

THE Commercial & Financial Chronicle

HUNT'S MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE,

A Weekly Newspaper,

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NO. 1537.

The Chronicle.

PINE STREET, N. W. CORNER OF PEARL STREET, N. Y.

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

For the month of November and the eleven months the exhibit is as follows:

	November.			Eleven Months.		
	1894.	1893.	P. Ct.	1894.	1893.	P. Ct.
New York.....	2,241,483,312	2,256,847,962	-0.7	22,051,502,260	22,045,603,054	-24.1
Philadelphia.....	266,880,242	253,364,986	+5.3	2,756,185,534	3,140,097,776	-12.2
Baltimore.....	58,430,877	54,810,382	+5.9	615,235,721	648,891,195	-5.2
Pittsburg.....	56,036,011	50,290,384	+11.4	597,572,232	614,538,075	-2.8
Buffalo.....	18,275,646	18,334,890	-0.3	178,451,226	203,175,058	-12.1
Washington.....	7,468,113	6,706,065	+11.4	75,492,923	87,999,081	-14.3
Rochester.....	6,093,707	6,589,592	-9.1	67,530,430	71,918,700	-6.1
Syracuse.....	4,497,441	4,387,035	+2.5	40,924,158	45,469,145	-10.0
Wilmington.....	2,997,145	3,220,865	-6.9	33,231,703	40,744,756	-18.5
Binghamton.....	1,500,800	1,474,700	+1.8	15,982,800	13,965,000	+14.5
Total Middle.....	2,663,797,094	2,656,017,354	+0.3	26,432,218,985	33,912,400,740	-22.1
Boston.....	374,970,114	372,842,203	+0.6	3,762,447,895	4,210,364,475	-10.7
Providence.....	22,907,600	21,021,700	+9.0	220,960,400	266,586,600	-17.1
Hartford.....	8,181,789	8,126,962	+0.7	82,869,101	105,925,506	-21.9
New Haven.....	5,203,240	5,311,923	-2.1	50,419,965	60,401,479	-16.7
Springfield.....	5,057,954	4,844,283	+4.6	50,268,010	64,230,503	-21.7
Worcester.....	5,517,090	6,049,716	-8.8	55,177,145	59,468,484	-7.2
Portland.....	4,421,348	3,774,352	+17.4	56,467,104	60,743,867	-7.0
Fall River.....	2,241,415	2,724,875	-17.7	34,911,239	37,151,023	-6.0
Lowell.....	1,597,741	2,254,997	-29.1	28,503,529	32,901,289	-13.0
New Bedford.....	1,597,741	2,254,997	-29.1	18,708,229	23,071,617	-18.9
Total N. Eng.....	435,943,419	433,346,412	+0.6	4,393,332,617	4,925,953,128	-10.9
Chicago.....	392,262,398	370,858,905	+5.9	3,928,807,839	4,305,705,313	-8.8
Cincinnati.....	55,850,000	50,997,156	+9.8	585,939,600	657,421,000	-10.3
Milwaukee.....	20,771,496	20,023,746	+3.7	204,218,775	207,885,827	-3.6
Detroit.....	25,824,421	24,461,031	+5.6	262,617,070	298,506,697	-12.0
Cleveland.....	23,260,620	19,287,083	+20.6	221,725,476	248,143,754	-10.6
Columbus.....	16,445,900	12,804,100	+28.4	154,988,500	146,180,400	+5.4
Peoria.....	9,634,888	6,507,624	+47.1	90,989,382	75,380,383	+21.4
Indianapolis.....	5,800,107	5,922,101	-2.1	50,445,673	56,169,950	-9.8
Grand Rapids.....	3,204,588	3,834,425	-17.1	36,322,244	42,181,619	-14.5
Lexington.....	1,962,847	1,644,463	+19.4	16,576,743	16,731,057	-0.9
Saginaw.....	1,833,536	1,232,455	+48.6	13,490,683	16,225,648	-16.8
Bay City.....	1,362,118	1,017,993	+34.0	12,953,303	13,702,441	-5.5
Akron.....	918,527	816,913	+12.4	8,725,711	10,425,151	-16.3
Springfield.....	748,472	698,430	+7.2	7,483,133	8,785,269	-14.8
Canton.....	735,996	587,965	+25.2	7,174,951	7,283,293	-2.3
Tot. M. West.....	559,794,634	520,816,387	+7.5	5,607,665,083	6,140,918,482	-8.7
San Francisco.....	58,492,896	55,529,249	+5.2	603,326,025	640,445,234	-6.7
Portland.....	5,970,634	5,490,798	+8.7	50,101,166	70,443,193	-28.8
Salt Lake City.....	6,630,280	4,710,355	+40.8	54,140,139	52,627,961	+2.9
Seattle.....	2,209,631	2,205,862	+0.2	24,839,57	37,827,324	-34.3
Tacoma.....	2,881,040	2,556,320	+11.5	26,104,833	32,701,695	-19.3
Los Angeles.....	4,759,527	4,061,046	+17.2	41,768,433	41,118,555	+1.6
Helena.....	2,837,823	2,000,000	+41.9	27,836,79	31,414,736	-11.4
Spokane.....	1,181,640	1,097,228	+7.9	12,633,388	27,742,173	-54.5
Sioux Falls.....	340,652	678,164	-49.7	5,323,631	9,955,108	-46.5
Total Pacific.....	85,307,296	78,358,022	+8.9	846,378,451	947,275,976	-10.7
Kansas City.....	44,009,447	37,809,768	+16.4	438,255,498	435,935,923	+0.5
Minneapolis.....	35,313,079	32,889,570	+7.4	279,844,140	304,346,741	-8.1
Omaha.....	20,665,562	20,159,075	+2.5	222,402,820	273,804,390	-18.8
St. Paul.....	19,038,600	16,715,840	+13.9	165,147,834	191,479,264	-13.8
Denver.....	11,224,621	9,665,467	+16.1	129,494,999	174,348,173	-23.0
Duluth.....	11,010,000	10,498,498	+4.8	101,601,405	92,434,968	+9.8
St. Joseph.....	5,751,448	6,016,987	-4.4	88,906,309	80,883,985	+9.9
Sioux City.....	3,164,943	3,311,293	-4.4	30,264,068	38,631,310	-21.7
Des Moines.....	4,354,171	3,703,051	+17.6	48,841,098	43,057,047	+12.7
Lincoln.....	2,233,515	2,392,866	-6.6	21,081,209	23,773,329	-11.3
Wichita.....	2,183,459	1,840,570	+18.2	19,465,897	20,918,875	-6.9
Topeka.....	1,876,459	1,642,634	+14.2	22,345,733	17,566,013	+27.8
Fremont.....	277,012	502,963	-43.7	3,742,287	4,274,789	-12.4
Tot. oth'r W.....	160,931,550	147,604,691	+9.1	1,546,694,173	1,701,451,400	-9.1
St. Louis.....	99,124,167	96,174,462	+3.1	1,023,634,084	1,038,239,415	-1.4
New Orleans.....	46,212,207	51,418,755	-10.1	382,057,022	443,294,639	-13.8
Louisville.....	24,799,434	24,890,125	-0.4	282,938,129	296,554,882	-4.6
Galveston.....	15,768,762	15,865,138	-0.8	111,217,380	129,958,596	-14.4
Houston.....	13,794,986	17,164,499	-20.8	101,212,823	117,221,094	-13.6
Richmond.....	9,139,594	8,944,152	+2.2	103,625,378	104,988,174	-1.3
Savannah.....	13,796,254	12,635,333	+9.0	95,898,907	84,860,762	+12.4
Memphis.....	10,680,529	8,741,818	+21.5	50,750,550	77,537,172	-33.7
Nashville.....	6,372,776	3,319,546	+91.3	42,788,425	57,707,444	-25.5
Norfolk.....	4,631,530	5,091,837	-9.0	49,686,21	55,701,927	-10.8
Dallas.....	6,017,852	5,529,937	+9.4	43,768,169	49,357,236	-10.4
Waco.....	4,980,615	3,448,813	+44.4	31,358,502	47,469,434	-33.7
Fort Worth.....	3,622,720	2,573,360	+41.4	31,677,292	25,838,233	+22.6
Birmingham.....	1,790,350	875,294	+104.1	15,114,841	16,779,887	-9.9
Jacksonville.....	1,523,162	1,340,606	+13.6	17,653,312	16,681,262	+5.9
Chattanooga.....	917,507	917,507	0.0	9,429,138	15,165,873	-37.6
Total South.....	267,815,834	265,369,148	+0.9	2,475,687,358	2,601,631,604	-4.8
Total all.....	4,173,649,827	4,101,512,014	+1.8	41,301,976,697	50,732,634,390	-17.8
Outside N. Y.....	1,932,166,515	1,844,664,652	+4.7	19,250,474,487	21,187,031,336	-9.1
Montreal.....	51,838,202	47,291,960	+9.6	490,254,985	523,630,888	-4.7
Toronto.....	25,397,277	25,397,277	0.0	253,565,367	255,685,892	-1.2
Halifax.....	5,021,030	5,158,249	-2.6	53,904,166	55,837,144	-3.9
Hamilton.....	2,093,124	3,150,098	-34.3	31,473,011	34,677,366	-9.2
Tot. Canada.....	86,166,933	81,597,313	+4.4	838,197,529	899,530,490	-6.8

The week's total for all cities shows a loss of 1.2 per cent from 1893. The decline from 1892 is over 36 per cent and the falling off compared with 1891 is 31 per cent. Figures for 1894 and 1893, however, cover only five business days.

Clearings at—	Week ending December 1.				
	1894.	1893.	1894. P. Cent.	1892.	1891.
New York.....	485,553,923	500,968,631	-3.1	816,658,916	748,618,921
Philadelphia.....	56,968,403	59,532,693	-4.3	87,251,924	72,464,480
Pittsburg.....	12,316,803	10,089,494	+22.1	14,506,197	14,212,145
Baltimore.....	11,072,561	11,892,897	-6.9	15,615,398	24,326,143
Buffalo.....	3,460,959	3,262,046	+5.5	5,300,700	4,168,958
Washington.....	1,523,091	1,270,815	+19.9	2,586,518	2,027,074
Rochester.....	1,378,465	1,334,702	+3.3	1,923,727	1,676,572
Syracuse.....	788,143	777,508	+1.4	1,026,817	1,027,719
Wilmington.....	653,115	750,171	-12.8	962,822	845,386
Binghamton.....	298,900	320,900	-6.8	306,000	303,000
Seranton.....	728,553	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Middle.....	574,101,123	590,299,830	-2.7	946,154,079	869,700,348
Boston.....	75,998,458	79,628,449	-4.6	109,610,934	104,626,650
Providence.....	4,469,900	4,474,600	-0.1	6,507,400	6,730,700
Hartford.....	2,130,956	1,679,177	+27.7	2,357,153	2,038,492
New Haven.....	1,077,344	1,075,111	+0.2	1,458,964	1,441,290
Springfield.....	1,161,538	1,081,940	+7.4	1,666,752	1,404,462
Worcester.....	1,274,231	918,911	+38.7	1,368,212	1,294,451
Portland.....	1,050,505	1,141,200	-8.0	1,373,035	1,395,619
Fall River.....	1,160,332	749,832	+56.2	1,161,899	.....
Lowell.....	565,665	328,519	+72.0	648,372	731,200
New Bedford.....	304,938	453,720	-32.8	653,324	625,150
Total New Eng.....	89,199,865	91,816,459	-2.9	126,836,045	120,283,104
Chicago.....	81,007,239	83,279,464	+0.9	123,531,455	107,495,589
Cincinnati.....	12,259,150	11,238,700	+9.1	16,103,150	15,829,400
Milwaukee.....	4,012,465	3,809,522	+5.3	9,770,536	8,607,350
Detroit.....	5,252,705	5,624,966	-6.6	6,690,156	7,682,200
Cleveland.....	4,070,179	3,546,592	+14.1	6,351,473	5,470,541
Columbus.....	3,818,600	3,558,100	+7.9	4,086,200	3,398,700
Peoria.....	2,059,476	1,478,400	+39.3	2,949,200	2,768,755
Indianapolis.....	1,143,940	1,256,219	-9.0	1,505,033	2,745,288
Grand Rapids.....	644,845	825,007	-21.8	999,234	812,909
Lexington.....	327,933	311,126	+5.1	634,375	425,361
Saginaw.....	248,510	252,253	-1.5	396,942	358,609
Bay City.....	277,681	231,653	+19.9	.....	.....
Springfield, Ohio.....	154,134	154,922	-0.5	272,616	.....
Akron.....	144,317	135,720	+6.3	186,514	.....
Rockford.....	144,957	116,808	+24.1	100,000	.....
Tot. Mid. West'n.....	119,401,198	115,259,011	+3.6	174,596,641	155,543,478
San Francisco.....	14,450,450	12,824,732	+12.7	19,633,656	21,407,508
Portland.....	1,096,151	1,223,797	-10.4	2,379,795	2,436,070
Salt Lake City.....	1,719,412	1,454,220	+18.2	2,507,195	2,241,942
Seattle.....	480,552	447,659	+7.4	1,329,057	1,294,294
Tacoma.....	574,660	553,754	+3.8	1,168,876	913,316
Los Angeles.....	996,176	845,490	+17.8	761,151	922,244
Helena.....	554,240	375,000	+47.8	740,143	.....
Spokane.....	226,103	245,418	-7.9	1,136,827	.....
Sioux Falls.....	81,719	136,477	-40.1	200,000	160,000
Fargo.....	83,733	83,753	-0.02	.....	.....
Total Pacific.....	20,263,186	18,190,230	+11.4	29,856,669	29,040,354
Kansas City.....	8,200,540	7,347,498	+11.6	11,248,567	10,7

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The meeting of Congress on Monday for its second and short session, and the publication of the President's Message and Secretary Carlisle's report have, in the absence of any important industrial event, absorbed public attention. We have noticed some of the prominent features of these documents on a subsequent page. The President's Message will be chiefly memorable because of the broad and positive way in which he states that he will continue to defend and preserve the gold standard with his present facilities until Congress authorizes the sale of a more suitable security. The document Secretary Carlisle has issued will be often referred to hereafter. No doubt the new device for a bank-note system which he proposes would of itself make it notable, but we have been particularly gratified with the exposition it contains of the defects and mischievous character of our heterogeneous currency system as it exists and is seen in operation to-day.

We trust Congress will not let the session pass without giving the Government the bond and authority asked for. It is a shame to leave officials in such a plight as ours are now in, with no really efficient instrument to protect financial engagements from accidents; but it is reassuring to know that they have sufficient power, though it be cumbersome and expensive, and that they have the will to preserve the integrity of our standard of values whether Congress acts or not. It seems to be generally assumed that no important legislation except it may be a new bond act will be perfected this year. We could wish we might also have our currency put in progress of rectification and a new bank-note act passed. It will be a long time to wait until the next Congress meets, and it can be just as well accomplished at a short session if the disposition exists. Many will think the endeavor to get the kind of legislation needed out of this Congress to be a hopeless undertaking. Judging from the financial vagaries prevailing at the last session we should agree with that conclusion. But an election has occurred since then, and it has been such a revelation of public opinion that we cannot but think the frame of mind with which currency matters would be undertaken and treated would be greatly changed. Of course there are some men in and out of Congress into whose brain a 40-pound sledge could not drive a new idea. But those men are not a fair average for men, as they exist in this country at least.

Notwithstanding the great shrinkage in the grain movement as the result of the smaller crops, the Illinois Central is able to present a very satisfactory statement of earnings for the month of November. In that month last year, though the World's Fair had closed, the passenger revenues still continued greatly above the normal. The present year of course the passenger receipts show a considerable falling off from the 1893 total. But notwithstanding the loss in that way, aggregate gross earnings record a comparatively small decrease at a time when some other large systems by reason of the diminished grain traffic are reporting very considerable decreases. We are able to give the results for the Central in detail, in comparison with the figures for the corresponding months of previous years, as follows:

Illinois Central.	Miles Oper'd	Gross Receipts from Traffic.		
		From Passengers.	From Freight and other Sources.	Total.
1890.....	2,875	\$300,945 65	\$1,315,105 60	\$1,616,051 25
1891.....	2,884	333,620 40	1,410,158 62	1,743,779 02
1892.....	2,888	369,629 42	1,339,501 48	1,709,130 90
1893.....	2,888	447,138 99	1,424,928 77	1,872,067 76
1894 (Est.)...	2,888	305,812 00	1,440,926 00	1,746,738 00

Thus it will be seen that the receipts from freight and other sources for November 1894 are in excess of those of any preceding November, and the total gross receipts are larger than in any other November except last year. In other words, while the total for 1894 at \$1,746,738 compares with \$1,872,068 for last year, it compares with \$1,709,131 for 1892, \$1,743,779 for 1891 and \$1,616,051 for 1890. It is to be remembered too that the figures for 1894 are only approximate, and that the audited returns usually prove to be considerably in excess of the estimates. If this rule should hold good the present time, the comparison would, to the extent of the difference, be better even than indicated by the above statement.

As regards current earnings generally, the returns are pretty good as a rule, except in the case of those Western roads which are suffering severely from the crop failure. The St. Paul, for instance, for November reports a decrease in the large sum of \$649,064, and this decrease must in great part be attributed to the cause mentioned, though in part also it doubtless follows from diminished passenger revenues. Several other Western roads have likewise sustained severe reductions of their earnings, though of course there are exceptions where the roads are able to record gains instead of losses. Southern and Southwestern lines nearly all have done well and show considerable gains, the Missouri Kansas & Texas, with its increase of \$127,894, being a conspicuous instance of the kind. Then we have roads like the Northern Pacific, with an increase of \$79,017, and the Great Northern, with an increase of \$158,168. The New York Central for November reports gross earnings of \$3,837,003 in 1894 against \$3,897,430 in 1893, which will be regarded as a remarkably good exhibit considering that passenger receipts must have been much smaller than in November last year, and that the grain traffic must also have been greatly reduced, while the Central is not in position to derive such important gains from the resumption of work in the iron districts as the Pennsylvania and some of the other trunk lines.

We shall publish our usual review of the earnings for the month next week. This week we have prepared preliminary totals, and these show that the aggregate gross earnings of the seventy-three roads which have furnished returns thus far were \$36,269,684 in November 1894, against \$36,801,155 in November 1893. For the later weeks of the month the comparisons have been better than for the earlier weeks, mainly because passenger earnings began to drop back to normal figures after the middle of the month last year. Our tables indicate a loss of 4.62 per cent for the first week of November and a loss of 2.16 per cent for the second week, but a trifling increase for the third week and an increase of 1.34 per cent for the fourth week—the latter, however, on the basis of only forty-eight roads, as the statement will not be complete until next Saturday. Except for a loss of \$154,968 by the Milwaukee & St. Paul and a loss of \$55,076 by the Northern Pacific, the improvement for the fourth week would be very decided. There is a strike at the Cœur d'Alene mines in Idaho, which probably accounts for the falling off on the Northern Pacific in the week mentioned.

The principal features in the domestic financial situation this week were the return of money to its normal condition after the bond settlements, an upward reaction in exchange to the gold-exporting point followed by a withdrawal of \$1,250,000 for export, and an exciting speculation in the certificates of the American

Sugar Refining Company. Money on call at the Stock Exchange, representing bankers' balances, has generally loaned at 1 per cent, though early in the week $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent was recorded. The average has been at perhaps a fraction higher than 1 per cent; renewals were at $1@1\frac{1}{2}$ and banks and trust companies marked up their 1 per cent loans to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and they have sought to maintain this figure. The supply of money seems abundant and bankers look for continued ease, at least in the call loan branch of the market, in the near future. The demand for short-time loans has fallen off, and offerings are somewhat liberal; rates are $1\frac{1}{2}@2$ per cent for thirty to sixty days, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for ninety days to four months, and $3@3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for five to seven months on good Stock Exchange collateral. The market for commercial paper is without important change; offerings of first class are small, though all the paper that is made does not find its way upon the market, for so urgent is the inquiry among banks that they are willing to discount paper for the best of their customers, even at the rates quoted by the brokers and paper buyers, and in this manner some of the leading banks do a fair business. Some paper is offering from interior Western merchants, but this is limited because of the competition of Chicago and St. Louis banks. The quotations are $2\frac{1}{2}@3$ per cent for sixty to ninety-day endorsed bills receivable, $3@3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for four months' commission house and prime four months' single names, $3\frac{1}{2}@4$ per cent for prime six months, and $4\frac{1}{2}@7$ per cent for good four to six months' single names, for which, however, there is not a large inquiry.

With reference to the foreign financial situation, our London correspondent cables us that the French inquiry for gold is subsiding, but that the Bank has this week sold in the open market for Paris £359,000. It is likewise announced that the Rothschilds have concluded negotiations for an Austrian loan for 76,000,000 florins, and also that a new Russian loan for about \$100,000,000 is soon to be brought out in Berlin. In the opinion of our foreign bankers, preparations for these loans will account largely for the movement of gold to Paris and Berlin which has resulted in the accumulation by the Bank of France of the unprecedented amount of £80,219,111 and by the Bank of Germany of about £38,982,000 gold. The Bank of England maintains its minimum rate of discount at 2 per cent. The cable reports discounts of sixty to ninety day bank bills in London at $15-16$ ths of 1 per cent; the open market rate at Paris is $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent; at Berlin it is $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and at Frankfurt $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. According to our special cable from London the Bank of England lost £759,617 bullion during the week and hold at the close of the week £34,196,263. Our correspondent further advises us that the loss was due to shipments to the interior of Great Britain of £281,000 and to exports of £479,000, of which exports £359,000 were sold in the open market for Paris, £100,000 went to the Cape of Good Hope, £10,000 to the Argentine Republic and £10,000 to Chili.

The market for foreign exchange has been strong this week, influenced by a light supply of all kinds of bills, those drawn against cotton being small and quickly absorbed, and by a good demand for current remittance to cover short contracts and to remit for stocks sold for European account. There have been some indications that at least one of the large subscribers for the new 5 per cent loan has been supplying the market with bills against these bonds, but there is no evidence that these drafts have been liberally

offered, and they were probably gradually marketed as the tone grew firmer. It is intimated that some of the unsuccessful bidders for the bonds who accumulated gold for the purpose of paying for them have remitted part if not all of this money, and that may account for some of the demand. An issue of \$3,165,000 5 per cent first mortgage bonds of the St. Louis Merchants' Bridge Terminal Railway Co. has been brought out in London, but it is thought that the proceeds have not yet been drawn for. There is a round amount, estimated at about £300,000, of sterling maturing towards the end of the year upon which money has been loaned by some of the banks, but this block is not yet available, and as the market is depending upon current supplies it is not surprising that it should be strong. On Monday the tone was quite firm, particularly for sight, and Brown Brothers & Co., the Bank of Montreal, Heidelberg, Ickelheimer & Co. and the Merchants' Bank of Canada advanced their rates half a cent for both sixty day and sight. There then appeared to be a good demand to cover bills sold early in October in expectation of being covered with cotton drafts. The inquiry was not quite so urgent on the following day, but there was no change in rates for actual business and the only alteration in posted figures was by Baring, Magoun & Co., who advanced short, and by the Canadian Bank of Commerce who moved both long and short upward. On Wednesday the market was strong and rates for actual business in sterling were advanced to the gold-shipping point while short francs moved up very near to that figure, and Heidelberg, Ickelheimer & Co. posted 4 88 for long sterling. It was reported that the price of gold had been reduced in Paris, and therefore that exports to the Continent were unlikely, but it was thought probable that some of the metal would have to be sent to London on Saturday. On Thursday the market was dull and firm in the morning and quite strong in the afternoon, and though rates for actual business were unchanged Lazard Freres advanced long sterling half a cent, while the Bank of British North America moved both long and short upward half a cent. It was then stated quite positively that some gold would be shipped on Saturday but that the amount would not be decided upon until Friday. Yesterday the market continued firm, and further advances in rates were made and \$1,250,000 gold was withdrawn for export. The following table shows the daily changes in rates of exchange by the leading drawers:

	Fri. Nov. 30.	Mon. Dec. 3.	Tues. Dec. 4.	Wed. Dec. 5.	Thurs. Dec. 6.	Fri. Dec. 7.
Brown Bros.... { 60 days..	87	87½	87½	87½	87½	88
{ Sight.....	88½	89	89	89	89	89½
Baring, Magoun & Co. { 60 days..	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	88
{ Sight.....	88½	88½	89	89	89	89
Bank British { 60 days..	87½	87½	87½	87½	88	88
No. America.. { Sight.....	89	89	89	89	89½	89½
Bank of Montreal..... { 60 days..	87	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½-8
{ Sight.....	88½	89	89	89	89	89
Canadian Bank { 60 days..	87½	87½	88	88	88	88
of Commerce. { Sight.....	88½	88½	89	89	89	89
Heidelberg, Ick- { 60 days..	87	87½	87½	88	88	88
elheimer & Co. { Sight.....	88½	89	89	89	89	89
Lazard Freres... { 60 days..	87½	87½	87½	87½	88	88
{ Sight.....	88½	88½	89	89	89	89
Merchants' Bk. { 60 days..	87	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½-8
of Canada.... { Sight.....	88½	89	89	89	89	89½

The market closed very strong on Friday at 4 88 for sixty day and 4 89½ for sight. Rates for actual business were 4 87½@4 87½ for long, 4 88½@ 88½ for short and 4 88½@4 88½ for cable transfers. Prime commercial bills were 4 86½@4 87 and documentary 4 86½@4 86½.

We have compiled our statement of bank clearings for the month of November this week, and while the figures show an increase over last year the increase is

not so large as for the month preceding, being only 1·8 per cent, as against 6·3 per cent. Outside of New York the increase is 4·7 per cent, against 11·1 per cent last month. But it is to be remembered that in October there had been an extra business day, arising out of the fact that the month in 1894 contained only four Sundays, whereas in 1893 there had been five Sundays. Furthermore, the elections occurred in November, and these, having been this year much more important and more general than last year, exercised a greater retarding effect upon business than in November 1893. It should be remembered, too, as regards all the comparisons with last year, that the gain in the actual volume of trade is in a measure concealed by the great decline in prices which has occurred. For instance in the case of cotton the price per pound as was pointed out last week is over two cents lower than a year ago. On a bale of cotton this makes a difference of over \$10·00, and it is easy to see what the effect of such a reduction on the totals of clearings must be. The price of wheat is also lower, and furthermore we have this year a much smaller grain movement than a year ago, all of which operates to reduce the totals of clearings, offsetting to that extent the increase from greater activity in manufacturing and in general trade. In the following we show the clearings for each month back to January in comparison with the totals for last year.

* MONTHLY CLEARINGS.

Month.	Clearings, Total All.			Clearings Outside New York.		
	1894.	1893.	P. Ct.	1894.	1893.	P. Ct.
	\$	\$		\$	\$	
January....	4,058,566,086	5,951,884,162	-31·9	1,858,002,030	2,390,422,750	-21·0
February....	3,206,654,400	5,082,399,965	-36·9	1,482,614,610	2,015,505,166	-26·4
March.....	3,764,675,308	5,421,490,549	-30·7	1,705,763,757	2,170,793,967	-21·4
1st quar....	11,014,895,794	16,455,754,676	-33·0	5,076,480,397	6,576,721,883	-22·8
April.....	3,722,723,081	4,953,076,416	-24·8	1,704,410,893	2,146,726,582	-20·6
May.....	3,894,612,384	5,281,832,779	-26·3	1,801,476,972	2,226,353,438	-19·0
June.....	3,601,647,318	4,553,616,925	-20·9	1,703,067,084	1,927,720,466	-11·6
2d quar....	11,218,968,783	14,788,526,120	-24·1	5,208,954,949	6,300,800,486	-17·3
6 months....	22,238,884,577	31,244,280,796	-28·8	10,285,435,346	12,877,522,369	-20·1
July.....	3,515,091,648	4,154,453,009	-15·4	1,671,682,872	1,761,046,138	-5·1
August....	3,565,217,619	3,360,336,984	+5·7	1,693,598,268	1,402,797,948	+20·7
September..	3,525,133,428	3,335,081,036	+5·7	1,660,111,815	1,493,885,237	+11·1
3d quar....	10,605,442,695	10,850,371,029	-2·3	5,025,382,955	4,657,729,313	+7·9
9 months....	32,839,327,272	42,094,651,825	-22·0	15,310,818,301	17,535,251,692	-12·7
October....	4,288,999,598	4,036,470,551	+6·3	2,007,489,621	1,807,114,992	+11·1
November..	4,173,649,827	4,101,512,014	+1·8	1,932,166,515	1,844,661,652	+4·7

Another point must be taken into consideration in studying the returns of clearings. The volume of dealings in stocks is smaller. At New York the bank clearings for the month are actually less than a year ago, and we find that the share sales on our Stock Exchange reached only about $4\frac{1}{2}$ million shares in the month in 1894 against $5\frac{1}{2}$ million shares in 1893.

SALES OF STOCKS AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Month.	1894.			1893.		
	Number of Shares.	Values.		Number of Shares.	Values.	
		Par.	Actual.		Par.	Actual.
		\$	\$		\$	\$
Jan....	4,519,463	445,082,520	257,323,270	10,583,961	964,551,825	705,648,12
Feb....	3,173,527	310,597,250	186,671,536	10,742,925	886,537,950	566,749,945
March....	4,755,383	464,925,000	281,106,748	7,390,694	667,797,100	453,432,872
1st qr....	12,448,373	1,220,604,770	725,101,554	28,717,580	2,518,886,875	1,725,830,945
April....	4,024,651	396,238,500	219,543,892	6,271,083	591,037,380	380,697,813
May....	4,808,808	465,310,050	324,363,706	8,972,435	856,148,250	466,085,607
June....	3,395,727	336,156,400	239,451,431	4,823,997	454,188,600	253,852,274
2d qr....	12,229,186	1,197,704,950	783,358,959	20,067,515	1,901,374,230	1,100,635,594
6 mos....	24,677,559	2,418,309,720	1,508,460,513	48,785,095	4,420,261,105	2,826,466,639
July....	2,803,736	277,262,850	190,975,817	5,895,187	574,371,700	322,593,474
August....	5,034,810	498,373,650	308,737,404	4,903,329	483,743,200	260,577,015
Sept....	4,064,049	400,396,200	252,698,930	4,722,411	460,653,550	262,471,819
3d qr....	11,902,595	1,176,032,700	752,412,151	15,521,807	1,518,768,450	845,642,338
9 mos....	36,580,154	3,594,342,420	2,260,872,664	64,306,402	5,939,029,555	3,672,108,977
Oct....	3,882,376	383,141,450	253,034,878	6,322,384	600,051,350	314,296,968
Nov....	4,545,896	447,097,300	302,708,822	5,458,255	529,084,255	328,456,633

While the dealings in all the active stocks on our Exchange are cleared by an independent method, yet the indirect effects upon bank clearings of a falling off in Stock Exchange operations is not to be ignored. The approximate market value of the sales this year, it will be seen by the above, was 302 million dollars, against 328 million dollars last year.

As heretofore, the improvement in clearings is more marked in the interior sections of the country than here in the East. For the Middle States the increase is only a fraction of 1 per cent, and the increase for the New England section is likewise very trifling. For the Middle Western group the gain is 7·5 per cent, for the Far Western group it is 9·1 per cent and for the Pacific coast 8·9 per cent. For the Southern group the increase is not quite one per cent, heavy losses at New Orleans and Houston having drawn the totals down. The improvement in the iron districts is reflected in an increase of 32·7 per cent at Nashville and an increase of 104 per cent at Birmingham.

BANK CLEARINGS AT LEADING CITIES.

(000,000s omitted.)	November.			January 1 to Nov. 30.		
	1894.	1893.	1892.	1894.	1893.	1892.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
New York....	2,241	2,257	3,181	2,948	22,052	29,046
Chicago.....	392	371	465	402	3,929	4,306
Boston.....	375	373	450	403	3,762	4,210
Philadelphia..	267	253	329	278	2,756	3,140
St. Louis....	99	96	108	98	1,024	1,038
San Francisco.	58	56	75	79	603	646
Portland....	58	55	65	61	615	649
Albany....	56	50	62	55	598	615
Indianapolis..	56	51	65	58	586	587
Kansas City..	44	38	48	43	438	436
New Orleans..	46	51	59	53	382	443
Milwaukee....	21	20	34	31	204	308
Louisville....	25	25	37	29	283	297
Buffalo.....	18	18	20	17	179	203
Detroit.....	26	24	35	27	263	299
Minneapolis..	35	33	48	42	280	304
Omaha.....	21	20	26	19	222	274
Providence....	23	21	26	25	221	267
Cleveland....	23	19	28	23	222	248
Denver.....	11	10	23	19	125	174
St. Paul.....	19	17	25	27	165	191
Total.....	3,914	3,858	5,209	4,737	38,909	47,691
Other cities..	259	233	291	242	2,393	2,410
Total all... Outside N.Y.	4,173	4,091	5,500	4,979	41,302	50,091
	1,932	1,834	2,819	2,031	19,250	21,045

We have had this week some good returns and also some poor returns of net earnings for the month of October. The Denver & Rio Grande and the Mexican National belong to the former class, the Atchison and the Central of New Jersey to the latter class. The loss for the Atchison system is \$227,954 in gross and \$217,000 in net, all of which has occurred on the Atchison proper, as the auxiliary roads, namely the St. Louis & San Francisco, the Colorado Midland and the Atlantic & Pacific, and particularly the latter, show improved net results. The Central New Jersey has lost \$205,194 in gross and \$189,113 in net. The Mexican National has gained \$57,296 in gross and \$38,616 in net, and the Denver & Rio Grande \$58,329 in gross and \$13,221 in net. The Norfolk & Western, with \$36,193 increase in gross, has \$90,015 decrease in net, due to heavy outlays on the equipment, and the Atlantic system of the Southern Pacific, with \$103,062 increase in gross, has \$10,087 decrease in net. The Southern Railway reports 131,757 increase in gross and \$107,533 increase in net. The Western New York & Pennsylvania reports gross of \$314,169 against \$297,635, and net of \$110,166 against \$105,154; the Toledo & Ohio Central gross of \$216,818 against \$191,982, and net of \$82,954 against \$78,421; the Rio Grande Western gross of \$239,181 against \$226,950, and net of \$101,228 against \$97,286.

Name of road—	October Earnings.			
	1894. \$	1893. \$	1892. \$	1891. \$
At. Top. & S. Fe.....	Gross 4,284,406 Net 1,571,747	4,512,380 1,783,747	4,815,999 1,639,109	4,695,682 1,812,762
Central of New Jersey.....	Gross 1,037,839 Net 394,113	1,303,033 583,226	1,271,708 530,859	1,408,412 677,154
Ches. Ohio & Southwest'n.....	Gross 231,629 Net 97,813	238,012 75,933	223,460 91,709	234,951 103,584
Chicago Burl. & Northern.....	Gross 239,313 Net 125,719	277,026 125,234	243,479 105,572	283,139 102,391
Denver & Rio Grande.....	Gross 723,758 Net 337,955	668,429 324,774	815,561 362,455	854,244 390,442
Kan. City Ft. Scott & Mem.....	Gross 453,360 Net 149,520	480,261 181,297	539,141 187,467	..... .....
Kan. City Mem. & Birm.....	Gross 99,687 Net 25,489	106,036 82,739	114,757 30,720	132,651 46,093
Mexican Central.....	Gross 768,744 Net 356,585	720,991 335,224	772,099 352,406	793,844 345,978
Mexican National.....	Gross 406,872 Net 190,618	349,576 152,003	480,621 176,707	394,723 109,394
Minneapolis & St. Louis.....	Gross 221,295 Net 119,198	201,745 103,848	200,345 77,525	222,503 87,269
Norfolk & Western.....	Gross 967,570 Net 290,137	931,377 350,152	943,594 393,082	870,910 355,910
Rio Grande Western.....	Gross 239,181 Net 101,228	226,950 97,283	246,869 99,029	263,151 110,715
St. Paul & Duluth.....	Gross 159,722 Net 61,985	192,946 87,630	248,498 85,849	247,541 125,134
Toledo & Ohio Central.....	Gross 216,813 Net 82,954	191,982 78,121	183,217 65,053	130,759 63,449
West. N. Y. & Pa.....	Gross 314,169 Net 110,166	297,635 105,154	335,398 117,461	345,186 118,203

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

Week Ending December 7, 1894.	Received by N. Y. Banks.	Shipped by N. Y. Banks.	Net Interior Movement.
Currency.....	\$5,555,000	\$2,411,000	Gain \$3,144,000
Gold.....	850,000	400,000	Gain 450,000
Total gold and legal tenders.....	\$6,405,000	\$2,811,000	Gain \$3,594,000

With the Sub-Treasury operations the result is as follows. *The loss in the bank statement to be issued to-day should be very much larger than here indicated,* as the heavy payments into the Sub-Treasury on account of the bond purchase were reflected only in part in last week's bank return.

Week Ending December 7, 1894.	Into Banks.	Out of Banks.	Net Change in Bank Holdings.
Banks' interior movement, as above	\$6,405,000	\$2,811,000	Gain \$3,594,000
Sub-Treasury operations.....	16,100,000	24,400,000	Loss 8,300,000
Total gold and legal tenders.....	\$22,505,000	\$27,211,000	Loss \$4,706,000

The following table indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks this week and at the corresponding date last year.

Bank of	December 6, 1894.			December 7, 1893.		
	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
England.....	£ 34,196,263	£	£ 34,196,263	£ 25,677,832	£	£ 25,677,832
France.....	80,219,111	49,605,198	129,824,309	68,433,000	50,839,000	119,275,000
Germany.....	38,982,000	12,994,000	51,976,000	31,096,500	10,365,500	41,462,000
Aust.-Hung'y	15,242,000	14,174,000	29,416,000	10,224,000	16,096,000	26,320,000
Spain.....	8,004,000	10,530,000	18,534,000	7,918,000	6,812,000	14,730,000
Netherlands.	4,080,000	6,529,000	10,609,000	3,383,000	6,925,000	10,308,000
Nat. Belgium*	3,38,667	1,669,333	5,008,000	2,695,333	1,317,667	4,013,000
Tot. this week	184,062,041	95,801,531	279,863,572	149,435,715	92,385,167	241,820,882
Tot. prev. wk	183,579,789	95,332,705	278,912,494	149,429,893	92,096,167	241,526,060

* The division between gold and silver given in our table of coin and bullion in the Bank of Germany and the Bank of Belgium is made from the best estimate we are able to obtain; in neither case is it claimed to be accurate, as those banks make no distinction in their weekly returns, merely reporting the total gold and silver, but we believe the division we make is a close approximation.

NOTE.—We receive the foregoing results weekly by cable, and while not all of the date given at the head of the column, they are the returns issued nearest to that date—that is, the latest reported figures.

MR. CARLISLE'S DISCLOSURE OF THE CURRENCY SITUATION.

We publish on subsequent pages to-day the more important portions of the President's message and Secretary Carlisle's report, chiefly those portions relating to our currency. We need not say that they deserve attentive reading. The circumstance that currency weakness and currency reform are both treated very clearly and at length in each document, and that they are conditions which not only touch and affect everyone's interests, but are to-day obviously fettering enterprise, is sufficient to ensure a close scrutiny of the position the Administration has taken. Furthermore,

whether people agree with Mr. Carlisle in his conclusions or not (and perhaps few will be found to accept his currency plan without some modification), he has prepared so able a document not only in what he says in exposition of his scheme but more perhaps in the clear and forcible way in which he brings out the deplorable character of the present currency situation, that his report cannot fail to command general attention.

Of first concern to the public is the uncertainty which prevails as to the sufficiency of the gold reserve. That reserve has just been strengthened by a sale of 50 millions of Government bonds. At the moment, therefore, the convertibility of our currency is safe. But the question so many ask is, what guaranty have we of *continued* strength? Our readers well know, and indeed the President and his Secretary clearly prove, that this renewed strength is no abiding condition. We may for instance at any moment be in the midst of large gold exports. Last year they began on a moderate scale in the week ending December 9th (just as they have begun now in the week ending December 8th) and the movement netted an excess in exports each month to and including August 1894, the total net outflow for those months being \$76,141,581. This year the conditions are in some important particulars such as to encourage a belief of much smaller aggregate exports, and yet the current and prospective trade figures, also the rates of foreign exchange and the outflow of gold this week are a pretty strong affirmation that more or less gold must go out. Our currency system makes it inevitable that those exports shall come out of the Treasury. As Mr. Carlisle says, "the mandatory legislation which keeps a large volume of Government notes in circulation notwithstanding their repeated redemptions in coin, and also imposes upon the Government an obligation to maintain the parity of the two metals in respect to their purchasing and debt-paying power while their bullion values differ so materially," holds the Treasury "in a position which will compel it to procure and furnish gold to all who demand it, whether they be our own citizens or citizens or subjects of other countries."

Under such circumstances the conclusion is unavoidable that to prevent further embarrassment to our crippled industries more bond sales will be needed for reinforcing the reserve in the not very remote future. This had already become a common belief and had led to the expression of a doubt as to how far the Administration would go in keeping the reserve safe by further recourse to the existing bond authorization if Congress refuses to grant better facilities. On this point it is extremely fortunate that we now have the declaration of Mr. Cleveland expressed with more than his usual precision. He says that "as long as no provision is made for the final redemption or the putting aside of the currency obligations now used to repeatedly and constantly draw from the Government its gold, and as long as no better authority for bond issues is allowed than at present exists, such authority will be utilized whenever and as often as it becomes necessary to maintain a sufficient gold reserve, and in abundant time to save the credit of our country and make good the financial declarations of our Government."

The foregoing words are both comprehensive and emphatic, as much so as language could make them. Mr. Cleveland also shows that he understands the situation just as Mr. Carlisle does, and thinks, as do all

other well-informed men, that without doubt there will be a need for the issue of further bond proposals. The obligations against which he has to hold this small reserve, when received and redeemed in gold must, he says, be re-issued, and received and redeemed, again and again. Hence the gold must frequently be scattered and as frequently be gathered in. He has several times urged Congress to give him authority to issue a more suitable obligation. As it has neglected to respond to the request, he once more makes known to them the dilemma and the need; and then adds that until they do he shall use the power he now has "whenever and as often as it becomes necessary to maintain a sufficient gold reserve and in abundant time to save the credit of our country and make good the financial declarations of our Government." This is by far the broadest and most unequivocal expression of his purpose Mr. Cleveland has ever made.

But in addition to this statement both Mr. Cleveland and his Secretary ask for further power. On this subject Mr. Carlisle also tells Congress that the result of the late loan justifies the opinion that a $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent bond of reasonable length could probably on that occasion have been sold at par and certainly that a 3 per cent bond could have been disposed of at or above that rate. Thus if the power asked for was granted the investment value of the loan would be materially improved while at the same time the loan would be popularized, that is distributed among the people at large, who are now deterred by the high premium from offering to purchase. Then there is another important advantage mentioned which would be gained under the new system. For these takings of gold from the Treasury are largely a matter not of need but of sentiment, so that increasing the facilities, instead of increasing the probabilities of a frequent resort to that means of raising money, would have the contrary effect; when it became known that the Secretary of the Treasury was clothed with ample power and facilities for the maintenance of the reserve, public confidence in the ability of the Government to meet promptly all demands upon it would be much stronger than under present circumstances. Hence the Secretary concludes that to keep the Government longer restricted to the sale of an antiquated bond, inconsistent in every way with the existing state of public credit, the public requirement, and the Treasury emergency, cannot be justified upon any grounds of expediency or principle.

But we cannot follow Mr. Carlisle's presentation of these matters further. We hope not one of our readers will be satisfied until he has attentively read at least the portions of the Secretary's report which describe the existing currency need and situation. We do not believe the dilemma and position of the Government and the country have ever before been officially put so clearly, fearlessly and at the same time so accurately as he has done. And there is nothing like a correct diagnosis of the disease as a preliminary for the preparation of an effective remedy. Whether Mr. Carlisle's bank note scheme completely meets the case he has so carefully described is quite another question. It certainly contains many good suggestions. No doubt, too, it will stimulate discussion, and in that and in other ways be a decided help in formulating a new system. We shall have to take another occasion for its consideration.

In the meantime it is satisfactory to know that the Secretary has gone a great way towards disclosing the

character of the financial and commercial dislocation we are enduring, and consequently some of the chief points which any system for rearranging and restoring a healthy industrial condition ought to cover.

COURSE OF TRUNK LINE INCOME.

The course of income of our great East-and-West trunk lines affords material for interesting study. These lines have no common fiscal year. We gave last week the figures of the Erie for the twelve months ending September 30. Formerly this was the fiscal year for the New York Central and the Baltimore & Ohio too. Now the annual return of these two latter closes with June. The Lake Shore and the Pennsylvania still have their fiscal year coincident with the calendar year. We have long followed the practice of making up the results of all the roads for the period to correspond with that of the Erie, and bringing the figures together in a special article. It will be useful to continue that practice the present time. The advantage in such a course is that it permits the comparisons to be carried very far back—to the years when several of the roads furnished neither monthly nor quarterly returns, and the figures to September 30 were the only ones available. The Lake Shore statement for the September quarter has now been made public, and this gives us all the roads which we usually incorporate in our review.

In other years the most noteworthy characteristic in the returns has been the steady growth and development which they have shown to be in progress in the gross revenues of the roads. This time of course we have not growth but retrogression, and it is for that reason that the results possess an uncommon degree of interest and usefulness. As is known, the period taken was in every way a remarkable one, and it is desirable to see what kind of a record the trunk lines were able to make in such a period. The figures show that after many years of continuous expansion in income, in seasons of good crops and of poor crops, and in times of bad business and of good business, a noteworthy change occurred in 1893-4 as the result of the great depression in manufacturing and industrial interests, accompanied by a combination of other adverse factors which in magnitude and intensity have never before been equalled.

Our summary comprises simply the Eastern system of the Pennsylvania Railroad—that is, the so-called lines east of Pittsburg and Erie—the New York Central, the Erie, the New York Pennsylvania & Ohio, the Baltimore & Ohio, the Lake Shore and the Nickel Plate. Yet in 1892-93 the gross earnings of these roads had exceeded two hundred million dollars—in exact amount \$201,836,676. For 1893-94 the aggregate is still very large, but reaches only \$173,291,266. Hence, as a result of the unfavorable conditions ruling the gross revenues of these roads underwent a contraction in the sum of over 28½ million dollars. In addition, the Western lines of the Pennsylvania are known to have suffered a loss of 7½ million dollars in the same twelve months, making a total loss of nearly 36 million dollars. This great falling off affords evidence at once of the magnitude of trunk line income and of the severity of the depressing forces responsible for the decline. Leaving out the Western lines of the Pennsylvania, the decrease of 28½ million dollars is equal to a little over 14 per cent.

Perhaps it should be noted that the year to September 30, 1893, had included three months of business depression, but then also it included five months of the World's Fair business, the last one of the five having been a period of very heavy travel.

It is hardly needful to say that these trunk lines, because of their location and the nature of their traffic, are so situated that the adverse conditions of the late year operated with exceptional effect against them. They all run through important manufacturing districts, and some of them run through the great iron-producing sections, where the depression was deeper and more pronounced than in any other leading industry. Not only that, but most of the lines have a very heavy traffic in coal, and the demand for coal was of course very decidedly curtailed by the general industrial prostration. The great coal strike likewise proved a serious disturbing factor, not only cutting off the shipments of coal but compelling many manufacturing establishments for the time being to close down for the lack of fuel.

The depression in business and the enforced economies on the part of the population which this necessitated had another adverse effect as far as the trunk lines are concerned. In diminishing the imports of foreign goods, which after arrival at the seaboard cities pass to a considerable extent over the railroads, and are thence distributed through the country, the depression acted to reduce very materially the volume of West-bound freight in the best-paying classes of traffic—those taking the highest rates. Then also the crops of 1893, as will be remembered, were in the aggregate only a fair average, while the yield of corn was decidedly below the normal. For the crop year ending September 1, 1894, the receipts of grain at the Atlantic seaboard reached not quite 174 million bushels, against 226 million bushels in the year 1892-3, and 300 million bushels in the year 1891-92, a decrease of 52 million bushels as compared with last year and a decrease of 126 million bushels as compared with two years ago. Furthermore the low prices ruling for wheat operated to curtail very materially the purchasing power of the Western agricultural communities. Besides this, tariff rates over the railroads were more or less demoralized for a good part of the year on some leading classes of traffic, and the averages were low. Other adverse influences also existed but need not be enumerated here. The mild winter weather, while in one sense favorable, was to roads like the Erie having a large tonnage in anthracite a decidedly adverse influence, since the effect of the mild weather was to curtail the consumption of anthracite.

Thus the reason for the great falling off in revenues is perfectly plain. But while the loss is large, both relatively and absolutely, yet when considered in connection with the previous great rise in the totals the retrogression is not so pronounced as might perhaps be supposed. As already stated, the aggregate gross earnings now are 173½ million dollars and last year the total had been 201¼ million dollars. But if we go back only five years, to 1888-89, we find an aggregate of less than 166½ million dollars. That is to say, the total for 1893-94 is 6½ million dollars larger than that for 1888-89, which latter had up to that time been the best ever reached. In the following we show the aggregates of both gross and net for each year back to 1879-80. It will be observed that in practically the whole of this long period the gross receipts never failed to gain except in 1883-4 and 1884-5, when the trunk

line war for the time being very greatly reduced the revenues of the roads.

TRUNK LINE EARNINGS YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30.

Year.	Gross.	Net.	Year.	Gross.	Net.
	\$	\$		\$	\$
1879-80.....	134,146,355	59,934,659	1887-88.....	164,952,935	53,399,116
1880-81.....	159,240,319	53,484,491	1888-89.....	166,704,836	54,168,552
1881-82.....	139,152,307	50,838,487	1889-90.....	181,611,083	56,559,240
1882-83.....	152,717,243	58,189,286	1890-91.....	188,836,811	60,447,878
1883-84.....	142,637,073	50,552,871	1891-92.....	199,649,910	59,387,614
1884-85.....	127,654,896	40,052,945	1892-93.....	201,836,676	59,467,134
1885-86.....	142,093,929	50,799,413	1893-94.....	173,291,266	52,820,032
1886-87.....	159,440,389	56,113,773			

Perhaps hardly less interest is felt in the expenses of the roads than in their gross earnings. The foregoing table throws a great deal of light on that point. It appears that the decrease of 28½ million dollars in gross earnings in the late year was met by a reduction of 21½ million dollars in expenses, leaving the loss in net less than seven million dollars. In part of course the smaller expenses follow from the smaller volume of traffic moved, but in good part also they reflect the severe economies in operating which the hard times made imperative. Extending the comparison further back beyond the last two years it becomes obvious that there was room for a great reduction in the outlays. Previously the course of the expenses had been almost uninterruptedly upward, so that while gross receipts had been gaining year by year there was no corresponding gain in net. Between 1891 and 1893 gross earnings rose from \$188,836,811 to \$201,836,676, while net earnings actually declined from \$60,447,878 to \$59,467,134. Or take the period of ten years from 1883 to 1893. In this interval the gross receipts increased from \$152,717,243 to \$201,836,676, while net increased only from \$58,189,286 to \$59,467,134. In other words, with over 49 million dollars addition to the gross, there had been only a little over one million dollars addition to the net.

As far as the increase in expenses during the more recent years was concerned it represented to some extent liberal outlays by some of the roads for renewals and improvements—in part in preparation for the extra business expected from the World's Fair. Of course to the extent that that circumstance was responsible for the augmentation, a reduction in expenses in 1893-4 was easy and could be made without detriment to the properties. But the main causes for the growth of operating cost lie deeper than that. They are found in the fact that the roads had been obliged to accept steadily diminishing rates, thus narrowing the margin of profit, that they were likewise obliged to furnish increased facilities and accommodations and costlier and improved service, and that at the same time the cost of labor was increasing. It will be interesting to see the changes in gross and net earnings for the separate roads, and accordingly we give the following table covering the last six years—all that we can get into our columns.

	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
<i>Pennsylv.—</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Earnings..	59,483,709	65,890,009	66,685,212	68,498,471	68,547,038	58,315,912
Expenses..	40,160,394	45,499,685	44,838,564	47,971,537	48,929,477	40,374,201
Net.....	19,323,315	20,390,324	21,851,648	20,526,934	19,617,561	17,941,711
<i>N. Y. Cent.—</i>						
Earnings..	35,696,236	36,327,437	40,725,865	45,657,234	47,081,946	42,307,176
Expenses..	23,710,543	24,356,471	26,790,333	31,880,631	32,161,446	28,355,076
Net.....	11,985,693	11,970,966	13,935,535	13,776,603	14,920,500	13,952,100
<i>N. Y. C. & St. L.</i>						
Earnings..	4,908,915	5,615,044	6,099,278	6,300,188	6,862,564	5,798,869
Expenses..	3,920,759	4,466,912	5,093,203	5,171,550	5,555,783	4,823,248
Net.....	988,156	1,148,132	1,006,075	1,128,638	1,306,781	975,621
<i>L. S. & Mich. S.</i>						
Earnings..	18,272,484	20,684,518	21,107,282	22,306,852	23,990,631	20,093,157
Expenses..	12,079,319	14,255,955	14,346,064	15,295,792	17,133,773	13,768,812
Net.....	6,193,165	6,428,563	6,761,218	7,011,060	6,856,858	6,324,345

	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
(c) Erie—	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Earnings..	20,249,188	21,447,969	22,613,934	23,643,292	22,215,344	18,893,986
Expenses..	13,208,845	14,021,361	15,397,989	16,050,437	14,828,309	13,178,336
Net.....	7,040,343	6,826,638	7,275,951	7,592,845	7,389,955	5,715,650
N.Y. Pa. & O—						
Earnings..	6,391,302	7,233,985	7,074,842	7,209,717	7,379,349	5,934,667
Expenses..	4,645,580	4,884,689	4,905,953	5,416,347	5,319,389	4,742,973
Net.....	1,745,722	2,349,396	2,168,889	1,793,370	2,059,960	1,191,694
Balt. & O.—						
Earnings..	21,303,002	24,412,096	24,530,395	26,034,168	25,756,804	21,952,499
Expenses..	14,810,844	16,906,870	17,078,233	18,595,802	18,440,285	15,422,558
Net.....	6,492,158	7,445,226	7,452,162	7,438,366	7,316,519	6,533,941
Total of All—						
Earnings..	106,704,836	131,611,083	138,836,811	159,649,910	201,836,676	173,291,266
Expenses..	112,536,284	125,051,843	128,398,983	140,382,096	142,869,502	120,671,204
Net.....	54,168,552	56,559,240	60,447,828	59,267,814	59,467,174	52,620,062

* Partly estimated.

† Including taxes on property.

(b) Taxes not included.

(c) Does not include operations of New York Pennsylvania & Ohio; but amounts due other leased lines operated on a percentage basis are deducted from earnings.

From the foregoing it appears that of the 28½ million dollars loss in gross earnings in the late year, 10¼ million dollars, roughly, came from the Pennsylvania, 4¾ millions from the New York Central, nearly 4 million dollars each from the Lake Shore and the Baltimore & Ohio, 3½ million dollars from the Erie, 1½ million from the Pennsylvania & Ohio, and a million from the Nickel Plate. When we consider these losses in connection with the gross earnings of the roads upon which they occurred, it is found that the New York Central has done relatively better than any of the others. The reason for this has been frequently explained. The Central does not run through the great iron and coal producing districts, as does the Pennsylvania and some of the other roads, and it has no such large tonnage in coal as these roads. The ratio of decrease for the Central is only 10·14 per cent. For the roads as a whole the decrease is 14·14 per cent. For the Erie, which, as already stated, suffered greatly from the falling off in the anthracite shipments because of the mild weather, the decrease is 14·96 per cent, and for the New York Pennsylvania & Ohio the decrease is 19·62 per cent. In the following we show the amount and ratio of decrease in both gross and net for each of the roads.

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30.

	Gross Earnings.		Decrease.	
	1894.	1893.	\$	P. Ct.
Pennsylvania	58,315,912	68,547,038	10,231,126	14·93
New York Central..	42,307,176	47,081,946	4,774,770	10·14
Nickel Plate.....	5,793,869	6,862,564	1,068,695	15·57
Lake Shore.....	20,093,157	23,990,631	3,897,474	16·24
Erie.....	18,893,986	22,218,344	3,324,358	14·96
N. Y. Pa. & Ohio...	5,934,667	7,379,349	1,444,682	19·62
Baltimore & Ohio..	21,952,499	25,756,804	3,804,305	14·77
Total	173,291,266	201,836,676	28,545,410	14·14
	Net Earnings.		Decrease.	
	1894.	1893.	\$	P. Ct.
Pennsylvania	17,941,711	19,617,561	1,675,850	8·54
New York Central..	13,952,100	14,920,500	968,400	6·49
Nickel Plate.....	970,621	1,305,781	335,160	25·67
Lake Shore.....	6,324,345	6,856,858	532,513	7·77
Erie.....	5,715,650	7,389,955	1,674,305	22·66
N. Y. Pa. & Ohio...	1,191,694	2,059,960	868,266	42·15
Baltimore & Ohio..	6,523,941	7,316,519	792,578	10·83
Total	52,620,062	59,467,134	6,847,072	11·51

Thus the fluctuations in the percentages of loss in gross of the different roads are on the whole comparatively slight. The New York Central, with its decrease of 10·14 per cent, stands at one extreme, and the Pennsylvania & Ohio, with its decrease of 19·62 per cent, stands at the other extreme. But the percentages of the other roads do not vary greatly from the general average; in fact there is a remarkably close approach between the falling off on the three principal roads, that of the Pennsylvania being 14·93 per cent, that of the Baltimore & Ohio, 14·77 per cent and that of the Erie 14·96 per cent. For the Nickel

Plate the decrease is 15·57 per cent, for the Lake Shore 16·24 per cent.

In the case of the net earnings the result is quite different. There the variations are very striking. The strong and prosperous roads, having it in their power to practice great economy in operation, were able to offset the falling off in gross by very large reductions in expenses, leaving only slight losses in the net. But the smaller and the weaker lines, not having the same power to effect savings in expenses, have sustained very heavy losses in net. For instance, in amount the decrease in net for the Erie is as large as the decrease for the Pennsylvania, though the former's decrease in gross has been \$3,324,358, while that of the Pennsylvania has been \$10,231,126. In other words, the Pennsylvania has a loss of only 8·54 per cent, while the loss for the Erie is 22·66 per cent. For the Nickel Plate the loss in net is 25·67 per cent and for the New York Pennsylvania & Ohio it is 42·15 per cent. The Central has lost only 6·49 per cent, the Lake Shore 7·77 per cent and the Baltimore & Ohio 10·83 per cent.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE STATISTICS.

A correspondent writes to us criticising the Inter-State Commerce Commission for the way in which it presents statistics regarding the railroad system of the United States in its annual report just submitted to Congress. He thinks it shows a palpable attempt on the part of the Commission to mislead Congress and the public concerning the true condition of railroad property in the United States.

The figures to which our correspondent refers have done duty in the public documents of the Commission a great many times. They cover the year ending June 30, 1893, a period now nearly eighteen months past. As has been shown on previous occasions, the Commission is very anxious to have it appear that the Inter-State law is a beneficent piece of legislation, and that under the Commission's administration of the law the carrying interest is enjoying great prosperity, or at least all the prosperity it deserves. For this purpose the figures for the year to June 30, 1893, obviously answer much better than would the results for the year to June 30, 1894. It will be remembered that statistics for the year in question were first put out the latter part of last January, when the Statistician furnished a preliminary report covering the leading roads of the country. We showed at the time (CHRONICLE of February 3, pages 199 to 201) that these preliminary totals were inaccurate and unreliable, and that the conclusions which the Statistician sought to found on them were utterly at variance with the known facts regarding the railroad situation.

Last August we again had a report for the same year, this time in completed form. The published announcement then conveyed the idea that the document had been printed and was ready for distribution. As a matter of fact copies of the same cannot even now be obtained. It was only the general introductory that was given out. The figures in this differed of course from those in the preliminary report; the Statistician indulged in very little comment, but the statistics told their own story, and they proved conclusively that even before the panic and business depression had occurred, the railroad carrying interest had had a hard time of it. These facts we established in an article which we gave in the issue of September 1, pages 352 to 354. In that article we were

also able to demonstrate that our criticisms of the earlier figures were well founded. Now the Commission in its review prepared by the subjoined statistics, for the same year, and we should not be surprised if the figures for that year were publicly proclaimed yet another time when the complete volume of the Statistician is issued.

There could be no objection to this repetition (in the absence of later returns) if the disposition were to present the results in a way to avoid false inferences and so as to reflect clearly to the uninitiated the actual condition of the railroad-carrying industry in the United States. But unfortunately the results are not presented in that way. After placing the net earnings for the twelve months at \$392,830,575, the summary of the year's income which the Commission makes goes on as follows: "Adding to this the income from other sources to the amount of \$149,649,615, gives as the amount available for the payment of fixed charges and dividends \$542,480,190. From this there were paid \$431,422,156 as fixed charges, and dividends and other payments from net income to the amount of \$102,941,289, leaving a surplus of \$8,116,745."

The impression which this summary of the accounts gives is that there was an exceedingly large sum available for interest and dividends—no less than \$542,482,190. But through its plan of including taxes in the fixed charges, the Commission makes it appear that the sum paid for these taxes, amounting in the aggregate to over 36½ million dollars, was part of the sum available for returns on either the share or the bonded capital. Our correspondent also notes that a good portion of the \$149,649,615 of other income is composed of book-keeping items pure and simple. He also lays stress on the fact that according to Mr. Little's report the Atchison alone has recently been obliged to write off over \$7,000,000 and that the Erie has just written off \$4,000,000.

It is too late in the day to try to convince the public that our railroads under the conditions of late years have not been experiencing great hardships. The Commission's own statistical report refutes the claim. We gave the facts at length in our article in September, and will allude here only very briefly to a few of the most salient features. We found that out of a total share capital of \$4,668,935,418, no less than \$2,859,334,572, or 61.24 per cent of the whole, had received absolutely no return in the year 1892-3, and furthermore that the amount of stock paying nothing had risen during the five years from 1888 to 1893 nearly 500 million dollars. Besides the \$2,859,334,572 of stock which had to go without any return, 743 millions of bonds received nothing, being 14.39 per cent of the aggregate bonded debt of all the roads. Adding the amounts together, we have 3,602 million dollars of bonds and stock which in the year 1892-93 failed of any income.

This is certainly not an enviable record. But the further we proceed in our analysis the more unfavorable the showing becomes. In some sections the roads earned practically nothing, or next to nothing, on their share capital. In Group IX., according to the Statistician's classification, the share capital is \$234,487,269; of that amount \$234,447,919, or 99.99 per cent, received nothing. In Group VIII. 444 millions out of 506 millions had to forego returns, and in the Pacific States 432 millions out of 535 millions were in the same category. Even in the Middle Western group, composed of Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, it was found

that 52.66 per cent of the stock outstanding obtained no dividends.

But all these results cover a period eighteen months past. It is easy to imagine what the showing would be for the year 1893-4 under the tremendous losses in income and the numerous large receiverships that have followed the panic of 1893. We published a table a short time since showing that in the last half alone of this fiscal year (the six months from January 1 to June 30, 1894), gross earnings of United States railroads had fallen off 100 million dollars. To-day in another article we show a loss for the twelve months ending September 30 on simply a few leading trunk lines in the aggregate sum of 36 million dollars. Thus the exhibit for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, will necessarily be a very bad one. Of course the conditions in that year were exceptional and extraordinary, but even in the year preceding (before this great fall in revenues) the roads, as we have seen, were poorly off. Now why will not the Inter-State Commerce Commission bring these facts and this situation to the attention of Congress, to the end that remedial legislation may be applied as far as possible.

THE ARMENIAN TROUBLE.

When it was first announced that Armenia had been the scene of a fresh outburst of Mohammedan brutality, there was a strong and ill-concealed disposition to regard the reports as greatly exaggerated, if not absolutely idle rumors. In this particular public sentiment has undergone a radical change. We have not yet had final and satisfactory accounts from the scenes of the reported massacres, but we have had numerous disclosures from different sources; and so far, although there have been slight differences in unimportant details, there has been no contradiction. Public sentiment has therefore settled down under the conviction that there has been a cruel butchery, the Mohammedans being again the aggressors.

It is quite possible that there has been exaggeration; for rumor, especially if of a painful or disagreeable kind, never loses by travelling. But if the one-half be true, the Turkish Government has furnished an additional reason why it is no longer not only not entitled to the respect of civilized communities but not entitled to a place either in Asia or in Europe. Unhappily the news is too much in harmony with the Mohammedan character, and especially with the character of the Mohammedan races of the region where the outrages are said to have been committed; and the latest published excuse attributed to the Sultan's Government tends to strengthen the conviction. This excuse lays the blame at the door of the Armenian Christians; and we are asked to believe that a people notoriously defenseless, denied the use of arms, and living really at the mercy of the Kurds, who are privileged with the use of weapons of warfare of every kind, fell upon their Moslem neighbors with guns, daggers, hatchets and other instruments, murdering and destroying in the most fiendish manner, burning whole villages and violating the sanctities of homes. This has too much the appearance of an after-thought, and ill accords with the stories of the unfortunates who are fleeing for their lives, and reaching the eastern ports of Europe in the most wretched plight.

In dealing with a question like this we have a right to take into consideration the antecedents of the situation. Only by so doing can we with any certainty approach the probabilities. We know that the Moham-

medan population are not, and never have been, in any danger at the hands of the Armenians. It has never been necessary to provide for the protection of the Kurds or Turks or Circassians by any international treaty, or for any neighboring power to interfere by force of arms on their behalf. We know that again and again during the present century Turkish cruelty in Armenia has called forth the protests of the civilized world. We know that the same cause has given Russia a pretext for interference and furnished the opportunity for the annexation of Armenian territory. We know also that it was more or less directly connected with the Russo-Turkish wars of 1828 and of 1855. It is hardly necessary to refer to the war of 1877-78—a war which grew out of the Turkish atrocities committed in Bulgaria. The history of Turkey in Europe is the history of crime; and the history of Turkey in Asia, wherever the Turk has been brought into contact with the less powerful Christian, has been characterized by the same atrocious features.

We have every good reason to believe that the Armenians have undergone a great calamity and that they are entitled to the sympathy alike of Europe and America. It was on learning of the atrocities committed in Bulgaria that Mr. Gladstone penned that fierce philippic against Turkey, in which he said: "There is not a criminal in a European jail; there is not a cannibal in the South-Sea islands, whose indignation would not arise and overboil at the recital of that which has been done, which has too late been examined into, but which remains unavenged; which has left behind all the foul and all the fierce passions that produced it and which may again spring up in another murderous harvest from the soil soaked and reeking with blood and in the air tainted with every imaginable deed of crime and shame." Mr. Gladstone cried aloud for vengeance, and vengeance came through the strong right arm of Russia. The language quoted is highly inflammatory; but it was justified by the circumstances, and it had its effect. If it turns out to be true that six thousand defenseless persons have been put to death either by unauthorized armed Kurds or by authorized armed Turkish soldiers, Mr. Gladstone's language used in the case of Bulgaria in 1877 will not be too strong to use in the case of Armenia at the close of 1894 or at the beginning of 1895.

It is gratifying to know that public sympathy both here and in England has been aroused; and it is to be hoped that before it quiets down again some arrangement will be come to by which the Turk will be brought to his senses, and the protection of these people secured by some effectual and enduring guarantee. It is well known that Great Britain was instrumental in getting a clause introduced into the Berlin Treaty providing for reform in Asia Minor generally and for the protection of the Armenian Christians against the Kurds on the one hand and the Circassians on the other. It was known, too, that difficulty was experienced in making the required arrangements because of differences among the Armenian Christians themselves. Great Britain, however, seems to have been somewhat remiss in the performance of her duty. It would appear to be the fate of Armenia to come under Russian influence; and now that Great Britain and Russia are on friendly terms, it ought surely to be possible for the two Powers to come to some understanding by which the safety of the Armenians could for the future be secured. Protection from the Turk is not to be looked for, and for

the simple reason that Russia has no power to enforce it. Turkey, and it might well be out of the way net earnings.

DEBT STATEMENT NOVEMBER 30, 1894.

The following is the official statement of the United States public debt and of the cash in the Treasury at the close of business November 30, 1894:

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.

Title of Loan.	Int'l Pay'le	Amount Issued.	Amount Outstanding.		
			Registered.	Coupon.	Total.
4½s, F'n'd Loan, 1891					
Continued at 2 p. c.	Q.—M.	\$250,000,000	\$25,364,500	....	\$25,364,500
4s, F'n'd Loan, 1907	Q.—J.	740,893,200	489,651,200	189,970,650	559,621,850
4s, Ref'd'g Certificate's.	Q.—J.	40,012,750	.....	.....	56,680
5s, Loan of 1904.....	Q.—F.	54,100,000	27,092,050	27,007,950	54,100,000
Aggregate excl'd'g B'ds to Pac. RR.		1,084,895,950	542,107,750	96,978,600	639,143,030

DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.

	October 31, 1894.	November 30, 1894.
Funded Loan of 1891, matured September 2, 1891..	\$524,750 00	\$523,550 00
Old debt matured at various dates prior to January 1, 1891, and other items of debt matured at various dates subsequent to January 1, 1891.....	1,303,530 23	1,303,380 23

Aggregate of debt on which interest has ceased since maturity..... \$1,828,280 23 \$1,826,930 23

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST

United States notes.....	\$346,681,018 00
Old demand notes.....	54,847 50
National Bank notes:	
Redemption account.....	29,497,564 00
Fractional currency.....	\$15,273,071 42
Less amount estimated as lost or destroyed.....	8,375,934 00
	6,597,137 42

Aggregate of debt bearing no interest..... \$383,120,564 92

CERTIFICATES AND NOTES ISSUED ON DEPOSITS OF COIN AND LEGAL-TENDER NOTES AND PURCHASES OF SILVER BULLION.

Classification of Certificates and Notes.	In the Treasury.	In Circulation.	Amount Issued.
Gold certificates.....	\$751,370	\$58,925,899	\$59,677,269
Silver certificates.....	5,312,420	332,317,034	337,629,504
Certificates of Deposit.....	850,000	57,135,000	57,985,000
Treasury notes of 1890.....	26,404,164	124,574,908	150,979,070
Aggregate of certificates.....	\$33,317,954	\$572,952,839	\$606,270,843

RECAPITULATION.

Classification of Debt.	November 30, 1894.	October 31, 1894.	Increase or Decrease.
Interest-bearing debt.....	\$639,143,030 00	\$635,042,890 00	I. 4,100,170 00
Debt on which int. has ceased..	1,826,930 23	1,823,280 23	D. 1,350 00
Debt bearing no interest.....	383,120,564 92	381,796,476 42	I. 1,324,088 50
Aggregate of interest and non-interest bearing debt.....	1,024,090,525 15	1,018,667,616 65	I. 5,422,908 50
Certificate and notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury.....	906,270,843 00	607,486,421 00	D. 1,215,578 00
Aggregate of debt, including certificates and notes.....	1,630,361,368 15	1,626,154,037 65	I. 4,207,330 50

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold—Coin.....	\$118,045,401 95
Bars.....	46,305,086 00
Silver—Dollars.....	364,726,543 00
Subsidiary coin.....	14,724,391 50
Bars.....	125,351,523 00
Paper—Legal tender notes (old issue)	69,770,527 23
Treasury notes of 1890.....	26,404,164 00
Gold certificates.....	751,370 00
Silver certificates.....	5,312,420 00
Currency certificates.....	850,000 00
National bank notes.....	4,169,238 49
Other—Bonds, interest and coupons paid, awaiting reimbursement.....	160,952 25
Minor coin and fractional currency.....	1,199,923 67
Deposits in nat'l bank depositories—gen'l acct'.	11,345,843 67
Disbursing officers' balances.....	4,052,754 14
Aggregate.....	\$793,140,168 95

DEMAND LIABILITIES.

Gold certificates.....	\$59,677,269 00
Silver certificates.....	337,629,504 00
Certificates of deposit act June 8, 1872.....	57,985,000 00
Treasury notes of 1890.....	150,979,070 00
Fund for redemp. of uncurrent nat'l bank notes	7,496,064 07
Outstanding checks and drafts.....	4,469,597 41
Disbursing officers' balances.....	27,364,833 79
Agency accounts, &c.....	3,037,369 79
Gold reserve.....	\$100,000,000 00
Net cash balance.....	44,507,605 90

Aggregate..... \$793,140,168 95
Cash balance in the Treasury October 31, 1894..... \$107,340,145 80
Cash balance in the Treasury November 30, 1894..... 144,507,605 90

Decrease during the month..... \$37,187,460 10

BONDS ISSUED IN AID OF PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Name of Railway.	Principal Outstanding.	Interest accrued and not yet paid.	Interest paid by the U. S.	Int. repaid by Companies.		Balance of Int'l paid by the U. S.
				By Transportation Service.	By cash payments; 5 p. c. net earnings.	
Gen. Pacific.....	25,585,120	647,128	40,536,734	7,199,039	658,288	32,679,412
Kan. Pacific.....	6,803,000	157,575	10,289,813	4,321,994	.....	5,967,819
Un'n Pacific.....	27,236,512	630,913	42,933,948	14,585,535	438,410	27,910,004
Gen. Br. U. P.....	1,600,000	40,000	2,605,808	617,504	6,927	1,981,377
West. Pacific.....	1,970,560	49,264	2,968,819	9,367	.....	2,959,452
St. Louis C. & P.....	1,628,320	40,708	2,533,986	225,212	.....	2,313,777
Totals.....	64,623,512	1,615,588	101,878,611	26,958,651	1,102,920	73,811,341

Clearings by Telegraph.—Stock Exchange Clearing-House Transactions.—The subjoined statement covers the clearings for the current week, usually given on the first page of the CHRONICLE, but which on account of the length of the other tables is crowded out once a month. The figures are received by telegraph from the leading cities. It will be observed that as compared with the corresponding week of 1893 there is an increase in the aggregate of 11·8 per cent. So far as the individual cities are concerned New York exhibits an excess of 13·2 per cent, and the gains at other points are: Boston 9·4, Philadelphia 15·4, Baltimore 7·7, Chicago 7·9 and St. Louis 11·1 per cent. The loss at New Orleans reaches 2·5 per cent.

CLEARINGS. Returns by Telegraph.	Week Ending December 8.		
	1894.	1893.	Per Cent.
New York.....	\$516,050,256	\$455,699,184	+13·2
Boston.....	85,422,840	78,088,473	+ 9·4
Philadelphia.....	61,540,875	53,348,376	+15·4
Baltimore.....	12,937,028	12,016,994	+ 7·7
Chicago.....	90,165,870	83,535,227	+ 7·9
St. Louis.....	22,769,328	20,484,946	+11·1
New Orleans.....	12,603,743	12,925,248	- 2·5
Seven cities, 5 days.....	\$801,489,940	\$716,098,448	+11·9
Other cities, 5 days.....	145,211,761	130,104,926	+11·6
Total all cities, 5 days.....	\$946,701,701	\$846,203,374	+11·9
All cities, 1 day.....	173,002,984	154,731,289	+11·8
Total all cities for week.....	\$1,119,704,685	\$1,000,934,663	+11·8

Another table, our usual monthly detailed statement of transactions on the various New York Exchanges, has also been crowded off of the first page. The results for the eleven months of the current year are, however, given below and for purposes of comparison the figures for the corresponding period of 1893 are also presented.

Description.	Eleven Months, 1894.			Eleven Months, 1893.		
	Par Value or Quantity	Actual Value.	Average Price.	Par Value or Quantity	Actual Value.	Average Price.
Stock { Sh's 45,008,426	{ Val. \$442,458,1170	{ 281,061,6364	{ 63·7	{ 76,087,041	{ \$708,165,155	{ \$314,862,578
RR. bonds.						
Gov't bonds.	\$310,781,750	\$226,632,694	72·2	\$325,562,700	\$239,031,491	73·4
State bonds.	\$3,726,900	\$4,503,753	120·8	\$1,957,250	\$2,161,042	110·4
Bank stocks.	\$456,085	\$305,320	108·9	\$2,540,800	\$1,552,124	61·1
Total.....	\$474,794,585	\$3,052,384,684	64·3	\$739,959,745	\$4,558,788,26	61·6
Pet'l'm.bills.	507,000	\$419,907	82·4-5c.	7,972,000	\$1,063,155	624·c.
Cotton, bils.	29,013,000	\$1,021,682,639	\$35·21	43,300,100	\$1,832,393,450	\$43·23
Grain, bush.	1392,177,513	\$830,949,940	58 11-16	1,292,707,432	\$920,022,738	71·1-6c
Total value.....	\$4,905,437,170			\$7,316,147,167		

The transactions of the Stock Exchange Clearing-House from November 26, down to and including Friday, December 7, also the aggregates for January to November, inclusive, in 1894 and 1893, are given in tabular form below.

STOCK EXCHANGE CLEARING HOUSE TRANSACTIONS.

Month—	Shares, both sides.		Balances, one side.		Parties	
	Cleared.	Total Value.	Shares.	Value	Cash.	Clearing
Jan., 1893.	28,544,500	2,064,709,000	3,000,000	210,700,000	3,300,500	6,389
Feb., 1893.	25,108,900	1,744,400,000	2,587,900	172,701,000	3,529,000	6,151
Mar., 1893.	24,561,100	1,690,000,000	2,793,800	167,900,000	3,784,100	7,080
Apr., 1893.	20,502,500	1,421,300,000	2,311,800	153,300,000	2,391,000	6,005
May, 1893.	28,209,500	1,738,900,000	2,869,500	161,110,000	4,379,100	7,200
June, 1893.	17,190,700	1,016,900,000	1,682,000	90,200,000	1,789,500	6,395
July, 1893.	19,685,700	1,100,000,000	1,796,300	88,100,000	2,752,500	6,016
Aug., 1893.	17,569,400	961,300,000	1,470,200	73,900,000	2,329,200	6,382
Sept., 1893.	16,020,300	936,400,000	1,380,800	72,100,000	1,983,600	5,956
Oct., 1893.	19,604,700	1,172,400,000	1,763,500	95,500,000	2,043,600	6,683
Nov., 1893.	19,894,100	1,332,539,400	1,648,100	99,558,000	2,246,100	6,304
11 mos.....	237,221,400	15,179,148,400	23,233,200	1,386,069,000	30,934,500	71,514
Jan., 1894.	18,363,000	1,088,000,000	1,354,000	69,100,000	2,041,000	6,835
Feb., 1894.	12,847,300	774,300,000	1,035,400	56,200,000	1,396,900	5,598
Mar., 1894.	16,912,900	1,076,441,000	1,452,100	81,500,000	1,928,700	6,581
Apr., 1894.	14,728,000	898,700,000	1,884,300	77,200,000	1,418,300	6,401
May, 1894.	19,140,800	1,250,300,000	1,551,100	91,700,000	1,938,500	6,689
June, 1894.	13,185,700	842,800,000	1,147,500	65,300,000	1,484,000	6,083
July, 1894.	10,911,400	734,700,000	988,500	57,070,000	1,328,500	5,856
Aug., 1894.	18,370,200	1,185,400,000	1,580,300	96,900,000	2,161,300	6,958
Sept., 1894.	14,847,900	959,400,000	1,235,200	71,800,000	1,627,000	6,718
Oct., 1894.	15,780,900	1,069,000,000	1,049,500	63,600,000	1,725,000	6,718
Nov., 1894.	16,253,900	1,312,200,000	1,095,300	72,100,000	1,709,300	6,320
11 mos.....	171,342,300	11,022,341,000	13,823,500	802,670,000	18,758,300	69,664
Month—	Shares, both sides.		Balances, one side.		Parties	
	Cleared.	Total Value.	Shares.	Value	Cash.	Clearing
Nov. 26..	979,100	69,500,000	63,400	4,000,000	76,400	323
" 27..	608,800	37,800,000	44,800	2,900,000	62,900	290
" 28..	617,400	41,800,000	42,100	2,500,000	68,200	311
" 29..						
" 30..	934,200	67,500,000	49,500	2,800,000	95,900	317
Tot. wk. 3.	139,500	216,600,000	199,800	12,200,000	303,400	1,241
Wklastyr4.	189,200	270,400,000	374,600	21,900,000	504,500	1,298
Dec. 3.	1,353,400	89,600,000	91,200	5,000,000	100,000	327
" 4..	921,100	68,600,000	57,300	3,700,000	104,800	318
" 5..	727,800	53,300,000	35,100	2,300,000	67,100	301
" 6..	927,600	71,100,000	50,900	3,500,000	144,900	318
" 7..	810,700	58,200,000	56,100	4,000,000	107,900	291
Tot. wk. 4.	4,740,600	340,800,000	290,600	18,500,000	524,700	1,535
Wklastyr4.	110,200	239,300,000	353,000	18,500,000	354,500	1,544

The stocks cleared now are American Cotton Oil common, American Sugar common, Atchison, Chicago Burlington & Quincy, Chicago Gas, Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul common, Chicago & Northwestern, common, Chicago Rock Island & Pacific, Delaware Lackawanna & Western, Distilling & Cattle Feeding, General Electric, Lake Shore & Michigan

Southern, Louisville & Nashville, Manhattan, Missouri Pacific, New York Central, New Y. L. E. & West., North. Pac. pref., National Lead common, Phila. & Read. Un., Pac., U. S. Cordage common and preferred and Western Union.

Monetary & Commercial English News

[From our own correspondent.]

LONDON, Nov. 24, 1894.

The withdrawals of gold for the Continent continue on a large scale. During the week ended Wednesday night rather more than three-quarters of a million sterling was taken out of the Bank of England, and since then further sums have been withdrawn. At the same time there is uncertainty whether more gold may not be sent to New York. Several of the large financial houses here and also some of the insurance companies would gladly subscribe to the new United States loan if they could get 3 per cent, or perhaps even 2½ per cent. But they argue that the bonds are worth more to the national banks than to anybody else, and that therefore foreign applicants are not likely to be allotted much. In consequence they hesitate to send out more gold. At the same time if allotments are made all preparations are completed for shipping the gold without a moment's delay. Besides that, the repayment to the Bank of England of the million and a-half sterling still due to it from the Baring estate will, by-and-by, transfer that amount of money from the open market to the Bank of England. In consequence of all this, banks and bill-brokers are unwilling to work at the rates that have ruled here for so long. The rate of discount in the open market has therefore risen to 1 per cent. But the supply of loanable capital is so much in excess of the real demand that short loans can easily be obtained at from ¼ to ½ per cent.

The family and business friends of the partners in the old house of Baring Brothers have formed a trust to pay off the amount still owing to the Bank of England and nurse the remaining assets. The debt due to the Bank is about a million and a-half sterling, and the assets still remaining are valued at £2,200,000. There is an apparent surplus, therefore, of £700,000. But [as it was thought possible that the public might not regard] this surplus as sufficient, under the circumstances, very wealthy friends of the Messrs. Baring have guaranteed a further half million sterling, raising the total of assets to £2,700,000. Upon the security of these it is proposed to issue a million sterling of 4 per cent debentures, running for ten years and redeemable at par, and a second amount of half a million debentures for the same time, bearing 5 per cent interest, and redeemable at about 105. If these debentures are all taken at par the money will be provided to repay the Bank of England, the liquidation so far as the Bank and the public are concerned will be brought to an end, and the guarantors will be relieved of all liability. The arrangement has been received with great favor in the city, but it has not had so far any effect upon the stock markets, though of course it is clearly calculated to increase confidence. The debentures about to be issued will involve annual interest payments of £65,000. It is understood that the total of the assets, chiefly Buenos Ayres drainage and water-works bonds, and some South American railway and tramway shares, yield altogether about £80,000 a year. The estate therefore produces an income considerably larger than the charge for the debentures. No doubt is entertained that the debentures will be taken at par.

The India Council on Wednesday offered as usual 40 lakhs of rupees in bills and telegraphic transfers and sold the whole amount at a little under 1s. 1¼d. per rupee. Although we are at the beginning of what ought to be the active export season in India, the price of the bills is declining slightly week by week. Money is very abundant in India, trade is exceedingly bad, and as yet there are few signs of improvement. The silver market is dull but there is little fall in the price, which is fluctuating around 29d. per ounce. Neither India nor China nor Japan is buying at the present time; but as the mine-owners are not selling, the market is fairly well sustained.

There has been rather less doing upon the Stock Exchange this week than for a couple of weeks previously. Early in the week, indeed, there was a general set-back. There has been a recovery since, but there is not the same activity as before. Investment in what are called here the very best

securities goes on, but the prices are so high that the smaller public is looking out for something that will yield more. Some apprehension has sprung up respecting the reconstructed Australian banks; indeed it is understood that two of them are about to propose a modification of the reorganization. If this happens there is a fear that the public may again take fright and that there may be a fall in all Australasian securities. In the American market there is scarcely anything doing. Banks, insurance companies and great financial houses would like to get part of the new United States loan, but they are so convinced that it will be taken by the national banks that the applications are by no means as large as they otherwise would be. Doubt as to what Congress may do when it meets is also weighing upon the market, and so is the delay in carrying out the reorganization of the defaulting railroad companies.

No progress is being made in the negotiations for a settlement of the Argentine Railway guarantees, Dr. Lury, the Finance Minister, being opposed, and in consequence little is doing, although the Baring arrangement referred to above is calculated to make a good impression upon the market. A more favorable view is taken of Brazilian affairs since the new President has been quietly installed; but for all that there is not much business. Upon the Continent the great operators are held somewhat in check by the fear of possible difficulties on the bourses of Vienna and Pesth. Ever since the governments of Austria and Hungary undertook the reform of the currency, there has been a very active speculation in both countries. The prices of all kinds of securities have been run up. Railway and industrial shares for example, on which no dividend has been paid for years, are quoted at par, and in some cases even higher. The general belief now is that the speculation cannot be much longer sustained. It should be observed, however, that there has been very little reckless issuing of new companies. Something of the kind has happened in Hungary, but scarcely anything in Austria. The best informed hope therefore that an actual crisis will be avoided—that there will be a liquidation of bad business lasting probably for some months, but nothing more serious.

In France and Germany the great operators are confining themselves largely to the South African department. There is very extensive purchasing of gold shares, diamond shares and land shares. Here at home this action of great Continental syndicates has caused an extraordinary rise in many of the shares, and there is undoubtedly an immense business being done. Up to the present, however, speculation has not gone beyond bounds. There may be cases of course in which quotations are far too high, but most of the operators are very powerful and the out-turn of the mines is increasing steadily.

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:

	1894. Nov. 21.	1893. Nov. 22.	1892. Nov. 23.	1891. Nov. 25.
Circulation.....	25,111,430	25,216,725	25,510,355	24,995,590
Public deposits ..	5,339,787	3,994,874	4,025,748	4,905,475
Other deposits ..	35,775,917	28,792,105	27,649,376	28,580,904
Government securities ..	13,638,129	9,887,598	11,559,140	9,446,012
Other securities ..	18,590,396	23,673,404	22,119,862	26,663,876
Reserve of notes and coin.....	28,703,702	17,132,191	15,864,875	15,255,875
Coin & bullion, both departm'ts	35,018,132	25,998,946	24,925,230	23,801,465
Prop. reserve to liabilities... p. c.	64 11-16	52	49 13-16	45 5-16
Bank rate	2	3	3	4
Consols, 2½ per cent	102½	98 7-16	97½	95 1-16
Silver	28½d.	32½d.	39d.	43½d.
Clearing-House returns.....	116,107,000	114,284,000	115,579,000	115,214,000

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

	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.
Imports of wheat.cwt.16,699,704	16,699,704	16,066,395	16,610,998	18,868,539
Barley	8,739,077	7,789,780	5,477,196	6,905,444
Oats	3,252,852	3,450,133	3,561,998	3,599,406
Peas	636,669	632,696	507,322	722,677
Beans	1,024,504	1,155,914	1,221,083	942,637
Indian Corn.....	5,378,074	6,370,108	7,716,402	4,289,303
Flour	4,918,548	5,232,181	5,071,755	3,666,257

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

	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.
Wheat.....cwt.16,699,704	16,699,704	16,066,395	16,600,993	18,838,599
Imports of flour.....	4,913,548	5,232,181	5,071,755	3,666,257
Sales of home-grown ..	4,947,043	6,130,003	6,483,481	8,140,412
Total.....	26,564,700	27,443,581	28,161,234	30,675,298

Aver. price wheat week.19s. 1l. 27s. 4l. 27s. 11d. 38 9l.
Average price, season.19s. 1d. 26s. 11d. 28s. 6d. 36s. 9d.

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

	This week.	Last week.	1893.	1892.
Wheat.....qrs.	2,039,000	1,957,000	2,693,000	3,227,000
Flour, equal to qrs.	255,000	270,000	300,000	402,000
Maize	243,000	202,000	313,000	363,000

English Financial Markets—Per Cable.

The daily closing quotations for securities, &c., at London are reported by cable as follows for the week ending Dec. 7:

London.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Silver, per oz.....	28½	28½	28½	27½	28½	28½
Consols, new, 2½ p. cts.	103½	103½	103	102 5/16	102½	102½
For account.....	103½	103½	103	102½	102½	102½
Fr'ch rentes (in Paris) fr.	102-50	02-62½	02-62½	02-52½	02-32½	02-47½
U. S. 4s of 1907.....	5½	5½	5½	5	5½	5½
Atch. Top. & S. Fe. com.	61½	61½	61½	61½	60½	60½
Canadian Pacific.....	59	60½	59½	58½	59½	59½
Chic. Milw. & St. Paul..	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91
Illinois Central.....	136	137	133	137½	137½	137½
Lake Shore.....	55	55½	55½	54½	55½	55½
Louisville & Nashville..	57½	58	57½	57½	57½	57½
Mexican Central 4s.....	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½	101
N. Y. Central & Hudson	12	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½
N. Y. Lake Erie & West.	72	72	71½	71	71	70½
2d consols.....	21½	21½	22	20½	20½	20½
Norfolk & West'n, pref.	17½	18	18½	17½	18	18
Northern Pacific, pref..	51½	52	51½	51½	51½	51½
Pennsylvania.....	8	8½	8	8	8	7½
Phil. & Read., per share	12	12½	12½	11½	12½	12
Union Pacific.....	14½	14½	14	14	14	14
Wabash, pref.....						

Commercial and Miscellaneous News

GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES.—Through the courtesy of the Secretary of the Treasury, we are enabled to place before our readers to-day the details of Government receipts and disbursements for the month of November. From previous returns we obtain the figures for previous months, and in that manner complete the statement for the eleven months of the calendar years 1894 and 1893.

RECEIPTS (000s omitted).

	1894.					1893.				
	Cus-toms.	Inter'l. Rev'ue	N. Bk. Red'p. Fund.	Misc'l. S'rces	Total.	Cus-toms.	Inter'l. Rev'ue	N. Bk. Red'p. Fund.	Misc'l. S'rces	Total.
Jan.....	12,437	9,015	2,744	2,840	27,036	20,687	12,004	207	2,510	35,638
Feb....	10,389	11,050	2,492	828	24,759	16,936	11,317	312	1,445	30,010
March..	11,359	12,808	1,085	676	25,928	19,665	12,931	322	1,520	34,438
April..	9,621	12,893	2,278	1,776	26,568	15,908	11,729	184	1,980	29,801
May....	9,798	12,042	751	1,237	23,818	14,638	14,431	43	2,871	31,983
June....	8,859	15,179	1,159	2,448	27,645	14,984	14,003	267	1,750	30,984
July....	8,427	25,200	888	1,182	35,697	14,984	14,689	120	1,533	31,026
Aug....	11,805	27,562	633	1,051	41,051	12,145	10,563	166	1,188	24,067
Sept....	15,565	6,182	1,596	874	24,217	12,570	11,469	707	544	25,290
Oct....	11,962	6,493	1,329	684	20,468	11,000	12,736	1,065	817	25,618
Nov....	10,261	7,774	2,431	1,376	21,892	10,219	12,054	1,089	1,707	25,019
11 mos.	120,483	146,195	17,936	14,962	299,576	163,391	137,926	4,432	18,160	323,914

DISBURSEMENTS (000s omitted).

	1894.					1893.				
	Ordinary.	Pen-sions.	Inter-est.	N. Bk. Red'p. Fund.	Total.	Ordinary.	Pen-sions.	Inter-est.	N. Bk. Red'p. Fund.	Total.
Jan.....	15,157	8,996	7,157	1,178	32,488	18,209	13,038	7,104	902	39,253
Feb....	14,937	11,529	280	1,097	27,833	17,050	13,495	932	811	31,678
March..	18,180	13,374	216	1,105	32,877	17,113	13,840	679	740	32,372
April..	16,345	10,152	5,576	1,216	33,289	15,271	12,872	5,096	532	33,771
May....	15,907	12,977	895	1,383	31,167	15,559	14,269	393	662	30,873
June....	14,371	10,893	291	1,169	26,726	17,102	11,411	262	491	29,268
July....	16,732	12,902	7,014	942	37,590	17,791	14,758	7,127	418	40,084
Aug....	19,410	11,335	912	716	32,373	21,642	11,266	397	291	33,596
Sept....	17,411	12,590	322	770	31,093	14,493	10,787	198	220	25,698
Oct....	16,466	11,05	5,194	726	23,489	16,667	10,340	2,532	496	30,035
Nov....	15,519	12,032	921	1,157	23,631	16,063	12,333	2,909	1,832	32,684
11 mos.	180,435	137,835	24,775	11,464	354,499	188,940	138,406	27,059	6,945	359,370

COINAGE BY UNITED STATES MINTS.—The following statement, kindly furnished us by the Director of the Mint, shows the coinage at the Mints of the United States during the month of November and the eleven months of 1894.

Denomination.	November.		Eleven Months.	
	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.
Double eagles.....	102,000	2,040,000	2,315,714	46,314,280
Eagles.....			2,600,761	26,007,610
Half eagles.....			1,030,415	5,152,075
Three dollars.....				
Quarter eagles.....			61	152
Dollars.....				
Total gold.....	102,000	2,040,000	5,946,951	77,474,117
Standard Dollars....	470,000	400,000	2,843,631	2,843,631
Half dollars.....	366,000	183,000	6,048,631	3,024,316
Quarter dollars.....	1,614,000	401,000	7,509,452	1,877,363
Dimes.....	890,000	89,000	1,840,635	184,063
Total silver.....	3,260,000	1,073,000	18,242,369	7,929,375
Five cents.....	1,260,000	63,000	4,437,491	221,874
One cent.....	3,190,000	31,900	10,170,931	101,710
Total minor.....	4,450,000	94,900	14,608,482	323,584
Total coinage.....	7,712,000	3,207,900	38,797,802	85,727,076

CHANGES IN LEGAL TENDERS AND NATIONAL BANK NOTES TO DECEMBER 1.—The Comptroller of the Currency has furnished us the following, showing the amounts of national bank

notes November 1, together with the amounts outstanding December 1, and the increase or decrease during the month; also the changes in legal tenders held for the redemption of bank notes up to December 1.

National Bank Notes—		
Amount outstanding November 1, 1894.....		\$207,472,603
Amount issued during November.....	\$152,657	
Amount retired during November.....	1,031,150	878,493
Amount outstanding December 1, 1894*..		\$206,594,110
Legal Tender Notes—		
Amount on deposit to redeem national bank notes November 1, 1894.....		\$28,071,239
Amount deposited during November.....	\$2,480,662	
Amt. reissued & bank notes retired in Nov..	1,031,150	1,449,512
Amount on deposit to redeem national bank notes December 1, 1894.....		\$29,520,751

* Circulation of National Gold Banks, not included in above, \$92,227.

According to the above the amount of legal tenders on deposit December 1 with the Treasurer of the United States to redeem national bank notes was \$29,520,751. The portion of this deposit made (1) by banks becoming insolvent, (2) by banks going into voluntary liquidation, and (3) by banks reducing or retiring their circulation, was as follows on the first of each of the last six months:

Deposits by—	August 1	Sept. 1.	October 1.	Nov. 1.	Dec. 1.
Insolv't bks..	\$1,420,940	\$1,352,060	\$1,323,674	\$1,278,920	\$1,233,323
Liquid'g bks..	5,113,671	5,133,452	5,259,239	5,248,217	5,280,483
Red'g undr. act of '74..	19,854,944	19,726,486	20,637,523	21,544,102	23,006,945
Total.....	26,389,555	26,211,998	27,220,436	28,071,239	29,520,751

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

BONDS HELD BY NATIONAL BANKS.—The following interesting statement, furnished by the Comptroller of the Currency, shows the amount of each class of bonds held against national bank circulation and to secure public moneys in national bank depositories on November 30.

Description of Bonds.	U. S. Bonds Held Nov. 30, 1894, to Secure—		
	Public Deposits in Banks.	Bank Circulation.	Total Held.
Currency 6s.....	\$1,220,000	\$13,085,000	\$14,305,000
2 per cents.....	1,013,000	22,785,900	23,798,900
4 per cents.....	12,243,000	153,956,950	166,199,950
5 per cents.....	425,000	7,511,850	7,936,850
Total.....	\$14,901,000	\$197,339,700	\$212,240,700

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The following are the imports at New York for the week ending for dry goods Nov. 29 and for the week ending for general merchandise Nov. 30; also totals since the beginning of the first week in January.

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.

For Week.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Dry Goods....	\$2,060,530	\$1,666,197	\$1,120,602	\$1,113,825
Gen'l mer'dise.	8,634,155	5,340,493	6,415,891	5,120,150
Total.....	\$10,694,685	\$7,006,692	\$7,536,493	\$6,233,975
Since Jan. 1.				
Dry Goods....	\$107,870,024	\$117,343,065	\$113,567,245	\$80,848,677
Gen'l mer'dise.	376,331,444	412,337,695	390,489,245	318,931,557
Total 48 weeks.	\$484,201,468	\$529,680,760	\$504,056,490	\$399,780,234

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 Dec. 4 and from January 1 to date:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
For the week..	\$10,705,877	\$8,023,229	\$7,171,506	\$5,125,332
Prev. reported.	343,672,046	352,730,756	342,595,162	323,004,060
Total 47 weeks.	\$354,377,923	\$360,753,985	\$349,766,668	\$328,129,392

The following table shows the exports and imports of specie at the port of New York for the week ending Dec. 1 and since January 1, 1894, and for the corresponding periods in 1893 and 1892:

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF SPECIE AT NEW YORK.

Gold.	Exports.		Imports.	
	Week.	Since Jan. 1.	Week.	Since Jan. 1.
Great Britain.....	\$.....	\$15,438,800	\$973,300	\$2,662,202
France.....		23,840,999		6,232,888
Germany.....		32,807,000	50	1,683,417
West Indies.....	23,000	12,223,446	2,153	4,440,571
Mexico.....		48,205		69,042
South America.....		538,189		1,134,311
All other countries..		856,635	5,170	171,725
Total 1894.....	\$23,000	\$85,553,274	\$980,673	\$16,394,154
Total 1893.....	113,000	70,445,623	664,162	61,841,570
Total 1892.....	1,637,200	61,634,853	220,531	8,292,588

Silver.	Exports.		Imports.	
	Week.	Since Jan. 1.	Week.	Since Jan. 1.
Great Britain.....	\$631,330	\$29,394,550	\$.....	\$13,309
France.....		395,000		100,778
Germany.....		268,100	1,000	7,504
West Indies.....		201,520	300	643,211
Mexico.....		53,297	11,214	312,339
South America.....		745,954		464,777
All other countries..		130,742	21	34,348
Total 1894.....	\$631,330	\$31,189,163	\$12,535	\$1,580,266
Total 1893.....	758,144	29,667,722	1,065	3,139,679
Total 1892.....	750,950	20,634,766	10,100	2,947,303

—Messrs. S. D. Davis & Co. report a good demand for the Hocking Valley consol. fives, which they offered last week. These bonds were a block held by a syndicate and were not the company's bonds, having all been issued as far back as 1881.

—The committee of the stock and bond holders of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, Richard B. Hartshorne, Chairman, announces a meeting of the stockholders and bondholders for Tuesday, December 12, at 3 P. M., at their offices, 16 Broad Street, for the purpose of considering the present condition of the property and the relation of the Olcott-Earle plan thereto.

City Railroad Securities—Brokers' Quotations.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Atlan. Ave., B'klyn—			D. D. E. B. & Bat'y—Stk.	152	155
Con. 5s, g. 1891...A&O	107	109	1st gold, 5s, 1892..J&D	112	115
Gen. M. 5s, 1909...A&O	106	108	Scrip.....	102	103
Impt. 5s, g. 1934...J&J	96 1/8		Eighth Avenue—Stock.....	285	
Bleek. St. & Ful. F.—Stk.	29		Scrip, 6s, 1914.....	103	
1st mort., 7s, 1900..J&J	111 1/2	113 1/2	42d & Gr. St. Fer.—Stock	310	320
B'way & 7th Ave.—Stock.	185	190	42d St. & Man. & St. N. Av.	53	55
1st mort., 5s, 1904..J&D	110		1st mort. 6s, 1910..M&S	113	
2d mort. 5s, 1914..J&J	110		2d mort income 6s..J&J	55	60
B'way 1st, 5s, guar. 1924	111 1/2	115 1/2	H. W. St. & P. Fer.—Stk.	200	
2d 5s, int. as rent'l. 1905	105	107 1/2	Long Island Traction.....	133 1/2	137 1/2
Consol. 5s, 1943...J&J	111		Metropolitan Traction.....	106 1/2	107
Brooklyn City—New stk.	109	110	Ninth Avenue.....	148	
Consol. 5s, 1941...J&J	113 1/2	114	Second Avenue—Stock.....	170	172 1/2
B'klyn. Crosst'n 5s 1903	105		1st mort., 5s, 1909..M&S	2106	
B'klyn. Q'n's Co. & Sub. 1s	102		Debutante 5s, 1909..J&J	104	
Brooklyn Traction.....	14 1/2	15 1/2	Sixth Avenue—Stock.....	210	215
Central Cross-town—Stk.	105		Third Avenue.....	185	186
1st mort., 5s, 1922..M&N	119		1st mort., 5s, 1937..J&J	120	
Gen. Pk. N. & E. Riv.—Stk.	164	166	Twenty-Third St.—Stock.	300	
Consol. 7s, 1902...J&D	115		Deb. 5s, 1903.....	100	
Christ'p'r & 10th St.—Stk.	150		Union Ry.—1st 5s, 1942	105	108
1st mort., 1898...A&O	105		Westchester, 1st, gu., 5s.	296	100

2 And accrued interest.

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

GAS COMPANIES.	Bid.	Ask.	GAS COMPANIES.	Bid.	Ask.
Brooklyn Gas-Light.....	118		People's (Brooklyn)....	85	
Central.....	105		Peoples' (Jersey City)....	170	
Consumers' (Jersey City).	64	85	Metropolitan (Brooklyn)	155	160
Bonds.....	85		Williamsburg.....	200	
Citizens' (Brooklyn)....	60		1st 6s.....	105	
Jersey City & Hoboken..	180		Fulton Municipal.....	172	175
Metropolitan—Bonds.....	108		Bonds, 6s.....	105	
Mutual (N. Y.).....	113		Equitable.....	180	185
Nassau (Brooklyn).....	200		Bonds, 6s.....	105	
Scrip.....	100		Standard pref.....	85	
N. Y. & East Riv. 1st 5s.	84 1/2	85 1/2	Common.....	38	40

Auction Sales.—Among other securities the following, not regularly dealt in at the Board, were recently sold at auction by Messrs. R. V. Harnett & Co.:

Shares.	Bonds.
30 Third Ave. RR. Co. 180 1/4-181 1/4	\$5,000 Old Dominion SS. Co.
30 N. Y. Nat. Ex. Bank.....105	1st 6s, 1899.....101 1/4
50 Brooklyn City RR.....169 1/8	

By Messrs. Adrian H. Muller & Son:

Shares.	Bonds.
248 Bank of the State N. Y. 103	50 Worthington Pump Co., pf. 88 1/2
8 B'way & 7th Ave. RR. 186 1/8	10 New Power Co.....\$2 lot
2 Nat. Buteh. & Drov. Bk. 166 1/2	Pew No. 35, St. Mark's Ch....\$25
19 Home Ins. Co.....137 1/2	
35 Exchange Fire Ins. Co. 26	\$3,000 City of Boston 5s, Water
100 North River Ins. Co.... 81 1/2	Loan, 1906, A. & O.....117 1/4 int.
5 Pacific Fire Ins. Co.....130 1/4	\$900 City of N. Y. 5s, Centr.
50 Stuyvesant Ins. Co..... 85	Pk. fund stock, 1898, Q. F. 103
6 N. Y. Bowery Fire Ins.	\$2,419 Chatt. So. Ry. Reorg.
Co..... 81	Certificate..... 40
57 Knickerbocker Ice Co. 75 1/4	\$2,000 Midland Ry. Co. (Indiana) Gen. 5s..... 50
100 St. Lawrence Marble Co. 28	\$6,500 N. Y. City Suburban
47 Thousand Isl'd Hotel Co. 10	Water Co. 1st..... 30
1 Memb. N. Y. Prod. Ex.	\$3,000 Suburban Traction Co.
(all dues paid)..... \$461	cons. 1st, f. 5s, 1923, Dec.,
8,000 Comstock Tun'l Co. 5c. p. sh.	1893, coupons on..... 10
50 Hanover Fire Ins. Co. 115	\$3,000 Town of Greenburgh,
4 Bank of N. Y. N. B. A. 233	N. Y. 4s, Road Bds., 1913.. 44
6 Gallatin Nat. Bank..... 312	\$8,000 Town of Greenburgh,
7 1/2 Third Ave. RR. Co. 187 1/2-188	N. Y. 4s, Road Bds., 1914.. 40
4 Nat. Shoe & Leath. Bk. 71	\$5,000 Ches. & Ohio Grain
6 Bk. of the State of N. Y. 105 1/4	Elevator Co. 1st 4s, 1933.. 56 1/2
3 Am. Un. Life Ins. Co. 100	

Banking and Financial.

Spencer Trask & Co.,

BANKERS,

10 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, State and James Streets, Albany.

Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. Dealers in State, City and Railroad BONDS.

SAMUEL D. DAVIS & Co.,

BANKERS,

NO. 40 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

SAMUEL D. DAVIS,

CHAS. B. VAN NOSTRAND

The Bankers' Gazette.

DIVIDENDS.

Name of Company.	Per Cent.	When Payable.	Books closed. (Days inclusive.)
Railroads.			
Belfast & Moosehead Lake com.	1.44	Dec. —	— to —
do do pref.	3	—	—
Boston & Albany (quar.)	2	Dec. 31	Dec. 9 to Dec. 31
Boston & Lowell	3 1/2	Jan. 1	Dec. 6 to Dec. 12
Chicago & East. Ill. pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	Jan. 2	Dec. 16 to Jan. 2
Clev. Cin. Ch. & St. L. pf. (quar.)	1 1/2	Jan. 1	Dec. 11 to Jan. 1
Columbus Hock. Val & Tol. pref.	2 1/2	Jan. 2	Dec. 9 to Jan. 2
Mexican Northern (quar.)	1	Dec. 28	Dec. 16 to Dec. 28
Pennsylvania & Northwestern	2	Jan. 10	— to —
Miscellaneous.			
Amer. Sugar Ref'g pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	—	—
do do pf. (semi-ann.)	3 1/2	Jan. 2	Dec. 13 to Jan. 2
do do com. (quar.)	3	—	—
City Passenger Ry. of Baltimore	3	Dec. 20	Dec. 18 to Dec. 20
Commercial Cable (quar.)	1 1/2	Jan. 2	Dec. 22 to Jan. 2
Equit. Gas-L. of Memphis (quar.)	1	Jan. 1	— to —
West'ghouse El. & Mfg. pf. (quar.)	1 1/2	Jan. 2	Dec. 23 to Jan. 2

WALL STREET, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1894-5 P. M.

The Money Market and Financial Situation.—The President's Message to Congress and Secretary Carlisle's report have been prominent themes of discussion in financial circles during the week. The recommendations in these documents with relation to currency reform and the pledge to maintain a proper gold reserve have doubtless helped to impart a strong tone to the stock market which has prevailed, notwithstanding the free selling of some lines of stocks and the probability of an outward movement of gold.

American Sugar stock has been a prominent feature at the Exchange. The official gloomy statements on the shutting-down of refineries last week created considerable interest in the action of the directors regarding the quarterly dividend, but the announcement late on Wednesday of the regular 3 per cent seemed to have little if any effect upon the stock.

The reduction of the bank reserve in the settlements for the new Government bonds has had almost no effect on the money market. The advance in rates noted last week was only temporary and former low quotations now generally prevail.

The open market rate for call loans during the week on stock and bond collaterals has ranged from 1 to 1 1/2 per cent. To-day rates on call were 1@1 1/2 per cent. Prime commercial paper is quoted at 2 3/4 to 3 1/2 per cent.

The Bank of England weekly statement on Thursday showed a decrease in bullion of £759,617, and the percentage of reserve to liabilities was 63.64, against 65.33 last week; the discount rate remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France shows an increase of 20,575,000 francs in gold and a decrease of 600,000 francs in silver.

The New York City Clearing-House banks in their statement of December 1 showed a decrease in the reserve held of \$16,940,700 and a surplus over the required reserve of \$52,220,800, against \$66,027,600 the previous week.

	1894. Dec. 1.	Differen's from Prev. week.	1893. Dec. 2.	1892. Dec. 3.
Capital.....	\$ 61,622,700		\$ 60,922,700	\$ 60,422,700
Surplus.....	71,259,600		71,605,100	68,233,500
Loans & disc'ts.	499,460,100	Inc. 4,456,700	409,490,100	444,628,200
Circulation.....	11,164,000	Inc. 9,600	13,658,200	5,616,900
Net deposits.....	579,835,600	Dec 12,535,600	487,345,200	454,861,800
Specie.....	76,527,600	Dec 19,331,900	104,368,800	79,099,800
Legal tenders.....	120,652,100	Inc. 2,591,200	93,564,400	41,109,400
Reserve held.....	197,179,700	Dec 16,940,700	197,933,200	120,209,200
Legal reserve.....	144,958,900	Dec. 3,133,900	121,836,300	113,715,450
Surp'us reserve	52,220,800	Dec 13,806,800	76,096,900	6,493,750

Foreign Exchange.—The foreign exchange market has ruled firm, with an upward tendency through the entire week. Receipts of commercial bills from the interior have not been large, and a steady demand from remitters has kept the market bare. Quotations have advanced to the gold-shipping point and \$1,250,000 will go out to-morrow.

To-day's actual rates of exchange were as follows: Bankers' sixty days sterling 4 87 1/4 @ 4 87 1/2; demand, 4 88 1/4 @ 4 88 1/2; cables, 4 88 1/2 @ 4 88 3/4.

The following were the rates of domestic exchange on New York at the under-mentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying 1-16 discount, selling 1-16 @ 1/8 premium; Charleston, buying 1-16 discount, selling 1-16 premium; New Orleans, bank, par commercial \$1 25 discount; Chicago, 40c. per \$1,000 premium; St. Louis, 25c. per \$1,000 premium.

Posted rates of leading bankers are as follows:

	December 7.	Sixty Days.	Demand.
Prime bankers' sterling bills on London..	4 87 1/4 @ 4 88	4 89 @ 4 89 1/2	
Prime commercial.....	4 86 3/4 @ 4 87		
Documentary commercial.....	4 86 1/4 @ 4 86 1/2		
Paris bankers (francs).....	5 16 7/8 @ 5 16 1/4	5 15 @ 5 14 3/8	
Amsterdam (guilders) bankers.....	40 3/16 @ 40 1/4	40 3/8 @ 40 1/16	
Frankfort or Bremen (reichmarks) b'ners	95 1/4 @ 95 3/8	95 3/8 @ 95 3/4	

United States Bonds.—Government bonds are firm at the advance of last week. Sales at the Board include \$141,000 5s, coupon, at 119 1/8 to 119 1/2; and \$10,500 4s, coupon, at 115 3/4 to 116.

Price bid; no sale.	Interest Periods	Dec. 1.	Dec. 3.	Dec. 4.	Dec. 5.	Dec. 6.	Dec. 7.
2s, reg.	Q.-Moh.	* 97	* 97	* 97	* 97	* 97	* 97
4s, 1907..... reg.	Q.-Jan.	* 115	* 115	* 114 1/2	* 114 1/2	* 114 1/2	* 114 1/2
4s, 1907..... coup.	Q.-Jan.	* 116	* 116	* 115 3/4	* 115 3/4	* 115 3/4	* 115 3/4
5s, 1904..... reg.	Q.-Feb.	* 119	* 119	* 119 1/4	* 119 1/4	* 119 1/4	* 119 1/4
5s, 1904..... coup.	Q.-Feb.	* 119 1/4	* 119 3/8	* 119 1/2	* 119 1/2	* 119 1/2	* 119 1/2
5s, cur'cy, '95..... reg.	J. & J.	* 99 1/2	* 99 1/2	* 99 1/2	* 99 1/2	* 99 1/2	* 99 1/2
5s, cur'cy, '96..... reg.	J. & J.	* 102	* 102	* 102	* 102	* 102	* 102
5s, cur'cy, '97..... reg.	J. & J.	* 105	* 105	* 105	* 105	* 105	* 105
5s, cur'cy, '98..... reg.	J. & J.	* 108	* 108	* 108	* 108	* 108	* 108
5s, cur'cy, '99..... reg.	J. & J.	* 111	* 111	* 111	* 111	* 111	* 111
5s, (Cher.) 1896..... reg.	March.	* 103 1/2	* 103 1/2	* 103 1/2	* 103 1/2	* 103 1/2	* 103 1/2
5s, (Cher.) 1897..... reg.	March.	* 104 1/2	* 104 1/2	* 104 1/2	* 104 1/2	* 104 1/2	* 104 1/2
5s, (Cher.) 1898..... reg.	March.	* 105 3/8	* 105 3/8	* 105 3/8	* 105 3/8	* 105 3/8	* 105 3/8
5s, (Cher.) 1899..... reg.	March.	* 106 1/4	* 106 1/4	* 106 1/4	* 106 1/4	* 106 1/4	* 106 1/4

United States Sub-Treasury.—The following table shows receipts and payments at the Sub-Treasury.

Date.	Receipts.	Payments.	Balances.		
			Coin.	Coin Cert's.	Currency.
Dec. 1	\$ 3,254,686	\$ 2,000,916	\$ 112,783,213	\$ 746,701	\$ 65,747,555
" 3	3,483,270	1,871,023	113,273,213	925,956	66,690,548
" 4	2,325,562	2,726,024	111,731,114	984,517	67,773,623
" 5	2,532,642	3,177,460	109,620,168	1,448,159	68,776,109
" 6	2,877,608	3,411,590	108,227,006	1,439,677	69,643,770
" 7	1,977,056	5,070,905	104,976,246	1,219,557	70,040,802
Total	16,450,824	18,257,918			

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

Sovereigns.....	\$4 86 @ \$4 90	Fine silver bars.....	61 1/2 @ 62 1/2
Napoleons.....	3 85 @ 3 90	Five francs.....	90 @ 95
X X Reichmarks	4 70 @ 4 80	Mexican dollars.....	50 1/2 @ 51 1/2
25 Pesetas.....	4 75 @ 4 85	Do uncom'cial.....	— @ —
Span. Doubloons. 15	55 @ 55 75	Peruvian sols.....	47 @ —
Mex. Doubloons. 15	55 @ 55 75	English silver....	4 80 @ 4 90
Fine gold bars. . .	par @ 1/4 prem.	U. S. trade dollars	— 55 @ — 65

State and Railroad Bonds.—Sales of State bonds at the Board have been unusually large and include \$205,000 Virginia 6s trust receipts, stamped, at 8 1/2 to 9%; \$324,000 Virginia fund. debt 2-3s of 1991 at 59 1/8 to 60; \$2,000 Tenn. settlement 3s at 79, and \$5,000 South Carolina 4 1/2s at 104 3/4.

The railroad bond market has continued dull, chiefly because the offerings of good bonds are limited, as there is an abundance of capital awaiting such investment. Increasing activity has been noticed, however, as the week advanced.

Atchison 4s sold in considerable amounts on Thursday at about one point higher than our last report, and close at 65. Burlington & Quincy issues have found ready purchasers at somewhat better prices. M. K. & T. 1st 4s have been weak, selling at from one to two points below our last quotations. Oregon Short Line 6s are higher, selling freely above 90. Southern Ry. 1st 5s are a fraction higher, closing at 89 3/8. P. & Readings are relatively active at slightly lower figures, while Union Pacifics and Wabash bonds are firm at about former quotations. U. S. Cordage 1sts are higher on very light sales, closing at 70.

Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.—In the stock market American Sugar Refining has been the principal feature during the week, and a large amount of the stock has actually or nominally changed hands. The activity in the early part of the week was due in some measure to discussions of the probable quarterly dividend, which was fixed late on Wednesday at the usual rate. The stock has fluctuated between 82 3/4 and 91 1/2, closing at the latter figure.

Chicago Gas has again been prominent without any very apparent reason, and with slight fluctuations has advanced from 70 at the close last week to 72 1/2. Pacific Mail has again advanced to 23 on Thursday, closing at 23 1/4. General Electric and Western Union have both been strong and steady.

Of the railroad list St. Paul has been the most active. It is currently reported that this stock has been sold freely for the foreign account, but if so it has found ready support at home, as nearly all the sales at the Board have been at better figures than the closing price last week, and it closes at 59 1/4.

Other grangers have been active but firm and close higher. Burlington & Quincy at 72 3/8 against 68 3/8; Rock Island at 62 3/4 against 60 1/2 and Northwest (ex. div.) at 98 3/8 against 97 1/4.

The coal carriers have been relatively dull but firm, notably D. L. & Western, which closes at 161 1/8 against 159 3/4 last week; D. & H. Canal closes at 127 against 125 1/4, and Central of N. J., which showed some weakness on Wednesday, has recovered, closing at 94 against 93. Manhattan Elevated has advanced on light transactions, closing at 107.

Southern Ry. has been prominent and steady, the common closing at 12 and the pfd. at 38. The general list was dull but strong until to-day, when the market was more active and buoyant and the closing prices are generally the highest of the week.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—ACTIVE STOCKS for week ending DEC. 7, and since JAN 1, 1894.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.							STOCKS.	Sales of the Week, Shares.	Range for year 1894.				
Saturday, Dec. 1.	Monday, Dec. 3.	Tuesday, Dec. 4.	Wednesday, Dec. 5.	Thursday, Dec. 6.	Friday, Dec. 7.	Lowest.			Highest.				
5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	4 ⁷ / ₈	4 ⁷ / ₈	4 ³ / ₄	4 ⁷ / ₈	4 ⁷ / ₈	4 ⁷ / ₈	5	Active R.R. Stocks.				
5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	4 ⁷ / ₈	4 ⁷ / ₈	4 ³ / ₄	4 ⁷ / ₈	4 ⁷ / ₈	4 ⁷ / ₈	5	Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe.				
67	69	67	68	66	67	66	66	67	Atlantic & Pacific.				
59	60	59	60	59	60	59	59	60	Baltimore & Ohio.				
50	51	51	50	51	51	50	50	51	Canadian Pacific.				
93	93	93	94	92	93	93	93	94	Canada Southern.				
17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	18	Central of New Jersey.				
145	148	145	145	145	145	146	145	145	Chesapeake & Ohio.				
68	69	69	70	69	70	69	71	72	Chicago & Alton.				
									Chicago Burlington & Quincy.				
									Chicago & Eastern Illinois.				
									Do.				
									Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul.				
									Do.				
									Chicago & Northwestern.				
									Do.				
									Chicago Rock Island & Pacific.				
									Chicago St. Paul Minn. & Om.				
									Do.				
									Cleve. Cincin. Chic. & St. L.				
									Do.				
									Columbus Hocking Val. & Tol.				
									Do.				
									Delaware & Hudson.				
									Delaware Lackawanna & West.				
									Denver & Rio Grande.				
									Do.				
									Evansville & Terre Haute.				
									Great Northern, pref.				
									Illinois Central.				
									Iowa Central.				
									Do.				
									Lake Erie & Western.				
									Do.				
									Lake Shore & Mich. Southern.				
									Long Island.				
									Long Island Traction.				
									Louisville & Nashville.				
									Louisv. New Alb. & Chicago.				
									Do.				
									Manhattan Elevated, consol.				
									Michigan Central.				
									Minn. & St. L., tr. reets., 2d p'd				
									Do, pref., tr. reets., 2d p'd				
									Missouri Kansas & Texas.				
									Do.				
									Missouri Pacific.				
									Mobile & Ohio.				
									Nashv. Chattanooga & St. Louis.				
									New York Central & Hudson.				
									New York Chicago & St. Louis.				
									Do.				
									Do.				
									New York Lake Erie & West'n.				
									N.Y. & N.E., tr. reets. 3d ins. pd				
									New York New Haven & Hart.				
									New York Ontario & Western.				
									New York Susq. & West., new.				
									Do.				
									Norfolk & Western.				
									Do.				
									Northern Pacific.				
									Do.				
									Ohio Southern.				
									Oregon R'y & Navigation Co.				
									Oregon Sh. Line & Utah North.				
									Peoria Decatur & Evansville.				
									Philadelphia & Reading.				
									Pittsburg Cinn. Chic. & St. L.				
									Do.				
									Pittsburg & Western, pref.				
									R. & W.P. Ter., tr. r. 5th ass't pd				
									Do, pref., tr. reets.				
									Rio Grande Western.				
									Rome Watertown & Ogdens.				
									St. Louis Alt. & Terre Haute.				
									St. Louis Southwestern.				
									Do.				
									St. Paul & Duluth.				
									Do.				
									St. Paul Minn. & Manitoba.				
									Southern Pacific Co.				
									Do, pref. voting trust, cert.				
									Texas & Pacific.				
									Toledo Ann Arbor & N. Mich.				
									Toledo & Ohio Central.				
									Do.				
									Union Pacific.				
									Union Pacific Denver & Gulf.				
									Wabash.				
									Do.				
									Wheeling & Lake Erie.				
									Do.				
									Wisconsin Cen. Co., tr. reets.				
									Miscellaneous Stocks.				
									American Cotton Oil Co.				
									Do.				
									American Sugar Refining Co.				
									Do.				
									American Tobacco Co.				
									Do.				
									Chicago Gas Co., trust reets.				
									Colorado Coal & Iron Dev't.				
									Colorado Fuel & Iron.				
									Consolidated Gas Company.				
									Distilling & Cattle Feeding Co.				
									General Electric Co.				
									National Lead Co.				
									Do.				
									North American Co.				
									Oregon Improvement Co.				
									Pacific Mail.				
									Pipe Line Certificates.				
									Pullman Palace Car Company.				
									Silver Bullion Certificates.				
									Tennessee Coal & Iron.				
									Do.				
									United States Cordage Co.				
									Do.				
									United States Rubber Co.				
									Western Union Telegraph.				

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

INACTIVE STOCKS † Indicates unlisted.		Dec. 7.		Range (sales) in 1894.		INACTIVE STOCKS. † Indicates unlisted.		Dec. 7.		Range (sales) in 1894.	
		Bid.	Ask.	Lowest.	Highest.			Bid.	Ask.	Lowest.	Highest.
Railroad Stocks.											
Albany & Susquehanna.....	100	165	175	166	July	Rio Grande Western pref.....	100	115	116	109½	May
Baltimore & South. Ill. pref.....	100	130	-----	135	Mar.	Rome Wat. & Ogdensburg.....	100	36	38	20	Jan.
Boston & N. Y. Air Line pref.....	100	100½	-----	100	June	St. Louis Alton & Ter. Haute.....	100	150	Mar.	167½	June
Brooklyn Elevated ¶.....	100	10½	11½	10	July	Preferred.....	100	-----	15	Apr.	17
Buffalo Rochester & Pittsburg.....	100	-----	20	20	Jan.	Toledo Peoria & Western.....	100	1	2½	2	Mar.
Preferred.....	100	-----	60	61	Apr.	Toledo St. L. & Kansas City ¶.....	100	-----	-----	-----	-----
Barl. Cedar Rapids & Nor.....	100	49	-----	45	Oct.	Miscellaneous Stocks.					
Central Pacific.....	100	14½	15½	10½	June	Adams Express.....	100	141	145	140½	Nov.
Cleveland & Pittsburg.....	50	156	-----	147	Jan.	American Bank Note Co ¶.....	100	45	47	-----	-----
Des Moines & Fort Dodge.....	100	5½	7	5½	Jan.	American Express.....	100	110	112	108	July
Preferred.....	100	-----	37	14	Jan.	Amer. Telegraph & Cable.....	100	90	-----	85	Feb.
Duluth So. Shore & Atlantic ¶.....	100	3½	4½	4	Nov.	Brunswick Company.....	100	2	3	2½	Oct.
Preferred ¶.....	100	9	11½	13	Aug.	Chic. Junc. Ry. & Stock Yards.....	100	-----	87	Oct.	97½
Flint & Pere Marquette.....	100	8	14	14	Apr.	Preferred.....	100	-----	10	Nov.	100
Preferred.....	100	-----	45	40	Sept.	Colorado Fuel & Iron, pref.....	100	75	-----	50	Jan.
Georgia Pacific Trust etcs ¶.....	100	-----	-----	-----	-----	Columbus & Hocking Coal.....	100	5	6	4½	Jan.
G. Bay Win. & St. P. tr. rec.....	100	3	3½	3	Dec.	Commercial Cable.....	100	130	-----	140	Mar.
Preferred trust reets.....	100	-----	-----	12	Aug.	Consol. Coal of Maryland.....	100	30	33½	28	Jan.
Houston & Texas Central.....	100	-----	-----	2½	Jan.	Edison Electric Illuminating.....	100	99½	-----	93	Feb.
Illinois Central leased lines.....	100	-----	-----	86½	Jan.	Interior Conduit & Ins. Co.....	100	-----	36	Apr.	55½
Kanawha & Michigan.....	100	7½	10	7½	June	Laclede Gas.....	100	24½	25½	15	Jan.
Keokuk & Des Moines.....	100	-----	4	-----	-----	Preferred.....	100	78	-----	59	Jan.
Preferred.....	100	13	-----	12	Jan.	Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal ¶.....	100	20	22	22	May
Louisv. Evansv. & St. L. Cons.....	100	-----	-----	5	Feb.	Maryland Coal, pref.....	100	50	60	55	Dec.
Louisv. St. Louis & Texas.....	100	-----	-----	1½	Feb.	Michigan-Peninsular Car Co.....	100	-----	-----	47½	June
Mahoning Coal.....	50	101	-----	102	Nov.	Preferred.....	100	-----	40	Dec.	52
Preferred.....	50	106	-----	104	Aug.	Minnesota Iron.....	100	19½	20½	14	Sept.
Metropolitan Traction ¶.....	100	-----	-----	106½	Oct.	National Linseed Oil Co.....	100	6	9½	6	Nov.
Mexican Central.....	100	-----	-----	6½	Feb.	National Starch Mfg. Co.....	100	7	9	6½	Oct.
Morris & Essex.....	50	-----	-----	148	Jan.	New Central Coal.....	100	9	15	6½	Jan.
New Jersey & N. Y.....	100	-----	-----	-----	-----	Ontario Silver Mining.....	100	290	310	275	Nov.
Preferred.....	100	-----	-----	-----	-----	Pennsylvania Coal.....	100	50	55	55	Dec.
N. Y. Lack. & Western.....	100	-----	-----	110½	Jan.	Postal Telegraph—Cable ¶.....	100	1½	4	1½	Jan.
N. Y. & Northern pref.....	100	-----	-----	5½	May	Quicksilver Mining.....	100	-----	13½	Aug.	17½
Norfolk & Southern.....	100	60	-----	51	Jan.	Preferred.....	100	-----	7½	Jan.	11½
Peoria & Eastern.....	100	2½	5	2½	Aug.	Texas Pacific Land Trust.....	100	8½	10	41	Oct.
Pitts. Ft. Wayne & Chicago.....	100	157	160	149	Jan.	U. S. Express.....	100	42	45	52½	June
Pitts. & Western pf.....	50	32½	33½	20	July	U. S. Leather preferred ¶.....	100	59½	60½	80	Jan.
Rensselaer & Saratoga.....	100	182	-----	172½	Feb.	U. S. Rubber preferred.....	100	95	97	105	Nov.
				181	Sept.	Wells, Fargo Express.....	100	105	-----	128	Jan.

* No price Friday; latest price this week.

† Actual sales.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES.—STATE BONDS DECEMBER 7.

SECURITIES.		Bid.	Ask.	SECURITIES.		Bid.	Ask.	SECURITIES.		Bid.	Ask.
Alabama—Class A, 4 to 5.....	1906	-----	-----	Missouri—Fund.....	1894-1895	-----	-----	Tennessee—6s, old.....	1892-1898	-----	-----
Class B, 5s.....	1906	-----	-----	North Carolina—6s, old.....	J&J	-----	-----	6s, new bonds.....	1892-8-1900	-----	-----
Class C, 4s.....	1906	-----	-----	Funding act.....	1900	-----	-----	do new series.....	1914	-----	-----
Currency funding 4s.....	1920	-----	-----	New bonds, J&J.....	1892-1898	-----	-----	Compromise, 3-4-5-6s.....	1912	-----	-----
Arkansas—6s, fund, Hol. 1899-1900	1900	2	10	Chatham RR.....	-----	1	5	3s.....	1913	82½	-----
do. Non-Holford.....	170	1	10	Special tax, Class I.....	1910	101	-----	Redemption 4s.....	1907	-----	-----
7s Arkansas Central RR.....	1914	110	-----	Consolidated 4s.....	1919	124	-----	do 4½.....	1913	104½	-----
Louisiana—7s, cons.....	1914	100	-----	6s.....	1919	102	-----	Penitentiary 4s.....	1913	101½	-----
Stamped 4s.....	1914	95½	-----	South Carolina—4½s, 20-40.....	1933	102	-----	Virginia funded debt, 2-3s.....	1991	59½	-----
N. Y. consols. 4s.....	1914	95½	-----	6s, non-fund.....	1888	1½	2	6s, deferred t'st rec'ds, stamped	-----	9½	-----

New York City Bank Statement for the week ending December 1, 1894. We omit two ciphers (00) in all cases.

BANKS. (00s omitted.)	Capital	Surpl's	Loans	Specie	Legals	Deposits
Bank of New York.....	2,000,000	1,974,600	14,040,000	1,820,000	4,040,000	15,880,000
Manhattan Co.....	2,050,000	1,923,000	13,000,000	919,000	5,552,000	16,339,000
Mechanics.....	2,000,000	944,200	10,994,900	945,200	2,829,800	13,044,100
Mechanics.....	2,000,000	2,113,200	10,457,000	1,402,000	1,603,000	9,988,000
America.....	3,000,000	2,144,300	18,767,400	1,838,200	5,750,800	22,413,200
Phoenix.....	1,000,000	449,600	4,885,000	522,000	1,340,000	5,319,000
City.....	1,000,000	2,999,200	23,993,700	6,550,200	9,076,900	35,538,100
Tradesmen's.....	750,000	168,000	2,303,200	351,000	2,209,600	4,223,100
Chemical.....	300,000	7,192,400	25,900,000	4,467,800	8,759,500	32,053,100
Merchants' Exch'ge.....	1,000,000	1,579,500	6,306,700	661,400	2,075,500	6,641,300
Gallatin National.....	300,000	267,400	1,671,700	137,800	321,500	1,741,400
Butchers & Traders.....	400,000	403,300	2,325,000	270,000	565,000	2,650,000
Mechanics & Trad's.....	200,000	177,800	1,098,400	165,500	225,600	1,137,100
Greenwich.....	600,000	514,400	2,903,000	275,400	430,500	2,436,300
Leather Manufacturers.....	300,000	112,000	1,688,900	251,900	291,700	1,934,500
Seventh National.....	1,200,000	510,600	3,215,900	178,000	434,400	2,401,100
State of New York.....	5,000,000	2,355,600	23,680,000	1,368,000	8,092,000	22,792,000
American Exchange.....	5,000,000	3,537,500	23,502,500	2,016,800	5,628,800	21,902,500
Commerce.....	1,000,000	1,568,600	5,969,900	925,400	823,300	5,777,200
Broadway.....	1,000,000	1,103,800	8,191,600	1,558,200	1,629,300	9,027,200
Mercantile.....	422,700	479,600	2,692,200	592,100	1,020,100	4,121,800
Pacific.....	1,500,000	930,500	11,510,000	1,387,800	2,256,700	12,903,000
Republic.....	450,000	960,300	5,503,600	1,012,200	847,400	5,897,700
Chatham.....	200,000	259,200	2,070,200	247,600	563,800	3,426,700
People's.....	700,000	607,500	6,360,900	980,400	1,360,200	7,303,800
North America.....	1,000,000	1,900,300	18,332,700	4,010,300	2,267,400	21,701,700
Hanover.....	500,000	335,000	2,750,000	357,600	609,000	2,977,000
Irving.....	500,000	377,900	2,833,400	579,300	495,200	3,533,300
Citizens.....	500,000	288,700	2,027,500	587,800	714,400	3,109,500
Nassau.....	750,000	804,200	4,566,500	539,500	1,059,800	5,133,200
Market & Fulton.....	1,000,000	253,700	2,905,000	363,000	660,500	3,457,000
Shoe & Leather.....	1,000,000	1,183,100	9,943,800	1,716,400	1,797,000	11,842,300
Corn Exchange.....	1,000,000	222,800	4,615,900	1,084,800	1,916,800	7,020,500
Continental.....	300,000	412,400	1,980,600	258,800	421,100	2,072,100
Oriental.....	1,500,000	5,467,900	19,171,000	3,843,000	8,290,000	25,754,000
Importers & Traders.....	2,000,000	3,074,000	24,310,900	5,411,700	5,682,300	30,795,300
Park.....	250,000	141,500	1,101,500	103,700	201,200	1,001,200
East River.....	3,200,000	2,017,700	21,266,000	2,800,400	3,595,500	22,981,700
Fourth National.....	2,000,000	445,000	9,108,000	1,458,000	3,828,000	12,660,000
Central National.....	800,000	575,100	4,623,000	956,000	1,247,000	6,137,000
Second National.....	750,000	365,000	3,670,800	755,200	1,022,400	4,723,300
Ninth National.....	500,000	7,274,300	25,173,200	1,854,000	2,557,400	22,612,600
First National.....	1,000,000	193,100	9,271,700	2,493,000	798,700	11,324,200
Third National.....	800,000	138,300	1,373,800	120,900	171,400	1,270,300
N. Y. Nat. Exchange.....	250,000	543,900	2,660,000	453,000	514,000	3,198,000
Bowery.....	200,000	562,300	2,908,600	673,100	204,000	3,355,200
New York County.....	750,000	273,100	2,679,500	399,600	704,000	3,113,400
German American.....	500,000	1,200,600	14,929,500	4,161,600	1,911,400	19,278,500
Chase National.....	100,000	1,018,200	5,670,200	728,900	1,655,000	6,911,100
Fifth Avenue.....	200,000	621,400	2,679,400	281,000	717,400	3,482,500
German Exchange.....	200,000	603,100	3,204,600	441,800	189,000	3,591,600
Germania.....	500,000	527,400	5,488,500	898,100	360,400	6,129,300
United States.....	300,000	518,200	5,171,400	1,084,600	927,700	6,193,100
Lincoln.....	200,000	545,200	3,934,800	805,300	727,400	5,143,000
Garfield.....	200,000	309,300	1,889,300	188,500	289,900	1,886,800
Fifth National.....	300,000	744,700	4,218,200	765,000	1,445,300	5,865,300
Bank of the Metrop.....	200,000	281,200	2,314,000	208,000	764,000	2,991,000
West Side.....	500,000	225,300	3,545,000	744,000	764,000	3,389,000
Seaboard.....	100,000	335,900	1,841,000	275,000	112,000	1,583,000
Sixth National.....	2,100,000	218,600	11,500,400	1,556,900	1,675,400	12,379,700
Western National.....	300,000	871,500	4,224,000	1,189,000	690,000	4,895,000
First Nat. Br'klyn.....	500,000	575,500	2,753,100	339,000	873,000	3,181,200
Southern National.....	1,200,000	278,800	9,362,800	475,400	2,358,500	10,490,700
Nat. Union Bank.....	500,000	112,900	1,438,600	37,200	375,600	1,361,200
Liberty Nat. Bank.....	500,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total.....	61,622,700	71,259,600	499,460,100	76,527,600	120,652,100	579,835,600

New York City, Boston and Philadelphia Banks:

BANKS.	Capital &
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BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE STOCK EXCHANGES.

Active Stocks. ↑ Indicates unlisted.	Share Prices — not Per Centum Prices.						Sales of the Week, Shares.	Range of sales in 1894.	
	Saturday, Dec. 1.	Monday, Dec. 3.	Tuesday, Dec. 4.	Wednesday, Dec. 5.	Thursday, Dec. 6.	Friday, Dec. 7.		Lowest.	Highest.
Atch. T. & S. Fe (Boston) 100	5 5 ¹ / ₁₆	4 ¹ / ₁₆ 5	4 ⁵ / ₁₆ 5	4 ⁵ / ₁₆ 5 ¹ / ₁₆	4 ⁵ / ₁₆ 4 ⁵ / ₁₆	4 ³ / ₁₆ 5	5,255	3 ¹ / ₁₆ July 23	16 ¹ / ₁₆ Mar. 29
Atlantic & Pac. " 100	66	66 ¹ / ₁₆ 69	66 ¹ / ₁₆ 69	67	67	67 68	100	66 Aug. 9	1 ⁵ / ₁₆ Mar. 14
Baltimore & Ohio (Balt.) 100	127	127 111	127 111	127 111	127 111	125 112	125	125 Jan. 17	119 Apr. 19
1st preferred " 100	109	109 111	109 111	109 111	109 111	109 111	108	108 Jan. 31	119 May 12
2d preferred " 100	163 ¹ / ₁₆	163 ¹ / ₁₆	163 ¹ / ₁₆	163 ¹ / ₁₆	163 ¹ / ₁₆	163 ¹ / ₁₆	1,497	13 ¹ / ₁₆ Aug. 21	17 ⁵ / ₁₆ Nov. 7
Baltimore Trac'n (Phil.) 25	207 ¹ / ₁₆	207 ¹ / ₁₆	207 ¹ / ₁₆	209 ¹ / ₁₆	209 ¹ / ₁₆	209 ¹ / ₁₆	85	198 July 2	212 Apr. 30
Boston & Albany (Boston) 100	199	199 156	199 156	196	196	197 156	28	182 ¹ / ₁₆ Jan. 10	199 Nov. 28
Boston & Lowell " 100	155	156	156	156	157	160 162	247	126 Jan. 15	162 Dec. 7
Boston & Maine " 100	113 ¹ / ₁₆	113 ¹ / ₁₆	113 ¹ / ₁₆	113 ¹ / ₁₆	113 ¹ / ₁₆	113 ¹ / ₁₆	60	10 ¹ / ₁₆ July 24	14 ¹ / ₁₆ Mar. 10
Central of Mass. " 100	49 ¹ / ₁₆	49 ¹ / ₁₆	49 ¹ / ₁₆	49 ¹ / ₁₆	49 ¹ / ₁₆	49 ¹ / ₁₆	7	46 Jan. 3	55 Sept. 6
Preferred " 100	63 ¹ / ₁₆	63 ¹ / ₁₆	63 ¹ / ₁₆	63 ¹ / ₁₆	63 ¹ / ₁₆	63 ¹ / ₁₆	20,746	63 ¹ / ₁₆ Dec. 1	84 ¹ / ₁₆ Mar. 21
Chic. Bur. & Quin. " 100	53 ¹ / ₁₆	53 ¹ / ₁₆	53 ¹ / ₁₆	53 ¹ / ₁₆	53 ¹ / ₁₆	53 ¹ / ₁₆	33,100	54 ¹ / ₁₆ Jan. 3	67 ¹ / ₁₆ Sept. 6
Chic. Mil. & St. P. (Phil.) 100	11	16	16	16	11	11	100	10 June 7	25 ¹ / ₁₆ Mar. 13
Chic. & W. Mich. (Boston) 100	23 ¹ / ₁₆	23 ¹ / ₁₆	23 ¹ / ₁₆	23 ¹ / ₁₆	23 ¹ / ₁₆	23 ¹ / ₁₆	50	45 June 6	62 ¹ / ₁₆ Nov. 13
Cleve. & Canton " 100	82 ¹ / ₁₆	82 ¹ / ₁₆	82 ¹ / ₁₆	82 ¹ / ₁₆	82 ¹ / ₁₆	82 ¹ / ₁₆	50	2 Feb. 24	3 ¹ / ₁₆ Sept. 14
Preferred " 100	34 ¹ / ₁₆	34 ¹ / ₁₆	34 ¹ / ₁₆	34 ¹ / ₁₆	34 ¹ / ₁₆	34 ¹ / ₁₆	580	66 ¹ / ₁₆ June 1	85 Nov. 16
Fitchburg pref. " 100	53 ¹ / ₁₆	53 ¹ / ₁₆	53 ¹ / ₁₆	53 ¹ / ₁₆	53 ¹ / ₁₆	53 ¹ / ₁₆	227	29 ¹ / ₁₆ Apr. 25	37 ¹ / ₁₆ Sept. 14
Hunt. & Br Top. (Phila.) 50	33 ¹ / ₁₆	33 ¹ / ₁₆	33 ¹ / ₁₆	33 ¹ / ₁₆	33 ¹ / ₁₆	33 ¹ / ₁₆	199	47 May 7	54 Dec. 3
Preferred " 50	121	127	127	127	127	127	938	32 ¹ / ₁₆ Nov. 21	42 ¹ / ₁₆ Mar. 13
Lehigh Valley " 100	105 ¹ / ₁₆	106	106	106	106	106	5	101 Jan. 16	125 Dec. 7
Maine Central (Boston) 100	6 ¹ / ₁₆	6 ¹ / ₁₆	6 ¹ / ₁₆	6 ¹ / ₁₆	6 ¹ / ₁₆	6 ¹ / ₁₆	1,255	9 ¹ / ₁₆ Jan. 2	122 Apr. 12
Metropolitan Trac. (Phil.) 100	30 ¹ / ₁₆	30 ¹ / ₁₆	30 ¹ / ₁₆	30 ¹ / ₁₆	30 ¹ / ₁₆	30 ¹ / ₁₆	310	5 ¹ / ₁₆ Jan. 2	9 ¹ / ₁₆ Apr. 3
Mexican Cent'l (Boston) 100	61 ¹ / ₁₆	61 ¹ / ₁₆	61 ¹ / ₁₆	61 ¹ / ₁₆	61 ¹ / ₁₆	61 ¹ / ₁₆	815	13 ¹ / ₁₆ May 19	33 ¹ / ₁₆ Sept. 26
N. Y. & N. E. tr. rec. § " 100	31 ¹ / ₁₆	31 ¹ / ₁₆	31 ¹ / ₁₆	31 ¹ / ₁₆	31 ¹ / ₁₆	31 ¹ / ₁₆	92	24 ¹ / ₁₆ May 19	30 ¹ / ₁₆ Sept. 26
Preferred, tr. rec. § " 100	68 ¹ / ₁₆	68 ¹ / ₁₆	68 ¹ / ₁₆	68 ¹ / ₁₆	68 ¹ / ₁₆	68 ¹ / ₁₆	27	66 July 17	69 ¹ / ₁₆ Aug. 22
Northern Central (Balt.) 50	4 ¹ / ₁₆	4 ¹ / ₁₆	4 ¹ / ₁₆	4 ¹ / ₁₆	4 ¹ / ₁₆	4 ¹ / ₁₆	455	3 ¹ / ₁₆ June 23	6 ¹ / ₁₆ Mar. 21
Northern Pacific (Phila.) 100	18 ¹ / ₁₆	18 ¹ / ₁₆	18 ¹ / ₁₆	18 ¹ / ₁₆	18 ¹ / ₁₆	18 ¹ / ₁₆	1	12 ¹ / ₁₆ June 25	23 ¹ / ₁₆ Mar. 31
Preferred " 100	180	180	180	180	180	180	170	4 Jan. 2	21 Dec. 7
Old Colony (Boston) 100	50 ¹ / ₁₆	50 ¹ / ₁₆	50 ¹ / ₁₆	50 ¹ / ₁₆	50 ¹ / ₁₆	50 ¹ / ₁₆	3,174	48 Jan. 5	52 ¹ / ₁₆ Apr. 7
Pennsylvania (Phila.) 50	7 ¹ / ₁₆	7 ¹ / ₁₆	7 ¹ / ₁₆	7 ¹ / ₁₆	7 ¹ / ₁₆	7 ¹ / ₁₆	21 ¹ / ₁₆	21 ¹ / ₁₆ Jan. 20	28 ¹ / ₁₆ Feb. 1
Philadel. & Erie " 50	101 ¹ / ₁₆	101 ¹ / ₁₆	101 ¹ / ₁₆	101 ¹ / ₁₆	101 ¹ / ₁₆	101 ¹ / ₁₆	25,935	7 ¹ / ₁₆ May 21	11 ¹ / ₁₆ Mar. 12
Phila. & Reading " 50	102 ¹ / ₁₆	102 ¹ / ₁₆	102 ¹ / ₁₆	102 ¹ / ₁₆	102 ¹ / ₁₆	102 ¹ / ₁₆	6,093	13 ¹ / ₁₆ July 2	115 ¹ / ₁₆ Apr. 11
Philadelph. Trac. " 50	11 ¹ / ₁₆	11 ¹ / ₁₆	11 ¹ / ₁₆	11 ¹ / ₁₆	11 ¹ / ₁₆	11 ¹ / ₁₆	100	4 Dec. 5	7 ¹ / ₁₆ Mar. 5
Summit Branch (Boston) 50	23 ¹ / ₁₆	23 ¹ / ₁₆	23 ¹ / ₁₆	23 ¹ / ₁₆	23 ¹ / ₁₆	23 ¹ / ₁₆	44	21 ¹ / ₁₆ July 30	22 ¹ / ₁₆ Mar. 31
Union Pacific " 100	23 ¹ / ₁₆	23 ¹ / ₁₆	23 ¹ / ₁₆	23 ¹ / ₁₆	23 ¹ / ₁₆	23 ¹ / ₁₆	235	11 ¹ / ₁₆ July 3	12 ¹ / ₁₆ Mar. 20
United Cos of N. J. (Phila.) 100	2	2	2	2	2	2	235	11 ¹ / ₁₆ July 3	12 ¹ / ₁₆ Mar. 20
W. N. Y. & Pa. tr. rec. § " 100	84	85 ¹ / ₁₆	82 ¹ / ₁₆	85 ¹ / ₁₆	86	89	73,153	75 ¹ / ₁₆ Jan. 24	114 ¹ / ₁₆ Aug. 21
Miscellaneous Stocks.	92	92	92	92	92	92	1,337	79 Jan. 3	100 Aug. 21
Am. Sugar Refin. (Boston) 100	197	197	197	197	197	197	364	163 Feb. 26	208 ¹ / ₁₆ Sept. 28
Preferred " 100	25	25	25	25	25	25	5,149	22 July 21	32 ¹ / ₁₆ Dec. 7
Bell Telephone " 100	25	25	25	25	25	25	2,511	7 ¹ / ₁₆ July 23	11 ¹ / ₁₆ Sept. 20
Bost. & Montana " 25	28 ¹ / ₁₆	28 ¹ / ₁₆	28 ¹ / ₁₆	28 ¹ / ₁₆	28 ¹ / ₁₆	28 ¹ / ₁₆	50	265 June 12	302 Jan. 18
Butte & Boston " 100	88	88	88	88	88	88	75	66 Jan. 18	93 Oct. 9
Calumet & Hecla " 100	66 ¹ / ₁₆	66 ¹ / ₁₆	66 ¹ / ₁₆	66 ¹ / ₁₆	66 ¹ / ₁₆	66 ¹ / ₁₆	743	53 ¹ / ₁₆ Jan. 3	68 ¹ / ₁₆ Nov. 1
Canton Co. (Balt.) 100	51 ¹ / ₁₆	51 ¹ / ₁₆	51 ¹ / ₁₆	51 ¹ / ₁₆	51 ¹ / ₁₆	51 ¹ / ₁₆	123	42 Feb. 21	56 Oct. 12
Consolidated Gas " 100	34 ¹ / ₁₆	34 ¹ / ₁₆	34 ¹ / ₁₆	34 ¹ / ₁₆	34 ¹ / ₁₆	34 ¹ / ₁₆	1,209	30 ¹ / ₁₆ Jan. 3	45 ¹ / ₁₆ Mar. 8
Erie Telephone (Boston) 100	70	70	70	70	70	70	58	56 Jan. 4	75 Mar. 8
General Electric " 100	23 ¹ / ₁₆	23 ¹ / ₁₆	23 ¹ / ₁₆	23 ¹ / ₁₆	23 ¹ / ₁₆	23 ¹ / ₁₆	319	46 ¹ / ₁₆ Dec. 3	55 Mar. 11
Lehigh Coal & Nav. (Phila.) 50	66	66	66	66	66	66	25	49 Feb. 28	68 Aug. 14
N. E. Telephone (Boston) 100	2	2	2	2	2	2	10	2 ¹ / ₁₆ June 27	5 ¹ / ₁₆ Mar. 19
North American (Phila.) 100	2	2	2	2	2	2	235	11 ¹ / ₁₆ July 3	12 ¹ / ₁₆ Mar. 20
West End Land (Boston) 100	2	2	2	2	2	2	235	11 ¹ / ₁₆ July 3	12 ¹ / ₁₆ Mar. 20
§ 3d instalment paid.									

Inactive Stocks.

Prices of December 7.

Atlanta & Charlotte (Balt.) 100

Boston & Providence (Boston) 100

Camden & Atlantic pt. (Phila.) 50

Catawissa " 50

1st preferred " 50

2d preferred " 50

Central Ohio (Balt.) 50

Chas. Col. & Augusta " 100

Connecticut & Pass. (Boston) 100

Connecticut River " 100

Delaware & Bound Br. (Phila.) 100

Flint & Pere Marq. (Boston) 100

Preferred " 100

Har. Ports Mt. Joy & L. (Phila.) 50

Kan. C'y Ft. S. & Mem. (Boston) 100

Preferred " 100

Little Schuylkill (Phila.) 50

Maryland Central (Balt.) 50

Mine Hill & S. Haven (Phila.) 50

Nesquehoning Val. " 50

Northern N. H. (Boston) 100

North Pennsylvania (Phila.) 50

Oregon Short Line (Boston) 100

Pennsylvania & N. W. (Phila.) 50

Rutland (Boston) 100

Preferred " 100

Seaboard & Roanoke (Balt.) 100

1st preferred " 100

West End (Boston) 50

Preferred " 50

West Jersey (Phila.) 50

West Jersey & Atlan. " 50

Western Maryland (Balt.) 50

Wilm. Col. & Augusta " 100

Wilmington & Weldon " 100

Wisconsin Central (Boston) 100

Preferred " 100

Worcester, Nash. & Roch. " 100

Miscellaneous.

Allouez Min'g, asstpd (Boston) 25

Atlantic Mining " 25

City Passenger RR. (Balt.) 25

Bay State Gas (Boston) 50

Boston Land " 10

Centennial Mining " 10

Electric Traction (Phila.) 50

Do rights " 50

Fort Wayne Elect. (Boston) 25

Franklin Mining " 25

Frenchman's Bay L'd. " 5

Illinois Steel " 100

Kearsarge Mining " 25

Morris Canal guar. 4. (Phila.) 100

Preferred guar. 10. " 100

Oscola Mining (Boston) 25

Pullman Palace Car. " 100

Quincy Mining " 25

Tamarack Mining " 25

United Gas Impt. (Phila.) 100

Water Power (Boston) 100

Westingh. Elec. & M. " 50

Pref., cumulative " 50

Inactive stocks.

Bonds—Boston.

At. Bond & S. F. 100-yr. 4 g., 1889, J & J

2d 2¹/₁₆ 4s, g., Class A, 1889, A & O

Boston United Gas 1st 5s.

2d mort. 6s.

Burl. & Mo. River Exe npt 6s, J & J

Non-exempt 6s.

Plain 4s.

Chic. Burl. & Nor. 1st 5¹/₁₆ 1926, A & O

2d mort. 6s.

Debiture 6s.

Chic. Burl. & Quincy 4s. 1922, F & A

Iowa Division 4s.

Chic. & W. Mich. gen. 5s. 1921, J & J

Consol. of Vermont, 5s. 1913, J & J

Current River, 1st 5s. 1927, A & O

Det. Lans. & Nor'n M. 7s. 1907, J &

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES (Continued)—ACTIVE BONDS DEC. 7 AND FOR YEAR 1894.

RAILROAD AND MISCEL. BONDS.	Inter't Period	Closing Price Dec. 7.	Range (sales) in 1894.		RAILROAD AND MISCEL. BONDS.	Inter't Period	Closing Price Dec. 7.	Range (sales) in 1894.	
			Lowest.	Highest.				Lowest.	Highest.
Amer. Cotton Oil, deb., 8g. 1900	Q-F	114 a.	111 Feb.	115 July	Mo. Pac.—1st, con., 6 g. 1920	M & N	96½	87 Jan.	101¾ Apr.
At. Top. & S. F.—100-yr., 4g. 1889	J & J	65	64 Dec.	77¾ June	3d, 7s. 1906	M & N	108 b.	103 Jan.	112 Apr.
2d 3-4s, g. Cl. "A" 1889	A & O	18¼	18 Dec.	38¾ Mar.	Pac. of Mo.—1st, ex., 4 g. 1938	F & A	102 b.	95 Jan.	102 Dec.
Col. Midland—Cons., 4 g. 1940	F & A	20 b.	18 July	32¾ Mar.	2d extended 5s 1938	J & J	*106½b.	99 Jan.	108 Oct.
Atl. & Pac.—Guar., 4 g. 1937	F & A	41¼b.	40¼ Oct.	53¼ Apr.	St. L. & Ir. Mt. 1st ext., 5s. 1897	F & A	103 b.	100½ Feb.	103¾ May
W. D. Income, 6s. 1910	J & J	3 b.	2¼ July	6¼ Mar.	2d, 7 g. 1897	M & N	*105 b.	102 Jan.	109 Apr.
Brooklyn Elev.—1st, 6 g. 1924	A & O	86	80 Nov.	107 Jan.	Cairo Ark. & Texas, 7 g. 1897	J & D	98 a.	97 Mar.	103½ May
Union Elevated.—6 g. 1937	M & N	84	79½ Nov.	99¼ Apr.	Gen. Ry. & land gr., 5g. 1931	A & O	79 a.	71 Jan.	83½ Sept.
Canada Southern.—1st 5s 1908	J & J	*112¼b.	105½ Jan.	112 Nov.	Mobile & Ohio—New, 6 g. 1927	J & D	116 b.	111½ Jan.	120 Oct.
2d, 5s. 1913	M & S	102 Jan.	106 July	106 Nov.	General mortgage, 4s. 1938	M & S	66½	57½ Jan.	67 Nov.
Cent. Ga. & S. W. 1st con. 5s. 1929	Q-F	55¾	32 Jan.	56½ Nov.	Nash. Ch. & St. L.—1st, 7s. 1913	J & J	*135 b.	125½ Jan.	135 Dec.
Central of N. J.—Cons., 7s. 1899	Q-J	112 b.	112½ Jan.	115½ June	Consol., 5 g. 1928	A & O	100½	98 Jan.	102 Jan.
Consol., 7s. 1902	M & N	120 b.	121 Feb.	124 Apr.	Nat'l Starch Mfg.—1st, 6s. 1920	M & N	93 a.	88 Jan.	98½ Oct.
General mortgage, 5 g. 1987	J & J	116	110½ Jan.	117½ Aug.	N. Y. Central—Deb. ext. 4s. 1905	M & N	102½b.	101½ Jan.	104¾ Apr.
Leh. & W. B., con., 7s, as'd. 1900	Q-M	*107 a.	105 Jan.	111 May	1st, coupon, 7s. 1903	J & J	127¾	123 Jan.	128½ June
" mortgage 5s. 1912	M & N	97 a.	100 Feb.	103½ Mar.	Deben., 5s, coup., 1884. 1904	M & S	109 b.	106½ Sept.	110 Feb.
Am. Dock & Imp., 5s. 1921	J & J	116 b.	108½ Jan.	116 Dec.	N. Y. & Harlem, 7s, reg. 1900	M & N	117½b.	116¾ Jan.	122¼ Apr.
Central Pacific.—Gold, 6s. 1898	J & J	105¾	102 July	107¾ Apr.	R. W. & Ogd., consol., 5s. 1922	A & O	117 b.	113¾ Jan.	119 Sept.
Ches. & Ohio.—Ser. A, 6 g. 1908	A & O	120	114¾ Feb.	120¼ Apr.	West Shore, guar., 4s. 1931	J & J	106½	100½ Jan.	106¼ Nov.
Mortgage, 6 g. 1911	A & O	118½b.	115½ Jan.	119½ Sept.	N. Y. Chic. & St. L.—4 g. 1937	A & O	102¼	97¼ Jan.	102¼ Nov.
1st consol., 5 g. 1939	M & N	107½b.	101½ Jan.	110 Sept.	N. Y. Elevated—7s. 1906	J & J	110½	108¾ July	113 June
General 4s. 1992	M & S	75½	70¾ June	78¼ Aug.	N. Y. Lack. & W.—1st, 6s. 1921	J & J	133¾b.	127½ Jan.	134½ Nov.
R. & A. Div., 1st con., 4g. 1889	J & J	95½	84 Jan.	89 Oct.	Construction, 5s. 1923	F & A	*116 b.	110 Feb.	116½ Nov.
" 2d con., 4g. 1889	J & J	*87 b.	78½ Jan.	89 Oct.	N. Y. L. E. & W.—1st, con., 7g. 1920	M & S	*133 a.	131½ Jan.	137 Apr.
Eliz. Lex. & Big San.—5g. 1902	M & S	99½	96 Jan.	101¼ Sept.	2d consol., 6 g. 1969	J & D	130 b.	125 Apr.	130 Nov.
Chic. Burl. & Q.—Con., 7s. 1903	J & J	124¼	119 Jan.	124¼ Nov.	Long Dock, consol., 6s. 1935	A & O	130 b.	125 Apr.	130 Nov.
Debutante, 5s. 1913	M & N	98½b.	97 Feb.	102 Apr.	N. Y. N. H. & H.—Con. deb. cts. 1907	A & O	*137 b.	131 Oct.	140 Nov.
Convertible 5s. 1903	M & S	103½b.	101½ Jan.	105 Apr.	N. Y. Ont. & W.—Ref. 4s. 1992	M & S	*37¾b.	32¼ Jan.	88½ Aug.
Denver Division 4s. 1922	F & A	92½b.	90½ Feb.	94¾ Apr.	Consol., 1st, 5s, g. 1939	J & D	109¼	107 Jan.	111½ Oct.
Nebraska Extension, 4s. 1927	M & N	88¾	85½ Jan.	92¼ Apr.	N. Y. Sus. & W.—1st ref., 5s. 1937	J & J	109¾b.	103 July	109¾ Oct.
Han. & St. Jos.—Cons., 6s. 1911	M & S	*118½b.	115½ Jan.	120½ Nov.	Midland of N. J., 6s, g. 1910	A & O	117 b.	115¼ Apr.	119 Sept.
Chic. & E. Ill.—1st, s. 1, 6s. 1907	J & D	*113 b.	111½ Jan.	118 May	Nor. & W.—100-year, 5s, g. 1990	J & J	*85 a.	74½ Apr.	74½ Apr.
Consol., 6 g. 1934	A & O	124¼a.	118½ Jan.	124 Sept.	Mid. & Wash. Div.—1st, 5g. 1941	J & J	*85 a.	76 Oct.	81 Apr.
General consol., 1st, 5s. 1937	M & N	98	97 May	101½ Apr.	No. Pacific—1st, coup., 6 g. 1921	J & J	116	105¾ Jan.	116 Nov.
Chicago & Erie.—1st, 5 g. 1982	M & N	88 b.	88 Dec.	100½ Apr.	General, 2d, coup., 6 g. 1933	A & O	88 b.	71¾ July	89½ Sept.
Income, 5s. 1932	Oct.	26 a.	26 Nov.	35¾ Apr.	General, 3d, coup., 6 g. 1937	J & D	60¾b.	46¼ July	64¼ Apr.
Chic. Gas L. & C.—1st, 5 g. 1937	J & J	130¾b.	126 Feb.	131 Oct.	Consol. mortgage, 5 g. 1959	J & D	23¾	22¼ Aug.	34¼ Mar.
Chic. Mil. & St. P.—Con. 7s. 1905	J & J	118 a.	112 Jan.	117 Oct.	Col. trust gold notes, 6s. 1898	M & N	*78 b.	74½ Oct.	80 Sept.
1st Southwest Div., 6s. 1909	J & J	118 a.	112 Jan.	117 Oct.	Chic. & N. Pac., 1st, 5 g. 1940	A & O	*42 b.	40 Jan.	55 Apr.
1st So. Minn. Div., 6s. 1910	J & J	118 b.	111½ Jan.	118½ Oct.	Seat. L. S. & E., 1st, g. 6. 1931	F & A	*47 b.	40 Jan.	55 Apr.
1st Ch. & Pac. W. Div., 5s. 1921	J & J	112½b.	107 Jan.	112½ Dec.	No. Pacific & Mont.—6 g. 1938	M & S	33 b.	25 July	39½ Sept.
Chic. & Mo. Riv. Div., 5s. 1926	J & J	108¾a.	101½ Jan.	108½ June	No. Pacific Ter. Co.—6 g. 1938	J & J	99 a.	93 July	101¾ May
Wise. & Minn., Div., 5 g. 1921	J & J	109 b.	104 Jan.	109¾ Nov.	Ohio & Miss.—Con. s. f., 7s. 1898	J & J	111 b.	106 Jan.	112 June
Terminal, 5 g. 1914	J & J	*113 a.	105 July	111 Nov.	Consol., 7s. 1898	J & J	111 b.	106 Jan.	117½ June
Gen. M., 4 g., series A. 1889	J & J	91¾a.	89¾ Aug.	92½ June	Ohio Southern—1st, 6 g. 1921	J & D	95½	88 Aug.	99¼ Nov.
Mil. & Nor.—1st, con., 6s. 1913	J & D	113 a.	112½ Jan.	120½ Oct.	General mortgage, 4 g. 1921	M & N	49	35 July	52½ Nov.
Chic. & N. W.—Consol., 7s. 1915	Q-F	142¾b.	138 Jan.	143 Oct.	Omaha & St. Louis—4 g. 1937	J & J	*40 b.	40 Oct.	50 Apr.
Coupon, gold, 7s. 1902	J & D	122¼a.	121 July	127 May	Oregon Impr. Co.—1st, 6 g. 1910	J & D	95 b.	92½ Jan.	106¼ Sept.
Sinking fund, 6s. 1929	A & O	118 b.	116 Jan.	121 Apr.	Consol., 5 g. 1939	A & O	50	46 Jan.	65¼ Sept.
Sinking fund, 5s. 1929	A & O	110½b.	107½ May	112 Mar.	Ore. R. & Nav. Co.—1st, 6 g. 1909	J & J	109¾b.	101 June	109½ Nov.
Sinking fund, debent., 5s. 1933	M & N	109 b.	106¼ Jan.	112½ Apr.	Consol., 5 g. 1925	J & D	*71¾	60 Jan.	76¼ Oct.
25-year debenture, 5s. 1909	M & N	*105½b.	104 Jan.	109 Apr.	Penn. Co.—4½ g., coupon. 1921	J & J	111	106 Jan.	113¼ May
Extension, 4s. 1926	F & A	*102 b.	97 Jan.	103 Oct.	Peo. Dec. & Evansv.—6 g. 1920	J & J	95 b.	74 Jan.	96 Dec.
Chic. R. I. & Pac.—6s, coup. 1917	J & J	131 b.	123 Jan.	131 Dec.	Evansv. Division, 6 g. 1920	M & S	94 b.	74 Mar.	95½ Nov.
Extension and col., 5s. 1934	J & J	104 b.	97¼ Jan.	104¼ Dec.	2d mortgage, 5 g. 1926	M & N	26	19 Jan.	29 Oct.
30-year debenture, 5s. 1921	M & S	91 b.	88½ Sept.	95 Feb.	Phila. & Read.—Gen., 4 g. 1958	J & J	75½	67½ Jan.	80½ Sept.
Chic. St. P. M. & O.—6s. 1930	J & D	126¼b.	119½ Jan.	129½ Oct.	1st pref. income, 5 g. 1958	.....	28½	27 June	39½ Mar.
Cleveland & Canton.—5s. 1917	J & J	75 b.	70 Mar.	84 Jan.	2d pref. income, 5 g. 1958	.....	18	17½ Dec.	27½ Mar.
C. C. C. & I.—Consol., 7 g. 1914	J & J	*126½b.	117 Jan.	123 Oct.	3d pref. income, 5 g. 1958	.....	14	13¼ Dec.	21½ Mar.
General consol., 6 g. 1934	J & J	121½b.	117 Jan.	123 Oct.	Pittsburg & Western—4 g. 1917	J & J	83¼	79½ Nov.	88 Apr.
C. C. C. & St. L.—Peo. & L., 4s. 1940	A & O	77 b.	69 Aug.	84½ Apr.	Rich. & Danv.—Con., 6 g. 1915	J & J	121 b.	106½ Jan.	121 Dec.
Income, 4s. 1990	April.	77¾a.	15 Jan.	20 Apr.	Rich. & W. P. Ter.—Trust, 6g. 1897	F & A	.....	140 Jan.	170¾ Sept.
Col. Coal & Iron.—6 g. 1900	F & A	*94¼b.	93 Oct.	100 May	Con. 1st & col. trust, 5 g. 1914	M & S	.....	118 Jan.	135½ Sept.
Col. H. Val. & Tol.—Con., 5g. 1931	M & S	91¾	81½ May	94 Aug.	Rio Gr. Western—1st, 4 g. 1939	J & J	71	62 July	71¼ Nov.
General, 6 g. 1904	J & D	87 b.	85½ Aug.	94¾ Aug.	St. Jo. & Gr. Island—6 g. 1925	M & N	59 a.	159 Nov.	69¼ Apr.
Denver & Rio Gr.—1st, 7g. 1900	M & N	114 b.	113 May	115½ Oct.	St. L. & San Fran.—6 g., Cl. B. 1906	M & N	113½b.	101 Jan.	114½ Dec.
1st consol., 4 g. 1936	J & J	81½b.	71 July	83¾ Nov.	6 g., Class C. 1906	M & N	113½b.	101 Jan.	114½ Dec.
Det. Mac. & M.—Ld. grants. 1911	A & O	20 b.	22 Aug.	27½ Apr.	General mortgage, 6 g. 1931	J & J	101¼	82 Jan.	102½ Nov.
Dul. So. Sh. & Atl.—5 g. 1937	J & J	100	93 Feb.	102 Apr.	St. L. So. West.—1st, 4s, g. 1889	M & N	62½	53 July	62½ Dec.
E. Tenn. V. & Ga.—Con., 5g. 1956	M & N	104½	86¼ Jan.	107 Oct.	2d, 4s, g. income. 1889	J & J	19¼	14 Aug.	20¼ Apr.
Knoxville & Ohio, 6g. 1925	J & J	114¾b.	96 Jan.	114¾ Oct.	St. P. M. & M.—Dak. Ex., 6 g. 1910	M & N	118 b.	115½ Jan.	121 Apr.
Fl. W. & Den. City.—6 g. 1921	J & D	74¾b.	66 Jan.	79½ Apr.	1st consol., 6 g. 1933	J & J	119¾b.	115 Jan.	122 Mar.
Gal. H. & San An. M. & P. D. 1st, 5g. 1921	M & N	91¾	90 May	93½ Oct.	reduced to 4½ g. 1937	J & J	102¼	97½ Jan.	102½ June
Gen. Electric, deb. 5s, g. 1922	J & D	90	68 Jan.	95 Aug.	San Ant. & A. P.—1st, 4g., gu., 43	J & J	57	50½ Jan.	59½ Apr.
Hous. & T. Cent., gen. 4s, g. 1921	A & O	62	60 Jan.	66½ Sept.	So. Pacific, Ariz.—6 g. 1909-10	J & J	92 b.	88 July	94¾ Jan.
Illinois Central.—4 g. 1952	A & O	100	100 Feb.	103 Sept.	So. Pacific, Cal.—6 g. 1905-12	A & O	108 b.	104 July	109½ Sept.
4s, g. 1952	M & N	98 b.	95¼ Feb.	101¾ Apr.	1st consol., gold, 5 g. 1938	A & O	.....	85½ May	98 Apr.
Int. & Great Nor.—1st, 6 g. 1913	M & N	116½b.	109½ Aug.	117½ Dec.	So. Pacific, N. M.—6 g. 1911	J & J	100 b.	94½ July	103 Oct.
2d 4-5s. 1909	M & S	71 b.	60 June	72 Dec.	Southern—1st cons. g., 5s. 1994	J & J	89¾	86½ Nov.	89¾ Dec.
Iowa Central.—1st, 5 g. 1938	J & D	86 b.	86 Jan.	95 Apr.	Tenn. C. I. & Ry.—Ten. D., 1st, 6 g. 1917	A & O	77	74 Nov.	85¼ Apr.
Kings Co. Elev.—1st, 5 g. 1925	J & J	65 a.	67 Nov.	85 Apr.	Birmingham Div., 6 g. 1917	J & J	*80¾a.	77 Jan.	87 Apr.
Laclede Gas.—1st, 5 g. 1919	Q-F	92½	81 Jan.	92½ Dec.	Texas & Pacific—1st, 5 g. 2000	J & D	87¼	72¾ Jan.	90¼ Nov.
Lake Erie & West.—5 g. 1937	J & J	114¾b.	110½ Jan.	115½ Oct.	2d, income, 5 g. 2000	March	26¼	17½ Jan.	28¼ Apr.
L. Shore.—Con. cp., 1st, 7s. 1900	J & J	120¼	116¼ Oct.	121¼ May	Tol. Ann. Ar. & N. M.—6 g. 1924	M & N	80	55 Mar.	

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES.—INACTIVE BONDS—(Continued)—DECEMBER 7.

SECURITIES.	Bid.	Ask.	SECURITIES.	Bid.	Ask.	SECURITIES.	Bid.	Ask.
Cent. of N. J.—Conv. deb., 6s. 1908	103	103½	Gal. Har. & San Ant.—1st, 6s. 1910	96	96	Nor. & W. (Con.) New R. 1st, 6s. 1932	111	111
Central Pacific—Gold bds, 6s. 1895	103½	103½	2d mort., 7s. 1905	96	96	Imp. & Ext., 6s. 1934	111	111
Gold bonds, 6s. 1896	104	104	Ga. Car. & Nor.—1st, gu. 5s, g. 1929	96	96	Adjustment M., 7s. 1924	111	111
Gold bonds, 6s. 1897	104	104	Ga. So. & Fla.—1st, g. 6s. 1927	96	96	Equipment, 5s. 1903	111	111
San Joaquin Br., 6s. 1900	106	106	Grand Rap. & Ind.—Gen. 5s. 1924	96	96	Clinch Val. 1st 5s. 1957	111	111
Mort. gold 5s. 1939	106	106	G. B. W. & St. P.—1st, con. 5s. 1911	60	62½	Roanoke & So.—1st, gu. 5s, g. 1922	111	111
Land grant, 5s, g. 1900	106	106	2d inc. 4s. 1906	7	12	Scioto Val. & N. E.—1st, 4s, 1990	74½	74½
Cal. & O. Div., ext., g. 5s. 1918	106½	107	Housatonic—Cons. gold 5s. 1937	119	119	Ohio & Miss.—2d consol. 7s. 1911	114	114
West. Pacific—Bonds, 6s. 1899	106½	107	N. Haven & Derby, Cons. 5s. 1918	114	114	Spring Div.—1st 7s. 1905	105	105
No. Railway (Cal.)—1st, 6s. 1907	90	90	Hous. & T. C.—Waco & N. 7s. 1903	106	106	General 5s. 1932	85	101
50-year 5s. 1938	108½	111	1st g., 5s (int. gtd.) 1937	105½	101	Ohio River R.R.—1st, 5s. 1936	82	82
Ches. & O.—Pur. M. fund, 6s. 1898	119	121½	Cons. g. 6s (int. gtd.) 1912	85	93	Oregon & Calif.—1st, 5s, g. 1927	131	132½
6s, gold, series A. 1903	99	99	Debent. 6s, prin. & int. gtd. 1897	83	86	Oreg. Ry. & Nav.—Col. tr. g. 5s. 1919	105	105
Craig Valley—1st, g. 5s. 1940	111½	111½	Debent. 4s, prin. & int. gtd. 1897	100	100	Pan. Sink F'd Subsidy—6s, g. 1910	105	105
Warm Spr. Val., 1st, g. 5s. 1941	105½	105½	Illinois Central—1st, g. 4s. 1951	98	98½	Penn.—P. C. & St. L. Cn. g. 4s. 1940	105	105
Ches. O. & So. West.—1st 6s, g. 1911	105½	105½	1st, gold, 3½s. 1951	100	100	Do do Series B. 1900	142	142
2d, 6s. 1911	105½	105½	Gold 4s. 1953	96	96	Pitts. Ft. W. & C.—1st, 7s. 1912	140	141
Oh. V.—Gen. con. 1st, gu. 5s. 1938	115½	115½	Cairo Bridge—4s. 1950	106	106	2d, 7s. 1912	131	132½
Chicago & Alton—S. F., 6s. 1903	116½	116½	Springf. Div.—Comp., 6s. 1898	108½	108½	3d, 7s. 1912	114	114
Louis. & Mo. River—1st, 7s. 1900	107½	107½	Middle Div.—Reg., 5s. 1921	108½	108½	Ch. St. L. & P.—1st, con. 5s, g. 1932	117½	119
2d, 7s. 1900	107½	107½	C. St. L. & N. O.—Ten. l., 7s. 1897	108½	108½	Clev. & P.—Cons., s. fd., 7s. 1900	105	105
St. L. Jacks. & Chic.—2d, 7s. 1898	105½	105½	1st, consol., 7s. 1897	108½	108½	Gen. 4½s, g. "A" 1942	108½	108½
Miss. R. Bridge—1st, s. f., 6s. 1912	105½	105½	2d, 6s. 1907	108½	108½	St. L. V. & T. H.—1st, 6s, 7s. 1897	108½	108½
Chic. Burl. & Nor.—1st, 5s. 1926	105½	105½	Gold, 5s, coupon 1951	118	120	2d, 7s. 1898	108½	108½
Debenture 6s. 1896	95	95	Memp. Div., 1st g. 4s. 1951	96	96	2d, guar., 7s. 1898	106½	106½
Chic. Burling. & Q.—5s, s. f. 1901	105½	105½	Ced. Falls & Minn.—1st, 7s. 1907	100	106	Gd. R. & I. Ext.—1st, 4½s, g. 1941	106½	106½
Iowa Div.—Sink fund, 5s. 1919	108	109	Ind. D. & Spr.—1st 7s, ex. cp. 1906	78	79	Peo. & E.—Ind. B. & W.—1st, pf. 7s. 1900	110	110
Sinking fund, 4s. 1919	98½	99½	Ind. D. & W.—1st 5s, g. tr. rec. 1947	116½	116½	Ohio Ind. & W.—1st pref. 5s. 1938	68	68
Plain, 4s. 1921	98½	91	2d, 5s, gold, trust receipts. 1948	20	20	Peoria & Pek. Union—1st, 6s. 1921	110	110
Chic. & Indiana Coal—1st 5s. 1936	122	122	Ind. Ills. & Iowa.—1st, g. 4s. 1939	65	65	2d mortg., 4½s. 1921	118	118
Chil. Mil. & St. P.—1st, 8s, P. D. 1898	126	127½	Int. & G. N.—1st, 6s, g. 1919	104	104	Pitts. Cleve. & Tol.—1st, 6s. 1922	98	98
2d, 7½-10s, P. D. 1898	126	127½	3d, 4s, g. 1921	112	112	Pitts. & L. Er.—2d g. 5s. "A" 1923	130	130
1st, 7s, g. R. D. 1902	118	122	Kings Co.—F. El., 1st, 5s, g. 1929	103	103	Pitts. Mo. C. & Y.—1st 6s. 1932	55	55
1st, L. & M., 7s. 1897	126	127½	Lake Erie & West.—2d g. 5s. 1941	103	104	Pitts. Painsv. & F.—1st, 5s. 1916	82	82
1st, L. & D., 7s. 1899	107½	107½	L. S. & M. Sou.—B. & E.—New 7s. 1918	109½	109½	Pitts. Shen. & L. E.—1st, g. 5s. 1940	102	102
1st, C. & M., 7s. 1903	107½	107½	Det. M. & T.—1st, 7s. 1906	109½	109½	Pitts. & West.—M. 5s, g. 1891-1941	102	102
1st, L. & D. Extension, 7s. 1908	107½	107½	Lake Shore—Div. bonds, 7s. 1899	109½	109½	Pitts. Y'g's'n & A.—1st, 5s, con. 1927	102	102
1st, L. & C. & Dav., 5s. 1919	107½	107½	Kal. All. & G. R.—1st, gu. 5s. 1938	109½	109½	Pres. & Ariz. Cent.—1st, 6s, g. 1916	102	102
1st, H. & D., 7s. 1910	107½	107½	Mahon'g Coal R.R.—1st, 5s. 1934	95	95	2d income 6s. 1916	102	102
1st, H. & D., 5s. 1910	107½	107½	Lehigh V. N. Y.—1st, gu. 4½s. 1940	40	40	Rio Grande So.—1st, g. 5s. 1940	102	102
Chicago & Pacific Div., 6s. 1910	107½	107½	Lehigh V. Term.—1st, gu. 5s, g. 1941	110½	111½	St. Jos. & Gr. Is.—2d inc. 1925	102	102
Mineral Point Div. 5s. 1910	107½	107½	Lehigh V. V. Coal—1st 5s, g. 1933	99½	99½	Kan. C. & Omaha—1st, 5s. 1927	102	102
C. & L. Sup. Div., 5s. 1921	107½	107½	Litchf. Car. & West.—1st 6s, g. 1916	107½	107½	St. Louis A. & T. H.—	106	106
Fargo & South., 6s. Assu. 1924	107½	107½	Little Rock & M.—1st, 5s, g. 1937	107½	107½	Bellev. & So. Ill.—1st, 8s. 1896	100	100
Inc. conv. sink fund, 5s. 1916	107½	107½	Long Island—1st, 7s. 1898	107½	107½	Bellev. & Car.—1st, 6s. 1923	100	100
Dakota & Gt. South., 5s. 1916	107½	107½	Ferry, 1st, g. 4½s. 1922	107½	107½	Chi. St. L. & Pad.—1st, gd. g. 5s. 1917	85	85
Mil. & Nor. main line—6s. 1910	107½	107½	Gold 4s. 1932	107½	107½	St. Louis So.—1st, gd. g. 4s. 1931	85	85
Chic. & Norw.—30-year deb. 5s. 1921	107½	107½	N. Y. & R'way B.—1st, g. 5s. 1927	107½	107½	do 2d income 5s. 1931	85	85
Escanaba & L. S. 1st, 6s. 1901	107½	107½	2d mortg., inc. 1927	107½	107½	Car. & Shawt.—1st, g. 4s. 1932	113½	113½
Des M. & Minn.—1st, 7s. 1907	107½	107½	N. Y. & Man. Beach.—1st, 7s. 1897	107½	107½	St. L. & S. F.—2d 6s, g. cl. A. 1906	89½	96
Iowa Midland—1st, 8s. 1900	107½	107½	N. Y. B. & M. B.—1st, con. 5s, g. 1935	107½	107½	General 5s. 1931	67	67
Peninsula—1st, con., 7s. 1898	107½	107½	Brookl'n & Montauk—1st, 6s. 1911	107½	107½	Consol. guar., 4s. 1990	44	45
Chic. & Milwaukee—1st, 7s. 1898	107½	107½	1st, 5s. 1911	107½	107½	Kan. City & S.—1st, 6s, g. 1916	85	85
Win. & St. P.—2d, 7s. 1907	107½	107½	Louis. Evans. & St. L.—Con. 5s. 1939	107½	107½	Ft. S. & V. B. G.—1st, 6s. 1910	112	112
Mil. & Mad.—1st, 6s. 1905	107½	107½	Louis. & Nash.—Cecil Br. 7s. 1907	107½	107½	Kansas Midland—1st, 4s, g. 1937	103	103
Ott. C. F. & St. P.—1st, 5s. 1909	107½	107½	E. H. & Nash.—1st 6s, g. 1919	107½	107½	St. Paul & Duluth—1st, 5s. 1931	103	103
Northern Ill.—1st, 5s. 1910	107½	107½	Pensacola Division, 6s. 1920	107½	107½	2d mortgage 5s. 1917	112½	112½
Ch. R. I. & P.—D. M. & F. D. 1st 4s. 1905	107½	107½	St. Louis Division, 1st, 6s. 1921	107½	107½	St. Paul Minn. & M.—1st, 7s. 1909	118	118½
1st, 2½s. 1905	107½	107½	2d, 3s. 1920	107½	107½	2d mortg., 6s. 1909	102	102
Extension, 4s. 1905	107½	107½	Nashv. & Decatur—1st, 7s. 1900	107½	107½	Minneapolis Union—1st, 6s. 1922	114½	117
Keokuk & Des M.—1st, 5s. 1923	107½	107½	S. f., 6s.—S. & N. Ala. 1910	107½	107½	Mont. Cen.—1st, guar., 6s. 1937	102	103
Chic. & St. L. (Atch.)—1st, 6s. 1915	107½	107½	10-40, gold, 6s. 1924	107½	107½	1st guar. g. 5s. 1937	101½	101½
Chic. St. P. & Minn.—1st, 6s. 1918	107½	107½	50-year 5s, g. 1937	107½	107½	East. Minn.—1st div. 1st 5s. 1908	87	87
St. Paul & S. C.—1st, 6s. 1919	107½	107½	Pens. & At.—1st, 6s, gold. 1921	107½	107½	Wilmar & Sioux F.—1st, g. 5s. 1938	84	84
Chic. & W. Ind.—1st, s. f., 6s. 1919	107½	107½	Collat. trust, 5s, g. 1931	107½	107½	San Fran. & N. P.—1st, g. 5s. 1919	107	107
General mortgage, 6s. 1932	107½	107½	Lou. N. Alb. & Ch.—Gen. m. g. 5s. 1940	107½	107½	Southern Railway—	107	107
Cin. Ham. & D.—Con. s. f., 7s. 1905	107½	107½	Manhattan Ry.—Cons. 4s. 1990	107½	107½	East Ten. reorg. lien, 4-5s. 1938	107	107
2d, gold, 4½s. 1937	107½	107½	Memphis & Char.—6s, gold. 1924	107½	107½	Alabama Central—1st 6s. 1918	107	107
Cin. D. & Ir'n—1st, g. 5s, g. 1941	107½	107½	1st con. Tenn. lien, 7s. 1915	107½	107½	Atl. & Char.—1st, pref. 7s. 1897	107	107
Clev. Ak. & Col.—Eq. & 2d 6s. 1930	107½	107½	Mexican Cent. Consol.—4s, g. 1911	107½	107½	Income, 6s. 1900	107	107
O. C. C. & St. L., Cairo div.—4s. 1939	107½	107½	1st, cons. income 3s, g. 1939	107½	107½	Colum. & Green.—1st, 5-6s. 1916	107	107
St. Lou. Div.—1st, col. ts. 4s, g. 1990	107½	107½	Mex. International—1st, 4s, g. 1942	107½	107½	E. ann. V. & Ga.—1st, 7s. 1900	107	107
Spring. & Col. Div.—1st, g. 4s. 1940	107½	107½	Mexican National—1st, g. 6s. 1927	107½	107½	Divisional 5s. 1930	107	107
White W. Val. Div.—1st, g. 4s. 1940	107½	107½	2d, income, 6s, "A" 1917	107½	107½	Georgia Pac.—1st, g. 5-6s. 1922	107	107
Cin. Wab. & M. Div.—1st, g. 4s. 1991	107½	107½	2d, income, 6s, "B" 1917	107½	107½	Rich. & Dan.—Eq. s. l. g. 5s. 1909	107	107
Cin. I. St. L. & C.—1st, g. 4s. 1936	107½	107½	Michigan Central—6s. 1909	107½	107½	Deben. 5s, stamped 1927	107	107
Consol., 6s. 1920	107½	107½	Coupon, 5s. 1931	107½	107½	Vir'a Mid.—Serial ser. A, 6s. 1906	107	107
Cin. San. & Cl.—Con. 1st, g. 5s. 1928	107½	107½	Mortgage 4s. 1940	107½	107½	Series B, 6s. 1911	107	107
Col. Cin. & Ind.—1st, 7s, s. f. 1899	107½	107½	Bat. C. & Stregis.—1st, 3s, g. 1939	107½	107½	Series C, 6s. 1916	107	107
Consol. sink fund, 7s. 1914	107½	107½	Mil. L. S. & W.—Conv. deb., 5s. 1907	107½	107½	Series D, 4-5s. 1921	107	107
Cleve. & Mah. V.—Gold, 5s. 1938	107½	107½	Mich. Div., 1st, 6s. 1924	107½	107½	Series E, 5s. 1926	107	107
Columbia & Green.—1st, 6s. 1916	107½	107½	Ashland Division—1st, 6s. 1925	107½	107½	Series F, 5s. 1931	107	107
Del. Lack. & W.—Mort. 7s. 1907	107½	107½	Minn. & St. L.—1st, g. 7s. 1927	107½	107½	Wash. O. & W.—1st, con. g. 4s. 1934	107	107
Syra. Bing. & N. Y.—1st, 7s. 1906	107½	107½	Iowa Extension, 1st, 7s. 1909	107½	107½	West. No. Car.—1st, con. g. 6s. 1914	107	107
Morris & Essex—1st, 7s. 1914	107½	107½	Southwest Ext.—1st, 7s. 1910	107½	107½	Ter. R. E. As'n of St. L.—1st, 4½s. 1939	107	107
Bonds, 7s. 1900	107½	107½	Pacific Ext.—1st, 6s. 1921	107½	107½	Texas & New Orleans—1st, 6s. 1912	107	107
7s of 1871 1901	107½	107½	Minn. & Pac.—1st, mortg., 5s. 1936	107½	107½	Sabine Division, 1st, 6s. 1912	107	107
1st, con., guar. 7s. 1915	107½	107½	Minn. St. P. & S. S. M.—1st, c. g. 4s. 1938	107½	107½	Consol. 5s, g. 1943	107	107
D. & H. Can.—Pa. Div., coup., 7s. 1917	107½	107½	Missouri Kansas & Texas—	107½	107½	Tex. & Pac. E. D.—1st, g. 6s. 1905	107	107
Albany & Susq.—1st, gu. 7s. 1906	107½	107½	Mo. K. & T. of Tex. 1st, g. 5s. g. 1942	107½	107½	Third Avenue (N. Y.)—1st, 5s. 1937	107	107
1st, cons., guar., 6s. 1906	107½	107½	Kansas City & P., 1st, 4s, g. 1990	107½	107½	Tol. A. A. & Cad.—6s. 1917	107	107
Rens. & Sar.—1st, coup., 7s. 1921	107½	107½	Dal. & Waco—1st, 5s, g. 1940	107½	107½	Tol. A. A. & Mt. Pl.—6s. 1919	107	107
Denver City Cable—1st, 6s. 1908	107½	107½	Missouri Pacific—Trust 5s. 1917	107½	107½	Tol. A. A. & N. M.—5s, g. 1940	107	107
Deny. Tramway Cons. 6s, g. 1910	107½	107½	1st coll., 5s, g. 1920	107½	107½	T. & O. C.—Kan. & M., Mort. 4s. 1990	107	107
Metropol. Ry.—1st, gu. g. 6s. 1911	107½							

Investment AND Railroad Intelligence.

The INVESTORS' SUPPLEMENT, a pamphlet of 160 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.

ROADS.	Week or Mo	Latest Earnings Reported.		Jan. 1 to Latest Date.	
		1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.
Adirondack.....	October...	\$ 13,502	\$ 13,897	\$ 142,592	\$ 148,235
Ala. Midland.....	Septemb'r.	46,768	40,848	397,914	350,082
Allegheny Val.....	October...	223,859	190,901	1,791,093	2,085,554
Ark. Midland.....	Septemb'r.	9,919	5,163	55,432	52,459
Atch. T. & S. Fe.	3d wk Nov.	664,791	739,167	.....	.....
St. L. & San F.	3d wk Nov.	127,707	140,366	.....	.....
Atlantic & Pac.	3d wk Nov.	68,527	67,835	.....	.....
Col. Midland.....	3d wk Nov.	31,215	26,347	.....	.....
Agg. total.....	.....	892,240	973,715	34,750,595	42,621,647
Atlanta & Char.	June.....	46,902	53,309	320,884	375,101
Atlanta & W. P.	Septemb'r.	41,386	40,747	334,045	302,438
Atlan. & Danv.	3d wk Nov.	14,650	11,986	.....	.....
Austin & N. West	October...	28,132	26,981	208,242	192,983
B. & O. East Lines	October...	1,616,651	1,613,355	14,047,968	15,906,569
Western Lines	October...	486,876	699,366	3,846,900	5,485,154
Total.....	October...	2,103,527	2,312,721	17,894,868	21,391,723
Bal. & O. Sou'w. d	4th wk Nov.	157,271	148,914	5,715,941	6,122,556
Bath & Ham'nds	October...	8,159	8,246	27,151	27,810
Bir. & Atlantic.	October...	1,664	2,289	17,605	24,726
Brooklyn Elev.	Wk Dec. 1	32,246	33,819	1,579,029	1,685,780
Brunswick & Pitt	Septemb'r.	43,961	31,718	.....	.....
Buff. Roch. & Pitt	4th wk Nov.	83,135	83,073	2,473,757	3,138,060
Bur. C. Rap. & N.	October...	409,997	524,086	3,080,632	3,443,819
Camden & Atl.	October...	54,285	50,245	811,493	766,750
Canadian Pacific	4th wk Nov.	56,000	563,000	17,194,951	19,328,432
Car. Cum. G. & Ch	June.....	5,028	3,568	28,315	22,788
Car. Midland.....	October...	7,220	8,476	48,624	49,856
Central of N. J.	October...	1,067,839	1,303,033	10,156,942	12,218,105
Central Pacific.	Septemb'r.	1,318,628	1,433,429	9,618,686	10,797,693
Central of S. O.	June.....	5,657	7,649	47,438	54,954
Char. Cin. & Chic.	October...	16,530	15,019	134,163	124,191
Charleston & Sav.	Septemb'r.	35,163	31,017	473,213	481,866
Char. Sum. & St. L.	October...	18,600	14,900	134,571	127,157
Chat'qua Lake.	Septemb'r.	4,448	5,563	33,838	44,598
Cheraw & Darl.	Septemb'r.	9,045	7,127	59,671	64,697
Ches. & Ohio.....	4th wk Nov.	262,934	217,118	8,319,777	9,148,183
Ches. O. & So. W.	October...	231,629	208,012	1,756,441	1,924,775
Chic. Bur. & N. O.	October...	239,313	277,026	1,540,862	1,996,672
Chic. Bur. & Q.	October...	3,084,199	3,843,746	26,464,923	32,365,719
Chic. & East. Ill.	4th wk Nov.	77,017	78,747	3,077,594	4,137,122
Chicago & Erie.	October...	249,613	448,861	1,899,564	2,813,959
Chic. Mt. West'n	3d wk Nov.	79,764	80,814	3,256,278	4,015,157
Chic. Mil. & St. P.	October...	745,995	900,963	26,269,841	31,325,847
Chic. & N. W. W.	October...	2,905,333	3,679,741	24,573,938	28,349,880
Chic. Peo. & St. L.	4th wk Nov.	20,197	17,139	824,614	892,612
Chic. R. K. I. & P.	November.	1,394,463	1,539,303	15,132,104	18,140,565
Chic. St. P. M. & O.	October...	806,700	990,830	6,072,834	6,743,524
Chic. & W. Mich.	4th wk Nov.	35,772	34,166	1,454,136	1,742,346
Cin. Ga. & Ports.	October...	6,463	6,634	57,351	58,588
Cin. & Kent. Sou.	Septemb'r.	979	812	7,434	9,635
Cin. Jack. & Mac.	4th wk Nov.	17,647	14,456	579,542	614,272
Cin. N. O. & T. P.	October...	337,000	342,000	2,831,000	3,299,937
Ala. Gt. South.	October...	156,000	175,000	1,152,000	1,426,959
N. Orl. & N. E.	October...	121,000	174,205	914,152	1,132,950
Ala. & Vicksb.	October...	68,000	72,000	425,453	525,523
Vicks. Sh. & P.	October...	71,000	64,363	434,097	424,569
Erlanger Syst.	October...	753,000	827,573	5,754,000	6,733,678
Cin. Ports. & V.	October...	25,386	23,042	211,026	223,892
Col. & Maysv.	October...	930	1,156	9,194	12,396
Clev. Akron & Co.	4th wk Nov.	19,777	22,595	789,743	899,831
Clev. Can. & So.	4th wk Oct.	23,499	26,408	.....	.....
Cl. Cin. Ch. & St. L.	3d wk Nov.	293,599	256,980	11,364,389	12,329,516
Peo. & East'n	October...	140,699	160,743	1,303,962	1,451,836
Cl. Lor. & Wheel	4th wk Nov.	34,262	27,554	.....	.....
Col. Newb. & I.	June.....	4,461	3,771	42,224	33,611
Col. H. V. & Tol.	October...	307,811	322,080	2,351,977	2,898,863
Col. Sand'y & H.	3d wk Nov.	18,729	16,844	728,369	731,155
Colusa & Lake	October...	1,700	2,100	18,167	21,455
Crystal.....	October...	999	1,023	8,875	12,736
Cumb'ld Valley.	October...	80,302	78,095	664,287	743,774
Current River.	3d wk Nov.	3,408	2,319	115,634	103,831
Denn. & Rio Gr.	4th wk Nov.	192,400	185,100	6,153,935	7,151,572
Det. Lans'g & No.	4th wk Nov.	25,639	23,537	992,674	1,104,651
Duluths. S. & Atl.	3d wk Nov.	24,459	28,936	1,525,799	1,917,514
Elgin, Jol. & East	November.	90,385	92,320	949,030	877,107
Eureka Springs.	Septemb'r.	6,651	4,646	51,442	59,592
Evans. & Ind'plis	4th wk Nov.	7,441	6,820	253,809	333,845
Evans. & Rich.	3d wk Nov.	1,386	1,432	96,502	114,404
Evansv. & T. H.	4th wk Nov.	28,332	27,865	1,005,066	1,206,915
Fitchburg.....	October...	701,695	640,533	5,786,627	6,143,816
Flint & P. Marq.	4th wk Nov.	57,819	49,740	2,199,993	2,528,959
Florence.....	June.....	11,441	9,911	83,053	80,175
Fld. Cnt. & Penin	October...	176,858	124,286	1,929,000	1,287,662
Ft. W. & Rio Gr.	October...	81,167	44,863	272,268	297,000
Gads. & Att. U.	October...	576	574	5,537	8,005
Georgia RR.....	3d wk Nov.	38,392	35,966	1,169,640	1,232,203
Ga. Cat'la & No.	October...	75,212	61,215	557,574	414,077
Geo. So. & Fla.	October...	80,882	68,650	714,460	658,173
Georget'n & W'n	June.....	2,626	3,976	18,394	23,417
Gr. Rap. & Ind.	3d wk Nov.	37,365	39,994	1,696,465	1,999,115
Cin. R. & Ft. W.	3d wk Nov.	8,087	7,587	364,210	392,909
Traverse City.	3d wk Nov.	525	1,063	40,814	49,023
Mus. G. R. & I.	3d wk Nov.	1,831	2,066	95,390	123,075
Tot. all lines	8d wk Nov.	47,808	50,710	2,196,879	2,564,122

ROADS.	Week or Mo	Latest Earnings Reported.		Jan. 1 to Latest Date.	
		1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.
		\$	\$	\$	\$
and Trunk...	Wk Dec. 1	362,839	358,634	16,697,444	18,640,198
hic. & Gr. Tr.	Wk Nov. 24	51,99	57,096	2,449,263	3,897,379
ct. Gr. H. & M.	Wk Nov. 24	18,469	17,460	909,687	1,012,010
at North'n—					
St. P. M. & M.	November.	1,601,017	1,540,156	11,194,787	12,579,012
ast of Minn.	November.	203,132	175,886	1,177,444	1,244,015
ontana Cent.	November.	159,215	89,154	1,396,168	1,019,420
Tot. system.	November.	1,963,364	1,805,196	13,768,399	14,842,447
P. Wal. & Br.	June	2,097	2,445	10,865	11,454
f & Chicago.	October....	5,204	5,339	35,413	33,922
tsville.....	June	308	419	3,915	5,860
s. Tun. & Wil.	August....	3,784	3,849		
s. E. & W. Tex	November.	65,000	55,034	414,922	402,519
mes'n & Shen	October....	10,000	14,180	97,000	111,917
nt. Central.	November.	1,746,738	1,872,068	16,498,551	20,310,651
Dec. & West.	October....	39,011	35,615	336,386	375,802
Gt. North'n	4th wk Nov	157,835	148,029	3,296,700	3,683,309
eroc. (Mex.)	Wk Nov. 17	53,401	42,029	2,067,076	1,872,567
a Central.....	4th wk Nov.	42,426	46,171	1,532,294	1,741,133
a Railway.....	October....	3,038	3,653	33,016	32,620
k. T. & K. W.	October....	55,526	51,013	640,801	643,031
awha & Mich	4th wk Nov	10,348	9,169	353,676	330,483
C. Cl. & Sp.	3d wk Nov.	7,584	5,140	277,375	233,252
F. S. & Mem.	3d wk Nov.	80,803	83,637	3,354,530	3,812,133
L. Air Line	2d wk Nov.	1,72	1,499		
Mem. & Bir.	3d wk Nov.	23,191	26,141	895,614	962,429
Pitts. & G.	3d wk Nov.	7,776	5,349	329,037	158,013
C. Sub. Belt	4th wk Nov	4,115	5,032	234,774	220,733
C. N. W.....	October....	23,878	33,755	239,142	265,805
an. C. & Beat.	October....	1,307	1,183	10,319	11,029
an. C. & West.	3d wk Nov.	6,930	7,443	326,268	348,912
rie All. & So.	October....	9,143	7,222	63,054	65,502
rie & West.	4th wk Nov	92,480	73,253	3,036,222	3,236,381
igh & Hud.	November.	33,898	56,803	356,069	524,427
gh Island.....	October....	326,763	332,599	3,516,404	3,632,891
ng. Term.	October....	14,555	9,868	152,702	122,207
is. & Mo. Riv.	Septemb'r.	31,523	41,330	243,765	318,521
s. Ev. & St. L.	4th wk Nov	33,373	34,519	1,295,653	1,556,273
sv. & Nashv.	4th wk Nov	551,940	521,907	17,705,609	18,799,783
s. N. A. & Ch.	4th wk Nov	80,267	70,439	2,631,670	3,225,028
St. L. & Tex.	4th wk Nov	11,164	9,72	356,630	493,813
on & Birm.	October....	7,730	6,228	62,318	55,550
ches & Aug.	June	981	898	5,630	7,617
istique.....	October....	1,956	558	57,587	71,294
aphis & Chas.	3d wk Nov.	32,911	32,919	1,129,553	1,231,009
ican Cent.	4th wk Nov	204,534	227,589	7,662,714	7,671,211
ican Inter'l	October...	182,617	168,918	1,697,407	1,673,346
k. National.	4th wk Nov	117,807	95,327	3,392,439	3,859,219
N. Northern.	October....	59,847		532,529	
ican R'way	Wk Nov. 24	57,232	53,928	2,817,368	2,774,210
ican So.....	2d wk Nov.	7,850	7,331	287,757	213,355
neap. & St. L.	October....	220,205	201,745	1,469,421	1,494,967
Kan. & Tex.	4th wk Nov	382,926	338,799	9,438,834	9,414,276
Pac. & Iron M.	4th wk Nov.	765,335	753,798	20,619,383	22,845,609
ile & Birm.	3d wk Nov.	7,885	8,362	253,47	260,559
ile & Ohio.	November.	330,990	333,854	2,927,724	2,986,172
t. & Mex. Glf.	October....	115,000	84,817	923,607	825,721
a. Ch. & St. L.	October....	425,998	394,688	3,798,676	3,968,207
ada Central.	Septemb'r.	1,548	2,646	18,081	31,272
ersey & N. Y.	October....	29,059	28,532		
Orl. & So'n	October....	9,674	11,074	77,572	97,711
C. & H. R.	November.	3,837,003	3,897,430	38,152,497	43,130,385
L. E. & W.	October....	2,356,218	2,722,118	20,254,890	24,834,406
Pa. & Chic.	October....	607,700	707,226	4,747,006	6,164,926
Ont. & W.	4th wk Nov.	103,621	101,453	3,474,999	3,632,220
Susq. & W.	August....	131,552	158,812	1,079,502	1,155,855
olk & South'n	October....	37,631	35,630	361,055	363,616
olk & East'n (S.C.)	4th wk Nov	214,669	178,516	941,810	9,187,436
h'n Central	June	37,384	43,872	331,703	376,747
h'n Pacific	October....	615,791	601,192	4,969,167	5,810,091
ee & West.	4th wk Nov	438,776	493,852	15,393,402	18,521,271
iver.....	October....	2,889	3,503	25,663	17,211
Southern.....	3d wk Nov.	19,397	17,296	647,150	722,831
ha & St. L.	4th wk Nov	23,808	20,194		
on Imp. Co.	Septemb'r.	29,179	45,640	288,552	412,730
sylvania.....	October....	316,068	350,605	3,158,769	3,253,205
laDec. & Ev	October....	5,839,998	5,480,275	48,084,638	55,784,226
rsburg.....	4th wk Nov	24,638	22,561	777,051	824,085
a. & Erie....	October....	40,056	37,600	436,370	446,250
a. & Read'g	Septemb'r.	392,409	464,387	2,887,264	3,902,172
a. & R. Co.	October....	2,001,792	2,127,430	16,659,176	18,912,607
al both Cos.	October....	2,485,087	2,923,622	17,733,220	19,918,218
Ma. & Ch.	October....	4,486,879	5,051,052	34,392,396	38,830,825
ben. & L. E.	October....	4,293	1,876	29,029	29,366
ts. & West.	October....	55,339	48,663	382,352	415,751
ts. Pa. & Toi	November.	131,993	103,947	1,281,782	1,348,733
ts. O. & F.	November.	65,732	47,328	627,452	764,920
tal system.	November.	38,511	24,095	319,487	303,360
Young & A.	4th wk Nov	67,830	53,959	2,264,527	2,461,750
oyal & Aug.	October....	159,989	87,626	988,361	1,142,703
oy. & W. Car.	August....	16,137	16,106	174,317	181,000
oy. & K. C.	June	25,726	17,305	174,454	158,635
oy O. & K. C.	October....	21,985	24,191	193,322	230,679
Fr'ksb. & P.	Septemb'r.	51,612	50,481	521,646	572,931
& Petersb.	October....	27,554	25,321	278,459	287,702
tr. West'n	4th wk Nov	10,628	10,252	340,121	437,606
tr. West'n	4th wk Nov	41,100	46,000	1,876,265	2,028,141
Cuscola & H.	October....	12,429	11,008	101,151	107,953
al. & St. L.	Septemb'r.	7,402	7,902	64,006	71,008
A. & T. H	4th wk Nov	31,170	32,330	1,221,702	1,424,315
Ken't & So.	October....	4,191	3,014	23,618	22,782
South'n R.	4th wk Nov	194,500	179,600	4,289,244	4,540,518
ul. & Dul'th	November.	148,664	150,900	1,353,652	1,619,887
an. & A. P	October....	240,257	235,033	1,467,000	1,521,082
an. & N. Pac.	2d wk Nov.	15,358	15,103	738,073	731,865
Am. & Mon.	1st wk Nov	13,195	6,993	389,676	419,657
ria. & West.	Septemb'r.	273,326	222,130	2,371,712	2,303,339
Shrev. & So.	4th wk Nov	15,878	12,652	293,563	277,958
rton.....	October....	6,500	8,864	36,317	55,326
Bound.....	June	19,231	16,830	146,510	114,921
Car. & Ga.	June	68,000	81,195	587,639	679,049
acific Co.					
Har. & S. A	Septemb'r.	419,507	323,494	2,944,971	3,086,411
is' & S. A.	Septemb'r.	108,495	80,809	1,071,275	800,280
rgan's L. & T.	Septemb'r.	501,413	379,853	3,953,970	3,701,964
T. & Mex.	Septemb'r.	29,347	29,107	178,584	179,611
C. & N. Orl.	Septemb'r.	139,403	120,503	1,102,532	1,318,865
antie sys'tm.	October....	1,482,813	1,379,751	10,460,756	10,555,782
ital system	Septemb'r.	3,027,421	3,291,870	22,838,937	26,249,807
otal of all...	Septemb'r.	4,253,497	4,242,925	31,816,880	35,425,838
Pac. of Cal	Septemb'r.	792,705	1,002,411	6,638,536	8,068,771
Pac. of Ariz	Septemb'r.	196,679	152,589	1,478,364	1,492,781
nt Branch.	Septemb'r.	81,445	70,877	671,150	700,665
nt Branch.	October....	114,285	124,982	785,227	1,058,118
ens Valley	October....	109,204	114,593	711,716	909,977
l both Cos.	October....	223,489	239,575	1,496,943	1,967,995

ROADS.	Latest Earnings Reported.		Jan. 1 to Latest Date.	
	Week or Mo	1894.	1893.	1894.
		\$	\$	\$
Southern Ry & E.				
Rich. & Dan.				
Char. C. & A.				
Col. & Gr'n'v.				
E. T. Va. & N.	4thwk Nov	525,057	419,378	16,158,107
Louisv. So.				16,593,094
Georgia Pac.				
South & Nor. Car.	June	603	596	6,212
Spar. Un. & Col.	June	9,448	9,251	64,501
Staten Isl. R. T.	October	76,801	73,665	920,557
Stony C. & C.M.T.	October	2,411	2,522	41,131
Texas & Pacific	4thwk Nov	298,031	296,494	6,486,600
Tex. S. Val. & N.	October	6,189	6,161	36,900
Tol. A. & N. M.	4thwk Nov	29,194	17,214	984,673
Tol. & Ohio Cent.	4thwk Nov	43,133	42,646	1,683,479
Tol. P. & West.	3d wk Nov.	21,201	21,115	798,531
Tol. St. L. & K. C.	4thwk Nov	53,071	43,653	1,470,948
Utter & Del.	October	34,621	37,295	354,695
Union Pacific				
Un. Pac. RR.	Septemb'r	1,498,014	1,607,011	10,609,775
Or. S. L. & N.	Septemb'r	485,733	415,455	3,678,834
St. Jos. & Gd. Is.	Septemb'r	62,528	82,222	604,342
Kan. C. & O.M.	Septemb'r	5,855	11,160	78,201
Tot. St. J. & Gd. Is.	3d wk Nov.	16,527	24,245	784,036
Cent. Br.	Septemb'r	28,968	42,203	298,613
Ach. Col. & P.	Septemb'r	30,756	37,548	277,907
Ach. C. & W.				388,016
Montana Un.	Septemb'r	35,207	51,246	265,083
Man. A. & Bur.	Septemb'r	3,656	3,972	31,149
Gr'd total.	Septemb'r	2,266,162	2,392,506	16,970,216
Or. Ry. & N. Co.	June	97,677	337,961	1,228,091
U. Pac. D. & G.	October	296,752	307,215	2,293,036
W. Va. & D. C.	Septemb'r	114,976	110,792	830,297
Wabash	4thwk Nov	325,442	316,601	10,603,852
Waco & Northw.	Septemb'r	36,039	20,815	143,949
West Jersey	October	123,299	126,883	1,365,502
W. V. Cen. & Pitts.	October	92,772	99,578	832,134
West Va. & Pitts.	Septemb'r	33,989	34,781	277,343
Western of Ala.	Septemb'r	50,570	43,258	367,922
West. Maryland.	October	111,350	103,242	1,047,884
West. N. Y. & P.	3d wk Nov.	67,000	4,000	2,784,369
Wheel. & L. Erie	4thwk Nov	32,318	33,286	1,135,586
Wil. Chad. & Con.	June	2,131	2,151	11,484
Wil. Col. & Aug.	June	38,640	44,543	239,424
Wrightsv. & Ten.	July	7,960	5,194	44,103

† Includes Milwaukee & Northern for all periods.

* Figures given do not include Oregon Ry. & Nav., Un. Pac. Denver & Gulf, Denver Leadville & Gannison and Leavenworth Topeka & Southwestern.

a Figures cover only that part of mileage located in South Carolina
b Includes earnings from ferries, etc., not given separately. † Mexican currency. c Includes only half of lines in which Union Pacific has a half interest. d Includes Ohio & Mississippi in both years. e Covers 4,404 miles in both years. f In June, July and August Mil. Lake Shore & West. included for 1894, but not for 1893; for previous months and for September and October this road is included in both years.

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

Our preliminary statement of earnings for the fourth week of November covers 48 roads and shows a gain of 1.34 per cent.

4th week of November.	1894.	1893.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balt. & Ohio Southwest.	157,271	148,914	8,357	
Brooklyn Elevated.	32,246	33,819		1,573
Buffalo Roch. & Pittsb'g.	83,135	83,073	62	
Canadian Pacific.	536,000	563,000		27,000
Chesapeake & Ohio.	262,934	217,118	45,816	
Chicago & East. Illinois.	77,017	78,747		1,730
Chicago Milw. & St. Paul.	745,995	900,963		154,968
Chic. Peoria & St. Louis.	20,197	17,139	3,058	
Chic. & West Michigan.	35,772	34,166	1,606	
Cin. Jackson & Mackinaw	17,647	14,456	3,191	
Cleve. Akron & Columbus	19,777	22,595		2,818
Clev. Lorain & Wheel.	34,282	27,554	6,708	
Denver & Rio Grande.	192,400	185,100	7,300	
Detroit Lans'g & North'n	25,639	23,537	2,102	
Evansv. & Indianapolis.	7,441	6,820	621	
Evansv. & Terre Haute.	28,332	27,865	467	
Flint & Pere Marquette.	57,819	49,740	8,079	
Grand Trunk of Canada.	362,839	358,634	4,205	
Intern'l & Gt. North'n.	157,835	148,029	9,806	
Iowa Central.	42,426	46,171		3,745
Kanawha & Michigan.	10,348	9,169	1,179	
Kan. City Sub. Belt.	4,115	5,032		917
Lake Erie & Western.	92,480	73,253	19,227	
Louisv. Evansv. & St. L.	33,573	34,519		946
Louisville & Nashville.	551,940	521,907	30,033	
Louis. N. Albany & Chic.	80,267	70,439	9,828	
Louisville St. L. & Texas.	11,164	9,726	1,438	
Mexican Central.	204,534	227,589		23,055
Mexican National.	117,807	95,827	21,980	
Mo. Kansas & Texas.	382,926	338,799	44,127	
Mo. Pacific & Iron Mt.	765,335	753,798	11,537	
New York Ont. & West'n.	103,621	101,453	2,168	
Norfolk & Western.	214,669	178,516	36,153	
Northern Pacific.	438,776	493,852		55,076
Ohio Southern.	23,805	20,190	3,615	
Peoria Dec. & Evansv.	24,658	22,561	2,097	
Pittsburg & Western.	67,830	53,959	13,871	
Rio Grande Southern.	10,628	10,252	376	
St. Louis Alt. & T. Haute.	31,170	32,330		1,160
St. Louis Southwestern.	194,500	179,600	14,900	
Sherman Shreve. & So.	15,878	12,652	3,226	
Southern Railway.	525,057	499,378	25,679	
Texas & Pacific.	298,031	296,994	1,037	
Tol. Ann Arbor & N. Mich.	29,194	17,214	11,980	
Toledo & Ohio Central.	43,133	42,646	487	
Toledo St. L. & Kan. C.	53,071	43,653	9,418	
Wabash.	325,442	316,601	8,841	
Wheeling & Lake Erie.	32,318	33,286		968
Total (48 roads).	7,583,257	7,482,635	374,578	273,956
Net increase (1.34 p. c.).			100,622	

For the third week of November our final statement covers 79 roads, and shows 0.04 per cent gain in the aggregate.

3d week of November.	1894.	1893.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Previously rep'd (62 r'ds)	7,434,341	7,422,119	301,541	289,319
Atlantic & Danville.	11,650	11,946		2,664
Chicago & Gr. Trunk.	51,985	57,096		5,101
Current River.	3,408	2,319	1,089	
Det. Gr. Hav. & Milw.	18,469	17,460	1,009	
Duluth So. Shore & Atl.	24,459	28,936		4,477
Kansas City Clin. & Spr.	7,534	5,140	2,414	
Kan. City Ft. S. & Mem.	80,803	88,637		7,834
Kan. C. Mem. & Birm.	23,191	26,141		2,950
Kan. City Pittsb. & Gulf.	7,776	5,349	2,427	
Kan. City Suburban Belt.	3,339	4,061		222
Keokuk & Western.	6,330	7,443		513
Memphis & Charleston.	32,911	32,919		8
Mexican Railway.	57,523	53,923	3,599	
Rio Grande Southern.	9,674	6,055	3,619	
St. Joseph & Gd. Island.	16,327	24,245		7,718
St. Louis Alton & T. H.	29,860	29,910		50
Western N. Y. & Penn.	67,000	64,000	3,000	
Total (79 roads).	7,890,940	7,887,744	321,888	319,192
Net increase (0.04 p. c.).			3,196	

For the month of November 73 roads (all that have furnished statements as yet) show aggregate results as follows:

Month of November.	1894.	1893.	Decrease.	Per Cent.
	\$	\$	\$	
Gross earnings (73 roads)	36,269,684	36,801,155	531,471	1.44

It will be seen there is a loss on the roads reporting in the amount of \$531,471, or 1.44 per cent.

The following will furnish a comparison of the weekly results for a series of weeks past.

WEEKLY GROSS EARNINGS.		Changes.	
Period and number of roads included.	1894.	1893.	Amount.
	\$	\$	P. Ct.
Oct.—1st week (73 r'ds).	7,804,813	8,034,361	229,548 Dec.
" 2d week (74 r'ds).	8,093,064	8,453,380	360,316 Dec.
" 3d week (76 r'ds).	8,513,897	8,958,710	444,813 Dec.
" 4th week (78 r'ds).	12,302,703	12,196,043	106,660 Inc.
Nov.—1st week (79 r'ds).	7,636,666	8,059,471	372,805 Dec.
" 2d week (79 r'ds).	7,877,054	8,051,008	173,954 Dec.
" 3d week (79 r'ds).	7,890,940	7,887,744	3,196 Inc.
" 4th week (48 r'ds).	7,583,257	7,482,635	100,622 Inc.

For corresponding weeks last year losses were as follows, the roads, however, not being quite the same as those included in the present year's comparisons:

Loss LAST YEAR in		November.		December.	
October.	November.	October.	November.	October.	November.
Dollars.	P. Ct.	Dollars.	P. Ct.	Dollars.	P. Ct.
1st week....	517,851 6.51	369,364 4.77	1,019,227 13.06		
2d week....	402,646 4.94	162,950 2.03	916,752 11.75		
3d week....	46,697 0.58	556,222 6.78	833,544 11.71		
4th week....	376,198 3.38	1,064,223 10.07	1,738,173 16.87		

* Increase.

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 November 24. The next will appear in the issue of December 22, 1894.

Gross Earnings.		Net Earnings.	
1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.
	\$	\$	\$
Roads.			
At. T. & S. Fe. b. Oct.	3,165,267	3,426,766	1,134,703
July 1 to Oct. 31.	9,674,682	12,016,781	2,203,020
St. L. & San Fr. b. Oct.	649,221	660,981	318,014
July 1 to Oct. 31.	2,245,177	2,363,525	1,039,301
Atlantic & Pac. b. Oct.	318,973	232,436	87,540
July 1 to Oct. 31.	1,024,432	1,000,917	193,530
Colorado Mid'd. b. Oct.	150,945	142,177	31,484
July 1 to Oct. 31.	543,533	490,586	43,629
Aggregate total. b. Oct.	4,234,406	4,512,360	1,571,747
July 1 to Oct. 31.	13,488,024	15,876,809	3,454,480
Cent. of N. Jersey. a. Oct.	1,097,839	1,303,033	394,113
Jan. 1 to Oct. 31.	10,156,942	12,218,105	3,421,426
Ches. O. & So'wn. b. Oct.	231,629	203,012	97,818
Jan. 1 to Oct. 31.	1,756,441	1,924,775	611,994
Chic. Bur. & North. b. Oct.	239,313	277,026	125,719
Jan. 1 to Oct. 31.	1,540,862	1,996,672	478,672
Den. & R. Grande. b. Oct.	726,753	668,429	337,995
Jan. 1 to Oct. 31.	5,516,035	6,518,872	2,212,788
July 1 to Oct. 31.	2,463,463	2,210,437	1,070,320
Houst. E. & W. Tex. Oct.	61,025	49,407	31,575
Jan. 1 to Oct. 31.	349,922	347,455	117,517
July 1 to Oct. 31.	160,044	138,413	63,413
Kanawha & Mich. b. Oct.	40,181	34,008	11,827
Jan. 1 to Oct. 31.	319,106	301,529	82,238
July 1 to Oct. 31.	143,642	127,975	41,594
Kan. C. Ft. S. & M. a. Oct.	455,360	480,236	149,520
Jan. 1 to Oct. 31.	3,942,055	4,321,493	1,186,501
July 1 to Oct. 31.	1,587,854	1,619,628	499,185
Kan. C. Mem. & B. a. Oct.	99,667	106,066	25,439
Jan. 1 to Oct. 31.	832,497	889,056	99,997
July 1 to Oct. 31.	333,219	341,772	40,937
Laclede Gas-L. Co. Nov.			81,086
Jan. 1 to Nov. 30.			696,519
Mexican Central. Oct.	763,744	720,991	356,585
Jan. 1 to Oct. 31.	6,986,628	6,563,381	2,351,949
Mexican National. Oct.	406,872	349,576	119,618
Jan. 1 to Oct. 31.	3,529,186	3,535,863	1,188,624
Minn. & St. Louis. a. Oct.	220,205	201,745	119,193
Jan. 1 to Oct. 31.	1,469,421	1,494,967	576,963
July 1 to Oct. 31.	686,107	635,259	315,778
Norfolk & West. a. Oct.	967,570	931,377	260,137
Jan. 1 to Oct. 31.	8,552,510	8,405,478	2,216,707
Rio Grande West. b. Oct.	239,181	226,950	101,228
Jan. 1 to Oct. 31.	1,757,465	1,900,241	550,127
July 1 to Oct. 31.	799,107	789,229	285,019

Roads.	Gross Earnings.		Net Earnings.	
	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.
St. Paul & Duluth. b. Oct.	159,722	192,946	61,985	87,630
Jan. 1 to Oct. 31....	1,204,983	1,468,987	382,242	380,877
July 1 to Oct. 31....	577,904	641,537	226,544	230,864
Southern Pacific Co.—				
Atlantic sys. b. Oct.	1,482,813	1,379,751	565,852	575,939
Jan. 1 to Oct. 31....	10,460,756	10,555,782	2,397,582	2,827,291
Southern Railway. b. Oct.	1,817,082	1,655,325	746,697	639,164
July 1 to Oct. 31....	5,304,920	4,907,889	1,820,229	1,380,010
Toledo & O. Cent. b. Oct.	216,818	191,932	82,954	78,421
Jan. 1 to Oct. 31....	1,503,331	1,666,080	542,667	573,037
July 1 to Oct. 31....	833,432	698,819	333,534	257,799
Un. P. D. & Gulf. b. Oct.	296,752	307,215	90,867	24,162
Jan. 1 to Oct. 31....	2,293,036	3,015,582	444,567	482,534
West. N. Y. & Penn. b. Oct.	314,169	297,635	110,166	105,154
Jan. 1 to Oct. 31....	2,584,869	2,984,970	818,226	849,574
July 1 to Oct. 31....	1,268,477	1,186,470	488,788	325,543
Whitebrst Fuel Co. b. Oct.			7,538	20,683
Jan. 1 to Oct. 31....			55,721	132,976
July 1 to Oct. 31....			17,612	49,581

a Net earnings here given are after deducting taxes.

b Net earnings here given are before deducting taxes.

* The charges for interest and rentals for the year to date show a decrease of \$262,979 from the corresponding period of last year.

† July mileage was 2,011.57 miles and included Richmond & Danville proper. August mileage was 3,731.13 miles and included Richmond & Danville, Charlotte Col. & Augusta, Columbia & Greenville and East Tenn. Va. & Ga., but not Louisville Southern and Georgia Pacific. September and October mileage was 4,404.7 miles and included all lines.

‡ After deducting other expenditures for repairs, replacements and general expenses, net income applicable to interest on bonds in October was \$106,715, against \$96,431 last year, and for ten months to October 31 \$754,835, against \$767,465 last year. Mexican dollars are treated as equivalent to 80 cents United States money, and all depreciation beyond 20 per cent is charged in the above items. Adding earnings received from Federal Government total net available for interest in Mexican currency on the 80 cents basis for October was \$152,933, against \$96,431, and for the ten months was \$878,722, against \$767,465 last year.

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.

Roads.	Interest, rentals, &c.		Bal. of Net Earnings.	
	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.
Denver & Rio Gr'de. Oct.	204,028	204,198	133,967	120,576
July 1 to Oct. 31....	811,201	807,753	259,619	28,794
Kan. C. Ft. S. & M. Oct.	109,572	111,465	39,948	69,832
July 1 to Oct. 31....	440,716	449,591	58,470	def. 19,612
Kan. C. Mem. & Bir. Oct.	11,229	39,107	14,260	def. 6,363
July 1 to Oct. 31....	44,915	156,428	def. 3,978	def. 116,166
Toledo & Ohio Cent. Oct.	34,050	27,524	*48,987	*50,962
July 1 to Oct. 31....	136,641	104,828	*198,318	*153,338

* After adding other income.

ANNUAL REPORTS.

Central Railroad & Banking Company of Georgia.

(For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.)

In advance of the annual report the CHRONICLE is able to publish an official statement of the Central of Georgia system for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894. The statement is of interest since it shows a large increase compared with the previous year in the net earnings.

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.

Division—	Miles.	1894.		1893.	
		Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.
Main line.....	312	2,522,935	953,512	2,588,410	722,274
Augusta & Savannah 53		201,854	56,034	254,945	91,688
Southwestern R.R. 332		1,098,913	365,583	1,016,769	59,000
Savannah & Western 623		1,240,299	213,883	1,271,391	def. 297,325
Savannah & Atlantic 18		16,258	5,439	23,089	def. 16,874
Mont. & Eufaula..... 80		205,808	def. 926	255,130	def. 28,020
Mobile & Girard..... 122		217,671	76,433	207,925	11,532
Steamship Co.'s.....		1,947,237	180,692	2,107,480	303,777
Total.....		7,450,975	1,850,650	7,725,139	846,052
Macon & Northern.....		Not operated.		82,295	5,935
Central RR. Bank.....		Not reported.		15,692	3,286
Total 92-3per report.....				7,823,126	855,273

The Macon & Northern is omitted from the above statement, since during the late fiscal year it was not operated by the Central of Georgia. Its gross earnings, however, in 1893-94 were \$133,041, against \$82,295 in 1892-93; net, \$12,947, against \$5,935.

Lynn & Boston—North Shore Traction.

(For the year ending June 30, 1894.)

The report of the Lynn & Boston, which is controlled by the North Shore Traction Company, is as follows for the year ending Sept. 30, 1894. The sale of bonds described in another column wipes out the floating debt shown in the balance sheet below:

Gross earnings.....	1894.
Operating expenses.....	\$1,236,574
Net income from operation.....	746,304
Other income.....	\$490,270
Total net income.....	1,836
Total deductions from income.....	\$492,106
Net income for year.....	404,326
Amount of dividends declared (3 per cent in all).....	\$37,730
Surplus.....	80,000
Total surplus September 30, 1894.....	\$7,780
	\$85,528

The following shows the growth of the company's business during the past four years:

Year.	Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.	Interest, Rentals & Taxes.	Bal., Surp.
1894.....	\$1,218,410	\$746,305	\$379,028	\$113,077
1893.....	1,136,653	748,495	292,320	95,833
1892.....	619,267	480,417	76,123	62,727
1891.....	593,822	484,947	62,744	46,131

BALANCE SHEET SEPTEMBER 30, 1894.

Assets.		Liabilities.	
Construction.....	\$4,591,077 88	Capital stock.....	\$1,000,000 00
Land and buildings..	1,067,726 32	Funded debt.....	2,668,000 00
Cost of equipment..	803,153 65	Unfunded debt.....	2,948,786 46
Cash and cur. ass'ts.	240,357 24	Surplus.....	85,528 63
Total.....	\$6,702,315 09	Total.....	\$6,702,315 09

Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway.

(Report for the year ending June 30, 1894.)

The report of President Frank R. Lawrence contains the following:

Traffic.—The decrease of tonnage compared with the previous year was 23.53 per cent and of gross earnings 16.25 per cent. The extraordinary conditions prevailing during the year are well known. To the depression in business was added during the spring and early summer the general and long-continued strike of bituminous coal miners, which practically suspended for almost three months the important traffic in bituminous coal; and this in turn was succeeded, about the end of the fiscal year, by the strike of railroad employees, which for a time virtually suspended the entire operations of the road.

A gratifying feature, however, is the very great increase in the ore tonnage, which has gone far to reduce the number of empty cars hauled. In fact, at Huron the volume of ore received at that port quite equals the quantity of coal delivered there. This materially aids in keeping down the proportion of expenses to earnings. The receipts of ore at Huron since the period embraced in the accompanying report have amounted to 114,000 tons, there being now stored upon the docks at that place about 175,000 tons. The entire quantity of ore received at Huron during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, was 162,837 tons, contrasting with 73,350 tons in the previous year. The recovery in general business has been more slow than was expected, which is the cause of the large accumulation of ore upon the docks at this time. The company will, however, receive the benefit of this tonnage as the ore is required for consumption at the furnaces during the winter months.

The business of the company at the present time is satisfactory and its volume approaches very nearly indeed the maximum heretofore reached. This, however, is due in very large degree to the coal and ore tonnage. General business has not yet recovered its normal condition.

Dividends.—The unprecedented conditions prevailing led to the suspension in July last of dividends upon the preferred stock, after such dividends had been continuously paid for more than six years. While gratified by the rapid recovery in the business and revenues of the company (the earnings for the three months preceding the date of this report being within 2 per cent of the highest amount of earnings recorded for the corresponding months of any previous year since its organization), and anticipating the resumption of dividends upon the preferred stock at a time not far distant, the directors consider that a highly conservative policy should for the present prevail; that the resources of the company should be strengthened and that dividends should not be resumed until a more settled state of general business shall have been reached.

Extensions, improvements, etc.—The extensions along the Ohio River have been delayed, but much valuable right of way and other property has been acquired, and the extensions will be completed whenever expedient. Considerable additional equipment has been purchased, and for this, together with numerous additions and improvements, provision is made through the securities issued during the year.

Negotiations are pending looking to the establishment of close relations between this company and a connecting line which enters the city of Cleveland. These, if consummated, are expected to be of much value to the property, affording a most important outlet for coal traffic, and bringing also a large increase in general business.

The physical condition of the property has been carefully maintained, and with the increased equipment and needed facilities and improvements provided, the company will be prepared to handle economically a larger volume of traffic than at any previous time.

Tonnage.—The total tons carried in the late fiscal year was 1,611,538, against 2,107,314 in 1892-93, bituminous coal aggregating 961,383 tons, against 1,367,958 tons in 1892-93, and ores 105,607 tons, against 70,260 tons.

Equipment.—Engines in actual service, 64; cars, 5,050, of which 3,972 coal, gondola and dump cars.

The passenger equipment has been fully maintained. The freight cars have received general repairs, so that their condition is considerably improved as compared with last year, some of the principal items of improvement being general repairs to 758 cars and 176 cars rebuilt. The condition of the locomotives is better than last year.

Physical Condition and Improvements.—On roadway and structures more than the usual amount of work has been expended. Eight and three-quarter miles of new side track have been constructed, a number of trestles filled and 40,000 cubic

yards of earth put into the Orville trestle. Three steel plate girder bridges have been constructed and a number of small trestles rebuilt. The following material has been used over the line of road: 44,229 track ties, 3,218 bridge and switch ties, 410,000 feet of timber.

There has also been erected at Huron an ore storage trestle, 1,200 feet long, which the increase in the volume of the ore business required.

Operations, earnings, charges, etc.—Statistics for four years have been compiled for the CHRONICLE as follows:

EARNINGS, EXPENSES AND CHARGES.				
	1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1890-91
Pass. carried....	334,534	448,152	458,823	458,987
" " 1 mile	6,465,657	7,805,164	7,825,531	9,536,748
Rate per pas. mile	2.39c.	2.512c.	2.223c.	1.871c.
Tons carried....	1,611,538	2,107,314	1,844,335	1,607,487
" " 1 ml. 186,215,070	241,864,744	196,429,205	162,702,497	
Rate p. ton per m.	0.593c.	0.509c.	0.562c.	0.592c.
Earnings from—				
Freight.....	1,051,131	1,230,273	1,104,036	982,706
Passenger.....	155,546	200,085	175,480	178,474
Mail, express and miscel.*	160,971	165,623	150,612	84,125
Gross earnings.....	1,367,648	1,595,991	1,430,128	1,225,305
Expenses—				
Maintenance of way, etc.	152,255	181,778	193,867	174,602
Maintenance of equipm't.	135,260	158,125	127,746	114,890
Transportation.....	466,813	568,248	470,715	373,497
General.....	98,866	101,231	91,699	80,262
Taxes.....	40,787	38,725	33,097	29,518
Total.....	893,981	1,048,107	917,123	772,770
Net earnings.....	473,667	547,884	513,005	452,535
Per ct. of op. ex. to earn.	66.21	65.60	64.12	63.06
Deduct—				
Interest paid.....	370,857	320,694	301,133	290,542
Dividends paid.....	135,000	180,000	225,000	167,000
Miscellaneous.....		14,941	19,782	761
Total.....	505,857	515,635	545,915	458,303
Balance.....	def. 32,190	sur. 32,249	def. 32,910	def. 5,768

* Includes interest, rents, &c.

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30.				
	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.
Assets—				
Road and equipment....	20,047,559	15,942,003	15,716,739	15,716,739
Stocks and bonds owned.	1,181,900	945,000	895,000	835,000
Belt Railw'y const'n acct.	208,609	175,884	146,841	92,305
Cash.....	236,526	177,949	89,844	27,233
Supplies on hand.....	72,768	63,418	37,178	63,904
Due from agents, &c.....	33,590	43,031		
Net current assets.....	125,225	54,237		
Total.....	21,906,177	17,401,522	16,885,602	16,735,181
Liabilities—				
Stock, preferred.....	4,500,000	4,500,000	4,500,000	4,500,000
Stock, common.....	10,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000
Bonds (see SUPPLEMENT)	7,162,000	6,632,000	6,006,000	5,930,000
Interest on bonds.....	125,761	118,916	106,375	104,792
Net current liabilities.....			154,870	49,122
Income account.....	118,415	150,605	118,357	151,267
Total.....	21,906,177	17,401,522	16,885,602	16,735,181

Central Vermont Railroad.

(Report for the year ending June 30, 1894.)

The report of President E. C. Smith makes in substance the following observations:

General business.—Notwithstanding the depression in the business world, the losses to this company in revenue have been largely provided for by corresponding reductions in operating expenses without detriment to the property. The loss in local business is slight, and this is due to the fact that the road runs through an agricultural country which has been affected far less by the business depression than many other regions. The company is reaping a constantly increasing revenue from summer travel, there being a large increase of summer tourists to the State. During the past year four large mills have been erected on the line of the road, and other old established mills have increased their facilities. In addition the United States Government has established between Burlington and Essex Junction a large military post, which has furnished and will furnish this company additional local business. The tariff which went into effect on the 1st of July of this year will bring additional traffic, since under its provisions the interchange of commodities between the States and Canada is stimulated and encouraged.

Extension of Canada Atlantic Ry.—Another source of business which will inure to the benefit of this company is the extension of the Canada Atlantic Ry. from Ottawa to Parry Sound. The total length of this extension is 252 miles, and there is already completed, at the close of the present season, about 182 miles, and the balance is expected to be built next summer. This extension runs through the finest pine lumber district in the world, and when completed to Parry Sound, it will afford connection with the Great Lakes, and furnish the shortest possible route between Duluth and Chicago on the one hand and the Atlantic Ocean on the other. This company, owing to its close business relations with the Canada Atlantic Ry., is bound to share in this new traffic. Already this extension has reached lumber points that are under contract to furnish 160,000,000 feet of lumber annually, and this amount, it is said, will be increased with the completion of this extension. This traffic is independent of, and in addition to, the output at Ottawa, which aggregates about 400,000,000 feet a year.

Earnings for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1894.—Notwithstanding the competition and depression during the past summer, and the almost disastrously low rates, there has been a substantial increase in the net revenue for July, August and September, just past.

Gross earnings July, August and September.....	\$1,313,785 59
Expenses.....	857,274 01
Net.....	\$456,511 58
Fixed charges.....	371,074 51
Net over all.....	\$85,437 07

Improvements.—Through the improvements made during the past two years the cost of operating has been largely reduced. These improvements are the double track between St. Albans and Swanton Junction, and the coal chute and new shifting yard at St. Albans. If it is possible to produce a net revenue so satisfactory under such circumstances as have existed throughout the country during the past summer, it would seem that in seasons of ordinary prosperity the results ought to be all that could be wished.

During the past year \$100,115 was spent for new iron bridges. [This amount was expended on twenty bridges in sums varying from \$1,144 to \$12,254.]

Very few capital expenditures are necessary in the near future, "the property as a whole being in admirable condition," having received the commendation of the railroad commissioners of three different States on the decided improvement made in the past few years. During the past summer all the trestles on the Williamstown Extension have been filled, and that branch may now be considered as completed.

Equipment.—The equipment June 30, 1894, included locomotives, 202, and cars as follows: In passenger service, 175; freight service, 4,283; company's service, 165; cars contributed to fast freight line service, 2,005; total cars in service, 6,628.

Track.—Of the 772 miles of main line and branches June 30, 1894, 705 miles were steel and 67 miles iron. Second track aggregates 5.2 miles, and there were 200 miles of yard track and sidings, of which 127 miles iron.

Operations and fiscal results.—In the years ending June 30 the operations, earnings, &c., were as follows:

OPERATIONS.			
	1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.
Miles operated.....	772	803	803
Passengers carried.....	2,411,084	2,606,379	2,317,657
Passengers carried one mile.....	66,646,898	65,276,972	60,991,946
Rate per passenger per mile.....	2.108 cts.	2.31 cts.	
Tons carried.....	2,902,065	3,119,978	3,244,386
Tons carried one mile.....	362,955,941	393,008,142	409,832,891
Rate per ton per mile.....	0.813 cts.	0.81 cts.	
RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES.			
	1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.
Receipts—			
Passengers.....	1,465,087	1,505,323	1,450,039
Mails.....	119,052	101,319	101,271
Express.....	85,001	72,589	63,546
Freight.....	2,951,519	3,212,320	3,251,681
Lake steamers.....	349,059	418,623	425,157
Sound steamers.....	163,832	173,307	142,943
Other sources.....	111,504	90,917	15,936
Total.....	5,245,054	5,574,398	5,450,582
Expenditures—			
Maintenance of way.....	413,955	463,883	494,633
Maintenance of equipment.....	399,451	455,164	432,515
Transportation.....	2,254,414	2,440,753	2,007,918
General expenses.....	122,136	135,074	365,325
Lake steamers.....	298,551	317,697	341,606
Sound Steamers.....	170,488	173,035	143,688
Total.....	3,658,995	3,985,607	3,785,637
Net revenue.....	1,586,059	1,588,791	1,664,895
Per ct. oper'g exp'ses to earn.	69.76	71.6	69.4
INCOME ACCOUNT.			
	1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.
Net earnings.....	1,586,059	1,588,791	1,664,895
Deduct—			
Taxes.....	131,528	129,353	120,589
Interest on bonds.....	498,828	357,751	357,751
Interest on floating debt.....		89,085	89,767
Rents of leased lines.....	899,632	895,413	881,294
Net earnings O. T. Company.....	50,503	100,926	80,551
Total.....	1,580,546	1,572,528	1,529,955
Balance, surplus.....	5,513	16,263	134,940
To exceptional expenditures for improvements.....			111,749
Balance.....			23,191

GENERAL INVESTMENT NEWS.

To facilitate reference to information appearing in this column, particularly during the two months following the publication of the INVESTORS' SUPPLEMENT (each SUPPLEMENT containing an index up to date of issue), it is proposed to append to all items here given the volume and page of the CHRONICLE where the last previous item pertaining to the company was published. It will then be an easy matter having found one statement regarding a company to refer to others of earlier date.

Furthermore, as ready reference is especially desirable as regards reorganization plans, the names of reorganization committees and the payment of overdue coupons, all announcements concerning these appearing after the publication of the

atest issue of the INVESTORS' SUPPLEMENT will be indexed together in this column under heading "Reorganization Plans, etc."

American Sugar Refining.—The directors on Wednesday declared dividends at the old rate on both common and preferred stocks, these dividends to "be paid from the earnings prior to Sept. 1." It had been generally understood that a reduction was to be made in the dividend on the common stock.—(V. 59, p. 834.)

Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe.—A meeting of the Atchison joint executive reorganization committee was held on Friday for the purpose of considering the report of Robert Moore, an expert engineer, on the physical condition of the property. The report consists of about fifty pages of type-written matter, mostly technical. It treats exhaustively and frankly of the actual condition of the Atchison main line and its branches, and the general finding is that the road-bed, bridges and equipment are in good condition.—(Vol. 59, p. 937.)

Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse Company.—It is proposed to organize a corporation under this title to control practically all of the storage warehouses, docking facilities and elevators in Brooklyn. The officers will be Thomas A. McIntyre, President; David Dows and J. S. T. Stranahan, Vice-Presidents and Wm. A. Nash, Treasurer. The capitalization is to be as follows: \$20,000,000 of first mortgage 5 per cent 50-year gold bonds, \$5,000,000 of 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock and \$3,000,000 of common stock. These securities will be used to pay for the properties acquired and will also supply a working capital of \$500,000. The directors will be J. S. T. Stranahan, Alexander E. Orr, Wm. A. Nash, David Dows, Franklin Woodruff, Geo. H. Southard, H. E. Nesmith, Jr., Martin Joost, William H. Force, Theo. A. Havemeyer, E. F. C. Young, Thos. J. Pierrepont, Thos. A. McIntyre, Geo. W. Young, Samuel Taylor, Jr., Francis D. Beard, Leonard J. Busby and Timothy L. Woodruff. The properties to be consolidated are as follows: Atlantic Dock Piers, Dows' and Columbia Stores, Woodruff's Stores, Nesmith Stores, Erie Basin Stores, Commercial Stores, Pierrepont Stores, the Empire, Fulton, Martin's, Watson's and Harbeck's Stores, Watson Elevators, Roberts', Mediterranean, Prentice's, Beard's Amity Street, Robinson's Congress and Union Stores, United States Warehouse, Franklin, McCormick, Clinton, Stranahan's, Laimbeer's, Excelsior, Finlay, Pinto's, German-American, Merchants', New York Warehouse and Beard's Erie Basin Stores.

The plant of the new company will consist of 264 brick warehouses, having a floor area of 9,390,000 square feet, a water front of 14,599 feet, or $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles; bulkheads of 25,913 feet, equal to 4.9-10 miles; 35 covered piers of 1,159,893 square feet; 9 open piers of 17,896 square feet; storage yards with an aggregate area of 40 acres, and 16 grain elevators of a daily capacity of 1,000,000 bushels and a storage capacity of 20,000,000 bushels. The net earnings of these properties last year were approximately \$1,500,000, but by the concentration of the eighteen different offices through which the business is now transacted, the cutting off of rebates and the effecting of other economies, it is believed that a saving of \$550,000 per annum can be effected, bringing the net earnings up to \$2,050,000. Against this there will be a charge of \$1,000,000 for interest upon the bonds, and \$300,000 for dividends upon the preferred stock, leaving \$750,000 applicable to the general purposes of the company, including dividends upon the common stock.—*New York News Bureau.*

Chesapeake & Ohio Southwestern—Illinois Central—Louisville & Nashville.—It is said to be practically settled that as soon as the Chesapeake & Ohio Southwestern RR. shall have been reorganized the Illinois Central will take possession of the road and operate it as part of its own system. The Illinois Central management bought the control of the Chesapeake & Ohio Southwestern from Collis P. Huntington about one year ago, giving in payment its collateral trust 4s of 1894. This purchase was made in pursuance of an arrangement by which the Louisville & Nashville RR. was to take the greater part of the property. The Illinois Central desired only to shorten and perfect its New Orleans connection by obtaining that portion of the line between Fulton and Memphis, Tenn. The Louisville & Nashville gave the Illinois Central \$5,000,000 of its own 5 per cent bonds, and would doubtless have endeavored to fulfill its part of the arrangement had it not been enjoined from so doing under the laws of Kentucky. On July 1 when the interest on the bonds became due there was a default, and the Illinois Central management have since decided to relinquish the Louisville & Nashville bonds and assume the sole responsibility for the purchase.

The Illinois Central gives notice that it has bought a majority of the first mortgage bonds of the Chesapeake Ohio & Southwestern Railroad Company at \$1,134 61 for each \$1,000 of bonds, with coupons due February 1, 1894, and after attached, to be delivered and paid for February 1, 1895, and that for the remainder of the loan it will pay the same price for each \$1,000 of bonds with like coupons attached, on their delivery at the office of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, 214 Broadway, New York, on February 1, 1895, provided the owner thereof shall, on or before January 1, 1895, have notified the company, in writing, of the acceptance of the offer. Further facts are given in our advertising columns. It is always gratifying when in cases like this fair treatment is shown to the minority interest.—(V. 59, p. 878.)

Chicago & Northern Pacific.—The holders of the United States Trust Company's certificates issued against deposit of the first mortgage bonds of this company met on Monday. The plan of reorganization submitted by the committee was unanimously adopted by those present, and this vote, together with the proxies in the hands of the committee, gives it the 70 per cent required to make the plan operative. The Wisconsin Central, under direction of the Court, has paid this week to the receivers of the Chicago & Northern Pacific \$110,000 on account of rentals. The outstanding receivers' certificates of the Chicago & Northern Pacific, amounting to \$200,000, will be paid on Monday at the National Bank of North America.—(Vol. 59, p. 919.)

Charlotte Columbia & Augusta—Southern Railway Co.—In accordance with the Richmond Terminal plan of reorganization, the Maryland Trust Company of Baltimore offers to the holders of Charlotte Columbia & Augusta first mortgage 7 per cent bonds due Jan. 1, 1895, who shall present same at its office on or before Dec. 20, 1894, the privilege of extending them at 5 per cent per annum for fifteen years from July 1, 1894, upon payment of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent upon the amount of bonds so extended. Thus the holder of a \$1,000 bond, upon presenting it for extension, will receive a \$1,000 extended 5 per cent bond carrying coupon due July 1, 1895, and \$10 in cash. Those who do not wish their bonds extended upon these terms may have them purchased at par and accrued interest to date of maturity by presenting them on or after Jan. 1, 1895, at the office of the Maryland Trust Company. Further particulars may be found in the advertisement in another column.—(V. 59, p. 970.)

Chattanooga Union.—The reorganization committee, of which H. W. Bartol is Chairman, give notice that a large proportion of the first and consolidated bonds of the Union Railway of Chattanooga, which was absorbed by the Chattanooga Union Railway Company, have been deposited with the Philadelphia Mortgage & Trust Company, and that January 8 has been fixed as a date up to which bonds may be deposited without penalty.

Cincinnati Jackson & Mackinaw.—Default was made on the coupon due Dec. 1 on the first mortgage bonds and on the application of Mr. Nelson Robinson as a bondholder Mr. F. B. Drake, the General Manager of the road has been appointed receiver. The reorganization plan recently proposed by Mr. Robinson, it is understood, has not been successful.—(V. 59, p. 835.)

Cleveland Canton & Southern.—Under date of December 5 a circular has been issued to the holders of Cleveland & Canton equipment trust and improvement bonds. The circular is signed by Messrs. W. W. Crapo, George N. Smalley, Morgan Rotch, Charles H. French, Oliver Prescott, Jr., and George P. Messervy, committee, announcing the enlargement of the committee by the addition of Messrs. Crapo, Smalley and French. This was done at a meeting in Boston, November 30, of representatives of over \$1,200,000 of the bonds. The committee requests deposits of bonds with the International Trust Company, Boston, or the United States Mortgage Company, New York, to enable the committee to take action to save depositors their equity in the property. The interest on the \$2,000,000 first mortgage bonds of the company, due July 1 has not been paid, and continued default until January 1 will result in maturity of the principal at that date, followed by foreclosure and loss of the equipment trust and improvement bondholders' equity. An earnest request is made for immediate signature of the bondholders' agreement and deposit of bonds. Two dollars per bond is payable to the trust company for necessary expenses of the committee.

There are now three bondholders' committees for this company, as follows: first mortgage, Austin Corbin, chairman, Mercantile Trust Co., depository; consolidated mortgage, Knickerbocker Trust Co., depository; and equipment trust and improvement mortgage, as above.

A hearing was to be had this week on the petition of the receiver to pay the interest due July 1 on the first mortgage bonds.—(Vol. 59, p. 930.)

Colorado Midland—Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe.—Chairman J. R. Busk, of the Colorado Midland bondholders' committee, has issued a circular commenting upon the statement of earnings contained in the report of expert Stephen Little. The circular contains the following: "It would be desirable for the Colorado Midland bondholders to have an independent receiver appointed who would supervise the expenditure of proceeds of further certificates, if any should become necessary, and would run the road independently and in the exclusive interest of the Midland bondholders. The legal points at issue, however, between the Atchison and Midland companies furnish an even stronger reason for a change in the receiver ship. The bill for the foreclosure of the consolidated mortgage, under which the present receivers were appointed, was filed in due course in the United States Court. The committee proposes to proceed forthwith under this bill to a decree and sale.

"The Atchison Company, however, has a claim against the Midland of \$1,634,000, a large part of which the committee has reason to believe the receivers will ask the United States Court to declare a lien prior to all mortgages. No decree of foreclosure can be obtained on either mortgage, nor, consequently, can any title to the road in favor of the bondholders be perfected, nor any reorganization or sale of the road be carried out, until a judgment has been obtained on this claim. These proceedings will necessarily occupy some months.

Your committee are, however, of opinion that the Atchison claim can be successfully resisted, and that an investigation of accounts may show that counterclaims may be sustained on behalf of the Midland. They believe that the Atchison receivers, recognizing that they cannot represent the Midland bondholders in this matter, will not oppose your committee in their application for a separate receiver, and that they will aid them in bringing these questions to as speedy a determination as possible. The bondholders will understand that no interest on the mortgages can be paid by the receiver until accounts with the Atchison have been adjudicated; but the rights of the bondholders to all net earnings are unimpaired by the delay, and such net earnings, subject to the judgment of the Court, must be set aside for them in order of priority."—(V. 58, p. 222.)

Columbus (Ohio) Street Railway.—This company has had listed on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange \$3,000,000 common stock and \$2,220,000 first mortgage 5 per cent bonds.

Electric Storage Battery Co.—This company, organized under the laws of New Jersey, is understood to have acquired all the rights and patents of the Consolidated Electric Storage Company, the battery patents and rights of the Brush Electric Company of Cleveland, the battery patents and interests and the good will of that branch of the General Electric's business, the property rights and patents of the General Electric Launch Company and the Electric Land & Navigation Company, and the rights, licenses and patents of the Accumulator Company. This, it is believed, places the Electric Storage Battery Company in control of all its former competitors in the business of supplying storage batteries, and puts an end to all litigation over patent rights.

The stock of the Electric Storage Battery Company has been very active of late in Philadelphia. The authorized capitalization in October, 1894, was \$10,000,000, in \$100 shares, of which one-half common and the other half preferred. Of this amount there has been issued \$5,000,000 common and \$2,500,000 preferred, and an additional \$1,000,000 of preferred (part of the \$2,500,000 preferred remaining in the treasury) was this week over-subscribed for by a syndicate at \$50 per share. The preferred stock is entitled to a 1 per cent cumulative dividend on par value of shares, and then after the common stock has received one per cent the two stocks share pro rata. The preferred has also, it is said, a preferential lien to the extent of \$10 per share in case of liquidation.

The Secretary of State of New Jersey was notified Thursday that the capital stock will be increased from \$10,000,000 to \$13,500,000. The additional \$3,500,000 will be used to pay for the new acquisitions. No bonds have been issued, but a small amount authorized can be used if necessary for payment of further acquisitions. The President of the company is W. W. Gibbs and Isaac L. Rice is a director.

Grand Rapids & Indiana.—This company is to be reorganized, though the details have not been given out. It is understood, however, that some of the old bonds will be retired and new ones issued on a basis in keeping with the earning power of the system.—(V. 59, p. 651.)

Jacksonville Tampa & Key West.—The Mercantile Trust Co. are paying for the receiver the face of the coupon on the first mortgage bonds due in July last.—(V. 59, p. 423.)

Lehigh & Hudson River.—Earnings for the quarter ending September 30 are reported as follows:

3 mos. to Sept. 30.	Gross earnings.	Pr. cl. op. ex.	Net earnings.	Interest and taxes.	Balance.
1894.....	\$89,306	80.82	\$17,025	\$33,779	def. \$16,754
1893.....	148,956	66.66	49,364	34,650	sur. 14,714

General balance sheet of Sept. 30, 1894, shows loans and bills payable \$397,300 against \$397,946 on June 30.—(V. 59, p. 421.)

Little Rock & Memphis.—The Little Rock & Memphis Railroad Company's bondholders' committee, F. P. Olcott, Chairman, announce that a decree of foreclosure has been entered, and it is expected that the sale will be advertised within the next twenty days. A majority of the bonds have been deposited under the bondholders' agreement, and the certificates of the Central Trust Company are listed on the New York Stock Exchange. Bonds will be received on deposit up to January 10 next, after which date a penalty of 1 per cent will be exacted.—(Vol. 59, p. 969.)

Lynn & Boston—North Shore Traction.—In our advertising columns are offered \$3,525,000 five per cent 30-year gold bonds of the Lynn & Boston RR. Co., part of the recently authorized issue of \$5,379,000. This loan represents but \$2,700,000 new indebtedness, all of which was incurred in equipping the property for electric traction, as is certified by the Massachusetts Railroad Commissioners. The \$1,854,000 of bonds not offered for sale are reserved to take up a like amount of bonds of earlier date, of which \$626,000 are plain bonds having no mortgage lien. Dividends of 8 per cent have been paid upon Lynn & Boston stock from 1880 up to and including the current year. Length of road 150 miles, making a debt of but \$36,000 per mile. Population adjoining the lines is said to be about 750,000.

A statement of operations for fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1894, is given under heading "Annual Reports."

For the month of October, 1894, the gross earnings were \$102,727, contrasting with \$94,843 in October, 1893, and the net earnings \$33,719 against \$31,975.

The annual report of the directors of the North Shore Traction Company was issued this week. Owing to the financial

relations between the company and the Lynn & Boston Railroad Company, any financial statement, the report says, now published, would, without explanation, give very little information to stockholders as to the true financial condition of either company by reason of endorsements, guaranties, etc. As soon as the various accounts have been adjusted and loans paid off, which will be in the near future, a full statement showing the exact condition of both companies will be sent to each shareholder and regularly continued thereafter. The report says that the proceeds of the sale of the Lynn & Boston bonds above mentioned will be sufficient to pay the debts of both companies and the arrears of dividends on the preferred stock amounting on October 1 to 9 per cent and leave a surplus in the treasury.

Macon & Birmingham.—An order to sell this railroad has been signed by Judge Griggs, at Macon, Ga., the sale to take place the second Tuesday in January, 1895. A cash payment of \$75,000 is required of the purchasers on the confirmation of the sale. The Macon Construction Co. controls the road.—(V. 58, p. 82.)

Manhattan Elevated.—Unless overruled, the decision handed down on Tuesday by Justice Beach of the Supreme Court of New York State will free this company from the necessity of paying the tax levied on its personal property. For the year 1893-94 the company paid taxes as follows: "On property," \$44,175; "on earnings and capital stock," \$118,237; "taxes other than above," \$431,068, the aggregate of \$593,510 forming a pretty considerable part of its total fixed charges. The item \$431,068 here given includes the personal tax, which it is said amounted to \$235,000. For the current year the personal tax, as reported, would have been about \$300,000, but Justice Beach now holds the company need not pay the tax. The company based its claim for exemption on the fact that its personal property is offset by debts and claims for damages to property, etc.

Mr Russell Sage, in an interview this week, is reported to have said that the Manhattan Company is maturing plans for introducing electricity as a motive power. The building of cross-town lines at various points is talked of, and plans have been completed by the company's engineer for "double-decking" the system, i.e., for putting another story for additional tracks above the present tracks, in case such a measure should be deemed advisable.—(V. 59, p. 918.)

Metropolitan Traction—Columbus Avenue and 9th Avenue.—The new cable railway on Columbus Avenue was opened to the public at five P. M. Thursday. Several cars had been running on the road on the preceding three days, but not for public use.—(Vol. 59, p. 955.)

Minneapolis & St. Louis.—The five coupons on the Southwestern division of this company maturing Dec. 1, 1888, to Dec. 1, 1890, inclusive, will be paid by the Central Trust Company on presentation, with interest at 6 per cent to Dec. 4. The remaining overdue interest, it is expected, will be paid in a few days.—(Vol. 59, p. 879.)

New York Lake Erie & Western.—At a meeting of the directors of the Erie Railway, Nov. 30, John King declined re-election as President, and E. B. Thomas, First Vice-President, was elected President.—(V. 59, p. 969.)

New York New Haven & Hartford.—A press dispatch from New Haven, Conn., Dec. 4, says that this company has placed an order with the Rhode Island Locomotive Works for twenty-five "consolidated" locomotives, the first of which is to be delivered in about ten weeks. These engines it is said will cost in the aggregate over \$250,000. They will be of the largest type made and will have four pairs of driving wheels 51 inches in diameter. The large increase in freight traffic has made these engines a necessity. They will be capable of drawing trains of sixty loaded cars each.—(V. 59, p. 836.)

New Orleans Traction.—This company, which controls the New Orleans City & Lake RR. and the Crescent City RR., has arranged with New Orleans capitalists to provide the funds to enable it to complete some 20 miles of new construction and to equip electrically the entire system. Each of the two constituent companies has authorized bonds to the amount of \$5,000,000, which will provide for underlying liens and complete the system as above indicated.—(Vol. 59, p. 920.)

Nicaragua Canal Co.—At Montpelier, Vt., Nov. 23 the Act to incorporate the Nicaragua Canal Co. passed the House by a unanimous vote and now goes to the Governor for his signature, which, it is said, will be appended. The new company is to succeed the old construction company which suspended in 1893. (V. 58, p. 941.)

Norfolk & Western.—The earnings of this company for the month of October and the ten months ending October 31 are given below. The gross earnings for the month, it will be seen, show an increase of 4 per cent, but owing to exceptionally large expenditures the net earnings show a considerable decrease. In explanation of this the company makes the following statement:

"The increased operating expenses are due to the increased freight tonnage and increased expenditures upon repairs to rolling stock. During the month of October the company expended upon repairs to rolling stock \$93,735 more than during the same month last year and for the 10 months ending October 31 the increased expenditures upon repairs to rolling stock amounted to \$335,179 and upon maintenance of way \$50,310."

	October.		
	1894.	1893.	Inc. or Dec. in '94
Miles operated.....	1,567	1,556	Inc. 11 = 1 p. c
Earnings from—	\$	\$	
Passenger, mail and express..	168,611	176,940	Dec. 5 per cent.
Freight.....	798,959	754,437	Inc. 6 per cent.
Gross earnings.....	967,570	931,377	Inc. 4 per cent.
Expenses, including taxes.....	707,432	581,224	Inc. 22 per cent.
Net earnings.....	260,138	350,153	Dec. 26 per cent.
Propor. of exp. to gross earn'gs.	73 p. c.	62 p. c.	
—10 months—Jan. 1st to Oct. 31st—			
	1894.	1893.	Inc. or Dec. in '94.
Miles operated.....	1,567	1,556	Inc. 11 = 1 p. c.
Earnings from—	\$	\$	
Passenger, mail and express..	1,552,057	1,753,996	Dec. 12 per cent.
Freight.....	7,000,453	6,651,583	Inc. 5 per cent.
Gross earnings.....	8,552,510	8,405,479	Inc. 2 per cent.
Expenses, including taxes.....	6,335,803	5,997,726	Inc. 6 per cent.
Net earnings.....	2,216,707	2,407,753	Dec. 8 per cent.
Propor. of exp. to gross earn'gs.	74 p. c.	71 p. c.	

A press dispatch from Norfolk, Va. contains the following:—The steamer *Lamberts Point*, the first ship of the new line, the Norfolk & North American Steamship Co., to run direct from *Lamberts Point* to Liverpool, arrived on Tuesday. During the next twelve months seven other vessels will be built for this company, to correspond generally with the *Lamberts Point*, which is 447 feet long, 43 feet wide, with a depth of 27 feet. Her registered tonnage is 2,152 net, 3,387 gross. She is to be used as a freight steamer only and as such she is said to stand alone as she can carry more freight than any other vessel now afloat with the same-named tonnage. Her grain capacity is 216,000 bushels.

This line was organized especially to handle the export trade of the Norfolk & Western Railroad from *Lamberts Point*, and a new era for the foreign trade of this port is expected. The company has already secured for shipment this month 60,000 bales of cotton and 500,000 bushels of corn.—(V. 58, p. 1035.)

Northeastern RR. of Georgia.—The *Atlanta Constitution* states that this road is to be sold for the purpose of clearing up the claims of the State. The State is to issue new bonds to take up those now outstanding bearing the State's endorsement. The sale of the road is to be conducted with the claim of the State, \$260,000, as the upset price.—(V. 58, p. 988.)

Northern Pacific—Northern Pacific & Montana.—At the request of holders of a large amount of the first mortgage bonds of the Northern Pacific & Montana Railroad Company, George Sheldon, Robert Maclay, Charles T. Barney and Simon Wormser have undertaken to act as a bondholders' committee under an agreement filed with the Knickerbocker Trust Company. Bondholders are asked to deposit their bonds and all unpaid coupons with the Trust Company on or before Feb. 1, 1895. Negotiable trust certificates of the trust company will be issued for the deposited securities and so soon as practicable will be listed on the New York Stock Exchange. The object of the committee is to protect the interests of the bondholders of the Northern Pacific & Montana Railroad under any reorganization of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Pacific Mail S. S.—Panama R. R.—Judge Truax, this week, in the Supreme Court of this State, made permanent the injunction restraining the Panama Railroad Company from making any negotiations or entering into any agreement with any company other than the Pacific Mail relative to business across the Isthmus. This decision virtually sustains the contract between the two companies entered into on Oct. 1, 1872.

Pennsylvania & Northwestern.—The directors of this company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent on the stock, payable January 10. This action is noteworthy since it indicates an improvement in the general business situation in western Pennsylvania, and especially in the movement of bituminous coal, from which the company derives its principal tonnage. The semi-annual dividend, due in July, was passed, owing to the loss in earnings which resulted from the strike of coal miners in the spring.—(Vol. 56, p. 414.)

Philadelphia & Reading.—The following notice has been issued:

At the request of a number of security holders the undersigned hereby call a meeting of the stockholders and bondholders of the above company for Wednesday, December 12, at 3 P. M., at 16 Broad Street, for the purpose of considering the present condition of the property and the relation of the Olcott-Earle plan thereto. Richard B. Hartshorne, Henry T. Carey, Jacob Scholle, Committee.—(V. 59, p. 969.)

Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills.—The annual report of this company states that the directors regret having for the third time been unable to show earnings sufficient for a dividend on the preferred stock. After expending \$155,000 for renewals to the plant, there is a surplus of \$65,000 over interest on the debenture bonds. Since the organization of the company \$675,000 has been expended for permanent improvements and betterments and charged to revenue account rather than to capital. The expenditures of the past year have increased the productive capacity of the controlled mills by 800 barrels per day. The total net profit for the year was \$370,000. The report states that the milling business has had an unusually unprofitable year.

Railway Pooling Bill.—The bill amending the Inter-State Law so as to remove the prohibition against pooling has been under consideration in the House of Representatives at Washington for several days this week. It is expected that a vote on the measure will be reached next week.

Reorganization Plans, etc.—The following is a complete index to all reorganization plans, the names of all reorganiza-

tion committees and all statements respecting the payment of overdue coupons that have been published in the *CHRONICLE* since the November edition of the *INVESTORS' SUPPLEMENT* was issued, all earlier facts of this nature being set forth in that publication. It does not, however, include matter in to-day's *CHRONICLE*.

The following abbreviations are used: *Plan* for reorganization or readjustment plan; *coup.* for coupon payments; *Com.* for committee.

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Second Avenue Street R.R. (New York City).—At a meeting of directors of this company on Thursday a proposition to buy a controlling interest in the property was considered. It is said an offer was made some time ago by a syndicate for two-thirds of the stock at 200.—(Vol. 59, p. 955.)

Suburban Traction.—Vice-Chancellor Van Fleet in New-York yesterday appointed Watson Whittlesey receiver of this company on the application of the American Loan & Trust Company of Boston. The liabilities of the road besides the bonded indebtedness are said to be \$140,945. The company was to have been sold to satisfy judgments against it, but the American Loan & Trust Company secured a temporary injunction, postponing the sale in order to protect the bond holders.

Texas & Pacific.—The long-pending litigation between this company and the Southern Pacific, it seems, was settled some months ago by a compromise. The item appeared in the last annual report of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company as an unadjusted account amounting to \$179,651. It has been standing for many years and arose out of operations under what is known as the Gould-Huntington contract made in 1881 between Jay Gould and C. P. Huntington.—(V. 58, p. 510.)

Texas Western (Narrow Gauge).—An order has been issued in the Circuit Court of the United States at Galveston, Tex., for the foreclosure sale of this road on Jan. 1 at Houston, Tex. The road has a total mileage, mostly laid with iron rails, of 53 miles, the main line extending from Houston westerly to the town of Sealy, near the Brazos River, a distance of 43 miles. It was paralleled by the Missouri Kansas & Texas when it built its line into Houston, Tex., and even long before that time the road had been unable to meet its operating expenses.

Third Avenue (N. Y. City).—A special meeting of the stockholders will be held December 26 for the purpose of authorizing an issue of additional capital stock to the extent of \$2,000,000, making the total amount \$9,000,000. The stockholders will have the privilege of subscribing for the additional stock at par, in proportion to the extent of their holdings. The proceeds of so much of the increased stock as may be issued from time to time will be devoted to the payment of the floating indebtedness of the company created by the construction of the cable road and its equipment, to such further expenditure as may be entailed in the completion of the construction and equipment, and for kindred purposes.—(V. 59, p. 782.)

Union Pacific.—In the foreclosure suit of Gould and Sage, trustees under the Kansas Pacific consols, Attorney-General Olney, in behalf of the Federal Government, has filed a petition in the court for the addition of Frederic R. Coudert and John W. Doane as receivers for the Kansas Pacific division of the Union Pacific. Messrs. Clark, Mink and Anderson are at present receivers for the Kansas Pacific, and the Attorney-General's action is similar to the one taken in the case of the Union Pacific.—(Vol. 59, p. 970.)

Union Pacific—Oregon Short Line & Utah Northern.—The coupons due Aug. 1 on the Oregon Short Line firsts are advertised for payment on and after December 6th.—(V. 59, p. 880.)

Washington—Baltimore Electric Line.—According to a dispatch from Baltimore the Elkins-Widener-Newbold syndicate is about to begin the construction of what they claim will be the finest electric trolley road in the world. It is to be the Washington & Baltimore Boulevard Line, 32 miles long, contracts for 17 miles of which will be let in a few days. The first section, between Washington and Laurel, is expected to be in operation by April 1, 1895. The road, it is estimated, will cost \$1,000,000. It will be double-tracked and the trains will have a guaranteed speed of 60 miles per hour. The block signal system will be used for the prevention of accidents. It is proposed to have the entire line in operation by mid-summer.

Wilmington Chadbourn & Conway.—In pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States made on August 24, in a suit of the Baltimore Trust & Guaranty Co. against the railroad, its property will be sold at public auction in the city of Wilmington on Dec. 10. The railroad is now in operation from Conway, in Horry County, South Carolina, to Hub, in Columbus County, North Carolina, 51 miles, and is mortgaged to secure \$212,000 of 6 per cent bonds.

Worcester Nashua & Rochester.—This company, it is said, will ask the next Massachusetts Legislature to allow it to fund the floating debt, not exceeding \$200,000. The road is leased to the Boston & Maine.

Reports and Documents.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE.

In the following extracts we give those portions of President Cleveland's message to Congress which relate to our currency, the tariff, the condition of the Treasury, our foreign relations, and kindred matters:

SUGGESTIONS REGARDING TARIFF LEGISLATION AND SHIPPING.

The Tariff act passed at the last session of the Congress needs important amendments if it is to be executed effectively and with certainty. In addition to such necessary amendments as will not change rates of duty, I am still very decidedly in favor of putting coal and iron upon the free list.

So far as the sugar schedule is concerned, I would be glad, under existing aggravations, to see every particle of differential duty in favor of refined sugar stricken out of our tariff law. If with all the favor now accorded the sugar-refining interest in our tariff laws it still languishes to the extent of closed refineries and thousands of discharged workmen, it would seem to present a hopeless case for reasonable legislative aid. Whatever else is done or omitted, I earnestly repeat here the recommendation I have made in another portion of this communication that the additional duty of one-tenth of 1 cent per pound laid upon sugar imported from countries paying a bounty on its export be abrogated. It seems to me that exceedingly important considerations point to the propriety of this amendment.

With the advent of a new tariff policy not only calculated to relieve the consumers of our own land in the cost of their daily life, but to invite a better development of American thrift and create for us closer and more profitable commercial relations with the rest of the world, it follows as a logical and imperative necessity that we should at once remove the chief, if not the only, obstacle which has so long prevented our participation in the foreign carrying trade of the sea. A tariff built upon the theory that it is well to check imports and that a home market should bound the industry and effort of American producers was fitly supplemented by a refusal to allow American registry to vessels built abroad, though owned and navigated by our people, thus exhibiting a willingness to abandon all contest for the advantages of American trans-oceanic carriage.

Our new tariff policy, built upon the theory that it is well to encourage such importations as our people need, and that our products and manufactures should find markets in every part of the habitable globe, is consistently supplemented by the greatest possible liberty to our citizens in the ownership and navigation of ships in which our products and manufactures may be transported. The millions now paid to foreigners for carrying American passengers and products across the sea should be turned into American hands. Shipbuilding, which has been protected to strangulation, should be revived by the prospect of profitable employment for ships when built, and the American sailor should be resurrected and again take his place—a sturdy and industrious citizen in time of peace and a patriotic and safe defender of American interests in the day of conflict.

The ancient provision of our law denying American registry to ships built abroad and owned by Americans appears in the light of present conditions not only to be a failure for good at every point, but to be nearer a relic of barbarism than anything that exists under the permission of a statute of the United States. I earnestly recommend its prompt repeal.

GOLD RESERVE AND ISSUE OF BONDS.

During the last month the gold reserve in the Treasury for the purpose of redeeming the notes of the Government circulating as money in the hands of the people became so reduced, and its further depletion in the near future seemed so certain, that, in the exercise of proper care for the public welfare, it became necessary to replenish this reserve and thus maintain popular faith in the ability and determination of the Government to meet, as agreed, its pecuniary obligations.

It would have been well if in this emergency authority had existed to issue the bonds of the Government bearing a low rate of interest and maturing within a short period; but the Congress having failed to confer such authority, resort was necessarily had to the resumption act of 1875, and, pursuant to its provisions, bonds were issued drawing interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum and maturing ten years after their issue, that being the shortest time authorized by the act. I am glad to say, however, that on the sale of these bonds the premium received operated to reduce the rate of interest to be paid by the Government to less than 3 per cent.

Nothing could be worse or further removed from sensible finance than the relations existing between the currency the Government has issued, the gold held for its redemption and the means which must be resorted to for the purpose of replenishing such redemption fund when impaired. Even if the claims upon this fund were confined to the obligations originally intended, and if the redemption of these obligations meant their cancellation, the fund would be very small. But these obligations when received and redeemed in gold are not canceled, but are reissued and may do duty many times by way of drawing gold from the Treasury. Thus we have an endless chain in operation constantly depleting the Treasury's gold and never near a final rest. As if this was not bad enough,

we have, by a statutory declaration that it is the policy of the Government to maintain the parity between gold and silver, aided the force and momentum of this exhausting process and added largely to the currency obligations claiming this peculiar gold redemption. Our small gold reserve is thus subject to drain from every side. The demands that increase our danger also increase the necessity of protecting this reserve against depletion, and it is most unsatisfactory to know that the protection afforded is only a temporary palliation.

It is perfectly and palpably plain that the only way under present conditions by which this reserve when dangerously depleted can be replenished is through the issue and sale of the bonds of the Government for gold; and yet Congress has not only thus far declined to authorize the issue of bonds best suited to such a purpose but there seems a disposition in some quarters to deny both the necessity and power for the issue of bonds at all.

I cannot for a moment believe that any of our citizens are deliberately willing that their Government should default in its pecuniary obligations or that its financial operations should be reduced to a silver basis. At any rate, I should not feel that my duty was done if I omitted any effort I could make to avert such a calamity. As long, therefore, as no provision is made for the final redemption or the putting aside of the currency obligation now used to repeatedly and constantly draw from the Government its gold, and as long as no better authority for bond issues is allowed than at present exists, such authority will be utilized whenever and as often as it becomes necessary to maintain a sufficient gold reserve, and in abundant time to save the credit of our country and make good the financial declarations of our Government.

DIVORCE GOVERNMENT FROM BANKING.

Questions relating to our banks and currency are closely connected with the subject just referred to, and they also present some unsatisfactory features. Prominent among them are the lack of elasticity in our currency circulation and its frequent concentration in financial centres when it is most needed in other parts of the country.

The absolute divorcement of the Government from the business of banking is the ideal relationship of the Government to the circulation of the currency of the country.

This condition cannot be immediately reached; but as a step in that direction and as a means of securing a more elastic currency and obviating other objections to the present arrangement of bank circulation, the Secretary of the Treasury presents in his report a scheme modifying present banking laws and providing for the issue of circulating notes by State banks free from taxation under certain limitations.

SECRETARY CARLISLE'S PLAN APPROVED.

The Secretary explains his plan so plainly and its advantages are developed by him with such remarkable clearness, that any effort on my part to present arguments in its support would be superfluous. I shall therefore content myself with an unqualified indorsement of the Secretary's proposed changes in the law and a brief and imperfect statement of their prominent features.

It is proposed to repeal all laws providing for the deposit of United States bonds as security for circulation; to permit national banks to issue circulating notes not exceeding in amount 75 per cent of their paid-up and unimpaired capital, provided they deposit with the Government, as a guaranty fund, in United States legal-tender notes, including Treasury notes of 1890, a sum equal in amount to 30 per cent of the notes they desire to issue, this deposit to be maintained at all times, but whenever any bank retires any part of its circulation a proportional part of its guaranty fund shall be returned to it; to permit the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare and keep on hand, ready for issue, in case an increase in circulation is desired, blank national bank notes for each bank having circulation and to repeal the provisions of the present law imposing limitations and restrictions upon banks desiring to reduce or increase their circulation—thus permitting such increase or reduction within the limit of 75 per cent of capital to be quickly made as emergencies arise.

In addition to the guaranty fund required, it is proposed to provide a safety fund for the immediate redemption of the circulating notes of failed banks, by imposing a small annual tax, say one-half of one per cent, upon the average circulation of each bank, until the fund amounts to 5 per cent of the total circulation outstanding. When a bank fails, its guaranty fund is to be paid into this safety fund and its notes are to be redeemed in the first instance from such safety fund thus augmented—any impairment of such fund caused thereby to be made good from the immediately available cash assets of said bank, and if these should be insufficient such impairment to be made good by pro rata assessment among the other banks, their contributions constituting a first lien upon the assets of the failed bank in favor of the contributing banks. As a further security it is contemplated that the existing provision fixing the individual liability of stockholders is to be retained and the bank's indebtedness on account of its circulating notes is to be made a first lien on all its assets.

For the purpose of meeting the expense of printing notes, official supervision, cancellation, and other like charges, there shall be imposed a tax of say one-half of one per cent per annum upon the average amount of notes in circulation.

It is further provided that there shall be no national bank notes issued of a less denomination than \$10; that each national bank, except in case of a failed bank, shall redeem or retire its notes in the first instance at its own office or at

agencies to be designated by it, and that no fixed reserve need be maintained on account of deposits.

Another very important feature of this plan is the exemption of State banks from taxation by the United States in cases where it is shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency by banks claiming such exemption that they have not had outstanding their circulating notes exceeding 75 per cent of their paid-up and unimpaired capital; that their stockholders are individually liable for the redemption of their circulating notes to the full extent of their ownership of stock; that the liability of said banks upon their circulating notes constitutes, under their State law, a first lien upon their assets; that such banks have kept and maintained a guaranty fund in United States legal-tender notes, including Treasury notes of 1890, equal to 30 per cent of their outstanding circulating notes, and that such banks have promptly redeemed their circulating notes when presented at their principal or branch offices.

It is quite likely that this scheme may be usefully amended in some of its details, but I am satisfied it furnishes a basis for a very great improvement in our present banking and currency system.

SILVER BULLION PURCHASES AND STANDARD DOLLARS.

The purchase of silver bullion under the act of July 14, 1890, ceased on the 1st day of November, 1893, and up to that time there had been purchased during the fiscal year 11,917,658 73 fine ounces at a cost of \$8,715,521 32, an average cost of \$0.7313 per fine ounce. The total amount of silver purchased from the time that law took effect until the repeal of its purchasing clause, on the date last mentioned, was 168,674,682.53 fine ounces, which cost \$155,931,002 25, the average price per fine ounce being \$0.9244.

The total amount of standard silver dollars coined at the mints of the United States since the passage of the act of Feb. 28, 1878, is \$421,776,408, of which \$378,166,793 were coined under the provisions of that act, \$34,531,143 under the provisions of the act of July 14, 1890, and \$5,078,472 under the act providing for the coinage of trade dollar bullion.

PENSIONS.

At the close of the last fiscal year, on the 30th day of June, 1894, there were 962,544 persons on our pension rolls, being a net increase of 3,532 over the number reported at the end of the previous year.

These pensioners may be classified as follows: Soldiers and sailors, survivors of all wars, 753,968; widows and relatives of deceased soldiers, 215,162; army nurses in the war of the rebellion, 414. Of these pensioners, 32,039 are surviving soldiers of Indian and other wars prior to the late civil war and the widows or relatives of such soldiers.

The remainder, numbering 937,505, are receiving pensions on account of the war of the rebellion, and of these, 469,344 are on the rolls under the authority of the act of June 27, 1890, sometimes called the dependent pension law.

The total amount expended for pensions during the year was \$139,804,461 05, leaving an unexpended balance from the sum appropriated of \$25,205,712 65.

The sum necessary to meet pension expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1896, is estimated at \$140,000,000.

The Commissioner of Pensions is of the opinion that the year 1895, being the thirtieth after the close of the war of the rebellion, must, according to all sensible human calculation, see the highest limit of the pension roll, and that after that year it must begin to decline.

The claims pending in the bureau have decreased more than 20,000 during the year. A large proportion of the new claims filed are for an increase of pension by those now on the rolls. The number of certificates issued was 80,213. The names dropped from the rolls for all causes during the year numbered 37,951.

Among our pensioners are nine widows and three daughters of soldiers of the Revolution and forty-five survivors of the War of 1812.

The barefaced and extensive pension frauds exposed under the direction of the courageous and generous veteran soldier now at the head of the bureau leave no room for the claim that no purgation of our pension rolls was needed, or that continued vigilance and prompt action are not necessary to the same end.

The accusations that an effort to detect pension frauds is evidence of unfriendliness towards our worthy veterans and a denial of their claims to the generosity of the Government suggests an unfortunate indifference to the commission of any offence which has for its motive the securing of a pension, and indicates a willingness to be blind to the existence of mean and treacherous crimes which play upon demagogic fears and make sport of the patriotic impulse of a grateful people.

PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Another subject of pressing moment referred to by the Attorney General is the reorganization of the Union Pacific Railway Company on a basis equitable as regards all private interests and as favorable to the Government as existing conditions will permit. The operation of a railroad by a court through a receiver is an anomalous state of things which should be terminated, on all grounds, public and private, at the earliest possible moment. Besides, not to enact the needed enabling legislation at the present session postpones the whole matter until the assembling of a new Congress and inevitably increases all the complications of the situation,

and could not but be regarded as a signal failure to solve a problem which has practically been before the present Congress ever since its organization.

UNSATISFACTORY CONDITIONS IN SAMOA.

In my last annual message I referred briefly to the unsatisfactory state of affairs in Samoa under the operation of the Berlin treaty as signally illustrating the impolicy of entangling alliances with foreign powers; and on May 9, 1894, in response to a resolution of the Senate, I sent a special message and documents to that body on the same subject, which emphasized my previously expressed opinions. Later occurrences, the correspondence in regard to which will be laid before Congress, further demonstrate that the Government which was devised by the three powers and forced upon the Samoans against their inveterate hostility can be maintained only by the continued presence of foreign military force and at no small sacrifice of life and treasure.

The suppression of the Mataafa insurrection by the powers, and the subsequent banishment of the leader and eleven other chiefs, as recited in my last message, did not bring lasting peace to the Islands. Formidable uprisings continued, and finally a rebellion broke out in the capital island, Upolu, headed in Aana, the western district, by the younger Tamasese, and in Atua, the eastern district, by other leaders. The insurgents ravaged the country and fought the Government's troops up to the very doors of Apia. The King again appealed to the powers for help, and the combined British and German naval forces reduced the Atuans to apparent subjection, not, however, without considerable loss to the natives. A few days later Tamasese and his adherents, fearing the ships and the marines, professed submission.

Reports received from our agents at Apia do not justify the belief that the peace thus brought about will be of long duration. It is their conviction that the natives are at heart hostile to the present Government; that such of them as profess loyalty to it do so from fear of the Powers, and that it would speedily go to pieces if the war ships were withdrawn. In reporting to his Government on the unsatisfactory situation since the suppression of the late revolt by foreign armed forces, the German Consul at Apia stated:

"That peace will be lasting is hardly to be presumed. The lesson given by firing on Atua was not sufficiently sharp and incisive to leave a lasting impression on the forgetful Samoan temperament. In fact, conditions are existing which show that peace will not last and is not seriously intended. Malietoa, the King, and his chiefs are convinced that the departure of the war ships will be a signal for a renewal of war. The circumstance that the representatives of the villages of all the districts which were opposed to the Government have already withdrawn to Atua to hold meetings, and that both Atua and Aana have forbidden inhabitants of those districts which fought on the side of the Government to return to their villages, and have already partly burned down the latter, indicates that a real conciliation of the parties is still far off."

And in a note of the 10th ult., inclosing a copy of that report for the information of this Government, the German Ambassador said:

"The contents of the report awakened the Imperial Government's apprehension that under existing circumstances the peace concluded with the rebels will afford no assurance of the lasting restoration of tranquility in the islands."

The present Government has utterly failed to correct, if indeed it has not aggravated, the very evils it was intended to prevent. It has not stimulated our commerce with the Islands. Our participation in its establishment against the wishes of the natives was in plain defiance of the conservative teachings and warnings of the wise and patriotic men who laid the foundations of our free institutions, and I invite an expression of the judgment of Congress on the propriety of steps being taken by this Government looking to the withdrawal from its engagements with the other Powers on some reasonable terms not prejudicial to any of our existing rights.

PROTEST OF GERMANY AGAINST DIFFERENTIAL DUTY ON SUGAR.

The German Government has protested against that provision of the Customs Tariff act which imposes a discriminating duty of one-tenth of 1 cent a pound on sugars coming from countries paying an export bounty thereon, claiming that the exaction of such duty is in contravention of Articles V. and IX. of the treaty of 1828 with Prussia.

In the interests of the commerce of both countries and to avoid even the accusation of treaty violation, I recommend the repeal of so much of the statute as imposes that duty, and I invite attention to the accompanying report of the Secretary of State containing a discussion of the questions raised by the German protests.

THE WAR BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN.

On the 17th of March last a new treaty with China in further regulation of emigration was signed at Washington, and on August 13 it received the sanction of the Senate. Ratification on the part of China and formal exchange are awaited to give effect to this mutually beneficial convention.

A gratifying recognition of the uniform impartiality of this country towards all foreign States was manifested by the coincident request of the Chinese and Japanese governments that the agents of the United States should, within proper limits, afford protection to the subjects of the other during the suspension of diplomatic relations due to a state of war. This

delicate office was accepted, and a misapprehension which gave rise to the belief that in affording this kindly unofficial protection our agents would exercise the same authority which the withdrawn agents of the belligerents had exercised was promptly corrected. Although the war between China and Japan endangers no policy of the United States, it deserves our gravest consideration, by reason of its disturbance of our growing commercial interests in the two countries and the increased dangers which may result to our citizens domiciled or sojourning in the interior of China.

Acting under a stipulation in our treaty with Corea (the first concluded with a Western Power), I felt constrained at the beginning of the controversy to tender our good offices to induce an amicable arrangement of the initial difficulty growing out of the Japanese demands for administrative reforms in Corea; but the unhappy precipitation of actual hostilities defeated this kindly purpose.

Deploing the destructive war between the two most powerful of the Eastern nations, and anxious that our commercial interests in those countries may be preserved and that the safety of our citizens there shall not be jeopardized, I would not hesitate to heed any intimation that our friendly aid for the honorable termination of hostilities would be acceptable to both belligerents.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The annual report of Secretary Carlisle is a very interesting document. We quote below the remarks bearing upon the Government's revenues and receipts and also that portion of the report containing the Secretary's discussions of our existing currency system and his recommendations for a change in the same.

CURRENT REVENUES.

On the 1st day of July last the total cash in the Treasury excluding current liabilities, but including a gold reserve of \$64,873,034, was \$116,636,221, and on the 1st day of November the total cash, excluding current liabilities, but including \$61,361,826 in gold, was \$106,992,734, showing a decrease of \$9,633,487. The excess of expenditures over receipts during the last fiscal year was \$69,803,230, and during the first five months of the present fiscal year, \$21,737,867 92. It is not believed, however, that this difference between the receipts and expenditures will continue in the same proportion until the close of the year, and accordingly I have estimated a deficiency of \$20,000,000 at that time.

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1895.

<i>Receipts—</i>	
From customs.....	\$160,000,000 00
From internal revenue.....	165,000,000 00
From miscellaneous sources.....	15,000,000 00
From postal service.....	84,427,748 44
Total estimated revenues.....	\$424,427,748 44
<i>Expenditures—</i>	
For the civil establishment.....	\$91,250,000 00
For the military establishment.....	53,250,000 00
For the naval establishment.....	32,500,000 00
For the Indian service.....	11,500,000 00
For pensions.....	140,500,000 00
For interest on the public debt.....	31,000,000 00
For postal service.....	84,427,748 44
Total estimated expenditures.....	\$444,427,748 44
Or a deficit of.....	\$20,000,000 00

Owing to the large importations of raw sugar in anticipation of the passage of the tariff act of August 23, 1894, the duties collected upon that article up to Dec. 1 amounted to only \$3,032,000, and of course nothing has yet been realized from the tax on incomes, as its payment cannot be legally enforced until after July 1, 1895. But there is reason to believe that the importations of sugar must be resumed at an early date and continued upon a scale which will yield a large revenue from that source during the remainder of the year, and it is probable, also, that on account of the penalties which may be incurred for non-payment within ten days after July 1 a considerable part of the income tax will be realized in time to be available. As the reduced rates of duty on manufactures of wool will take effect on January 1, 1895, the importations of that class of goods will doubtless be greatly increased after that date, and, consequently, a considerable addition to the revenue may be reasonably anticipated from that source. If these expectations should be to any considerable extent disappointed, the year will close with a greater deficiency than has been estimated.

REVENUE FOR 1896.

My opinion is that the laws now in force will yield an ample revenue for the fiscal year 1896, as all their provisions will then be operative, and the prospective improvement in the business of the country, if realized, will greatly increase the resources from which taxes are collected, and, accordingly, a surplus of \$23,814,920 is estimated for that year.

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1896.

<i>Receipts—</i>	
From customs.....	\$85,000,000 00
From internal revenue.....	19,000,000 00
From miscellaneous sources.....	15,000,000 00
From postal service.....	86,907,407 00
Total estimated revenues.....	\$76,907,407 00
Total estimated appropriations, exclusive of sinking fund.....	448,092,496 50
Or an estimated surplus of.....	\$23,814,920 50

DEFECTS IN OUR FINANCIAL SYSTEM.

In my last annual report I called attention to the unsatisfactory condition of our financial legislation, and especially to the issue and redemption of circulating notes by the Government, and the inability of the Secretary of the Treasury, under existing laws, to make prompt and adequate provision for the support of the public credit. The experience of the past year has confirmed and strengthened the opinions then expressed, and I therefore respectfully, but most earnestly, urge upon Congress the necessity for remedial legislation during its present session.

The well-known defects in our financial system and the serious nature of the evils threatened by them have done more during the last two years to impair the credit of the Government and the people of the United States at home and abroad, and to check our industrial and commercial progress, than all other things combined, and our first and plainest duty is to provide, if possible, some effective method for the prompt and permanent relief of the country from the consequences of the present unwise policy. A brief statement of the practical and unavoidable results of the existing legislation will demonstrate its injurious effects upon our financial affairs more clearly than any argument that could be submitted.

After many fluctuations, the gold reserve held for the redemption of United States legal-tender notes was reduced on the 17th day of January, 1894, to the sum of \$69,757,824, and the cash balance in the Treasury, excluding the current liabilities, but including the gold reserve and subsidiary and minor coin, was \$83,961,402. The current ordinary expenses for the support of the Government were, and for some time had been, very considerably in excess of the current receipts, and, consequently, it was impossible to procure gold for the reserve without resorting to the issue and sale of bonds under the authority conferred by the act of Jan. 14, 1875, commonly known as the Resumption act. Accordingly, bonds to the amount of \$50,000,000, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent, and payable after ten years from date, being one of the three classes of bonds authorized by the act referred to, were issued and sold for the sum of \$58,650,917 63, no bid having been accepted which would yield the purchaser more than 3 per cent upon his investment.

On the 6th day of March, 1894, the free gold in the Treasury amounted to the sum of \$107,446,802, which was the highest point that has been reached since March 25, 1893. The lowest point reached by the reserve since the resumption of specie payments was on the 7th day of August, 1894, when, by reason of withdrawals in the redemption of notes, it was reduced to \$52,189,500. After that date it was slowly replenished by voluntary exchanges of gold coin for United States notes by the banks, and by small receipts of gold in the payment of dues to the Government, until the 14th day of November, 1894, when it reached the sum of \$61,873,374.

BOND ISSUE NECESSARY.

In the meantime, however, the frequent presentation of notes for redemption in gold by individuals and institutions not desiring it for export clearly indicated the existence of a feeling of uneasiness in the public mind, while foreign exchange was almost constantly at or near a rate which made it more profitable to export gold than to purchase bills, and, consequently, withdrawals for shipment were daily threatened. In addition to these causes of anxiety the vast accumulation of money at our financial centers and the general depression in business which prevailed in this country had so reduced the rates of discount that the inducement to keep funds abroad where better investments could be made were much greater than in ordinary times, and this, together with the other facts stated, made it highly imprudent to neglect any precaution which appeared necessary to insure the safety of our financial position. In fact, some shipments of gold were actually made, and as the season was approaching when, in the usual course of trade and financial operations large exportations nearly always occur, it was considered absolutely necessary for the maintenance of the public credit and the continued execution of the monetary policy declared by Congress in the act of July 14, 1890, and repeated in the act of Nov. 1, 1893, to resort again to the issue of bonds.

With a current revenue inadequate to defray the ordinary current expenses and practically no receipts of gold from customs or other sources, it was evident that the Treasury would be unable to meet even the usual demands for export, which, however, would probably be very much augmented by the increased apprehension produced by the depleted condition of the reserve. Heretofore, when redemptions have been demanded to any considerable amount, they have commenced at a time when the reserve was sufficiently large to sustain the loss without seriously endangering the credit of the Government or impairing the soundness of the currency, but with a reserve of only \$61,873,374 to begin with it would not have been possible at any time heretofore, and, in my opinion, would not be possible hereafter, to meet the obligations of the Government in the manner plainly required by the letter and spirit of the statutes enacted by Congress upon the subject.

This was the condition of affairs when, on the 14th day of November, proposals were issued for the sale of additional United States 5 per cent ten-year bonds to the amount of \$50,000,000, reserving in the official announcement the right to reject any or all bids, and requiring the payment of 20 per cent in gold coin, or gold certificates, at the time of the acceptance of each bid, and 20 per cent at the end of each ten days thereafter, but giving purchasers the option to pay the

whole amount at once, or at the maturity of any one of the intervening instalments. The result of this proposition was that 486 bids were received, amounting to \$178,836,050, nearly all of which were at rates which would yield to the investor 3 per cent or less upon the sums proposed to be paid. One bid for the whole sum of \$50,000,000, upon the basis of 2-8-78 per cent, and being the most advantageous offer for the Government that was made, either singly or by aggregating the separate bids, was accepted, and the proceeds of the sale, \$58,538,500, have nearly all been paid into the Treasury according to the terms of the sale.

A 2½ PER CENT BOND WOULD SELL.

This transaction justifies the opinion that a 2½ per cent bond, having a reasonable time to run, could probably have been sold at par, and certainly that a 3 per cent bond could have been disposed of at or above that rate. The fact that a bond bears so high a rate of interest and has so long a time to run that it must be sold at a large premium deters many from offering to purchase and detracts considerably from its investment and speculative value in the hands of the comparatively few who are willing to take the risk of future fluctuations in its price. The consequence is that the purchases are made almost exclusively by large moneyed institutions and capitalists who are familiar with such securities, and the people generally are precluded from investing their savings in the only form which is known to be perfectly good and always convertible into money.

SECRETARY SHOULD HAVE MORE POWER.

As the authority to issue and sell bonds already exists and the present state of our financial legislation compels its occasional exercise, I repeat the recommendation made in my last annual report, that in the interest of the Government and people power be conferred upon the Secretary of the Treasury to negotiate loans at a lower rate of interest and for a shorter time than are now allowed. The existence of such authority, instead of increasing the probabilities of a frequent resort to that means of raising money, would have the contrary effect, because when it is known that the Secretary of the Treasury is clothed with ample power and facilities to procure means for the maintenance of the reserve, public confidence in the ability of the Government to meet promptly all demands upon it will be much stronger than under present circumstances. Besides, the policy of limiting the Government to the sale of an antiquated bond, bearing a rate of interest wholly inconsistent with the existing state of the public credit, and having a longer time to run than is apparently necessary at the date of its issue, cannot be justified upon any grounds of expediency or principle. The only bonds which the Government now has authority to issue for any purpose are described in the Refunding act of July 14, 1870, passed nearly a quarter of a century ago, and since then the credit and resources of the country have so greatly improved that the fiscal legislation of that period is wholly unsuited to the present situation.

The law should be so amended as to conform to the conditions and requirements of the public credit and service at the present time, and I earnestly hope that Congress will take early and favorable action upon the subject.

THE PROMPT REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

Had there been no statute or public policy requiring the Government to redeem in coin and re-issue its own notes and to maintain the parity of two kinds of coin of unequal intrinsic value, there would never have been a time since the close of the war when the funds in the Treasury were not ample for all other purposes, and no issue of bonds could therefore have been necessary. But while the statutes referred to remain in force, and so long as there are in circulation under the authority of the Government two coins unequal in value, but equal in legal tender qualities, every consideration of good faith and sound policy requires the prompt redemption of the notes on presentation in the kind of coin demanded by the holder, and the constant observance of such administrative methods as may be necessary to preserve the purchasing power of the less valuable metal. This is essential to the continued circulation of our standard silver dollars and their paper representatives at par, and to abandon this policy, without substituting a better one in its place, would not only fail to cure many of the evils now existing, but would entail upon the people of the country additional and greater ones.

If, however, the mandatory legislation which keeps a large volume of Government notes in circulation, notwithstanding their repeated redemptions in coin, and also imposes upon the Government an obligation to maintain the parity of the two metals in respect to their purchasing and debt-paying power, is perpetuated, it is evident that the Treasury must remain in a position which will compel it to procure and furnish gold to all who demand it, whether they be our own citizens or citizens or subjects of other countries. At the same time, it will have no lawful or regular means of obtaining gold, except by the issue and sale of bonds, thus periodically increasing the interest-bearing public debt without either making permanent additions to its stock of this metal or diminishing to any extent its obligations on account of the notes redeemed.

FEATURES OF OUR SYSTEM.

This situation is the necessary result of three features of our currency legislation, and it cannot be permanently avoided, or even temporarily improved, without material changes in our laws relating to that subject. These features are:

1. The circulation of United States notes as currency and their current redemption in coin on demand.
3. The compulsory reissue of such notes after redemption.
3. The excessive accumulation and coinage of silver and the issue of notes and certificates against it upon a ratio which greatly overvalues that metal as compared with the standard unit of value in this and the other principal commercial countries.

These features are the most prominent characteristics of our financial code, and they constitute a monetary system unlike that of any other enlightened Government in the world. One of their most obvious effects is to defeat all attempts of the Treasury Department to procure and keep constantly on hand a sufficient amount of gold to inspire entire confidence at home and abroad in the ability of the Government to preserve its own credit and maintain a sound currency for the use of the people. Frequent issues of bonds for the purpose of procuring gold, which cannot be kept after it has been obtained, will certainly cause increased distrust among our own people as well as among the people of other countries, and not only swell the volume of our securities returning from abroad for sale or redemption, but increase the withdrawals of foreign capital heretofore invested in our domestic enterprises; and it must be admitted by all, no matter what opinions they may entertain upon current questions of finance, that such a condition of affairs cannot permanently continue without still more serious consequences to the material interests of all our citizens than have heretofore been experienced.

OUR POSITION AS DEBTORS.

The result of all our commercial and financial transactions with the people of other countries has been to keep us almost constantly in the position of debtors, and, generally, to a very large amount. The prosperity of our people, therefore, depends largely upon their ability to sell their surplus products in foreign markets at remunerative prices in order to secure money or establish credit abroad with which to pay interest and dividends upon loans and other investments which our customers there have made here. Ordinarily, when there is no distrust of our currency, or other discouraging influence, a considerable part of the interest and dividends earned by foreign capital in this country is annually or semi-annually reinvested here, and this, together with the fact that under normal conditions the balance of trade is in our favor, enables our people to meet their obligations abroad without reducing their stock of money at home. But, when distrust arises, either as to our ability to pay, or as to the value of the money with which we intend to pay, the foreign capitalist not only ceases to reinvest, but proceeds to withdraw all his money by disposing of his American securities in order to protect both capital and income against threatened depreciation.

There are but two ways in which this withdrawal can be affected: One is for our people to export and sell their commodities in foreign markets to a sufficient amount to create a balance of credit in their favor equal to the amount to be withdrawn, and the other is to ship gold, that being the only money recognized in the settlement of international balances. The extent to which these withdrawals have occurred during the last two years, and the manner in which they have been accomplished, are partially shown by the facts that, although our exports of merchandise, including silver bullion, exceeded our imports during the fiscal year 1893 to the amount of \$36,279,795, the net export of gold was \$86,897,275, while during the fiscal year 1894 the net export of that metal was \$4,172,665, notwithstanding the balance in our favor on account of merchandise and silver bullion sold abroad amounted to \$264,314,663. It thus appears that our people were compelled to pay abroad in merchandise and gold during the time named at least \$391,600,000 more than they received back, and this vast sum has been abstracted largely from the active business enterprises of the country, so affecting their growth and prosperity as to limit consumption, reduce prices and discourage productive industry.

MUST ADHERE TO THE GOLD STANDARD.

But independently of these considerations our own people have a clear right to demand a sound and stable currency for use in the transaction of their business at home, while their purely commercial relations with the people of other countries, upon whom the producers of exportable commodities are compelled to rely for the consumption of their surplus, cannot be profitably maintained unless they are always in a condition to pay for what they buy in as good money as they receive for what they sell. We cannot therefore preserve our trade relations with the best customers for our surplus products unless we maintain a monetary system substantially in accord with theirs; and until they manifest a disposition to co-operate with us in effecting a change upon terms just and fair to all our interests, we ought to continue our adhesion to the gold standard of value with as large a use of silver as is consistent with the strict maintenance of that policy.

But in order to insure the success of such a policy it is necessary not only that the Government should be at all times prepared to redeem its direct obligations in the standard unit of value and preserve equality in the exchangeable value of all its legal-tender coins, but that its ability and determination to discharge this duty shall be so manifest as to command the entire confidence of the public.

Since the resumption of specie payments on the 1st day of January, 1879, United States legal-tender notes and Treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890, have been re-

deemed in gold to the amount of \$260,000,000, and all the notes so redeemed have been re-issued and are now outstanding. They are a constant menace to the gold reserve, and no scheme of financial reform can be complete or effectual which does not provide at least for their gradual elimination from our currency system. To retain them as a part of the currency of the people, and refuse to redeem them in standard coin on demand, would be repudiation in its most odious form, because the larger part of these notes were forced into the circulation by the Government at a time and under circumstances which justified the most implicit reliance upon its good faith. On the other hand, to continue their redemption and reissue under present conditions, endangers the entire volume of our currency, discredits the obligations of the Government and people, increases the public debt, and seriously embarrasses the administration of our financial affairs.

CHANGES SUGGESTED.

While no proposition should be entertained that will have a tendency to degrade the currency, or in any degree impair public confidence in its safety, I am convinced that the interests of the country require such changes in our legislation as will disconnect the Government entirely from the business of issuing or reissuing circulating notes and thus relieve its fiscal department from the periodical demands upon its resources, which, under the existing system, must continue to disturb the financial and general business affairs of the people. In proposing such changes no consideration should be ignored which affects the industrial or commercial interests of any part of the country, for all the people are alike concerned in whatever promotes or retards the healthy development of our great national resources.

It is not the capitalist alone whose interests are affected by the use, or threatened use, of a depreciated and fluctuating currency, and the consequent derangement and diminution of business. A paralysis of business, whatever may be its cause, strikes first the wage earner, then the man of moderate means and lastly the capitalist who has accumulated a surplus store of goods or money. A sound and elastic currency capable of adjusting its volume easily and rapidly to the actual demands of legitimate business is what the common interests of all our people require, and no argument is necessary to show that such a currency is impossible under any system of compulsory issue, or re-issue, of circulating notes. Arbitrary regulation of the volume of circulation to be kept outstanding is wholly inconsistent with the maintenance of a healthy financial condition, and is the exercise of a function which does not properly belong to the Government of the United States or any other public authority. Its effect is to force paper currency upon the people when it is not needed, and deprive them of it when it is needed, thus establishing and maintaining an improper and unwarranted connection between the Government and the private business affairs of its citizens, and making their successful prosecution largely dependent upon the judgment or caprice of a superior authority having no interest in the transactions except perhaps a partisan interest not in harmony with sound fiscal arrangements.

WHEREIN OUR SYSTEM IS DEFECTIVE.

Under our present currency system, so far as it consists of notes issued by the United States Government, the volume of circulation was intended to be, and is, in fact, unchangeable; it is unalterably fixed at a certain amount, and, no matter how great the emergency may be, it can be neither enlarged nor diminished. The only part of the currency possessing in any degree the quality of elasticity is that issued by the national banking associations, and it is now generally conceded, I believe, that in this respect at least it has failed to meet the requirements of the situation at some of the most critical periods in the business affairs of the country. This failure is attributable, in my opinion, to three principal causes:

First, the large volume of United States currency of various kinds kept constantly outstanding, making the contraction or expansion of the comparatively small national bank circulation less effective than it would otherwise have been; secondly the difficulty and delay in procuring, and, to some extent, in retiring, circulation; thirdly, and mainly, the provisions of the law which require the deposit of United States bonds to secure circulation and restrict the issue of notes to 90 per cent of the par value of the bonds. With \$900,000,000 in United States notes, Treasury notes of 1890, silver certificates and gold certificates, besides about \$625,000,000 in gold and silver coins, constantly outstanding, none of which can be lawfully retired by the Government without substituting other currency in its place, the national bank notes, which amount to only \$207,500,000, or about 12 per cent of the whole, cannot exert a very effective influence upon the volume of outstanding currency at any time, and especially at times when large contractions or expansions are most needed. But the greatest difficulties are encountered, and the national banking system, as now organized, is least effective, when the business of the country demands quick expansions of the currency to meet sudden emergencies.

In the first place, in order to secure additional circulation the banks are required, at the very time when money is most difficult to procure, to deposit United States bonds, worth in the market much more than their face value, upon which they will receive notes only to the amount of 90 per cent upon the par value of the securities; and, in the second place, under the present laws, which do not authorize the Treasury Department to prepare and hold a reserve of blank

national bank notes ready for delivery immediately upon application, from thirty to sixty days must ordinarily elapse before the issue can be made, and in the meantime the emergency has probably passed. Thus the inducement to take out circulation when business necessities are greatest is very small, if it exists at all, and even if applications are made the circulation will probably not be secured until too late to afford relief.

In addition to these obstructions to the prompt increase and decrease of circulation, the ninth section of the act of July 12, 1882, which provides for the extension of the corporate existence of national banks, expressly prohibits them from retiring their notes to a greater amount than \$3,000,000 in the aggregate per month, and enacts that no bank which has made a deposit of lawful money in order to withdraw its circulation shall be permitted to make any increase in its circulation for a period of six months thereafter. These provisions are so manifestly in conflict with the dictates of sound policy that they require no comment.

THE SECRETARY OUTLINES HIS PLAN.

In view of the foregoing considerations, and many others that might be urged in favor of a reorganization and reformation of our paper-currency system, I have prepared the outlines of a plan which, in my opinion, will relieve the Government to a great extent from the burdens now imposed upon it, secure within a reasonable time a safe and elastic national and State bank currency, and result ultimately in the retirement of United States legal-tender notes of both classes.

It is, in brief, as follows:

1. Repeal all laws requiring or authorizing the deposit of United States bonds as security for circulation.

2. Permit national banks to issue notes to an amount not exceeding 75 per cent of their paid-up and unimpaired capital but require each bank before receiving notes to deposit a guaranty fund consisting of United States legal tender notes, including Treasury notes of 1890, to the amount of 30 per cent upon the circulating notes applied for. This percentage of deposits upon the circulating notes outstanding to be maintained at all times, and whenever a bank retires its circulation, in whole or in part, its guaranty fund to be returned to it in proportion to the amount of notes retired.

3. Retain the provision of the law making stockholders individually liable, and provide that the circulating notes shall constitute a first lien upon all the assets of the bank.

4. Impose a tax of one-half of 1 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, upon the average amount of notes in circulation, to defray the expenses of printing notes, official supervision, cancellation, &c.

5. No national bank note to be less denomination than \$10 and all notes of the same denomination to be uniform in design; but banks desiring to redeem their notes in gold may have them made payable in that coin. The Secretary of the Treasury to have authority to prepare and keep on hand ready for issue upon application a reserve of blank national bank notes for each banking association having circulation.

6. Require each national banking association to redeem its notes at its own office, or at its own offices, and at agencies to be designated by it.

7. To provide a safety fund for the immediate redemption of the circulating notes of failed banks, impose a tax of — per centum per annum upon the average circulation of each bank until the fund amounts to 5 per centum of the total circulation outstanding. Require each new bank, and each bank taking out additional circulation, to deposit its proper proportion of this fund before receiving notes. When a bank fails, its guaranty fund held on deposit to be paid into the safety fund and used in the redemption of its notes, and if this fund shall be impaired by the redemption of the notes of failed national banks, and the immediately available cash assets of such banks are insufficient to re-establish the fund, it shall at once be made good by pro rata assessments upon the other banks, according to the amounts of their outstanding circulation; but there shall be a first lien upon all the assets of the failed bank or banks to reimburse the contributing banks. The safety fund may be invested in outstanding United States bonds having the longest time to run, the bonds and the interest upon them to be held as part of the fund and sold when necessary to redeem notes of failed banks.

8. Repeal the provisions of the Reorganization and Extension act of July 12, 1882, imposing limitations upon the reduction and increase of national bank circulation.

9. Repeal all provisions of the law requiring banks to keep a reserve on account of deposits.

10. The Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, use any surplus revenue of the United States in the redemption and retirement of United States legal-tender notes, but such redemptions shall not in the aggregate exceed an amount equal to 70 per cent of the additional circulation taken out by national and State banks under the system herein proposed.

11. Circulating notes issued by a banking corporation, duly organized under the laws of any State and which transacts no other than a banking business, shall be exempt from taxation under the laws of the United States when it is shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency (1) that such bank has at no time had outstanding its circulating notes in excess of 75 per cent of its paid-up and unimpaired capital. (2) That its stockholders are

individually liable for the redemption of its circulating notes to the full extent of their ownership of stock. (3) That the circulating notes constitute by law a first lien upon all the assets of the bank. (4) That the bank has at all times kept a guaranty fund in United States legal-tender notes, including Treasury notes of 1890, equal to 30 per cent of its outstanding circulating notes, and (5) that it has promptly redeemed its notes on demand at its principal office, or at one or more of its branch offices, if it has branches.

12. The Secretary of the Treasury may, under proper rules and regulations to be established by him, permit State banks to procure and use in the preparation of their notes the distinctive paper used in printing United States securities, but no State bank shall print or engrave its notes in similitude of a United States note or certificate or national bank note.

Whatever may be the objections to the issue and circulation of United States legal tender paper, upon either Constitutional or financial grounds, it has become so incorporated into our currency system and constitutes so large a part of our active circulation that it could not be suddenly withdrawn without producing, in the present state of our laws, considerable disturbance in the fiscal operations of the Government as well as the business of the people, and therefore the plan now suggested provides for its gradual retirement by the use of surplus revenues hereafter received, a process which will probably require several years for its completion. As these notes cannot be retired until other forms of currency to an equal amount have taken their place, there will be neither a forced contraction nor expansion of the circulation on account of the change. In the meanwhile, for the double purpose of protecting the Treasury as far as possible under the circumstances from repeated presentations of notes for redemption in gold, and establishing a safe basis for the national and State bank notes, the former are to be required to keep always on deposit and the latter to keep constantly on hand legal-tender paper to an amount equal at least to 30 per cent upon their outstanding circulation.

If all the national and State banks now in existence should take out circulation to the full amount proposed to be authorized, the guaranty fund alone would absorb about \$225,000,000 of legal-tender notes, and the national bank safety fund, when raised to its full amount of 5 per cent upon outstanding circulation, might be made to absorb about \$3,500,000 more.

A GUARANTY FUND NECESSARY.

As the plan suggested proposes to exempt the Government of the United States from all liability for the redemption of national bank notes and place the sole responsibility upon the banks themselves, a guaranty fund of not less than 30 per cent upon the outstanding circulation is regarded as a very proper and necessary feature of the system. A safety fund consisting of only 5 per cent upon the circulation, together with Governmental liability for redemption in case the fund should at any time be insufficient, as proposed in one of the plans recently made public, would of course secure the note holder, but it would pledge the faith and credit of the United States in a business in which they have no pecuniary interest whatever, and for that reason alone, if there were no others, such a system would be quite objectionable, and in my opinion not attainable.

In the case of the State banks this guaranty fund will constitute a permanent reserve which, together with the individual liability of stockholders and the first lien upon all the assets, will make its circulating notes entirely safe. In my opinion the imposition of a tax by the Federal Government upon the use of circulating notes, lawfully issued by State banks, is an unjustifiable, if not an unconstitutional, interference with the authority of the several States; but its validity has been judicially sustained, and as it does not appear to be practicable to repeal it absolutely at this time, it is proposed to avoid its prohibitory effect by exempting from taxation the notes of such banking institutions as may be organized and conducted under conditions which will amply protect the holders of their paper. While direct Governmental supervision is not and ought not to be provided for, the requirement that a bank, in order to secure exemption from taxation, must satisfy the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency that it has complied with all the conditions imposed, will enable those officials to adopt such measures as may be necessary in each case to ascertain every material fact involved in the inquiry.

The contingent liability to a heavy rate of taxation upon the whole amount of its circulating notes, when paid out by itself, or by other banks, will constitute, it is believed, a sufficient incentive to secure sound and conservative management and to a great extent dispense with the necessity for such official supervision as is proposed to be retained over national banks. It will be observed that the plan submitted proposes the repeal of all provisions of existing laws which require national banks to hold a fixed reserve against deposits, and as this is a departure from the practice which has prevailed continuously for more than thirty years, it is proper to state briefly the reasons which have prompted me to make this suggestion.

REPEAL OF RESERVE AGAINST DEPOSITS.

When the national banking system was originally authorized, it was regarded by many as a doubtful experiment at best, and, accordingly, various precautionary restrictions and limitations were imposed for the security of the note holders and depositors which practical experience has since shown to be unnecessary and sometimes harmful. Among these are the requirements that bonds shall be deposited to secure 90

per cent of their par value in circulating notes and that a fixed reserve which cannot be lawfully diminished shall be held on account of deposits. The consequence of this last requirement is that when a bank stands most in need of all its resources it cannot use them without violating the law. The necessity for holding a sufficient reserve against deposits is not questioned, and in fact the business of receiving deposits and discounting paper ought never to be conducted without it, but it should be held for actual use when the occasion arises and not made legally inaccessible at the very time when it was theoretically supposed to be beneficial in sustaining the credit of the bank and affording relief to its customers.

Under the present law when a bank finds its reserve in danger of reduction below the legal requirement, on account of the demands of its depositors, it is compelled at once to call in its loans, thereby increasing the distrust and aggravating the situation which a judicious use of the reserve would have relieved; and, besides, at such times, in order to protect the reserve, which is then entirely useless for all practical purposes, clearing-house certificates, various forms of time checks, and bills, and other devices of doubtful legality, are habitually resorted to for the purpose of supplying circulation to take the place of lawful money lying idle in the vaults of the banks. To provide for a reserve which cannot be utilized even at a time of the greatest stringency and distrust without incurring the penalties of forfeiture, affords a most striking illustration of the impolicy of legislative interference with the natural laws of trade and finance.

It is not the duty or province of the Government to control or regulate the private affairs of the people, except for certain well-defined purposes, and as the custody and use of funds belonging to depositors are matters which affect only the interests of the immediate parties, they should be left to their own judgment and discretion.

THE DUTY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The duty of the Government, so far as it has any duty in the premises, is simply to provide that all the currency issued under its authority is sufficiently secured to prevent its loss or depreciation in the hands of the people, who are compelled to receive and pay it out in the transaction of business; but a bank is not dependent upon the Government for authority to receive deposits, and its use for that purpose by the public is as purely voluntary as the credit extended to any other corporation or to a private individual.

Every prudently managed bank, if left free to conduct its deposit and discount business in the manner most advantageous to its own interests and the interests of its patrons, will undoubtedly keep on hand a reasonable reserve to meet not only all the ordinary demands upon it, but to provide for such emergencies as are liable to occur in the community where it is located; but it ought not to be prohibited by law from using such reserve for the only purposes it was designed to accomplish. The average amount of reserve held by all the national banks does not usually exceed 17 or 18 per cent of their deposits, while the statistics show that the State banks doing a deposit and discount business, and which are not required by law to keep a fixed reserve, have generally kept on hand in ordinary times about 20 per cent of their deposits, a fact which conduces strongly to sustain the position that a regulation upon this subject is not really necessary in order to secure the safe management of banking institutions, and therefore ought not to be continued.

A safety fund consisting of 5 per cent upon the outstanding circulation of all the banks, to insure the prompt redemption of the notes of failed banks, is believed to be a necessary feature of any plan which proposes to dispense with the deposit of bonds and exempt the Government from liability on account of the national bank currency. That the Government should be exempt and the entire responsibility for the redemption of their own notes assumed by the banks is a proposition which, for many reasons, I think will receive the approval of the general public, and ought not to be opposed by any special interest. The requirement that the banks shall pay their own obligations imposes upon them no greater hardship than is imposed by law upon every other business and financial institution in the country, and the only argument that can be plausibly urged against it, in the case of the banks, is that, as the Government has undertaken through their agency to secure a sound circulating medium it should pledge its credit to keep it good under all circumstances.

The conclusive answer to this is that the Government has discharged its whole duty in the matter when it has by its legislation provided such safeguards as will with honest and competent management guarantee the safety of the notes issued by its authority, and this is one of the results which the proposed plan is intended to accomplish. The deposit of 30 per cent by each bank as a guaranty fund for the redemption of its own notes, and a deposit of 5 per cent by all the banks in a common safety fund for the redemption of the notes of failed banks, together with a first lien upon all the assets, individual liability of stockholders, official supervision and the power to assess all banks to supply deficiencies, constitute the effective parts of a system which will afford to the noteholder ample assurance against loss, and at the same time leave a liberal margin for profit on their circulation.

MORE CAREFUL MANAGEMENT.

One beneficial effect of requiring each bank to redeem its own notes will be the promotion of more careful and conservative management of its affairs, thus avoiding to a large extent the causes which have produced a majority of the failures

heretofore. Governmental responsibility for the redemption of any part of the obligations of the banks has a strong tendency to encourage speculative ventures and careless methods, which would not otherwise be permitted by the directing officials, and is, besides, inconsistent with the policy that the banking business, like all others, should be conducted upon the credit and at the risk of the parties most directly interested in its success.

NO BANK NOTE OF LESS THAN \$10.

In order to provide a wider field for the active circulation of our silver coins and certificates, which now constitute about one-fifth of the entire volume of our currency, and to protect the Treasury as far as possible against the accumulation of certificates returned in payment of customs and other dues to the Government, it is proposed that no national bank note of a less denomination than \$10 shall be issued. The bank notes under that denomination now outstanding amount to \$63,258,949, and there are also in circulation \$64,418,831 in old United States legal-tender notes in denominations less than \$10; \$60,193,658 in Treasury notes of 1890 and \$131,047,547 in silver certificates, making in the aggregate \$318,618,985 in small notes, or only about \$19,000,000 less than the entire issue of the silver certificates.

Attention was called to this subject in my last annual report, and the opinion was then expressed that it would be good policy to retire these small notes and replace them with larger ones of like character. Such a course would not subject the people to any inconvenience in the transaction of their ordinary business, and would keep permanently outstanding a much larger amount of silver coin and certificates than has heretofore been done, thus relieving the Treasury to a considerable extent from one of the difficulties which frequently embarrass its operations. The large notes would be used generally in conducting the more important transactions of the people, and in the payment of dues to the Government, so that while no denomination would be excluded from circulation, public and private interests would be alike subserved. These changes could be made gradually as the various kinds of notes are received into the Treasury, and with very little, if any, additional expense.

The fact that our circulating medium is composed of so many kinds of currency would seem to require the enactment of such legislation as will provide a place in which each can be safely and conveniently used, and as this can be done without discrimination against any of them, it ought not to be omitted from any plan which proposes permanent changes in the system. The policy of various other countries in this respect appears to have enabled them to avoid the difficulties encountered here in the attempt to keep the less valuable coins and their representatives in circulation without derangement of the currency or disturbance of the public finances.

EXPERIENCE OF OTHER COUNTRIES.

Great Britain, with \$550,000,000 in gold and only \$112,000,000 in silver, none of which is full legal tender, authorizes the issue of no note of a less denomination than £5, equal to \$24 33; France, Belgium and Italy, with \$976,000,000 in gold and \$518,300,000 in legal-tender silver, issue no notes of a less denomination than 20fr., or \$3 86; Holland, with \$27,600,000 in gold and \$53,400,000 in legal-tender silver, issues no paper below 25 florins, equal to \$10 05; Spain, with \$40,000,000 in gold and \$126,000,000 in legal-tender silver, issues nothing below 25 pesetas, or \$4 72; Denmark, Sweden and Norway, with \$28,000,000 in gold and \$12,100,000 in limited legal-tender silver, have no paper under 10 crowns, or \$2 68, and Austria-Hungary, with \$130,000,000 in gold and \$81,000,000 in legal-tender silver, is gradually retiring all notes under 10 crowns, or \$4 04.

None of these countries have any paper based exclusively upon silver as we have, and consequently all payments made in sums less than the denominations of notes mentioned must be made in actual coin, which would not be the case here if the recommendation now made should be complied with. Our stock of full legal-tender silver coins is larger in proportion to the stock of gold than in any of the countries named except Holland, Belgium and Spain, and yet we continue to obstruct their circulation by the issue of small United States notes and bank notes, which serve the purposes of the people in their daily transactions no better than the coins or certificates based upon them.

The experience of this country under the act of Feb. 28, 1878, which limited silver certificates to denominations of \$10 and over, and under the act of Aug. 4, 1886, which removed that restriction, justifies the belief that the change now proposed would result in a greatly increased use of silver coins and certificates, and that they would be much less likely to return to and remain in the Treasury than at present. At the time of the passage of the act last referred to, permitting the issue of silver certificates in denominations of \$1, \$2 and \$5, standard silver dollars not represented by certificates had accumulated in the Treasury to the amount of \$93,959,850, although the total coinage up to that date was only \$235,643,286.

Within four months after that date, although in the meantime the coinage was progressing at the usual rate, the amount of free silver held in the Treasury was reduced to \$71,259,568, and it continued to decrease, on account of the demand for small certificates, until it became so reduced that further issues of certificates had to be limited practically to the current coinage of the dollars.

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, Dec. 7, 1894.

The handling of bulk lots of merchandise has been slow and without unusual feature. The general run of information at hand carries an impression that jobbers and retailers are winding up the year's business with unusual small accumulations of stock, and that after annual inventories are taken orders for replenishment of assortments will be liberal. Portions of the wheat-planted area previously suffering from drought have been relieved by rainfall, and the feeling regarding crop conditions has improved. The marketing of cereal crop by growers was quite free, but the movement met improved foreign demand, which served to support and strengthen values. A special report from the Agricultural Department estimates that 75,000,000 bushels of wheat will be fed to cattle before next pasturage.

The following is a comparative statement of stocks of leading articles of merchandise at dates given:

	Nov. 1, 1894.	Dec. 1, 1894.	Dec. 1, 1893.
Pork.....bbls.	12,986	11,688	2,207
Lard.....tes.	8,307	10,190	7,872
Tobacco, domestic.....hhds.	17,570	16,917	16,266
Tobacco, foreign.....bales.	55,130	57,810	45,151
Coffee, Rio.....bags.	166,735	175,928	114,263
Coffee, other.....bags.	32,813	11,500	17,493
Coffee, Java, &c.....mats.	39,875	32,039	66,566
Sugar.....hhds.	5,844	426	85
Sugar.....bags, &c.	752,977	406,606	184,846
Molasses, foreign.....hhds.	23	None.	317
Hides.....No.	38,200	53,800	191,300
Cotton.....bales.	88,982	99,252	161,119
Rosin.....bbls.	21,067	19,327	21,290
Spirits turpentine.....bbls.	1,207	1,552	2,031
Tar.....bbls.	910	735	1,880
Rice, E. I.....bags.	8,700	10,750	4,560
Rice, domestic.....bbls.	1,600	2,500	2,100
Linseed.....bags.	None.	None.	None.
Saltpetre.....bags.	7,100	5,350	4,000
Jute butts.....bales.	None.	None.	7,700
Manilla hemp.....bales.	6,364	11,771	None.
Sisal hemp.....bales.	9,155	8,551	7,120
Flour.....bbls. and sacks.	176,600	157,600	188,600

Lard on the spot has sold moderately well, but at lower prices, closing at 7.25c. for prime Western, 6¾c. for prime City and 7.65c. for refined for the Continent. The trading in the local market for lard futures has been quiet and prices have weakened slightly under full receipts of swine at primary points and in sympathy with weaker advices from the West.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF LARD FUTURES.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
December.....	7.30	7.35	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25
January.....	7.35	7.40	7.30	7.27	7.30	7.25
May.....	7.50	7.55	7.50	7.45	....	....

Pork has been quiet and without change, closing steady at \$13 50@14 50 for mess. Cut-meats have declined. Tallow has been fairly active at firm prices, closing steady at 4¼c. Cotton-seed oil has declined, closing weak at 24c. for prime crude and 29c. for prime yellow.

Raw sugars continued under neglect and value uncertain. Quoted nominally, centrifugal at 3½c. for 96-deg. test and muscovado at 3c. for 89 deg. test. Refined sugars were further reduced in cost without attracting demand; granulated quoted 4¼c. Teas and spices quiet.

Coffee of unattractive quality irregular, but choice grades scarce, firmer and in demand. Rio quoted at 16c. for No. 7; good Cucuta at 19½¢ @ 19½¢ and interior Padang at 24½¢ @ 25c. Speculation for future delivery was active and prices tending upward, stimulated by strong accounts from Europe and Brazil, but the close unsettled under efforts to realize. The following were final asking prices:

Dec.....	14.05c.	March.....	13.20c.	June.....	12.90c.
Jan.....	13.95c.	April.....	12.95c.	July.....	12.85c.
Feb.....	13.55c.	May.....	12.90c.	Sept.....	12.85c.

Kentucky tobacco has sold slowly, but prices have been without change and steady. Seed leaf tobacco has been in better request at steady prices. Sales for the week were 3,215 cases, including 1,500 cases 1892, Wisconsin Havana, 9½¢ @ 13c.; 500 cases 1893, Wisconsin Havana, 4½¢ @ 8½¢; 375 cases, 1893, New England Havana, 5¢ @ 13c.; 125 cases 1893, New England seed leaf, 9¢ @ 12½¢; also 600 bales Havana, 65¢ @ \$1 05, and 350 bales Sumatra, 90¢ @ \$3 20c., in bond.

The speculative dealings in the market for Straits tin have been limited and prices have again declined, in response to easier foreign advices, closing at 13.60c. Ingot copper has made a further advance and the close was steady at 9.60c. for Lake. Lead has been quiet and unchanged, closing steady at 3.12½¢ for domestic. Spelter has weakened a trifle, and the close was easy at 3.27½¢ for domestic. Pig iron has sold moderately well at unchanged prices, closing steady at \$9 75 @ \$13 for domestic.

Refined petroleum has been advanced to 5.55c. in bbls., 3.05 in bulk and 6.25c. in cases; crude in bbls. has been without change, Washington closing at 6c. in bbls. and 3.50c. in bulk; naphtha, 6c. Crude certificates have been advanced, closing at 88¾¢ bid. Spirits turpentine has been dull but steady at 27¾¢ @ 28c. Rosins have been quiet at \$1 30 @ \$1 35 for common and good strained. Wool has had a slow call but prices have held steady. Hops quiet and without change.

COTTON.

FRIDAY NIGHT, December 7, 1894.

THE MOVEMENT OF THE CROP, as indicated by our telegrams from the South to-night, is given below. For the week ending this evening the total receipts have reached 349,451 bales, against 364,220 bales last week and 349,912 bales the previous week; making the total receipts since the 1st of Sept., 1894, 4,068,467 bales, against 3,304,753 bales for the same period of 1893, showing an increase since Sept. 1, 1894, of 763,714 bales.

Receipts at—	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Total.
Galveston.....	9,941	24,737	11,034	8,063	9,212	12,211	75,198
Velasco, &c.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,597	2,597	.....
New Orleans.....	7,205	21,291	20,398	15,339	14,463	15,214	93,910
Mobile.....	1,555	2,479	2,332	1,734	1,027	2,441	11,568
Florida.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	511	511	.....
Savannah.....	9,145	9,419	7,917	4,732	5,919	4,151	41,283
Brunswick, &c.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,498	13,498	.....
Charleston.....	4,612	3,531	2,096	1,916	828	2,417	15,430
Pt. Royal, &c.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,634	3,634	.....
Wilmington.....	2,201	1,759	1,958	1,927	1,307	1,574	10,726
Wash'ton, &c.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107	107	.....
Norfolk.....	4,878	4,952	7,327	5,349	5,668	3,612	31,786
West Point.....	4,002	2,564	3,814	3,143	1,702	3,722	18,947
N'port N., &c.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,489	2,489	.....
New York.....	.....	1,655	1,526	1,994	1,902	2,531	9,608
Boston.....	.....	628	157	497	1,791	1,829	4,902
Baltimore.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,953	6,953	.....
Philadelph'a &c.....	882	586	604	771	3,170	291	6,304
Tot'ls this week	44,421	73,601	59,163	45,495	46,989	79,782	349,451

The following shows the week's total receipts, the total since Sept. 1, 1894, and the stock to-night, compared with last year.

Receipts to Dec. 7.	1894.		1893.		Stock.	
	This Week.	Since Sep. 1, 1894.	This Week.	Since Sep. 1, 1893.	1894.	1893.
Galveston...	75,198	951,828	65,633	657,090	281,615	216,675
Velasco, &c.	2,597	29,622	1,794	20,255	.....	65
New Orleans	93,910	1,272,976	88,919	961,081	372,744	312,805
Mobile.....	11,568	123,622	13,407	117,939	24,520	37,096
Florida.....	511	13,632	1,194	11,101	.....	.....
Savannah...	41,283	582,525	43,295	606,730	108,096	125,634
Br'wick, &c.	13,498	75,109	2,438	44,218	12,281	14,900
Charleston...	15,430	257,252	16,453	227,159	80,575	96,538
P. Royal, &c.	3,634	59,205	181	30,548	.....	.....
Wilmington...	10,726	165,162	12,703	127,944	24,192	23,800
Wash'n, &c.	107	554	68	369	.....	.....
Norfolk.....	31,786	246,841	27,330	271,227	75,734	102,101
West Point...	18,947	158,365	15,852	122,536	30,694	22,862
N'p't N., &c.	2,489	19,571	6,328	22,513	9,190	14,430
New York...	9,608	30,469	4,034	16,893	99,219	174,603
Boston.....	4,902	4,958	7,205	32,580	31,000	24,000
Baltimore...	6,953	35,997	2,691	20,314	29,146	25,050
Philadel., &c.	6,304	40,779	1,528	13,957	9,099	8,910
Totals.....	349,451	4,068,467	311,103	3,304,753	1,188,205	1,199,519

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

Receipts at—	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.
Galves'n, &c.	77,795	67,427	59,774	52,110	36,888	32,043
New Orleans	93,910	88,919	93,436	107,972	81,578	98,623
Mobile.....	11,563	13,407	10,236	11,681	12,241	12,476
Savannah...	41,283	43,295	30,271	42,583	35,515	37,227
Char'ton, &c.	19,064	16,634	8,073	15,001	17,810	11,353
Wilm'ton, &c.	10,833	12,771	10,121	7,430	4,904	6,321
Norfolk.....	31,786	27,380	11,318	20,019	25,578	13,648
W. Point, &c.	21,436	22,190	8,674	12,152	17,163	18,147
All others...	41,776	19,090	24,007	26,466	23,850	17,774
Tot. this wk.	349,451	311,103	255,910	296,504	257,529	252,612
Since Sept. 1	4,068,467	3,304,753	2,997,486	4,061,351	3,698,099	3,817,415

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 311,080 bales, of which 137,400 were to Great Britain, 50,702 to France and 123,978 to the rest of the Continent. Below are the exports for the week and since September 1, 1894.

Exports from—	Week Ending Dec. 7.				From Sept. 1, 1894, to Dec. 7, 1894			
	Great Brit'n.	France	Continent.	Total Week.	Great Britain.	France	Continent.	Total.
Galveston.....	34,111	.....	8,625	42,736	311,538	111,033	164,240	586,816
Velasco, &c.....	.....	.....	1,693	1,693	.....	.....	24,041	24,041
New Orleans...	14,616	44,394	32,267	91,277	320,231	215,452	248,059	783,742
Mobile & Pen.	7,944	.....	.....	7,944	58,239	.....	4,669	42,905
Savannah.....	18,231	4,877	27,335	50,443	38,653	14,014	238,268	290,935
Brunswick.....	5,980	.....	3,250	9,230	27,060	.....	13,691	41,651
Charleston*...	13,964	.....	7,353	21,317	114,051	2,100	91,727	207,908
Wilmington...	.....	.....	23,030	26,030	31,033	.....	99,386	130,424
Norfolk.....	11,019	.....	.....	11,019	42,486	.....	4,155	46,641
West Point.....	8,283	.....	.....	8,283	38,538	.....	10,432	48,970
N'p't News, &c.	2,613	.....	.....	2,613	7,574	.....	.....	7,574
New York.....	12,161	1,231	7,184	20,576	138,895	13,175	83,163	235,233
Boston.....	6,685	.....	119	6,804	50,056	.....	716	50,772
Baltimore.....	.....	200	7,873	8,073	27,923	300	51,016	79,244
Philadelph'a...	1,790	.....	1,199	2,989	13,277	.....	2,518	15,825
Total.....	137,400	50,702	122,978	311,080	1,195,494	358,079	1,036,111	2,589,684
Total 1893...	99,781	25,796	87,131	212,708	1,116,359	257,868	674,902	2,049,129

* Including Port Royal.

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, Produce Exchange Building.

Dec. 7 at—	ON SHIPBOARD, NOT CLEARED—FOR					Leaving Stock.
	Great Britain.	France.	Other Foreign.	Coast-wise.	Total.	
New Orleans...	50,330	12,470	44,617	2,599	110,016	262,728
Galveston*....	95,100	24,680	25,426	7,614	152,820	128,795
Savannah.....	None.	1,000	8,000	3,000	12,000	96,096
Charleston.....	10,000	None.	11,000	700	21,700	58,975
Mobile.....	4,000	None.	300	None.	4,300	20,220
Norfolk.....	46,700	None.	4,000	3,800	54,500	21,234
New York.....	9,000	3,300	7,700	None.	20,000	79,219
Other port.....	25,000	None.	21,000	None.	46,000	99,602
Total 1894...	240,130	41,450	122,043	17,713	421,336	766,869
Total 1893...	231,501	36,270	90,791	16,066	374,628	824,891
Total 1892...	89,612	27,230	86,512	20,428	224,182	879,597

Speculation in cotton for future delivery at this market shows a very good record of business accomplished. In comparison with the preceding week, however, there was a noticeable diminution of demand from the outside trading public and a considerable portion of the business was of simply manipulative character under the hands of regular operators. Local opinion favors purchasing when cost approximates $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. Saturday's market was irregular, running from 2 points advance to 7 points decline and finally closing at only 1@2 points net loss, the business confined principally to winding up deals on both sides. On Monday there was a net gain of 10 points, well held up to the close, the gain accounted for upon the assumption that Southern operators were making a concerted effort to stimulate both this and the foreign market. During Tuesday 10 points were lost again, the foreign market having failed to strengthen as hoped for. The markets of Tuesday and Wednesday were quite erratic but generally tending upward, with about $\frac{1}{8}$ c. recovery on prices, some large local concerns putting forth a special effort in support of January options. To-day the tone was feverish, finally resulting in some 7 points net decline under heavy crop movement for week and less promising accounts from abroad. Cotton on the spot has been dull at $5\frac{3}{4}$ c. for middling uplands.

The total sales for forward delivery for the week are 873,300 bales. For immediate delivery the total sales foot up this week 5,873 bales, including — for export, 673 for consumption, — for speculation and 5,200 on contract. The following are the official quotations for each day of the past week—December 1 to December 7.

Rates on and off middling, as established Nov. 22, 1893, by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contract:

Fair.....	c. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	on.	Good Ordinary.....	c. 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	off.
Middling Fair.....	7 $\frac{3}{8}$	on.	Good Middling Tinged.....	Even.	
Strict Good Middling.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	on.	Strict Middling Stained.....	7 $\frac{3}{8}$	off.
Good Middling.....	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	on.	Middling Stained.....	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	off.
Strict Low Middling.....	3 $\frac{1}{8}$	off.	Strict Low Mid. Stained.....	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	off.
Low Middling.....	7 $\frac{1}{8}$	off.	Low Middling Stained.....	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	off.
Strict Good Ordinary.....	13 $\frac{1}{8}$	off.			

On this basis the prices for a few of the grades would be as follows:

UPLANDS.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Th.	Fri.
Good Ordinary.....	4 $\frac{11}{16}$	4 $\frac{11}{16}$	4 $\frac{5}{8}$	4 $\frac{5}{8}$	4 $\frac{5}{8}$	4 $\frac{5}{8}$
Low Middling.....	5 $\frac{3}{8}$	5 $\frac{3}{8}$	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	5 $\frac{1}{8}$
Middling.....	5 $\frac{13}{16}$	5 $\frac{13}{16}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Good Middling.....	6 $\frac{1}{8}$	6 $\frac{1}{8}$	6 $\frac{1}{16}$	6 $\frac{1}{16}$	6 $\frac{1}{16}$	6 $\frac{1}{16}$
Middling Fair.....	6 $\frac{11}{16}$	6 $\frac{11}{16}$	6 $\frac{5}{8}$	6 $\frac{5}{8}$	6 $\frac{5}{8}$	6 $\frac{5}{8}$
GULF.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Th.	Fri.
Good Ordinary.....	4 $\frac{15}{16}$	4 $\frac{15}{16}$	4 $\frac{7}{8}$	4 $\frac{7}{8}$	4 $\frac{7}{8}$	4 $\frac{7}{8}$
Low Middling.....	5 $\frac{3}{8}$	5 $\frac{3}{8}$	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	5 $\frac{1}{8}$
Middling.....	6 $\frac{1}{16}$	6 $\frac{1}{16}$	6	6	6	6
Good Middling.....	6 $\frac{3}{8}$	6 $\frac{3}{8}$	6 $\frac{1}{8}$	6 $\frac{1}{8}$	6 $\frac{1}{8}$	6 $\frac{1}{8}$
Middling Fair.....	6 $\frac{15}{16}$	6 $\frac{15}{16}$	6 $\frac{7}{8}$	6 $\frac{7}{8}$	6 $\frac{7}{8}$	6 $\frac{7}{8}$
STAINED.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Th.	Fri.
Low Middling.....	4 $\frac{7}{8}$	4 $\frac{7}{8}$	4 $\frac{3}{8}$	4 $\frac{3}{8}$	4 $\frac{3}{8}$	4 $\frac{3}{8}$
Middling.....	5 $\frac{3}{8}$	5 $\frac{3}{8}$	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	5 $\frac{1}{8}$	5 $\frac{1}{8}$
Strict Middling.....	5 $\frac{19}{32}$	5 $\frac{19}{32}$	5 $\frac{17}{32}$	5 $\frac{17}{32}$	5 $\frac{17}{32}$	5 $\frac{17}{32}$
Good Middling Tinged.....	5 $\frac{13}{16}$	5 $\frac{13}{16}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$

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't'n	Con- tract.	Total.	
Sat'day.....	Dull.	.....	.....	.....	.....	100,300
Monday.....	Dull.	103	.....	5,206	5,303	178,600
Tuesday.....	Easy at 1 $\frac{1}{16}$ dec.	353	.....	.....	353	160,500
Wed'day.....	Dull.	.....	.....	.....	.....	181,900
Thur'd'y.....	Dull.	.....	.....	.....	.....	140,400
Friday.....	Dull.	217	.....	.....	217	131,600
Total.....	.....	673	.....	5,200	5,873	873,300

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

Market, Sales and Prices of FUTURES		Market, Range and Total Sales.		DAILY PRICES AND SALES OF FUTURES FOR EACH MONTH.																					
		December.		January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.	
Saturday, Dec. 1—	Irregular.	Aver. 5.49	Aver. 5.55	Aver. 5.59	Aver. 5.63	Aver. 5.68	Aver. 5.74	Aver. 5.80	Aver. 5.86	Aver. 5.91	Aver. 5.96	Aver. 6.01	Aver. 6.03	Aver. 6.08	Aver. 6.13	Aver. 6.18	Aver. 6.23	Aver. 6.28	Aver. 6.33	Aver. 6.38	Aver. 6.43	Aver. 6.48	Aver. 6.53	Aver. 6.58	
Sales, total.	100,300	5.45	5.53	5.53	5.63	5.67	5.78	5.78	5.84	5.88	5.93	5.98	6.03	6.08	6.13	6.18	6.23	6.28	6.33	6.38	6.43	6.48	6.53	6.58	
Closing.	Steadier.	5.47	5.48	5.54	5.60	5.64	5.76	5.79	5.80	5.85	5.90	5.95	6.00	6.05	6.10	6.15	6.20	6.25	6.30	6.35	6.40	6.45	6.50	6.55	
Monday, Dec. 3—	Irregular.	Aver. 5.48	Aver. 5.58	Aver. 5.64	Aver. 5.69	Aver. 5.75	Aver. 5.80	Aver. 5.85	Aver. 5.90	Aver. 5.95	Aver. 6.00	Aver. 6.05	Aver. 6.10	Aver. 6.15	Aver. 6.20	Aver. 6.25	Aver. 6.30	Aver. 6.35	Aver. 6.40	Aver. 6.45	Aver. 6.50	Aver. 6.55	Aver. 6.60	Aver. 6.65	
Sales, total.	178,600	5.44	5.55	5.55	5.64	5.67	5.78	5.78	5.84	5.88	5.93	5.98	6.03	6.08	6.13	6.18	6.23	6.28	6.33	6.38	6.43	6.48	6.53	6.58	
Closing.	Higher.	5.48	5.61	5.63	5.69	5.74	5.80	5.85	5.90	5.95	6.00	6.05	6.10	6.15	6.20	6.25	6.30	6.35	6.40	6.45	6.50	6.55	6.60	6.65	
Tuesday, Dec. 4—	East.	Aver. 5.50	Aver. 5.59	Aver. 5.61	Aver. 5.67	Aver. 5.74	Aver. 5.78	Aver. 5.84	Aver. 5.90	Aver. 5.96	Aver. 6.01	Aver. 6.06	Aver. 6.11	Aver. 6.16	Aver. 6.21	Aver. 6.26	Aver. 6.31	Aver. 6.36	Aver. 6.41	Aver. 6.46	Aver. 6.51	Aver. 6.56	Aver. 6.61	Aver. 6.66	
Sales, total.	160,500	5.47	5.51	5.53	5.63	5.63	5.74	5.74	5.80	5.85	5.90	5.95	6.00	6.05	6.10	6.15	6.20	6.25	6.30	6.35	6.40	6.45	6.50	6.55	
Closing.	Lower.	5.46	5.47	5.54	5.58	5.59	5.63	5.63	5.69	5.74	5.79	5.84	5.89	5.94	5.99	6.04	6.09	6.14	6.19	6.24	6.29	6.34	6.39	6.44	
Wednesday, Dec. 5—	Irregular.	Aver. 5.46	Aver. 5.56	Aver. 5.63	Aver. 5.68	Aver. 5.73	Aver. 5.77	Aver. 5.83	Aver. 5.89	Aver. 5.94	Aver. 6.00	Aver. 6.05	Aver. 6.10	Aver. 6.15	Aver. 6.20	Aver. 6.25	Aver. 6.30	Aver. 6.35	Aver. 6.40	Aver. 6.45	Aver. 6.50	Aver. 6.55	Aver. 6.60	Aver. 6.65	
Sales, total.	161,900	5.42	5.48	5.50	5.63	5.66	5.77	5.77	5.84	5.88	5.93	5.98	6.03	6.08	6.13	6.18	6.23	6.28	6.33	6.38	6.43	6.48	6.53	6.58	
Closing.	Higher.	5.54	5.55	5.62	5.66	5.67	5.71	5.76	5.81	5.86	5.91	5.96	6.01	6.06	6.11	6.16	6.21	6.26	6.31	6.36	6.41	6.46	6.51	6.56	
Thursday, Dec. 6—	Irregular.	Aver. 5.56	Aver. 5.64	Aver. 5.68	Aver. 5.73	Aver. 5.77	Aver. 5.83	Aver. 5.88	Aver. 5.94	Aver. 5.99	Aver. 6.04	Aver. 6.09	Aver. 6.14	Aver. 6.19	Aver. 6.24	Aver. 6.29	Aver. 6.34	Aver. 6.39	Aver. 6.44	Aver. 6.49	Aver. 6.54	Aver. 6.59	Aver. 6.64	Aver. 6.69	
Sales, total.	140,400	5.51	5.60	5.58	5.64	5.72	5.78	5.81	5.88	5.93	5.98	6.03	6.08	6.13	6.18	6.23	6.28	6.33	6.38	6.43	6.48	6.53	6.58	6.63	
Closing.	Higher.	5.61	5.62	5.68	5.71	5.72	5.76	5.82	5.87	5.91	5.96	6.01	6.06	6.11	6.16	6.21	6.26	6.31	6.36	6.41	6.46	6.51	6.56	6.61	
Friday, Dec. 7—	Flatter.	Aver. 5.62	Aver. 5.66	Aver. 5.69	Aver. 5.73	Aver. 5.77	Aver. 5.84	Aver. 5.88	Aver. 5.94	Aver. 5.99	Aver. 6.04	Aver. 6.09	Aver. 6.14	Aver. 6.19	Aver. 6.24	Aver. 6.29	Aver. 6.34	Aver. 6.39	Aver. 6.44	Aver. 6.49	Aver. 6.54	Aver. 6.59	Aver. 6.64	Aver. 6.69	
Sales, total.	131,600	5.58	5.66	5.63	5.77	5.78	5.84	5.88	5.93	5.98	6.03	6.08	6.13	6.18	6.23	6.28	6.33	6.38	6.43	6.48	6.53	6.58	6.63	6.68	
Closing.	Lower.	5.57	5.58	5.63	5.68	5.68	5.73	5.78	5.83	5.88	5.93	5.98	6.03	6.08	6.13	6.18	6.23	6.28	6.33	6.38	6.43	6.48	6.53	6.58	
Total sales this week.		873,300	125,700	30,700	37,800	37,400	233,200	43,200	8,300	9,300	9,300	9,300	9,300	9,300	9,300	9,300	9,300	9,300	9,300	9,300	9,300	9,300	9,300	9,300	
Average price, week.		5.52	5.60	5.64	5.69	5.74	5.79	5.83	5.88	5.93	5.98	6.03	6.08	6.13	6.18	6.23	6.28	6.33	6.38	6.43	6.48	6.53	6.58	6.63	
Sales since Sep. 1, 94.		1,156,900	2,973,300	361,200	3,077,500	273,900	1,316,400	316,200	91,500	68,700	400	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	

The following exchanges have been made during the week:

11 pd. to exch. 1,100 Mch. for May.	05 pd. to exch. 100 Jan. for Feb.
17 pd. to exch. 600 Mch. for June.	08 pd. to exch. 4,400 Jan. for Mch.
10 pd. to exch. 700 Jan. for Mch.	29 pd. to exch. 100 Jan. for July.
08 pd. to exch. 800 Dec. for Jan.	28 pd. to exch. 3,000 Jan. for July.
26 pd. to exch. 900 Jan. for June.	03 pd. to exch. 200 Jan. for Feb.
26 pd. to exch. 200 Jan. for Mch.	18 pd. to exch. 200 Jan. for May.
21 pd. to exch. 200 Jan. for May.	07 pd. to exch. 200 Jan. for Mch.
06 pd. to exch. 3,100 Jan. for May.	06 pd. to exch. 1,000 Jan. for Mch.
06 pd. to exch. 500 May for June.	12 pd. to exch. 1,000 Jan. for Apr.
28 pd. to exch. 200 Dec. for May.	17 pd. to exch. 300 Jan. for May.
05 pd. to exch. 2,000 Feb. for Mch.	

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 (Dec. 7), we add the item of exports from the United States, including in it the exports of Friday only.

	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.
Stock at Liverpool.....bales.	895,000	1,092,000	1,352,000	1,146,000
Stock at London.....	8,000	7,000	6,000	9,000
Total Great Britain stock.	903,000	1,099,000	1,358,000	1,155,000
Stock at Hamburg.....	21,000	12,000	1,200	3,000
Stock at Bremen.....	141,000	172,000	101,000	100,000
Stock at Amsterdam.....	10,000	15,000	15,000	18,000
Stock at Rotterdam.....	200	300	200	400
Stock at Antwerp.....	11,000	9,000	3,000	5,000
Stock at Havre.....	366,000	376,000	367,000	239,000
Stock at Marseilles.....	5,000	4,000	10,000	8,000
Stock at Barcelona.....	64,000	29,000	65,000	56,000
Stock at Genoa.....	12,000	7,000	5,000	8,000
Stock at Trieste.....	21,000	20,000	11,000	21,000
Total Continental stocks.	651,200	644,300	578,400	458,400
Total European stocks....	1,554,200	1,743,300	1,936,400	1,613,400
India cotton afloat for Europe.	12,000	45,000	30,000	16,000
Amer. cotton afloat for Europe.	876,000	646,000	584,000	797,000
Egypt, Brazil, &c., afloat for Europe.	53,000	59,000	70,000	53,000
Stock in United States ports..	1,188,205	1,199,819	1,103,779	1,225,587
Stock in U. S. interior towns..	484,023	441,720	432,454	554,754
United States exports to-day.	68,456	28,485	36,020	28,980
Total visible supply.....	4,235,884	4,163,024	4,192,653	4,297,721
Of the above, totals of American and other descriptions are as follows:				
American—				
Liverpool stock.....bales.	755,000	900,000	1,183,000	956,000
Continental stocks.....	525,000	545,000	462,000	340,000
American afloat for Europe...	876,000	646,000	584,000	797,000
United States stock.....	1,188,205	1,199,819	1,103,779	1,225,587
United States interior stocks..	484,023	441,720	432,454	554,754
United States exports to-day.	68,456	28,485	36,020	28,980
Total American.....	3,896,684	3,760,724	3,801,253	3,906,321
East Indian, Brazil, &c. —				
Liverpool stock.....	140,000	192,000	169,000	190,000
London stock.....	8,000	7,000	6,000	9,000
Continental stocks.....	126,200	99,300	116,400	118,400
India afloat for Europe.....	12,000	45,000	30,000	16,000
Egypt, Brazil, &c., afloat.....	53,000	59,000	70,000	58,000
Total East India, &c.....	339,200	402,300	391,400	391,400
Total American.....	3,896,684	3,760,724	3,801,253	3,906,321
Total visible supply.....	4,235,884	4,163,024	4,192,653	4,297,721
Middling Upland, Liverpool..	33.2d.	45.1d.	53.1d.	45.1d.
Middling Upland, New York..	53c.	71.1c.	93c.	81.1c.
Egypt Good Brown, Liverpool	45.1d.	57.1d.	51.1d.	52.1d.
Peruv. Rough Good, Liverpool	54.1d.	61.1d.	64.1d.	9d.
Broad Fine, Liverpool.....	33.1d.	43.1d.	54.1d.	43.1d.
Tinnevelly Good, Liverpool..	33.1d.	47.1d.	5d.	47.1d.

The imports into Continental ports the past week have been 120,000 bales.

The above figures indicate an increase in the cotton in sight to-night of 72,860 bales as compared with the same date of 1893, an increase of 43,231 bales from the corresponding date of 1892 and a decrease of 61,337 bales from 1891.

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 1893—is set out in detail below.

TOWNS.	RECEIPTS.	SHIPIPS.	STOCK.	Movement to December 7, 1894.				Movement to December 8, 1893.			
				This week.	Since Sept. 1, 94.	This week.	Since Sept. 1, 94.	This week.	Since Sept. 1, 93.	This week.	Since Dec. 8.
Atlanta.....	1,447	1,447	500	3,567	1,081	6,397	14,876	840	22,322	3,076	22,322
Birmingham.....	6,882	104,866	4,105	19,383	3,285	6,397	38,405	5,546	22,322	3,076	22,322
Little Rock.....	7,364	62,112	5,117	16,687	2,187	3,187	23,500	1,760	12,706	1,760	12,706
Memphis.....	1,499	25,442	6,632	8,159	4,089	1,017	28,895	1,153	11,879	1,153	11,879
St. Louis.....	1,447	118,446	1,381	30,764	4,100	4,252	4,252	4,331	9,313	4,331	9,313
St. Paul.....	8,647	131,719	4,715	10,395	8,631	6,490	136,285	3,398	40,293	3,398	40,293
St. Petersburg.....	8,084	54,006	3,128	7,767	2,960	4,577	4,577	4,577	8,027	4,577	8,027
St. Petersburg.....	7,343	65,204	3,388	7,778	4,689	4,689	4,689	4,689	8,027	4,689	8,027
St. Petersburg.....	200	3,662	216	730	207	3,560	49,074	209	649	209	649
St. Petersburg.....	6,574	22,610	2,149	3,683	1,778	1,778	1,778	1,778	1,778	1,778	1,778
St. Petersburg.....	2,665	22,610	2,149	3,683	2,331	2,331	2,331	2,331	2,331	2,331	2,331
St. Petersburg.....	2,391	25,811	2,513	8,057	2,277	2,277	2,277	2,277	2,277	2,277	2,277
St. Petersburg.....	3,314	39,588	2,975	12,311	2,039	2,039	2,039	2,039	2,039	2,039	2,039
St. Petersburg.....	2,635	34,853	2,442	12,311	3,283	3,283	3,283	3,283	3,283	3,283	3,283
St. Petersburg.....	7,381	47,796	1,157	51,177	5,777	5,777	5,777	5,777	5,777	5,777	5,777
St. Petersburg.....	1,281	16,133	1,057	300	1,426	1,426	1,426	1,426	1,426	1,426	1,426
St. Petersburg.....	1,794	22,793	1,654	1,655	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073	1,073
St. Petersburg.....	28,219	159,394	26,553	12,338	14,626	14,626	14,626	14,626	14,626	14,626	14,626
St. Petersburg.....	1,000	19,122	1,000	.....	818	421	8,816	818	818	818	818
St. Petersburg.....	500	9,129	500	.....	29,812	29,812	29,812	29,812	29,812	29,812	29,812
St. Petersburg.....	3,314	35,056	3,314	11,767	14,186	14,186	14,186	14,186	14,186	14,186	14,186
St. Petersburg.....	4,917	24,713	3,860	4,068	3,298	3,298	3,298	3,298	3,298	3,298	3,298
St. Petersburg.....	5,068	88,398	4,600	3,383	1,297	1,297	1,297	1,297	1,297	1,297	1,297
St. Petersburg.....	4,962	44,605	4,501	2,070	1,637	1,637	1,637	1,637	1,637	1,637	1,637
St. Petersburg.....	91,248	1,081,193	85,743	79,747	57,442	57,442	57,442	57,442	57,442	57,442	57,442
Total, 31 towns.....	328,001	3,339,928	286,992	484,023	219,133	2,356,808	199,879	441,720	38,661	1,637	1,637

Louisville figures "net" in both years
This year's figures estimated.
Last year's figures revised.

The above totals show that the interior stocks have increased during the week 41,009 bales and are now 43,303 bales more than at same period last year. The receipts at all the towns have been 108,968 bales more than same week last year and since Sept. 1 are 933,120 bales more than for same time in 1893.

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.

Week ending Dec. 7.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS FOR MIDDLING COTTON ON—					
	Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wednes.	Thurs.	Fri.
Galveston...	5 ³ / ₈	5 ³ / ₈	5 ³ / ₈	5 ¹ / ₁₆	5 ¹ / ₁₆	5 ⁵ / ₁₆
New Orleans...	5 ¹ / ₁₆	5 ¹ / ₁₆	5 ¹ / ₁₆	5 ¹ / ₁₆	5 ¹ / ₁₆	5 ¹ / ₁₆
Mobile...	5 ¹ / ₄	5 ¹ / ₄	5 ¹ / ₄	5 ¹ / ₄	5 ¹ / ₄	5 ¹ / ₄
Savannah...	5 ¹ / ₁₆	5 ¹ / ₁₆	5 ¹ / ₁₆	5 ¹ / ₁₆	5 ¹ / ₁₆	5 ¹ / ₁₆
Charleston...	5 ¹ / ₄	5 ¹ / ₄	5 ¹ / ₄	5 ¹ / ₄	5 ¹ / ₄	5 ¹ / ₄
Wilmington...	5 ¹ / ₄	5 ¹ / ₄	5 ¹ / ₄	5 ¹ / ₄	5 ¹ / ₄	5 ¹ / ₄
Norfolk...	5 ¹ / ₄	5 ¹ / ₄	5 ¹ / ₄	5 ¹ / ₄	5 ¹ / ₄	5 ¹ / ₄
Boston...	5 ¹ / ₁₆	5 ¹ / ₁₆	5 ¹ / ₁₆	5 ¹ / ₁₆	5 ¹ / ₁₆	5 ¹ / ₁₆
Baltimore...	5 ¹ / ₈	5 ¹ / ₈	5 ¹ / ₈	5 ¹ / ₈	5 ¹ / ₈	5 ¹ / ₈
Philadelphia...	6 ¹ / ₈	6 ¹ / ₈	6 ¹ / ₈	6 ¹ / ₈	6 ¹ / ₈	6 ¹ / ₈
Augusta...	5 ¹ / ₄	5 ¹ / ₄	5 ¹ / ₄	5 ¹ / ₄	5 ¹ / ₄	5 ¹ / ₄
Memphis...	5 ¹ / ₁₆	5 ¹ / ₁₆	5 ¹ / ₁₆	5 ¹ / ₁₆	5 ¹ / ₁₆	5 ¹ / ₁₆
St. Louis...	5 ¹ / ₈	5 ¹ / ₈	5 ¹ / ₈	5 ¹ / ₈	5 ¹ / ₈	5 ¹ / ₈
Houston...	5 ¹ / ₁₆	5 ¹ / ₁₆	5 ¹ / ₁₆	5 ¹ / ₁₆	5 ¹ / ₁₆	5 ¹ / ₁₆
Cincinnati...	5 ¹ / ₈	5 ¹ / ₈	5 ¹ / ₈	5 ¹ / ₈	5 ¹ / ₈	5 ¹ / ₈
Louisville...	5 ¹ / ₈	5 ¹ / ₈	5 ¹ / ₈	5 ¹ / ₈	5 ¹ / ₈	5 ¹ / ₈

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

Atlanta.....	5 ¹ / ₈	Little Rock....	5	Newberry.....	5 ¹ / ₈
Columbus, Ga.	5	Montgomery....	5	Raleigh.....	5 ¹ / ₈
Columbus, Miss	5	Nashville.....	5 ¹ / ₈	Selma.....	5 ¹ / ₈
Eufaula.....	5	Natchez.....	5 ¹ / ₈	Shreveport....	4 ¹ / ₁₆

RECEIPTS FROM THE PLANTATIONS.—The following table indicates the actual movement each week from the plantations. The figures do not include overland receipts nor Southern consumption; they are simply a statement of the weekly movement from the plantations of that part of the crop which finally reaches the market through the outports.

Week Ending—	Receipts at the Ports.			St'k at Interior Towns.			Rec'pts from Plant'ns		
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Nov. 2....	293,552	334,762	429,443	31,031	321,590	323,725	335,809	379,340	478,903
" 9.....	265,619	296,141	394,662	326,015	313,158	371,177	270,603	317,739	442,064
" 16.....	262,766	299,571	369,462	326,061	388,676	402,219	262,832	315,089	400,534
" 23.....	251,764	291,003	349,942	345,860	409,689	408,438	274,543	312,019	356,161
" 30....	248,355	296,931	364,220	396,627	422,466	443,014	296,122	369,708	399,796
Dec. 7	255,910	311,103	349,451	432,454	417,720	454,023	291,737	330,357	390,460

The above statement shows: 1.—That the total receipts from the plantations since Sept. 1 in 1894 are 4,495,155 bales; in 1893 were 3,970,307 bales; in 1892 were 3,301,306 bales.

2.—That although the receipts at the outports the past week were 349,451 bales, the actual movement from plantations was 390,460 bales, the balance going to increase the stocks at the interior towns. Last year the receipts from the plantations for the week were 330,357 bales and for 1892 they were 291,737 bales.

OVERLAND MOVEMENT FOR THE WEEK AND SINCE SEPT. 1.—We give below a statement showing the overland movement for the week and since September 1. As the returns reach us by telegraph late Friday night it is impossible to enter so largely into detail as in our regular monthly report, but all the principal matters of interest are given. This weekly publication is of course supplementary to the more extended monthly statements. The results for the week ending Dec. 7 and since Sept. 1 in the last two years are as follows:

December 7.	1894.		1893	
	Week.	Since Sept. 1.	Week.	Since Sept. 1.
Shipped—				
Via St. Louis.....	61,057	444,695	136,380	266,172
Via Cairo.....	19,151	167,313	14,129	105,019
Via Hannibal.....	545	1,643	6,201	6,201
Via Evansville.....	21	1,408	378	5,162
Via Louisville.....	9,425	80,196	6,851	44,704
Via Cincinnati.....	11,707	79,708	6,000	46,760
Via other routes, &c.....	7,847	60,564	9,026	49,182
Total gross overland.....	109,208	834,929	74,407	523,200
Deduct shipments—				
Overland to N. Y., Boston, &c..	27,767	112,203	15,458	84,041
Between interior towns.....	1,096	11,281	2,113	13,856
Inland, &c., from South.....	3,532	33,949	7,140	40,869
Total to be deducted.....	32,445	157,433	24,711	138,769
Leaving total net overland*..	76,763	677,496	49,696	384,431

* Including movement by rail to Canada. † Revised.

The foregoing shows that the week's net overland movement this year has been 76,763 bales, against 49,696 bales for the week in 1893, and that for the season to date the aggregate net overland exhibits an increase over a year ago of 293,065 bales.

In Sight and Spinners' Takings.	1894.		1893	
	Week.	Since Sept. 1.	Week.	Since Sept. 1.
Receipts at ports to Dec. 7.....	349,451	4,063,137	311,103	3,304,753
Net overland to Dec. 7.....	76,763	677,496	49,696	334,431
Southern consumption to Dec. 7	20,000	250,000	20,000	241,000
Total marketed.....	446,214	4,990,633	380,799	3,880,184
Interior stocks in excess.....	41,009	426,688	19,254	365,554
Came into sight during week.....	487,223	.....	400,053	.....
Total in sight Dec. 7.....	.....	5,422,651	.....	4,295,738
Worth's spinner's takings to Dec. 7	.....	1,085,867	.....	667,996

It will be seen by the above that there has come into sight during the week 487,223 bales, against 400,053 bales for the same week of 1893, and that the increase in amount in sight to-night as compared with last year is 1,126,918 bales.

WEATHER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.—Reports by telegraph from the South to-night indicate that the weather has been favorable in most districts during the week. While rain has fallen in many localities the precipitation has as a rule been light. Picking progresses rapidly. The crop movement continues very liberal.

Galveston, Texas.—In general ground is too dry for plowing; more rain is needed. Picking is progressing nicely and a good deal of cotton is standing in the fields in some localities. We have had rain on two days during the week, the precipitation being fifty-two hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 63, the highest being 74 and the lowest 52. November rainfall one inch and fifty-nine hundredths.

Palestine, Texas.—There has been rain on two days of the week, the precipitation reaching forty hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 60, ranging from 40 to 82. Month's rainfall one inch and ninety hundredths.

Huntsville, Texas.—We have had rain on one day of the week, the rainfall reaching four hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 51 to 78, averaging 64. Rainfall for November sixty-five hundredths of an inch.

Dallas, Texas.—There has been rain on two days during the week, the precipitation being fifty-five hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer 59, highest 80 and lowest 38. During the month of November the rainfall reached forty-three hundredths of an inch.

San Antonio, Texas.—It has rained on one day of the week the precipitation reaching six hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 62, the highest being 73 and the lowest 46. November rainfall only a trace.

Luling, Texas.—We have had rain on one day during the week, to the extent of nine hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 61, ranging from 42 to 80. Rainfall for the month of November nil.

Columbia, Texas.—There has been rain on one day of the past week, the rainfall being eleven hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 52 to 80, averaging 66. During the month of November the rainfall was ninety-hundredths of an inch.

Cuero, Texas.—We have had rain on three days of the week, to the extent of thirty-two hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer 63, highest 80 and lowest 46. During November the rainfall reached twenty-five hundredths of an inch.

Brenham, Texas.—We have had one shower during the week, the precipitation being twelve hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 64, the highest being 80 and the lowest 48. November rainfall forty-one hundredths of an inch.

Belton, Texas.—There has been rain on two days of the week, the rainfall reaching fourteen hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 59, ranging from 40 to 78. Rainfall for the month of November thirty-two hundredths of an inch.

Fort Worth, Texas.—We have had rain on one day of the week, to the extent of ten hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 38 to 80, averaging 59. During the month of November the rainfall reached twenty hundredths of an inch.

Weatherford, Texas.—There has been no rain the past week. Average thermometer 60, highest 80 and lowest 39. November rainfall ten hundredths of an inch.

New Orleans, Louisiana.—There has been one shower during the week, the rainfall reaching one hundredth of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 63. During November the rainfall was one inch and thirty-four hundredths.

Shreveport, Louisiana.—It has rained on three days of the week, with rainfall to the extent of fifty-eight hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 40 to 74, averaging 57. November rainfall eighty-seven hundredths of an inch.

Columbus, Mississippi.—We have had rain on two days the past week, the rainfall being fifteen hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer 55, highest 74 and lowest 30. November rainfall thirty-four hundredths of an inch.

Leland, Mississippi.—November rainfall seventy-nine hundredths of an inch.

Meridian, Mississippi.—Telegram not received.

Helena, Arkansas.—There has been rain on three days during the week, the precipitation being one inch and thirty-nine hundredths. Average thermometer 48 6, highest 67 and lowest 29.

Memphis, Tennessee.—We have had rain on three days during the week, the precipitation being one inch and fifty-six hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 48 8, the highest being 66 8 and the lowest 32. November rainfall forty-nine hundredths of an inch.

Nashville, Tennessee.—We have had rain on two days during the week, to the extent of thirty-two hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 46, ranging from 26 to 67. Rainfall for the month of November one inch and ninety-two hundredths.

Montgomery, Alabama.—Rain has fallen on two days of the week, to the extent of seventy-three hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer 56, highest 63, lowest 46.

Selma, Alabama.—Many farmers are bringing in the last of their cotton. We have had rain during the week, the rainfall reaching twenty-seven hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 55, the highest being 72 and the lowest 36.

Mobile, Alabama.—There has been rain on one day of the week, the rainfall reaching eight hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 44 to 72, averaging 59. During the month of November the rainfall reached twenty-one hundredths of an inch.

Madison, Florida.—Telegram not received.

Columbus, Georgia.—We have had one shower during the week, the precipitation reaching twenty-nine hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 38 to 67, averaging 54.

Savannah, Georgia.—There has been no rain the past week. Average thermometer 57, highest 75 and lowest 45. November rainfall three inches and seventy-eight hundredths.

Augusta, Georgia.—It has rained on one day of the week, the precipitation reaching seventy-two hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 52, the highest being 73 and the lowest 32.

Charleston, South Carolina.—Dry weather has prevailed all the week. The thermometer has averaged 55, ranging from 42 to 73. Rainfall for November three inches and four hundredths.

Stateburg, South Carolina.—There has been rain on two days of the week, the rainfall reaching seventy-six hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 31 to 71, averaging 45.3. During the month of November the rainfall reached one inch and two hundredths.

Wilson, North Carolina.—We have had rain on one day of the week, to the extent of seventeen hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer 44, highest 70 and lowest 24.

The following statement we have also received by telegraph, showing the height of the rivers at the points named at 8 o'clock December 6, 1894, and December 7, 1893.

	Dec. 6, '94.	Dec. 7, '93.
New Orleans.....Above low-water mark.	2.9	2.0
Memphis.....Below zero of gauge.	0.3	*3.5
Nashville.....Below zero of gauge.	1.2	*10.4
Shreveport.....Below zero of gauge.	5.4	3.2
Vicksburg.....Below zero of gauge.	3.2	*1.8

* Above low-water mark.

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 Dec. 6.

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.
1894	.....	.....	.....	5,000	19,000	24,000	13,000	60,000
1893	1,000	16,000	17,000	7,000	75,000	82,000	23,000	144,000
1892	2,000	1,000	3,000	5,000	67,000	72,000	25,000	103,000
1891	.....	.....	.....	3,000	42,000	45,000	7,000	98,000

According to the foregoing Bombay appears to show a decrease compared with last year in the week's receipts of 10,000 bales and a decrease in shipments of 17,000 bales, and the shipments since Sept. 1 show a decrease of 58,000 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—						
1894.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	2,000	5,000
1893.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	3,000	5,000
Madras—						
1894.....	.....	.....	.....	12,000	9,000	21,000
1893.....	1,000	.....	1,000	13,000	8,000	21,000
All others—						
1894.....	2,000	.....	2,000	12,000	18,000	30,000
1893.....	1,000	2,000	3,000	16,000	21,000	37,000
Total all—						
1894.....	2,000	.....	2,000	27,000	29,000	56,000
1893.....	2,000	2,000	4,000	31,000	32,000	63,000

The above totals for the week show that the movement from the ports other than Bombay is 2,000 bales less than the same week last year. For the whole of India, therefore, the total shipments since September 1, 1894, and for the corresponding periods of the two previous years, are as follows:

EXPORTS TO EUROPE FROM ALL INDIA.

Shipments to all Europe from—	1894.		1893.		1892	
	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.
Bombay.....	.....	24,000	17,000	82,000	3,000	72,000
All other ports.	2,000	56,000	4,000	63,000	3,000	53,000
Total.....	2,000	80,000	21,000	145,000	6,000	127,000

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, December 5.	1894.	1893.	1892
Receipts (cantars*).....			
This week.....	250,000	270,000	280,000
Since Sept. 1.....	1,913,000	1,916,000	3,126,000
Exports (bales)—			
To Liverpool.....	15,000	105,000	15,000
To Continent.....	14,000	103,000	10,000
Total Europe.....	29,000	208,000	25,000
		177,000	35,000
			266,000

* A cantar is 93 pounds.

MANCHESTER MARKET.—Our report received by cable to-night from Manchester states that the market is dull for both yarns and sheetings. Production is being curtailed slowly. We give the prices for to-day below and leave those for previous weeks of this and last year for comparison:

	1894.					1893.					
	32s Cop. Twist.		8 ¹ / ₄ lbs. Shirtings.		Out'n Mid. Uplds	32s Cop. Twist.		8 ¹ / ₄ lbs. Shirtings.		Out'n Mid. Upld.	
	d.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Nov. 2	5 ¹ / ₂	6 ¹ / ₄	4	4 ¹ / ₂	6 ¹ / ₂	3	7 ¹ / ₂	5	10 ¹ / ₂	7	7 ¹ / ₂
" 9	5 ³ / ₈	6 ¹ / ₈	4	3 ¹ / ₂	6 ¹ / ₂	2	7 ¹ / ₈	5	10 ¹ / ₈	7	7 ¹ / ₈
" 16	5 ¹ / ₁₆	6 ¹ / ₁₆	4	3	6 ¹ / ₁₆	1 ¹ / ₂	6 ¹ / ₁₆	5	9	7	7
" 23	5 ¹ / ₁₆	6 ¹ / ₁₆	4	3	6 ¹ / ₁₆	2	6 ¹ / ₁₆	5	8 ¹ / ₁₆	7	7
" 30	5 ¹ / ₂	6 ¹ / ₂	4	3	6 ¹ / ₂	2	6 ¹ / ₂	5	8	7	7
Dec. 7	5 ³ / ₈	6 ¹ / ₈	4	2	6 ¹ / ₈	1 ¹ / ₂	6 ¹ / ₈	5	7 ³ / ₈	7	7

SEA ISLAND COTTON MOVEMENT.—We have received this (Friday) evening by telegraph from the various ports the details of the Sea Island cotton movement for the week. The receipts for the week ending to-night (December 7) and since Sept. 1, 1894, the stocks to-night, and the same items for the corresponding periods of 1893, are as follows.

Receipts to Dec. 7.	1894.		1893.		Stock.	
	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	1894.	1893.
Savannah.....	3,780	43,215	2,694	36,279	13,322	14,399
Charleston.....	632	3,773	59	1,786	2,395	1,474
Florida, &c.....	492	2,497	130	1,423	1,581	771
Total.....	4,904	49,485	2,883	39,488	17,298	16,644

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 6,658 bales, of which 5,844 bales were to Great Britain, 761 to France and 53 to Reval, &c., and the amount forwarded to Northern mills has been 2,322 bales. Below are the exports for the week and since September 1 in 1894 and 1893.

Exports from—	Week Ending Dec. 7.			Since Sept. 1, 1894.			North'n Mills.	
	Great Brit'n.	Fr'nce &c.	Total.	Great Brit'n.	Fr'nce &c.	Total.	Week.	Since Sept. 1.
Savannah.....	5,296	577	5,873	9,644	914	10,558	1,757	16,050
Charl't'n &c.....	448	53	501	587	53	640	273	698
Florida, &c.....	100	.....	100	395	.....	395	292	2,002
New York.....	.....	184	184	1,687	1,243	2,930	.....	.....
Boston.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	200	.....	.....
Baltimore.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	5,844	814	6,658	12,513	2,210	14,723	2,322	18,750
Total 1893.....	.....	273	273	14,605	2,514	17,119	1,191	7,466

A considerable portion of the Sea Island cotton shipped to foreign ports goes via New York, and some small amounts via Boston and Baltimore. Instead of including this cotton for the week in which it leaves the Southern outports, we follow the same plan as in our regular table of including it when actually exported from New York, &c. The details of the shipments of Sea Island cotton for the week will be found under the head "Shipping News," on a subsequent page.

Quotations Dec. 7 at Savannah, for Floridas, common, 9c.; medium fine, 1 1/4 c.; choice, 1 1/2 c.

Charleston, Carolinas, medium fine, 17c. to 18c.; fine, 22c. to 24c.; extra fine, 28c. to 35c.

JUTE BUTTS, BAGGING, &C.—The demand for jute bagging has been unimportant during the week under review. Quotations for jobbing lots are 5 1/2 c. for 1 1/4 lbs., 6 1/2 c. for 2 lbs. and 6 3/4 c. for standard grades. On good-sized parcels some reduction, however, can be obtained. Standard brands in car-load lots are quoted at 5 1/2 c. for 1 1/4 lbs., 6c. for 2 lbs. and 6 1/2 c. for 2 1/4 lbs., f. o. b. at New York. Jute butts are dull at 1 1/2 c. on the spot.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON EXCHANGE ANNUAL ELECTION.—At the annual election of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, held on Monday, Dec. 3, the following ticket was elected: President, Andrew Stewart; Vice-President, Felix Couturie; Treasurer, Maurice Stern. Directors: Norman Eustis, James De Buys, T. D. Mather, Julius Weis, O. L. Putnam, Thos. Holford, W. H. Lengsfeld, J. H. Williams, F. B. Hayne, E. Darier, A. Brittin and C. L. De Fuentes.

THE EXPORTS OF COTTON from New York this week show a decrease compared with last week, the total reaching 20,576 bales, against 22,338 bales last week. Below we give our usual table, showing the exports of cotton from New York, and the direction, for each of the last four weeks; also the total exports and direction since Sept. 1, 1894, and in the last column the total for the same period of the previous year.

EXPORTS OF COTTON (BALES) FROM NEW YORK SINCE SEPT. 1, 1894.

Exported to—	Week Ending—				Total since Sept. 1.	Same period previous year.
	Nov. 16.	Nov. 23.	Nov. 30.	Dec. 7.		
Liverpool.....	5,270	6,180	15,250	10,661	101,444	106,156
Other British ports..	4,238	3,109	822	1,500	37,451	49,131
TOT. TO GT. BRIT'N.	9,508	9,289	16,072	12,161	138,895	155,287
Havre.....	1,337	1,163	2,040	1,231	13,175	7,367
Other French ports..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL FRENCH.....	1,337	1,163	2,040	1,231	13,175	7,367
Bremen.....	3,593	250	189	.....	15,367	13,191
Hamburg.....	973	1,900	250	500	11,488	7,480
Other ports.....	1,504	2,093	1,671	3,576	27,919	40,117
TOT. TO NO. EUROPE	6,070	4,243	2,110	4,076	54,774	65,788
Spain, Italy, &c.....	1,201	1,324	2,016	2,858	27,805	16,951
All other.....	.....	.....	.....	250	584	330
TOTAL SPAIN, &c.....	1,201	1,324	2,016	3,108	28,389	17,281
GRAND TOTAL.....	18,116	16,019	22,238	20,576	235,233	245,723

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE GROSS RECEIPTS OF COTTON at New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore for the past week, and since September 1, 1894.

Receipts from—	NEW YORK.		BOSTON.		PHILADELPHIA		BALTIMORE.	
	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.
N. Orleans.....	11,944	153,575	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas.....	8,139	90,535	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Savannah.....	8,912	116,710	1,948	41,274	1,154	5,661	3,492	41,976
Mobile.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	511	5,302	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
So. Carolina.....	2,812	31,682	.....	.....	144	389	.....	.....
No. Carolina.....	734	5,930	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	5,720	26,296	700	13,933	.....	300	1,398	39,488
North. ports.....	.....	.....	13,539	139,810	.....	3,080	.....	.....
Tenn., &c.....	9,608	30,469	.....	56	3,605	34,475	1,098	29,044
Foreign.....	724	3,137	1,783	6,327	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	49,134	463,616	17,973	206,400	4,903	43,903	5,988	110,508
Last year.....	51,888	427,525	27,935	155,399	3,558	19,958	11,070	102,901

COTTON FREIGHTS.—The rates for freight the past week have been as follows:

	Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wednes.	Thurs.	Fri.
Liverpool, steam.d.	532-21 1/2	532 21 1/2	532	532	532	532
Do Dec. d.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Havre, steam.....	35-37 1/2	35-37 1/2	38	38	38	38
Do later.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bremen, steam.....	35 1/2	35 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Do later.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamburg, steam.d.	18	18	532	532	532	532
Do later.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ams'dam, steam.c.	30-32 1/2	30-32 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Reval, Dec'ber.....	732	732	732	732	732	732
Do January.....	1364-27 1/2	1364	1364	1364	1364	1364
B'ona, direct.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Genoa, steam.....	964-25 3/4	964	964	964	964	964
Do later.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trieste, v. Genoa.....	1364	1364	1364	1364	1364	1364
Antwerp, steam.d.	18	18	532	532	532	532

† Cents net per 100 lbs.

SHIPPING NEWS.—The exports of cotton from the United States the past week, as per latest mail returns, have reached 260,658 bales. So far as the Southern ports are concerned, these are the same exports reported by telegraph and published in the CHRONICLE last Friday. With regard to New York we include the manifests of all vessels cleared up to Thursday.

NEW YORK—To Liverpool, per steamers		Total bales.
Cufo, 5,663.....	Runko, 4,998.....	10,661
To Leith, per steamer Critic, 1,500.....		1,500
To Havre, per steamer La Bretagne, 1,047 upland and 184 Sea Island.....		1,231
To Hamburg, per steamer Scandia, 500.....		500
To Rotterdam, per steamer Schiedam, 1,201.....		1,201
To Antwerp, per steamer Westernland, 1,198.....		1,198
To Gottenburg, per steamer Polaria, 1,000.....		1,000
To Christiana, per steamer Hekla, 177.....		177
To Oporto, per steamer Oevenum, 943.....		943
To Lisbon, per steamer Oevenum, 100.....		100
To Genoa, per steamers Kaiser Wilhelm II., 400.....Kronprinz Friedrich Wilhelm, 1,415.....		1,815
To Yokohama, per steamer Dryfesdale, 250.....		250
NEW ORLEANS—To Liverpool, per steamers Amethyst, 3,150 Assave, 11,510.....Astronomer, 6,500.....Bellarden, 5,500 City of Perth, 8,241.....Cuban, 8,590.....		43,491
To Havre, per steamers Iran, 9,500.....Knight Templar, 10,162.....Leyden, 8,193.....Maroa, 18,200.....		46,055
To Bremen, per steamers Abana, 8,240.....Antwerp City, 8,140.....Knight Errant, 7,200.....		23,580
To Reval, per steamer Aloedene, 5,932.....		5,932
BALTIMORE—To Liverpool, per steamers Cladeboye, 5,071.....Heathfield, 5,677.....Julia Park, 8,534.....Nuttfield, 6,470 William Branfoot, 5,161.....		30,913
To Bremen, per steamers Birchfield, 5,608.....Camrose, 6,070 Shillito, 5,736.....		17,414
MOBILE—To Vera Cruz, per steamer Kong Frode, 770.....		770
SAVANNAH—To Liverpool, per steamer Haxby, 6,695 upland and 2,982 Sea Island.....		9,677
To Bremen, per steamer Stag, 5,188.....		5,188
To Oporto, per barks Alliance, 450.....Atlantico, 1,125.....		1,575
CHARLESTON—To Liverpool, per steamer Wallachia, 4,464.....		4,464
To Bremen, per steamer Suez, 5,661.....		5,661
To Reval, per steamer Delmar, 6,883.....		6,883
To Barcelona, per steamer Julio, 4,300.....		4,300

PORT ROYAL—To Liverpool, per steamer Jamaican, 8,721.....		Total bales.
WILMINGTON—To Bremen, per steamer Rannock, 5,556.....		5,556
NORFOLK—To Liverpool, per steamer Kirkdale, 1,02.....		1,02
WEST POINT—To Bremen, per steamer Planet Mercury, 10,432.....		10,432
BOSTON—To Liverpool, per steamers Catalonia, 558.....Kansas, 1,245.....		1,803
To Yarmouth, per steamer Yarmouth, 115.....		115
BALTIMORE—To Liverpool, per steamer Seagomore, 2,434.....		2,434
To Bremen, per steamer Dresden, 4,642.....		4,642
PHILADELPHIA—To London, per steamer Barrowmore, 374.....		374

Total.....260,658
The particulars of these shipments, arranged in our usual form, are as follows:

	London		Bremen	Other	V. Cruz			
	Liverpool.	Leith.	Havre.	& Ham- burg.	North Europe.	South Europe.	Yar- mouth & Japan.	Total.
New York.	10,661	1,500	1,231	500	3,576	2,858	250	20,576
N. Orleans.	43,491	-----	46,055	23,580	5,932	-----	-----	119,053
Galveston.	30,913	-----	-----	17,414	-----	-----	-----	48,327
Mobile	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	770	770
Savannah.	9,677	-----	-----	5,188	-----	1,575	-----	16,440
Charleston.	4,464	-----	-----	5,661	6,883	4,300	-----	21,308
Port Royal	8,721	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	8,721
Wilmington	-----	-----	-----	5,556	-----	-----	-----	5,556
Norfolk	102	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	102
West Point	-----	-----	-----	10,432	-----	-----	-----	10,432
Boston.	1,503	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	115	1,618
Baltimore.	2,434	-----	-----	4,642	999	-----	-----	7,076
Philadelp'a.	-----	374	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	374

Total.....112,266 1,874 47,286 72,973 16,391 8,733 1,135 260,658

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

GALVESTON—To Liverpool—Nov. 28—Steamer Deramore, 6,300.....	
Nov. 30—Steamer Undaunted, 7,936.....Dec. 1—Steamer Plympton, 7,650.....Dec. 3—Steamer South Gwalia, 5,373.....Dec. 6—Madeline, 6,852.	
To Bremen—Dec. 3—Steamer Ramleh, 6,740.	
To Hamburg—Dec. 3—Steamer Oakdene, 1,885.	
NEW ORLEANS—To Liverpool—Dec. 1—Steamer Bernard Hall, 3,335.....Dec. 4—Steamer Navigator, 4,851.....Dec. 7—Steamer Nicaraguan, 5,930.	
To Havre—Nov. 30—Steamers Agapanthus, 11,368; Ikabal, 13,177; Seawell, 5,403.....Dec. 5—Steamer Canarias, 6,547.....Dec. 7—Steamer Memnon, 7,906.	
To Bremen—Dec. 4—Steamers Akaba, 9,631; Chollerton, 6,936.....Dec. 5—Steamer Woolwich, 8,700.	
To Corunna—Nov. 30—Steamer Crown Prince, 1,000.	
To Pasages—Nov. 30—Steamer Crown Prince, 1,450.	
To Genoa—Dec. 5—Steamer Crane, 4,500.	
MOBILE—To Vera Cruz—Dec. 4—Steamer Huntell, 7,944.	
SAVANNAH—To Liverpool—Dec. 3—Steamer Dalegarth, 4,971 upland and 1,966 Sea Island.....Dec. 7—Steamer Skidby, 7,964 upland and 3,330 Sea Island.	
To Havre—Dec. 6—Steamer Gardenia, 4,300 upland and 577 Sea Island.	
To Bremen—Dec. 1—Steamer Linda, 6,357.....Dec. 4—Steamers Dora Foster, 6,572.....Nether Holme, 5,902.	
To Barcelona—Dec. 1—Steamer Gild Hall, 8,574.	
BRUNSWICK—To Liverpool—Dec. 1—Steamer Inishowenhead, 5,830 upland and 100 Sea Island.	
To Bremen—Dec. 7—Steamer Sir Wm. Armstrong, 3,250.	
CHARLESTON—To Liverpool—Nov. 30—Steamer Matia, 9,832 upland and 448 Sea Island.	
To Bremen—Dec. 6—Steamer Westhall, 7,300 upland and 53 Sea Island.	
PORT ROYAL—To Liverpool—Nov. 30—Steamer Mentmore, 3,634.	
WILMINGTON—To Bremen—Dec. 4—Steamer Graffoe, 10,350.....Dec. 5—Steamer Venus, 9,430.	
To Ghent—Dec. 5—Steamer Buckminster, 6,300.	
NORFOLK—To Liverpool—Dec. 3—Steamer Ferndene, 6,364.....Dec. 5—Steamer Port Adelaide, 4,650.	
WEST POINT—To Liverpool—Dec. 1—Steamer Monkseaton, 8,283.	
NEWPORT NEWS—To Liverpool—Dec. 4—Steamer Rappahannock, 2,613.	
BOSTON—To Liverpool—Nov. 27—Steamer Philadelphia, 2,340.....Nov. 30—Steamer Roman, 1,765.....Dec. 1—Steamer Palestine, 1,338.....Dec. 3—Steamer Angloman, 498.....Dec. 1—Steamer Lancastrian, 528.	
To Yarmouth—Dec. 4—Steamer Boston, 338.	
BALTIMORE—To Havre—Dec. 5—Steamer Monarch, 200.	
To Bremen—Dec. 4—Steamer Stuttgart, 5,492.	
To Hamburg—Dec. 3—Steamer Canada, 881.	
To Antwerp—Dec. 1—Steamer Otranto, 1,500.	
PHILADELPHIA—To Liverpool—Nov. 30—Steamer Kensington, 1,790.	
To Antwerp—Nov. 30—Steamer Pennsylvania, 1,199.	

Below we give all news received to date of disasters to vessels carrying cotton from United States ports, &c.:

CASTLEGARTH, steamer (Br.), at Bremen, from Savannah, with 5,252 bales of cotton, took fire Dec. 6, but it has since been extinguished. The fire was confined to the forehold, containing 150 bales.	
KNIGHT OF ST. GEORGE, steamer (Br.), at Havre, from New Orleans, with 11,300 bales of cotton, arrived at destination with cargo on fire.	
MADRILENO, steamer (Span.). A fire was discovered on Dec. 1 in steamer Madrileno. The forward compartment, containing 1,600 bales of cotton, has been flooded. Estimated 200 bales damaged by fire and others more or less by water.	
PIO IX., steamer (Span.), loading at New Orleans, was discovered to be on fire, Dec. 5. Her forward compartment was flooded and fire extinguished. Cargo is being unloaded.	
STARLIGHT, steamer (Br.), from Galveston for Liverpool, with 7,630 bales of cotton, arrived at St. Johns, N. F., Dec. 2, with her cargo on fire. The fire was discovered Friday morning in hatch No. 3. The compartment was flooded by the pumps and steamer headed for St. Johns.	

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

	Nov. 16.	Nov. 23.	Nov. 30.	Dec. 7.
Sales of the week.....bales.	56,000	61,000	58,000	54,000
Of which exporters took ..	3,500	4,800	3,000	1,600
Of which speculators took ..	3,100	3,800	3,000	3,800
Sales American.....	50,000	53,000	51,000	48,000
Actual export.....	11,000	8,000	7,000	14,000
Forwarded.....	62,000	66,000	65,000	65,000
Total stock—Estimated.....	718,000	769,000	850,000	895,000
Of which American—Estimated.....	587,000	633,000	706,000	755,000
Total import of the week.....	132,000	125,000	153,000	123,000
Of which American.....	120,000	109,000	136,000	111,000
Amount afloat.....	330,000	390,000	370,000	390,000
Of which American.....	370,000	380,000	360,000	380,000

The tone of the Liverpool market for spots and futures each day of the week ending Dec. 7, and the daily closing prices of spot cotton, have been as follows:

Spot.	Saturday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Market, 1:45 P. M.	Dull.	Steady.	Moderate demand.	Fair business doing.	Steadier.	Firmer.
Mid. Up'ls.	33 ³²	33 ³²	3 ¹⁸	33 ³²	33 ³²	35 ³²
Sales.....	6,000	12,000	8,000	10,000	10,000	8,000
Spec. & exp.	500	1,500	1,000	500	500	500
Futures.						
Market, 1:45 P. M.	Easy at 3-64 decline.	Steady.	Easy at 1-64 @ 2-64 advance.	Easy at 2-64 @ 3-64 decline.	Steady at 2-64 advance.	Quiet at 2-64 advance.
Market, 4 P. M.	Firm.	Quiet and steady.	Steady.	Steady.	Quiet.	Quiet.

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: 2 63 means 2 63-64, and 3 01 means 3 1-64.

	Sat., Dec. 1.				Mon., Dec. 3.				Tues., Dec. 4.			
	Open	High	Low	Close	Open	High	Low	Close	Open	High	Low	Close
December..	3 02	3 02	3 02	3 02	3 01	3 02	3 01	3 02	3 02	3 03	3 02	3 03
Dec.-Jan....	3 02	3 02	3 02	3 02	3 01	3 02	3 01	3 02	3 02	3 03	3 02	3 03
Jan.-Feb....	3 02	3 02	3 02	3 02	3 01	3 02	3 01	3 02	3 02	3 03	3 02	3 03
Feb.-Mar....	3 03	3 03	3 03	3 03	3 02	3 03	3 02	3 03	3 03	3 04	3 03	3 04
Mar.-Apr....	3 04	3 05	3 04	3 05	3 04	3 04	3 04	3 04	3 04	3 05	3 04	3 05
Apr.-May....	3 06	3 07	3 06	3 07	3 05	3 06	3 05	3 06	3 06	3 07	3 06	3 07
May-June....	3 08	3 08	3 08	3 08	3 07	3 08	3 07	3 08	3 08	3 08	3 08	3 08
June-July....	3 09	3 10	3 09	3 10	3 08	3 09	3 08	3 09	3 09	3 10	3 09	3 10
July-Aug....	3 11	3 12	3 11	3 12	3 10	3 11	3 10	3 11	3 11	3 12	3 11	3 12
Aug.-Sept....	3 13	3 13	3 13	3 13	3 11	3 12	3 11	3 12	3 12	3 13	3 12	3 13
Sept.-Oct....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

	Wed., Dec. 5.				Thurs., Dec. 6.				Fri., Dec. 7.			
	Open	High	Low	Close	Open	High	Low	Close	Open	High	Low	Close
December..	2 63	3 01	2 63	3 01	3 02	3 03	3 02	3 03	3 05	3 05	3 04	3 05
Dec.-Jan....	2 63	3 01	2 63	3 01	3 02	3 03	3 02	3 03	3 05	3 05	3 04	3 05
Jan.-Feb....	2 63	3 01	2 63	3 01	3 02	3 03	3 02	3 03	3 05	3 05	3 04	3 05
Feb.-Mar....	3 00	3 02	3 00	3 02	3 03	3 04	3 03	3 04	3 06	3 08	3 05	3 06
Mar.-Apr....	3 02	3 03	3 02	3 03	3 04	3 05	3 04	3 05	3 07	3 08	3 06	3 07
Apr.-May....	3 03	3 05	3 03	3 05	3 04	3 07	3 06	3 07	3 09	3 09	3 08	3 08
May-June....	3 05	3 06	3 05	3 06	3 07	3 08	3 07	3 08	3 10	3 10	3 09	3 10
June-July....	3 06	3 08	3 06	3 08	3 09	3 10	3 09	3 10	3 12	3 12	3 11	3 11
July-Aug....	3 08	3 10	3 08	3 10	3 11	3 11	3 11	3 11	3 13	3 14	3 12	3 13
Aug.-Sept....	3 09	3 11	3 09	3 11	3 12	3 13	3 12	3 13	3 15	3 15	3 14	3 14
Sept.-Oct....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3 16	3 17	3 15	3 16
Oct.-Nov....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3 17	3 18	3 16	3 17

BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY, December 7, 1894.

A limited amount of business has been transacted in the market for wheat flour, but owing to the advanced views of holders to conform with the rise in wheat an active trade has been held in check, as buyers, while willing to pay full former prices, were not disposed to operate at an advance. Rye flour has been quiet and without change. Buckwheat flour has not received much attention, but prices have been without change and steady. Corn meal has sold slowly, but no changes have been made in values. To-day the market for wheat flour was quiet but steady.

The trading in the market for wheat futures has been fairly active, and early in the week prices advanced in response to decidedly stronger foreign advices; but subsequently advices from abroad took a weaker turn, and this, with a continued full movement of the crop at the Northwest prompted some selling by "longs" to realize profits, under which prices reacted a trifle. The report by the Government that thus far this season 46,030,000 bushels of wheat have been fed to stock, and that for the remainder of the season 29,273,000 bushels will be fed, had no effect upon values, as it was about as expected. The spot market has been active at advancing prices, shippers having been large buyers, both here and at out-ports, their purchases at this market for the week amounting to about 1,250,000 bushels. The sales yesterday included No. 2 red winter for shipment end of December and early January at 1 1/2 @ 1 5/8 c. under May f.o.b. afloat and 2 5/8 c. under May f.o.b. from store. To-day the market was easier under realizing sales by "longs," prompted by weaker foreign advices. The spot market was quiet but steady. The sales included No. 2 red winter at 1 1/4 @ 1 5/8 c. under May f.o.b. afloat and No. 1 hard Manitoba at 10 3/4 c. over December f.o.b. afloat.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF NO. 2 RED WINTER WHEAT.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
December delivery.....c.	59 3/8	60 3/8	60 1/4	60 1/4	60 7/8	60 3/8
January delivery.....c.	60 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4	61	61 1/4	61 1/4
February delivery.....c.	61 1/4	62 3/8	62 1/4	62	62 1/4	62 1/4
March delivery.....c.	62 1/4	63 1/4	63 1/4	62 7/8	63 3/8	63
May delivery.....c.	63 7/8	64 3/8	64 1/4	63 7/8	64 3/8	63 7/8
June delivery.....c.	64 3/8	65 1/4	....	64 1/4	64 3/8	64 1/4
July delivery.....c.	64 7/8	65 1/4	65	64 1/4	65	64 3/8

Nothing of special interest has transpired in the market for Indian corn futures. Trading has been quiet, but prices have made fractional advances on a slight shrinkage in the movement of the crop and in sympathy with the rise in wheat. The spot market has been quiet and irregular; old has been scarce and firm but new has been weak. The sales yesterday included No. 2 mixed at 57 1/2 c. delivered, steamer mixed at 52c. in elevator and No. 3 mixed at 49 1/2 @ 50 1/2 c. in elevator and 51c. delivered. To-day the market was steadier on unfavorable weather advices from the Southwest. The spot market was moderately active and fairly steady. The sale included steamer mixed at 51 1/4 @ 52c. in elevator, No. 3 mixed at 50c. in elevator and steamer white at 53c. in elevator.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF NO. 2 MIXED CORN.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
December delivery.....c.	55 1/4	54 3/4	54 1/2	53 3/8	53 7/8	56 1/8
January delivery.....c.	53 1/2	53 1/4	53 1/4	53 3/8	53 1/2	53 3/4
May delivery.....c.	53 1/2	53 1/4	53 1/2	53 3/8	53 7/8	54 1/4

Oats for future delivery have been quiet but prices have advanced slightly on some buying by "shorts" to cover contracts, stimulated by a fairly good consumptive demand and in sympathy with wheat. The spot market has been fairly active at higher prices. Yesterday the sales included No. 2 mixed at 34 3/4 @ 34 1/4 c. in elevator and No. 2 white at 39 @ 39 1/4 c. in elevator. The market to-day was quiet but steady. The spot market was fairly active and firm. The sales included No. 2 mixed at 34 1/2 c. in elevator and No. 2 white at 39 @ 39 1/2 c. in elevator.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF NO. 2 MIXED OATS.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
December delivery.....c.	33 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 3/8	34 1/4	34 1/4
January delivery.....c.	34 1/4	35	35	35 1/8	35 1/4	35 1/4
February delivery.....c.	35 1/4	35 3/4	35 3/4	36	36	36
May delivery.....c.	36 1/4	36 3/8	36 1/2	36 1/4	36 3/8	36 3/8

Rye has been in light supply and firm. Barley has been quiet and without change.

The following are closing quotations:

FLOUR.						
Fine.....	\$1 75 @ \$1 95	Patent, winter.....	\$2 85 @ \$3 25			
Superfine.....	1 90 @ 2 20	City mills extras.....	3 25 @ 3 35			
Extra, No. 2.....	2 00 @ 2 30	Rye flour, superfine..	2 50 @ 2 85			
Extra, No. 1.....	2 20 @ 2 40	Buckwheat flour.....	1 80 @ 1 90			
Cleats.....	2 35 @ 2 65	Corn meal.....				
Straights.....	2 60 @ 3 35	Western, &c.....	2 75 @ 3 00			
Patent, spring.....	3 30 @ 3 90	Brandywine.....	3 05			

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

GRAIN.						
Wheat—						
Spring, per bush..	57 @ 72	Corn, per bush—				
Red winter No. 2..	61 @ 62 3/4	West'n mixed.....	49 @ 59			
Red winter.....	55 @ 63	No. 2 mixed.....	56 1/2 @ 58			
White.....	56 @ 64	Western yellow....	53 @ 61			
Oats—Mixed, per bu.	34 @ 36	Western White.....	53 @ 60			
White.....	39 @ 42 1/2	Rye.....				
No. 2 mixed.....	34 3/8 @ 35 3/8	Western, per bush..	51 @ 56			
No. 2 white.....	39 @ 40	State and Jersey..	.....			
		Barley—No. 2 West'n	63 1/2 @ 64			
		State 2-rowed.....	.....			
		State 6-rowed.....	.....			

The movement of breadstuffs to market as indicated in the statements below is 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 Dec. 1, 1894, and since August 1, for each of the last three years:

Receipts at—	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	Bbls. 190 lbs	Bush. 60 lbs	Bush. 56 lbs	Bush. 32 lbs	Bush. 48 lbs	Bush. 56 lbs
Chicago.....	74,774	259,826	2,147,082	799,800	465,755	23,712
Milwaukee.....	73,850	201,971	47,450	152,000	476,000	15,000
Duluth.....	114,719	1,254,357	....	51,509	111,080	....
Minneapolis.....	....	1,303,920	36,650	....	....	....
Toledo.....	701	165,200	661,400	10,900	....	....
Detroit.....	3,025	46,025	43,980	15,900	8,700	....
Cleveland.....	20,720	95,225	23,857	91,001	4,584	....
St. Louis.....	15,595	74,979	374,925	206,305	112,500	1,400
Peoria.....	5,250	16,800	242,300	124,300	94,700	7,800
Kansas City.....	....	57,101	101,088	1,027	....	....
Tot. wk., '94.	303,684	3,565,404	3,678,722	1,455,142	1,303,919	50,912
Same wk., '93.	172,677	3,317,207	3,183,793	1,308,795	914,834	67,310
Same wk., '92.	290,529	6,396,760	1,929,723	2,290,592	1,218,181	119,467
Since Aug. 1.						
1894.....	6,234,092	91,736,887	27,727,380	38,480,705	19,959,338	1,050,478
1893.....	5,801,861	90,622,084	59,183,325	53,126,831	15,971,764	1,572,952
1892.....	6,130,703	136,975,045	46,152,278	47,650,890	15,701,835	4,690,097

The receipts of flour and grain at the seaboard ports for the week ended Dec. 1, 1894, follow:

Receipts at—	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	bbls.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
New York.....	151,143	743,975	459,150	654,370	243,500	23,425
Boston.....	80,818	57,247	118,730	170,463	5,505	875
Montreal.....	12,735	104,013	600	29,334	5,000	1,200
Philadelphia.....	35,427	82,539	48,415	31,339	49,600	....
Baltimore.....	72,276	109,174	209,111	54,910	....	17,744
Richmond.....	1,624	26,928	11,132	6,596	....	706
New Orleans.....	16,178	22,782	35,092	34,375	....	....
Total week.....	401,283	1,147,693	830,110	915,940	303,813	48,750
Week 1893.....	451,898	1,803,757	1,713,020	915,035	329,038	29,017

The total receipts at ports named in last table from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1 compare as follows for four years:

Receipts of—	1894.	1893.	1892.	1891.
	bbls.	bbls.	bbls.	bbls.
Flour.....	19,097,633	18,120,950	18,305,943	14,877,350
Wheat.....bush.	54,938,175	90,597,235	113,541,397	92,945,000
Corn.....bush.	41,347,108	53,370,388	81,441,883	40,857,744
Oats.....bush.	42,395,049	49,431,773	53,622,947	41,027,938
Barley.....bush.	4,383,622	4,480,959	4,951,283	5,550,165
Rye.....bush.	488,680	1,106,472	3,791,983	9,132,307
Total grain.....	143,954,632	198,990,885	265,104,566	198,312,754

The exports from the several seaboard ports for the week ending Dec. 1, 1894, are shown in the annexed statement:

Exports from—	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Flour, bbls.	Oats, bush.	Rye, bush.	Peas, bush.
New York.....	211,892	30,882	109,576	4,560	.....	2,962
Boston.....	101,365	30,103	59,535	.....	.....	1,031
Portland.....	.....	.....	3,332	.....	.....	25,418
Philadelphia.....	97,000	.....	30,950	.....	.....	.....
Baltimore.....	80,000	51,452	61,723	.....	.....	.....
New Orleans.....	40,000	.....	630	48	.....	.....
Newport News.....	50,000	77,143	24,704	.....	.....	.....
Norfolk.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total week.....	586,257	189,580	290,450	4,608	.....	29,411
Same time 1893.....	587,802	621,326	184,428	27,826	.....	3,734

The destination of these exports for the week and since Sept. 1, 1894, is as follows. We add the totals for the corresponding periods of last year for comparison:

Exports for week and since Sept. 1 to—	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Flour, bbls.	Oats, bush.	Rye, bush.	Peas, bush.
United Kingdom.....	187,838	2,373,368	448,849	9,169,648	107,028	654,182
Continental.....	26,924	473,627	139,408	3,735,209	69,272	401,585
S. & C. America.....	47,839	404,680	.....	250	4,165	92,729
West Indies.....	21,846	281,572	.....	1,000	7,203	104,467
Brit. N. A. Col's.....	5,395	141,462	.....	2,870	100	15,920
Other countries.....	518	11,416	.....	42,490	1,814	14,997
Total.....	290,450	3,691,425	588,257	12,951,377	189,580	1,253,880
Total 1893.....	184,428	3,639,015	587,502	15,936,353	621,326	11,391,903

The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, Dec. 1, 1894, was as follows:

In store at—	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Rye, bush.	Barley, bush.
New York.....	13,196,000	422,000	2,164,000	16,000	3,000
Do afloat.....	2,579,000	42,000	1,396,000	26,000	437,000
Albany.....	20,000	210,000	.....	.....	25,000
Buffalo.....	4,847,000	342,000	219,000	80,000	1,659,000
Do afloat.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago.....	25,748,000	1,404,000	1,660,000	151,000	43,000
Do afloat.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee.....	761,000	.....	7,000	23,000	77,000
Do afloat.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Duluth.....	5,141,000	.....	443,000	3,000	29,000
Do afloat.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toledo.....	3,288,000	578,000	32,000	11,000	.....
Detroit.....	1,344,000	31,000	19,000	.....	23,000
Oswego.....	45,000	45,000	.....	.....	235,000
St. Louis.....	6,464,000	557,000	736,000	6,000	41,000
Do afloat.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cincinnati.....	19,000	20,000	182,000	10,000	144,000
Boston.....	930,000	4,000	384,000	16,000	.....
Toronto.....	103,000	.....	2,000	.....	52,000
Montreal.....	728,000	1,000	181,000	6,000	7,000
Philadelphia.....	1,167,000	49,000	134,000	.....	.....
Peoria.....	200,000	175,000	287,000	9,000	.....
Indianapolis.....	255,000	30,000	121,000	.....	.....
Kansas City.....	1,598,000	18,000	308,000	7,000	.....
Baltimore.....	1,132,000	300,000	192,000	37,000	.....
Minneapolis.....	14,621,000	7,000	363,000	33,000	57,000
St. Paul.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On Mississippi River.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On Lakes.....	719,000	719,000	523,000	.....	887,000
On canal and river.....	296,000	42,000	170,000	34,000	60,000
Total Dec. 1, 1894.....	85,159,000	4,566,000	9,740,000	477,000	3,809,000
Total Nov. 24, 1894.....	83,944,000	3,842,000	9,191,000	442,000	3,940,000
Total Dec. 1, 1893.....	78,091,000	7,084,000	4,255,000	546,000	3,342,000
Total Dec. 3, 1892.....	72,581,000	10,391,000	7,571,000	1,310,000	2,775,000
Total Dec. 5, 1891.....	41,658,124	2,226,758	3,755,066	2,268,722	2,765,190

* Kansas City—Last week's figures; this week's not received.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, P. M., December 7, 1894.

The market continues disappointing in connection with staple cotton goods, the looked for spring demand from jobbers not yet developing. This situation is no doubt, largely due to the fluctuations in the raw material. There have been as before bids for quantities of both brown and colored goods, but buyers are no more liberal in their price views than before, whilst sellers still willing to trade within reasonable limits are not willing to come down to buyers' limits. The demand this week may also have been affected in some degree by rumors of a large auction sale of cotton goods impending, but no tangible basis can be discovered for these rumors, and at the close of the week they find little credence. There can hardly fail to be some accumulation of merchandise in face of the continued limited buying, but leading houses state that even so their stocks are in no case burdensome, whilst a number of lines are still sold ahead. The demand for spring cotton dress fabrics is in favorable contrast with business in staples, as, although not active, it is on a very fair scale in both printed fabrics and those of the gingham order at first hands, and jobbers report encouraging results with their first rounds of samples. The woolen goods business is of fair extent without new feature of importance.

WOOLEN GOODS.—The situation in the woolen goods department is without material alteration. There is a gradual improvement in the re-order demand for spring weights, but still the demand is without spirit, and the orders coming along are for limited quantities in all grades of staples and fancies. Business in heavy weights for immediate use continues surprisingly good for the time of year, there being a good request for blacks and blues in chevriots and other staple lines. There is no change for the better in cotton-warp and cotton mixed goods however, buyers paying little attention to these for any purpose. Overcoatings are quiet throughout and only a moderate business reported in cloakings. For woolen and worsted dress goods a quiet demand is reported in spring lines in staples and fancies, chiefly in medium and low priced qualities. Carpets are in improving request, but flannels and blankets unaltered.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.—The exports of cotton goods from this port for the week ending December 4 were 2,791 packages, valued at \$177,152, their destination being to the points specified in the table below

NEW YORK TO DEC. 4.	1894.		1893.	
	Week.	Since Jan. 1.	Week.	Since Jan. 1.
Great Britain.....	49	5,161	70	4,645
Other European.....	71	3,098	150	1,855
China.....	.....	72,133	6,545	36,737
India.....	.....	7,047	.....	5,539
Arabia.....	.....	21,861	399	11,886
Africa.....	.....	7,423	14	6,336
West Indies.....	356	16,723	748	19,010
Mexico.....	39	2,037	72	2,307
Central America.....	478	9,499	107	4,491
South America.....	1,726	54,732	842	49,594
Other Countries.....	72	3,366	46	2,707
Total.....	2,791	203,080	8,993	145,107
China, via Vancouver*.....	.....	20,318	.....	32,146
Total.....	2,791	223,398	8,993	177,253

* From New England mill points direct.

The value of the New York exports since January 1 has been \$10,633,338 in 1894 against \$8,579,322 in 1893.

The demand for staple cottons has been confined in a great measure to small purchases. Brown sheetings slow and easy to buy in a number of quarters. Brown drills quiet and fairly steady; brown osnaburgs inactive. Bleached cottons slow, but the looked for revision of prices not made yet in leading tickets and buyers holding off. Wide sheetings slow throughout. Cotton flannels and blankets dull and irregular. Fair sales of cottonades recorded. Denims in perfunctory request and irregular in price. Ticks dull, plaids, checks and stripes and chevriots selling in light quantities, and prices favor buyers. Kid-finished cambrics still steady, but no improvement in demand; other linings quiet. White goods selling best in finer grades of fancies. Some sales reported in regular fancy calicoes for spring subject to opening prices. Satines in fair demand, as are printed lawns, cambrics, dimities and special dress and silk finishes, as well as heavier fabrics in duck, etc. Fine dress gingham in fair request, and some good sales reported in medium and low grades at irregular prices in the latter. Print cloths, after selling in small lots at 2 11-16c. plus 1 per cent, close firm at 2 3/4c., with a good business done thereat.

Stock of Print Cloths—	1894.	1893.	1892.
	Dec. 1.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 3.
At Providence, 64 squares.....	40,000	122,000	None.
At Fall River, 64 squares.....	15,000	.....	.....
At Fall River, odd sizes.....	75,000	134,000	5,000
Total stock (pieces).....	130,000	256,000	5,000

FOREIGN DRY GOODS.—There is little to report in this department. Seasonable business is quite of an odd-and-end character and the orders for spring are moderate throughout. Some sales are reported of men's-wear, heavy-weight fabrics for fall of 1895.

Importations and Warehouse Withdrawals of Dry Goods.

The importations and warehouse withdrawals of dry goods at this port for the week ending December 6, and since January 1, 1894, and for the corresponding periods of last year are as follows:

IMPORTS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK AND SINCE JANUARY 1, 1894 AND 1893.	Week Ending Dec. 7, 1893.		Week Ending Dec. 6, 1894.		Since Jan. 1, 1894.		Since Jan. 1, 1893.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Manufactures of—								
Wool.....	418	75,426	52,967	15,632,962	590	1,139	6,443,153	11,146,585
Cotton.....	717	159,168	67,945	15,638,855	1,787	402,206	32,061	11,146,585
Silk.....	614	250,040	62,537	33,027,925	2,512	910,493	23,046,594	8,754,068
Flax.....	606	124,262	96,623	11,738,822	2,181	244,472	63,726	8,754,068
Miscellaneous.....	17,595	170,794	472,427	11,258,208	2,336	279,955	499,243	8,994,700
Total.....	19,980	779,690	87,419,772	9,406,187,265	632,918	58,384,900	.....	.....
WAREHOUSE WITHDRAWALS THROWN UPON FREE MARKET.								
Manufactures of—								
Wool.....	232	62,354	25,587	7,960,747	114	22,527	23,846	6,040,355
Cotton.....	214	36,041	17,142	4,324,439	285	73,989	29,277	6,251,113
Silk.....	218	118,902	11,754	6,777,021	146	49,780	29,372	7,318,732
Flax.....	282	51,883	18,836	3,557,265	215	47,713	27,950	4,696,956
Miscellaneous.....	146	25,075	8,661	1,302,164	437	33,420	16,343	2,241,553
Total.....	1,092	314,255	81,980	23,931,636	1,197	255,509	112,328	26,538,909
Imports for consumption	19,980	779,690	752,499	87,419,772	9,406	1,887,265	632,918	58,384,900
Total imports	21,072	1,093,945	834,479	111,351,408	10,603	2,140,774	745,246	84,923,809
Imports entered for warehouse during same period.								
Manufactures of—								
Wool.....	185	58,534	28,173	8,710,654	789	207,512	24,489	6,346,507
Cotton.....	578	133,419	18,150	8,919,563	781	63,996	26,994	6,731,995
Silk.....	177	109,360	18,730	6,777,021	207	40,942	23,305	6,731,995
Flax.....	161	38,709	21,648	3,557,265	46	9,174	14,936	3,830,831
Miscellaneous.....	138	24,094	10,129	1,353,680	46	9,174	14,936	2,118,022
Total.....	1,239	389,716	93,851	27,296,879	1,429	398,193	104,275	24,749,235
Imports for consumption	19,980	779,690	752,499	87,419,772	9,406	1,887,265	632,918	58,384,900
Total imports	21,219	1,149,406	846,350	114,716,651	10,834	2,285,453	737,193	83,134,135

STATE AND CITY DEPARTMENT.

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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 encyclopædia of information respecting Municipal Debts.

MUNICIPAL BOND SALES IN NOVEMBER.

According to the returns made to the CHRONICLE, the new issues of municipal bonds marketed during the month of November amounted in the aggregate to \$4,388,305. This is a smaller total than we have reported for any month this year, and in fact the monthly output of these securities has not been less since the height of the financial depression in 1893. The falling off last month cannot be attributed to any lack of demand for the new loans. The prices at which the bonds were awarded show that the market has remained firm and the large number of bids which were received for all the desirable issues are a good indication of its activity. Brooklyn's 4 per cent 30-year bonds were sold to the highest of twenty-three bidders at 110.31 and Milwaukee placed a 5 per cent 1 to 15-year loan at 111.70. Twenty-two bids were received for the Milwaukee bonds and it is reported that the city has never received a higher price for its securities. The disturbing effect of State and municipal elections probably had some tendency to postpone the offering of new issues last month in many places, and later the floating of a large Government loan doubtless had some influence in the same direction.

Many new loans were authorized by popular vote last month, and with the high prices which are prevailing at present it might be expected that they would be put upon the market at as early a date as possible. There has been no time for several years past when cities could get money for their permanent improvements on terms as favorable as those which are to be had now.

In the following table we give the prices which were paid for November loans to the amount of \$2,239,596, issued by 40 municipalities. The aggregate of sales for which no price was reported is \$2,148,709, and the total sales for the month \$4,388,305. In the case of each loan reference is made to the page of the CHRONICLE where a full account of the sale is given.

NOVEMBER BOND SALES.

Page.	Location.	Rate.	Maturity.	Amount.	Award.
935	Aberdeen, S. Dak.	6	Jan. 1, 1915	\$20,000	104.75
978	Anaheim, Cal.	6	1895-1934	7,000	101.428
839	Arlington H'ghts, N.J.	6	Nov. 1, 1924	6,000	107.016
935	Bowling Green, O.	5 1/4		12,000	105.108 3/4
935	Brooklyn, N. Y.	4	July 1, 1897	100,000	101.53
935	Brooklyn, N. Y.	4	Jan. 1, 1914	150,000	107.83
935	Brooklyn, N. Y.	4	Jan. 1, 1925	50,000	110.31
839	Cadiz, O.	5		20,000	103.285
839	Cazenovia, N. Y.	4	Dec. 1, 1914	25,000	100.666
978	Dubuque, Iowa.			21,000	100.480
935	Fort Wayne, Ind.			17,000	103
805	Johnston School District No. 15, R. I.	4	Oct. 1, 1909	25,000	100.91
805	Johnston School District No. 15, R. I.	4	Oct. 1, 1924	30,000	101.71
978	Long Island City, N. Y.	4 1/2	Apr. 1, 1904	10,000	100
978	Long Island City, N. Y.	4 1/2	1899	248,500	100
978	Long Island City, N. Y.	4 1/2	1905-6 & 9	111,000	101
978	Long Island City, N. Y.	4 1/2	1914	22,000	101 1/2
936	Long Prairie, Minn.	6	1899-1914	10,000	105
890	Marion, O.	6		74,000	110.516
890	Mechanicsburg, O.			3,000	102.041 3/4
978	Medford, Mass.	4	Dec. 1, 1914	14,000	106.225
978	Medford, Mass.	4	1922	45,000	106.8896
846	Melrose, Mass.	4	June 1, 1924	25,000	106.61
936	Milwaukee, Wis.	5	1895-1914	35,000	111.70
936	Monson, Mass.	4	1895-1919	50,000	104.531
936	Newton, Mass.	4	1914	89,000	106.927
847	New York City.	3	Nov. 1, 1899	250,000	101.01
847	New York City.	3	Nov. 1, 1914	42,959	102.29
891	Niagara Falls, N. Y.			3,000	101
847	Norwood, O.	6	1895-1904	47,213	104.76
979	Norwood, O.			6,394	105.8
979	Northampton, Mass.	4	July, 1902	12,500	102.79
936	Paterson, N. J.	4 1/2	1904	47,000	104.379
936	Paterson, N. J.	4 1/2	1909	36,000	106.1799
979	Port Clinton, O.	5	1905-1925	35,000	102.521
891	Reno, Nev.			21,000	101
937	Riverside, O.			15,000	104.38
891	St. Johns, Mich.	5	1906-1910	10,000	102.625
979	Sandusky, O.	5	1896-1905	30,000	104.70
937	Shamokin, Pa.	4	1904	10,000	100.1
937	Stamford, Conn.	4	1914	25,000	105.053
937	Stapleton Union Free School Dist., N. Y.	5		100,000	107.50
847	Taunton, Mass.	4	1904 & 1914	25,000	106.019
937	Tiffin, Ohio.			8,000	100.7
847	Union, N. J.	5	1900-1914	150,000	102.28
891	Warren, O.			25,000	100
937	Warren, Ohio.	4 1/2	1895-1900	12,000	100.1
892	Washington Sch. Dist., Hartford, Conn.	4	Aug. 1, 1919	27,000	101.35
892	Washington Sch. Dist., Hartford, Conn.	4	Aug. 1, 1919	8,000	102.3
892	West Hoboken, N. J.			50,000	103.69
979	Yonkers, N. Y.	4	Feb. 1, 1896	17,500	100.06
892	Youngstown, O.	6	1896-1900	5,000	107.395
892	Youngstown, O.	6	1896-1900	950	106.815
892	Youngstown, O.	6	1896-1898	580	106.853

Total..... \$2,239,596
Aggregate of sales for which no price has been reported (from 30 municipalities).... 2,148,709

Total sales for November..... \$4,388,305

In the CHRONICLE of November 10, page 844, a list of October bond sales amounting to \$8,022,385 will be found. Since the publication of that statement we have received the following reports of sales in that month:

ADDITIONAL OCTOBER BOND SALES.

Page.	Location.	Rate.	Maturity.	Amount.	Award.
845	Akron, O.			\$7,050	101.361
846	Louisville, Ky.	4	1910	500,000	
847	North Yakima School District, Wash.	6		20,000	102.75
847	Norwood, O.	5		25,000	
890	Hamilton, O.	4 1/2	1896-1907	24,000	100.156 1/4
890	Hamilton, O.	5	1914-1918	50,000	103.421 1/2
891	Northfield Union Free Sch. Dist. No. 5, N.Y.	5	1895-1919	25,000	104.20
891	Ridge Township, Van Wert County, O.	5	1915-1917	12,000	

These additional loans will make the total sales in October foot up \$8,685,435.

New York and Brooklyn Bridge.—Secretary Beam of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge has this week paid to Controller Fitch of New York \$80,000 and to Controller Corwin of Brooklyn \$160,000, in compliance with the laws of 1891, by which one-third of the surplus earnings is to be paid to New York and two-thirds to Brooklyn at the end of every six months.

West Virginia Debt.—The commission appointed under the act of the last session of the Virginia Legislature to negotiate with the State of West Virginia a settlement and adjustment of the proportion of the public debt of the original State of Virginia proper to be borne by West Virginia held its first meeting at Richmond on Nov. 26.

The commission constituted under the act is composed of Messrs. Taylor Berry, Henry T. Wickham and H. D. Flood on the part of the Senate; John B. Moon, H. H. Downing and Randolph Harrison on the part of the House, and Judge Wm. F. Rhea as the appointee of the Governor. The commission organized by electing Mr. Moon chairman and Mr. Joseph But-ton secretary.

The act provides that the commission shall not proceed with

the negotiation until satisfactory assurances shall have been received from the holders of a majority in amount of the certificates, exclusive of those held by the State through the agency of the Board of Education and Sinking Fund Commissioners, that they desire the commission to enter into and undertake such negotiation, and will accept the amount so ascertained to be paid by the State of West Virginia in full settlement of the one-third of the debt of the original State of Virginia which has not been assumed by the present State of Virginia. But the commission shall in no event enter into any negotiation hereunder except upon the basis that Virginia is bound only for the two-thirds of the debt of the original State which she has already provided for as her equitable portion thereof.

All expenses incurred by the commission and board of arbitrators, including reasonable compensation of the members thereof, shall be paid out of the proceeds of such settlement, or by the holders of the certificates who are the beneficiaries of such such settlement, but without subjecting the State to any expense on this account. The action of the commission shall be subject to the approval or disapproval of the General Assembly, and shall not be binding on the State until approved by the General Assembly.

There are \$15,000,000 of the certificates in the hands of the public, of which two-thirds are deposited with the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company. These latter will now, in accordance with the provisions of the act appointing the commission, formally request them to proceed with the negotiation. The Legislature of the State of West Virginia will meet on Jan. 1, when it is expected a committee from that body will be formed to treat with the commission.

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.

Annapolis, Md.—(CHRONICLE, vol. 59, page 804.)—Proposals will be received for the purchase of 4 per cent funding bonds to the amount of \$13,000.

Bergenfield, N. J.—(CHRONICLE, vol. 59, page 978.)—Borough road bonds for \$12,000 will be issued about the first of March. The securities will bear 5 per cent interest, payable semi-annually at the Chatham National Bank in New York City. The principal will mature at the rate of \$600 yearly for ten years and then at the rate of \$1,000 yearly for six years.

Brenham, Tex.—(CHRONICLE, vol. 59, page 662.)—Water-works bonds to the amount of \$40,000 have been authorized by the Mayor.

Bloomfield, Neb.—Bonds of this municipality will be issued for water-works.

Brightwood, Ind.—Bonds of this town to the amount of \$18,000 will soon be issued.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—(CHRONICLE, vol. 58, pages 565, 891, 744, 786, 787, 831, 876, 953, 1045 and 1118, and vol. 59, pages 84, 200, 384, 486, 616, 709, 845 and 935.)—Proposals will be received until December 18, 1894, by City Comptroller Halsey Corwin for the purchase of \$100,000 of 4 per cent school building bonds maturing January 1, 1922, and \$50,000 of East Side park land grading bonds due January 1, 1914. Interest on both issues will be payable semi-annually on January 1 and July 1 in Brooklyn.

Buffalo, N. Y.—(CHRONICLE, vol. 58, pages 1002 and 1081, and vol. 59, pages 244, 343, 384, 438, 486 and 804.)—An issue of Buffalo bonds amounting to \$13,930 93 has been awarded to one of the city trust funds.

Cape May, N. J.—Bonds for \$4,300 have been authorized, this amount being the difference between an issue of bonds that matured on November 1, 1894, and the amount in the sinking fund for the liquidation of the securities.

Chicago, Ill.—(CHRONICLE, vol. 58, pages 914, 953, 1002, 1045, 1081 and 1082, and vol. 59, pages 83, 201, 244 and 299.)—Fifty-three Chicago South Park bonds have been selected for retirement by the South Park Commissioners. Interest on the called bonds will cease on the falling due of the next annual interest coupon and the principal will be payable on and after that date at the Chicago National Bank.

The numbers of the bonds chosen for retirement will be found in an advertisement elsewhere in this Department.

Clarke County, Ohio.—Bonds of this county to the amount of \$35,000 will be issued for the erection of an armory.

Cromwell, Conn.—Four and one-half per cent bonds to the amount of \$15,000 have been voted, the loan to run 30 years.

Crookston, Minn.—Proposals will be received until December 11, 1894, at the office of William A. Lanctor, City Clerk, for the purchase of \$10,000 of 5 per cent general fund bonds. The securities will be dated December 1, 1894, interest will be payable annually, and the principal will mature Dec. 1, 1904.

Cuthbert, Ga.—(CHRONICLE, vol. 58, pages 787 and 1003, and vol. 59, pages 571, 663 and 709.)—It is reported that \$40,000 of water-works bonds of this city have been disposed of.

The securities bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent, payable semi-annually in January and July, and mature July 1, 1920.

Dallas County, Ala.—This county has petitioned for authority to issue \$50,000 of road bonds.

Dawson, Ga.—(CHRONICLE, vol. 59, page 750.)—The election which was to be held in Dawson on November 17 for the purpose of voting an issue of electric-light bonds for \$35,000 has been postponed until Dec. 12.

District of Columbia.—(CHRONICLE, vol. 58, page 1082 and vol. 59, pages 83, 384, 571 and 616.)—On November 27 \$46,000 of 3-65 per cent District of Columbia bonds were awarded to W. I. Quintard of New York City at 115-03 and accrued interest. Five other bids were received for the loan. The bonds bear interest from August 1, 1894, and will be issued in denominations of \$1,000 or \$5,000 if registered, or in denominations of \$500 if coupon bonds are desired.

Dunkirk, N. Y.—(CHRONICLE, vol. 59, page 527.)—An ordinance was recently passed authorizing the issuance of a \$17,110-68 deficiency loan, but the Council has since decided not to issue the bonds.

Eaton Rapids, Mich.—(CHRONICLE, vol. 59, page 889.)—City Recorder John J. Milbourn notifies the CHRONICLE that bids will be received until December 27 for 5 per cent water-works and electric-lighting bonds to the amount of \$35,000. The securities will be dated Feb. 1, 1895, and \$1,000 of the amount will mature on Feb. 1, 1898, then \$2,000 yearly from Feb. 1, 1899, to Feb. 1, 1915, both inclusive. Interest will be payable annually at any New York bank to be chosen by the purchaser.

The city of Eaton Rapids is reported to have at present a *bona fide* population of 2,200. The U. S. Census figures in 1880 were 1,785; in 1890 were 1,970; the State Census figures in 1884 were 2,129 and in 1894 were 2,157. The assessed valuation is \$950,000 and the real valuation about \$1,400,000. Eaton Rapids has no indebtedness of any kind, the bonds issued by the city some years ago having been fully paid off.

Elizabeth, N. J.—(CHRONICLE, vol. 59, pages 125 and 164.)—The City Council will vote on the question of issuing school bonds to the amount of \$52,000.

Fulton County, Ga.—(CHRONICLE, vol. 59, page 572.)—An election will be held on January 2, 1895, to vote on the question of issuing jail bonds for \$150,000.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Five per cent 20-year refunding bonds of this municipality to the amount of \$9,000 have been authorized.

Jackson, Miss.—Bonds of this city to the amount of \$7,000 will be issued for a colored public school. They will bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent, payable annually on January 1 at Jackson, and will mature January 1, 1915.

A statement regarding the city's finances will be found elsewhere in this Department.

Jersey City, N. J.—(CHRONICLE, vol. 58, pages 692, 787, 915, 1046 and 1082, and vol. 59, pages 163, 439, 486, 710 and 935.)—On December 6, 1894, the city of Jersey City, N. J., sold \$179,000 of 4½ per cent refunding gold water bonds to the city's sinking fund at 105-12. The securities are registered and will mature January 1, 1925.

Six other bids were received for the loan, the highest being 102-55, sent in by Blake Bros. & Co. of Boston.

Lackawanna County, Pa.—(CHRONICLE, vol. 59, page 978.)—County Treasurer D. W. Powell reports to the CHRONICLE that \$120,000 of 5 per cent county bonds have been called in and refunded at 4½ per cent. In all other particulars the new bonds are subject to the same conditions as the old ones. The securities were all placed by the Scranton Savings Bank.

La Crosse, Wis.—(CHRONICLE, vol. 59, page 890.)—An ordinance has been passed authorizing the issuance of bonds to the amount of \$75,000 for the improvement and extension of the city's water works. The securities will be for \$1,000 each, dated June 1, 1895, and will bear interest at a rate not to exceed 5 per cent per annum, coupons to be payable on the first days of June and December. The principal will mature in 20 years and the common council reserves the right to pay the same at any time after 10 years. The bonds will be offered for sale on June 1, 1895, and the commissioners of the sinking fund are authorized to take \$25,000 of the loan at par. Interest and principal will be payable at the office of the City Treasurer. A direct tax is provided for to meet the principal and interest when due.

Lee County, Iowa.—Proposals will be received until December 13, 1894, for the purchase of \$660,000 of 4 per cent refunding bonds, the loan to become due in from 5 to 20 years.

Lowell, Mass.—(CHRONICLE, vol. 59, page 978.)—Bridge bonds of this city to the amount of \$75,000 have been voted.

Lynn, Mass.—Bonds of this city to the amount of \$15,000 have been authorized.

Mexico, Mo.—(CHRONICLE, vol. 59, page 936.)—City Clerk T. M. Gill notifies the CHRONICLE that the report to the effect that Mexico will probably issue \$100,000 of sewer bonds is incorrect. "The city will build the sewer slowly and pay as fast as completed out of the revenue."

McCracken County, Ky.—A call has been issued by the Funding Committee of McCracken County, Ky., for the presentation for payment of bonds issued in aid of the Paducah & Elizabethtown Railroad, as follows :

Two hundred and fifty-one bonds of the denomination of one thousand dollars each.

Two hundred and sixty-two bonds of the denomination of five hundred dollars each.

Five hundred and five bonds of the denomination of one hundred dollars each.

Thirteen bonds of the denomination of fifty dollars each.

Also bonds issued in aid of the New Orleans & Ohio Railroad, as follows :

Eighty-three bonds of the denomination of one thousand dollars each.

The bonds and interest to December 31, 1894, will be paid on and after that date at the American-German National Bank of Paducah, Ky.

The bond numbers of the securities called for payment and further particulars in regard to their redemption will be found in an advertisement elsewhere in this Department.

Midland Township, N. J.—Road bonds of this township to the amount of \$30,000 have been voted.

Minneapolis, Minn.—(CHRONICLE, vol. 58, page 954, and vol. 59, pages 344, 617, 710 and 890.)—The Minneapolis common council has decided to build a reservoir and filtering plant which it is estimated will cost \$1,128,000 to \$1,460,000. An issue of bonds to the amount of \$775,000 has been proposed.

Monroe County, N. Y.—(CHRONICLE, vol. 59, pages 84 and 164.)—Bids will be received until December 15th by J. B. Hamilton, County Treasurer, for the purchase of 3 per cent court house bonds to the amount of \$300,000. The securities will be dated December 15, 1894, interest will be payable semi-annually at the office of the County Treasurer in Rochester or at the American Exchange National Bank of New York City, at the option of the purchaser. The principal of the loan will mature at the rate of \$50,000 annually on February 1st from 1908 to 1913 both inclusive. A special tax is provided for to pay the interest and principal as the same shall become due.

Further particulars regarding the issuance and sale of the securities will be found in an advertisement elsewhere in this Department.

Monroe County, Wis.—Bonds of this county to the amount of \$50,000 have been voted for the erection of a new court house.

Montevideo, Minn.—(CHRONICLE, vol. 59, pages 487 and 526.)—Proposals will be received until December 10, 1894, by C. A. Fosnes, President, for the purchase of \$6,110 of 6 per cent village hall bonds. Interest will be payable semi-annually, and the principal will mature in 20 years, both principal and interest to be payable in New York exchange.

Morris, N. Y.—The village of Morris, N. Y., will issue \$13,000 of 4 per cent water-works bonds to run 20 years, with an option of call at any time after 5 years. It has not as yet been determined when the securities will be offered for sale.

Morrisville, Vt.—(CHRONICLE, vol. 59, page 526.)—Proposals will be received until December 20, 1894, by A. F. Whitney, Chairman of Board of Trustees, for the purchase of \$40,000 of 4 per cent water and electric-light bonds. Interest will be payable semi-annually on January 1 and July 1 at Philadelphia, and will be free of all taxes. The principal will mature at the rate of \$136,000 yearly from December 31, 1904, to December 31, 1923, both inclusive. The issue is made for the redemption and payment of city of Philadelphia bonds which fall due on January 1, 1895.

Nebraska City, Neb.—An election will be held to vote on issuing \$40,000 of bonds for a school building.

Pawling, N. Y.—An election will be held at Pawling to vote on issuing \$30,000 of water-works bonds.

Philadelphia, Pa.—(CHRONICLE, vol. 58, pages 692, 745, 788, 952, 1047, 1121, and vol. 59, page 63.)—Proposals will be received until December 10, 1894, by Mayor Edwin S. Stuart, for the purchase of \$2,720,000 of 3½ per cent redemption bonds. Interest on the securities will be payable semi-annually on January 1 and July 1 at Philadelphia, and will be free of all taxes. The principal will mature at the rate of \$136,000 yearly from December 31, 1904, to December 31, 1923, both inclusive. The issue is made for the redemption and payment of city of Philadelphia bonds which fall due on January 1, 1895.

Pueblo, Col.—(CHRONICLE, vol. 59, pages 753, 937 and 979.)—Five per cent 5 and 15-year funding bonds to the amount of \$75,000 have been voted.

Revere, Mass.—(CHRONICLE, vol. 58, page 788, and vol. 59, page 979.)—On December 5, 1894, the town of Revere, Mass., sold \$25,000 of 4 per cent sewer funding bonds to Messrs. Leland, Towle & Co., of Boston, at 103 4/95 and accrued interest. The securities are dated January 1, 1895, interest will be payable semi-annually on January 1 and July 1

at the Fourth National Bank of Boston, and the principal will mature at the rate of \$1,000 yearly beginning January 1, 1897. Nine bids were received for the loan.

The town debt is at present \$156,250. Its assessed valuation for 1894 is \$6,546,165 and the estimated population is 7,293.

Selma, Ala.—This city will ask for authority to issue \$100,000 of water-works bonds.

Spencerville, Ohio.—The citizens of this town will vote December 27 on issuing \$12,000 of electric-light bonds.

Springfield, Ohio.—(CHRONICLE, vol. 58, pages 693 and 916.)—Proposals will be received until December 26, 1894, by City Clerk Samuel J. Wilkerson for the purchase of \$5,000 of 5 per cent street and sanitary improvement bonds. The securities will be dated December 1, 1894. Interest will be payable semi-annually on March 1 and September 1 at the office of the City Treasurer or at the Importers' & Traders' National Bank of New York City, and the principal will mature at the rate of \$1,000 yearly from September 1, 1895, to September 1, 1899.

Waterville, Me.—(CHRONICLE, vol. 59, page 937.)—It is reported that \$25,000 of 4 per cent funding bonds of Waterville were recently awarded to Dietz, Denison & Prior. The loan becomes due in 15 years.

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.

Kansas.—(STATE AND CITY SUPPLEMENT, page 126.)—We give below our detailed report of the indebtedness, valuation, tax rate, etc., of the State of Kansas corrected to date.

NAME AND PURPOSE.	Interest.		Principal.	
	P. Ct.	Payable.	When Due.	Outstand'g.
* Capital bonds, 1867.....	7	J & J	July 1, 1897	\$100,000
† Do 1868.....	7	J & J	July 1, 1898	150,000
† Do 1869.....	7	J & J	Jan. 1, 1899	70,000
* Funding, 1888.....	4	J & D	Dec. 1, 1908	18,000
* Do 1889.....	4	J & J	July 1, 1909	85,000
* Indian invasion, 1875.....	7	M & S	Mch. 15, 1895	36,500
* Insane asylum, 1868.....	7	J & D	June 1, 1898	20,000
* Military fund, 1869.....	7	J & J	Jan. 1, 1899	89,000
† Penitentiary, 1867.....	7	J & J	July 1, 1897	100,000
† Do 1868.....	7	J & J	July 1, 1898	50,000
† Public improvement, 1866.....	7	J & J	July 1, 1896	70,000
* Relief bonds, 1874.....	7	A & O	Oct. 15, 1894	12,500

* All in School Fund. † A portion held by School Fund.

PAR VALUE OF BONDS.—The bonds held by the public are all for \$1,000 each.

INTEREST—WHERE PAYABLE.—Interest is payable in New York at the National Bank of the Republic.

TOTAL DEBT on Jan. 1, 1894, was \$801,000, of which \$545,000 is held by the several State funds.

ASSESSED VALUATION.—The State's assessed valuation and tax rate have been as follows in the years named:

Years.	*Total Equal-ized Valuation.	State Tax p. \$1,000	Years.	Valuation.	State Tax.
1894.....	\$337,501,722	\$3 09	1886.....	\$277,113,323	\$4 10
1893.....	356,621,818	3 08	1885.....	248,846,811	4 01
1892.....	342,682,845	3 09	1884.....	237,020,391	4 50
1890.....	348,459,943	4 25	1883.....	203,184,489	4 30
1889.....	360,815,073	4 20	1880.....	160,570,761	5 50
			1876.....	133,832,216	5 50

* The decrease in the total valuation of property in the State during the year 1889-90 was largely owing to the lowering of the assessed valuation of railroad property by the State Board of Assessors.

In an official report recently made by State Treasurer W. H. Biddle, the business of the fiscal years ending June 30th, 1893 and 1894, is summarized as follows :

Balance in treasury July 1, 1892.....	\$727,162 51
Receipts during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1893 and 1894.....	5,101,891 54
Total.....	\$5,829,054 05
Disbursements during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1893 and 1894.....	4,986,727 82
Balance in treasury June 30, 1894.....	\$842,326 23

The Treasurer congratulates the people of Kansas upon the healthy condition of the State Treasury, notwithstanding the small levy made for State purposes. "The Legislature," he says, "has been liberal in its appropriations for the various State departments, charitable institutions, public buildings and improvements; yet the available balance in the treasury is abundantly sufficient to insure, beyond question, the prompt payment of all State obligations, and at the present time there is not a single State warrant outstanding bearing the stamp, *Not paid for want of funds.*"

The Treasurer's report shows that the bonded indebtedness of the State is \$801,000; of this amount, \$12,500 matures October 15, 1894, and provision for payment of same was made by the Legislature of 1893. With the exception of \$103,000, all State bonds will mature before the close of the present century. Treasurer Biddle thinks that the attention of the next Legislature should be called to this matter, in order that a small tax levy may be provided for the State

sinking fund out of which the bonds may be paid as they fall due. There is now but \$336 23 in that fund, no levy having been made since 1886.

In view of the fact that a part of the bonds will mature before a new levy would become available, a direct appropriation from the general revenue fund is recommended for the payment of \$36,500 due March 15, 1895, and \$70,000, due July 1, 1896. The Treasurer urges the importance of such action, that the State may perpetuate the high reputation which it has always borne for the prompt payment of its obligations.

Jackson, Miss.—The statistics given in the following statement have been taken from a special report to the CHRONICLE from L. F. Chiles, Mayor. Included in the statement are \$7,000 of school bonds to be issued January 1, 1895.

County seat of Hinds County and State capital.	
LOANS—	
CITY BONDS—	When Due.
6s, Semi-an., \$24,300	1903
6s, Semi-an., \$24,300	1908
6s, Semi-an., \$24,300	1913
COLORED PUBLIC SCHOOL—	
6s, Jan. 1, \$7,000	Jan. 1, 1915
Total debt Jan. 1, 1895	\$31,300
INTEREST is payable at Jackson, Miss.	
TAX FREE.—All of the city's bonds are exempt from taxation.	

Maysville, Ky.—William H. Cox, Mayor; H. L. Newell, Chairman of Ways and Means Committee. The indebtedness, etc., of Maysville on November 20, 1894, was as given below.

County seat of Mason County.	
LOANS—	
FUNDING BONDS—	When Due.
5s, F&A, \$28,000	Aug. 1, 1908
(\$7,000 due yearly to Aug. 1, 1911)	
RAILROAD BONDS—	
5s, J&J, \$6,326	July 1, 1897
5s, F&A, \$60,000	Aug. 1, 1898
(\$6,000 due yearly) to Aug. 1, 1907	
WATER WORKS—	
6s, F&A, \$7,000	Aug. 1, 1895

City has no sinking fund.
Tax valuation, real, \$1,859,691
Tax valuation, personal, 1,006,654
Total valuation 1894, 2,866,345
Assessment is 1/2 actual value.
Total tax (per \$1,000), \$28.50
Population 1890 was, 5,920
Population 1894 about, 7,000

New Haven, Conn.—(CHRONICLE, vol. 58, pages 916 and 1003, and vol. 59, pages 936 and 978.)—This statement has been corrected to December 1, 1894, by means of a special report to the CHRONICLE from J. B. Sargent, Mayor.

The town and school district of New Haven, in the county of the same name, are co-extensive. The city of New Haven is within the town limits but of smaller area. The town, school district and city have each separate debts of their own.

LOANS—		Interest—	Principal—
NAME AND PURPOSE.		Rate. Payable.	When Due. Outstand'g.
NEW HAVEN CITY BONDS—			
Boulevard sewerage	1887 3 1/2 J & D	June 1, 1902	\$175,000
	(\$25,000 due yearly) to June 1, 1908		
City sewerage	1871 7 A & O	Oct. 1, 1901	250,000
do	1889 4 A & O	Apr. 1, 1910	200,000
	(\$25,000 due yearly) to Apr. 1, 1917		
do	1892 4 A & O	Apr. 1, 1918	100,000
	(\$25,000 due yearly) to Apr. 1, 1921		
do	1894 4 A & O	Apr. 1, 1922	100,000
	(\$25,000 due yearly) to Apr. 1, 1925		
do	1885 3 1/2 F & A	Feb. 1, 1895	150,000
	(\$15,000 due yearly) to Feb. 1, 1904		
Library*	1890 4 J & J	Jan. 1, 1910	100,000
	(\$10,000 due yearly) to Jan. 1, 1919		
Municipal	1877 4 J & J	July 2, 1897	150,000
NEW HAVEN CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT—			
Bonds	1889 c 4 F & A	Aug. 1, 1909	230,000
	(\$20,000 due yearly) to Aug. 1, 1920		
do	1892 4 M & N	1921 to 1924	70,000
do	1893 4 M & N	1925 to 1928	75,000
Notes		On demand.	60,000
TOWN OF NEW HAVEN DEBT.			
Air Line RR. bonds	1889 3 1/2 J & J	July 1, 1910	500,000
	(\$25,000 due yearly) to July 1, 1929		
East Haven, ref.	1887 4 M & N	1897 to 1907	60,000
Funding	3 1/2 J & J	July 1, 1909	200,000
	Subject to call after July 1, 1899		
Park bonds	1890 3 1/2 J & J	1940	100,000
do do	4	Subject to call 1910	100,000
Quinpiac bridge	4 M & N	1902	25,000
War loan	6	Subject to call.	21,200

* Exempt from taxation.
† Payment is provided for by sinking fund.
PAR VALUE OF BONDS.—The bonds are all for \$1,000 each except the town war bonds, part of which are for \$200 and \$500.

NEW LOANS.

\$300,000

Monroe County, N. Y., Bonds.

MONROE COUNTY TREASURY,
ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1894.
Sealed proposals will be received until Saturday, Dec. 15th, at 12 o'clock M., for all or any part of the bonds of Monroe County, to be issued by and under the authority of Chapter 686, of the laws of 1892, and pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Board of Supervisors of said County November 28th, 1894, as follows:
Resolved, That the County Treasurer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to issue bonds of the County of Monroe to the amount of three hundred thousand dollars (\$300,000), which bonds shall be dated on the 15th day of Dec., 1894, and shall be payable as follows: Fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) Feb. 1, 1908; fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) Feb. 1, 1909; fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) Feb. 1, 1910; fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) Feb. 1, 1911; fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) Feb. 1, 1912; fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) Feb. 1, 1913, with interest at the rate of three (3) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of February and August in each year. Said bonds (and coupons if any), to be signed by the Treasurer of the County of Monroe, and countersigned by the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of said County and to be negotiated by the County Treasurer, under the direction of the Committee on Treasurer's Accounts. And be it further
Resolved, That the County of Monroe shall hereafter raise annually by tax a sum sufficient to pay the interest and principal on said bonds as the same shall become due. And it is further
Resolved, That the proceeds arising from the sale of said bonds shall be used for the purpose of paying for the construction of the new Court House now being built by the said County: Said bonds to be issued either in coupon or registered form, and payable, principal and interest, at the office of the Treasurer of Monroe County or at the American Exchange National Bank in the City of New York, at the option of the purchaser. Be it further
Resolved, That the bond given by our County Treasurer is hereby deemed sufficient security for the faithful performance of his duty in issuing said bonds and the lawful application of the funds arising therefrom.
The person or persons to whom the bonds are awarded will be required, upon notice of the acceptance of their bid, to deposit with the Treasurer of this County, the full amount of bonds awarded to them, as soon as notified of the acceptance thereof, and the bonds will be ready for delivery immediately. Interest will commence on December 15, 1894; the first instalment will be payable February 1, 1895. No bid of less than par will be entertained.
All proposals should be directed to the Treasurer of the County of Monroe, Rochester, N. Y., and endorsed "Proposals for Bonds."

J. B. HAMILTON,
Treasurer of Monroe County.

Stock Exchange Securities
Bought and Sold for Cash or on Margin.
INVESTMENT BONDS A SPECIALTY.
Edward Morton & Co.,
47 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NEW LOANS.

KENTUCKY

Bond Redemption Notice.

BOND CALL.

Notice is hereby given to each and all of the holders of Bonds of McCracken County, Kentucky, and to all to whom it may concern:—
That McCracken County, Kentucky, hereby calls in for payment and demands of the holder, or holders, that the following numbered McCracken County (Kentucky) Bonds, with all unpaid coupons, be presented for payment at the Treasurer's office in the American-German National Bank, at Paducah, Kentucky, on the 31st day of December, 1894; and said County hereby tenders the money in full of all said Bonds and Coupons, viz:
Bonds issued in aid of the Paducah and Elizabethtown Railroad, as follows:
Two Hundred and fifty-one bonds of the denomination of One Thousand Dollars each, and numbered 1 to 42 inclusive, and 44 to 91 inclusive, and 93, 94 and 94 to 252 inclusive.
Two Hundred and sixty-two bonds of the denomination of Five Hundred Dollars each, and numbered 1 to 227 inclusive, and 230 to 254 inclusive.
Five Hundred and five bonds of the denomination of one hundred dollars each, and numbered 23, 25, 28, 35, 87, 96, 122, 124, 128, 132, 133, 134, 142, 143, 144, 145, and 301 to 390 inclusive, and 396 to 636 inclusive, and 638 to 795 inclusive.
Thirteen bonds of the denomination of fifty dollars each, and numbered 41, 42, 52, 56, 5, 59, 60, 67, 68, 89, 116, 117, 118.
Also Bonds issued in aid of the New Orleans & Ohio Railroad as follows:
Eighty-three bonds of the denomination of one thousand dollars each, and numbered one to 37, inclusive, and 39 to 76 inclusive, and 78 to 80 inclusive, and 83 to 87 inclusive.
Each and all are hereby called in for redemption, and notice is hereby given that said bonds will be paid upon presentation to the Treasurer of McCracken County, Kentucky, at the Treasurer's office in the American-German National Bank in the City of Paducah, State of Kentucky, on the 31st day of December, 1894.
Notice is hereby given, that, after said 31st day of December, 1894, no interest will be paid on any of said bonds, or coupons, which have not been presented for payment on December 31st, 1894.
And on that date interest shall cease and any of said Bonds, or Coupons, which may be presented after December 31st, 1894, shall be paid with interest up to and including December 31st, 1894, only. And all issued to refund the debt of said County and payable to bearer at the County Treasurer's office in Paducah, Kentucky.

J. L. BETHSHARES,
County Judge and Member of Funding Committee.
J. C. FARLEY,
J. C. TULLY,
W. H. HOOK,
Funding Committee.
Nov. 28, 1894.

W. J. Hayes & Sons,
BANKERS,
Dealers in MUNICIPAL BONDS.
Street Railway Bonds and other high grade investments.
311-313 Superior St., 40-42 Wall St.,
Cleveland, New York,
7 Exchange Place, Boston.
Cable Address, "KENNETH."

NEW LOANS.

Proposals for Water Bonds.

OFFICE OF THE WATER COMMITTEE OF THE CITY OF PORTLAND, OREGON.

November 21, 1894.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Tuesday, December 18, 1894, at 3 P. M., for the whole or any part of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) of the bonds of said city, in denominations of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) each, dated July 1, 1895, payable thirty (30) years from date, and bearing interest at the rate of five (5) per cent per annum, payable on the first days of January and July of each year. Principal and interest payable in U. S. gold coin, at the office of the Treasurer of said city; said bonds to be paid for and delivered to the purchaser on the second day of January, 1895. These bonds are issued under authority of an act of the Legislative Assembly of Oregon, passed February 16, 1893, the proceeds to be used for the construction of water-works, and will be delivered with coupons attached for interest from January 1, 1895. The successful bidder will be required to deposit, within forty-eight hours after the award of the contract, an approved certified check for five per cent of the par value of the amount of bonds bid for, payable at Portland, Oregon, to the order of the Clerk of the Water Committee of the city of Portland, Oregon, as liquidated damages in case the bidder should fail or neglect to take and pay for the bonds according to the terms of the proposal and the contract. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved. The sealed envelopes containing proposals should be addressed to the undersigned and marked "Proposals for Purchase of Water Bonds." By order of the Water Committee.

FRANK T. DODGE,
Clerk of the Water Committee.

South Park Bonds.

To Whom it may Concern:
Take notice that the following numbers of South Park Bonds have been selected and retired by the South Park Commissioners in conformity with law for the annual sinking fund, viz: 11, 123, 135, 152, 170, 179, 193, 202, 211, 214, 239, 241, 257, 300, 333, 334, 336, 353, 392, 440, 448, 459, 479, 482, 499, 646, 711, 721, 731, 735, 745, 750, 761, 885, 945, 970, 977, 980, 994, 999, 1008, 1028, 1027, 1028, 1037, 1067, 1073, 1084, 1108, 1131, 1150, 1174 and 1175. Interest will cease on the above-numbered bonds on and after the falling due of the next annual interest coupon.
Principal of retired bonds payable on and after the falling due of their next annual interest coupon, at the Chicago National Bank, Chicago, Illinois.

SOUTH PARK COMMISSIONERS,
By E. G. SHUMWAY, Secretary.
Dec. 1st, 1894.

W. N. Coler & Co.,
BANKERS.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
34 NASSAU STREET.

INTEREST on all issues is paid at the City Treasury, except that interest on the school district bonds is payable at the Mechanics' Bank at present.

TOTAL DEBT, SINKING FUND, ETC.—The subjoined statement shows New Haven's total municipal debt and sinking fund held by the city against the same on the 1st of December of each of the last three years; the town's debt on December 1, 1894, and on October 31, 1893 and 1892, and the school district's debt on December 1, 1894:

	Dec. 1, '94.	Dec. 1, '93.	Dec. 1, '92.
Total bonded debt of city.....	\$1,225,000	\$1,125,000	\$1,125,000
Sinking fund, etc.....	400,000	301,479	334,855
Net debt on December 1.....	\$825,000	\$823,521	\$790,145
Total funded debt of town.....	\$1,007,200	Oct. 31, '93.	Oct. 31, '92.
Floating debt.....	167,029		\$1,052,400
Total town debt.....	\$1,174,229		\$1,217,429

The total indebtedness of the school district on December 1, 1894, was \$436,585. The district owns land appraised at \$1,092,995.

ASSESSED VALUATION.—Property in New Haven is assessed at about an average of 60 per cent on actual value. All property in the form of bonds, bills receivable or notes for money lent, and all similar evidences of wealth may escape local taxation, by paying a State tax upon their amounts of one-fifth of 1 per cent and having them recorded in the office of the Secretary of State. Therefore very little of such property, if any, is put into the local tax lists and does not appear in the Grand List. The Grand List also does not include the real estate of Yale College, estimated at..... \$5,000,000
School-houses, estimated with contents and land..... 1,500,000
Churches..... 1,000,000
Town and city public property..... 500,000
Real estate owned by railroads which is not taxed locally, but by the State only..... 2,000,000

Excluding the above \$10,000,000 the Grand List, which covers town, school district and city, is \$55,814,715.

The city's assessed valuation and tax rate have been approximately as follows, real estate being taken at "about 60 per cent actual value:"

Years.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total Valuation.	Rate of Tax per \$1,000.
1893.....			\$54,500,000	\$12.50
1891.....			51,995,329	11.50
1890.....	\$40,669,983	\$11,501,148	52,171,131	19.50

POPULATION.—In 1890 population of the city was 85,981; in 1880 it was 62,882; in 1870 it was 50,840. The population of the town in 1894 is estimated at 100,000 or more.

Superior, Wis.—F. A. Woodard, Mayor. The following statement of indebtedness, valuation, etc., has been corrected by means of a special report from H. E. Ticknor, city comptroller. This city was formed by the consolidation of the villages of Superior and West Superior, situated in Douglas County. The first two issues of street improvement bonds, listed below, will be retired by the city on January 1, 1895.

LOANS—	When Due.	STREET IMPROVEMENT—
BRIDGE BONDS—		6s, J&J, \$98,912..... July 1, 1896
6s, F&A, \$50,000.....	Aug. 1, 1910	Subject to call after July 1, 1894
CITY HALL BONDS—		6s, J&J, \$35,688..... Nov. 1, 1896
6s, A&O, \$25,000.....	Apr. 21, 1908	Subject to call after Nov. 1, 1894
Subject to call after Apr. 21, 1898		6s, J&J, \$6,895..... Dec. 1, 1896
FIRE PROTECTION BONDS—		Subject to call after Dec. 1, 1894
6s, F&A, \$20,000.....	Aug. 1, 1910	6s, J&J, \$309,073..... July 1, 1897
SCHOOL BONDS—		Subject to call after July 1, 1895
5s, J&J, \$166,000.....	Jan. 2, 1912	6s, J&J, \$353,221..... Jan. 2, 1898
5s, J&J, \$45,000.....	July 2, 1912	Subject to call after Jan. 2, 1896
6s, var., 14,000.....	Feb. '95 to '98	6s, M&S, \$238,161..... Sept. '91 to '96
SEWER BONDS—		6s, J&J, 10,836..... Jan. '92 to '97
6s, F&A, \$200,000.....	Aug. 1, 1910	6s, J&D, 380,765..... June, '92 to '97
6s, F&A, 150,000.....	Aug. 1, 1911	SEWER IMPROVEMENT BONDS—
6s, M&N, 50,000.....	Nov. 1, 1911	6s, J&J, \$158,493..... July 1, 1897
Special Assessment Loans—		Subject to call after July 1, 1895
HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS—		6s, J&J, \$20,381..... Jan. 2, 1898
6s, J&D, \$87,313.....	June, '92 to '02	Subject to call after Jan. 2, 1896
6s, J&D, 10,389.....	June, '93 to '03	
6s, J&D, 50,850.....	party 'rly to 1904	

INTEREST on City Hall bonds is payable in New York at the National Park Bank; on harbor improvement bonds, due part yearly to 1904, at the National Bank of North America in New York City; on school bonds, due 1895 to 1898, partly in New York and partly in Superior. All other interest is payable in New York at National Bank of the Republic.

TOTAL DEBT, ETC.—The total general bonded debt on Nov. 30, 1894, was \$720,000. On the same date there were outstanding special street improvement bonds to the amount of \$1,134,717, special sewer improvement bonds for \$178,874 and special harbor improvement bonds for \$79,200.

ASSESSED VALUATION.—The city's assessed valuation (about 1/3 of actual value) and tax rate have been as follows in the years named:

	Real.	Personal.	Total.	Tax rate.
1894.....	\$18,384,044	\$1,295,058	\$19,679,102	\$20.70
1893.....	21,533,465	919,952	22,453,417	27.40
1892.....	24,494,684	1,373,117	25,867,801	25.00
1891.....	24,328,650	1,020,750	25,349,400	.....
1890.....	22,794,915	687,560	23,482,475	20.00

POPULATION in 1891 according to police census was 21,215; in 1890 according to U. S. Census it was 11,983.

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Scranton, Pa.—(CHRONICLE, vol. 58, page 917, and vol. 59, page 202.)—W. L. Connell, Mayor; Fred. J. Widmayer, Comptroller. The following statement concerning the financial condition of the city of Scranton has been corrected by means of a special report to the CHRONICLE from the City Comptroller.

This city is in Lackawanna County.

LOANS—		Interest—	Principal—	
NAME AND PURPOSE.	Rate.	Payable.	When Due.	Outstand'g.
Bridge loans.....	1894	4½ J & D	June 1, 1904	\$90,000
do do.....	1894	4½ J & D	June 1, 1909	50,000
do do.....	1894	4½ J & D	June 1, 1914	50,000
do do.....	1894	4½ J & D	June 1, 1919	60,000
Consolidated loan.....	1876	6 J & D	Dec. 1, 1906	100,000
City improvement.....	1886	4 J & J	July, 1895 and '96	3,000
do do.....	1886	4 J & J	July, '97 to 1906	20,000
do do.....	1886	4 J & J	July 1, 1907-'16	35,000
do do.....	1891	4½ J & D	Dec. 1, 1901	22,000
do do.....	1891	4½ J & D	Dec. 1, 1906	23,000
do do.....	1891	4½ J & D	Dec. 1, 1911	22,000
do do.....	1891	4½ J & D	Dec. 1, 1916	23,000
Funding loan.....	1886	4 J & J	July 1, 1896	15,000
do do.....	1886	4 J & J	July 1, 1901	15,000
do do.....	1886	4 J & J	July 1, 1906	15,000
Municipal building.....	1890	4 F & A	Feb. 1, 1895	15,000
do do.....	1890	4 F & A	Feb. 1, 1900	20,000
do do.....	1890	4 F & A	Feb. 1, 1905	25,000
do do.....	1890	4 F & A	Feb. 1, 1910	30,000
Redemption bonds.....	1893	4½ J & D	June 1, 1903	34,000
do do.....	1893	4½ J & D	June 1, 1908	34,000
do do.....	1893	4½ J & D	June 1, 1913	38,000
do do.....	1893	4½ J & D	June 1, 1918	38,000

TAX FREE.—All bonds issued by this city are exempt from taxation.

TOTAL DEBT.—The subjoined statement shows Scranton's indebtedness on the dates mentioned.

	July, 1894.	Jan. 1, '94.	1892.	1891.
Total bonded debt.....	\$528,500	\$528,500	\$605,000	\$516,500
Floating debt.....	259,056	119,247	None.	175,129
Total municip. debt.....	\$787,556	\$647,747	\$605,000	\$691,629
Less sinking funds, &c.....	242,215	146,912	158,017	226,254
Net debt.....	\$545,341	\$500,835	\$446,983	\$465,375

* The total bonded debt as given above for July, 1894, does not include the bridge bonds for \$250,000, which were issued this year.

ASSESSED VALUATION.—The city's assessed valuation (about one-third cash value) and tax rate have been as follows:

Years.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Total Assessed Valuation.	Rate of Tax per \$1,000.
1894.....			\$19,289,964	.....
1893.....			*18,988,565	.....
1892.....	\$17,545,388	\$1,067,385	*18,612,773	\$27.63
1891.....	16,763,609	1,282,705	*18,046,314	26.90
1890.....	15,196,294	*1,189,540	16,385,834	.....
1880.....	4,582,871	97,934	4,680,805	.....

*This amount includes occupations as well as other personal property.

POPULATION.—In 1890 population was 75,215; in 1880 it was 45,850; in 1870 it was 35,092; in 1892, according to local estimate, it was 80,000.

Orlando, Fla.—The following statement regarding the financial condition of Orlando has been corrected to November 20, 1894, by means of a report from J. K. Duke, City Clerk.

County seat of Orange County.

LOANS—	When Due.	SCHOOL PURPOSES—
FLOATING DEBT—		7s, J&D, \$15,000.....Dec. 1, 1908
7s, J&D, \$10,000.....	Dec. 1, 1908	Subject to call after Dec. 1, 1898.
Subject to call after Dec. 1, 1898.		Bond'd debt Nov. 20, '94.....\$60,000
GENERAL REVENUE—		Floating debt.....5,000
7s, J&J, \$5,000.....	July 1, 1917	Total debt Nov. 20, 1894.....65,000
Subject to call after 15 years.		Tax valuation, real.....1,404,040
PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT—		Tax valuation, personal.....243,626
7s, M&N, \$15,000.....	Nov. 1, 1911	Total valuation 1894.....1,647,666
7s, J&J, 15,000.....	July 1, 1917	Assessment same as actual value.
Subject to call after 15 years.		City tax (per \$1,000).....\$14.00
		Population in 1890 was.....2,856
		Population 1894 (est.).....3,500

INTEREST is payable at the Hanover National Bank, N. Y. City.

Douglas County, Kan.—A report from Frank Brooks, clerk, gives the following data concerning the finances of Douglas County on July 1, 1894.

County seat is Lawrence.

LOANS.	When Due.	Sinking fund.....
RAILROAD AID BONDS:		Net debt July 1, 1894.....422,114
6s, J&J, \$14,300.....	1895-1898	Tax valuation, real.....3,270,100
(Part due yearly on July 1.)		Tax valuation, personal.....1,485,000
6s, J&J, \$145,700.....	July 1, 1899	Total valuation 1894.....4,755,100
6s, J&J, 333,600.....	1900-1912	Assessment is ¼ actual value.
(Part due semi-ann. on Jan. 1 & July 1.)		State tax (per \$1,000).....\$3.90
Interest is payable in New York.		County tax (per \$1,000).....18.00
Total debt July 1, 1894.....	\$493,600	Population 1890 was.....23,961

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