from G. W. Larne, County Treasurer. No report from this county appeared in our recent SUPPLEMENT.

County seat is Colfax.

Bonded debt Aug. 15, '93..	\$200,000	Tax valuation, pers'al	\$3,636,731
Floating debt (about)....	70,000	Total valuation 1892..	18,535,460
T'l debt Aug. 15, '93 (abt)	270,000	Total tax rate (per \$1,000).	\$13-50
Tax valuation, real.....	14,898,729	Population in 1890 was....	19,109

MISCELLANEOUS.

1850. 1893.
The United States Life Insurance Co.

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

OFFICERS.

GEORGE H. BURFORD, President.

C. P. FRALEIGH.....Secretary.
A. WHEELWRIGHT.....Assistant Secretary
WM. T. STANDEN.....Actuary
ARTHUR C. PERRY.....Cashier
JOHN P. MUNN.....Medical Director

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

GEO. G. WILLIAMS.....Pres. Chem. Nat. Bank
JULIUS CAYLIN.....Dry Goods
JOHN J. TUCKER.....Bullder
E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Pres. Imp. & Traders' Nat. B'k.

The two most popular plans of LIFE INSURANCE are the CONTINUABLE TERM POLICY which gives to the insured the greatest possible amount of indemnity in the event of death, at the lowest possible present cash outlay; and the GUARANTEED INCOME POLICY which embraces every valuable feature of investment insurance, and which in the event of adversity overtaking the insured may be used as COLLATERAL SECURITY FOR A LOAN, to the extent of the full legal reserve value thereof, in accordance with the terms and conditions of these policies.

Good Agents desiring to represent the Company, are invited to address J. S. GAFFNEY, Superintendent of Agencies, at Home Office.

THE

Lewis Investment Co.,
DES MOINES, IOWA.

CAPITAL PAID UP, \$150,000.

Choice Investments in the most Conservative Field in the West

SIX PER CENT Guaranteed First Mortgages on improved lands in Iowa and Eastern Nebraska. Safe and Desirable

Fifteen Years' Successful Experience. Send for Pamphlet.

W. A. HOTCHKISS, GEO. H. LEWIS.
Secretary. President

Edward E. Higgins,

Street Railway and Financial Counsel,
MILLS BUILDING, WALL ST.,
NEW YORK.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Metropolitan Trust Co.,

37 & 39 Wall Street, New York.

Paid-Up Capital.....\$1,000,000

Surplus.....800,000

Designated as a legal depository by order of Supreme Court. Receive deposits of money on interest, act as fiscal or transfer agent, or trustee for corporations, and accept and execute any legal trusts from persons or corporations, on as favorable terms as other similar companies.

Thomas Hillhouse, Pres. Fred'k D. Tappen, V.-Pres.
C. M. Jesup, 2d V.-Pres. Beverly Chew, Secretary.
George D. Coaney, Assistant Secretary.

The Caligraph Typewriter

STANDS AT THE HEAD.

THE

AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO.

227 Broadway, New York

Jos. C. Platt, C. E.,

CONSULTING ENGINEER,

35 Wall Street, New York,
And Waterford, N. Y.

Examinations. Supervision. Reports.

A. Strassburger,

STOCKS & BONDS BROKER.

SOUTHERN INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Montgomery, Ala.

SECURE BANK VAULTS.



GENUINE

WELDED CHROME STEEL AND IRON

in Round and Flat Bars and 5-ply Plates and ANGLES FOR SAFES, VAULTS, &c. Cannot be Sawed, Cut, or Drilled, and positively Burglar-Proof.

CHROME STEEL WORKS,

Sole Man'frs in the U. S. BROOKLYN, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Mutual Benefit

LIFE INSURANCE CO., NEWARK, N. J.

AMZI DODD, President.
Assets (Market Value), Jan. 1, 1893....\$1,395,903 59
Liabilities (N. Y. and Mass. Standard) 47,734,658 58
Surplus.....3,661,250 01
Surplus by former N. Y. Standard, (Am. Ex. 4 1/2 per cent Reserve)..... 6,355,488 01

POLICIES ABSOLUTELY NON-FORFEITABLE AFTER SECOND YEAR.

IN CASE OF LAPSE the Policy is CONTINUED IN FORCE as long as its value will pay for; or, if preferred, a Paid-up policy for its full value is issued in exchange. After the second year Policies are INCONTESTABLE, and all restrictions as to residence, travel or occupation are removed.

CASH LOANS are made to the extent of 50 per cent of the reserve value, where valid assignments of the policies can be made as collateral security. LOSSES paid immediately upon completion and approval of proofs.

ESTABLISHED 1856

Eugene R. Cole,

STATIONER AND PRINTER.

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