

THE Commercial & Financial Chronicle

Quotation Supplement (Monthly)
Investors Supplement (Quarterly)

Street Railway Supplement (Quarterly)
State and City Supplement (Semi-Annually)

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CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The following table, made up by telegraph, etc., indicates that the total bank clearings of all the clearing houses of the United States for the week ending to-day, November 20, have been \$1,272,220,330, against \$1,337,533,911 last week and \$1,215,410,474 the corresponding week of last year.

CLEARINGS. Returns by Telegraph.	Week Ending November 20.		
	1897.	1896.	Per Cent.
New York.....	\$607,838,501	\$608,932,105	+0.2
Boston.....	82,198,004	85,048,317	-3.3
Philadelphia.....	59,653,727	56,194,280	+6.2
Baltimore.....	13,930,792	12,877,377	+8.2
Chicago.....	95,422,106	78,006,353	+22.3
St. Louis.....	26,731,497	22,536,233	+18.4
New Orleans.....	8,927,932	10,665,064	-16.3
Seven cities, 5 days.....	\$894,752,469	\$872,320,786	+2.6
Other cities, 5 days.....	164,986,492	150,011,413	+10.0
Total all cities, 5 days.....	\$1,059,738,961	\$1,022,341,199	+3.7
All cities, 1 day.....	212,481,369	193,099,275	+10.0
Total all cities for week.....	\$1,272,220,330	\$1,215,440,474	+4.7

The full details of clearings for the week covered by the above statement will be given next Saturday. We cannot, of course, furnish them to-day, bank clearings being made up by the various clearing houses at noon on Saturday, and hence in the above the last twenty-four hours of the week have to be in all cases estimated, as we go to press Friday night.

We present below our usual detailed figures for the previous week, covering the returns for the period ending with Saturday noon, November 13, and the results for the corresponding week in 1896, 1895 and 1894 are also given. Contrasted with the preceding week, there is an increase in the aggregate exchanges of about fifty-three and a quarter million dollars, and at New York alone the gain is sixty-seven millions. In comparison with the week of 1896 the total for the whole country shows an increase of 10.8 per cent. Compared with the week of 1895 the current returns record a gain of 13.2 per cent, and the excess over 1894 is 28.8 per cent. Outside of New York the excess over 1896 is 11.7 per cent. The increase over 1895 reaches 3.0 per cent, and making comparison with 1894 the gain is seen to be 15.3 per cent.

Clearings at—	Week ending November 13.				
	1897.	1896.	1897. P. Cent.	1895	1894.
New York.....	722,004,295	718,820,446	+10.2	652,497,913	564,700,395
Philadelphia.....	66,992,458	61,847,627	+8.3	80,708,832	67,123,323
Pittsburg.....	15,433,136	14,255,455	+8.0	15,402,207	12,930,985
Baltimore.....	16,791,519	16,584,364	+1.6	14,725,534	15,433,955
Buffalo.....	5,531,108	4,838,285	+19.3	5,342,469	4,711,507
Washington.....	2,652,639	1,968,531	+33.3	2,268,090	1,780,314
Rochester.....	1,209,895	1,014,316	+19.2	1,549,691	1,069,494
Syracuse.....	1,097,442	992,019	+10.6	1,133,950	1,143,466
Scranton.....	935, 00	517,809	+44.4	782,716	722,111
Wilmington.....	68,813	909,043	+11.8	821,463	705,612
Binghamton.....	314,300	333,800	+3.1	380,801	370,400
Total Middle.....	903,997,671	832,535,337	+9.9	770,614,159	671,328,482
Boston.....	111,774,898	105,405,037	+6.0	97,037,423	87,867,604
Providence.....	5,749,500	5,682,000	+1.2	6,728,000	6,188,201
Hartford.....	2,411,212	2,132,613	+13.1	2,623,732	2,604,380
New Haven.....	1,507,220	1,707,490	-12.2	1,964,863	1,800,412
Springfield.....	1,518,108	1,453,238	+4.5	1,854,412	1,800,731
Portland.....	1,566,175	1,486,824	+5.0	1,509,110	1,425,205
Fall River.....	1,044,277	925,741	+12.7	1,077,704	1,045,298
Lowell.....	819,402	650,741	+26.0	761,962	692,891
New Bedford.....	617,449	417,662	+47.1	467,113	401,685
Total New Eng.....	123,576,547	121,359,510	+1.9	118,007,116	103,266,517
Chicago.....	103,507,165	92,801,279	+11.6	102,129,442	67,366,889
Indianapolis.....	12,178,090	11,054,500	+9.4	11,204,720	13,241,600
Detroit.....	6,855,199	6,062,025	+13.1	6,218,391	6,833,374
Cleveland.....	6,833,524	6,801,790	+0.5	7,076,254	6,620,565
Milwaukee.....	6,628,983	5,348,733	+23.9	5,723,775	5,108,970
Columbus.....	4,026,200	3,477,300	+15.5	3,907,600	3,669,000
Indianapolis.....	2,614,241	2,916,529	-9.3	2,639,911	1,456,012
Peoria.....	1,686,692	1,634,071	+3.1	1,798,658	2,223,203
Toledo.....	1,303,894	1,456,984	-10.1	1,446,673	1,446,673
Grand Rapids.....	1,007,743	776,216	+28.0	975,741	614,197
Dayton.....	741,094	637,492	+16.3	701,141	614,197
Lexington.....	296,743	275,781	+7.6	371,202	428,912
Saginaw.....	267,988	296,761	-9.4	410,850	400,957
Kalamazoo.....	300,208	280,168	+7.2	372,304	289,720
Akron.....	241,093	279,000	-12.5	377,881	261,196
Lexington.....	228,076	240,403	-5.4	260,304	263,550
Bay City.....	244,292	174,925	+39.6	265,474	233,807
Rockford.....	225,591	181,075	+26.0	265,474	184,989
Springfield, Ohio.....	169,611	182,791	-7.2	200,718	159,231
Campton.....	268,844	.....	.....	.....	.....
Youngstown.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tot. Mid. West.....	151,893,689	134,509,555	+12.1	148,824,910	138,462,515
San Francisco.....	18,842,293	17,043,425	+9.4	17,194,441	15,765,220
Salt Lake City.....	2,557,153	1,545,041	+66.0	1,712,622	1,499,990
Portland.....	2,238,214	1,850,360	+21.0	1,436,432	1,389,705
Fargo.....	1,461,707	1,253,031	+15.8	1,551,485	1,231,635
Los Angeles.....	904,490	589,776	+53.8	660,631	669,672
Tacoma.....	1,359,243	453,497	+191.4	523,115	500,000
Seattle.....	900,311	604,120	+48.0	417,778	298,422
Spokane.....	405,161	178,356	+127.2	245,122	122,645
Sioux Falls.....	141,005	79,854	+76.8	131,721	75,019
Total Pacific.....	28,995,770	24,348,652	+18.8	23,774,619	20,937,313
Kansas City.....	11,893,411	10,816,245	+10.0	11,845,807	11,855,517
Minneapolis.....	12,549,743	12,543,525	+0.0	10,914,452	9,340,049
Omaha.....	5,994,590	3,900,700	+53.7	4,163,925	5,125,802
St. Paul.....	5,370,791	5,370,791	+0.0	5,724,597	5,100,556
St. Paul.....	4,507,947	3,824,000	+18.0	2,094,633	2,943,757
Denver.....	5,310,015	524,225	+9.1	1,503,396	1,475,874
Davenport.....	1,696,463	1,239,553	+36.9	1,511,000	1,051,256
St. Joseph.....	1,192,476	958,687	+24.4	1,197,079	863,034
St. Louis.....	908,421	588,096	+55.0	775,247	618,822
Lincoln.....	350,455	343,896	+1.9	476,224	487,519
Wichita.....	466,840	311,220	+49.8	383,639	345,350
Topeka.....	625,091	544,929	+12.9	627,740	551,519
Fremont.....	81,965	55,014	+48.4	62,740	82,370
Hastings.....	1,60,200	91,941	+73.8	69,796	82,370
Tot. other West.....	47,043,698	39,577,004	+18.8	41,713,770	38,884,699
St. Louis.....	30,008,452	23,980,352	+25.1	28,734,603	25,473,734
New Orleans.....	10,322,803	11,457,094	-9.9	14,018,614	11,568,226
Louisville.....	6,958,882	5,457,239	+27.5	6,039,728	6,500,575
Galveston.....	4,377,750	3,341,250	+31.0	3,203,375	3,947,077
Houston.....	3,345,536	3,796,976	-12.0	3,729,406	3,359,966
Savannah.....	2,922,607	2,189,607	+33.3	3,942,321	3,257,380
Richmond.....	2,641,873	2,745,053	-3.8	2,374,604	2,088,499
Memphis.....	3,300,000	2,512,763	+31.3	2,000,910	2,628,270
Atlanta.....	1,939,403	1,710,103	+13.4	1,968,813	1,296,893
Dallas.....	1,809,369	1,107,125	+63.3	1,003,928	1,089,301
Nashville.....	1,004,973	1,085,037	-7.4	1,145,301	1,109,410
Norfolk.....	849,378	1,548,733	-45.2	1,391,316	1,600,000
Waco.....	960,000	54,875	+17.1	750,000	700,000
Fort Worth.....	1,890,708	1,179,985	+60.3	830,000	800,000
Amesbury.....	549,791	461,969	+17.0	498,858	801,122
Birmingham.....	4,576,000	410,510	+10.1	396,294	.....
Knoxville.....	400,000	325,120	+21.5	374,000	.....
Little Rock.....	209,000	231,351	-9.2	224,376	.....
Jacksonville.....	205,140	247,934	-20.2	285,936	.....
Chattanooga.....	.....	65,284,874	+14.4	74,448,205	65,205,012
Total Southern.....	74,805,877	65,284,874	+14.4	74,448,205	65,205,012
Total all.....	1,837,873,154	1,207,339,125	+52.2	1,181,822,828	1,088,074,052
Outside N. York.....	545,866,889	488,437,619	+11.7	520,884,896	473,873,747
Montreal.....	15,000,019	14,462,178	+3.7	14,903,751	12,726,667
Toronto.....	5,917,719	6,095,739	-3.8	6,301,109	6,130,424
Halifax.....	1,501,000	1,415,018	+6.3	1,283,113	1,117,705
St. John.....	3,508,281	2,174,127	+61.4	1,981,395	1,492,242
Hamilton.....	708,884	696,400	+1.8	770,313	782,263
St. John.....	639,244	558,847	+12.7	.....	.....
Total Canada.....	80,430,117	75,999,317	+5.8	76,148,781	72,255,054

Not included in totals. + Publication discontinued for the present.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Nothing of importance has transpired this week to change the course of affairs. In the main the conditions are favorable, but the future is not so assuring as to make capital venturesome. The foreign trade statement for October, which we give in connection with our remarks on foreign exchange, indicates a highly satisfactory state of the trade balance with the outside world. At the same time the character of our currency, as we have shown in a separate article, keeps the money market so abundantly supplied with loanable funds that the foreign exchange market continues in an unnatural state, betokening more an unfavorable than a favorable state of current accounts. This would disquiet no one were it not for the disappointment that exists in conservative circles because of the interviews with Congressmen which evince a determination to either play with currency reform or at least not to earnestly pursue it. As a consequence it does not, in the present shape of the Government revenues, require a very long leap to jump to the conclusion that gold will begin to go out after the first of January and that then the other trying experiences we have so often suffered from during the last four years will follow.

The same classes find the outlook further clouded by other uncertainties connected with the coming session of Congress. Some strive to make out of Cuba a stumbling block in the way of progress. We cannot see, as we remarked last week, how that question can reach an acute stage this year. So long as Spain is using her utmost endeavor to conciliate parties in Cuba, to relieve the restraints on business, and to respond to our complaints, it will be hard for bellicose Senators (even should they seek it, which is quite doubtful,) to enlist any wide-felt sympathy in efforts to disturb peaceful relations between Spain and the United States. A feature which necessarily attends the meeting of Congress—having in it far more of danger to our industrial interests and which should be carefully watched—is the appropriations to be made for the coming year. With the existing deficit in the revenue, not likely immediately to be overcome, it seems as if there could be no two opinions as to the need for smaller disbursements. It certainly would be a great disappointment and might prove a serious mistake if they are increased. With such vital discussions attendant upon the meeting of Congress, it can be no surprise that the prospect has imparted a more quiet feeling among investors—a disposition to wait and watch until at least the temper of our legislators has been disclosed.

In the present waiting attitude of the public mind regarding business, changes in the condition of the iron trade, which is by many looked upon as a sort of barometer of our industries, are watched rather more closely than usual. Hence it is interesting to note that prices of iron and steel have undergone some decline during the week, and that the tendency for the moment seems to be downward. In many standard grades of iron no change has occurred, but gray forge at Pittsburg is 10 cents a ton lower than last week and 25 cents lower than a month ago. Steel billets are 50 cents lower at Pittsburg and 75 cents lower at Philadelphia, while in both cases the decline as compared with a month ago is \$1 25 per ton. Wire rods at Pittsburg sell for a dollar less than a week ago and \$1 50 less than last

month. In finished iron and steel likewise several changes in a downward direction have taken place. The significance of this decline as an indication of the state of general trade may easily be exaggerated. Indeed, it is not necessary to go outside the conditions of the iron trade itself for an explanation of the sagging tendency. Production at the moment is on a prodigious scale. The output of pig iron, it is expected, will presently be at the rate of 1,000,000 tons a month. It is true that the latest figures show that consumptive requirements have thus far more than kept pace with the growth in the output, stocks of pig metal having decreased rather than increased. But obviously we cannot extend our production indefinitely, and with any set-back to the revival in trade we should quickly find that our furnaces were making more iron than was needed to meet the requirements of consumers. What is true of the raw material is true also of the finished forms of iron and steel. For instance, the "Iron Age" says "it must be recognized that it takes a tremendous tonnage to keep the great mills in fair humor." The "Age" thinks not too much significance should be attached to the present receding tendency in prices. Still its reports say that buyers and sellers are skirmishing for position, and it is evident that the immediate future of the iron and steel trade will depend largely upon the outlook and condition of general business.

We publish on another page our statement of the gross and net earnings of United States railroads for the month of September. It attracts attention by reason of the magnitude of the gains disclosed, the improvement in the gross on the roads reporting being over 10 million dollars and in the net nearly 5½ million dollars. It does not seem likely that the October statement will equal that for September in this respect; still the gain is sure to be large. For the current weeks of November the exhibits are also exceedingly gratifying. Some of the roads are showing less striking gains than heretofore, but on the other hand a new group is coming to the front with very heavy increases. We refer to the roads in the Southwest. With the embargo on trade arising out of the yellow fever removed and the cotton movement also progressing with great freedom, some of these roads are now reporting the largest earnings in their history. The first week of the month the comparisons were made unduly favorable by the fact that there was only one Sunday in the month this year against two last year. But the improvement is very noteworthy even for the second week. Our preliminary statement for that week, published in our railroad department, covers 50 roads in various parts of the country, and shows a gain of \$1,043,939, or 19.53 per cent over the same week last year. On the Missouri Kansas & Texas the increase is \$70,625, or nearly 25 per cent; on the St. Louis Southwestern the increase is \$26,100, or about 25 per cent; on the Texas & Pacific it is \$52,515, or over 30 per cent. In other parts of the country the Canadian Pacific has \$156,000 increase; the Milwaukee & St. Paul, \$147,105; the Denver & Rio Grande, \$41,400, and the Missouri Pacific, \$115,000.

The money market has been very dull this week and some bankers report it as almost stagnant. Money on call, representing bankers' balances, has loaned at 1½ and at 2 per cent, with the bulk of the business and the average at 1¾ per cent. Banks and trust com-

panies make no change in their minimum compared with last week, some loaning at 2 per cent while others seek to maintain $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Very little business is done in time contracts, though the offerings are liberal, and rates are $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for thirty to sixty days, 3 per cent for ninety days to five months and $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for six to eight months on good Stock Exchange collateral. November is the month when merchants usually liquidate their indebtedness, and it is reported that this movement is now quite general and there is no new borrowing. Consequently the market is quite bare of commercial paper, while the demand continues good and the business is confined to a few choice names. Rates are $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent for sixty to ninety day endorsed bills receivable, $3\frac{1}{2}$ @ $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for prime, though some sales have been made at $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ @ 5 per cent for good four to six months' single names. The Sub-Treasury has been transferring moderately large amounts of currency to New Orleans this week, sending \$450,000 up to yesterday, and now that business there is reviving because of the abatement of the yellow fever epidemic it is expected that requirements for money will increase. But banks having extensive correspondence with the South report that they are moving very little money to that section as yet, and indeed not much to other parts of the interior. The City Bank last week showed the large increase of \$6,418,200 in loans and \$6,413,900 in deposits. This was reported to be due to a loan to the Union Pacific Syndicate in anticipation of the payment of the first instalment of the purchase money.

There was some slight political tension in Europe early in the week growing out of the strained relations between Austria and Turkey caused by the demand by the former for reparation for the treatment of an Austrian merchant at Mersina. Turkey made partial reparation in obedience to this demand, and then Austria required that payment be made to the Turkish Railways Exploitation Company, in which Austrians were interested, for the transportation of troops during the Greco-Turkish War. Turkey hesitated, whereupon the Austrian Ambassador at Constantinople gave notice that if the requirement was not complied with by Thursday he would leave Constantinople. On Wednesday it was announced that Turkey had yielded. On Thursday a Shanghai cable was published stating that the Admiral commanding the German Asiatic squadron on Monday entered Kiaochon Bay, on the Shangtung coast, for the purpose of demanding satisfaction for the recent murder of two German missionaries. He found three forts occupied by Chinese troops and sent an ultimatum to the Chinese commander demanding the evacuation of the forts within three hours. At the expiration of this time he landed a force, whereupon the Chinese abandoned the forts and the German Admiral took possession. The news of this incident appeared to have no influence upon the European markets on Thursday. The Bank of England minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 3 per cent. The cable reports discounts of sixty to ninety day bank bills in London $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. The open market rate at Paris is 2 per cent, and at Berlin and Frankfort it is $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. According to our special cable from London the Bank of England gained £404,153 bullion during the week, and held £31,917,033 at the close of the week. Our correspondent further advises us that the gain was due to the import of £98,000 wholly from the Cape, to the receipt of

£346,000 net from the interior of Great Britain and to the export of £40,000, wholly to Russia.

The foreign exchange market has been dull and almost featureless during the week. There has been a good supply of cotton and grain bills, but these seem to have been promptly absorbed, for not much impression has been made upon the market. The tone was steady to firm early in the week, but it grew slightly easier, though not quotably lower, on Wednesday, partly because of the fact that there would be no fast steamer until Saturday. Brokers say that not only the character of the steamer but also the date of sailing seems to have some influence upon the market, those steamers which are fast and which will arrive at or before the end of the week being preferred for remittance, while there is a lighter demand for exchange to remit by a slow steamer or by one which will arrive out on or after Monday, the interest for two days being a somewhat important item when discounts are comparatively high in London. The mercantile demand for remittance, which was a feature last week, seems to have subsided, but there has been buying of long sterling to hold until it runs to sight, and this inquiry was good on Thursday. Last week it was reported that £275,000 in sovereigns had within a few days been shipped from Sydney, N. S. W., for San Francisco. It was announced on Monday that the Mariposa from Sydney would arrive at San Francisco before the end of the week with £300,000 sovereigns. The steamer arrived yesterday.

Nominal rates for exchange remain unchanged at 4 83½ for sixty-day and 4 86@4 86½ for sight. The market was dull and steady on Monday and Tuesday and rates for actual business were unaltered compared with those at the close on Friday of last week, at 4 82½@4 83 for long, 4 85½@4 85¾ for short and 4 85¾@4 86 for cable transfers. On Wednesday the tone was a little easier, and some bankers quoted sight sterling and cable transfers nearly a quarter of a cent lower, but the market was steady at the close, and no change was made in rates for actual business. There was no new feature on Thursday, except that long sterling was firm, and the market was dull and steady to strong at the close. The same conditions prevailed yesterday, the close being dull and firm. The following shows daily posted rates for exchange by some of the leading drawers.

DAILY POSTED RATES FOR FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	FRI. Nov. 12	MON. Nov. 15	TUES. Nov. 16	WED. Nov. 17	THUR. Nov. 18	FRI. Nov. 19
Brown Bros.....	{ 60 days. 83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼
	{ Sight... 86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼
Baring, Magoun & Co.	{ 60 days. 83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼
	{ Sight... 86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼
Bank British No. America..	{ 60 days. 83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼
	{ Sight... 86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼
Bank of Montreal	{ 60 days. 83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼
	{ Sight... 86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼
Canadian Bank of Commerce..	{ 60 days. 83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼
	{ Sight... 86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼
Heidelbach, Iok- elheimer & Co.	{ 60 days. 83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼
	{ Sight... 86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼
Lazard Freres...	{ 60 days. 83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼
	{ Sight... 86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼
Merchants' Bk. of Canada..	{ 60 days. 83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼
	{ Sight... 86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼

Nominal rates on Friday were 4 83½ for sixty day and 4 86@4 86½ for sight. Rates for actual business were 4 82½@4 83 for long, 4 85½@4 85¾ for sight and 4 85¾@4 86 for cable transfers. Prime commercial bills were 4 82½@4 82½ and documentary 4 81¾@4 82. The Bureau of Statistics at Washington has this week issued the statement of the country's foreign trade for October, and we give the figures below in our usual form.

FOREIGN TRADE MOVEMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

In the following tables three ciphers (000) are in all cases omitted.

Merch'dise.	1897.			1896.		
	Exports.	Imports.	Excess.	Exports.	Imports.	Excess.
Jan.-March.	261,027	186,943	+74,084	240,246	197,581	+42,665
Apr.-June...	228,736	263,834	-35,098	201,366	172,074	+29,292
July.....	71,109	53,789	+17,320	67,718	52,109	+15,609
August.....	80,825	39,743	+41,082	68,601	49,468	+19,133
September..	104,541	42,425	+62,116	85,131	50,866	+34,265
October.....	111,792	49,970	+61,822	113,516	50,467	+63,049
Total.....	858,030	638,731	+219,299	779,578	572,555	+207,023
Gold.						
Jan.-March.	1,281	1,083	-705	13,185	22,674	-9,489
Apr.-June...	23,721	1,831	+21,890	29,801	2,563	+27,238
July.....	5,461	592	+4,869	11,908	1,604	+10,304
August.....	1,983	4,374	-2,391	1,970	4,057	-2,087
September..	143	4,289	-4,146	61	34,159	-34,098
October.....	311	11,341	-11,030	343	27,961	-27,618
Total.....	32,909	24,413	+8,497	57,218	92,850	-35,632
Silver.						
Jan.-March.	13,574	2,121	+11,453	15,280	3,823	+11,457
Apr.-June...	14,321	2,370	+12,021	14,647	2,122	+12,525
July.....	4,705	1,012	+3,693	5,738	839	+4,899
August.....	5,164	1,491	+3,673	5,276	929	+4,347
September..	4,584	857	+3,727	5,534	742	+4,792
October.....	5,225	1,692	+3,533	4,794	993	+3,801
Total.....	47,573	9,473	+38,100	51,269	9,448	+41,821
Gold in Ore.						
Jan.-March.	89	1,227	-1,138	30	358	-328
Apr.-June...	4	1,184	-1,180	26	429	-394
July.....	3	347	-344	24	163	-139
August.....	....	344	-344	2	293	-291
September..	....	434	-434	32	187	-155
October.....	2	435	-433	25	233	-208
Total.....	95	3,971	-3,876	189	1,593	-1,404
Silver in Ore.						
Jan.-March.	247	4,994	-4,747	191	4,291	-4,100
Apr.-June...	12	5,033	-5,021	116	4,559	-4,443
July.....	....	1,082	-1,082	34	1,804	-1,770
August.....	....	1,563	-1,563	25	1,350	-1,325
September..	....	2,228	-2,228	169	1,235	-1,066
October.....	....	1,592	-1,592	179	1,489	-1,310
Total.....	259	17,692	-17,433	744	14,731	-13,987

+ Excess of exports. - Excess of imports.

We subjoin the totals for merchandise, gold and silver for the ten months since January 1 for six years.

Ten Mos.	MERCHANDISE.			GOLD.			SILVER.		
	Exports.	Imports.	Excess of Exports.	Exports.	Imports.	Excess of Exports.	Exports.	Imports.	Excess of Exports.
1897.	858,030	638,731	219,299	32,909	24,413	8,497	47,573	9,473	38,100
1896.	779,578	572,555	207,023	57,218	92,850	-35,632	51,269	9,448	41,821
1895.	645,018	676,123	-31,105	75,404	32,177	43,227	43,451	19,679	23,772
1894.	660,271	563,610	96,661	91,611	18,934	72,677	39,944	14,496	25,448
1893.	690,897	677,060	13,837	76,907	67,545	9,245	36,877	16,424	20,453
1892.	753,171	705,105	48,066	62,513	13,332	49,181	27,365	17,181	10,184

* Excess of imports

In the last table gold and silver in ore for 1894, 1895, 1896 and 1897 are given under the heads respectively of gold and silver; for the other years both are included in the merchandise figures.

The following shows the merchandise balance for each year back to 1875.

EXCESS OF MERCHANDISE IMPORTS OR EXPORTS.

10 months ending Oct. 31-		4 months ending Oct. 31-		
1875.....	Imports.	\$35,768,355	Imports.	\$13,973,143
1876.....	Exports.	93,649,941	Exports.	43,586,158
1877.....	Exports.	71,991,489	Exports.	34,095,076
1878.....	Exports.	237,665,651	Exports.	81,811,115
1879.....	Exports.	201,443,193	Exports.	86,406,582
1880.....	Exports.	105,462,491	Exports.	74,298,997
1881.....	Exports.	130,201,922	Exports.	32,201,939
1882.....	Imports.	44,113,076	Imports.	4,677,046
1883.....	Exports.	63,214,866	Exports.	17,131,847
1884.....	Exports.	37,338,152	Exports.	26,582,317
1885.....	Exports.	61,468,823	Exports.	6,155,130
1886.....	Exports.	2,235,930	Exports.	3,214,668
1887.....	Imports.	30,290,871	Imports.	3,200,743
1888.....	Imports.	81,322,837	Exports.	19,747,537
1889.....	Imports.	15,137,586	Exports.	15,517,670
1890.....	Imports.	25,315,168	Imports.	9,593,805
1891.....	Exports.	46,478,000	Exports.	59,749,371
1892.....	Exports.	4,065,459	Imports.	2,359,953
1893.....	Exports.	13,836,660	Exports.	82,636,681
1894.....	Exports.	96,613,669	Imports.	28,175,297
1895.....	Imports.	31,105,045	Imports.	26,370,010
1896.....	Exports.	207,022,868	Exports.	132,066,424
1897.....	Exports.	219,286,432	Exports.	182,340,583

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

Week Ending November 19, 1897.	Received by N. Y. Banks.	Shipped by N. Y. Banks.	Net Interior Movement.
Currency.....	\$3,822,000	\$2,649,000	Gain.\$1,173,000
Gold.....	245,000	222,000	Gain. 23,000
Total gold and legal tenders.....	\$4,067,000	\$2,911,000	Gain.\$1,156,000

With the Sub-Treasury operations the result is as follows.

Week Ending November 19, 1897.	Into Banks.	Out of Banks.	Net Change in Bank Holdings.
Banks' interior movement, as above	\$4,067,000	\$2,911,000	Gain.+1,156,000
Sub-Treasury operations.....	14,300,000	12,200,000	Gain. 2,100,000
Total gold and legal tenders.....	\$18,367,000	\$15,111,000	Gain \$3,256,000

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

Bank of	November 18, 1897.			November 19, 1896.		
	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
England.....	\$1,917,033		\$1,917,033	\$5,678,937		\$5,678,937
France.....	78,18,254	48,842,686	126,860,890	77,260,302	49,248,427	126,508,629
Germany...	27,689,900	14,269,000	41,958,900	27,977,000	14,325,000	42,292,000
Aust.-Hung'y	37,963,000	12,368,000	50,331,000	30,490,000	12,567,000	43,057,000
Spain.....	9,228,000	10,920,000	20,148,000	8,528,000	9,851,000	18,179,000
Netherlands.	2,628,000	6,661,000	9,289,000	2,635,000	6,721,000	9,356,000
Nat. Belgium.	2,736,667	1,368,333	4,105,000	2,654,333	1,349,667	3,989,000
Tot. this week	90,689,954	93,928,969	284,618,923	185,238,472	93,742,094	278,970,566
Tot. prev. w'k	189,368,167	98,260,142	287,628,309	184,446,037	93,687,491	278,133,528

* 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.

FOREIGN TRADE, FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND GOLD IMPORTS.

The foreign trade figures for another month have been published and widely made a topic of remark. There is one important idea they suggest, the most important of the many thoughts they bring to mind, we have not seen noticed. We refer to the significant fact, they illustrate so tellingly, that every one of our diverse currency systems is so wholly out of touch with commerce that the quantity of the notes afloat has no tendency to decrease or increase with a decrease or increase in commercial requirements.

As we said last week when writing with reference to our national bank notes, every one can understand without having studied economic questions that the people need more instruments of exchange when they have added work for such tools to do, as for instance when crops are to be moved, than when that work has been substantially finished and there is no call for the added facilities. We also showed a week ago that the only alteration which has ever taken place in the volume of our national bank notes in active circulation has been made in response to the price of the underlying bonds, the volume having never been in any extent affected by the wants of commerce. As to the amount of the silver certificates and the two classes of legal-tender notes afloat, there has been of course no natural fluctuation; as a rule, in a normal state of the Government revenue, these notes go in and out of the Treasury with very little daily difference between the total inflow and the outflow. Years ago, when there was a considerable Government surplus, the Secretary of the Treasury found it needful to, and consequently sometimes in a measure did, regulate the outstanding amount of these notes by permitting accumulations in Government vaults in the summer and winter and putting those accumulations out in spring and fall by enlarged purchases of bonds. That was an artificial arrangement, and was useful in the absence of any natural action, but it was at the same time objectionable, because it gave to an individual power over the money market, which cannot be desirable however high in public esteem the Secretary may be.

What is wanted is an automatically expanding and contracting currency device to take the place of our present non-elastic, rigid systems. In preparing a new bank note currency this is the one thing needful. If Congress would give to the country such a measure and make it sufficiently profitable to the issuers, our legislators will have gone far towards solving the whole question of currency reform. We say sufficiently profitable to the issuers, because with a perfect paper-money machine the notes withdraw themselves from circulation when out of use; consequently in estimating the return the banks might receive from the privilege granted of taking the currency out, it would not be correct to count on the whole issue being in circulation twelve months of any year. This homing principle would leave a narrower margin for profit than that enjoyed under our present bank note system, which notes are substantially always outstanding in their full amount—always drawing interest.

The trade returns for October issued this week have suggested these thoughts. We give the figures in our usual comparative form in the previous article; they will well repay close study, for they afford surprising results—results, too, which the current month's record when made up will render even more striking. As a first fact it will be noticed that the favorable merchandise balance in October reached the large total of \$61,822,000. This, to be sure, is smaller by \$1,227,000 than it was the same month a year ago; but with the exception of October 1896 and of September 1897 this item of the foreign trade statement has never equaled last month's total in any month within the history of the United States. Nor does October stand alone in this respect. If we aggregate the similar balances for the last three months (August to October inclusive), we find that the total for those months reaches \$165,020,000 in 1897 against \$116,457,000 for 1896; that is to say, the result for the three months of 1897 instead of being less is about 48½ million dollars in excess of the same period of 1896, in face of the fact that the 1896 total was the largest which up to that date had ever been attained.

If now we carry the comparison a single step further we shall thus, with the help of the foregoing, have a result that will afford a pretty complete picture of the present trade situation. That effect will be secured through a contrast between the two years of the entire trade for the same three months—August to October inclusive—a compilation covering not only the merchandise item used in the above, but likewise the gold, silver and ore movements. Treated in this way, it will be seen that on the face of these returns there was an unpaid balance due the United States for the three months ending with the first of November 1897 of \$151,792,000, against a balance November 1 1896 of only \$61,297,000.

Of course there is this year one more than the usual items entering into the actual trade balance which cannot definitely be fixed. Presumably we had on August 1 1897 a larger account current with the outside world than ordinarily, because of the large amount of merchandise sent to this country to escape the higher duties under the new tariff. On the other hand, with our very small imports since August 1, we probably are carrying to-day a much smaller open account than in average years. But besides that item there are the usual allowances for freights, undervaluations, the security movement, etc. As to securities, the net balance is probably small, and it is by no

means clear on which side of the account it stands, while goods brought in by travelers not included in the import figures must under the new tariff be smaller than in former years. Altogether we cannot believe that the net balance for the three months shown by the ordinary trade figures can be largely reduced by these various items. But to be on the safe side suppose we leave off the odd \$51,792,000 and call the net debt due the United States on the first of November 100 million dollars. Having made that deduction we must add 60 millions for the November movement and another favorable balance of say between 50 and 60 millions for December. What a marvelous amount of suspended debt owing us these facts give the promise of! Never before in the history of this country has the like of it been known.

Under such circumstances as these why are we not receiving gold and getting the debt owed us paid? Ask any exchange banker and he will tell you in substance that we are for the time being loaning the money due us to Europe. The interest rates are so low here that there is a prospective good profit in buying long bills, borrowing on them in New York say at 2½ per cent, and loaning the money in say Berlin at 4½ per cent. That evidently does not pay the debt. Hence it may be asked will not then the gold have to be sent here later? The brokers' expectation, we presume, is that no gold will come directly from Europe; some amounts may come through Australia, as is now happening, sent that way possibly so as not to disturb the foreign exchange market; with that exception, it is expected that matters will keep along as they now are until after the close of the year, and then brokers believe the affair will right itself.

The real explanation of this remarkable movement is to be found in our currency derangement, which prevents even these large transfers of capital from having any influence whatever upon the interest rates. The tendency of the currency situation is to keep up a constant flow of paper notes to this center. They have been issued, they are out of work, they have no home to go to, so they come here as the most likely point to find employment. It is a wholly unnatural situation; it puts our money market as we have seen out of the reach of natural influences; it disorganizes our foreign trade, and ends in such conditions of that trade that our debt is paid in large part by either a decrease of exports or an increase of imports, or both. All we can say is, that is the tendency. What in this case will be the exact outcome it is hard to tell. The debt is getting so large that one would think it could not be wholly deferred awaiting the slow action of the disorganizing influences referred to.

ARBITRATION AND THE ENGLISH LABOR TROUBLES.

The announcement last Wednesday of a truce in the four months' struggle between the English "engineers," or tool-handlers, and their employers, calls attention again to some novel and remarkable features of this contest. It also raises distinctly the general question of arbitration, voluntary or compulsory—a discussion to which the English newspapers and reviews are vigorously applying themselves just now, under the stimulus of this prolonged industrial battle. The truce, which seems to be merely an understanding between employers and employes that no further step will be taken by either party for the present, is

to last until next Wednesday, when a positive effort will presumably be made to bring the quarrel to a settlement.

The cause and nature of this English labor trouble were set forth so completely by our Manchester correspondent in the CHRONICLE of September 11, that we need at present only to recall one or two salient points. It has been very clearly recognized that a new principle in labor disputes is under experiment in the episode. This particular industrial battle is not strictly defensive warfare, so to speak, on the part of the employers. It is offensive and aggressive war; in fact, it may be said that although the employes clearly began the struggle—not being provoked to it by a reduction either in wages or hours—the employers have consistently forced the fighting ever since the London strike began. The contest has, moreover, developed an expedient startling in its novelty and quite unknown, if we are not mistaken, in all the labor disputes of this country. As against the general policy of a “sympathetic strike” adopted on occasion by labor unions, the Federation of Engineer Employers, which is as formal an organization as that of the laborers, voted in July a “sympathetic lock-out.” That is to say, if any member of the employers’ union was approached by the labor organization with a demand for shorter hours, enforced by threat of a whole or partial strike, all the other employers would by agreement “lock out” a corresponding percentage of their employes.

Of course the adoption of this policy led to an absolute withdrawal of all employes in the federated factories, under the orders of the laborers’ union, and on this basis the quarrel has continued up to the present week, upsetting this particular branch of the iron trade in more than a dozen important English cities. There has not, unnaturally, been some outside protest against the employers’ policy, on the ground that the policy of a “sympathetic lock-out” may affect and probably has affected laborers not in sympathy with the demands of the laborers’ union, and willing to work under existing conditions. To this criticism the employers have answered: first, that they merely forestalled the anticipated action of labor unions, and, second, that if laborers willing to work on existing terms are hurt by the “sympathetic lock-out,” they are equally hurt by a “sympathetic strike.” In other words, the employers’ union is merely using its adversaries’ habitual weapon. In proof of this contention, it is pointed out that whereas the lock-out as voted affected only one-fourth of the employes of the federated mills, the retaliatory strike ordered by the Amalgamated Society of Engineers deprived of the opportunity of labor all the remaining three-fourths, affecting, therefore, three times as many laborers as the order of the employers.

It is not our purpose to discuss the future possibilities of this new move in industrial warfare. Some of the English newspapers hold that, although under this novel principle “the immense increase in the area of battle is an evident evil,” yet “there will be fewer battles and the result of each battle will be much more decisive and final.” This is the judgment of the London “Economist,” which concludes its argument by presenting the analogy of such a contest with international wars, pointing out that “it was when armies were small that campaigns were exceedingly bloody and that wars lasted as many years as they now last weeks.”

We cannot say that this view of the matter presents a cheerful outlook for the industrial problem; nor, on the other hand, does the long continuance of this particular struggle tend to confirm the prediction of short “campaigns.” This very analogy to military warfare certainly would suggest arbitration if arbitration were feasible. It is, in fact, the great destructiveness of modern international warfare and its enormous burden on society which have for the most part stimulated the present movement for international arbitration. If, then, the “Economist’s” analogy were to be pursued in the light of contemporary diplomacy, the time would certainly appear to be ripe for arbitration of industrial disputes.

But the difficulties surrounding the question of industrial arbitration are very great. It is always possible, of course, for the two parties to such a contest to agree to submit their case to a joint tribunal of arbitration; indeed, this recourse has been in a measure agreed upon by both parties in the engineers’ dispute. Each side has professed its willingness to submit its case to an impartial body with a membership chosen in equal parts by employers and employes. But the efforts of Mr. Ritchie and the Board of Trade to effect a formal agreement have been steadily blocked by the familiar obstacle in the way of arbitration: unwillingness to arrange the court of arbitration with a neutral chairman having a casting vote which would ensure a verdict one way or the other, and the difficulty of procuring the assent of both parties to abide by the decision of such a court in all its findings.

Theoretically, nothing could be more proper or desirable than the submission of such a case to a competent and impartial jury. This very engineers’ dispute fairly bristles with technicalities on which the two parties to the controversy flatly contradict each other. The engineers point out that a considerable proportion of the mills in their line of business already grant the shorter hours, and that the owners profess themselves satisfied with the result. The federated employers answer that these mills are small, that they cater to a special branch of trade, and that for these and other stated reasons it is possible for them to earn a living profit on terms which would mean actual loss to other establishments.

It would seem to be obvious enough, under such circumstances, that not only public interests but the interests of the trade would be subserved by a review of the case at the hands of a competent and impartial jury. On this basis many of the London papers and reviews have revived the positive proposition for compulsory arbitration of such disputes. It is contended, as it has often been argued before, that since there is a third party to all industrial disputes—namely, the general public, which suffers by the resultant trade demoralization—contestants who will not settle by voluntary agreement or arbitration ought to be required to submit their case to a formal arbitration court erected under the public auspices. A good deal of attention has been attracted to the operation of compulsory arbitration in New Zealand, where the experiment has been worked out with considerable success. The “National Review” for November contains an article in which this Australasian experiment is described with interesting detail. The law, it seems, was adopted in 1894, after standing on the calendar of the New Zealand Legislature for three years. It was applied to the whole community, and has been followed, during the two subsequent years, by an

entire disappearance of both strikes and "lock-outs;" very many of the disputes being in fact settled by the so-called "conciliation board" provided by the Act, and not being carried to the arbitration court of final appeal. The penalty for violation of the order of this court is £500 or less, in the court's discretion, levied on any individual employer or Trade Union, and if the Union's funds are insufficient, each of its members is assessable to the extent of £10.

Mr. Reeves, the writer of this article, and some of the London newspapers, contend that the New Zealand experiment is applicable to all other communities. But even Mr. Reeves admits that New Zealand, owing to its small population and limited field of manufacture, was a comparatively easy field in which to apply the compulsory system. He prudently shuns the application of his own conclusions distinctly to the engineers' dispute. It is, in fact, when the theory is applied to quarrels involving interests of such enormous magnitude and individual employes in so great number that the philanthropist feels the real discouragement of the case. Nine-tenths of these disputes converge on the question of wages, or on the kindred question of length of hours. They enter, therefore, into the delicate question of cost and competition; in England, where the pressure of German competition, not to mention that of the United States, is already severely felt, the whole question of the export market is involved.

Now we can readily believe that in a given case the employer may be willing to give up much for the sake of peace with his employes. We have no doubt, despite the bad blood already provoked in this engineers' dispute, that it will eventually be settled by at least some concession. But the theory of an arbitration court assumes necessarily permanent jurisdiction and permanent awards. Let us suppose the employer to accept the court's decision in the matter of wage scales to-day; what is to be his course when the character of his market suddenly changes? Must he appeal to the court for permission to reduce his wages in a bad season, and must the trades union, on the other hand, apply for a species of mandamus to compel a higher rate in times of great prosperity? Certainly it is inconceivable that the court's award will fix an arbitrary rate for all time. But if it does not do this, it becomes, at all events, the permanent dictator of the rate of wages, and the manufacturer must enter on his business with the knowledge that the most important element in cost of production is to be fixed for him by outsiders whose interests are not at stake in the commercial outcome, and who can make or ruin a season's profit by their simple *ipse dixit*.

Would manufacturing industry offer any great inducement to capital under such a system? Would the condition of labor itself be bettered? If the decisions of the court were to lean steadily to the side of the employer, could the employes, in such numbers for instance as the English engineers' union comprises, be brought to submit graciously to the operation of the law? If, on the other hand, decisions leaned uniformly against the contention of employers, and the inevitable withdrawal of capital from the trade ensued, to what extent would the employes be benefited? We do not believe that the compulsory arbitration theory has a chance of solving the industrial problem until these questions have been finally and satisfactorily answered.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO REPORT.

Special care is needful this time, in the examination and study of the Baltimore & Ohio report, to avoid erroneous conclusions. It is undeniable that on its face the report makes a rather discouraging showing. On the one hand the income results disclose a failure to earn fixed charges for the twelve months in the sum of \$1,177,121. On the other hand the balance sheet brings to mind the fact that receivers' certificates were added to during the year in the sum of \$2,599,000, that the amount of car trust bonds and lease warrants was increased \$6,098,316, and that at the same time there was an augmentation in the item of "Special Loans and Bills Payable" in amount of \$1,865,612, making the aggregate expansion in these three classes of liabilities nearly 10½ million dollars. But while such results are undoubtedly unfortunate and furnish much food for serious reflection, there is danger that they may be given a more unfavorable coloring than the facts warrant, thereby leading security holders and the public to take an unduly despondent view of the future of the property—which they are apt to do any way when a railroad is in the hands of a court and operated by receivers. It will appear as we proceed that the adverse showing now disclosed is in large measure the result of exceptional conditions, and that with the removal of these the outlook might easily and very quickly change.

As far as the final result in the income statement is concerned, the showing has apparently been growing steadily less satisfactory since the receivers have been in control of the property—that is to say, in 1894-5 the company was able to show a surplus *above* charges on the operations of the year in amount of \$1,709,681, in 1895-6 the surplus fell to \$127,505, while now for 1896-7, as already stated, we have a deficiency *below* charges in the sum of \$1,177,121. If we rested here, the conclusion would necessarily be unfavorable. But tracing the changes back to the causes responsible for them, things assume a decidedly better look. In the first place we find that the altered result can not be ascribed to any falling off in the gross earnings, that on the contrary, these have been steadily rising, the total having been \$25,582,122 in 1896-7, against \$23,944,781 in 1895-6 and \$22,817,182 in 1894-5. Here then is an encouraging feature at the start. The business of the road has not been allowed to go to decay, but has been extended and developed. And this view is further confirmed by reference to the traffic statistics. Thus in the late year the road moved more freight than in any previous year, 18,716,655 tons having been transported, against 17,861,927 tons in 1895-6 and 16,080,423 tons in 1894-5. In the tonnage movement one mile (which represents the actual amount of transportation work done) the progress has been yet more striking, the company having carried 3,499 million tons one mile in 1896-7, against 2,836 million tons in 1895-6 and 2,456 million tons in 1894-5. In this latter case the expansion in two years, it will be seen, has been 42½ per cent—a remarkable showing.

To what, then, is the unsatisfactory net result to be attributed? It might follow from any one of three causes, namely increased fixed charges, a contraction in the income from investments, or augmented expenses. As a matter of fact, all three have contributed to make the outcome unfavorable. Fixed charges have risen, roughly, a million dollars, while income

from investments has shrunk to the extent of some \$587,000. The two together, however, account for only about 1½ million dollars, merely a small part of the great difference between 1896-7 and 1894-5. Hence we are compelled to fall back upon the third cause, namely an increase in expenses, to get an adequate explanation of the changed outcome. And here the figures are really striking. Expenses for 1896-7 were \$20,012,093, against only \$15,801,044 for 1894-5, the addition thus having been nearly 4½ million dollars. The influence this has had in diminishing the net earnings is of course obvious. With gross of \$25,582,122 in the late year against \$22,817,182 in 1894-5, net was only \$5,570,028 against \$7,016,138.

We have stated above that the growth shown in traffic and gross earnings was a favorable feature. But the great augmentation in expenses which has occurred coincidentally—much greater in amount than the gain in gross revenues—brings up the question whether the statement may not, after all, need qualification. If the cost of moving the additional tonnage was more than the revenue derived from it, evidently there was no profit in the operation, and the venture was a losing one. Growth of traffic of this kind would have nothing to commend it. We have no doubt, too, that the general conclusion will be that the additional traffic secured was of this description—that is non-paying. Moreover, the low average rate realized on the company's tonnage apparently lends support to that view. But plausible though such a contention may seem, analysis of the expense accounts shows that it is not justified. Of the total increase in expenses during the two years of \$4,211,050 only \$1,246,283 occurred in the cost of conducting transportation and \$248,112 more occurred under the head of general expenses, the heavier expenditures in these two instances following, presumably, from the great enlargement in the volume of traffic moved. On the other hand, in the expenditures for maintenance of equipment there was an increase of \$1,429,126 and in the expenditures for maintenance of way and structures an increase of \$1,287,529, being together almost 2½ million dollars. Put in another way, general expenses and cost of conducting transportation have risen in the two years from \$10,862,095 to \$12,356,490, while expenditures for maintenance of equipment and maintenance of way and structures have risen from \$4,938,949 to \$7,655,603. In the one case the increase has been less than 14 per cent, in the other almost 55 per cent.

That the receivers have been spending unusually large amounts on maintenance account has been known for a long time. The final comparison in the foregoing shows how really exceptional the maintenance expenses have been. Some \$300,000 of the increase may be attributed to a change in the company's method of treating the equipment renewals, but the bulk of the remainder must be regarded as reflecting the wholly abnormal character of the charges for maintenance; and this view finds further confirmation in the remarks contained in the report. For instance, the report tells us that during the year the receivers rebuilt a large number of bridges, putting in modern steel bridges, capable of carrying the heaviest trains, in place of old iron bridges built many years ago when rolling equipment was light, and which it had become necessary to support with wooden trestles. The cost of all these new bridges was charged to maintenance of way. Again we are told that

the receivers also found it necessary to arch a number of tunnels and to place in the track much more than the normal amount of new steel rails, cross-ties and ballast. As an illustration of such expenditures it is mentioned that the entire Washington Branch was relaid with steel rails, the ties largely renewed and a great amount of stone ballasting put in, the full earnings of this branch having been used to put its roadway in perfect condition. The Philadelphia Division is referred to as another instance, more than one-third of the ties on it having been renewed during the year. As to the heavy equipment outlays, the report makes this statement: "The receivers have placed in thorough repair all the cars and engines of the company which could profitably be put in condition, and hence the large increase in expenses for maintenance of equipment."

It is thus evident that smaller net results, following from the cause here enumerated, indicate nothing as to the profitableness of the additional traffic which the road has secured, nor are they to be taken as reflecting a permanent impairment of the road's earning capacity. For the same reason the high ratio of expenses to earnings, upon which so much stress is being laid in certain quarters—it having cost over 78 per cent to operate the road in the late year—furnishes no basis for gauging the operating cost in the future. Expenses we see were swelled for a special reason. When these extra outlays are again eliminated, because no longer necessary, the operating cost, we may suppose, will also again drop to normal figures.

Obviously the object in view in these heavy expenditures has been to add to the capacity and efficiency of the property, so as to enable it at once to do an increased volume of business and to do it at a smaller cost per unit of work. It is this object also that explains the large outlays on capital account, independent of the heavy charges made directly against earnings. The increase of \$6,098,315 in the car trust obligations during the year indicates the large purchases of equipment (locomotives and passenger and freight cars) which have been made, and it is proper to say, too, that since the close of the year there have been further purchases of this character for an aggregate amount of \$2,383,395. Again, the report shows that the construction expenditures during the year, representing outlays for additional track, sidings, real estate, etc., amounted to \$1,895,497. Besides this there were heavy outlays on the Baltimore Belt Road and in various other directions. Just how much more money will be needed in this way we do not know, and the report does not tell us. It is obvious, however, that the receivers are simply anticipating the new capital which it is usual to provide in the case of embarrassed properties after reorganization. In any scheme for the rehabilitation of the B. & O. property the receivers' certificates will of course have to be taken care of, but to the extent that new capital wants have already been provided for it will not be necessary to raise additional amounts. And this is a fact which should be borne in mind in considering the future of the property.

We do not pretend to say whether or not the receivers, in making such large capital outlays, are keeping strictly within the actual requirements of the situation, but that the policy of putting the property in position to handle and move traffic more economically and in increased volume is the only feasible policy and the only correct one—of this there can be no question whatever. Conditions have greatly changed

in recent years, and the B. & O. is forced to accommodate itself to permanently lower rates. It does not seem to be generally appreciated how low the average rate on the road has got, or how great the decline has been within the last few years. We imagine it will be a surprise to most persons to hear that the general average in the late year was but little over half a cent per ton per mile, the exact figure being 5.24 mills. Only two years before, in 1894-5, the average was 6.30 mills, the decrease in the two years thus having been nearly 17 per cent.

In the case of a distinctively coal road such a low rate would not be strange. But the B. & O. holds rank as one of the great East and West trunk lines with a large traffic in some of the higher and better-paying classes of freight. On none of the other trunk lines is the average so small. The New York Central in the same twelve months realized an average of 6.8 mills, as against the Baltimore & Ohio's 5.24 mills. Even the Erie, whose tonnage is nearly 50 per cent coal, realized about six mills per ton mile—in exact figures 5.96. The Pennsylvania also, on which a low rate is proverbial, fared better, its average in the late calendar year on the lines east of Pittsburg and Erie having been 5.64 mills. On the other hand, to the south of the B. & O. the Chesapeake & Ohio realized no more than 4.19 mills and the Norfolk & Western an average of 4.41 mills, both, however, being coal roads.

These last comparisons furnish a clue to the conditions that have dominated B. & O. affairs. Immediately to the north of it lies the Pennsylvania, with a road and plant not excelled anywhere in the world, and able to move freight at the lowest minimum of cost. Immediately to the south of it lies the Chesapeake & Ohio, whose management have made it their one purpose to be able to transport freight at the smallest possible figure which would leave a profit. The facilities of the B. & O. had to be enlarged and improved so that it could cope with these rivals. In one particular its traffic has been developed along similar lines with that of the Chesapeake & Ohio. Both roads have been building up a large tonnage in grain from the West, which has to be taken at very low rates, and both have been seeking to extend their coal traffic, which comes in competition with that of other fields, and will not bear high freight rates. In brief the B. & O. was confronted with the same problem that confronted the Chesapeake & Ohio before its reorganization a few years ago—that is, it was a question either of retiring from the field of active competition altogether or of spending large sums of money with the view to reducing the cost per unit of service through an increase in the quantity of work done. The Chesapeake & Ohio management decided in favor of the latter course, and so evidently did the B. & O. managers when the receivers took control of the property.

That we are not mistaken as to the motives which have influenced the receivers, and that the rate situation has had their active attention, is plain from an interview with Mr. John K. Cowen reported in the daily press this week. Mr. Cowen pointed out that could the B. & O. have the same rate per ton per mile as the Chicago & North Western and the Burlington & Quincy, it would be able to earn 5 per cent on five hundred millions of dollars. One mill increase per ton per mile on the business now handled by the B. & O., he stated, would not only pay all of its fixed charges, but would leave a snug sum for a dividend on

the stock. Had rates remained the same as they were the previous year, instead of a deficit there would have been a surplus from operations. Yet the decrease was only the sixty-ninth thousandth part of a cent per ton per mile. "Recognizing this tendency in rates, it can be overcome only in the handling of an increased volume of business. To put the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in physical shape to do this has been the policy of the receivers. The expenditure of large sums of money was necessary to secure this." Mr. Cowen states that the road has suffered from the want of cars and is still losing business on that account. During the last two months it has been forced to turn away \$600,000 of traffic which it might have had at regular tariff rates if its facilities had been adequate. Mr. Cowen notes furthermore that with the present resources of the operating department gross earnings could be increased to \$33,000,000 (they were \$25,582,122 in the late year) without a proportionate increase in expenses.

The company has revised its profit and loss account and marked off some twenty millions of accumulated surplus, so that the credit balance to profit and loss now stands at only \$2,110,277, against \$23,737,442 a year ago. Of course these are book-keeping changes only. But no doubt the fact that it should be deemed desirable to extinguish surplus account in this way will be looked upon by many as reflecting renewed discredit upon American railroad management, the surplus being thus apparently declared to have been fictitious. In reality the action simply shows how trying have been the conditions which railroad managers in this country have had to contend against in recent years. In the sense that the surplus may have been looked upon as that much cash on hand, it never had any real existence, of course. In the sense that it represented investments in branch and connecting roads and heavy expenditures for improvements paid for out of accumulated earnings, the surplus was genuine, and its appearance on the books legitimate and valid. The management have now marked down the value of the equipment and the value of the stocks and bonds owned by it, and also charged off certain advances to leased and connecting lines.

As far as these latter are concerned, presumably it is now thought there is little likelihood that the money represented by the advances will ever be repaid. But suppose that the rates existing a few years ago could still be obtained, would not the situation then be different, and the advances represent a real tangible asset? In that event also would not the stocks and bonds owned, now marked down, be correspondingly more valuable and the need for any marking down be obviated? It should be remembered that many of these items have been carried on the books for years and that at the time of the previous embarrassment of the company in 1888 the accumulated surplus of the company was reduced no less than 24½ millions. The parties then in control were very drastic in their methods, and everything that appeared to be without merit was wiped off the books. The fact that a further reduction of \$20,000,000 is thought necessary now, in our opinion simply serves to emphasize, as already said, that in the interval since then railroad conditions have been growing steadily less favorable. Even the depreciation in the value of equipment, it is easy to see, may be entirely natural, due to the fact that rolling stock can be bought so very much

more cheaply now than formerly, and that old and inferior grades of equipment have been supplanted by later and more approved designs.

COLLATERAL USED BY A TRUSTEE IN SPECULATING CAN BE RECOVERED.

Rather overmuch has been made of a decision by Judge Andrews in the Supreme Court in a case involving claim to collateral pledged by a trustee of an estate while speculating with the funds of the estate. The decision upholds the claim of the estate to the ownership of the collateral and the right to recover it from those who received it, with knowledge, or at least notice, of the fact that the trustee had no right to use it in that way. The ruling seems to be looked upon by many as a blow at the interests of stock brokers, on the theory that it subjects the latter to an additional risk in their dealings with their clients; whereas the fact is it imposes only such restraints as are dictated by ordinary prudence and the plainest requirements of equity and fair dealing. Moreover, the decision announces no new doctrine, but is simply a reaffirmation of the old rule that a trustee cannot part with the property in his possession to those who act with him in transactions the character of which is at variance with the principles governing investments of trust funds.

The name of the cause was English, as trustee, &c., vs. McIntyre, et al., and it arose out of dealings by the trustee of the estate of the late Chancellor Williamson of New Jersey which resulted to the detriment of the estate. Under the Chancellor's will his son, Isaac H. Williamson, was appointed trustee of the estate. The estate consisted largely of gilt-edged securities. It is charged that the trustee speculated on margin with the trust funds in his control, that the speculations ran up into the millions, his dealings being chiefly in wheat and sugar. He sometimes made money, but the final result was a loss of \$49,000. When this state of things came to the knowledge of the family they had Williamson removed from his trust by the courts of New Jersey and Theodore C. English of Elizabeth, N. J., was appointed in his place.

Mr. English found that to secure their claim the brokers with whom Williamson had been dealing held a large line of collateral belonging to the estate, among others 70 shares New York Central stock, 20 shares Central of New Jersey stock, 152 shares Delaware & Hudson stock, 450 shares American Coal Company stock, 230 shares Hackensack Water Company stock, 10 bonds of the Central of New Jersey and 20 shares of the National State Bank of Elizabeth, N. J. The new trustee made a demand upon the brokers for these securities, charging that the funds of the estate had been wasted with the knowledge of the brokers. The latter refused to comply with the demand, and accordingly the trustee brought suit for the recovery of the securities or their value, and an accounting. On the trial of the action the brokers denied all charges of fraud or guilty knowledge on their part, though they admitted that the trustee had dealt with them in speculating in stocks on margin.

The case was argued last April, and Judge Andrews this week delivered a brief oral opinion. In giving judgment for the plaintiff, he said: "The defendants offered no testimony and the evidence introduced by the plaintiff stands uncontradicted. Isaac H. Williamson was a trustee under the will of his father, and had in his possession a large amount of securities, all of

which were registered in his name as trustee, and that fact appeared upon their face. Williamson speculated through the defendants, who acted as his brokers in the purchase, or ostensible purchase, of some thousands of shares of stocks, which fluctuated greatly in value; and the transactions while sometimes resulting in profits, finally resulted in an alleged net loss of about \$49,000. These stocks were bought, or ostensibly bought, 'on margins,' and Williamson pledged such securities with the defendants, who themselves, and through a relative of one of them, still hold the same. It is claimed that no part of such alleged indebtedness of Williamson to the defendants has been paid, but Williamson had no right to pledge such securities, and, under many decisions, it must be held that the defendants received the same with notice of the fact. No defense to the action, upon the merits, is presented, and none of the technical defenses set up by the ingenious and able counsel of the defendants seems to me to be sustainable."

It will be seen that the opinion says that the securities pledged were registered in the name of Williamson as trustee and that that fact appeared upon their face. This being so the brokers obviously could not have been in ignorance of the ownership of the securities, and with that established a judgment for the estate followed as a matter of course. Counsel for the plaintiff made a somewhat novel plea as to what the trustee was entitled to in his judgment for a recovery. They claimed for the plaintiff, English, among other things, a right to the profits on any particular transactions and to reject any of the transactions in which there was a loss. They contended that their client had a right to the profits which the brokers had made out of any particular transactions in which the trust securities had been used as collateral for margins, and which transactions could not have been had except by the use of these trust securities. They argued that each and every one of the alleged purchases by the brokers for account of the trustee imperiled the safety of the securities; and whenever a profit was made it would be reasonable and equitable that the trustee, if he so elect, should have the benefit of such transaction.

On the other hand, when a transaction was made imperiling these securities and a loss resulted, the right of the trustee to reject entirely such unlawful transaction seemed to them equally reasonable, and clearly in accordance, they thought, with the principles of law. They cited several cases apparently bearing out this view. They asked, therefore, that the judge rule that the brokers were liable, first, to return the certificates mentioned in the complaint and shown to have been taken by them as collateral for margins in accounts of a highly speculative character and retained by them; secondly, to account for all dividends received by them from these securities; thirdly, to account for all commissions which the brokers received for alleged purchases or sales made by means of these trust securities as collateral, except when the transaction is affirmed; fourthly, to account for all profits made by them in any of the said speculative accounts, in respect to which the plaintiff might elect to affirm the transaction and take the profits; and furthermore that the plaintiff might entirely reject and refuse to accept any of the transactions in which the defendants suffered a loss.

But Judge Andrews found himself unable to accept wholly the foregoing exposition of the rights of the

plaintiff. On this point he said: "I am not able to agree with the learned counsel of the plaintiff that the latter is entitled to recover all commissions and interest charged to and received from said Williamson. The plaintiff is entitled to recover the securities themselves, with any dividends or interest upon the same received by the defendants, or the market value of the securities with interest thereon from the time they were delivered to the defendant."

RAILROAD GROSS AND NET EARNINGS FOR SEPTEMBER.

It was known from the first that the September statement of earnings, both gross and net, would be exceedingly favorable. The results fully bear out the early anticipations. In gross the increase over last year on the roads reporting reaches the large sum of \$10,161,090, or 14.87 per cent, while in the net the improvement is \$5,491,948, or 24.21 per cent. We have no record of any previous gains of this magnitude. The conditions which prevailed are well known to our readers. The grain movement was of extraordinary proportions, while at the same time a revival in general trade was under way. On the other hand the yellow fever was a drawback in the South, the cotton movement fell much below that of a year ago, while the bituminous coal strike also continued as a depressing influence for at least the first half of the month.

The following furnishes the totals of the earnings both for the month and the nine months. For this latter period our compilation is somewhat more comprehensive than for the month, as it includes a number of roads which will furnish quarterly but not monthly returns. As showing how much better results are now than at the beginning of the year we may note that while for September the ratios of gain, as already stated, in gross and net were respectively 14.87 per cent and 24.21 per cent, for the nine months the percentages are respectively only 4.25 and 11.18 per cent.

	September. (138 roads.)			January 1 to September 30. (193 roads.)		
	1897.	1896.	Increase.	1897.	1896.	Increase.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Gross earn'g	78,191,362	67,330,272	10,161,090	610,603,275	614,167,638	26,137,637
Oper. exp...	59,311,256	45,842,116	4,669,142	438,921,065	433,071,731	5,849,334
Net earn'g	28,187,104	22,688,156	5,491,948	201,682,210	181,095,907	20,586,303

Of course we are comparing with diminished earnings last year, but it is proper to say that the loss for September of that year was much smaller than for August, amounting to only \$1,148,686 in gross and \$158,541 in net. This loss then followed quite considerable gains in gross and net in 1895, but these gains in turn came after heavy losses in 1894 and 1893, as will be seen by the following.

Year and number of roads.	Gross Earnings.			Net Earnings.		
	Year Given.	Year Preceding.	Increase or Decrease.	Year Given.	Year Preceding.	Increase or Decrease.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
September						
1893 (127)	63,139,518	61,592,562	+1,947,051	24,902,167	24,867,144	+245,019
1893 (131)	58,913,946	64,917,622	-6,721,676	21,577,744	23,613,067	-2,064,323
1894 (141)	56,043,657	59,381,521	-3,747,864	18,857,318	21,931,134	-3,073,815
1895 (141)	60,258,318	67,183,014	-6,924,696	20,763,169	19,790,613	+972,556
1896 (143)	61,007,450	63,155,491	-2,148,041	20,559,897	20,918,408	-358,511
1897 (138)	78,191,362	67,330,272	+10,161,090	28,187,104	22,688,156	+5,491,948
Jan 1 to Sept. 30.						
1893 (146)	514,920,953	579,845,658	+64,924,705	193,235,948	187,170,247	+6,065,701
1893 (145)	573,190,200	76,912,490	-50,000,000	144,661,270	141,935,637	+2,725,633
1894 (164)	503,590,300	574,875,345	-71,285,045	163,696,223	173,848,938	-10,152,715
1895 (182)	611,743,901	78,497,960	+533,245,941	149,193,980	173,241,658	-24,047,678
1896 (181)	611,101,674	77,253,549	+533,848,125	173,439,700	171,921,013	+1,518,687
1897 (138)	78,191,362	67,330,272	+10,161,090	28,187,104	22,688,156	+5,491,948

The generally favorable character of the returns is well shown when we undertake the presentation of

the roads distinguished for either large gains or large losses, and find that in the case of the gross there are this time none of the latter. In other words, there is this time no road which has sustained a falling off in gross receipts amounting to as much as \$30,000. On the other hand, there are at least two systems which have enlarged their gross revenues in the sum of over a million dollars, the Burlington & Quincy reporting \$1,249,693 gain and the Pennsylvania (Eastern and Western lines combined) \$1,192,500. In the net the improvement is hardly less noteworthy, the Pennsylvania showing \$735,000 gain, the Burlington & Quincy \$662,929, the Northern Pacific \$638,055, the Southern Pacific \$403,367, &c., &c. The only roads distinguished for large losses in net are the Lehigh Valley and the Mexican Central and the Mexican National, and except in the last case the losses follow entirely from increased expenses.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN GROSS EARNINGS IN SEPTEMBER.

Increases.		Increases.	
Chic. Burl. & Quincy..	\$1,249,693	Kan. C. Ft. S. & Mem.	\$82,639
Pennsylvania..	1,192,500	Northern Central....	82,107
Northern Pacific.....	677,643	Pittsburg & Western..	68,067
Canadian Pacific.....	517,849	Chesapeake & Ohio...	67,969
Atoch Top. & S. Fe....	511,663	Un. Pac. Den. & Gulf.	65,541
Union Pacific.....	467,497	Leh. Val. RR. & L.V.C.I.	57,683
Southern Pacific.....	447,726	Chic. Ind. & Louisv....	56,154
Illinois Central.....	446,148	Nashv. Chatt. & St. L.	51,630
Ph. & Read. and C. & I.	432,917	Oregon Short Line....	51,412
Erie.....	420,179	Allegheny Valley.....	47,792
Chic. Mil. & St. Paul..	332,717	Burl. Ced. Rap. & Nor.	46,753
Oregon RR. & Nav.....	251,256	Mont. & Mex. Gulf....	46,595
Kan. C. Ft. S. & Mem.	173,318	Flint & Pere Marq....	43,455
Oregon Improvement.	161,576	Cin. N. O. & Tex. Pac.	42,598
Norfolk & Western....	158,457	Lake Erie & Western.	41,271
Wabash.....	142,478	Minn. St. P. & S. S. M.	41,138
Balt. & Ohio.....	140,819	St. Jos. & Gd. Island..	39,621
Grand Trunk.....	129,807	Phil. Wilm. & Balt....	36,100
Wisconsin Central....	118,357	Ft. Worth & Denw. C.	35,692
Clev. Cin. Chic. & St. L.	115,840	West. N. Y. & Penn...	34,479
Southern Railway....	110,008	West Jersey & Seash..	33,974
Louisv. & Nashv.....	109,177	Buff. Roch. & Pitts....	33,925
Denver & Rio Grande.	108,288	Grand Rapids & Ind..	30,171
Central of New Jersey	92,263		
Rio Grande Western..	90,996		
Chic. Great Western..	83,944		
St. Louis & San Fran..	83,591		
		Total (representing 63 roads).....	\$9,894,518

† Covers lines directly operated both east and west of Pittsburg and Erie. The gross on the Eastern lines increased \$683,300 and the gross on the Western lines increased \$509,200.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN NET EARNINGS IN SEPTEMBER.

Increases.		Increases.	
Pennsylvania.....	\$735,000	Denver & Rio Grande.	\$49,189
Chic. Burl. & Quincy..	662,929	St. Louis & San Fran..	45,853
Northern Pacific.....	628,055	Rio Grande Western..	45,498
Southern Pacific.....	403,367	Chicago Gr. Western..	45,004
Canadian Pacific.....	301,543	Cin. N. O. & Tex. Pac.	42,856
Union Pacific.....	288,128	Burl. Cedar Rap. & N.	41,195
Norfolk & Western....	271,676	Mont. & Mex. Gulf....	37,880
Atoch Top. & S. Fe....	182,302	Phil. Wilm. & Balt....	37,800
Oreg. RR. & Nav.....	156,367	Un. Pac. Den. & Gulf.	36,684
Chic. Mil. & St. Paul..	141,779	Kan. C. Ft. S. & Mem.	31,653
Ph. & Read. & C. & I.	134,155	Balt. & Ohio.....	31,423
Grand Trunk.....	120,886	Southern Railway....	30,783
Louisv. & Nashv.....	114,238		
Wisconsin Central....	97,921	Total (representing 47 roads).....	\$5,307,754
Illinois Central.....	94,753		
Oregon Improvement.	74,824		
Oregon Short Line....	68,370		
Central of N. J.....	62,925	Leh. V. RR. and L.V.C.I.	\$109,493
Kan. C. Pitts. & Gulf..	67,468	Mexical Central.....	106,786
Wabash.....	61,525	Mexican National....	50,179
Allegheny Valley....	57,649		
Erie.....	56,167	Total (representing 4 roads).....	\$266,458
Northern Central....	54,869		

† Covers lines directly operated east and west of Pittsburg and Erie. The net on the Eastern lines increased \$345,300 and the net on the Western lines increased \$389,700.

When arranged in groups, every group records a gain in gross and only the Mexican group has a loss in net. The anthracite coal group, on account of the rather unsatisfactory condition of the anthracite trade, lags somewhat behind the others, having only 6.46 per cent increase in gross and 4.19 per cent increase in net.

SUMMARY BY GROUPS.

SECTION OR GROUP.	Gross Earnings.		Net Earnings.			
	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	Inc. or Dec.	
Sept. mber.	\$	\$	\$	\$	P. O.	
Trunk lines..(13)	19,959,482	17,758,983	6,730,100	5,679,987	+1,050,113	18.40
Anthra. coal.(7)	9,670,195	9,034,190	2,281,684	2,191,794	+91,890	4.19
East. & Mid.(13)	2,886,423	2,694,974	1,117,106	878,060	+239,046	27.23
Mid. West'n.(21)	4,629,025	3,964,040	1,417,063	1,189,993	+227,070	19.08
Northwest'n.(9)	9,954,105	8,037,593	4,946,630	3,077,946	+1,868,684	60.78
Southwest'n.(18)	6,673,688	5,564,184	2,841,943	1,838,111	+1,003,832	54.71
Pacific Coast.(16)	13,918,725	11,237,621	6,416,327	4,438,848	+1,977,479	44.55
Southern....(3)	9,015,338	8,878,974	3,188,066	2,657,167	+530,899	19.97
Mexican.....(5)	1,782,351	1,708,814	699,136	681,019	+18,117	2.65
Tot..(138 r'ds)	78,191,362	67,330,272	28,187,104	22,688,156	+5,491,948	24.21

SECTION OR GROUP.	Gross Earnings.		Net Earnings.			P. O
	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	Inc. or Dec.	
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
New Engl'd. (10)	55,342,277	54,517,379	17,683,948	15,935,501	+1,748,447	10.97
Franklins. (15)	191,222,162	186,947,618	57,545,047	52,091,293	+4,853,754	9.21
Anthra. coal (10)	55,971,840	57,072,065	15,993,714	16,218,838	-225,124	1.39
Middle. (21)	20,613,345	20,220,918	6,559,879	6,052,929	+506,950	8.37
Mid. West'n. (25)	37,043,779	35,705,638	9,814,19	9,120,697	+693,322	7.60
Northwest'n. 9	63,885,199	60,837,399	23,909,826	20,970,217	+2,939,609	14.91
Southwest'n. (17)	47,218,850	42,844,712	13,188,065	12,282,770	+905,289	7.37
Pacific Coast (14)	76,716,288	69,761,676	27,878,016	22,941,823	+4,936,193	21.49
Southern (30)	74,946,611	71,842,743	22,534,72	19,510,442	+3,024,286	15.61
Mexican (5)	17,613,127	14,983,536	6,548,979	5,690,391	+888,588	15.70
Tot. (162 rds)	640,603,276	614,468,638	201,682,210	181,333,907	+20,288,308	11.18

preferred by the Executive. The vote seems to have caused disappointment in the Transvaal, but in London it is regarded as a practical defeat of the Government, and the first step towards getting rid of the monopoly.

The increased strength shown by the Democratic Party in the recent elections has made a bad impression here. It is feared that the silverites may be encouraged to make another effort to obtain control of the Government of the United States, and therefore the market is, if possible, more neglected than ever. Furthermore the delay in settling the Cuban question is making more desperate the finances of Spain, and a crash in Spanish finances would have a very depressing influence upon the Paris Bourse. In India again the military operations are not yet at an end, although it looks as if General Lockhart would speedily bring them to a termination.

At home the unfortunate quarrel in the engineering trade goes on. The Board of Trade is still endeavoring to bring about a conference between the employers and the employed, but the employers seem to be convinced that the funds of the union are nearly exhausted and therefore that if they hold out a little longer they will inevitably win. Meantime the struggle has sent much business from this country to the Continent and is interfering seriously with many branches of business. In the cotton trade it is still uncertain whether there will or will not be a strike.

"Thus the fear of dear money and the uncertainty of politics and labor disputes are all deterring capitalists from engaging in new enterprises and operators from incurring fresh risks. The American department of the market is almost neglected. Investors have been holding aloof from the market all along, but even speculators now are withdrawing in considerable numbers.

There is little investment in British railway or industrial securities or in Colonial securities. There is absolutely nothing doing in International securities; there is very little doing in mining shares, if we except Western Australian mines, which is the only department of the Stock Exchange in which any life remains, and the activity there is largely due to the support given from Australia itself. Brokers report that scarcely a day passes in which several thousand shares are not bought for one or other of the great Australian cities. There is no doubt now that the fields are rich, indeed, the increase in the output last month was surprisingly good.

The Directors of the Bank of England made no change in their rate of discount this week. The Bank has borrowed so largely from the outside market that it has unusual control. Just at the moment of writing, the rate of discount is a little lower at 2 3/4 per cent, but that is probably a temporary circumstance. Next week a Stock Exchange settlement will occur, and it is likely that that will have some influence upon rates. In any case, while the reserve of the Bank of England is maintained the Directors will probably remain passive, but if they see danger of large withdrawals no doubt they will borrow further in the open market and will put up their rate. The general impression here seems to be that there will be no withdrawals during the remainder of the year for either Russia or Austria or Japan, but it is thought likely that some withdrawals will become necessary for Germany. With regard to the United States there is very much difference of opinion.

Concerning India, it seems most likely now that gold will not be taken this year. The exchange, instead of rising to 1/2, has fallen back, and shows no sign of recovery. Trade is very slack, and the money markets of both Calcutta and Bombay are much easier than seemed likely a little while ago, and although the Government treasuries are very poor, it is not probable that gold will be set out for that alone.

Upon the whole, therefore, there is a somewhat better feeling in the money market than there was last week. It is hoped now that it may not become necessary to put up the Bank rate to four per cent, but the hope may change at any moment.

The silver market is weak, with a declining tendency. Our export trade continues to show contraction, chiefly as a result of the small American and Indian purchases. In October exports declined £1,401,000, or about 7 per cent. A portion of this decline was, however, due to the month containing one working day less this year than last. The imports in October declined £631,000, but here there would have been expansion but for the working day's difference. The arrivals of raw cotton were smaller than last year and the value declined £482,000.

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:

	1897 Nov. 3.	1896 Nov. 4.	1895 Nov. 6.	1894 Nov. 7.
Circulation	27,570,060	27,136,420	26,237,005	26,503,595
Public deposits.....	6,755,628	5,054,974	4,629,746	5,388,975
Other deposits.....	37,112,079	43,825,670	49,426,760	37,011,807
Government securities.....	12,691,416	13,647,254	14,833,525	15,301,917
Other securities.....	28,840,543	27,609,116	25,593,752	18,474,74
Reserve of notes and coin.....	20,715,441	5,470,787	31,465,639	28,441,222
Gold and bullion, both departments	31,494,501	35,807,207	40,902,944	35,162,82
Prop. reserve to liabilities. p. c.	47	51 15-16	58	62 1/2
Bank rate ..per cent.	3	4	2	2
Consols, 2 3/4 per cent	112 3-16	109 1/4	108 1/2	102 5-16
Silver....	26 1/2d.	29 15-16d.	30 15-16d.	29 1/2d.
Clearing-House returns	176,273,000	189,892,000	157,562,000	107,912,000

* November 8.

Monetary and Commercial English News

[From our own correspondent.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOV. 6, 1897.

The stagnation upon the Stock Exchange, which has been so marked for a considerable time past, grows intenser as the year draws towards the close. Partly this is due no doubt to the fear of dearer and scarcer money.

Usually November is the tightest month of the year in the London money market. The demand for gold for other countries begins here about August and continues until almost the end of the year. In October there are great cattle fairs held in Ireland, which lead to a considerable increase in the note circulation of that country, and therefore necessitate withdrawals of gold from London for Ireland. In Scotland, what are called the term payments are made in the middle of November, and at that time also there is a considerable expansion of the Scotch note circulation. Thus the demands for abroad and the demands for Scotland and Ireland usually become greatest about the end of October or the middle of November, and the knowledge of this fact makes most operators unwilling to engage in new risks just now, when the Continental demand for gold is such that practically all the metal which reaches London is bought up in the open market, and when, therefore, withdrawals from the Bank of England may be made at any moment.

But apart from mere money considerations, which are purely temporary, for the market will certainly become easy in January or February, there are the numerous political complications which have harassed business more or less during the past two or three years. The peace negotiations between Greece and Turkey are being drawn out beyond all patience. The Sultan is confident of the support of Germany and hopes for that of Russia, and he is therefore showing himself impracticable and is raising all sorts of difficulties. The settlement of Cuba likewise is deferred. When Senor Sagasta took office it was hoped that he fully appreciated the necessity for making an arrangement without delay. But there seems no prospect yet of an early settlement.

Then the quarrel between the nationalities in the Austrian half of Austria-Hungary is causing grave apprehension among the friends of peace. That the Emperor Francis Joseph will have influence enough to keep the Empire together somehow during his own life nobody doubts. But while Germans and Slavs are animated by such bitter antagonism the Empire seems to be weakened abroad, and the Emperor Francis Joseph is one of the real bulwarks of peace in Europe. On the west coast of Africa again there is danger of a collision between French and British troops. The French are making claims which are repudiated by the British authorities, and the French officials on the spot do not always act with prudence and consideration. The British and French governments, it is true, are negotiating for a settlement of the questions at issue, and it would be absurd for the two countries to quarrel seriously about wild and unsettled territories on the west coast of Africa. Still a collision is possible, and while that is the case caution is necessary on the part of business people.

The long debate in the Transvaal Volksraad on the report of the Industrial Commission came at length to a close on Thursday last. There was a full house and an almost equal division, 14 voting with the Government and 13 against. The real fight was over the dynamite monopoly. It is believed that the legal adviser of the Government gave it as his opinion that the monopoly is illegal and invalid, but the Government refused either to produce his opinion or to explain what it was. The final vote shows that the Government feels its position untenable. Practically it comes to this, that the question of the legality of the monopoly is to be submitted to the legal adviser of the executive, and that in the meantime the Government is authorized to allow dynamite to be imported on paying duty, or in any other way

Messrs. Pixley & Abell write as follows under date of Nov. 4:

Gold—There has been no falling off in the Continental demand. The Bank has received £116,000, of which £100,000 is in sovereigns, from the Cape, and has sold £107,000. Arrivals: South Africa, £342,000; Australia, £125,000; China, £33,000; total, £500,000. Shipments to Bombay: £10,000.

Silver—With the close of the month the shortage, which had led to extremely inflated quotations, came to an end, and the market has consequently fallen a little over one penny and closes weak at to-day's price of 26 3/4. The Indian price is Rs. 68 1/2 per 100 Toлахs, to arrive. Arrivals: New York, \$223,000; Chili, \$23,000; total, \$251,000. Shipments to Bombay: \$45,050.

Mexican Dollars—Few dealings have taken place in these coin and the price is rather nominal. Shipments: Penang, \$8,100; Singapore, \$8,300; total, \$16,400.

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

	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.
Imports of wheat, cwt.	10,605,100	11,059,570	13,265,620	14,532,039
Barley	4,339,394	4,710,170	5,792,390	7,653,809
Oats	2,742,140	3,132,450	2,363,040	2,766,600
Peas	556,310	668,315	467,270	463,353
Beans	795,330	652,920	767,790	911,607
Indian corn	9,160,300	11,545,980	7,568,000	4,729,964
Flour	2,621,200	3,662,070	3,618,650	4,113,878

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

	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.
Wheat imported, cwt.	10,605,100	11,059,570	13,265,620	14,532,039
Imports of flour	2,621,200	3,662,070	3,618,650	4,113,878
Sales of home-grown	3,934,421	5,234,470	2,892,606	4,179,112
Total	19,210,721	19,956,346	19,776,876	22,825,029

	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.
Aver. price wheat, week, 32s. 10d.	30s. 9d.	25s. 11d.	18s. 0d.	18s. 0d.
Average price, season, 32s. 11d.	28s. 0d.	23s. 11d.	19s. 2d.	19s. 2d.

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

	This week.	Last week.	1896.	1895.
Wheat	1,875,000	1,800,000	2,055,000	1,899,000
Flour, equal to qrs.	340,000	310,000	295,000	248,000
Maize	255,000	285,000	1,060,000	622,000

English Financial Markets—Per Cable.

The daily closing quotations for securities, etc., at London, are reported by cable as follows for the week ending Nov. 19:

LONDON.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Silver, per ounce.....d.	26 3/4	26 3/4	27 1/8	27	26 3/4	26 3/4
Consols, new, 2 1/2 p.cts.	112 1/8	112 1/8	113 1/8	113 1/8	113 1/8	113 1/8
For account	112 1/8	113	113 1/8	113 1/8	113 1/8	113 1/8
Fr. rentes (in Paris) fr.	103 7/8	103 7/8	103 80	103 80	103 80	103 80
Atch. Top. & Santa Fe.	13	13 1/4	13	13	13	13
Do do pref.	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28	28
Canadian Pacific	83 1/2	83 1/2	83	82 7/8	83	83 1/2
Chesapeake & Ohio	22	22 1/4	22	22	22	22
Chic. Milw. & St. Paul	95	95 1/2	95	95 1/2	95	95 1/2
Deny. & Rio Gr., pref.	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Erie, common	15 1/4	15 1/2	15	15 1/2	15	15 1/2
1st preferred	37	37	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Illinois Central	103 1/2	104	103 3/4	103 3/4	103 3/4	104
Lake Shore	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Louisville & Nashville	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Mexican Central, 4s	66 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/4	67 1/4	66 1/2	67 1/4
Mo. Kan. & Tex., com.	13 1/4	13 1/4	13	13 1/4	13	13 1/4
N. Y. Cent'l & Hudson	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	109
N. Y. Ont'rio & West'n	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Norfolk & West'n, pref.	45 1/4	45 1/4	45	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
No. Pac. pref., tr. repts.	54 1/2	54 1/2	54	53 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2
Pennsylvania	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Phila. & Read., per sh.	11	11 1/2	11	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
South'n Railway, com.	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Preferred	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Union Pacific	21 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2
Wabash, preferred	18	18 1/2	17 1/2	18	17 1/2	17 1/2

Commercial and Miscellaneous News

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The following are the imports at New York for the week ending for dry goods November 11 and for the week ending for general merchandise November 12 also totals since the beginning of the first week in January.

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.

For week.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.
Dry goods	\$1,844,543	\$1,316,194	\$2,292,502	\$1,573,808
Gen'l mer'ch'ise	9,743,892	6,897,932	7,657,402	6,024,183
Total	\$11,588,435	\$8,214,126	\$9,949,904	\$7,597,991
Since Jan. 1	\$108,793,767	\$95,307,619	\$127,398,316	\$79,299,858
Dry goods	318,699,082	291,924,500	327,144,694	298,470,581
Total 45 weeks	\$427,492,849	\$387,232,119	\$454,543,010	\$374,770,439

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 November 15 and from January 1 to date:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.
For the week	\$7,477,068	\$11,091,450	\$7,876,896	\$7,622,994
Prev. reported	349,004,347	323,373,964	288,645,561	306,713,665
Total 45 weeks	\$357,071,415	\$334,965,414	\$296,522,457	\$314,336,659

The following table shows the exports and imports of specie at the port of New York for the week ending November 13 and since January 1, 1897, and for the corresponding periods in 1896 and 1895.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF SPECIE AT NEW YORK.

Gold.	Exports.		Imports.	
	Week.	Since Jan. 1.	Week.	Since Jan. 1.
Great Britain.....	.....	\$979,660	.....	\$3,550,029
France .....	.....	15,477,473	.....	2,500,000
Germany .....	.....	11,780,000	.....	2,143,153
West Indies	\$3,652	591,838	\$31,516	3,669,564
Mexico .....	.....	2,030	2,404	154,641
South America.....	1,140	187,077	27,129	847,199
All other countries.	5,000	755,440	1,065	492,959
Total 1897.....	\$9,792	\$29,773,518	\$62,114	\$13,357,545
Total 1896.....	106,985	51,169,867	2,079,867	81,957,635
Total 1895.....	3,273,600	74,361,894	175,598	25,131,214

Silver.	Exports.		Imports.	
	Week.	Since Jan. 1.	Week.	Since Jan. 1.
Great Britain.....	\$837,118	\$39,398,416	.....	\$52,639
France .....	.....	638,000	.....	2,306
Germany .....	.....	5,750	.....	2,321
West Indies	7,409	330,759	\$45,136	490,335
Mexico .....	.....	5,125	31,451	1,226,441
South America.....	4,320	174,616	17,756	847,244
All other countries.	.....	3,325	260	43,367
Total 1897.....	\$848,847	\$40,545,991	\$94,603	\$2,664,653
Total 1896.....	1,002,110	45,898,629	61,463	2,589,084
Total 1895.....	1,096,902	33,644,024	6,157	1,629,520

Of the above imports for the week in 1897 \$16,781 were American gold coin and \$15,659 American silver coin. Of the exports during the same time, \$9,490 were American gold coin.

Breadstuffs Figures Brought From Page 991.—The statements below are prepared by us from the figures of the New York Produce Exchange. The receipts at Western lake and river ports for the week ending Nov. 3, and since Aug. 1, for each of the last three years, have been as follows:

Receipts at—	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	Bbls. 106 lbs.	Bush. 60 lbs.	Bush. 56 lbs.	Bush. 32 lbs.	Bush. 48 lbs.	Bu. 56 lbs.
Chicago	69,316	919,165	1,725,657	2,039,563	810,273	94,139
Milwaukee	53,359	289,210	48,750	261,000	431,000	50,650
Duluth	124,000	1,705,050	81,201	187,102	188,830	178,401
Minneapolis	3,831	3,122,640	200,780	323,040	.....	.....
Toledo	951	303,144	153,390	43,117	.....	21,186
Detroit	7,356	140,184	161,914	69,321	65,741	47,483
Cleveland	6,442	137,739	83,750	87,251	.....	.....
St. Louis	28,570	469,187	434,555	117,000	13,760	41,469
Peoria	7,050	7,800	221,700	182,850	43,400	1,800
Kansas City .....	.....	607,500	231,000	80,000	.....	.....
Tot. wk. '97.	361,160	7,719,599	3,335,743	3,381,944	1,558,051	435,128
Same wk. '96.	366,616	4,176,853	2,021,739	2,701,718	1,205,246	186,524
Same wk. '95.	282,939	7,955,301	1,978,000	2,863,537	1,558,540	130,994
Since Aug. 1.	3,321,011	105,621,224	80,484,449	87,889,829	15,457,883	5,110,143
1896.....	4,289,739	88,245,212	57,102,277	67,259,179	16,972,367	3,472,817
1895.....	4,153,530	94,673,917	36,779,486	53,127,353	16,761,409	1,599,889

The receipts of flour and grain at the seaboard ports for the week ended Nov. 13, 1897, follows:

Receipts at—	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	bbls.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
New York	298,842	1,433,375	485,360	1,740,800	403,625	104,025
Boston	51,218	49,899	133,541	243,002	.....	450
Montreal	37,396	325,642	220,241	248,094	700	74,421
Philadelphia	62,780	340,654	267,763	324,505	7,200	.....
Baltimore	81,191	316,293	727,426	308,831	19,403	73,648
Richmond	1,782	6,490	14,350	11,760	.....	300
New Orleans	6,389	284,827	398,315	53,633	.....	.....
Newport News .....	.....	40,000	43,000	131,000	.....	.....
Norfolk .....	.....	120,000	107,142	.....	.....	.....
Mobile .....	.....	.....	10,000	.....	.....	.....
Galveston .....	.....	201,750	29,400	11,900	1,000	.....
Charleston	367	50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total week.....	454,195	3,004,420	2,438,048	3,957,595	401,824	252,842
Week 1896.....	470,027	2,123,180	3,653,761	2,159,820	833,236	258,704

* Receipts do not include grain passing through New Orleans for foreign ports on through bills of lading.

Total receipts at ports from Jan. 1 to Nov. 13 compare as follows for four years:

Receipts of—	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.
Flour.....bbls.	22,278,941	10,171,807	15,036,885	17,708,794
Wheat.....bush.	80,776,680	60,948,972	37,456,399	52,103,374
Corn....." "	166,400,662	82,463,105	46,507,283	37,208,567
Oats....." "	81,411,509	69,079,159	38,622,377	39,484,566
Barley....." "	10,877,933	9,052,630	2,743,510	3,871,209
Rye....." "	9,516,038	5,359,485	436,635	424,782
Total grain.....	358,683,922 </			

The destination of these exports for the week and since September 1, 1896, is as below.

Table with columns: Exports for week and since Sept. 1, Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley. Rows include United Kingdom, Continent, S. & C. America, West Indies, Brit. N. A. Col's, Other countries.

The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, Nov. 13, 1897, was as follows:

Table with columns: In store at, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley. Rows include New York, Albany, Buffalo, Chicago, Milwaukee, Duluth, Toledo, Detroit, Oswego, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Boston, Toronto, Montreal, Philadelphia, Peoria, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Baltimore, Minneapolis, On Mississippi River, On Lakes, On canal and river.

New York City, Boston and Philadelphia Banks.—Below we furnish a summary of the weekly returns of the Clearing House banks of New York City, Boston and Philadelphia. The New York figures do not include results for the non-member banks, which will be found separately reported on the third page following.

Table with columns: BANKS, Capital & Surplus, Loans, Specie, Legals, Deposits, Other, Clearing. Rows include N.Y., Oct. 23, Nov. 6, Bos., Oct. 30, Nov. 6, Phila., Oct. 30, Nov. 6.

Miscellaneous Bonds:

Table with columns: Miscellaneous Bonds, Jeff. & Clear. C. & I. 1st g. 5s, Manhat. Beach H. & L. g. 4s, Mich. Penn. Car 1st 5s, Mutual Union Teleg. 6s, Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st 6s, N. Y. & N. J. Teleg. gen. 5s, Northwestern Telegraph-7s, People's Gas & C. 1st g. 6s, Co., Chicago, 12d g. 6s, 1st cons. g. 6s, South Yuba Water—Con. 6s, Standard Rope & T.—Inc. 5s, Sunday Creek Coal 1st g. 5s, Western Union Teleg.—7s, Western Gas coll. tr. 5s.

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

Bank Stock List—Latest prices. * Not Listed.

Table with columns: BANKS, Bid, Ask. Rows include America, Am. Exch., Astor Place, Bowry, Broadway, Butch. & Dr., Central, Chase, Chatham, Chemical, City, Citizens', Columbia, Commerce, Continental, Corn Exch., East River, 11th Ward, Fifth Ave., Fifth, First, First N. S. I., 14th Street, Fourth, Gallatin, Ganevoort, Garfield, German Am., German Ex., Germania, Greenwich, Hanover, H. de L., Hud. River, Im. & Trad'r, Irving, Leather Mfgs, Liberty, Lincoln, Manhattan, Market & Fu, Mechanics', M'chs' & Tra', Mercantile, Merchant, Merch't. Ex., Metrop'ol's, Mt. Morris, Nassau, N. Am'sdam, New York, Y. Co'ty, N.Y. Nat. Ex, Ninth, 19th Ward, N. America, Oriental, Pacific, Park, People's, Plaza, Prod. Ex., Republic, Seaboard, Second, Seventh, Shoe & Le'th, State of N.Y., Third, Tradesm'n's, 12th Ward, Union, Un'd States, Yorkville, Western, West Side.

Gas Securities.—Brokers' Quotations.

Table with columns: GAS COMPANIES, Bid, Ask. Rows include B'klyn Union Gas—Stock, Bonds, Central, Consumers' (Jersey City), Jersey City & Hoboken, Metropolitan—Bonds, Mutual (N. Y.), N. Y. & East Riv. 1st 5s., Common, Con-sol. 5s.

City Railroad Securities.—Brokers' Quotations.

Table with columns: Bid, Ask. Rows include Atlau. Ave., B'klyn—Con. 5s, g., 1931, A. & O, Impt. 5s, g., 1934, J. & J, Bl'cock St. & Paul F.—Stk., 1st mor., 7s, 1900, J. & J, B'way & 7th Ave.—Stock, 1-t mor., 5s, 1904, J. & D, 2d mort., 5s, 1914, J. & J, B'way 1st, 5-guar. 1924, 2d 5s. int. as rent 'l. 1905, Consol. 5s, 1943, J. & D, Mer. & Ry. gen. 5s, '97, Brooklyn City—Stock, Con. of 5s, 1941, J. & J, B'klyn Crosst'n 5s, 190, B'k'n Q'n. Co. & Sub. 1-t, B'k'n C. & New'wn—Stk, 5s, 1939, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, 5s, 1945, A. & O, Central Crosstown—Stk., 1st M., 6s, 1922, M. & N, Cen. Pk. N. & E. Riv. & St, Consol. 7s, 1902, J. & J, Columbus & 9th Ave. 5s, Christ'ns & 10th St.—Stk, 1st mort., 1898, A. & O, D. D. E. B. & Bat'y—Stk, 1st. gold, 5s, 1932, J. & J, Scrip, 101 1/2, Eighth Avenue—Stock, Scrip, 6s, 1914, 42d & Gr. St. Fe.—Stock, 42d St. Man. & St. N. Av., 1st mort. 8s, 1910, M. & S, 2d mort. income 6s, J. & J, Kings Co. Trac.—Stock, Lex. Ave. & Pav. Fe. ry 5s, Metropolitan St. Ry.—Stk, Nassau Elec. 5s, 1944, N. Y. & Queens Co. 5s, 1946, Steinway 1st 6s, '22 J. & J, Ninth Avenue—Stock, Second Avenue—Stock, 1st mort., 5s, 1909, M. & N, Debenture 5s, 1909, J. & J, Sixth Avenue—Stock, Third Avenue—Stock, 1st mort. 5s, 1937, J. & J, Twenty-Third St.—Stock, Deb. 5s, 1903, Union Ry.—Stock, 1st 5s, '942, Westchest'r, 1st, gu., 5s

* And accrued interest.

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: 1 Membership New York Produce Exchange \$160, 10 Empire City Fire Insurance Co 103 3/4, 10 Celluloid Co 61 1/2

By Messrs. Adrian H. Muller & Son:

Table with columns: Shares, Bonds. Rows include 31 Cin. Ham. & Day. RR, Elev. Co., 50 Consol. Rolling Stock Co, 10 Harrington Rail Bonding Co, 14 Peoples' Bank, 20 American Surety Co, 40 Deadwood-Terra Mining Co, 236 Ludlow Valve Manufacturing Co, 400 Blake & Knowles Steam Pump Works, 115 Ludlow Valve Mfg. Co, 2,221 Blake & Knowles Steam Pump Works, 37 H-nover Fire Ins. Co, 50 Herring Hall Marvin Co, 20 Leather Manufacturers' National Bank, 20 Corn Exchange Bank, 25 Fifth Ave. RR Co, 4 Journey & Burnham Co, 10 Mechanics' & Traders' Bank, \$2,000 American Strawboard Co, \$7,000 Hereford RR Co, \$2,000 City of Columbus, 6s, Street Imp't, \$4,000 City of Galveston 5s Limited Debt, \$5,000 City of Jacksonville, Fla., 5s, 1924, \$4,000 Village of Loraine, O., 5s, River Imp., 1925, \$3,000 City of Sandusky, O., 5s Refunding, 1904, \$3,000 City of Aurora, Ill., 6s, 1900, \$6,000 City of Omaha, Neb., 5s, Park bonds 1912, \$500 Temple Beth El 4% Certifica es., \$5,000 Nashv. Chatt. & St. L. RR. (Jasper Branch) 1st 6s, 1923, \$1,000 City of Louisville (Elizabeth & Pad. RR.) 7s, 1903, \$3,000 North Hud. Co. St. Ry., 1st 6s, 1914, \$3,000 Staten Island Rapid Trans t 1st 6s, 1913, \$500 Progress Club 4s, 1930, \$1,500 N. Y. & Rockaway RR, 7s, 1901, Guar. by L. I. RR., \$6,000 Menominee Water Works Co. 1st Cons. 6s, 1915, with \$165 coup. scrip attached, 28 Blake & Knowles Steam Pump Works, "Limited," 1st 6s, S. F. Deb. J. & J. \$100 each, \$200 Dry Dock & E. B. & Batt. RR. Co. 5% scrip, \$1,000 Sinnenamahong Iron & Coal Co. of Penn. 1st 5s, 1940, M. & S. Sept., 1892, Coupon on, \$2,000 Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron Co. 6s.

Banking and Financial Spencer Trask & Co., BANKERS, 27 & 29 PINE STREET, NEW YORK. 65 State Street, Albany. INVESTMENT SECURITIES. GEORGE BARCLAY MOFFAT. ALEXANDER M. WHITE, JR. MOFFAT & WHITE, BANKERS, No. 1 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK. INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—ACTIVE STOCKS for week ending NOV. 19, and since JAN. 1, 1897.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

Table with columns for dates (Saturday Nov. 13 to Friday Nov. 19), Stock names, and price ranges. Includes sub-sections for 'Active RR. Stocks' and 'Miscellaneous Stocks'.

* These are bid and asked; no sale made. † Less than 100 shares. ‡ Range dates from April 8. § Before payment of any instal. ¶ 1st inst. pd. Prices from Jan. 1 to Nov. 10 are for Chicago Gas Co. cts. of dep. ¶ For Inactive Stocks, see following page.

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

Table of Inactive Stocks with columns for Bid, Ask, Lowest, Highest, and dates. Includes sections for Railroad Stocks, Miscellaneous Stocks, and various individual stock entries.

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

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES.—STATE BONDS NOVEMBER 19

Table of State Bonds with columns for Bid, Ask, and various bond descriptions like Alabama-Class A, 4 to 5, etc.

New York City Bank Statement for the week ending Nov. 13, 1897. We omit two ciphers (00) in all cases.

Table of New York City Bank Statement showing Capital, Surplus, Loans, Specie, Legals, and Deposits for various banks.

Reports of Non-Member Banks.—Returns are now also published for the non-member banks. The statement of averages for the week ending Nov. 13, 1897, is as follows:

Table of Reports of Non-Member Banks showing Capital, Surplus, Loans & Investments, Specie, Legal Tender & B's Notes, Deposit with Other Banks & Trust Co's, and Net Deposits.

For prices of bank stocks (formerly given on this page) and summaries of the weekly returns of the banks in New York City, Philadelphia and Boston, see the third page preceding.

BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE STOCK EXCHANGES.

Main table containing Active Stocks, Share Prices (Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday), Sales of the Week, and Range of sales in 1897. Includes various stock listings like Atch. T. & S. Fe., Atlantic & Pac., Baltimore & Ohio, etc.

Table containing Inactive Stocks, Bonds, and Miscellaneous. Includes sections for Inactive Stocks (Atlanta & Charlotte, Boston & Providence, etc.), Bonds (Boston United Gas, Burl. & Mo. River, etc.), and Bonds - Baltimore (Pa. & N. Y. Canal, etc.).

* Price includes overdue coupons. † Unlisted. ‡ And accrued interest.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES (Continued)—ACTIVE BONDS NOV. 19 AND FOR YEAR 1897.

Main table of active bonds with columns for Railroad and Miscellaneous Bonds, Int'l Period, Closing Price, Range (sales) in 1897, and similar columns for another set of bonds.

NOTE.—"b" indicates price bid; "a" price asked; the range is made up from sales. * Latest price this week. † Trust receipts. ‡ 62-3/4% prin. pd.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES—(Continued)—INACTIVE BONDS—NOV. 19.

Table of inactive bonds with columns for Securities, Bid, Ask, and similar columns for another set of securities.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES.—INACTIVE BONDS—(Continued)—NOV. 19.

Table with columns for SECURITY, Bid, Ask, and price. It is organized into three main sections: the first section lists various municipal and corporate bonds; the second section lists bonds from the Erie Railroad and other specific companies; the third section lists a wide variety of other securities, including utility bonds and industrial securities.

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

Investment AND Railroad Intelligence.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The following table shows the gross earnings of every steam railroad from which regular weekly or monthly returns can be obtained. The first two columns of figures give the gross earnings for the latest week or month, and the last two columns the earnings for the period from January 1 to and including such latest week or month.

The returns of the street railways are brought together separately on a subsequent page.

Table with columns: ROAD, Latest Gross Earnings (Week or Mo, 1897, 1896), Jan. 1 to Latest Date (1897, 1896). Lists various railroads and their earnings.

Table with columns: ROAD, Latest Gross Earnings (Week or Mo, 1897, 1896), Jan. 1 to Latest Date (1897, 1896). Lists various railroads and their earnings.

ROADS.	Latest Gross Earnings.		Jan. 1 to Latest Date.		
	Week or Mo	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.
Un. Pac. — (Con.)		\$	\$	\$	\$
Can. Br. & N. W.	Septemb'r.	117,565	68,518	821,376	541,381
Gr'd total.	Septemb'r.	2,098,417	1,630,920	13,708,019	11,896,872
Un. P. Den. & G.	1st wk Nov.	95,228	6,333	2,934,313	2,582,51
Wabash.	2d wk Nov.	2,454	224,454	10,582,024	10,514,207
Waco & North.	Septemb'r.	32,403	37,161	161,206	174,209
W. Jersey & Sea.	Septemb'r.	255,849	221,875	2,061,791	2,096,209
W. V. Cen. & Pitts.	May.	98,247	98,155	455,772	472,875
West Va. & Pitts.	August.	36,511	3,109	255,366	256,317
Western of Ala.	Septemb'r.	56,349	60,050	443,800	401,863
West. N. Y. & Pa.	71,000	57,400	2,404,417	2,616,489	
Wheel. & L. Erie	2d wk Nov.	35,19	24,475	988,063	1,140,117
Wil. Col. & Aug.	June.	39,532	38,977		
Wisconsin Cent.	2d wk Nov.	99,113	80,892	3,949,608	3,782,563
Wrights & Ten.	August.	6,093	6,503	51,790	58,023
York Southern	Septemb'r.	7,149	6,735	50,352	49,646

* Figures given do not include Oregon Ry. & Nav., Un. Pac. Denver & Gulf, Denver Leadville & Gunnison, Montana Union and Leavenworth Topeka & Southwestern. a These figures include results on leased lines. 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 operations of the Chic. Burlington & Northern in both years. ‡ Covers results of lines directly operated east of Pittsburg. § Chesapeake Ohio & So'western included, beginning with July, and Ohio Valley, beginning with August, but both roads for this year only. ¶ Figures from July 1 include results on A. T. & S. Fe, Gulf Col. & S. Fe, S. Fe Pacific (old Atlantic & Pacific) and So. Cal. Ry. Results on Sonora Ry. and New Mexico & Arizona Ry., formerly included, are excluded after July 1.

Latest Gross Earnings by Weeks.—The latest weekly earnings in the foregoing are separately summed up as follows: For the second week of November our preliminary statement covers 50 roads, and shows 19.53 per cent increase in the aggregate over the same week last year.

2d week of November.	Gross Earnings.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	1897.	1896.	Increase.	Decrease.		
Alabama Gt. Southern...	\$ 39,903	\$ 33,071	\$ 6,732			
Ann Arbor.	23,183	21,817	1,366			
Balt. & Ohio Southwest.	124,236	111,170	13,066			
Buffalo Roch. & Pittsb'g.	82,631	70,142	13,173			
Canadian Pacific.	632,000	476,000	156,000			
Central of Georgia.	131,071	113,309	17,762			
Chesapeake & Ohio.	214,278	209,168	5,110			
Chicago & East. Illinois	91,787	8,953	7,834			
Chic. Great Western.	109,469	78,627	30,842			
Chic. Ind'pls & St. L.	67,444	56,548	10,896			
Chicago Milw. & St. Paul	785,620	638,515	147,105			
Chic. Term. Transfer.	22,756	19,959	2,797			
Dev. Lorain & Wheel'g.	33,982	21,757	11,227			
Denver & Rio Grande.	178,900	137,500	41,400			
Evansv. & Indianapolis.	7,062	5,675	1,387			
Evansv. & Terre Haute.	22,269	20,562	1,707			
Flint & Pere Marquette.	55,124	43,112	12,012			
Ft. Worth & Rio Grande.	15,126	10,322	4,798			
Grand Rapids & Indiana	42,499	32,166	10,030			
Cincinnati R. & Ft. W.	8,242	6,447	1,977			
Traverse City.	784	57	277			
Musk. Gr. Rap. & Ind	2,135	1,863	267			
International & Gt. No.	98,077	86,508	11,572			
Iowa Central.	39,482	33,287	6,220			
Kanawha & Michigan.	12,031	7,891	4,140			
Kan. City Pittsb. & Gulf	67,474	21,90	45,573			
Kan. City Sub. Belt.	9,036	5,053	3,983			
Lake Erie & Western.	62,703	60,002	2,701			
Louisville & Nashville.	433,410	437,385		3,975		
Mexican Central.	238,490	201,735	36,755			
Mexican National.	121,600	99,534	22,066			
Minneapolis & St. Louis.	47,355	41,817	5,538			
Mo. Kansas & Texas.	363,315	289,690	70,625			
Mo. Pacific & Ir. Mt.	546,000	431,000	115,000			
Central Branch.	23,000	18,000	5,000			
N. Y. Ontario & Western	82,351	80,506	1,845			
Ohio River.	20,070	17,238	2,784			
Peoria Dec. & Evansv.	17,510	16,940	570			
Rio Grande Southern.	8,520	8,864		344		
Rio Grande Western.	64,600	52,760	11,840			
St. Joseph & Gd. Island.	21,200	17,000	4,200			
St. Louis & San Fran.	143,000	116,114	26,886			
St. Louis Southwestern.	136,900	110,800	26,100			
Southern Railway.	442,044	411,054	30,990			
Texas & Pacific.	220,589	168,074	52,515			
Toledo & Ohio Central.	43,633	41,240	2,393			
Tol. St. L. & Kan. City.	50,274	48,218	2,056			
Wabash.	254,544	234,454	30,090			
Wheeling & Lake Erie.	35,196	24,475	10,721			
Wisconsin Central.	99,113	80,892	18,221			
Total (50 roads)	6,389,128	5,345,189	1,048,258	4,319		
Net increase (19.53 p.c.)			1,043,939			

For the first week of November our final statement covers 80 roads, and shows 24.10 per cent increase in the aggregate over the same week last year.

It is well to note that the week contained one more business day this year, there having been but one Sunday in it in 1897, against two in 1896.

1st week of November.	1897.		1896.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Previously rep'd (50 r'ds)	6,246,204	5,098,830	1,161,780	14,406				
Atlantic & Danville.	14,523	9,624	4,899					
Burl. Ced. Rap. & North.	104,504	75,603	29,201					
Chic. Term. Transfer.	22,481	19,959	2,522					
Chicago & West Michigan	33,157	23,268	9,891					
Clev. Canton & South'n	15,253	13,833	1,420					
Clev. Cin. Chic. & St. L.	263,418	235,344	28,074					
Det. Gd. Rapids & West.	27,083	17,710	9,373					
Dwight P. Shore & Atl	31,524	24,176	7,348					
Flint & Pere Marquette.	55,001	40,605	14,393					
Grand Rapids & Indiana	45,074	27,701	17,303					
Cin. Rich. & Ft. Wayne	7,703	5,728	1,975					
Traverse City.	780	534	246					
Musk. Gr. Rap. & Ind.	2,218	1,782	436					
Grand Trunk								
Chic. & Grand Trunk	521,770	486,913	34,857					
Det. Gd. H. & M.								

1st week of November.	1897.		1896.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Kan. City Ft. S. & Mem.	82,376	69,020	13,356					
Kan. C. Mem. & Birm.	16,995	23,418		6,423				
Kansas City & Omaha	5,985	3,963	2,022					
Memphis & Charleston	25,212	24,247	965					
Min. St. P. & Ste. S. M.	109,66	69,616	40,046					
Mobile & Birmingham.	6,048	7,525		1,482				
Northern Pacific.	644,075	450,383	193,686					
Omaha Kan. C. & East	13,939	9,462	4,477					
Oregon RR. & Nav.	194,897	112,572	82,325					
Pittsburg & Western.	55,947	50,306	5,641					
Texas Central.	15,111	8,041	7,070					
Toledo Peoria & West'n	18,676	15,320	3,356					
Un. Pac. Den. & Gulf.	95,828	65,333	30,495					
West. N. Y. & Pennsylv	71,000	57,400	13,600					
Total (80 roads)	8,748,714	7,048,227	1,720,747	22,261				
Net increase (24.10 p.c.)			1,638,487					

Net Earnings Monthly to Latest Dates.—The following shows the gross and net earnings to latest dates of all STREAM-railroads furnishing monthly statements. The compilation includes every road from which we can get returns of this character and in that form is given once a month. Early returns are published from week to week, as soon as issued, but for the convenience of our readers all the roads making returns are brought together here in the week in which we publish our monthly article on net earnings—say on or about the 20th of the month. Besides the roads furnishing monthly returns, we have added this time the roads which make quarterly returns.

The returns of the street railways we give by themselves under a separate head at the extreme end of these tabulations—see page 972.

Roads.	Gross Earnings.		Net Earnings.	
	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.
Adirondack.	Sept. 17,640	20,894	5,436	6,389
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	152,330	149,639	45,233	46,497
Alabama Gt. South.	Sept. 140,031	133,320	43,967	51,630
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	1,154,187	1,065,163	299,711	251,111
July 1 to Sept. 30	407,683	334,139	133,063	126,517
Alabama Midland.	Sept. 65,958	62,625	24,627	17,771
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	505,383	453,531	90,135	5,576
July 1 to Sept. 30	170,150	154,396	49,335	18,123
Allegheny Valley.	Sept. 233,947	191,155	119,733	62,134
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	1,828,437	1,751,833	742,407	615,449
Ann Arbor.	Sept. 110,497	93,079	25,066	
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	945,312	861,266	307,580	
Arkansas Midland.	Sept. 11,176	8,726	1,844	3,313
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	71,608	65,020	def. 2,451	2,314
Atch. Top. & S. Fe. b	Sept. 3,423,213	2,911,515	1,035,179	1,382,877
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	23,663,085	21,514,676	5,248,459	5,577,545
July 1 to Sept. 30	9,232,025	7,941,444	12,451,217	12,183,731
Atl. Knox. & No.	Sept. 27,969	21,957	9,378	431
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	205,327	212,132	4,163	21,970
Atlanta & W. Point.	Sept. 51,408	51,504	25,231	25,392
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	400,062	371,913	151,313	134,181
July 1 to Sept. 30	133,023	130,916	5,384	45,441
Atlantic & Danv'e. a	Sept. 43,732	49,037	1,242	14,613
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	389,379	394,713	94,165	90,015
July 1 to Sept. 30	12,135	130,161	32,311	31,173
Austin & Northw'n.	Sept. 17,806	27,305	6,567	13,574
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	124,547	190,176	2,214	60,233
Baltimore & Ohio. b	Sept. 2,433,750	2,292,331	614,335	631,512
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	19,056,803	18,202,206	4,049,731	4,515,971
July 1 to Sept. 30	6,933,036	6,779,585	1,903,837	1,842,446
Balt. & Ohio Southw. Aug.	590,882	540,952	2,099	173,462
Jan. 1 to Aug. 31.	4,094,628	4,039,643	1,207,979	1,221,373
July 1 to Aug. 31.	1,126,654	1,032,090	342,783	306,758
Bangor & Aroostook.				
July 1 to Sept. 30	194,293	177,184	74,376	66,891
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	568,631	516,461	213,617	191,514
Bath & Hammonds.	Sept. 2,923	4,333	1,171	2,600
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	18,610	19,092	3,853	4,623
July 1 to Sept. 30	8,429	8,701	3,419	3,118
Bennington & Rutland.				
July 1 to Sept. 30	68,320	64,114	29,395	13,161
Birm. & Atlantic. b	Aug. 1,896	2,116	219	718
Jan. 1 to Aug. 31.	13,965	13,975	1,616	def. 634
July 1 to Aug. 31.	3,446	3,548	518	947
Boston & Albany. b				
July 1 to Sept. 30	2,522,402	2,373,947	620,743	650,202
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	6,926,376	6,737,416	2,041,372	1,909,187
Boston & Maine. b				
July 1 to Sept. 30	5,665,996	5,512,249	1,917,950	1,795,560
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	14,809,341	14,315,381		

Roads.	Gross Earnings.		Net Earnings.		Roads.	Gross Earnings.		Net Earnings.	
	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.		1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.
Cent. of N. Jersey. a	1,209,045	1,116,782	525,782	462,837	Ft. Worth & Rio Gr. Aug.	26,096	19,278	7,629	6,970
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	8,249,781	9,221,926	3,485,366	3,315,390	Gadsden & Att. Un. Oct.	700	850	290	374
Central Pacific. b.	1,453,365	1,219,911	730,953	557,934	Jan. 1 to Oct. 31	7,077	8,911	2,673	4,226
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	10,008,667	9,118,534	4,197,440	3,889,419	Georgia. a	153,947	167,993	61,352	74,979
Char. & Savannah. Sept.	49,332	36,774	7,339	6,253	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	1,100,533	1,064,735	243,476	232,532
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	485,391	423,904	139,423	99,040	July 1 to Sept. 30	373,369	373,446	g78,471	g124,941
July 1 to Sept. 30	115,760	99,930	11,739	6,240	Georgia & Ala. a. Sept.	110,345	94,477	41,400	38,424
Ches. & Ohio. a.	827,924	861,855	323,729	299,355	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	771,057	5,021,010	182,913	174,656
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	8,251,531	7,533,830	2,557,108	2,426,029	July 1 to Sept. 30	274,416	243,780	67,672	85,211
July 1 to Sept. 30	2,901,932	2,572,163	1,006,559	891,069	Ga. South. & Fla. a. Sept.	76,410	70,494	23,321	17,259
Chic. Burl. & Quin. b. Sept.	4,414,242	3,184,549	2,032,593	1,363,664	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	632,389	650,402	19,124	151,191
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	21,253,161	21,621,284	11,076,449	8,600,719	July 1 to Sept. 30	225,463	225,163	77,609	75,078
July 1 to Sept. 30	11,311,314	9,042,166	4,797,753	3,633,637	Gd. Rapids & Ind. Sept.	234,664	201,493	64,311	47,744
Chicago Gt. West'n. Oct.	528,602	471,574	179,333	148,876	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	1,856,228	1,913,569	463,571	353,112
Jan. 1 to Oct. 31	1,923,918	1,353,676	658,974	480,698	Gr. Trunk of Canada Sept.	1,964,593	1,833,786	794,574	673,688
Chic. Ind. & Loui. Sept.	311,678	255,524	119,563	92,244	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	13,721,744	13,378,935	4,669,433	3,933,360
July 1 to Sept. 30	921,942	735,151	335,967	242,211	July 1 to Sept. 30	5,339,069	5,069,021	1,944,519	1,602,157
Chic. M. & St. P. a. Sept.	3,210,897	2,373,150	1,152,894	1,011,115	Ohio. & Gr. Trunk Sept.	231,239	252,971	42,592	19,588
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	22,453,347	22,562,477	8,319,207	7,789,166	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	2,255,990	2,331,852	234,784	203,936
July 1 to Sept. 30	8,704,904	7,948,773	3,194,457	2,677,741	July 1 to Sept. 30	817,316	735,100	95,741	33,235
Chic. Peo. & St. L. Sept.	68,216	68,141	21,731	14,760	Det. Gr. H. & Mil. Sept.	107,639	94,115	49,891	17,723
July 1 to Sept. 30	190,970	213,952	62,274	61,041	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	747,970	701,344	176,954	76,907
Chic. Term. Transf. Sept.	91,485	-----	58,530	-----	July 1 to Sept. 30	283,052	269,413	91,370	50,627
July 1 to Sept. 30	266,257	-----	185,115	-----	Gulf & Chicago. b. Sept.	3,012	4,357	255	1,925
Chic. & West Mich. Sept.	182,531	178,321	45,626	47,253	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	30,478	28,908	3,717	3,409
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	1,302,603	1,231,201	233,862	234,573	Hoosac Tnn. & Wil. Aug.	5,823	4,800	2,219	2,142
Choctaw Okla. & G. Sept.	118,855	103,891	47,223	31,589	Jan. 1 to Aug. 31	35,454	35,772	1,621	9,982
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	1,811,093	730,921	232,408	143,297	Houston & Tex. Cent. Sept.	423,881	421,808	221,104	207,804
Nov. 1 to Sept. 30	1,069,702	943,853	340,663	186,611	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	2,439,526	2,468,422	601,768	610,337
Cin. N. Ori. & Tex. P. a. Oct.	319,392	309,142	105,115	101,795	July 1 to Sept. 30	932,296	968,814	372,431	343,033
Jan. 1 to Oct. 31	2,983,086	2,787,320	1,012,834	692,192	Illinois Central. a. Sept.	2,346,202	1,910,034	681,129	535,376
July 1 to Oct. 31	1,263,350	1,136,938	413,343	327,317	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	17,181,907	15,573,589	4,631,625	4,165,027
Cleve. Canton & So. Sept.	53,690	62,495	12,489	10,783	July 1 to Sept. 30	6,805,958	5,193,511	1,726,219	1,330,706
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	45,423	517,831	63,134	104,800	Indiana Ill. & Iowa. Sept.	61,369	49,934	14,603	4,360
July 1 to Sept. 30	144,122	193,454	26,368	37,511	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	559,744	561,692	15,011	136,133
Clev. Clin. C. & St. L. a. Sept.	1,231,018	1,123,256	291,169	291,570	July 1 to Sept. 30	163,672	159,728	27,732	17,922
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	10,016,444	9,934,409	2,415,914	2,283,137	Iowa Central. b. Sept.	171,566	144,873	63,944	45,031
July 1 to Sept. 30	3,583,762	3,312,370	811,205	829,618	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	1,214,771	1,301,960	331,432	412,243
Peoria & East'n. a. Sept.	108,093	151,039	34,201	39,843	July 1 to Sept. 30	468,512	3,363,315	167,033	120,685
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	1,271,324	1,293,243	271,229	296,814	Iron Railway. b. Sept.	4,131	2,517	1,343	198
July 1 to Sept. 30	473,600	423,077	108,250	99,627	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	27,773	33,755	7,057	3,885
Clev. Lor. & Wash. June	129,616	148,752	41,744	45,664	July 1 to Sept. 30	9,160	9,430	2,169	867
Jan. 1 to June 30	636,636	690,585	197,381	194,337	Jack. Tam. & K. W. Sept.	20,858	22,314	def. 616	def. 2,237
July 1 to June 30	1,203,148	1,583,915	375,176	477,900	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	2,595	215,272	22,103	9,527
Colorado Midland. Sept.	180,993	144,655	43,714	20,587	Apr. 1 to Sept. 30	138,418	145,442	8,316	8,522
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	1,273,051	1,363,758	304,017	318,339	Kanawha & Mich. b. Sept.	39,381	34,240	9,653	8,017
Columb. & Rd. Mt. July	6,341	-----	1,970	-----	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	336,122	335,033	95,276	77,644
Jan. 1 to July 31	11,336	-----	17,098	-----	July 1 to Sept. 30	142,485	103,013	39,413	22,961
Crysta. Sept.	1,441	505	964	def. 121	Kan. C. Ft. S. & M. a. Sept.	467,004	384,365	166,152	134,499
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	9,532	8,740	5,636	537	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	3,518,646	3,226,347	1,103,883	1,026,338
Cumberland Valley. Sept.	94,934	78,315	43,439	29,902	July 1 to Sept. 30	1,475,347	1,129,761	418,578	371,591
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	631,318	620,035	190,517	184,185	Kan. C. Mem. & B. a. Sept.	98,939	109,841	17,932	34,729
Delaware & Hudson Canal—	-----	-----	-----	-----	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	847,078	820,346	155,292	159,928
Renss. & Saratoga b—	-----	-----	-----	-----	July 1 to Sept. 30	262,739	232,050	43,784	75,997
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	782,326	721,841	356,681	321,349	Kan. City & Northw. Sept.	31,210	22,583	1,961	def. 2,353
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	1,845,161	1,743,265	652,769	581,107	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	232,955	196,411	41,818	def. 251
N. Y. & Canada b—	-----	-----	-----	-----	Kan. C. Pitts. & G. b. Sept.	245,127	72,809	72,074	9,606
July 1 to Sept. 30	299,171	284,331	120,576	123,330	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	1,590,563	537,166	552,950	116,433
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	723,642	611,852	321,623	220,866	Keokuk & West'n. b. Aug.	45,813	32,124	20,315	6,004
Albany & Susq. b—	-----	-----	-----	-----	Jan. 1 to Aug. 31	262,249	259,503	72,141	91,091
July 1 to Sept. 30	1,155,260	1,071,696	572,270	444,437	L. Erie All. & So. a. Sept.	3,989	4,106	def. 132	841
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	2,376,538	3,037,903	1,222,006	1,194,056	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	45,446	42,401	3,678	2,638
Del. Lack. & Western b—	-----	-----	-----	-----	Lake Erie & West. b. Sept.	318,473	275,202	150,551	122,743
July 1 to Sept. 30	2,372,002	2,461,715	1,236,302	1,303,405	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	2,549,700	2,523,759	1,046,608	1,072,145
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	5,184,367	5,876,879	2,378,937	2,811,300	Lehigh Valley RR. Sept.	1,742,675	1,817,569	512,848	555,632
Syr. Bing. & N. Y. b—	-----	-----	-----	-----	Dec. 1 to Sept. 30	15,054,832	15,450,630	3,416,512	3,228,927
July 1 to Sept. 30	249,522	246,010	126,544	121,436	Lehigh Val. Coal Co. Sept.	1,716,110	1,583,533	def. 35,613	41,096
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	622,559	640,639	281,933	243,530	Dec. 1 to Sept. 30	12,590,744	12,536,761	df. 332,860	df. 540,501
Den. & R. Grande. b. Sept.	731,313	623,025	292,369	243,180	Lexington & East'n. Sept.	17,001	13,456	6,084	3,980
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	5,290,080	5,338,835	2,217,093	2,119,004	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	155,710	152,336	51,358	47,525
July 1 to Sept. 30	2,114,426	1,889,919	883,790	754,023	Long Island—	-----	-----	-----	-----
Des Moines & K. C. Aug.	14,355	9,440	def. 671	2,301	July 1 to Sept. 30	1,535,330	1,433,229	695,585	670,048
Jan. 1 to Aug. 31	10,454	74,311	8,505	22,817	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	3,196,322	3,098,475	1,017,029	1,117,722
Des Moines No. & W. Sept.	41,944	44,187	10,827	14,002	Louisv. Harl. & St. L. Sept.	56,383	38,451	17,648	10,581
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	310,558	326,893	54,748	100,377	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	361,408	346,871	84,136	87,408
Det. Gd. Rap. & W. a. Sept.	122,924	112,330	33,047	12,553	Louisv. & Nashv. b. Sept.	1,864,873	1,755,696	655,818	541,600
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	951,343	889,911	191,858	112,333	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	15,217,842	14,704,714	4,889,676	4,503,180
Det. & Lima North. June	26,562	-----	11,150	-----	July 1 to Sept. 30	5,438,433	5,034,084	1,877,841	1,502,116
Detroit & Mack'g. a. Sept.	29,939	19,535	2,995	1,851	Macon & Birm'ng. Sept.	5,812	6,004	def. 3,040	def. 4,456
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	366,672	337,583	90,000	115,203	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	43,243	42,799	def. 22,868	def. 13,920
July 1 to Sept. 30	102,383	79,181	18,548	20,995	July 1 to Sept. 30	15,131	14,669	def. 11,272	def. 8,598
Duluth So. Sh. & Atl.—	-----	-----	-----	-----	Manistique. Sept.	11,261	11,363	5,337	3,070
July 1 to Sept. 30	492,289	524,132	217,840	204,657	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	97,519	104,842	35,150	52,903
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	1,184,880	1,544,014	383,585	582,173	Memphis & Chas'n. Sept.	124,975	115,156	33,431	35,840
Dunk. All. V. & Pitts.—	-----	-----	-----	-----	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	992,815	897,823	192,657	138,163
July 1 to Sept. 30	66,457	61,604	19,021	11,065	July 1 to Sept. 30	361,324	301,744	79,580	62,144
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30	157,262								

Roads.	Gross Earnings.		Net Earnings.		Roads.	Gross Earnings.		Net Earnings.	
	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.		1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.
Nelson & Ft. Shep'd. Aug.	\$ 14,044	-----	7,013	-----	San Ant. & Aran. P. Sept.	232,437	247,974	98,444	125,730
Jan. 1 to Aug. 31....	101,295	-----	51,188	-----	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	1,479,216	1,411,276	324,254	403,689
July 1 to Aug. 31....	28,988	-----	15,616	-----	July 1 to Sept. 30....	576,067	595,390	195,719	253,571
Nevada Central..... Aug.	3,245	2,967	347	391	San Fr. & N. Pac. . . . Oct.	87,656	73,184	44,932	30,085
Jan. 1 to Aug. 31....	21,406	21,056	4,105	2,663	Jan. 1 to Oct. 31....	678,340	634,987	248,415	195,051
July 1 to Aug. 31....	6,776	6,060	835	1,115	July 1 to Oct. 31....	343,711	292,761	164,333	122,630
Newb. Dutchess & Conn.—					Santa Fe Pres. & Ph. Aug.	52,267	49,448	27,341	24,682
July 1 to Sept. 30....	34,719	37,535	7,122	9,116	July 1 to Aug. 31....	113,431	99,312	62,940	49,398
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	92,923	103,051	16,657	9,621	Sav. Fla. & West. b. Sept.	286,908	274,311	95,327	77,918
New England—					Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	2,514,849	2,512,127	734,022	604,049
July 1 to Sept. 30....	1,635,275	1,356,721	445,584	249,919	July 1 to Sept. 30....	780,144	736,667	199,158	141,754
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	4,142,189	4,013,206	1,116,103	888,690	Seaboard & Roanoke. July	65,271	59,064	24,264	11,216
New York Central—					Silver Sp. Ocala & G. Sept.	18,984	10,521	10,870	2,594
July 1 to Sept. 30....	12,413,811	11,269,899	4,321,336	3,673,131	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	148,845	144,646	80,433	76,573
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	34,755,487	32,406,465	11,508,952	10,343,255	July 1 to Sept. 30....	48,256	34,234	24,744	12,526
N. Y. Chic. & St. L. b—					Silverton..... Sept.	4,408	6,803	819	3,384
July 1 to Sept. 30....	1,547,569	1,346,005	367,579	315,159	South Haven & East. Sept.	3,578	3,763	572	807
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	4,102,806	4,111,519	826,794	757,938	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	20,531	20,569	-----	-----
N. Y. N. H. & Hartford—					Southern Pacific—				
July 1 to Sept. 30....	8,348,150	7,892,931	3,401,926	2,822,420	Gal. H. & S. Ant. b. Sept.	396,100	433,776	138,935	175,880
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	22,693,873	22,108,371	7,758,456	6,944,620	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	3,315,477	3,602,951	760,466	1,208,561
N. Y. Ont. & West. a. Sept.	356,367	338,976	114,402	104,501	Louisiana West. b. Sept.	57,318	66,907	18,920	22,606
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	2,918,877	2,837,334	801,135	818,372	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	713,317	638,860	292,421	224,293
July 1 to Sept. 30....	1,151,180	1,135,226	383,746	394,640	M'gan's La. & Tex. b. Sept.	410,006	468,021	65,737	147,362
N. Y. Phil. & Norfolk—					Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	3,764,094	3,452,712	855,513	682,868
July 1 to Sept. 30....	243,038	264,735	59,164	72,474	N. Y. Tex. & M. b. Sept.	43,719	38,423	29,465	24,748
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	680,486	742,644	137,357	174,599	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	248,168	182,478	116,312	7,619
N. Y. & Rock. Beach—					Texas & N. Ori. b. Sept.	100,914	111,794	33,682	29,869
July 1 to Sept. 30....	133,630	145,916	86,119	87,063	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	1,113,461	969,803	400,544	291,558
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	188,304	210,623	62,707	55,851	Atlantic Prop'ty. b. Sept.	1,048,938	1,160,999	300,135	411,268
N. Y. Sus. & West. b. Sept.	199,912	214,162	88,706	94,324	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	9,269,369	8,976,758	2,429,562	2,533,219
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	1,902,431	1,625,024	715,676	700,379	Pacific System. b. Sept.	3,446,151	2,838,437	1,630,168	1,181,019
July 1 to Sept. 30....	593,241	593,079	269,260	261,045	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	24,991,101	23,207,153	9,839,386	7,933,357
Norfolk & West'n. a. Sept.	1,023,303	864,846	357,959	86,283	July 1 to Sept. 30....	10,150,141	8,421,087	4,801,999	3,442,325
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	8,047,384	8,291,891	2,340,740	1,609,313	Total of all. b. Sept.	4,918,970	4,471,244	2,202,458	1,799,091
July 1 to Sept. 30....	2,927,283	2,627,648	971,805	492,991	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	36,749,996	34,638,129	12,871,317	11,070,061
Northeastern of Ga. Sept.	5,945	6,360	640	3,317	July 1 to Sept. 30....	14,330,368	12,444,297	6,123,738	4,768,116
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	42,858	43,749	9,670	14,540	So. Pac. of Cal. b. Sept.	97,506	841,029	472,143	346,632
July 1 to Sept. 30....	14,930	14,828	3,188	6,371	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	7,479,066	7,340,633	3,119,715	2,596,425
Northern Central. b. Sept.	678,255	594,148	253,955	199,086	So. Pac. of Ariz. b. Sept.	231,726	155,118	94,724	def. 15,349
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	4,885,441	4,559,335	1,481,039	1,112,424	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	7,755,278	1,621,272	535,623	334,256
Northern Pacific..... Sept.	2,510,840	1,833,177	1,415,935	787,930	So. Pac. of N. M. b. Sept.	108,208	84,930	53,747	37,902
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	13,824,631	-----	5,228,056	-----	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	998,314	828,896	496,831	305,053
July 1 to Sept. 30....	6,179,761	-----	2,946,292	-----	Northern Ry. b. Sept.	233,991	221,267	111,370	106,451
Ohio River. b. Sept.	102,812	90,383	49,851	43,273	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	1,652,565	1,604,164	542,979	578,422
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	696,376	729,684	252,305	242,446	Southern Railway. a. Sept.	1,802,241	1,692,233	635,410	604,377
Ohio River & Ohas. Sept.	15,796	15,175	4,429	3,775	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	14,131,276	13,336,296	4,030,239	3,480,064
July 1 to Sept. 30....	41,185	41,846	5,629	6,307	July 1 to Sept. 30....	4,890,363	4,557,910	1,483,200	1,353,441
Oregon RR. & Nav. Sept.	702,320	451,064	386,034	229,367	Spokane Falls & No. a. Aug.	50,918	44,861	21,142	23,537
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	3,675,400	3,102,867	1,487,532	1,112,424	Jan. 1 to Aug. 31....	420,372	273,461	199,543	151,262
July 1 to Sept. 30....	1,698,913	1,172,707	844,044	462,414	July 1 to Aug. 31....	104,328	85,661	42,326	41,951
Oregon Short Line. a. Sept.	534,590	483,178	197,681	1,931	Stony Cl. & C. M. b. Sept.	4,084	4,352	327	1,958
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	4,301,351	4,003,796	1,933,147	1,621,939	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	31,002	35,223	9,780	12,599
July 1 to Sept. 30....	1,595,346	1,450,163	627,841	371,811	July 1 to Sept. 30....	21,189	23,764	11,281	14,413
Pennsylvania—					Summit Br. & Ly. Val. Aug.	141,707	117,958	def. 18,978	def. 33,605
Lines directly operated—					Jan. 1 to Aug. 31....	1,038,846	1,182,008	def. 17,143	def. 39,573
East of Pitts. & E. Sept.	5,859,639	5,176,339	2,149,911	1,804,611	Syracuse Gen. & Corn.—				
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	46,788,570	46,060,970	14,731,113	12,711,713	July 1 to Sept. 30....	205,955	184,999	93,437	77,811
West of Pitts. & E. Sept.	Inc. 509,200	Inc. 509,200	Inc. 389,700	Inc. 389,700	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	491,395	497,561	151,973	131,618
Dec. 357,500	Dec. 357,500	Dec. 726,800	Dec. 726,800	Peoria Dec. & Ev. June	65,904	65,242	6,830	12,978	
Jan. 1 to June 30....	425,128	409,477	80,311	9,978	Jan. 1 to June 30....	425,128	409,477	80,311	9,978
Petersburg..... Sept.	40,510	39,696	20,279	17,333	Petersburg..... Sept.	40,510	39,696	20,279	17,333
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	432,234	420,620	208,940	174,474	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	432,234	420,620	208,940	174,474
July 1 to Sept. 30....	120,522	118,354	54,879	45,533	July 1 to Sept. 30....	120,522	118,354	54,879	45,533
Phila. & Erie..... b. Sept.	515,155	447,952	192,752	151,847	St. L. Van & Perre H.—				
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	3,220,831	3,157,020	925,363	848,358	July 1 to Sept. 30....	396,178	387,959	96,855	66,371
Phila. & Reading..... Sept.	2,024,275	1,941,758	981,952	828,782	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	1,099,166	1,183,133	173,813	123,939
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	15,256,665	15,198,985	6,444,360	6,313,978	Terre Haute & Logan.—				
July 1 to Sept. 30....	5,829,408	5,381,583	2,634,783	2,355,476	July 1 to Sept. 30....	191,674	158,180	63,407	27,937
Coal & Iron Co. Sept.	2,421,811	2,171,411	86,607	105,622	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	467,175	442,385	112,585	55,251
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	15,691,316	16,168,831	df. 211,001	def. 31,740	Indiana & Lake Mich.—				
July 1 to Sept. 30....	6,625,665	5,792,839	355,447	236,353	July 1 to Sept. 30....	21,884	20,793	1,997	1,964
Total both Co's. Sept.	4,446,086	4,013,169	1,068,559	934,404	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	53,337	51,297	def. 1,680	def. 6,356
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	30,947,981	31,367,226	6,233,359	6,282,534	Terre Haute & Peoria—				
July 1 to Sept. 30....	12,455,073	11,174,428	3,040,230	2,591,829	July 1 to Sept. 30....	116,653	94,436	21,353	4,806
Reading Comp'ny. Sept.	-----	-----	28,446	28,446	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	286,534	293,768	8,232	8,577
July 1 to Sept. 30....	-----	-----	87,134	87,134	East St. L. & Caronde't—				
Total all Compan's Sept.	-----	-----	1,097,005	962,850	July 1 to Sept. 30....	19,312	17,712	8,217	5,609
July 1 to Sept. 30....	-----	-----	3,127,364	2,678,963	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	58,829	55,500	19,491	12,712
Phil. Read. & N. Eng. Sept.	66,470	65,465	28,463	23,774	Texas Central Aug.	18,308	18,110	679	232
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	469,632	513,463	170,549	150,914	Jan. 1 to Aug. 31....	140,372	145,405	10,052	10,054
July 1 to Sept. 30....	181,775	185,662	74,072	58,885	Toledo & Ohio Cent. b. Sept.	127,699	155,056	40,035	42,017
Phila. Wilm. & Balt. Sept.	810,390	774,290	288,766	250,966	Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	1,177,359	1,325,709	324,768	367,122
Nov. 1 to Sept. 30....	7,993,149	8,310,149	2,182,986	2,164,186	July 1 to Sept. 30....	351,680	452,993	90,441	108,429
Pitts. C. C. & St. L. Oct.	1,429,082	1,234,444	417,445	265,619	Tol. Peoria & West. b. Oct.	100,236	92,195	34,919	27,502
Jan. 1 to Oct. 31....	12,196,415	12,110,063	3,782,649	3,180,615	Jan. 1 to Oct. 31....	768,735	802,770	216,535	204,384
Pitts. Lis. & West. Sept.	4,016	4,073	1,830	1,199	July 1 to Oct. 31....	346,946	323,758	102,483	85,898
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	32,072	31,968	9,652	def. 960	Tol. St. L. & Kan. City a—				
Pittsburg & Western.									

Roads.	Gross Earnings.		Net Earnings.	
	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.
W. Jersey & Seash's Sept.	255,849	221,875	73,370	49,459
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	2,081,791	2,096,209	594,088	558,593
West'n of Alabama...Sept.	56,369	60,050	24,502	26,583
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	443,800	401,383	165,178	128,840
July 1 to Sept. 30....	143,147	144,616	49,614	48,738
W. Virginia & Pittsb. Aug.	36,511	33,109	20,890	19,115
Jan. 1 to Aug. 31....	258,366	256,317	113,371	129,836
July 1 to Aug. 31....	70,013	64,430	33,839	36,209
West. N. Y. & Penn. b. Sept.	325,781	291,302	142,001	115,656
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	2,262,117	2,245,666	683,369	780,570
July 1 to Sept. 30....	918,180	880,122	383,742	351,287
Wisconsin Central b. Sept.	488,940	370,583	220,504	122,583
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	3,291,188	3,228,187	1,205,845	972,453
July 1 to Sept. 30....	1,345,815	1,201,808	589,855	403,389
Wrightsv. & Tenn. Aug.	6,043	6,503	1,776	2,255
Jan. 1 to Aug. 31....	51,790	58,023	13,451	23,205
July 1 to Aug. 31....	12,835	13,255	3,531	5,190
York Southern...Sept.	7,149	6,735	3,171	2,927
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	50,352	49,616	16,852	16,877
July 1 to Sept. 30....	19,235	19,271	7,638	8,720

a Net earnings here given are after deducting taxes.
 b Net earnings here given are before deducting taxes.
 c Deducting other expenditures for repairs, replacements and general expenses, net income applicable to interest on bonds in September was \$88,093, against \$154,280 last year, and from January 1 to September 30, \$1,082,237, against \$973,001. This is the result in Mexican dollars treated (according to the company's method of keeping its accounts) as equivalent to 80 cents in United States money—that is, all depreciation beyond 20 per cent has already been allowed for.
 f Figures are given exclusive of results on Oregon Railway & Navigation, Oregon Short Line & Utah North'n, St. Jos. & Gr. Island, Union Pacific Denver & Gulf, Fort Worth & Denver City, Leavenworth Topeka & Southwestern, Montana Union and Kansas City & Omaha.
 g After allowing for other income received, total net from July 1 to September 30 was \$116,019, against \$155,372.
 i Includes besides Atlantic system the Houston & Texas Central, Austin & Northwestern, Central Texas & Northwestern and Ft. Worth & New Orleans.
 * Figures for July and August include At. T. & S. Fe, Gulf Col. & Santa Fe, Santa Fe Pacific (old Atlantic & Pacific) and So. California Ry., but not Sonora Ry. and N. M. & Arizona, which previous to July had been included.
 † For Sept., 1897, taxes and rentals amounted to \$140,914, against \$181,316, and from July 1 to Sept. 30 \$122,620, against \$335,518, after deducting which, net for Sept., 1897, was \$924,265, against \$701,561. From July 1 to Sept. 30 net, after deducting taxes and rentals, is \$2,024,597, against \$1,653,213.
 ‡ Includes Chesapeake Ohio & Southwestern from July 1, 1897, and Ohio Valley from August 1, 1897.
 § Includes Chicago & Arlington & Northern for both years.
 ¶ Including income from ferries, &c.

Miscellaneous Companies.

Roads.	Gross Earnings.		Net Earnings.	
	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.
Columbus Gas Co....Oct.			12,306	14,036
Apr. 1 to Oct. 31....			53,120	57,665
Consol. Gas Co., N. J. Oct.			3,629	3,043
Jan. 1 to Oct. 31....			42,945	39,162
Ed. El. Pl. Co., Bklyn Sept.	69,365	63,551	30,235	26,764
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	631,086	585,634	233,005	255,085
Edison El. Pl. Co., N. Y. Oct.	214,531	193,828	91,399	77,475
Jan. 1 to Oct. 31....	1,958,345	1,775,833	857,254	737,208
Edison El. Pl. Co. St. L. Aug.			14,417	17,508
Jan. 1 to Aug. 31....			178,052	206,239
Grand Rap. Gas & Co. Sept.			10,852	10,705
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....			86,901	81,875
Jackson Gas Co....Oct.			2,383	2,270
Mar. 1 to Oct. 31....			13,713	12,317
Laclede Gas-L. Co....Oct.			86,208	72,175
Jan. 1 to Oct. 31....			663,749	590,438
Madison Gas & Elec. Sept.			3,737	2,820
April 1 to Sept. 30....			21,239	15,971
Mexican Telephone. Sept.	10,710	10,354	4,687	4,281
Mar. 1 to Sept. 30....	73,372	71,361	28,074	20,475
Oregon Imp. Co. a. Sept.	422,436	360,860	117,858	43,034
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	2,904,598	2,443,179	615,590	241,025
Dec. 1 to Sept. 30....	3,159,344	2,883,507	656,336	236,171
Pacific Mail...Sept.	270,477	307,500	def. 1,895	28,764
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	3,220,774	2,918,464	614,354	384,141
May 1 to Sept. 30....	1,831,432	1,595,451	332,164	218,183
St. Paul Gas L. Co....Oct.			23,874	22,886
Jan. 1 to Oct. 31....			196,250	195,760
Tenn. Coal I. & RR. Oct.			49,451	50,553
Jan. 1 to Oct. 31....			469,090	622,612
Western Gas Co....			49,813	46,406
Milwaukee Gas-L. Co. Oct.			330,371	336,279

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.	Int. Rentals, &c.		Bal. of Net Earn'gs.	
	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.
Buffalo & Susqueh'a. Sept.	14,638	12,947	23,082	25,504
July 1 to Sept. 30....	33,094	33,961	53,661	46,390
Ohio, Bari. & Quincy Sept.	890,000	876,261	1,142,593	493,463
July 1 to Sept. 30....	2,670,000	2,623,605	2,127,753	1,035,032
Ohio, Peo. & St. L. Sept.	5,374		16,357	
July 1 to Sept. 30....	17,924		44,350	
Ohio, & W. Mich. Sept.	34,374	35,851	11,252	11,402
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	310,111	306,186	def. 74,249	def. 71,613
Choc. Okla. & Gulf. Sept.	19,000		23,228	
Nov. 1 to Sept. 30....	209,000		111,660	
Clev. Clin. Ch. & St. L. Sept.	245,759	238,793	45,410	52,777
July 1 to Sept. 30....	724,559	703,511	116,646	126,107
Peoria & Eastern. Sept.	36,802	36,802	2,999	3,041
July 1 to Sept. 30....	110,405	110,405	def. 2,145	def. 10,778
Denver & Rio Gr'de. Sept.	204,562	200,540	87,807	42,860
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	599,811	581,949	293,979	172,074
Det. Gd. Rap. & West. Sept.	16,180	16,001	16,887	def. 3,443
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	143,753		48,105	

Roads.	Int., Rentals, &c.		Bal. of Net Earn'gs.	
	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.
Flint & Pere Marq. Sept.	53,287	51,600	26,125	8,719
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	479,612	461,413	34,931	23,836
Kanawha & Mich. Sept.	11,672	10,475	def. 2,014	def. 2,459
July 1 to Sept. 30....	34,562	30,832	*4,851	*def. 7,871
Kan. C. Ft. S. & M. Sept.	113,786	121,155	47,366	13,344
July 1 to Sept. 30....	345,984	349,361	72,594	22,230
Kan. C. Mem. & Bir. Sept.	15,973	16,041	1,959	18,683
July 1 to Sept. 30....	48,947	49,044	def. 5,163	26,953
L. Erie & West'n. Sept.	60,403	58,749	90,148	63,994
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	540,262	521,612	508,344	550,538
Mo. Kansas & Texas—				
July 1 to Sept. 30....	856,932		235,689	
Nashv. Chat. & St. L. Oct.	130,566	124,981	81,915	74,524
July 1 to Oct. 31....	513,735	499,924	240,363	192,250
Philadelphia & Reading—				
All companies...Sept.	745,000		352,005	
July 1 to Sept. 30....	2,235,000		892,864	
Pitts. C. C. & St. L. Oct.	327,426	242,227	90,019	23,422
Jan. 1 to Oct. 31....	2,623,486	2,645,640	1,159,163	534,975
Rio Grande South...Sept.	14,140	13,989	def. 4,330	2,614
July 1 to Sept. 30....	42,470	41,427	def. 12,100	9,255
San Fran. & No. Pac. Oct.	19,004	19,104	25,928	10,981
July 1 to Oct. 31....	76,016	76,416	88,317	46,214
Tenn. Coal I. & RR. Oct.	47,777	47,884	1,674	2,674
Jan. 1 to Oct. 31....	477,770	478,840	def. 3,080	143,772
Toledo & O. Cent. Sept.	87,212	38,189	*3,171	*4,089
July 1 to Sept. 30....	115,571	108,222	def. 21,315	*1,300
Tol. Peoria & West. Oct.	22,373	21,973	12,546	5,529
July 1 to Oct. 31....*	89,491	87,891	12,997	def. 1,993

* After allowing for other income received.

STREET RAILWAYS AND TRACTION COMPANIES.

The following table shows the gross earnings for the latest period of all STREET railways from which we are able to obtain weekly or monthly returns. The arrangement of the table is the same as that for the steam roads—that is, the first two columns of figures give the gross earnings for the latest week or month, and the last two columns the earnings for the calendar year from January 1 to and including such latest week or month.

STREET RAILWAYS AND TRACTION COMPANIES.

GROSS EARNINGS.	Latest Gross Earnings.	Jan. 1 to Latest Date.		
		1897.	1896.	
	Week or Mo	1897.	1896.	
	\$	\$	\$	
Akron Bed'd & Clev. Oct.	10,060	10,662	87,453	84,019
Amsterdam St. Ry. Sept	4,307	3,910	36,583	37,448
Atlanta Railway Sept	8,568	7,738	67,672	67,198
Atlantic Coast Elec. Oct.	7,721	6,282		
Arl. High'ds Red B'k & Long Br. Elec. Ry. Oct.	3,450	1,646	35,719	
Baltimore Con. Ry. Oct.	195,205	183,616	1,956,586	1,909,845
Bath St. Ry. (Maine) Oct.	1,747	1,489	17,346	17,596
Bay Cities Consol. Oct.	6,590	6,933		
Birmingham St. Ry. Oct.	11,872	10,325		
Bridgeport Traction Oct.	27,226	23,841	268,049	273,042
Brookton Con. St. Ry. Sept	34,394	31,346	266,424	239,697
Br'klyn Rap. Tr. Co. Oct.	393,099	376,134	3,875,392	3,815,585
Brooklyn Heights Oct.	66,423	62,564	627,467	607,480
Br'klyn Qu'ns & Sub. Oct.	459,522	438,698	4,503,259	4,123,045
Buffalo Railway Sept			1,017,129	1,028,547
en. Ry. & El. (New B.) July	20,500	15,738		
Cin. & Miami Val. Trac Aug.	9,471			
City Elec. (Rome, Ga.) Oct.	2,124	1,552	19,590	17,217
Cleveland Electric Sept	140,599	134,921	1,204,218	1,238,866
Cleve. Painsw. & E. Oct.	8,360	7,030	73,074	
Columbus St. Ry. (O.) 1st wk Nov.	11,687	11,759	515,305	541,060
Coney Island & B'lyn. Sept			287,808	273,308
Consol'd Trac. (N. J.) Oct.	264,359	241,453		
Danv. Gas El. Light & Street Ry. Oct.	8,926		85,644	
Dayton Traction... Aug.	6,840	5,914		
Denver Con. Tramw. Sept	58,036	64,271	527,462	542,243
Detroit Cit'n's St. Ry. 2d wk Nov.	20,629	19,879	954,269	906,596
Detroit Elec. Ry. Oct.	31,723	34,895	328,584	356,464
Duluth St. Ry. Oct.	15,785	17,641	156,871	181,688
Erie Elec. Motor Co. Oct.	10,661	10,852	117,595	128,746
Galveston City Ry. Sept	14,544	19,448	163,389	161,692
Harrisburg Traction Oct.	18,930	17,056		
Herkimer Mohawk Il. & F'kfort El. Ry. Sept	3,203	3,509	29,709	32,279
Hoosick Ry. Oct.	619	600	6,541	7,233
Houston Elec. St. Ry. June	17,347	17,338	92,595	95,408
Interstate Consol. of North Attleboro. Oct.	10,956	9,874	108,824	104,287
Kingston City Ry. Oct.	4,453	4,693	45,746	45,483
Leligh Traction Oct.	9,057	9,729	91,466	101,857
London St. Ry. (Cal.) Sept	14,041	13,582	78,119	72,556
Lowell Lw. & Hay. Sept	45,071	35,774	340,108	321,024
Metrop. (Kansas City) 2d wk Nov.	36,651	30,692	1,621,982	1,559,730
Metrop. W. Side (Chic.) Oct.	79,528			
Montgomery St. Ry. Oct.	3,967	4,610	47,485	47,794
Montreal Street Ry. Oct.	116,293	109,110	1,131,883	1,072,929
Nassau Elec. (B'klyn) Oct.	151,221	129,843	1,625,871	1,223,197
Newburgh Electric. Sept	8,637	9,669	65,256	69,302
New London St. Ry. Oct.	3,443	3,255	47,126	47,304
New Orleans Traction Oct.	82,631	106,465	1,039,055	1,110,944
North Shore Traction 1st wk Nov.	25,071	24,235	1,254,829	1,251,970
Ogdensburg St. Ry. Oct.	1,670	1,462	16,474	14,825
Paterson Ry. Oct.	30,808	24,612	283,536	270,101
Pitts. Ft. Sub. El. Ry. June	3,212	1,298	16,842	8,052
Portsmouth & Wapp. F. Sept	9,819	9,915	66,816	67,706
Richmond Traction Oct.	12,115	8,474		
Rochester Ry. Sept	8,673	5,900	589,898	652,373

GROSS EARNINGS.	Latest Gross Earnings.				Jan. 1 to Latest Date.				
	Week or Mo.	1897.		1896.		1897.		1896.	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Toronto Ry.	October...	86,404	77,580	870,335	819,184				
Twin City Rap. Tran.	Septemb'r.	191,130	232,397	1,465,222	1,577,736				
Union (N. Bedford) ..	October...	21,179	18,262	182,551	187,400				
United Tract. (Pitts.)	October...	125,283	123,141						
United Tract. (Prov.)	Septemb'r.	158,930	146,910	1,295,826	1,312,658				
Unit. Trac. (Reading)	October...	14,841	13,472	167,016	164,240				
Wakefield & Stone ...	October...	4,937	3,764	51,486	49,586				
Waterbury Traction.	October...	22,410	20,346	211,899	198,631				
West Chicago St. Ry.	Septemb'r.	352,281	331,685						
Wheeling Railway...	Septemb'r.	16,177	14,000	123,524	123,457				
Wilkesb. & Wy Valley	October...	45,836	44,081	434,818	420,715				

* Includes Baltimore Traction and City & Suburban for both years.

Street Railway Net Earnings.—In the following we show both the gross and the net earnings to latest dates of all STREET railways from which we have been able to procure monthly returns. As in the case of the steam roads, the returns of the different roads are published by us each week as soon as received, and once a month (on the third or the fourth Saturday of the month) we bring all the roads reporting together, as is done to-day. Besides the roads making monthly returns we publish this week those making quarterly returns.

Roads.	Gross Earnings.		Net Earnings.	
	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Akron Bel & Clev. Oct.	10,060	10,662	3,396	5,006
Jan. 1 to Oct. 31....	87,153	84,019	23,935	
Albany (N. Y.)—				
July 1 to Sept. 30....	166,264	149,650	69,393	56,927
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	436,223	413,981	163,032	141,334
Amsterdam St. Ry. Sept.	4,317	3,910	1,230	774
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	36,583	37,448	9,005	8,329
Atlanta Railway... Sept.	8,568	7,738	2,155	1,990
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	67,872	67,198	16,997	16,973
Atl. Highl'ds Red Bank & Long Br. Elec Ry. Oct.	3,450	1,646	1,300	182
Jan. 1 to Oct. 31....	35,719		15,446	
Atlantic Coast Ry. Oct.	7,721	6,282	2,182	524
Bath St. Ry. (Maine) Oct.	1,747	1,489	658	320
Jan. 1 to Oct. 31....	17,346	17,536	6,122	5,558
Bay Cities Con. St. Ry. Oct.	6,590	6,985	1,934	2,258
Binghamton St. Ry. Oct.	11,872	10,385	4,239	3,886
Bridgeton Tract'n. Oct.	27,226	23,841	11,671	10,558
Jan. 1 to Oct. 31....	238,049	273,042	115,797	119,415
July 1 to Oct. 31....	120,108	122,586	61,300	55,543
Brookton Con. St. Ry. Sept.	34,394	31,848	15,954	12,573
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	256,424	239,697	71,833	97,952
B'klyn City & Newtown—				
July 1 to Sept. 30....	111,815	126,050	46,435	49,235
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	371,361	399,979	157,533	160,663
Brooklyn Elevated—				
July 1 to Sept. 30....	373,251	372,856	122,053	132,412
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	1,236,051	1,279,600	446,736	501,112
Brooklyn Heights—				
July 1 to Sept. 30....	2,111,892	1,189,871	494,492	516,364
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	3,351,148	3,296,915	1,322,314	1,396,743
B'klyn Queens Co. & Sub.—				
July 1 to Sept. 30....	203,293	201,803	101,921	88,313
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	553,419	537,952	243,505	203,764
Buffalo Railway—				
July 1 to Sept. 30....	378,875	348,038	202,635	183,961
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	1,017,129	1,023,547	511,493	513,180
Central Ry. & Elec. (New Britain)				
June 1 to Sept. 30....	70,800	55,568	28,267	20,417
Cin. & Miami Val. Tr. Aug.	9,471		5,670	
City Elec. (Rome, Ga.) Oct.	2,124	1,552	573	158
Jan. 1 to Oct. 31....	19,590	17,217	5,044	4,035
Cleveland Electric. Sept.	140,509	134,921	59,410	43,114
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	1,204,218	1,233,366	420,032	431,393
Clev. Palacev. & E. Oct.	8,360	7,030	3,689	2,964
Jan. 1 to Oct. 31....	73,674		35,790	
Columbus (O.) St. Ry. Oct.	49,523	47,736	24,624	23,659
Jan. 1 to Oct. 31....	503,618	529,301	265,261	270,620
Coney Island & B'klyn.—				
July 1 to Sept. 30....	135,065	114,866	48,013	51,188
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	287,808	273,308	88,368	102,285
Consol. Tract'n. N. J. Oct.	264,359	241,453	134,199	119,370
July 1 to Oct. 31....	1,076,284	1,008,421	572,177	516,263
Crosstown St. Ry. (Buffalo)—				
July 1 to Sept. 30....	137,628	126,821	42,384	43,062
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	359,253	353,172	117,306	107,572
Danv. Gas El. L. & St. Ry. Oct.	8,926		4,131	
Jan. 1 to Oct. 31....	85,644		38,702	
Dayton, O., Trac. Aug.	6,340	5,914	3,338	4,120
Denver Con. Tramw. Sept.	58,086	64,271	21,292	23,729
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	527,462	542,243	210,134	203,569
Detroit Citizens' St. Ry. Oct.	95,001	88,971	44,856	40,375
Jan. 1 to Oct. 31....	912,259	867,348	441,453	360,228
Detroit Electric Ry. Oct.	31,723	34,695	10,562	14,349
Jan. 1 to Oct. 31....	326,584	356,464	103,407	113,326
Dry Dock E. B. & Bat.—				
July 1 to Sept. 30....	177,658	187,785	61,469	52,331
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	507,843	547,589	135,701	139,045
Duluth Street Ry. Sept.	16,851	18,970	8,007	9,901
July 1 to Sept. 30....	53,538	59,880	28,083	32,359
Fulton St. RR —				
July 1 to Sept. 30....	19,106	18,651	10,937	8,767
Forty-Second St. Manh. & St. N. Ave.—				
July 1 to Sept. 30....	183,320	183,300	19,332	34,351
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	544,838	535,255	87,443	112,332
Galveston City Ry. Sept.	18,542	19,148	6,936	7,615
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	163,399	161,692	60,713	62,987
Harrisburg Tract'n. Oct.	18,930	17,056	8,102	6,317
July 1 to Oct. 31....	87,283	85,134	39,275	34,767
Herkimer Mohawk Hlon & Frank. Elec. Ry. Sept.	3,203	3,509	1,395	1,262
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	29,709	32,279	13,618	15,825
Inter-State Consol. Street Ry. (No. Atlab.) Oct.	10,956	9,874	2,443	1,510
Jan. 1 to Oct. 31....	103,324	104,287	24,693	22,490

Roads.	Gross Earnings.		Net Earnings.	
	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Leshigh Traction..... Oct.	9,057	9,729	4,434	3,369
Jan. 1 to Oct. 31....	91,465	10,857	41,964	47,226
July 1 to Oct. 31....	42,252	44,121	22,453	22,935
London St. Ry. (Jan.) Sept.	14,041	13,562	8,431	8,331
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	78,119	72,553	33,017	32,393
Lowell L. w'cos & H Sept.	45,071	35,774	19,929	15,040
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	340,103	321,024	135,798	133,337
Manhattan Elevated Ry.—				
July 1 to Sept. 30....	1,970,238	1,960,498	705,532	701,052
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	6,690,430	6,645,122	2,730,269	2,582,049
Metropolitan St. Ry. (N. Y.)—				
July 1 to Sept. 30....	2,217,942	2,137,109	1,003,591	918,180
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	6,696,832	6,109,441	3,082,572	2,631,509
Metrop'n St. Ry. K. C. Oct.	193,287	170,765	100,075	78,045
Jan. 1 to Oct. 31....	1,550,476	1,497,212	697,343	633,445
June 1 to Oct. 31....	853,553	805,200	401,313	358,273
Metr. W. Side El. Chic. Oct.	79,528		36,719	
Mar. 1 to Oct. 31....	539,758		216,902	
Montgomery St. Ry. Oct.	3,937	4,610	1,823	2,521
Jan. 1 to Oct. 31....	47,488	47,794	23,999	24,657
Nassau Electric RR.—				
July 1 to Sept. 30....	633,041	551,270	290,324	242,039
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	1,474,653	1,093,354	630,378	450,197
Newburg Elec. St. Ry. Sept.	8,637	9,669	4,153	4,965
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	65,253	69,302	21,077	30,988
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	30,893	32,917	16,676	18,285
New London St. Ry. Oct.	3,443	3,255	621	774
Jan. 1 to Oct. 31....	47,126	47,304	17,230	18,870
New Orleans Tract Sept.	9,805	98,403	22,279	43,677
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	950,391	1,001,479	296,111	440,393
North Shore Tract'n. Sept.	144,173	131,782	72,753	65,953
Oct. 1 to Sept. 30....	1,431,936	1,425,921	618,310	587,592
Paterson Railway... Oct.	30,803	24,612	12,693	7,751
Jan. 1 to Oct. 31....	233,536	270,101	123,333	110,816
Pough City & W Falls. Sept.	9,819	9,915	6,922	6,662
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	66,616	67,706	29,511	31,002
Rochester Railway—				
July 1 to Sept. 30....	203,639	224,777	86,946	85,474
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	539,398	652,373	214,451	201,369
Roxb'gh Chest Hill & N. Oct.	6,673	5,800	782	def. 809
Jan. 1 to Oct. 31....	74,740	67,833	25,112	21,097
Schuylkill Traction. Sept.	8,523	8,430	4,061	3,861
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	67,046	72,316	25,385	30,962
Schuylkill Val. Trac. June	5,353		181	
Scranton Railway... Oct.	32,410	32,215	17,437	16,193
Jan. 1 to Oct. 31....	296,209	290,554	146,563	137,590
July 1 to Oct. 31....	133,364	128,776	63,320	58,867
Scranton & Carbon. Sept.	3,724		1,431	
July 1 to Sept. 30....	11,351		5,367	
Scranton & Pittston. Sept.	6,214		2,018	
July 1 to Sept. 30....	18,363		7,386	
Second Ave. Ry. (N. Y.)—				
July 1 to Sept. 30....	202,739	219,052	73,916	65,138
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	516,368	617,022	79,289	150,566
Syracuse Rapid Transit—				
July 1 to Sept. 30....	114,853	51,277	54,762	13,534
Third Ave. RR. (N. Y.)—				
July 1 to Sept. 30....	678,933	707,942	318,671	349,940
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	1,935,125	2,000,857	841,185	932,984
Thirty-fourth St. Cross'n (N. Y.)				
July 1 to Sept. 30....	73,415	83,951	36,908	45,334
Troy City RR —				
July 1 to Sept. 30....	142,174	138,418	75,836	68,441
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	408,321	389,630	185,255	183,625
Twin City Rapid Tr. Sept.	191,139	232,397	120,467	153,242
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	1,465,252	1,547,736	806,639	887,617
Union Street Ry. (N. Y.)—				
July 1 to Sept. 30....	163,017	155,511	81,322	80,012
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30....	422,451	397,807	174,837	172,860
United Tract. (Pitts.) Oct.	125,231	123,141	63,436	57,515
July 1 to Oct. 31....	501,297	492,221	274,332	232,459
Waterbury Tract'n. Oct.	22,409	20,348	9,395	9,486
Jan. 1 to Oct. 31....	211,899	193,631	90,703	92,413
West Chicago St. Ry. Sept.	352,281	331,685	188,798	169,737
Wilkesb. & Wy. V. V. Tr. Oct.	45,836			

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Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

(Report for the year ending June 30, 1897.)

The remarks of President John K. Cowen, contained in the annual report, together with the complete balance sheet, will be found on pages 978 to 983.

The comparative statement of operations, earnings, charges, etc., for three years is as follows:

OPERATIONS, EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.			
	1896-97.	1895-96.	1894-95.
Miles operated June 30....	2,046	2,095	2,095
Operations—			
Tons freight carried.....	18,716,655	17,861,927	16,080,423
Tons freight car. 1 mile.....	3,499,075,780	2,836,238,783	2,470,822,808
Av. rate per ton per mile.....	0.52 cts.	0.593 cts.	0.63 cts.
Passengers carried.....	8,344,073	8,067,194	8,207,603
Passengers carried 1 mile.....	289,619,275	297,834,512	287,825,922
Av. rate per pas. per mile.....	1.747 cts.	1.785 cts.	1.76 cts.
Earnings from—			
Freight.....	18,336,852	16,818,672	15,591,062
Passengers.....	5,059,092	5,315,943	5,019,097
Mail.....	745,325	727,305	706,603
Express.....	892,792	618,368	617,738
Miscellaneous*.....	848,242	469,493	858,682
Total earnings.....	25,582,123	23,944,782	22,817,182
Operating expenses—			
General expenses.....	1,893,196	1,711,200	1,645,084
Conducting transportation.....	10,463,294	9,909,967	9,217,011
Maintenance of equipment.....	3,521,842	3,013,204	2,092,716
Mainc. of way and struct.....	4,133,762	2,919,049	2,846,233
Total expenses.....	20,012,094	17,583,420	15,801,044
Net earnings.....	5,570,029	6,361,362	7,016,138
Per cent oper. exp. to earn.....	78.22	73.43	69.25

* In 1896-97 miscellaneous comprised: Mileage, \$127,292; elevators, \$514,125; car service, ferry, &c., \$83,161; excess baggage, milk and sundry, \$123,664.

INCOME ACCOUNT.			
	1896-97.	1895-96.	1894-95.
Net earnings.....	5,570,029	6,361,362	7,016,138
Add other income.....	1,040,716	1,068,924	1,627,595
Total.....	6,610,745	7,430,285	8,643,734
Net earnings Washington Branch.....	16,755	99,926	174,410
Available income.....	6,593,990	7,330,359	8,469,324
Deduct—			
Int. on bonds, rentals, taxes, &c.....	7,771,111	7,202,854	6,759,643
Dividends on common stock.....		150,000	300,000
Dividends on preferred stocks.....			
Total.....	7,771,111	7,352,854	7,059,643
Surplus.....	def. 1,177,120	def. 22,495	sur. 1,409,681
Other payments—			
Car trust bonds.....		450,000	550,000
To City of Balt. for P. & C. RR.....		40,000	40,000
Cash appropriations to sink f'ds.....		58,058	58,058
Som. & Com. RR. traffic bonds.....	3,500	13,000	8,300
Wheelage car trust payments.....	135,631	133,777	113,606
Total.....	139,131	694,835	770,164
Balance.....	def. 1,316,251	def. 717,337	sur. 639,517

The above earnings are analyzed by divisions as follows:

Year end, June 30—	Gross earnings.		Net earnings.	
	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.
Main Stem Div'n.....	12,870,978	11,240,986	3,583,611	3,714,063
Parkersbr'g Branch.....	753,698	742,217	69,605	150,010
Washington Branch.....	643,682	623,406	16,755	99,926
Philadelphia Div.....	1,841,794	1,679,134	536,676	1,450,389
Pittsburg Division.....	2,072,262	3,105,872	504,886	782,494
Wheel. Pitts. & B. RR.....	644,203	672,635	def. 35,827	def. 1,200
Col. & Cin. Mid. RR.....	360,845	376,559	61,004	97,723
Central Ohio RR.....	1,226,528	1,199,105	90,608	152,986
San. Man. & New.....	821,157	845,880	80,880	149,572
New. Som. & Straits.....	121,893	143,104	def. 16,012	7,296
Balt. & Ohio & Chic.....	2,820,403	2,862,625	1599,201	691,947
Akron & Ch. June.....	425,304	427,732	91,222	81,358
C. W. & M. V. RR.....	19,131	16,728	def. 11,087	def. 15,187
Total as above.....	25,582,122	23,944,782	5,570,029	6,361,362
Schuyl. Riv. E. S. RR. not rep't'd.....			311,331	292,140
Total (incl. Sch. Riv.).....			5,881,360	6,653,501

† Subject to future adjustment of excess allowance in earnings account Chicago Terminal.

Against the net earnings of the several divisions for 1897, as shown above, are deducted below the fixed charges of each division, leaving the final results here indicated in comparison with the results reported for the previous year; the expenses for construction are also added:

CHARGES AND BALANCE.			
	Rentals, Tax. & Int.	Loss in 1897.	Loss in 1896.
Main Line and branches.....	3,677,003	93,392	sur. 303,335
Parkersbr'g branch RR.....	204,331	134,726	54,320
Philadelphia division.....	657,096	120,420	116,707
Pittsburg division.....	1,300,781	795,896	451,064
Wheeling Pitts. & Balt. RR.....	4,792	40,618	6,007
Col. & Cin. Midland RR.....	132,647	71,642	31,876
Central Ohio RR.....	472,569	381,961	301,621
San. Mans. & Newark RR.....	232,895	152,016	76,753
Newark Som. & Straits RR.....	43,687	60,599	41,449
Balt. & Ohio & Chic. RR.....	709,642	110,441	21,235
Akron & Chic. June RR.....	109,918	18,696	25,989
Clev. Wooster & M. V. RR.....	750	12,430	15,790
Schuylkill Riv. E. Side RR.....	225,000	sur. 20,330	sur. 07,140
Total.....	7,771,111	1,906,508	707,338
Washington branch.....	17,822	def. 1,067	sur. 80,427
Total incl. Wash. Branch.....	7,788,933	1,907,574	626,911
			1,895-6.
			1896-7.
			1895-6.

Loss as above, excl. Wash. Branch.....	def. 1,906,508	def. 707,338
Miscellaneous income (net).....	729,386	776,784
Washington Branch as above.....	loss 1,037	sur. 80,427
Aggregate entire system.....	def. 1,178,188	sur. 149,874

Note.—The slight difference between the final result here shown for 1897 and that indicated by the report on a subsequent page is due to the fact that the result above includes the Washington Branch loss of \$1,067. In 1897 the discrepancy is reconciled by deducting from the surplus of \$149,874 as above the net earnings of the Washington branch \$80,427, and adding to the result \$58,058, representing amounts advanced to the Pittsburg & Conneville and B. & O. & C. sinking funds. So doing makes the surplus for 1896 \$127,505, as shown on another page.

No proportion of the amount charged off to profit and loss, depreciation of equipment, including that put out of service, \$1,155,828 in 1897, has been charged against divisions named. Nor has any charge been made against the following lines for use of B. & O. Equipment—

No Charge for Cars: Baltimore & New York RR., Confluence & Oakland RR., Akron Division.

No Charge for Engines: Grafton & Belington RR., Berlin RR. No Charge for Cars or Engines: Philadelphia Division, South Branch RR., Parkersburg Branch RR., Central Ohio Division, Lake Erie Division, Straitsville Division, Chicago Division, Midland Division.

Repairs to B. & O. Equipment were distributed, however, over the Main Stem (including Parkersburg Branch, the Central Ohio, Lake Erie, Straitsville, Chicago, Midland and Akron Divisions, on basis of the proportion of the engine and car mileage of such equipment on the lines named.

The MAIN LINE AND BRANCHES embrace the following Roads: The Winchester & Potomac, the Winchester & Strasburg, and the Harrisonburg Branch (5 month- to Nov. 30, 1896); the South Branch, the Fairmount Morgantown & Pittsburg; the Confluence & Oakland; the Grafton & Belington; and the Washington County; the Baltimore & New York; the Baltimore Belt; and the Lancaster Cecil & Southern.

The PHILADELPHIA DIVISION embraces the Baltimore & Philadelphia RR. and the Philadelphia Branch.

The PITTSBURG DIVISION embraces the following roads: The Pittsburg & Conneville; the Somerset & Cambria; the Hickman Run; the Mount Pleasant & Broadford; the Fayette County; the Berlin; the Ohio & Baltimore short Line (Eastern Division).

The item of miscellaneous income which appears above is made up for 1897 as follows:

Cash from interest on bonds.....	\$26,245
" and declared dividends on stocks.....	434,683
" from house rents.....	22,229
" " Western Union Telegraph Co. account annuity.....	60,000
" " sterling main line sinking funds.....	143,163
Schuylkill River East Side earnings.....	311,331
Miscellaneous.....	43,065
Total.....	\$1,040,716
Deduct Schuylkill River East Side RR. net earnings already included in the statement showing the several divisions.....	311,330
Miscellaneous income (net).....	\$729,386

—V. 65, p. 568.

Akron & Chicago Junction Railroad.

(Results for year ending June 30, 1897.)

This road is leased to the Baltimore & Ohio and forms the Akron Division. The interest charges given below are the full charges for the year, but the coupons have been purchased when due by Vermilye & Co., New York. The lessee reports earnings, etc., as follows:

OPERATIONS, EARNINGS, ETC.		
	1896-97.	1895-96.
Tons carried.....	925,795	1,118,854
Tons carried one mile.....	63,463,727	76,017,322
Passengers carried.....	83,463	76,205
Passengers' carried one mile.....	4,490,279	4,413,750
Earnings—		
Freight.....	\$325,572	\$337,510
Passenger.....	68,006	73,611
Mail.....	20,038	6,834
Express.....	11,372	9,433
Miscellaneous.....	316	343
Total.....	\$425,304	\$427,732
Expenses—		
General.....	\$31,474	\$29,852
Transportation.....	191,879	210,542
Equipment.....	57,107	50,799
Maintenance of way.....	53,623	55,151
Total.....	\$334,082	\$346,373
Net.....	91,222	81,359
Charges		
Interest on bonds.....	\$100,000	
Taxes, etc.....	9,918	
Total.....	\$109,918	
Balance, deficit.....	18,696	

The Akron road owns no locomotives, but has 1,000 cars under car trusts. No charge has been made against it for use of B. & O. cars, but the repairs of B. & O. equipment have been charged to it and other branches as well as to main stem.

Central Ohio Railroad.

(Results for the year ending June 30, 1897.)

This road is leased to the Baltimore & Ohio and forms the Central Ohio Division. The lessee reports earnings, charges, etc., as follows:

OPERATIONS, EARNINGS, ETC.				
	1896-97.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1893-94.
Tons carried.....	2,523,307	2,375,153	1,935,094	1,743,768
Tons carried 1 mile.....	214,632,965	167,910,540	136,228,478	121,817,635
Passengers carried.....	453,871	460,327	434,531	493,626
Pass. carried 1 mile.....	18,180,059	18,262,617	18,042,341	23,478,211
Earnings—				
Freight.....	784,494	721,904	644,068	573,015
Passenger.....	343,873	367,274	347,353	388,241
Mail.....	39,828	45,425	45,432	44,171
Express.....	36,665	37,940	37,805	40,917
Miscellaneous.....	21,668	26,561	21,943	23,034
Total.....	1,226,528	1,199,104	1,096,601	1,069,428
Expenses—				
General.....	81,954	80,664	100,876	113,447
Transportation.....	602,846	565,057	511,540	532,463
Equipment.....	291,392	235,559	14,820	151,204
Mainten. of way.....	159,727	164,839	131,532	105,656
Total.....	1,135,920	1,046,119	889,768	902,770
Net.....	90,608	152,985	206,833	166,658
Rental under lease.....	429,284	419,687	383,811	374,300
Taxes, etc., paid by lessee.....	43,285	34,919	28,409	33,060
Loss to lessee.....	381,961	301,621	205,387	240,702

CENTRAL OHIO STATEMENT.

The distribution by the Central Ohio of the rentals received is shown below, but for the late fiscal year the rentals was only paid in part.

	1896-97.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1893-94.
Rental.....	429,284	419,687	383,811	374,300
Charges—				
Interest on bonds.....	112,500	112,500	112,500	112,500
Dividends.....	none paid.	85,797	171,594	171,594
Organizat'n expe's.....	*10,300	*10,300	10,357	9,163

* Estimated.—V. 65, p. 778.

Columbus & Cincinnati Midland RR.

(Results for year ending June 30, 1897.)

This road is leased to the Baltimore & Ohio and forms the Midland Division. Interest and dividend charges given below are the full charges for the year, but the last coupon paid was that of July, 1896, and the last dividend that of January 1896. The lessee reports earnings, etc., as follows:

OPERATIONS, EARNINGS, ETC.				
	1896-7.	1895-6.	1894-5.	1893-4.
Tons carried.....	410,724	397,809	436,368	323,901
Tons carried 1 mile.....	23,554,682	22,403,949	23,275,322	16,898,179
Passengers carried.....	192,215	211,408	218,568	218,152
Pass. carried 1 mile.....	5,978,165	6,332,000	5,992,767	5,883,406
Earnings—				
Freight.....	216,744	218,478	243,189	193,870
Passenger.....	115,358	132,587	131,960	130,872
Mail.....	14,207	8,430	8,505	8,563
Express.....	9,620	10,351	9,967	9,279
Miscellaneous.....	4,956	6,712	6,289	4,716
Total.....	360,885	376,558	399,910	347,300
Expenses—				
General.....	47,559	47,257	57,642	59,536
Transportation.....	133,941	133,259	133,055	128,148
Equipment.....	43,418	35,409	27,983	25,902
Maintenance of way.....	74,962	62,911	83,226	57,981
Total.....	299,881	278,836	301,906	271,567
Net.....	61,004	97,722	98,004	75,733
Charges—				
Interest on bonds.....	90,000	90,000	95,400	100,800
Taxes, etc.....	12,647	9,600	9,000	9,982
Dividends.....	30,000	30,000	15,000	.....
Total.....	132,647	129,600	119,400	110,782
Balance, deficit.....	71,643	31,878	21,396	35,049

No charge has been made against the road for use of B. & O. cars and engines, though repairs to B. & O. have been charged to this and other branches as well as to main line. The Midland owns no locomotives and only 228 cars.—V. 65, p. 824.

Newark Somerset & Straitsville RR.

(Results for year ending June 30, 1897.)

This road is leased to the Baltimore & Ohio and forms the Straitsville Division. The interest charges given below are the full charges for the year, but no interest has been paid since the November, 1895, coupon. The lessee reports earnings, etc., as follows:

OPERATIONS, EARNINGS, ETC.				
	1896-97.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1893-94.
Tons carried.....	481,809	484,327	383,439	272,958
Tons carried 1 mile.....	20,367,965	20,510,047	15,935,827	11,117,416
Passengers carried.....	29,225	30,579	22,843	32,252
Pass. carried 1 mile.....	440,201	453,460	331,315	468,669
Earnings—				
Freight.....	108,136	129,065	112,295	85,356
Passenger.....	10,450	10,902	8,333	11,283
Mail.....	2,364	2,337	2,337	2,330
Express.....	318	296	295	301
Miscellaneous.....	426	504	318	353
Total.....	121,693	143,104	123,573	99,623
Expenses—				
General.....	9,016	11,876	21,629	21,816
Transportation.....	63,423	70,893	60,889	56,322
Equipment.....	20,955	18,981	11,409	11,081
Maint. of way.....	45,211	34,559	31,659	22,849
Total.....	138,606	135,809	125,586	112,068
Balance.....	def. 16,913	net 7,295	def. 2,013	def. 12,445

	1896-97.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1893-94.
Charges—				
Interest on bonds.....	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000
Taxes, etc.....	3,687	8,745	3,116	(cr.) 4,403
Total.....	43,687	48,745	43,116	35,597
Balance, deficit.....	60,600	41,450	45,129	48,042
—V. 63, p. 1008.				

Sandusky Mansfield & Newark RR.

(Results for the year ending June 30, 1897.)

This road is leased to the Baltimore & Ohio, and forms the Lake Erie Division. The lessee reports as follows, but under order of court the receivers are required to pay as rental only the net earnings of the property.

OPERATIONS, EARNINGS, ETC.				
	1896-97.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1893-94.
Tons carried.....	2,114,799	1,623,233	1,175,088	996,528
Tons carried 1 mile.....	172,402,158	128,574,912	88,702,434	74,942,723
Passengers carried.....	269,156	280,745	242,447	310,112
Pass. carried 1 mile.....	8,717,036	8,794,785	8,706,222	15,386,786
Earnings—				
Freight.....	659,394	605,215	487,901	414,902
Passenger.....	160,787	172,127	158,187	221,077
Mail.....	31,280	37,675	37,828	37,834
Express.....	27,555	28,524	28,413	30,908
Miscellaneous.....	2,141	2,139	1,841	1,371
Total.....	881,157	845,680	714,170	706,092
Expenses—				
General.....	65,410	51,894	76,405	82,399
Transportation.....	432,040	387,219	339,691	336,154
Equipment.....	176,550	145,008	86,839	87,909
Maintenance of way.....	126,275	111,988	102,749	73,230
Total.....	800,277	696,109	605,684	579,692
Net.....	80,880	149,571	108,486	126,400
Rental under lease.....	201,850	201,850	201,850	201,850
Taxes, etc., pd. by lessee.....	31,045	24,474	26,672	22,086
Loss to lessee.....	152,016	76,753	120,036	97,536

No charge has been made against the road for use of B. & O. cars and engines. The Sandusky company owns no engines and only 27 cars. The repairs to B. & O. equipment, however, were charged to this and other branches as well as to the main stem.—V. 63, p. 1011.

Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway.

(Earnings for year ending June 30, 1897.)

The annual report will be printed in the usual complete form in the CHRONICLE next week. In the meantime we give the results for four years past as follows:

	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.
Gross earnings.....	\$ 6,139,999	\$ 6,458,395	\$ 6,323,036	\$ 6,260,197
Operating expenses.....	4,257,304	4,288,325	4,017,105	3,964,003
Net earnings.....	1,882,695	2,170,070	2,305,931	2,296,194
Other income.....	2,250	9,598	2,250	4,819
Total net.....	1,884,945	2,179,668	2,308,181	2,301,013
Deduct—				
Interest on bonds.....	1,791,937	1,780,648	1,761,436	1,694,353
Rentals of terminals.....	60,000	60,000	60,000	57,500
Taxes & assess., etc.....	302,355	275,131	274,639	264,730
Total.....	2,154,292	2,115,779	2,096,125	2,016,583
Balance.....	def. 269,347	sur. 63,889	sur. 212,056	sur. 284,430

The deficit here shown for the year 1896-97 is attributed to the following causes: The strike in the coal fields, which practically closed that business for two and one-half months; the business depression throughout the country, augmented by the Presidential canvass and the tariff agitation; disastrous floods which in March practically caused a cessation of the company's business for many days. If the revival of business continues it is expected the losses which occurred last year will be more than made up, the gross earnings from July 1 to Nov. 15 being \$280,509 in excess of those for the same period of last year.—V. 65, p. 1223.

Bangor & Aroostook Railroad.

(Report for the year ending June 30, 1897.)

The company has furnished the CHRONICLE with the following report for the late fiscal year:

Earnings—				
Passenger { 46,216 joint passengers.....		\$86,334	} \$215,200	
{ 173,997 local passengers.....		128,866		
Freight { 242,802 tons joint freight.....		425,657	} 509,228	
{ 99,723 tons local freight.....		83,571		
Excess baggage.....			2,041	
Mail.....			15,450	
Express service.....			7,522	
Car service.....			4,286	
Rents.....			1,104	
Total gross earnings.....			\$754,781	
Operating Expenses and Taxes—				
Maintenance of way and structures.....		\$129,812		
Maintenance of equipment.....		50,629		
Conducting transportation.....		249,767		
General expense.....		30,906		
Taxes.....		2,103		
Total.....			463,217	
Net earnings.....			\$291,563	
Fixed Charges—				
12 months' interest on \$3,360,000 1st mtg. 5%.....		\$168,000		
12 months' interest on \$167,000 2d mtg. 5%.....		8,350		
Interest and discount on notes.....		3,305		
Car trust coupons accrued.....		9,000		
Rental of Leased Lines—				
Bangor & Piscataquis RR. \$600,000 6%.....		36,000		
Bangor & Piscataquis RR. \$325,000 7%.....		22,750		
Extension bonds, \$300,000 5%.....		15,000		

To Keep Up Organization—			
B. & P. RR.	100		
Lease Katakhdin Iron Works.	10,100	272,606	
Surplus for year	\$18,958		
Balance of old account brought forward.	20,789		
Total to credit of profit and loss June 30, 1897	\$39,747		
GENERAL BALANCE SHEET, JUNE 30, 1897.			
Assets—		Liabilities—	
Cost of road	\$5,783,378	Common stock	\$1,040,500
Perm. improvements	126,492	Preferred stock—	
Equipment	330,190	Aroostook County	613,000
Cash	114,066	Other preferred	448,724
Trustees Aroost'k Con. Co., 2d mortgage	883,000	First mortgage	3,360,000
Corporations and indiv.	97,611	Second mortgage	1,050,000
Materials and supplies	81,341	Car trust bonds	380,000
Property	26,519	Coupons	5,700
Net traffic balances	16,235	Notes	210,067
Suspense account	160	Pills audited	52,845
Due from agents	5,128	Int. and rentals acct, including July 1, '97.	101,338
		Aroostook Const. Co.	5,377
		Aroostook Const. Co.	156,756
		Miscellaneous	77
		Profit and loss	39,747
Total	\$7,464,120	Total	\$7,464,120

V. 63, p. 153.

American Cotton-Oil Company.

(Report for the year ending Aug. 31, 1897.)

The report of this company for the fiscal year ending Aug. 31, 1897, has been issued and is published on pages 983 and 984. It embraces extended remarks by George A. Morrison, Chairman of the Board of Directors, and gives many details regarding the property and the results of the year's operations. The following comparison for four years has been prepared for the CHRONICLE:

PROFITS AND DISBURSEMENTS.				
	1896-7	1895-6	1895-6	1893-4
Net profits	\$1,542,673	\$886,431	\$1,565,862	\$1,428,152
Deduct—Int. on b'd's; administration expenses; other interest; depreciation; premium on bonds redeemed.	527,593	551,632	734,191	731,855
Leaving net balance.	1,015,080	334,799	831,671	696,297
Dividends	611,916	611,918	613,141	613,847
Balance	sur. 403,164	def. 277,117	sur. 218,531	sur. 82,450
Property sold or destroyed, loss.			16,749	25,832
Surplus	403,164	df. 277,117	201,782	56,618
Previous surplus	5,907,823	6,184,741	5,982,959	5,926,341
Total surplus	6,310,787	5,907,622	6,184,741	5,982,959
BALANCE SHEET AUGUST 31.				
	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.
Assets—				
Real estate, etc.	\$11,246,718	\$11,281,964	\$11,165,365	\$11,161,163
Cash	1,681,468	1,572,822	972,780	1,258,154
Bills & accts receiv'g.	1,200,644	1,012,533	1,196,738	1,706,032
Products, raw mater'l, etc., available.	2,844,688	2,581,861	4,548,448	4,069,312
Good will, patents, etc.	17,284,084	17,887,247	17,410,130	17,605,967
Total	\$34,257,601	\$34,136,434	\$35,293,462	\$35,800,630
Liabilities—				
Common stock	20,237,100	20,237,100	20,237,100	20,237,100
Preferred stock	10,198,600	10,198,600	10,198,600	10,198,600
Debtore bonds	3,068,000	3,068,000	3,068,000	3,326,000
Commercial accts.	580,468	459,301	601,329	563,778
Accrued interest	20,453	20,453	20,453	22,173
Dividend accrued	152,979	152,979	152,979	152,979
Bills payable			1,015,000	1,300,000
Total	\$34,257,601	\$34,136,434	\$35,293,462	\$35,800,630

—V. 63, p. 1019.

GENERAL INVESTMENT NEWS.

Reorganizations, Etc.—Latest Data as to Defaults, Reorganization Plans, Payment of Overdue Coupons, Etc.—All facts of this nature appearing since the publication of the last issues of the INVESTORS' and the STREET RAILWAY SUPPLEMENTS may be readily found by means of the following index. This index does not include matter in to-day's CHRONICLE.

RAILROADS AND MISCEL. CO.'S.		RAILROADS & MISCEL. CO.'S (Con.)	
Volume 65—	Page.	Volume 65—	Page.
Akron & Chicago June	def.ault. 823	Wheeling & L. Erie. <i>prelim. assess.</i>	828
American Grocery	no recov. 828	Wisconsin Central. <i>impt. bds. def.</i>	879
Atlantic & Pacific. <i>Cent. Dir. sale.</i>	879	STREET RAILWAYS.	
Baltimore Belt. <i>def.ault. 823; depts.</i>	823	Brooklyn Elevated	reorg. 923
Baltimore & Ohio	def.aults. 828	Columbia & Md. (Balt.).	reorg. 920, 924
Do. <i>consol. com. depts. & earn.</i>	828	Consol. St. Ry., Gr. Rapids.	coup. 307
Central Pac. & Bretherton's circular.	899	East Penn. Traction.	reorg. 925
Chic. & Southern Ry.	reorg. 924	Englewood & Chic. Elec. (Chgo.)	solid. 728
Central Vermont. <i>depts.</i>	923	Do. do.	reorg. plan. 728
Columbus & Cin. Midland.	coup. 824	Front St. Cable (Seattle).	sale. 809
Cuyler & Woodburn.	reorg. new co. 870	Galveston City Ry.	reorg. 723
Equitable Gas, N.Y.	consol. new co. 869	Do. do.	def. & forecl. 824
Ft. Plain & Richfield Springs.	sale. 869	Indianap. Anderson & M.	reorg. 412
Franklin & Meigs	solid. 924	Lincoln St. Ry. (Neb.)	plan accept. 472
Greenwood Anderson & W.	sale. 869	Lock Haven Traction.	reorg. 920, 925
Lake Erie Alliance & S.	reorg. 923	Madison City Ry.	solid. 729
Morrisland & Camb. Gas.	coup. 824	McKeesp. Duqu. & Wil. St. Ry.	solid. 323
Newark Somerset & Strat'v.	def. 823	Metro. W. S. El. (Chic.)	coup. 824
N.Y. & East River Gas.	consol. 869	Ossining Elec. (Sing Sing).	reorg. 925
Oregon Improvement.	3d instal. 870	Pasadena & Mt. Wilson Elec.	forecl. 729
Do. do. <i>sol. to reorg. com.</i>	925	Saginaw Con. St. Ry.	time for dep. 572
Peoria Dec. & Ry. <i>inst. assess. 824; dep.</i>	870	Spring'd (Ill.) Con. Ry. <i>to scale inst.</i>	730
Polio St. L. & K. C.	reorg. 923	Tacoma Lake Park & Col.	solid. 926
St. L. & San Fran.	Branch Line. 829	Terre Haute Electric.	reorg. 778, 826
Un. Pac. <i>sale. 825, 870; sale confirm.</i>	826	Watertown & Brownville.	solid. 932

Akron Street Ry. & Illuminating.—Bonds Offered.—An advertisement on another page offers for sale \$1,315,000 of the company's \$1,500,000 five per cent consols. An additional

\$185,000 are retained by the Manhattan Trust Co. as trustee to pay off an underlying mortgage covering 11 miles of track. The consols, it appears, cover not only all the franchises, real estate, tracks and equipment and lighting plants of the Akron Street Ry. & Illuminating Co., but also all the property of the Akron & Cuyahoga Falls Rapid Transit Co., the two companies together owning 47 miles of track. The combined earnings of the properties for the year 1896 are reported as follows: Gross, \$278,897; net, \$112,141; interest on bonds, including all now offered and outstanding, \$76,850.—V. 64, p. 607.

American Sugar Refining.—Beet Sugar—Hawaiian Sugar.—The "San Francisco Chronicle" on Nov. 10 said:

On January first the five years' contract of the Hawaiian planters with the Western Sugar Refinery will expire. The Sugar Trust will continue to handle that portion of the crop, say from 40,000 to 50,000 tons, which Claus Spreckels can control. Of the remainder of 225,000 tons 150,000 tons will be placed on the market by the California Beet Sugar & Refining Company, in which Welch & Co., George W. McNear and their friends are the principal elements. Of the 150,000 tons of raw island sugar 90,000 tons will go to New York, where it has already been sold to refineries independent of the trust. The remaining 60,000 tons will be refined at the California Beet Sugar & Refining Company's works at Crockett, on the Straits of Caraquez. The capital of the California Beet Sugar & Refining Company is \$2,500,000, and its factory will start up in January and February and run on cane sugar until the sugar beets shall be ready. The capacity of the new refinery is to be 350 tons daily.—V. 64, p. 841.

Bay State Gas.—Annual Meeting.—The mystery surrounding this property was heightened this week by the reports published in the daily press regarding the annual meeting held at Wilmington, Del., on Tuesday. Nearly every one whose name is mentioned in the despatches denied emphatically the truth of the statements as to what was transacted at the meeting, and the alleged report of the Treasurer to the effect that the company had \$5,000,000 in the treasury and debts of only \$2,700 was ridiculed as absurd on the face of it, for had the company received as high as \$10 per share, as is not very likely, for its \$35,000,000 of new stock, the total realized would be only \$3,500,000. We have obtained from a Wilmington paper the local report of the meeting and publish it below for what it is worth, it being thought by some that the denials may be more or less technical, though in point of fact the whole statement may be false:

J. Edward Addicks, the President, refused to give out any of the details of the company's meeting, but there was little difficulty in learning that a gas deal had been consummated. The meeting of the company was a large one and was harmonious.

The Treasurer reported the cash on hand to be \$5,126,000 and the debts of the company amounted to but \$2,700. An offer of \$5,000,000 was received from the McMillin syndicate for the equity of the local company in the United Gas companies of Boston, and it was accepted. J. Edward Addicks, Henry H. Rogers and John D. Rockefeller were appointed a committee with power to carry out the deal. It was decided to take in exchange for the equity in lieu of cash interests in the United Gas Improvement of Philadelphia, stock of the Buffalo Gas Co., the East River Gas Co., the Standard Gas Co., the Equitable Gas Co. and in several New England companies, about a dozen of the latter in all.

It was decided to make one share in each five of the capital stock of the concern preferred stock. The directors present and re-elected were James Frank Allee of Dover, the chairman of the Union Republican State Central Committee; John H. Bateman, the editor of the Dover State Sentinel; Newell Ball, the Addicks leader from Sussex County, and Dr. Caleb R. Layton, an Addicks leader from Sussex County.

Sale of Control of Boston Companies.—As already said, the denials of the truth of this statement were general and sweeping. H. H. Rogers, John G. Moore and Emerson McMillin all said that so far as they were concerned the report had no foundation in fact. Mr. McMillin, when asked if the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware owned anything in Boston which it could sell to his syndicate for \$5,000,000, replied:

"No, nor for five cents. The Bay State Co. of New Jersey owns certain equities there—in the Boston Gas Company proper, the Bay State, the South Boston and the Roxbury Companies—and the Bay State of Delaware owned the stock of the Bay State of New Jersey. But some time ago the Delaware company got into difficulties and had to surrender control of these equities to Messrs. Rogers and Rockefeller, so that they are now in control, under the terms of an instrument effective for forty-two years. The Bay State therefore has no power in Boston."

The following is from a dispatch to the New York "Evening Post":

There are seven gas companies in Boston—the Boston, Brookline, Roxbury, Dorchester, South Boston, Bay State of Massachusetts and Jamaica Plain. The Whitney interests bought control of the Jamaica Plain Co. six weeks ago. The stocks of the Boston, Roxbury, South Boston and Bay State of Massachusetts are held by the Bay State Co. of New Jersey. The latter formerly was owned by the Bay State Co. of Delaware. The Bay State Co. of Delaware also owned the Dorchester Company. J. Edward Addicks made a deal to buy the Brookline Company, but it missed fire, and as a result the Bay State Company of Delaware was forced to sell both the Dorchester Company and the Bay State of New Jersey. The latter had issued first and second mortgage bonds, against which were placed the stocks of these various Massachusetts companies. Messrs. Rogers, Moore and Rockefeller, the Standard Oil men, bought the Dorchester Company and also the stock of the Bay State of New Jersey; and by controlling the stock of the latter they were able to elect the trustees, who control the bonds, which in turn control the four Massachusetts companies.—V. 65, p. 778.

Bennington & Rutland RR.—Refunding.—The company it is stated, has arranged to refund its \$475,000 old 7 per cent bonds due Nov. 1 into 4½ per cents, the issue of which will be \$560,000, payable Nov. 1, 1927. The saving in interest to the company yearly by this transaction is \$10,750.

Brooklyn Elevated RR.—Quarterly.—Earnings for the quarter ending Sept. 30 has been reported as follows:

3 mos. ending Sept. 30.	Gross earnings.	Net earnings.	Interest, taxes, etc.	Balance, deficit.
1897	\$373,251	\$122,053	\$215,517	\$93,464
1896	372,866	132,412	220,054	87,642

On Sept. 30, 1897, Receiver reports: Interest due and accrued on Brooklyn Elevated bonds, \$331,415; on Sea Side & B. B. Elevated bonds, \$35,262; due for wages, \$55,195. Cash on hand, \$119,406.—V. 65, p. 923.

Brooklyn Heights RR.—Brooklyn Queens County & Suburban RR.—Quarterly.—These companies operate the lines of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system. Earnings for the quarter ending Sept. 30 have been reported as follows:

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS RAILROAD.					
3 mos. endg.	Gross earnings.	Net earnings.	Other income.	Interest, taxes, &c.	Balance, surplus.
Sept. 30.					
1897.....	\$1,211,892	\$494,491	\$58,903	\$476,943	\$76,451
1896.....	1,189,871	516,364	61,326	505,945	71,745

BROOKLYN QUEENS COUNTY & SUBURBAN RR.					
3 mos. endg.	Gross earnings.	Net earnings.	Other income.	Interest, taxes, &c.	Balance, surplus.
1897.....	\$203,293	\$101,921	\$2,697	\$89,511	\$15,107
1896.....	201,806	88,313	2,383	88,806	1,890

Brooklyn Heights loans and bills payable Sept. 30, 1897, were \$150,000, against \$250,000 on June 30, and for Queens County on Sept. 30 were \$170,000, against \$395,000.—V. 65, p. 326, 366.

Central Vermont RR.—Deposits Subject to Penalty After Dec. 1.—Notice is given that on and after Dec. 1, 1897, no bonds will be received by the American Loan & Trust Co., under the agreement with the bondholders' committee representing the Consolidated RR. of Vermont 5s, except upon payment of a penalty of 5 per cent.—V. 65, p. 923.

Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Ry.—Refunding Plan.—The plans for the refunding at a lower rate of interest of the extension and collateral bonds and the debentures, which are redeemable at 1 1/2, it is reported, will be announced immediately. The two issues are five per cents and aggregate about \$45,000,000. The plan will also provide for the \$5,000,000 Chicago & Southwestern sevens, which will mature November, 1899. The extension and collateral bonds can be aid at any time after four weeks' advertising and the debenture bonds on any first day of March or September upon three months' notice.—V. 65, p. 571.

Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis Ry.—Bonds Collected.—Seven Cincinnati Indianapolis St. Louis & Chicago consolidated 6 per cent bonds, viz., Nos. 337, 471, 177, 221, 650, 297, 375, have been drawn for payment May 1, 1898, at 105 per cent and accrued interest.—V. 65, p. 459, 467.

Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.—Agreement—Bonds to Have Interest Reduced to 5 per Cent.—The stockholders' protective committee, Frank B. Keech, Chairman, announces that an agreement has been effected with the bondholders' committee, whereby the latter agrees to accept 5 per cent instead of 6 per cent interest on the bonds of the company. Upwards of 92 per cent of the stock has already assented to the plan of reorganization, and holders of unassented stock may deposit same with the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company on or before Dec. 10 by paying the assessment in full and a penalty of 50 cents per share.

Reorganization Plan.—The Scudder Committee has sent to the bondholders a circular which says in substance:

- After long negotiations with the stockholders' committee, your committee has prepared and adopted a plan for reorganization of the company without foreclosure, which plan will accomplish the following:
- (1) Each bondholder will receive \$50 in cash in payment of the two overdue coupons, those of January and July, 1897.
 - (2) Interest thereafter payable on first mortgage bonds will be reduced to 5 per cent per annum, each bond to be stamped with a certificate stating that the interest shall be at the rate of 5 per cent instead of 6 per cent per annum, and that the holder shall be entitled to the benefit of the supplemental mortgage. To the bonds will be attached new coupons of which the first shall be payable Jan. 1, 1898.
 - (3) The company will by supplemental mortgage convey to the Central Trust Co. as additional security for the first mortgage bonds, the orders of which assent to this plan, machinery, mine cars and other property stated to be of the value of more than \$100,000. This supplemental mortgage will be executed in a form approved by the counsel for the bondholders' committee.
 - (4) The company will in the supplemental mortgage ratify the existing mortgage, and consent that in case of default of interest continuing for one year the principal sum shall become due.
 - (5) The stockholders have raised by assessment on the stock a sum exceeding \$137,000, from which, after paying compensation and expenses of the committees and the amount as aforesaid to be paid upon the overdue coupons of the first mortgage bonds, the remainder shall be paid over to the company as capital therefor.
- This plan will be binding upon all bondholders who do not withdraw their bonds in accordance with the terms of the agreement of Aug. 15, 1895.
- The committee reserves the right to declare the plan inoperative should circumstances so require. Only holders of first mortgage bonds deposited with the Central Trust Co. are entitled to participate in the plan.—V. 65, p. 367.

Delaware Lackawanna & Western RR.—Quarterly.—Earnings of the D. L. & W. leased lines in New York State for the quarter and the nine months ending Sept. 30:

3 mos. endg.	Gross earnings.	Net earnings.	Interest, taxes, &c.	Balance, surplus.
Sept. 30.				
1897.....	\$2,372,003	\$1,296,302	\$628,249	\$668,053
1896.....	2,461,715	1,303,404	620,749	682,655

9 months.	Gross earnings.	Net earnings.	Interest, taxes, &c.	Balance, surplus.
1897.....	\$5,184,367	\$2,378,987	\$1,881,746	\$494,241
1896.....	5,376,879	2,841,298	1,862,246	979,052

—V. 65, p. 277.

Eric Railroad.—Quarterly.—Earnings for the quarter ending Sept. 30 have been reported as follows:

3 mos. endg.	Gross earnings.	Net earnings.	Other income.	Interest, taxes, &c.	Balance, surplus.
Sept. 30.					
1897.....	\$8,545,745	\$2,755,681	\$37,514	\$2,111,864	\$681,331
1896.....	7,485,296	2,815,717	12,049	2,155,734	472,032

—V. 65, p. 924.

Loans and bills payable Sept. 30, 1897, \$766,744, against \$756,115 on June 30.—V. 65, p. 366.

Fulton Wall Street & Corlandt Street Ferries RR.—(New York City.)—Foreclosure Sale Dec. 2.—The property and franchises of this projected road are advertised to be sold at noon on Dec. 2 at the New York Real Estate sales room, No. 111 Broadway.—V. 64, p. 952.

Galveston La Porte & Houston Ry.—Southern Pacific.—Proposition Accepted.—Receiver's Sale.—A press dispatch from Galveston, Texas, says that on Nov. 10 the directors of the Galves on La Porte & Houston decided to accept the proposition of President Huntington of the Southern Pacific to purchase the road for \$1,000,000 4 per cent bonds. On Nov. 12 application for the sale of the railway was filed in the United States Circuit Court by Contractor L. J. Smith. In addition to \$244,987 of receivers' certificates, the receivers debts are stated to be \$150,000 for money expended on the property. The petition will be heard Feb. 21. The road was completed by the receivers, but it is understood has not been operated for some months past.—V. 65, pp. 111, 847, 871.

Houston and Texas Central RR.—Reduction in Outstanding Bonds and Interest Charge.—In another column will be found advertised the numbers of 220 first mortgage six per cent bonds drawn for payment at 110 and accrued interest with the proceeds from land sales. The bonds are payable at the office of the company, Mills Building New York, interest ceasing Dec. 31. The following table shows the changes in the bonded debt and the amount of bonds that will be outstanding Jan. 1, 1898:

	Amount Issued.	Amount Retired.	Amount Outstanding.
Firsts.....	\$8,064,000	\$957,000	\$7,107,000
Consols.....	3,919,000	464,000	3,455,000
Generals.....	4,305,000	8,000	4,297,000
	\$16,288,000	\$1,429,000	\$14,859,000

The reduction in the annual interest charge effected by the retirement of bonds aggregates \$76,010.—V. 65, p. 866, 869.

International Bridge & Tramway.—Sold.—This property, including the steel bridge connecting Laredos, n Texas, with with Nuevo Laredos, in Mexico, was sold under foreclosure on Nov. 2 for \$35,000 to a representative of the bondholders.

Kentucky & Indiana Bridge.—Coupon Payment.—The Louisville Trust Co. on Nov. 11 began paying the coupons due in September, 1896 (No. 31), of the first mortgage bonds.—V. 65, p. 620.

Lincoln (Neb.) Street Ry.—Foreclosure Sale Dec. 10.—The foreclosure sale is set for Dec. 10. The reorganization plan (V. 65, p. 277) was adopted Aug. 28.—V. 65, p. 412.

Louisville & St. Louis.—Foreclosure Sale Dec. 14.—The sale is set for Dec. 14, the upset price being \$750,000. The road has been operated under lease by the Jacksonville & St. Louis and runs from Centralia, Ill., to Drivers, 16 1/4 miles. There are \$247,000 first mortgage bonds outstanding.

Mexican Ry.—Semi-annual Statement.—The statement for the six months ending June 30 shows as follows in Mexican currency:

Six months.	Gross earnings.	Net income.	Debt interest.	Dividend 1st pref. stock.	Balance forward.
1897.....	\$1,870,890	\$454,170	\$300,000	2 1/2% \$159,630	\$1,790
1896.....	1,514,370	344,015	300,000	3% 47,885	*345

* After adding in 1897 balance of \$7,250 and in 1896 of \$4,215 brought forward from previous years.

The regulations adopted last November, controlling the rates on American traffic to competitive points in Mexico, are being submitted to arbitration, and it is probable that the arbitrators will fix new rates from the commencement of next year. The pool for European goods has continued in operation since 1st December last. The loss on exchange in the half-year amounted to £95,715, an increase of £11,511 over that of the half-year immediately preceding.—V. 63, p. 880.

Memphis & Charleston RR.—Unexpected Turn in Foreclosure Proceedings—Consolidated Mortgage Paid Off.—At Cincinnati on Thursday, the 11th, the case of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. against the Memphis & Charleston came up on appeal, the appeal having been taken by the Central Trust Co. as the trustee of the general mortgage. As the result of consultation between counsel a decree was entered affirming the foreclosure decree which the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. had obtained for the foreclosure of the consolidated mortgage, and providing that the Central Trust Co., as holding a junior security, might pay off the amount of the consolidated bonds and coupons and be subrogated to the rights of the holders of those bonds. On the next day, the 12th, the suit which is now pending, brought by the trustees of the first and second mortgages to foreclose those mortgages, came on for hearing at Cincinnati before Judge Lurton. A motion was made on behalf of the trustees in that case for leave to dismiss their bill, which was argued and taken under consideration by Judge Lurton, and adjourned, to be heard at Nashville on Tuesday, the 22d.

On Tuesday, the 16th, the Central Trust Co., as permitted by the decree for the foreclosure of the consolidated mortgage, paid the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. the entire amount due on the bonds secured by that mortgage. By this action the Central Trust Co., as trustee under the general mortgage, becomes subrogated to the rights of the bondholders under the consolidated mortgage, and is entitled, if it decides to do so, to have a sale of the property under the consolidated mortgage and to use the consolidated bonds for the purposes of purchase.

Reorganization.—The general mortgage committee, consisting of Simon Borg, J. Kennedy Tod and Albert S. Roe,

having provided for the discharge of the consolidated mortgage, will presently, unless delayed by further litigation, be in a position to proceed with its plan of reorganization, details regarding which were in the CHRONICLE of May 2, 1896, page 821 (see also page 869). Practically all of the \$1,000,000 general 6s are represented by this committee. The Iselin plan, which is apparently hung up by the payment of the consols, provided for a lease of the road to the Southern Railway, and it appears quite among the possibilities that that company may still effect a deal with the Borg Committee which will result in the general mortgage bonds receiving better terms than were offered by the Iselin plan.

Under the Borg plan, which now comes into prominence, the new securities were to be: First mortgage 50-year 5s, \$5,500,000; 4 per cent non-cumulative preferred stock, \$4,000,000; common stock, \$5,350,000. The general 6s to receive \$1,500 in preferred per \$1,000 bond. All old stock paying the assessment of 10 per cent to receive 10 per cent in new preferred stock and 100 per cent in new common. The new fixed interest charges to be \$275,000. The report of the receivers (V. 65, p. 777) for the year ending June 30, 1897, showed: Gross earnings, \$1,380,602; net (over taxes), \$335,097, contrasting with \$288,281 and \$172,548 respectively for the previous two years.—V. 65, p. 777.

Metropolitan Street Railway (New York)—Provisions of Debenture Certificate—The company's \$5,000,000 of debenture certificates recently issued possess some interesting features. We therefore print the text of one of them as below:

PAYABLE OCT. 15, 1902.—INTEREST AFTER OCT. 15, 1898.

The Metropolitan Street Railway Co., of the City of New York, for value received, promises to pay to or registered assigns, the sum of dollars in 20 1/4 cent of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness at the office or agency of said Railway Company, in the City of New York, on the fifteenth day of October, 1902, and to pay interest on said sum in like gold coin, semi-annually, at said office or agency, at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, on the fifteenth days of April and October in each year, after the fifteenth day of October in the year 1898. This obligation is one of a series of obligations of like tenor and effect, amounting in the aggregate to the principal sum of \$6,000,000.

NEW CAPITAL STOCK FOR \$6,000,000, WHENEVER ISSUED, TO BE OFFERED TO STOCKHOLDERS AT PAR, WHO MAY PAY FOR THEIR SHARE IN DEBENTURE CERTIFICATES.

Each of said obligations is subject to an agreement between the said Metropolitan Street Railway Co. and the Metropolitan Traction Co., of New York, dated Sept. 15th, 1897, providing that whenever the capital stock of said Metropolitan Street Railway Co. shall be increased to the extent of \$6,000,000, such additional stock shall be offered at par, for cash, to the stockholders of said Metropolitan Street Railway Co. of record at the time of such increase, in the proportion of their holdings; that the said obligations shall be receivable, in lieu of cash, by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company from its stockholders in the proportion of their holdings at par and accrued interest in payment for such additional stock.

ANY DEBENTURE CERTIFICATES NOT SO RETIRED MAY BE CALLED FOR REDEMPTION IN CASH OR STOCK AT COMPANY'S OPTION.

And that in case of such issue and offer of stock and after a reasonable time for action thereon, all of said obligations which shall remain outstanding may be retired at the option of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company by the payment of par and accrued interest, or by the exchange of stock of the said Street Railway Co. therefor at par.

SUBJECT TO CALL FOR PAYMENT AT PAR IN CASH AFTER JAN. 1, 1899.

This obligation is subject to the further rights of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, at any time after January, 1899, to retire and cancel the same at par and accrued interest upon three months' notice, published daily for one week in two daily newspapers printed in the City of New York. After the expiration of the time limited in such notice, interest on this obligation shall cease.

PRIVILEGE OF TRANSFER.

This obligation is transferable by the person above named or his legal representatives only by assignment in writing upon the books of the said Metropolitan Street Railway Company at its office or agency in the City of New York, and by the surrender and cancellation thereof, whereupon a new registered obligation will be issued in the name of the assignee.

[Signed by President or Vice-President and Secretary or Treasurer, under corporate seal, and registered by the Guaranty Trust Co. Registrar.—Ed.]

V. 65, p. 925.

Nassau Electric RR.—Quarterly.—The operations of this company include the Atlantic Avenue RR. and the Brooklyn Bath & West End RR. Earnings for the quarter are:

3 mos. end.	Gross earnings.	Net earnings.	Other income.	Interest, taxes, &c.	Balance, surplus.
Sept. 30, 1897.....	\$633,041	\$290,823	\$671	\$198,495	\$92,999
1896.....	551,170	242,038	18,658	177,868	82,376

New Amsterdam Gas.—Meeting Nov. 29 to Ratify Consolidation.—Notice is given that a special meeting of the stockholders will be held at the office of the company, No. 40 Wall Street, on Nov. 29, 1897, to act upon the agreement of consolidation between the company and the Equitable Gas Light Co. and the New York & East River Gas Co.—V. 65, p. 869.

New York Central & Hudson River RR.—Quarterly.—Earnings for the quarter ending Sept. 30 are as follows:

3 mos. end.	Gross earnings.	Net earnings.	First charges.	Dividends declared.	Balance, surplus.
Sept. 30, 1897.....	\$12,413,811	\$4,321,336	\$2,820,294 (1%)	1,000,000	\$701,042
1896.....	11,269,899	3,673,131	2,627,088 (1%)	1,000,000	46,043

New York Light, Heat & Power.—Incorporated.—This company was incorporated at Albany, Nov. 16, to manufacture electricity for light, heat and power in New York City. The directors are: Albert Raymond, of New Dorp, S. I.; Ernest G. Wightman, of Stapleton, S. I., and Robert Emmet, of New York City.

Northern Pacific Ry.—\$399,000 General First Mortgage 6s Drawn for Payment—In our advertising columns will be found the numbers of \$399,000 general first mortgage 6s which were drawn by lot on Monday and will be paid at 110, together with the coupon of Jan. 1, 1898, on presentation at

the Central Trust Company, interest ceasing January 1. This payment, together with the exchanges for prior lien bonds already effected will reduce the amount of the general first 6s outstanding to \$11,337,000, a reduction since July 1, 1897, of \$1,055,000.—V. 65, p. 925.

Northern Union Gas Co.—Mortgage for \$1,500,000.—The company has made a mortgage on all its franchises and property in the Bronx District to the Knickerbocker Trust Co., as trustee, to secure \$1,500,000 of thirty-year gold bonds. The Northern Gas Light Co. has conveyed to the new company property, embracing, it is said, 42 miles of mains, with an annual output of about 100,000,000 feet of gas. Before the merger the old company had outstanding \$500,000 stock and \$125,000 bonds.—V. 65, p. 621.

Oregon Improvement.—Sale Confirmed.—The Federal Court at Portland, Ore., has confirmed the recent sale of this property.—V. 65, p. 925.

Peoria Deatur & Evanville Ry.—Time for Deposits Extended to Dec. 1.—The Board Committee has extended the time for making deposits and paying the first instalment of the assessments under the plan of reorganization dated Oct. 1, 1897, until Dec. 1, 1897, after which date deposits, if received at all, will be subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the committee.—V. 65, p. 870.

Sacramento Electric Gas & Ry.—New Mortgage.—The company has made a mortgage to the California Safe Deposit & Trust Co., as trustee, to secure \$2,500,000 of thirty-year 5 per cent bonds, of which it is supposed part will be applicable solely to the retirement of the \$2,000,000 first mortgage 6s of 1896.—V. 65, p. 278.

St. Louis & San Francisco RR.—Atlantic & Pacific RR., Central Divis on.—Sale Dec. 18.—The Central Division of the Atlantic & Pacific RR. is advertised to be sold at Vineta, Indian Territory, on Dec. 18, by Monroe C. Crawford, Special Master. The upset price is \$1,500,000. The sale is for the purpose of perfecting title to the property with the St. Louis & San Francisco in accordance with agreement made with the A. & P. reorganization committee. Local interests are reported to be moving in the matter of building a line from Oklahoma or Guthrie to a connection at Sapulpa with the Frisco system.—V. 65, p. 925.

Staten Island Rapid Transit RR.—Quarterly.—Earnings for the quarter ending Sept. 30 have been reported as follows:

3 months ending	Gross earnings.	Net earnings.	Interest, taxes, &c.	Balance, surplus.
Sept. 30, 1897.....	\$192,967	\$92,146	\$79,922	\$12,224
1896.....	219,965	123,069	77,737	45,332

Loans and bills payable Sept. 30, 1897, \$744,409, against \$724,470 on June 30.—V. 65, p. 515.

Third Avenue RR.—Metropolitan Street Ry.—Compromise.—At the annual meeting of the Third Avenue Co. last week a compromise with the Metropolitan Street Ry. was ratified by which the latter is to withdraw its opposition to the Third Avenue's Kingsbridge extension and the Third Avenue is to allow the Metropolitan to put its underground trolley in Park Row and to cross the Third Avenue tracks at 118th Street and Third Avenue. The compromise also allows for the building of two trolley tracks in Amsterdam Avenue, the use of which the Third Avenue RR. Co. will lease from the Metropolitan.—V. 65, p. 923, 925.

Third Avenue RR., N. Y. City.—Quarterly.—Earnings for the quarter ending Sept. 30 have been reported as follows:

3 mos. end.	Gross earnings.	Net earnings.	Other income.	Interest, taxes, &c.	Balance, surplus.
Sept. 30, 1897.....	\$678,933	\$318,671	\$20,119	\$91,821	\$246,969
1896.....	707,942	349,940	19,038	86,780	282,198

Loans and bills payable Sept. 30, 1897, \$3,972,400, against \$1,675,000 on June 30.—V. 65, p. 923.

—Attention is called to the offering of \$1,815,000 Akron Street Railway & Illuminating Co. five per cent 30-year consol. gold bonds. Very full particulars regarding this offering of bonds is given in the advertisement. Public accountants estimate the value of the property covered by the mortgage at \$1,600,000, to which should be added \$1,500,000 as a conservative estimate of the value of the franchises. Subscriptions will be received until 3 P. M. Nov. 22 by Messrs. Sutro, Scholle & Co., New York, and H. F. Bachman & Co., Phila.

—Messrs. Redmond, Kerr & Co. have issued a pamphlet of 65 pages, describing all the street railway properties of Greater New York. The work is handsomely printed, and containing as it does a large amount of detailed information brought down to a very late date with respect to securities, earnings, etc., etc., will undoubtedly prove an interesting and useful book of reference.

—Messrs. Price, McCormick & Co. have received advices from the Comptroller of the Currency to the effect that the two per cent bonds will now be received at their par value as a basis for circulation, instead of at ninety-eight per cent.

—Messrs. Harvey Fisk & Sons' list of selected securities issued under date of Nov. 15 contains valuable information for the investor, giving him the benefit of expert examination in the selection of his investments.

—Messrs. Vermilye & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. offer to investors city of New York 3 1/2 per cent gold bonds maturing 1916-1927. The bonds are exempt from taxation.

—The Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., President, publishes in to-day's CHRONICLE its statement of condition on Oct. 30.

A comparison of the twelve months ended June 30, 1897, with the twelve months ended June 30, 1896, shows the following:

Increase in gross earnings.....	\$1,637,340 71 or	6.84 per cent.
" " operating expenses.....	2,428,673 46 or	13.81 " "
Decrease " net earnings.....	791,332 75 or	12.44 " "
Increase " earnings from freight.....	1,518,180 03 or	9.02 " "
Decrease " earnings from passengers.....	256,941 47 or	4.83 " "

TRAFFIC MOVEMENT.

	1897.	1896.	
Tons of freight carried.....	18,716,655	17,861,927	854,728 Increase.
Tons of freight carried one mile.....	3,499,075,760	2,836,238,783	662,836,977 Increase.
Average distance carried per ton—miles.....	186.95	158.79	28.16 Increase.
Average rate per ton per mile, cents.....	524.1000	593.1000	69.0000 Decrease.
Passengers carried.....	8,344,078	8,567,194	223,116 Decrease.
Passengers carried one mile.....	289,619,275	297,834,512	8,215,237 Decrease.
Average distance carried per passenger—miles.....	34.71	34.77	.06.1000 Decrease
Average rate per passenger per mile, cents.....	1747.1000	1788.1000	41.0000 Decrease

The expenditures for Maintenance of Way are \$1,214,711 95 in excess of those of last year. This is an increase of 41.61 per cent. During the year the Receivers have rebuilt a large number of bridges, putting in modern steel bridges, capable of carrying the heaviest trains, in place of old iron bridges, built many years ago when rolling equipment was light, and which it had become necessary to support with wooden trestles. The cost of all these new bridges was charged to Maintenance of Way.

The Receivers also found it necessary to arch a number of tunnels, and to place in the track much more than the normal amount of new steel rails, cross ties and ballast. As an illustration of such expenditures, it may be mentioned that the entire Washington Branch was relaid with steel rails, the ties largely renewed, and a large amount of stone ballasting put in, the entire earnings of this Branch having been used to put its roadway in perfect condition. Another instance is the Philadelphia Division, whereon more than one-third of the ties have been renewed during the past year.

These are examples of the work done on the Company's roadway by the Receivers during the past year.

The expenditures for Maintenance of Equipment were \$508,638 03 more than for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, and \$1,429,126 17 more than for the year ended June 30, 1895.

The Receivers have placed in thorough repair all the cars and engines of the Company which could profitably be put in condition, and hence the large increase in expenses for Maintenance of Equipment.

Tonnage of the Year, with Comparison.

The tonnage moved on the entire System is shown by the following statement:

Tons carried in 1884.....	8,629,048	Tons carried in 1891.....	14,858,972
" " " 1885.....	8,422,936	" " " 1892.....	15,738,859
" " " 1886.....	9,807,686	" " " 1893.....	16,356,407
" " " 1887.....	10,572,893	" " " 1894.....	13,357,175
" " " 1888.....	11,195,940	" " " 1895.....	16,080,423
" " " 1889.....	12,161,380	" " " 1896.....	17,861,927
" " " 1890.....	13,988,176	" " " 1897.....	18,716,655

Construction and Betterments.

The aggregate expenditures for Construction and Betterments for the twelve months have been \$1,895,496 80. For the twelve months ended June 30, 1896, they were 509,127 11.

An increase for the 12 months ended June 30, 1897, of \$1,386,369 69.

This sum of \$1,895,496 80 has been charged to the different investment accounts to which the expenditures appertained. It is distributed as follows:

Lines East of Baltimore.....	\$127,276 95
Main Stem and Branches (including Parkersburg Branch).....	879,007 79
Pittsburg Division (including W. P. & B. R.R.).....	789,871 92
Trans-Ohio Division.....	99,340 14
Total.....	\$1,895,496 80

And provided for as follows:

From Terminal Mortgage Funds.....	\$808,695 87
From Receivers' Certificates, Series 1.....	31,873 29
From " " " 2.....	69,730 46
From " " " 3.....	117,295 24
From " " Special.....	17,000 00
By recoupment from Central Ohio Railroad Co.....	38,707 69
And the Balance of.....	812,189 25
from the General Treasury of the Company.....	
Total.....	\$1,895,496 80

As explained in previous Reports there is a trust fund in bank, derived from the sale of Terminal Mortgage Bonds, which can be used only for making certain improvements. The Receivers have concentrated the expenditures out of this fund substantially at two points, viz.: the Pittsburg-Glenwood Terminals and the shops, round-house, yard, etc., at Cumberland. The entire expenditure out of this fund during the year has been \$923,279 87, of which amount \$808,695 87 represents current construction.

The grades and alignment of the road between Baltimore and Cumberland have been much improved, and as a consequence of this improvement the train-loads on the Second Division, between those points, have been increased at least thirty per cent.

New docks, to berth two ocean steamships, have been constructed at Locust Point, and an old Pier there rearranged. The officers of the Receivers estimate that the entire expenditure for this work will be saved in a single year in the reduced cost of unloading incoming vessels.

Large expenditures have also been made at Locust Point in rearranging the yards. Formerly the entrance to the yards, under Fort Avenue, was by four tracks, two of which alone, practically, could be used. Now there are twenty-

two tracks, and four separate yards capable of holding 1,768 cars, instead of 603 cars, the number which could be placed in the old yards. More than four times the interest upon the cost of the improvement is already saved in the reduction of switching service, and the cars are handled without delay, thus securing a much better use of the equipment.

A very large mileage of new sidings has been constructed, facilitating greatly the movement of trains.

A much needed new erecting shop, with electric cranes, costing \$48,904 73, has been built at Mt. Clare.

A new tug and twelve new barges have been purchased at a cost of \$78,365 20, of which amount \$66,565 20 appears in construction account for the year.

For details of these expenditures for Construction, see Analysis of Table B page 17, pamphlet report.

Sinking Funds.

The cash appropriations to the Sinking Funds of the Sterling Loan due in 1927, and the P. & C. Consolidated Mortgage Loan due in 1926, now aggregate \$1,739,196, as shown in Table G, no additions having been made during the fiscal year.

The investments for the appropriations and increments of the Main Line Sinking Funds, in pursuance of the agreement to that effect, have been made in the Consolidated Mortgage five per cent one hundred-year Bonds of this Company.

These investments in the hands of the Trustees of the Main Line Sinking Funds now amount to \$9,938,212, viz. \$6,147,000 Consolidated Mortgage five per cent one hundred-year Bonds of the Company, \$3,365,238 of other interest-bearing bonds and \$423,984 of Canceled Bonds of the 1902 and 1910 Loans. See "Sinking Funds," Balance Sheet, Table E.

Rolling Equipment B. & O. R.R. Proper.

Referring to Table "E," 70th Annual Report, it will be seen that the Equipment in service, exclusive of Car Trust Equipment and Equipment of Leased Lines, at June 30th, 1896, was 477 Steam Locomotives, 4 Spare Tenders, 86 Baggage and Mail, 341 Passenger, 340 Refrigerator, 51 Express, 5 Dining and 15,284 Freight and Road Cars..... \$12,158,640 04

There have been charged to this account during the fiscal year, 4 Electric Motors, 11 Passenger, 4 Dining and 157 Freight Cars..... \$295,614 41

Betterments to Locomotives and Cars..... 88,342 09 383,956 50

Total..... \$12,542,596 54

Credits have been made for the cost of 62 Locomotives, 1 Spare Tender, 2 Express, 4 Refrigerators, 2,194 Freight and Road Cars, "put out of service" through condemnation, wreck, destroyed on Foreign Roads, by fire and sold..... \$1,343,878 79

And, by changes in classes of equipment..... 30,431 35 1,374,310 14

Balance June 30, 1897..... \$11,168,286 40

Reduced by Re-valuation June 30th, 1897, to (See Table "E")..... \$6,681,685 37

being the value of 415 Steam Locomotives, 4 Electric Motors, 3 Spare Tenders, 86 Baggage and Mail, 336 Passenger, 348 Refrigerators, 49 Express, 9 Dining and 13,251 Freight and Road Cars.

Difference charged to Profit and Loss (See Table "F")..... \$4,486,601 03

The amount of reduction, viz..... 1,374,310 14

is accounted for as follows:

Salvage..... \$192,293 61

Recovered through Insurance..... 2,963 52

Recovered from Foreign Roads..... 23,224 06

Charged to Profit and Loss (See Table "F")..... 1,155,828 95 \$1,374,310 14

The following additions have been made to the Company's equipment during the year:

1 Electric Motor, 10 Combination Cars, 4 Dining Cars, 1 Officers' Car, 150 Hopper Gondola Cars (acquired under Wheelage Trust with Consolidation Coal Company).

1 Box Car, 1 Derrick Car, 2 Service Flat Cars, 2 Caboose Cars, 2 Side Dump Cars, 1 Gondola Car, At a cost of..... \$173,887 77

There have been added also to the equipment during the year, through the Baltimore & Ohio Equipment Company Car Trust:—

75 Locomotives, 1,800 Box Cars, 3,200 Coal Cars, Costing..... \$3,361,930 00

And through the Fairport Line Car Trust:—

1,000 Box Cars, costing..... \$514,000 00

New Wheelage Car Trusts have been made with,

The Consolidation Coal Co. for 150 Coal Cars, The Georges Creek Coal & Iron Co., 50 Coal Cars, The Union Mining Company for 50 Coal Cars,

A total of 250 cars costing..... \$128,750 00

To the Marine Equipment have been added: -

1 Tug,	5 Covered Lighters,	
2 Barges,	5 Open Lighters,	
Costing.....		\$78,365 20

It is proper also to state that under negotiations pending at the close of the fiscal year, since completed, there have been purchased by Car Trusts the following equipment: -

3,000 Box Cars at a cost of.....	\$1,557,000 00
750 Hopper Gondola Cars, costing.....	377,000 00
35 Freight Locomotives, and	
5 Passenger Locomotives, costing.....	449,395 00

A Committee of the Board, in connection with the officers of the Receivers, have made a re-valuation of all the Company's Equipment, including that covered by Car Trusts, and the "Profit and Loss" table shows that the valuation of the Rolling Equipment on the Company's books has been reduced \$6,304,678 75, and that of the Marine Equipment \$314,162 00.

The value now on the books is regarded as a fair statement of the worth of the Equipment, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, the Receivers inform the Board that they have adopted the policy of requiring that all cars and engines covered by Car Trust agreements, when destroyed, shall be at once rebuilt, and the cost charged to "Maintenance of Equipment."

All other Equipment not covered by Car Trusts, some of which is old and not standard, when put out of service from time to time is to be replaced with Equipment of equal value, to be built or purchased, and the cost thereof charged to "Maintenance of Equipment."

Wheelage Trust Contracts.

Under Contract there has been purchased since February, 1891, 2,300 Freight Cars at a cost of..... \$1,166,980 00 payable through their mileage earnings.
There has been paid to June 30th, 1897..... 568,461 41
Leaving a balance of..... 598,518 59

The contract covering 150 cars of the Consolidation Coal Company, amounting to \$33,250, has been complied with, and payment made for full amount. These cars are now the property of the Company.

Relief Department.

The Report of the Relief Department for the twelve months ended June 30, 1897, will be printed for distribution to the members. The following shows the condition of that Department:

The active membership at the close of the fiscal year was 25,713, being an increase of 2,524 as compared with the previous year.

The receipts and income during the year ended June 30, 1897, have been..... \$439,855 39
And the disbursements have been..... 469,636 71
From the commencement of the Relief Association to the close of the fiscal year the disbursements have been..... 5,461,339 47

The amount due depositors by the Savings Feature was:

At the close of the fiscal year of 1896.....	\$812,048 38
At the close of the fiscal year of 1897.....	890,472 85
The deposits during the fiscal year have been.....	240,775 07
The withdrawals of the depositors during the fiscal year have been.....	168,350 60

The amount due by borrowers under the provisions of the Savings Feature was:

At the close of the fiscal year 1896.....	\$701,005 27
At the close of the fiscal year 1897.....	725,596 31

An extra dividend of one and one-half per cent was declared on all deposits drawing interest at the close of the fiscal year, thus making the interest for the year equivalent to five and one-half per cent per annum.

The funds of the Savings Feature are loaned only to employes of the Company, to enable them to purchase or improve homesteads or to release liens thereon.

At the close of the fiscal year there were 292 names on the pension roll, the disbursements on this account for the year having been \$46,346 83, and for the whole period since the establishment of the Pension Feature October 1, 1884, \$354,128 02.

Contingent Liabilities.

The direct obligations of the Company are shown in Table "E," but there are endorsements of the Company for the Pittsburg & Western Railway Company and its affiliated lines, to the amount of..... \$2,226,000
For the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company..... 50,000
And for the matter of the Fairport Docks..... 60,000

For the first two endorsements the Company holds securities of the Pittsburg & Western Railway Company and its affiliated lines and the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company, and for the last endorsement holds \$100,000 of the stock of the Pennsylvania & Lake Erie Dock Company.

Re-valuation of Assets.

The President and Directors of the Company appointed a Committee to re-value the Stocks and Bonds of the Company not pledged as collateral under the several mortgages, and also other assets of the Company of various kinds, including the equipment.

This Committee, after consultation with the Receivers and their officers, presented to the Board its conclusions, which were adopted by the Board, and as a result of this report a large reduction has been made in the amount to the credit of Profit and Loss, the details of which are found in Table F, covering the Profit and Loss account for the year.

The President and Directors take great pleasure in acknowledging the faithful and efficient services of the officers and employes of the Receivers, who have been operating the property during the past fiscal year.

By order of the Board,
JOHN K. COWEN, *President.*

TABLE D.
STATEMENT OF INTEREST CHARGES, TAXES, RENTS, ETC., FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1897.

		Increase.	Decrease.	Interest and Rental Unpaid
Loan of 1853, \$361,500 for 6 months and \$359,000 for 6 months @ 4 per cent per annum.....	\$14,410 00		\$50 00	
Loan of 1853, \$1,709,500 for 9 months and \$1,660,500 for 3 months @ 4 per cent per annum.....	67,890 00		490 00	
Bond for the purchase of the interest of the City of Baltimore in the Pittsburg & Connellsville Railroad Company, \$200,000 net.....	12,000 00			
Loan of 1872, \$9,680,000 @ 6 per cent per annum.....	580,800 00			
Loan of 1874, \$9,680,000 @ 6 per cent per annum.....	580,800 00			
Bonds of North-Western Virginia Railroad Company, due 1885, extended, \$140,000 for 9 months and \$132,000 for 3 months @ 6 per cent per annum.....	8,280 00		120 00	
B. & O. Consolidated Mortgage, \$11,988,000 @ 5 per cent per annum.....	599,400 00			
Baltimore & New York Ry. Co. Bonds, \$350,000 @ 5 per cent per annum.....	17,500 00			
Baltimore & Ohio Car Trust Bonds, \$250,000 for 6 months @ 4 1/2 per cent and \$250,000. Extended, for 6 months @ 5 per cent per annum.....	11,875 00		5,000 00	
Equipment Loan, Series A, \$300,000 for 9 months and \$200,000 for 3 months @ 5 per cent per annum.....	13,750 00		5,000 00	
\$100,000 due April 1, 1896, Extended, @ 6 per cent per annum.....	\$4,500			
\$100,000 due April 1, 1896, Extended, @ 5 per cent per annum from April 1, 1897.....	3 mos. } \$2,500			
\$100,000 due April 1, 1897, Extended, @ 5 per cent per annum.....	3 mos. }			
charged to "General Interest and Discount."				
Equipment Loan, Series B, \$1,000,000 for 4 months and \$800,000 for 8 months @ 5 per cent per annum.....	43,333 33		10,000 00	
\$200,000 due Nov. 1, 1896, extended @ 6 per cent per annum, 8 months.....	\$8,000			
charged to "General Interest and Discount."				
Loan of 1894 (Terminal), \$8,500,000 @ 4 1/2 per cent per annum.....	382,500		160,000 00	\$111,250 00
Less, proportion chargeable to Philadelphia Division for Rental on Terminal Properties.....	\$90,000			
Less proportion chargeable to Pittsburg Division for Rental on Terminal Properties.....	70,000	\$160,000		
Bonds of B. & O. Equipment Company, \$3,400,000 @ 6 per cent per annum Receivers' Certificates, Series 1, \$5,000,000 @ 6 per cent per annum.....	204,000 00	\$204,000 00		
Receivers' Certificates, Special account, Car Floats, New York Harbor, \$8,000 from May 8, 1897, and \$17,000 from June 21, 1897, @ 5 per cent per annum.....	300,000 00	280,000 00		
	72 49	\$2,676,610 82	72 49	
Loan of 1883, \$11,616,000 @ 4 1/2 per cent per annum, of Philadelphia Branch and Baltimore & Philadelphia Railroad Company.....	\$522,720 00			
Proportion of Terminal Loan chargeable to Philadelphia Division for Rental on Terminal Properties.....	90,000 00	612,720 00	90,000 00	45,000 00
Payments on account of Pittsburg & Connellsville Railroad Company: Interest on \$1,000,000 7 per cent First Mortgage Bonds.....	\$280,000 00			177,620 00
Interest on \$1,373,600 6 per cent Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.....	398,893 44			
Bonds of 1885, \$10,000,000 @ 5 per cent per annum, secured by \$10,000,000 2d Consol. Mort. Bonds of the Pittsburg & Connellsville RR. Co.	500,000 00			
Proportion of Terminal Loan chargeable to Pittsburg Division for Rental on Terminal Properties.....	70,000 00		70,000 00	35,000 00
Receivers' Certificates, Series A, account Pittsburg & Connellsville Railroad Company, \$650,000 @ 5 per cent per annum (6 months).....	16,250 00	1,265,143 44	16,250 00	

		Increase.	Decrease.	Interest and Rental Unpaid
Brought forward.....	\$4,554,474 26	\$660,322 49	\$180,660 00	\$368,870 00
Loan of 1879, \$3,000,000 @ 6 per cent per annum for account of the Parkersburg Branch Railroad Company.....	180,000 00			
Loan of 1877, \$7,744,000 @ 5 per cent per annum on account of the Baltimore & Ohio & Chicago Railroad Companies.....	387,200 00			193,600 00
Schuykill River East Side RR. Co. Bonds, \$4,500,000 @ 5 p. c. per annum.....	225,000 00			
RENTALS:				
Central Ohio RR. Co. (Central Ohio Div.), 35 per ct. of gross earnings.....	\$429,284 83			297,923 19
Sandusky Mansfield & Newark RR. Co. (Lake Erie Division).....	201,850 00			113,405 00
Newark Somerset & Straitsville RR. Co. (Straitsville Division).....	36,507 93			35,947 38
Winchester & Potomac Railroad Company.....	27,000 00			
Akron & Chicago Junction Railroad Company.....	100,000 00			25,000 00
Winchester & Strasburg Railroad Company.....	2,984 00			
Columbus & Cincinnati Midland Railroad Company.....	120,000 00			120,000 00
Strasburg & Harrisonburg Railroad Company (3 months).....	37,187 50			30,580 20
Confluence & Oakland Railroad Company.....	6,168 67			
Baltimore Washington & Alexandria Branch of the Washington City & Point Lookout Railroad Company.....	36,000 00			36,000 00
Baltimore Belt Railroad Company.....	300,000 00			
Chicago Terminals.....	202,641 83	1,499,622 76	30,839 71	
General Interest, Discount on Loans and Premiums on Exchange.....	355,434 20	74,884 49		
TAXES: Main Stem.....	\$182,252 40			
Baltimore & Ohio & Chicago Railroad Companies.....	119,799 84	524,668 62	43,543 98	
Other Companies.....	222,616 38			
Ground Rents.....	44,711 43	1,005 25		
Totals.....	\$7,771,111 27	\$779,756 21	\$211,439 71	\$1,221,325 77
	Net Increase.....	\$568,256 50		

* Interest extended until July 1, 1898; basis 4 per cent Cash and 3 per cent Extended; amount extended, \$120,000 00; amount paid \$102,380 00; amount unrepresented for payment, \$57,620 00.
 RECEIVERS' CERTIFICATES, SERIES 2, authorized issue, \$916,000; outstanding, \$932,000, not included in above table. Seven months interest, \$27,183 33, less received from Maryland Construction Company, Rents, etc., applicable to payment of above interest, \$11,116 90.

TABLE E.—GENERAL BALANCE SHEET, JUNE 30, 1897.

Dr.		Increase.	Decrease.
COST OF ROAD:			
For the construction of the Railroad from Baltimore, Md., to Wheeling, W. Va., including the cost of the Locust Point, Curtis Bay, Sea Wall, Frederick, South Baltimore, Patuxent and Metropolitan Branches, Camden Cut-Off, second third and fourth tracks, comprising 801.59 miles of standard-gauge single track, 295.35 miles of siding track, and including Telegraph Wires and Equipments, owned by the Company, and value of annuity retained under Western Union contract, depots, stations, warehouses, shops, fixed machinery in same, Canton Ferry, wharves in Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.....	\$37,264,790 97		\$47,347 97
BRIDGE OVER OHIO RIVER AT BENWOOD, W. VA.....	1,032,818 36		
BRIDGE OVER OHIO RIVER AT PARKERSBURG, W. VA.....	1,353,423 68	\$39,651,033 01	
EQUIPMENT:			
Baltimore & Ohio—			
Marine.....	\$566,076 69		
Engines and Cars.....	6,881,685 37	\$7,247,762 06	
Car Trusts. (See Table K, page 27 pamphlet report).....	10,108,590 92	17,356,352 98	559,209 10
ELECTRIC PLANT:			
Baltimore Belt Railroad.....	\$182,878 39		
Power House and Lighting Plant.....	373,730 25	556,608 64	556,608 64
REAL ESTATE:			
B. & O.—Cost to the Company.....	\$4,736,721 76		
Maryland Construction Company.....	991,380 86	5,728,102 62	1,395,249 99
COST OF OTHER ROADS owned by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company:			
Baltimore & Ohio & Chicago Railroad—			
Represented by bonds held by Trustees.....	\$7,744,000 00		
Represented by stock held by Trustees.....	1,445,000 00		
Represented by stock held by B. & O. RR. Co.....	58,450 00		
	\$9,247,450 00		
Ohio & Baltimore Short Line RR.....	\$294,527 45		
Balto. Wash. & Alex. Branch of the Washington City & Point Lookout RR.....	540,000 00		
Philadelphia Branch Railroad.....	7,248,655 06		
Baltimore Belt Line Railroad.....	6,352,824 65	14,436,007 16	6,350,112 05
SINKING FUNDS:			
On account Sterling Loan, due 1902.....	\$378,488	\$2,429,300	\$3,247,000
On account Sterling Loan, due 1910.....	45,496	935,728	2,900,000
	\$423,984	\$3,365,228	\$6,147,000
On account Sterling Loan, due 1927.....		1,054,152 00	
On account Baltimore Washington & Alexandria Branch of the Washington City & Point Lookout Railroad Company.....		79,000 00	11,069,364 00
UNINVESTED INCREMENT AND APPROPRIATIONS OF SINKING FUNDS:			
In bonds.....	\$810 02		
In cash.....	138,126 25	138,936 27	\$93,496 8
BONDS, STOCKS AND PROPERTIES HELD BY TRUSTEES AS SECURITY FOR BONDED DEBT:			
Parkersburg Branch Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.....	\$3,000,000 00		
Baltimore & Ohio & Chicago Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.....	7,744,000 00		
Baltimore & Ohio & Chicago Railroad Stock.....	1,445,000 00		
Pittsburg & Connellsville Railroad 2d Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.....	10,000,000 00		
Wheeling Pittsburg & Baltimore Railroad 1st Mortgage (\$5,000,000) Bonds.....	3,003,186 52		
Baltimore & Philadelphia Railroad Company 1st Mort. (\$1,000,000) Bonds.....	4,840,000 00		
Washington Branch Stock.....	1,028,000 00		
Terminals (Loan 1894) } Terminal Properties.....	\$8,107,617 53	8,500,000 00	39,560,186 52
} Cash with Depositors.....	392,382 47		
MISCELLANEOUS ASSETS:			
Bonds and Stocks of other Incorporations.....		13,166,163 70	4,390,065 92
Advances for Construction and Permanent Improvement on Lines leased and operated.....		903,041 81	3,104,137 88
Due from other Railroads in General Account.....		759,302 83	2,718,391 12
Traffic Balances due from Connecting Lines.....		734,697 05	
Unearned Interest, Milton Car Works.....		56,337 67	5,574 85
Bills and Accounts Receivable.....		1,338,861 04	1,531,045 83
Materials on Hand (Supplies, Fuel, &c.).....		1,392,916 86	25,923 52
Due from Agents, Current Freight and Passenger Balances.....		1,817,432 37	
Cash in Hands of Officers and Agents.....		41,938 51	
Cash in Hands of Foreign and Domestic Agents to pay Coupons due July 1.....		19,385 16	1,263,817 80
Cash in Hands of Treasurer { General Treasury.....	\$417,173 11		
} Receivers' Certificates, Series I.....	42,383 48		
} " " " II.....	125,397 80	1,138,182 15	
} " " " III.....	553,227 76		
Totals.....	\$149,864,849 85	\$9,729,440 27	\$13,126,878 95
		Net Decrease.....	\$3,397,438 68

TABLE E.—GENERAL BALANCE SHEET, JUNE 30, 1897.

Cr.			Increase.	Decrease.
CAPITAL STOCK—1st Preferred.....	\$3,000,000 00			
2d Preferred.....	2,000,000 00	\$5,000,000 00		
Common.....	\$24,997,700 00			
Scrp.....	2,300 00	25,000,000 00	\$30,000,000 00	
GROUND RENT LIENS—Capitalized at 6 per cent—Main Stem.....		673,792 33		
Philadelphia Branch.....		16,916 67		
Belt Line.....		13,000 00		
Md. Construction Co.....		76,073 67	779,782 67	\$92,407 00
REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES—Main Stem.....		\$5,000 00		
Maryland Construction Company.....		95,000 00	100,000 00	100,000 00
BONDED DEBT SECURED BY MORTGAGE LIEN MAIN LINE:				
Loan 1853, due 1880, extended at 4 per cent, Jan. and July....	\$361,500 00			
Less bonds in treasury canceled.....	2,500 00	\$359,000 00		
Loan 1853, due 1935, extended at 4 per cent, April and Oct..	\$2,500,000 00			
Less paid and canceled.....	\$790,500 00			
Less bonds in treasury canceled.....	\$9,000 00	839,500 00	1,660,500 00	
Loan 1875, due 1900, purchase of City's interest in P. & C. RR.	\$1,000,000 00			
Less 20 annual payments to July 1, of \$40,000 each; 5 annual payments yet to be made, 6 per cent.....	800,000 00	200,000 00		
Loan 1872, due 1902, £2,000,000 Sterling @ \$4 84, March and Sept., 6%.....		9,680,000 00		
Loan 1874, due 1910, £2,000,000 Sterling @ \$4 84, May and November, 6%...		9,680,000 00	21,579,500 00	\$51,500 00
BONDED DEBT SECURED BY MORTGAGE LIEN AND COLLATERAL:				
Loan 1883, due 1933, £2,400,000 Sterling @ \$4 84, Apr. and Oct., Phila. Br., 4½%.....		\$11,616,000 00		
Loan 1887, due 1988, Consolidated Mort., Aug. and Feb., Main Stem, 5%.....		11,988,000 00		
Loan 1887, due 1988, Consolidated Mortgage, Aug. and Feb., Main Stem, 5% } Coupons payable in new bonds.....		6,147,000 00	29,751,000 00	759,000 00
BONDED DEBT SECURED BY COLLATERAL:				
Loan 1879, due 1919, Parkersburg Branch Loan, April and October, 6%.....		3,000,000 00		
Loan 1877, due 1927, £1,600,000 Sterling @ \$4 84 (B. & O. & C.), June & Dec., 5%.....		7,744,000 00		
Loan 1885, due 1925, on account Pitts. & Connellsville, Feb. and Aug., 5%.....		10,000,000 00	20,744,060 00	
OTHER BONDED INDEBTEDNESS:				
Loan 1894 (Terminals), due 1934, December and June, 4½%.....		8,500,000 00		
Baltimore Belt First Mortgage Bonds, due 1990, May and November, 5%.....		6,000,000 00	14,500,000 00	6,000,000 00
RECEIVERS' CERTIFICATES:				
Series I, due 1899, June and December, 6 per cent.....		5,000,000 00		
Series II, due 1899, June and December, 5 per cent.....		932,000 00		
Series III, due 1900, January and July, 5 per cent.....		650,000 00		
Special, account purchase of Car Floats, due 1900.....		17,000 00	6,599,000 00	2,599,000 00
CAR TRUST BONDS AND LEASE WARRANTS. (See Table K, page 27 pamphlet)...			6,348,315 81	6,098,315 81
BONDS ASSUMED BY THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RR.:				
North-Western Virginia Railroad Company, 6 per cent.....		132,000 00		
Baltimore Washington & Alexandria Branch of the Washington City & Point Lookout Railroad Company, 6 per cent.....		540,000 00	672,000 00	8,000 00
DUE TO THE SINKING FUNDS:				
In 5 per cent Consolidated Bonds.....	\$810 02			
In cash.....	138,126 25	138,936 27		93,496 88
MISCELLANEOUS LIABILITIES:				
Dividends and Coupon Interest uncalled for.....		11,319 20		88 63
Due to the Baltimore & Ohio Employees Relief Department.....		760,027 68	28,053 23	
Washington Branch, including annuity.....		688,884 05		88,171 00
Due to Other Roads on General Account.....		1,240,181 80		33,017 66
Traffic Balances due to Connecting Lines.....		135,739 65		21,568 78
Accrued Interest on Funded Debt and Loans to June 30, 1897.....		2,026,363 84		849,787 82
Accrued Rentals to June 30, 1897.....		745,053 10		245,849 37
Accrued Taxes to June 30, 1897.....		284,988 90		62,618 29
Special Loans and Bills Payable.....		5,471,424 13	6,761,424 13	1,865,612 70
Pay Rolls for June, payable in July.....			941,019 15	3,001 19
Accounts Payable.....		60,121 42		
Individuals and Companies.....		1,771,993 15	1,832,114 57	313,240 87
Unclaimed Wages.....			1,083,134 37	110,898 65
Wages Attached.....			22,343 54	12,617 07
Profit and Loss.....			8,943 66	251 65
Totals.....			\$149,864,849 85	\$18,833,111 65
				\$22,230,550 33
				Net Decrease...\$3,397,438 68

TABLE F.

PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1897.	
1897.	Dr.
June 30. To Rolling Equipment put out of service.....	\$1,374,310 14
Less Salvage.....	218,481 19
	\$1,155,828 95
“ “ “ Equipment belonging to Car Trust No. 1, destroyed and not replaced.....	110,121 62
“ “ “ Cost of Equipment, to replace that destroyed belonging to Car Trust, Series “A”.....	22,120 85
“ “ “ Cost of Equipment, to replace that destroyed belonging to Car Trust, Series “B”.....	60,322 14
	\$1,348,393 56
“ “ “ Depreciation of Equipment:	
Balt. & Ohio proper.....	\$4,486,601 03
Car Trust, No. 1.....	712,267 54
“ “ Series “A”.....	156,894 45
“ “ Series “B”.....	726,748 21
“ “ B. & O. Eq. Co.	222,067 52
	\$6,304,578 75
Marine Equipment.....	314,162 00

Brought forward.....		\$7,967,134 37
June 30. To Reduction in Book Value, Bonds owned.....	\$495,666 13	
“ “ “ Reduction in Book Value, Stocks owned.....	4,825,554 32	
“ “ “ Advances to Leased and Subordinate Lines for Construction Expenditures, charged off.....		5,321,220 45
“ “ “ Advances to Leased and Subordinate Lines for various purposes, charged off.....		2,089,555 95
“ “ “ Sundry Bills Receivable, charged off.....		1,524,340 22
“ “ “ Interest during Construction, Baltimore Belt RR., charged off.....		582,090 51
“ “ “ Purchase of Lancaster Oxford & Southern RR.....		1,674,917 62
“ “ “ Reversal of Entry to credit of this account, December, 1894, exchange of property, Baltimore Belt RR.....		101,872 54
“ “ “ Settlement of Operating Claims, prior to Receivership.....		146,171 06
“ “ “ Settlement of Claims, prior to Receivership.....		398,349 28
“ “ “ Obsolete Material, charged off.....		119,120 60
“ “ “ Uncollectible Accounts, charged off.....		6,329 07
“ “ “ Losses in Operation, Steamer Columbia.....		46,709 69
“ “ “ Adjustment of Sundry Accounts, pertaining to prior years.....		11,422 43
“ “ “ Interest on Consolidated Mort. Bonds in the Main Line Sinking Funds, the Coupons of which are payable in Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.....		486,664 33
Six months on.....	\$5,388,000 00	
Six months on.....	5,860,000 00	
		281,200 0

6,618,740 75

Brought forward.....	\$27,737,598 06
June 30. To Income Account, deficit for the year....	1,177,121 12
“ “ “ Balance carried down.....	2,110,277 48
	\$24,044,996 64

1896. Or.	
June 30. By Balance at Credit of this Account.....	\$23,737,442 84
1897.	
June 30. “ Increment from Sink Fds., acct. Main Line and B. & O. & Chic. Cos.....	\$450,717 04
Less Credit Income Account, Table C.....	143,163 24
	307,553 80

	\$24,044,996 64
1897.	
June 30, By Balance brought down.....	\$2,110,277 48

TABLE L.

STOCKS OWNED BY THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD CO., JUNE 30, 1897.

Name of Security.	Shares.	Each	Total Par.
		\$	\$
Akron & Chic. June. RR. Co., com...	16,500	100	1,650,000 00
Akron Union Passenger Depot.....	500	100	50,000 00
Balt. Ches. & Atl. RR. Co., pref.....	171	50	8,550 00
Baltimore Dry Dock Co.....	650	100	65,000 00
Balt. Export & Import Co., Ltd.....	2,500	48 40	121,000 00
Balt. & New York Ry. Co.....	3,500	100	350,000 00
Balt. & Ohio & Chicago RR. Co.....	1,169	50	58,450 00
Balt. & Ohio Connecting RR. Co.....	2,000	100	200,000 00
Balt. & Ohio Equipment Co.....	50	50	2,500 00
Balt. & Ohio South-West. Ry. Co., pf.	73	100	7,300 00
Balt. & Ohio South-West. Ry. Co., com.	400,000	25	10,000,000 00
Balt. & Philadelphia RR. Co.....	99,533	50	4,976,650 00
Bay Ridge & Annap. RR. Co.....	990	50	49,500 00
Bay Ridge Improvement Co.....	2,068	50	103,400 00
Berlin RR. Co.....	30	50	1,500 00
Berlin & Lovettsville Bridge Co.....	60	100	6,000 00
Brown Manufacturing Co.....	5	100	500 00
Central Ohio RR. Co., common.....	7,537	50	376,850 00
Central Ohio RR. Co., pf., scrip.....			10 00
Cherry Run & Potomac Val. RR. Co.	125	100	12,500 00
Ches. & Ohio Canal Transp. Co.....			10,000 00
Chicago Board of Trade, Certificate of Membership.....	2		2,875 00
Chic. Union Trans. & Ry. Co., pf.....	400	100	40,000 00
Chic. Union Trans. & Ry. Co., com.	400	100	40,000 00
Clev. Ter. & Valley Ry. Co., pf.....	9,537 ⁸⁰	100	953,750 00
Clev. Ter. & Valley Ry. Co., com.....	91,883	50	4,594,300 00
Clev. W. & Musk. Val. RR. Co., pf.....	1,000	100	100,000 00
Clev. W. & Musk. Val. RR. Co., com.	2,000	100	200,000 00
Columbus & Cincinnati Mid. RR. Co.	20,000	100	2,000,000 00
Consolidation Coal Co.....	38,100	100	3,810,000 00
Cumberland Steel & Tin Plate Co.....	101	100	10,100 00
Eastern Ohio RR. Co.....	3,000	100	300,000 00
Electric Power Co.....	55	100	5,500 00
Fairmont Morg. & Pitts. RR. Co.....	60,000	50	3,000,000 00
Fairport Warehouse & Elevator Co.....	3,000	50	150,000 00
Grafton & Belington RR. Co.....	2,500	100	250,000 00
Glenwood RR. Co.....	400	50	20,000 00
Hancock Bridge Co.....	240	25	6,000 00
Loudon Co. & Frederick Bridge Co.....	60	100	6,000 00
Manor Mining & Manufacturing Co.....	250	100	25,000 00
Maryland Investment Co.....	10	50	500 00
Metropolitan So. RR. Co., instalmt.....			50,000 00
Monongahela River RR. Co.....	500	100	50,000 00
Mt. Pleasant & Broadford RR. Co.....	48	50	2,400 00
Newark Somerset & Straitsville RR. Co., pf.....	3,87	50	191,850 00
Newark Somerset & Straitsville RR. Co., common.....	14,111	50	705,550 00
Parkersburg Branch RR. Co., pf.....	113,613	50	5,680,650 00
Parkersburg Branch RR. Co., com.....	919	50	45,950 00
Pennsylvania & Lake Erie Dock Co.....	500	100	50,000 00
Perry Water Works Co.....			2,500 00
Philadelphia Bourse.....	20	50	1,000 00
Pittsburg Clev. & Toledo RR. Co.....	30,100	50	1,505,000 00
Pittsburg & Connellsville RR. Co. } Sep. \$26 ²⁵ 100 }	36,273 ⁷⁵	50	1,813,713 75
Pittsburg & Western Ry. Co., com.....	130,300	50	6,515,000 00
Pt. Pleasant Buckhannon & Tygart Valley RR. Co.....	110	50	5,500 00
Ohio & Baltimore Short Line RR. Co.	5,800	50	290,000 00
Real Estate & Improvement Co. of Baltimore City.....	25	100	2,500 00
Salisbury R. Co., preferred.....	52	50	2,600 00
Salisbury RR. Co., common.....	251	50	12,550 00
Sandusky Mans. & Newark RR. Co.....	4,756	50	237,800 00
Schuykill River East Side RR. Co.....	45,000	50	2,250,000 00
Sharpsville RR. Co.....	3,595	50	179,750 00
Snow Fork & Hocking Valley RR. Co., instalmt.....			500 00
Somerset & Cambria RR. Co.....	30	50	1,500 00
South Branch RR. Co.....	1,000	100	100,000 00
Standard Coupe Co. of Baltimore.....	20	50	1,000 00
Staten Island Rapid Transit RR. Co.	2,550	100	255,000 00
Steamship Line, Barrow in Furness.....	8,900	48 40	430,760 00
Syracuse Water Power Co.....	40	25	1,000 00
The Terminal Land Co.....	40	50	2,000 00
Tradesmen's Stor. ge. Grain & Elevator Co. of Philadelphia.....	1,005	100	100,500 00
Treasury Stock.....	4,698	100	469,800 00
Union Stock Yard Co.....	2,000	100	200,000 00
United States Express Co.....	6,800	100	680,000 00
Valley RR. Co. of Virginia.....	10,200	100	1,020,000 00
Valley & Elk River RR. Co.....	100	100	10,000 00
Washington County RR. Co.....	38,464	20	769,280 00
Washington & W. Maryland RR. Co.	2,000	50	100,000 00
Western Union Telegraph Co.....	40,900	100	4,090,000 00
Western Maryland RR. Co.....	585	50	29,250 00
West Virginia & Pitts. RR. Co., pref.	2,000	100	200,000 00
West Virginia & Pitts. RR. Co., com.	12,500	100	1,250,000 00
Wheeling Pittsburg & Balt. RR. Co.....	110,900	50	5,500,000 00
Wilmington Agricultural & Industrial Association.....	50	5	250 00
Winchester & Strasburg RR. Co.....	5,254	100	525,400 00
Total.....			68,894,288 75

BONDS OWNED BY THE BALT. & OHIO RR. CO., JUNE 30, 1897.

Name of Security.	Number of Bonds.	Each	Total Par.
		\$	\$
Baltimore Export & Import Co., Limited—Debenture Bonds.....	210	968	358,800 00
Baltimore & New York Ry. Co.....	48	2,420	4,840 00
Baltimore & Ohio South-Western Ry. Co., 1st Consolidated Mortgage	77	1,000	77,000 00
Baltimore & Ohio South-Western Ry. Co., 1st Income, Series "B".....	80	1,000	80,000 00
Bay Ridge & Annap. RR. Co., 1st M.	2	1,000	2,000 00
Bay Ridge Improv. Co., 1st M. inc.....	50	1,000	50,000 00
Bay Ridge Improv. Co., 1st Lien Cdfs.	140	1,000	140,000 00
Cairo & Kanawha Val. RR. Co. 1st M.			4,110 00
Chesap. & O. Canal Bonds of 1844	12	500	6,000 00
Chesap. & Ohio Canal Bonds of 1878	651	1,000	651,000 00
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Co. Trustees, Certificates of Indebtedness.	13	500	6,500 00
Cleveland Term. & Val. RR. Co., 1st M.	500	1,000	500,000 00
Cleveland Wooster & Muskingum Valley RR. Co., 1st Mortgage.....	435	1,000	435,000 00
Columbus & Cincinnati Midland RR. Co. Debenture Bonds.....	24	1,000	24,000 00
Fairmont Morgan. & Pitts. RR. Co.	200	1,000	200,000 00
Grafton & Belington RR. Co., 1st M.	240	1,000	240,000 00
Staten Island Rapid Transit RR. Co.	3,000	1,000	3,000,000 00
South Branch RR. Co., 1st Mortgage	750	1,000	750,000 00
Valley RR. Co. of Virginia.....	2,336	1,000	2,336,000 00
Washington City & Pt. Lookout RR. Co.	173	1,000	173,000 00
	223	1,000	223,000 00
	36	1,000	36,000 00
Total.....			9,277,410 00

SUMMARY.	
Par Value of Stocks.....	\$68,894,288 75
Par Value of Bonds.....	9,277,410 00
	\$78,171,698 75
Value, as per General Balance Sheet.....	\$13,166,163 70

In addition to the tables here given, attention is called to the following tables in the Pamphlet Report, which give in detail information connected with the several subjects:

- A. Earnings and Expenses of all lines.
- B. Statement of Net Earnings and Income and Fixed Charges on all lines of the System, together with the profit or loss and construction account upon each.
- C. Statement of Income from other sources.
- G. Statement of entire Funded Debt of the Balt. & Ohio RR. Co.'s System.
- H. Bonds for which the Company is Guarantor.
- I. Leases of the Company.
- J. Profit and Loss, Washington Branch.
- K. Engine and Car Equipment of the Balt. & Ohio RR. Co. and Car trusts, showing Car trust obligations.

THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL COMPANY. EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT—FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1897.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES, No. 46 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK, November 15th, 1897.

To the Stockholders of the American Cotton Oil Company: The Directors submit herewith their Eighth Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending Aug. 31, 1897.

SHARE CAPITAL. The amount of the Capital Stock, issued and outstanding, is unchanged, being: Common Stock, \$20,237,100; Preferred Stock, \$10,198,600.

DEBENTURE BONDS. The total amount of Debenture Bonds outstanding is \$3,068,000. These Bonds mature November 1, 1900.

ALL PROPERTIES FREE FROM LIEN. All the properties of the Organization are absolutely free from mortgage or other lien and there are no liabilities for loans or bills payable, except for Deb. Bonds as above stated.

PROFIT AND LOSS. The net profits for the fiscal year, after deducting all expenses and interest on Debenture Bonds, amounted to \$1,015,080 31.

The losses from bad debts during the year amounted to less than 1/8 of 1 per cent on the total volume of sales.

WORKING CAPITAL. Cash in Banks, August 31, 1897.....\$1,681,467 58
Bills and accounts receivable, deducting Commercial Accounts, Debenture Interest and Dividends accrued..... 448,743 03
Products, Raw Materials and Supplies, all marketable..... 2,814,688 26
Total net amount of Working Capital..... \$4,972,898 87

CAPITAL, LIABILITIES AND ASSETS AUGUST 31, 1897.	
Common Stock.....	\$20,237,100 00
Preferred Stock.....	10,198,600 00
Total Share Capital.....	\$30,435,700 00
Debenture Bonds.....	3,068,000 00
	\$33,503,700 00
CURRENT LIABILITIES:	
Bills Payable.....	None
Commercial accounts.....	\$580,468 32
Interest accrued upon Debenture Bonds at 8% per annum to Aug. 31.....	20,453 33
Dividend accrued upon Preferred Stock at 6% per annum to Aug. 31.....	152,979 00
	753,900 65
Total.....	\$34,257,600 65

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, November 19, 1897.

A fairly confident tone has appeared to prevail in mercantile circles; still the volume of business transacted has been only moderate, as merchants, with few exceptions, have shown a decidedly conservative spirit and have been disposed to hold off until after Congress convenes, that they may be able to obtain a definite general idea of the tendency of that body before opening negotiations on important lines of merchandise. The reports from the Southwest have been of an expanding trade, the result of the raising of the quarantine in most sections, following the colder weather experienced. Advices have been received from Europe stating that negotiations are under way between Germany, Austria and France with a view to obtaining a general agreement for the diminution or abolition of the sugar bounties.

Lard on the spot has had only a moderate sale in the local market, and as offerings have been fairly liberal prices have weakened slightly to 450c. for prime Western, 425c. for prime City and 475c. for refined for the Continent. At the West fair sales have been made, but at slightly lower prices. The local market for futures has been neglected. At the West there has been moderate selling by packers and prices have weakened slightly. The close was steady.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF LARD FUTURES.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Dec.....c.	450	445	445	450	450	450

Pork has had only a small jobbing sale, and values have weakened slightly, closing at \$8 25@8 50 for old mess, \$8 75@9 00 for new mess, \$11 25@12 00 for family and \$9 50@12 50 for short clear. Cut meats have been in moderate demand and steady, closing at 6 3/4@7c. for pickled bellies, 5 1/2@5 3/4c. for pickled shoulders and 7 1/2@8c. for pickled hams. Beef has had only a small sale, but values have been maintained, closing at \$7 50@8 for mess, \$8 50@9 50 for packet \$9 50@10 50 for family and \$14@16 for extra India mess in tcs. Beef hams have been quiet, closing at \$23@24. Tallow has been in active demand for export, and firmer, closing at 33-16c. Oleo stearine has weakened slightly, closing at 4 1/2c. Lard stearine has been dull and nominal at 5 1/4@5 3/4c. for prime City. Cotton seed oil has had a fairly large sale and prices have been unchanged and steady at 21@21 1/2c. for prime yellow. Butter has been moderately active and steady, closing at 14@23c. for creamery. Cheese has been quiet and prices have weakened slightly, closing at 7@9 1/4c. for State factory, full cream. Fresh eggs have had a fair sale at steady prices, closing at 23c.

Brazil grades of coffee have had only a small sale and there has been an easy tone to the market, prices showing a slight decline, closing at 6 3/4c. for Rio No. 7. Mild grades have had a very limited call, and as importers have offered supplies freely, the tone has been easy at 9c. asked for fair Cucuta. East India growths have been in limited demand, but for standard Java prices have held steady at 24c. There has been a moderately active speculation in the market for contracts, but it has been at lower prices, as large crop estimates received from Brazil have prompted selling. The close was easier.

Following are final asking prices:

Nov.....	520c.	Feb.....	550c.	May.....	570c.
Dec.....	530c.	March.....	560c.	June.....	575c.
Jan.....	540c.	April.....	565c.	July.....	580c.

Raw sugars have been moderately active and firmer, closing at 3 3/4c. for centrifugals, 96-deg. test, and 3 5 16@3 3/4c. for muscovado 89 deg. test. Refined sugar has been fairly active and firm; granulated has been unchanged at 5c. Teas have been quiet and slightly weaker. Other staple groceries have been steady.

Kentucky tobacco has been sparingly offered and prices have ruled firm. Sales 150 hhd. Seed leaf tobacco has had only a limited sale, but values have held steady. Sales for the week were 950 cases, as follows: 150 cases 1896 crop, New England Havana, 18@40c.; 75 cases 1896 crop, New England seed leaf, 21@25c.; 100 cases 1896 crop, flats, 14@6c.; 100 cases 1895 crop, Pennsylvania Havana, 12@13c.; 100 cases 1894 crop, Pennsylvania seed leaf, 1@11 1/4c.; 250 cases 1895 crop, Zimmer's, 15@17c.; 85 cases 1893, 1894 and 1895 crops, Gebharts, 10@11c., and 100 cases 1893 crop, Wisconsin Havana, 9 1/4c.; also 550 bales Havana at 7c.@\$1 15 in bond, and 125 bales Sumatra at 8c.@\$2 in bond.

Business in the market for Straits tin has been fairly active and values have held steady at 1375@1380c. Ingot copper has had a slow sale and values have weakened slightly, closing at 10 3/4@10 7/8c. for Lake. Lead has been in increased demand, and the close was firm at 380c. for domestic. Spelter has been quiet but steady at 410@420c. for domestic. Pig iron has been moderately active and firm at \$10@12 25 for domestic.

Refined petroleum has been unchanged, closing at 540c. in bbls., 290c. in bulk and 590c. in cases; naphtha quiet at 550c. Crude certificates have been steady; credit balances have been steady at 65c. Spirits turpentine has been firmer, closing at 32@32 1/2c. Rosins have been dull and unchanged at \$1 40@1 45 for common and good strained. Wool has been steady. Hops have been moderately active and steady.

ASSETS:

Real Estate, Buildings, Machinery, etc., based on the valuation Aug. 31, 1892, with subsequent additions ..	\$11,246,718 48
Cash in Banks	\$1,681,467 58
Bills and Accounts Receivable	1,200,643 68
Marketable Products, Raw Materials and Supplies on hand available in the business.....	2,844,688 26
Total Quick Assets.....	5,726,799 52
Valuation of property and assets.....	\$16,973,518 00
Balance, representing good will, contracts, leases, trade marks, patents, processes, brands and kindred assets of an established business.....	17,284,082 65
Total.....	\$34,257,600 65

GENERAL PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT OF ALL THE PROPERTIES AUGUST 31, 1897.

Balance of General Profit and Loss Account August 31, 1896, as per Seventh Annual Report.....	\$5,907,622 85
Profits of all the manufacturing and commercial business of this Company and of the Corporation in which it is interested for the year ending August 31, 1897. \$1,542,673 30	
Debit:	
Expense of Administration and Agencies; Depreciation of Transportation Equipment; Interest on Debt; Bonds and other Interest, for the year ending August 31, 1897.....	527,592 99 1,015,080 31
	\$6,922,703 16
Debit:	
Dividends on Preferred Stock—	
No. 10, Paid Dec. 1, 1896, 3%.....	\$305,958 00
No. 11, Paid June 1, 1897, 3%.....	305,958 00 611,916 00
Balance of General Profit and Loss Account, August 31, 1897.....	\$6,310,787 16

REMARKS.

During nine months of the period covered by this report the business of the country continued to suffer from the depression which had existed for a succession of years, and it has only been in the last quarter of your Company's fiscal year that the benefit of improving commercial conditions has been felt.

Although the unprecedentedly low values for animal fats continue to militate against the profitable marketing of Cotton-seed Oil the entire output of this important product has been sold at fair prices.

This is proof of the widening field for this commodity and of its growing strength in the markets of the world, and tends to show that a low market value for Cotton-seed Oil does not conflict with the best interests of the cotton grower or of your Company. On the contrary low prices create new channels for distribution and an augmented volume of business, which should compensate for the smaller margin of profit.

More than one-third of the total value of the output of the mills is in Cake and Meal, which products continue to gain favor for cattle-feeding and fertilizing purposes. The demand for them is increasing, and during the year the entire production has been disposed of at remunerative prices.

Believing that the financial success of your Company depends largely upon economy of operation, and recognizing that "the United States undoubtedly occupies the front rank in the application of inventions to the manifold uses of commercial industries," the attention of your Executive Committee has been steadily directed to the perfecting of the efficiency and the enlargement of the capacity of the various manufacturing properties.

A large amount has been expended in repairs of the manufacturing plants, in betterment of processes and of machinery, all of which has been charged to working expenses. The wisdom of this expenditure has been shown in improvement of products and lessened cost of manufacture. The physical condition of the working plant is now better than it has ever been.

Constant attention has been given to the extension of the selling department of the business. New outlets are being found and developed, and steady progress is being made toward the possession of a system so comprehensive and a relation to the market so strong as to minimize the effects of local depressions in trade.

The policy of retrenchment and economy in every department, which was referred to in the report of last year as having been vigorously pursued, has been unremittingly continued, with most satisfactory results. This policy has had a marked bearing on the increase of net profits for the year.

The financial strength and high credit of your Company has been maintained, and at the close of the fiscal year the Statement shows that there are no Bills Payable and that there is a large cash balance in the Treasury with which to begin the operations of the new year.

For the Board of Directors.

GEORGE A. MORRISON,
Chairman.

—Mr. J. Rubino, 3 Broad Street, New York, offers for sale at 1 1/2% and interest from Oct. 1 \$200,000 Duluth & Iron Range R.R. first mortgage five. Details as to the property covered by the mortgage securing the bonds will be found in the advertisement. The company earns a large surplus over the interest requirement.

COTTON.

FRIDAY NIGHT, November 19, 1897.

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 411,309 bales, against 411,605 bales last week and 357,632 bales the previous week, making the total receipts since the 1st of Sept., 1897, 3,345,778 bales, against 3,241,445 bales for the same period of 1896, showing an increase since Sept. 1, 1897, of 104,333 bales.

Receipts at—	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Total.
Galveston.....	17,462	33,917	9,095	20,544	14,833	17,172	113,023
Tex. City, &c.						5,128	5,128
New Orleans....	13,734	17,508	35,399	17,962	20,088	9,509	114,200
Mobile.....	1,704	4,624	3,038	2,323	2,886	1,426	16,001
Florida.....							16,540
Savannah.....	8,778	9,889	14,014	6,739	7,739	8,030	55,189
Brunsw'k, &c.						9,784	9,784
Charleston.....	6,174	4,660	2,346	3,507	2,713	2,878	22,278
Pt. Royal, &c.						324	324
Wilmington....	2,379	2,070	2,110	2,164	1,852	4,576	15,151
Wash'ton, &c.						49	49
Norfolk.....	4,250	5,530	8,332	4,392	3,280	3,629	29,413
N'port News, &c.						598	598
New York.....			500				500
Boston.....	2,102	1,002	742	1,361	1,183	1,437	7,827
Baltimore.....						2,698	2,698
Philadel'a, &c.	142	304	651	636	589	224	2,606
Tot. this week	56,728	79,504	76,227	59,628	55,164	44,062	411,309

The following shows the week's total receipts, the total since Sept. 1, 1897, and the stock to-night, compared with last year.

Receipts to Nov. 19.	1897.		1896.		Stock.	
	This week.	Since Sep. 1, 1897.	This week.	Since Sep. 1, 1896.	1897.	1896.
Galveston...	13,023	902,508	54,640	710,534	225,286	169,329
Tex. C., &c.	5,128	20,492	2,632	47,733		4,460
New Orleans...	14,200	782,909	87,522	969,499	251,514	353,473
Mobile.....	16,001	120,783	13,648	115,234	28,669	44,553
Florida.....	16,540	36,475	907	25,459		
Savannah....	55,189	971,486	37,956	404,999	128,829	109,983
B'wick, &c.	9,784	93,222	10,413	63,966	23,203	11,176
Charleston...	22,278	258,592	17,321	230,917	51,715	76,027
P. Royal, &c.	324	35,325	8,569	31,699		
Wilmington...	15,151	191,017	17,017	153,442	26,372	29,975
Wash'n, &c.	49	629	28	416		
Norfolk.....	29,413	247,244	50,769	380,017	54,855	82,405
N'port N., &c.	593	6,690	998	6,329	415	2,144
New York...	500	5,329	861	14,791	80,971	206,529
Boston.....	7,827	37,915	9,914	56,794	26,500	27,000
Baltimore....	2,698	13,027	834	12,621	14,207	9,152
Philadel. &c.	2,606	22,135	1,597	11,797	8,884	9,603
Totals.....	411,309	3,315,778	315,717	3,241,445	921,420	1,195,814

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

Receipts at—	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.
Galves'n, &c.	118,151	57,272	43,946	78,100	52,737	57,449
New Orleans...	114,200	87,522	73,312	120,973	83,317	73,166
Mobile.....	16,001	13,648	10,466	8,620	9,143	8,211
Savannah...	55,189	37,956	25,702	33,382	43,462	37,600
Char'ston, &c.	22,602	25,921	11,471	29,411	15,404	14,249
Wilm'ton, &c.	15,200	17,045	7,694	12,346	12,670	8,766
Norfolk.....	29,413	50,769	10,439	30,083	30,482	17,352
N. News, &c.	598	998	13,500	19,536	19,234	15,838
All others....	39,955	24,586	15,849	19,475	19,557	19,133
Tot. this wk.	411,309	315,717	212,429	351,942	291,006	251,764
Since Sept. 1	3,345,778	3,241,445	2,261,017	4,383,798	2,696,719	2,493,221

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 361,609 bales, of which 143,406 were to Great Britain, 70,679 to France and 147,524 to the rest of the Continent. Below are the exports for the week and since Sept. 1, 1897.

Exports from—	Week Ending Nov. 19, 1897.			From Sept. 1, 1897, to Nov. 19, 1897.		
	Great Brit'n.	France	Total	Great Britain	France	Total
Galveston.....	46,122	3,858	50,980	80,522	123,037	203,559
Tex. City, &c.			593			4,703
New Orleans....	23,225	24,468	47,693	233,267	126,164	359,431
Mobile.....	3,729		3,729	30,996		34,725
Pensacola.....	11,260		11,260	11,448		22,708
Savannah.....	7,454	5,666	13,120	37,767	26,997	64,764
Brunswick....				30,285		24,706
Charleston....	22,882		22,882	61,330		97,116
Port Royal....				23,121		8,600
Wilmington....	11,828		11,828	90,288		155,868
Norfolk.....			700	700		28,436
N'port N., &c.	906		906	3,199		100
New York.....	8,967	812	9,779	81,014	16,134	58,000
Boston.....	2,008		2,008	64,608		580
Baltimore....	3,348		3,348	24,600	900	24,868
Philadelphia.	546		546	4,002		1,656
San Fran., &c.			2,776	48		15,167
Total.....	143,406	70,679	214,085	1,024,610	296,837	1,321,447
Total, 1897	1,321,447	81,185	1,402,632	1,112,758	215,359	1,328,117

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.

Nov. 19 at	ON SHIPBOARD, NOT CLEARED FOR—				Total.	Leaving stock.
	Great Britain.	France.	Other Foreign	Coastwise.		
New Orleans...	46,610	21,227	23,275	2,718	93,830	157,684
Galveston.....	48,567	12,542	24,130	10,782	96,021	129,265
Savannah.....	None.	None.	30,000	1,000	31,000	97,829
Charleston.....	1,400	None.	9,200	1,460	12,060	39,655
Mobile.....	6,350	None.	7,000	None.	13,350	15,309
Norfolk.....	12,000	None.	4,000	9,000	25,000	29,855
New York.....	6,000	500	2,000	None.	8,500	72,471
Other ports....	22,000	None.	19,000	None.	41,000	58,581
Total 1897...	142,927	34,269	118,605	24,960	320,761	600,669
Total 1896...	159,405	27,736	106,509	18,802	312,522	823,292
Total 1895...	102,908	40,391	90,061	9,052	242,495	726,758

Speculation in cotton for future delivery has been fairly active and there has been a fairly steady undertone to the market, prices for the week showing practically no changes. At the opening of the week under review values weakened slightly, the result of an expected heavy movement of the crop. At the decline, however, there was moderate buying for investment account, and later in the week there was an improved turn to values, as predictions of killing frost in the Southwest, together with more encouraging advices from abroad, reports received from the principal Continental markets noting a decidedly better trade in cotton goods, and Manchester also advising a broadening of demand, stimulated buying both to cover contracts and for investment account, as did also the limited offerings from the South, the Southern spot markets being firm, and in some instances slightly higher prices were established. Thursday the course of prices was somewhat irregular, but at the close of business for the day prices showed a slight gain as shorts became nervous in the absence of offerings and bought to cover contracts. Indications were that the amount of cotton to come into sight for the week, while large, would not be up to the estimates made early in the week, and this also had a strengthening influence. To day the market opened easier on disappointing foreign advices, advanced on smaller receipts at the ports than expected, but toward the close again weakened under slightly increased pressure, closing easy 4 to 7 points lower for the day. The spot market has been quiet. Monday prices declined 1-16c. and on Tuesday recovered the decline. To-day the market was quiet and unchanged at 5 3/8c. for middling upland.

The total sales for forward delivery for the week are 783,900 bales. For immediate delivery the total sales foot up this week 3,985 bales, including — for export, 188 for consumption, — for speculation and 3,800 on contract. The following are the official quotations for each day of the past week—November 13 to November 19.

Rates on and off middling, as revised Nov. 17, 1897, by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contract, applies to quotations beginning with the 18th.

Fair.....	1 on.	Good Ordinary.....	1 1/4 off.
Middling Fair.....	1 1/8 on.	Good Middling Tinged.....	Even.
Strict Good Middling.....	3/8 on.	Strict Middling Stained.....	7/8 off.
Good Middling.....	3/4 on.	Middling Stained.....	7/8 off.
Strict Low Middling.....	3/4 off.	Strict Low Mid. Stained.....	1 1/8 off.
Low Middling.....	7/8 off.	Low Middling Stained.....	1 1/8 off.
Strict Good Ordinary.....	7/8 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 3/8	4 1/16	4 3/8	4 3/8	4 5/8	4 5/8
Low Middling.....	5 7/16	5 3/8	5 1/16	5 7/16	5 7/16	5 7/16
Middling.....	5 7/8	5 13/16	5 7/8	5 7/8	5 7/8	5 7/8
Good Middling.....	6 3/8	6 1/16	6 3/8	6 3/8	6 3/8	6 3/8
Middling Fair.....	6 9/16	6 3/8	6 9/16	6 9/16	6 9/16	6 9/16
GULF.	Sat.	Mon	Tues	Wed	Th.	Fri.
Good Ordinary.....	5	4 15/16	5	5	4 7/8	4 7/8
Low Middling.....	5 9/16	5 5/8	5 11/16	5 11/16	5 11/16	5 11/16
Middling.....	6 3/8	6 1/16	6 3/8	6 3/8	6 3/8	6 3/8
Good Middling.....	6 3/8	6 1/16	6 3/8	6 3/8	6 3/8	6 3/8
Middling Fair.....	6 13/16	6 3/8	6 13/16	6 13/16	6 13/16	6 13/16
STAINED.	Sat.	Mon	Tues	Wed	Th.	Fri.
Low Middling.....	4 3/8	4 7/16	4 3/8	4 3/8	4 3/4	4 3/4
Middling.....	5 7/16	5 3/8	5 7/16	5 7/16	5 7/16	5 7/16
Strict Middling.....	5 2 3/8	5 1 3/2	5 2 1/2	5 2 1/2	5 2 1/2	5 2 3/8
Good Middling Tinged.....	5 7/8	5 13/16	5 7/8	5 7/8	5 7/8	5 7/8

MARKET AND SALES.

SPOT MARKET CLOSED.	SALES OF SPOT AND CONTRACT.					Sales of Futures
	Exp-ort.	Con-sump.	Spec-ul'n	Con-tract.	Total.	
Sat'day.. Easy.....						115,200
Monday.. Steady at 1 1/2 de		188		1,000	1,188	156,000
Tuesday Steady at 1 1/2 ad.				400	400	153,300
Wed'day Quiet.....				300	300	129,500
Th'day.. Steady.....				400	400	115,400
Friday.. Dull.....				1,700	1,700	114,500
Total.....		188		3,800	3,988	783,900

THE SALES AND PRICES OF FUTURES AT NEW YORK, ARE SHOWN IN THE FOLLOWING COMPREHENSIVE TABLE.

Table with columns for Market, Prices and Sales of FUTURES, and sub-columns for months from November to October. Includes rows for Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Total sales.

* Includes sales in September, for September, 84,900; September-October, for October, 375,250.

† We have included in the above table, and shall continue each week to give, the average price of futures each day for each month. It will be found under each day following this abbreviation "Av'ge." The average for each month for the week is also given at bottom of table.

‡ For exchanges see page 989. THE VISIBLE SUPPLY OF COTTON to-night, as made up by cable and telegraph is as follows. The Continental stocks, 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 item of exports from the United States, including in it the exports of Friday only.

Table showing Stock at Liverpool, Stock at London, Total Great Britain stock, Stock at Hamburg, Stock at Bremen, Stock at Amsterdam, Stock at Rotterdam, Stock at Antwerp, Stock at Havre, Stock at Marseilles, Stock at Barcelona, Stock at Genoa, Stock at Trieste, Total Continental stocks, Total European stocks, India cotton afloat for Europe, Amer. cotton afloat for Europe, Egypt, Brazil, &c., afloat for E'pe, Stock in U. S. interior ports, Stock in U. S. interior towns, United States exports to-day, United States supply to-day.

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

Table showing American and other descriptions of cotton stocks, including Liverpool stock, Continental stocks, India afloat for Europe, United States interior stocks, United States exports to-day, Total American, Total visible supply, Middling Upland, Liverpool, Middling Good Brown, Liverpool, Egypt, Rough, Liverpool, Beach Fine, Liverpool, Timmely Good, Liverpool.

‡ The imports into Continental ports the past week have been 192,000 bales. The above figures indicate a decrease in the cotton in sight to-night of 229,028 bales as compared with the same date of 1896, a falling off of 280,774 bales from the corresponding date of 1895 and a decrease of 321,544 bales from 1894.

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 1896—is set out in detail below.

Table showing movement in November 19, 1897, and November 20, 1896. Columns include Receipts (This week, Since Sept. 1, '97), Shipments (This week, Nov. 19), and Stock (Nov. 19, Nov. 20). Rows list various towns from Alabama to Texas.

The above totals show that the interior stocks have increased during the week 60,835 bales, and are to-night 706 bales more than at the same period last year. The receipts at all the towns have been 97,885 more than the same week last year, and since Sept. 1 they are 292,861 bales more than for the same time in 1896.

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

Week ending Nov. 19.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS FOR MIDDLING COTTON ON—					
	Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wednes.	Thurs.	Fri.
Galveston..	57 ¹ / ₈	5 ³ / ₈	57 ¹ / ₈	57 ¹ / ₈	57 ¹ / ₈	57 ¹ / ₈
New Orleans	5 ¹ / ₄	5 ¹ / ₄	5 ¹ / ₄	5 ¹ / ₄	5 ¹ / ₄	5 ¹ / ₄
Mobile.....	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂
Savannah..	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂
Charleston..	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂
Wilmington.	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂
Norfolk.....	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂
Boston.....	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂
Baltimore..	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂
Philadelphia	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂
Augusta.....	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂
Memphis....	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂
St. Louis...	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂
Houston....	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂
Cincinnati..	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂
Louisville..	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂

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

Athens.....	57 ¹ / ₂	Columbus, Miss	5	Nashville.....	5 ³ / ₈
Atlanta.....	5 ¹ / ₂	Eufaula.....	5 ¹ / ₄	Natchez.....	5 ³ / ₈
Charlotte..	5 ¹ / ₂	Little Rock...	4 ⁷ / ₈	Raleigh.....	5 ¹ / ₄
Columbus, Ga.	4 ⁷ / ₈	Montgomery...	5 ¹ / ₂	Shreveport....	4 ⁷ / ₈

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.		
	1897.	1896.	1895.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1897.	1896.	1895.
Oct. 15.....	294,886	337,677	280,850	291,976	415,409	398,191	347,191	379,697	345,098
" 22.....	370,541	330,571	295,438	325,576	447,355	325,575	404,141	361,937	324,821
" 29.....	374,137	324,737	251,687	369,655	448,258	364,494	418,210	325,670	290,507
Nov. 5.....	367,632	304,983	197,631	396,256	461,249	415,176	394,235	317,944	218,112
" 12.....	411,905	289,706	229,749	442,355	458,286	451,026	457,702	246,743	205,600
" 19.....	411,309	315,717	212,420	503,190	502,481	471,914	472,144	359,915	233,317

The above statement shows: 1.—That the total receipts from the plantations since Sept. 1, 1897, are 3,803,892 bales; in 1896 were 3,623,335 bales; in 1895 were 2,700,231 bales.

2.—That although the receipts at the outports the past week were 411,309 bales, the actual movement from plantations was 472,144 bales, the balance going to increase the stocks at the interior towns. Last year the receipts from the plantations for the week were 359,915 bales and for 1895 they were 233,317 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 as 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 Nov. 19 and since Sept. 1 in the last two years are as follows.

November 19.	1897.				1896.			
	Week.		Since Sept. 1.		Week.		Since Sept. 1.	
	Shipped—							
Via St. Louis.....	46,063	277,531	20,523	197,888				
Via Cairo.....	20,164	109,241	12,273	100,866				
Via Parker.....	1,173	4,706	1,124	7,169				
Via Rock Island.....	1,268	11,521	610	8,410				
Via Louisville.....	4,455	23,496	3,340	55,640				
Via Cincinnati.....	4,841	21,585	3,459	43,506				
Via other routes, &c.....	6,843	38,656	3,519	30,943				
Total gross overland.....	84,807	486,736	45,338	444,402				
Deduct shipments—								
Overland to N. Y., Boston, &c.....	13,631	78,406	13,266	96,003				
Between interior towns.....	2,248	7,580	156	1,385				
Inland, &c., from South.....	798	9,699	1,368	13,409				
Total to be deducted.....	16,677	95,685	14,810	110,797				
Leaving total net overland*.....	68,130	391,051	30,528	333,605				

* Including movement by rail to Canada.
The foregoing shows that the week's net overland movement this year has been 68,130 bales, against 30,528 bales for the week in 1896, and that for the season to date the aggregate net overland exhibits an increase over a year ago of 57,446 bales.

In Sight and Spinners' Takings.	1897.		1896.	
	Week.	Since Sept. 1.	Week.	Since Sept. 1.
Receipts at ports to Nov. 19.....	411,309	3,345,778	315,717	3,241,445
Net overland to Nov. 19.....	68,130	391,051	30,528	333,605
Southern consumption to Nov. 19.....	24,000	252,000	23,000	227,000
Total marketed.....	503,439	3,988,829	369,245	3,802,050
Interior stocks in excess.....	60,835	458,114	44,198	381,890
Came into sight during week.....	564,274	.....	413,443	.....
Total in sight Nov. 19.....	.....	4,446,943	.....	4,183,940
North'n spinner's tak'g to Nov. 19.....	108,813	704,718	54,154	597,178

* Decrease during week.
It will be seen by the above that there has come into sight during the week 564,274 bales, against 413,443 bales for the same week of 1896, and that the increase in amount in sight to-night as compared with last year is 262,963 bales.

WEATHER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.—Our advices by telegraph this evening from the South indicate that the temperature has been lower during the week and that killing frost has occurred at some points. There has been rain in a number of localities, but generally the rainfall has been light. Marketing has made excellent progress. Our Helena, Arkansas, correspondent reports that there is much cotton yet in the fields.

Galveston, Texas.—It has rained on one day of the week, the rainfall being nine hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 60, ranging from 44 to 77.

Corpus Christi, Texas.—We have had rain on one day during the week, the precipitation reaching one hundredth of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 43 to 80, averaging 63.

Palestine, Texas.—There has been rain on one day the past week to the extent of eighty hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer 56, highest 84 and lowest 32.

San Antonio, Texas.—Light frost on Thursday. We have had light rain on three days during the week, to the extent of forty-two hundredths of an inch. Minimum temperature 40.

New Orleans, Louisiana.—The weather has been dry all the week. Average thermometer 64.

Shreveport, Louisiana.—We have had rain on one day during the week, to the extent of fifty-seven hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 60, the highest being 81 and the lowest 34.

Columbus, Mississippi.—There has been rain on one day of the week, the rainfall reaching ten hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 56, ranging from 28 to 80.

Leland, Mississippi.—We have had rain during the week to the extent of sixty-two hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 30 to 87, averaging 57.7.

Vicksburg, Mississippi.—We have had rain on two days the past week, the precipitation being forty-four hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer 60, highest 80 and lowest 32.

Little Rock, Arkansas.—We have had rain on one day of the week, the rainfall being seventy-five hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 55, the highest being 74 and the lowest 32.

Helena, Arkansas.—Fields are full of cotton. It has rained heavily on one day of the week, the rainfall reaching one inch and thirty three hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 51.5, ranging from 26 to 74.

Nashville, Tenn.—Telegram not received.

Memphis, Tennessee.—Rain has fallen on one day during the week, the precipitation being one inch and seventeen hundredths. Average thermometer 54.7, highest 76.3, lowest 31.4.

Mobile, Alabama.—Light frost this morning.

Montgomery, Alabama.—Frost on one day. The weather has been dry all the week. The thermometer has averaged 58 and ranged from 45 to 70.

Selma, Alabama.—Light frost has occurred on three days of the week, killing tender vegetation. We have had rain on one day during the week, the precipitation reaching fourteen hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 35 to 80, averaging 67.

Madison, Florida.—Crop is moving very freely. There has been no rain during the week. Average thermometer 72, highest 86 and lowest 54.

Savannah, Georgia.—Rain has fallen on one day of the week, to the extent of two hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 59, ranging from 41 to 81.

Augusta, Georgia.—It has been dry all the week. The thermometer has ranged from 34 to 77, averaging 53.

Charleston, South Carolina.—There has been no rain during the week. The thermometer has averaged 60, the highest being 77 and the lowest 45.

Stateburg, South Carolina.—Killing frost occurred on low grounds on Thursday morning. It has been dry all the week. The thermometer has averaged 55.7, ranging from 35 to 75.

Greenwood, South Carolina.—We have had no rain during the week. The thermometer has ranged from 42 to 63, averaging 52.

Wilson, North Carolina.—Telegram not received.

	Nov. 18, '97.	Nov. 19, '96.
New Orleans.....	Above zero of gauge.	3.2
Memphis.....	Above zero of gauge.	1.5
Nashville.....	Above zero of gauge.	0.7
Shreveport.....	Below zero of gauge.	1.9
Vicksburg.....	Above zero of gauge.	*2.6

* Below zero of gauge.

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 Nov. 18.

Year	Shipments this week.			Shipments since Sept. 1.			Receipts.	
	Great Brit'n.	Continent.	Total.	Great Britain.	Continent.	Total.	This Week.	Since Sept. 1.
1897.....	9,000	9,000	4,000	24,000
1896.....	1,000	63,000	64,000	20,000	103,000
1895.....	1,000	64,000	65,000	41,000	177,000
1884.....	5,000	17,000	22,000	6,000	37,000

BOMBAY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS FOR FOUR YEARS

According to the foregoing Bombay appears to show a decrease compared with last year in the week's receipts of 16,000 bales, and no change in shipments, and the shipments since Sept. 1 show a decrease of 55,000 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—						
1897.....				1,000	5,000	6,000
1896.....	1,000		1,000	2,000	7,000	9,000
Madras—						
1897.....				2,000	5,000	7,000
1896.....	1,000		1,000	9,000	10,000	19,000
Others—						
1897.....		2,000	2,000	5,000	13,000	21,000
1896.....		2,000	2,000	10,000	23,000	33,000
Total all—						
1897.....		2,000	2,000	8,000	26,000	34,000
1896.....	1,000	3,000	4,000	21,000	40,000	61,000

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, 1897, and for the corresponding periods of the two previous years, are as follows.

EXPORTS TO EUROPE FROM ALL INDIA.

Shipments to all Europe from—	1897.		1896.		1895.	
	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.
Bombay.....		9,000		64,000	7,000	65,000
All other ports	2,000	34,000	4,000	61,000	5,000	63,000
Total.....	2,000	43,000	4,000	125,000	12,000	128,000

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, November 17.	1897.	1896.	1895.
Receipts (cantars)*.....			
This week.....	310,000	340,000	250,000
Since Sept. 1.....	2,049,000	2,245,000	2,181,000

Exports (bales)—	1897.		1896.		1895.	
	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.
To Liverpool.....	17,000	90,000	19,000	110,000	9,000	103,000
To Continent.....	10,000	81,000	9,000	66,000	16,000	70,000
Total Europe.....	27,000	171,000	28,000	176,000	25,000	173,000

* A cantar is 98 pounds.
† Of which to America in 1897, 6,942 bales; in 1896, 6,741 bales; in 1895, 13,517 bales.

This statement shows that the receipts for the week ending Nov. 17 were 310,000 cantars and the shipments to all Europe 27,000 bales.

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

	1897.						1896.								
	32s Op. Twist.		8½ lbs. Shirtings, common to finest.		Cott'n Mid. Uplds.		32s Op. Twist.		8½ lbs. Shirtings, common to finest.		Cott'n Mid. Uplds.				
	d.	s. d.	d.	s. d.	d.	s. d.	d.	s. d.	d.	s. d.	d.	s. d.			
Oct. 15	6½	07½	4	1½	06	9	33½	6½	07½	4	5½	06	11	47	6
" 22	6½	07½	4	1½	06	9	33½	6½	07½	4	5½	06	11	47	6
" 29	6½	07½	4	1½	06	9	33½	6½	07½	4	5½	06	11	47	6
Nov. 5	6½	07½	4	1½	06	8	34	6½	07½	4	5½	06	11	47	6
" 12	6½	07½	4	1½	06	8	33½	6½	07½	4	5½	06	11	47	6
" 19	6½	07½	4	1½	06	7½	33½	6½	07½	4	5½	06	11	47	6

JUTE CROP OF BENGAL IN 1897.—According to a report issued by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture of Bengal, under date of Calcutta, October 1st, the estimated area under jute for 1897 reaches 2,147,900 acres, against 2,196,600 acres in 1896 and 2,186,600 acres in 1895. The output in 1897 is estimated at 6,000,200 bales of 400 lbs. each, against 5,032,000 bales of like weights in 1896.

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 (Nov. 19) and since Sept. 1, 1897, the stocks to-night, and the same items for the corresponding periods of 1896, are as follows.

Receipts to Nov. 19.	1897.		1896.		Stock	
	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	1897.	1896.
Savannah.....	5,135	26,010	5,075	39,874	22,007	21,744
Charleston, &c.....	619	3,646	761	6,773	3,903	5,301
Florida, &c.....	497	1,291	304	1,107	195	907
Total.....	6,251	30,947	6,140	47,754	26,105	27,952

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 2,613 bales, of which 2,355 bales were to Great Britain, 255 to France and — to Reval, and the amount forwarded to Northern mills has been 1,728 bales. Below are the exports for the week and since September 1 in 1897 and 1896.

Exports from—	Week Ending Nov. 19.			Since Sept. 1, 1897.			North'n Mil. s.	
	Great Brit'n.	France &c.	Total.	Great Brit'n.	France &c.	Total.	Week.	Since Sept. 1.
S'vann'h, &c	1,558	150	1,708	3,342	655	3,997	1,181	4,092
Char'l't'n, &c	295	.....	295	400	.....	400	50	60
Florida, &c	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	497	1,281
New York..	505	105	610	1,661	695	2,356	.....	.....
Boston	.....	.....	.....	52	.....	52	.....	.....
Phila., &c	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2,353	255	2,613	5,455	1,350	6,805	1,728	5,433
Total 1896..	3,009	886	3,895	10,074	4,020	14,094	3,255	8,656

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 Nov. 19 at Savannah, for Floridas, common, 9c.; medium fine, 10½c.; choice, 14½c.

Charleston, Carolinas, medium fine, 16 to 17c.; fine, 18 to 19c.; fully fine, 21 to 22c.; extra fine, 26 to 33c.; superfine, 45 to 60c.

JUTE BUTTS, BAGGING, &c.—The demand for jute bagging has been quiet during the past week. Quotations, however, are unchanged at 5½c. for 1¾ lbs., 5½c. for 2 lbs. and 6¾c. for 2¼ lbs. Car-load lots of standard brands are quoted at 5½c. for 1¾ lbs., 5½c. for 2 lbs. and 6¾c. for 2¼ lbs. f. o. b. at New York. The market for jute butts continues quiet. Quotations are 75@80c. for paper quality, 1¼c. for mixing and 1½c. for spinning cuttings, all to arrive. Spinning cuttings on the spot are quoted at 1½c. and paper quality at ¾c.

EXPORTS OF COTTON GOODS FROM GREAT BRITAIN.—Below we give the exports of cotton yarn, goods, &c., from Great Britain for the month of October and since January 1 in 1897 and 1896, as compiled by us from the British Board of Trade returns. It will be noticed that we have reduced the movement all to pounds.

000s omitted.	Yarn & Thread.		Cloth.				Total of All.	
	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Yds.	Yds.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
January.....	21,181	22,896	447,452	437,480	85,229	88,282	108,410	105,978
February.....	19,939	21,421	363,919	453,009	69,318	86,238	89,257	107,659
March.....	24,839	23,949	434,331	441,944	82,739	84,132	107,578	108,081
Tot. 1st quar.	65,959	68,066	1,244,752	1,332,433	237,286	258,652	303,245	321,718
April.....	22,623	23,408	346,872	401,397	66,071	76,413	88,694	99,819
May.....	22,756	21,756	387,227	389,016	73,758	74,037	98,514	95,793
June.....	20,718	23,678	354,746	436,057	67,571	83,011	88,289	106,689
Tot. 2d quar.	66,097	68,840	1,088,845	1,226,470	207,400	233,461	273,497	302,301
July.....	23,453	23,573	406,900	483,983	77,563	92,314	100,958	115,887
August.....	23,701	22,404	437,455	482,139	83,325	91,783	107,026	114,187
September..	21,598	22,302	372,406	447,002	70,934	85,095	92,532	107,397
Tot. 3d quar.	68,752	68,279	1,216,761	1,413,124	231,764	239,197	300,516	337,471
October.....	24,234	23,469	390,544	419,049	74,390	79,773	93,624	103,242
Stocks and socks.....							789	964
Sundry articles.....							21,851	21,09
Total exports of cotton manufactures.....							998,502	1,086,820

The foregoing shows that there has been exported from the United Kingdom during the ten months 998,502,000 lbs. of manufactured cotton, against 1,086,820,000 lbs. last year, or a decrease of 88,318,000 lbs.

A further matter of interest is the destination of these exports, and we have therefore prepared the following statements, showing the amounts taken by the principal countries during October and since January 1 in each of the last three years:

EXPORTS OF PIECE GOODS AND YARNS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN OCTOBER AND FROM JANUARY 1 TO OCTOBER 31.

Piece Goods—Yards. (000s omitted.)	October.			Jan. 1 to Oct. 31.		
	1897.	1896.	1895.	1897.	1896.	1895.
	East Indies.....	168,624	177,056	177,432	1,620,672	1,986,131	1,697,958
Turkey, Egypt and Africa...	80,945	68,649	70,338	686,633	565,169	665,905
China and Japan.....	33,997	44,821	56,417	488,674	500,636	497,552
Europe (except Turkey).....	21,968	23,735	22,796	232,406	242,515	231,020
South America.....	89,027	48,308	59,014	35,005	519,133	544,349
North America.....	21,682	27,449	28,060	200,221	236,200	271,386
All other countries.....	24,261	24,031	28,760	321,893	331,271	305,909
Total yards.....	390,544	419,049	442,817	3,941,904	4,391,075	4,204,361
Total value.....	£3,608	£4,101	£4,099	£37,913	£43,087	£38,787
Yarns—Lbs. (000s omitted.)						
Holland.....	3,369	2,760	2,628	29,656	27,233	27,886
Germany.....	3,635	4,057	4,372	32,502	36,721	40,204
Oth. Europe (except Turkey).....	3,471	4,115	5,041	36,345	37,037	44,581
East Indies.....	4,400	4,450	3,913	39,696	44,879	38,830
China and Japan.....	3,027	2,405	3,075	25,123	29,173	26,770
Turkey and Egypt.....	2,702	1,731	2,153	23,392	18,005	20,656
All other countries.....	1,409	1,695	1,502	13,770	14,153	14,246
Total lbs.....	22,013	21,213	22,864	203,797	207,233	213,177
Total value.....	£898	£891	£860	£8,082	£8,416	£7,733

COTTON CROP OF 1896-97 APPORTIONED TO STATES.—We present below our usual compilation showing the yield of cotton in each State for the crop year ended August 31, 1897. While we do not claim absolute accuracy for this division among the States, it is believed to be approximately correct, special effort having been made to get as near to the true result as possible. Of course it would require an actual census to apportion production accurately between the States. The subjoined statement covers our estimates for the past five seasons, which embrace the amounts marketed through the ports, interior towns and rail overland, and Southern mill consumption during each season.

Table with 8 columns: State, 1897-97, 1895-96, 1894-95, 1893-94, 1892-93, 1889-90. Rows include North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, All others, and Total crop.

It will be noticed that we start the foregoing with the returns for 1889-90. Those are the census returns, and consequently give a good basis for comparison.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS OF COTTON MANUFACTURES.—We give below a statement showing the exports of domestic cotton manufactures for Sept mber and for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1897, and for purpose of comparison like figures for the corresponding periods of the previous year are also present-d:

Table with 5 columns: Month ending Sept. 30, 1897, 1896, 1897, 1896. Rows include United Kingdom, France, Germany, Other countries in Europe, British North America, Central American States and British Honduras, Mexico, Santo Domingo, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Other W. Indies & Bermuda, Argentine Republic, Brazil, United States of Colombia, Other countries in S. America, China, British East Indies, Japan, Brit. Posses in Australasia, Other Asia and Oceania, Africa, and Other countries. Includes total yards and values.

EXCHANGES.—The following exchanges have been made during the week:

Table with 2 columns: Exchange rate for various months and years (e.g., 15 pd. to exch. 500 Dec. for Mch., 10 pd. to exch. 100 May for July).

COTTON BALING AND THE ARKRIGHT CLUB—BETTER METHODS OF BALING INSISTED UPON.—At a meeting held in Boston Nov. 17 the Arkwright Club, the membership of which is almost entirely made up of treasurers and managers of New England's cotton mills, the subject of the baling of cotton was discussed, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

" Cotton manufacturers have for a long time suffered in their business by reason of the poor condition in which cotton has been delivered to them. It is poorly ginned, poorly baled, poorly hooked and subject to robbery from the time it leaves the planters' hands until it reaches the mills. Nearly all of these evils are encouraged and fostered by the practice of dealing in cotton at gross rate. The advent into the market of cotton put up in new forms of the bale, and in proper condition, gives an opportunity to remove these evils and their causes. The old forms of bales can be made entirely satisfactory if put up in like manner to the Egyptian. As a large amount of cotton this season will be put up in the new bales the time has arrived when users are in a position to take a decided stand on the question of baling and weighing. We therefore insist upon better baling and handling of cotton and upon a system of dealing at net rate, and we pledge ourselves to give the strongest possible preference to cotton so baled, handled and sold."

During the course of the discussion of the resolution it developed that two new forms of a cylindrical bale and one of the square bale have been introduced. It is not the purpose of the club, however, to favor any particular form of bale, but rather that through improvements in the methods of baling manufacturers will be assured of the receipt at the mills of the cotton purchased. The much superior condition in which foreign cotton reaches the mills has caused much dissatisfaction among manufacturers at the slovenly method of baling American cotton.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE GROSS RECEIPTS OF COTTON AT NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE FOR THE PAST WEEK, AND SINCE SEPTEMBER 1, 1897.

Table with 8 columns: Receipts from, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore. Rows include N. Orleans, Texas, Savannah & Mobile, Florida, So. Carolina, No. Carolina, Virginia, North ports, Tenn. & Ga., Foreign, Total, and Last year.

SHIPPING NEWS.—The exports of cotton from the United States the past week, as per latest mail returns, have reached 272,152 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.

Table with 2 columns: Destination and Bales. Rows include New York, Galveston, Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, Wilmington, Norfolk, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Total.

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. 11—Steamer Bellagio, 9,584.... Nov. 12—Steamers Avona, 8,255; Ida, 4,694.... Nov. 13—Steamer Glendower, 6,713.... Nov. 16—Steamer Capella, 7,576.... Nov. 17—Steamer Drummond, 7,713.
 To Manchester—Nov. 13—Steamer Kennett, 1,587.
 To Havr.—Nov. 13—Steamer Drumelzier, 8,255.... Nov. 15—Steamers Benroy, 6,716; Tropes, 9, 51.... Nov. 16—Steamer Ursula Bright, 9,539.... Nov. 16—Steamer Deptford, 6,097.
 To Bremen—Nov. 13—Steamer Ulverston, 7,635.... Nov. 17—Steamer Treasury, 7,421.
 To Hamburg—Nov. 11—Steamer Endsleigh, 169.
 To Rotterdam—Nov. 11—Steamer Zylpha, 450.
NEW ORLEANS—To Liverpool—Nov. 1—Steamer Riojana, 11,739.... Nov. 16 Steamer Orion, 5,473.... Nov. 17—Steamer Homer, 2,464.
 To Hull—Nov. 18—Steamer Nordkin, 1,000;
 To Dublin—Nov. 15—Steamer Glenarm Head, 2,649.
 To Havr.—Nov. 17—Steamer Rydal Hall, 7,577.... Nov. 18—Steamer Yorkshre, 7,826.... Nov. 19—Steamer Bendi, 9,000.
 To Bremen—Nov. 13—Steamers Australia, 5,145; Queen Margaret, 7,400.... Nov. 16—Steamer Vala, 6,834.
 To Hamburg—Nov. 16—Steamer Lindisfarne, 574.
 To Barcelona—Nov. 12—Steamer Juan Forgas, 3,450.
 To Genoa—Nov. 12—Steamers Juan Forgas, 1,600; Persian Prince, 5,043.... Nov. 17—Steamer Montebello, 5,369.
 To Trieste—Nov. 13—Steamer Miramar, 3,060.
PENSACOLA—To Liverpool—Nov. 13—Steamer Leonora, 3,873.... Nov. 19—Steamer Dunottar, 7,387.
 To Bre en—Nov. 19—Steamer Oberon, 4,898.
MOBILE—To Liverpool—Nov. 19—Steamer Verax, 3,729.
SAVANNAH—To Liverpool—Nov. 18—Steamer Baron Douglas, 5,896 upland and 1,558 Sea Island.
 To Havr Nov. 18—Steamer Atlantic, 5,456 upland and 150 Sea Island.
 To Hamburg—Nov. 13—Steamer Aeolus, 850.
 To Bremen—Nov. 13—Steamers Aeolus, 3,880; Drot, 3,650.... Nov. 16—Steamer Castle Eden, 4,875.... Nov. 18—Steamer Olaf Kyre, 8,156.
 To Rotterdam—Nov. 13—Steamer Thyra, 2,600.
 To Antwerp Nov. 13—Steamer Thyra, 6,274.
 To Barcelona—Nov. 13—Steamer Greatham, 6,510.
 To Genoa—Nov. 13—Steamer Wybridge, 6,494.
CHARLESTON—To Liverpool—Nov. 13—Steamers Cairncrag, 4,596 upland and 102 Sea Island; Lobelia, 6,001 upland and 178 Sea Island; Lochmore, 6,707 upland and 15 Sea Island.
 To Manchester—Nov. 13—Steamer Aureola, 5,233.
 To Bremen—Nov. 13—Steamers Arion, 8,047; Arranmoor, 6,690.... Nov. 17 Steamer Mab, 8,500.
WILMINGTON—To Liverpool—Nov. 13—Steamer Annandale, 11,828.
 To Bremen Nov. 16—Steamer Skidby, 12,140.
NORFOLK—To Hamburg—Nov. 12—Steamer Albano, 700.
NEWPORT NEWS—To Liverpool—Nov. 17—Steamer Rappahannock, 900.
 To Hamburg—Nov. 13—Steamer Albano, 100.
BOSTON—To Liverpool—Nov. 12—Steamer Corinthia, 1,076.... Nov. 15—Steamer Michigan, 622.... Nov. 16—Steamer Philadelphian, 365.
 To Hull—Nov. 6—Steamer Lepanto, 5.
 To Yarmouth—Nov. 12—Steamer Boston, 39.... Nov. 16—Steamer Boston, 136.
BALTIMORE—To Liverpool—Nov. 17—Steamer Vedamore, 3,345.
 To Bremen—Nov. 17 Steamer Dresden, 2,249.
 To Rotterdam—Nov. 12—Steamer Durango, 196.
PHILADELPHIA—To Liverpool—Nov. 13—Steamer Indiana, 526.
 To Antwerp—Nov. 10—Steamer Switzerland, 200.
SAN FRANCISCO—To Japan—Nov. 18—Steamer Coptic, 2,776.

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

ALBANO, steamer (Ger.), from Norfolk, for Hamburg. Cotton on the deck of steamer Albano caught fire at Newport News Nov. 12; tugs extinguished the fire. The Albano left Newport News for Hamburg the same day.
CAIRNCRAG, steamer (Br.), from Charleston, Nov. 14, for Liverpool, returned to Charleston, Nov. 16, with cylinder head broken.
GOVERNOR, steamer (Br.), from Galveston for Liverpool, arrived at Newport News, Nov. 12, with cargo on fire.
INCHDUNE, steamer (Br.), at Bremen, Nov. 12, from Brunswick, has landed 1,400 bales of cotton which were damaged by the water used to extinguish the fire in the cargo at Newport News, when she put in there on the voyage.
SIRIUS, steamer (Br.), which cleared from New York for Manchester Nov. 17, while backing out of the dock at Robert's Stores, Brooklyn, the same day, was run into and struck in the stern by mud scows in tow of tug. The Sirius returned to her dock.

Cotton freights at New York the past week have been as follows.

	Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wednes.	Thurs.	Fri.
Liverpool, asked, d.	28†	30†	30†	30†	30†	532
Havr.....c.	35†	35†	35†	35†	35†	35†
Bremen.....c.	35†	35†	35†	35†	35†	35†
Hamburg.....d.	30†	30	30†	30†	30†	30†
Amsterdam.....c.	35†	35†	35†	35†	35†	35†
Reval, v. Hamb. d.	50†	50†	50†	50†	50†	48
Do v. Hull.....d.	47†	47†	47†	47†	47†	48†
Rotterdam.....d.	35†	35†	35†	35†	35†	39†
Genoa.....d.	40†	40†	40†	40†	40†	40†
Trieste.....d.	732	732	732	732	732	732
Antwerp.....d.	11,4@31	11,4@31	11,64@316	11,64@316	11,64@316	11,4
Ghent v. Antw'p. d.	13,4@73	13,4@73	13,4@73	13,4@73	13,4@73	13,4

† Cents net per 100 lbs.

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

	Oct. 29.	Nov. 5.	Nov. 12.	Nov. 19.
Sales of the week.....bales.	56,000	63,000	71,000	72,000
Of which exporters took...	2,500	2,000	3,700	2,500
Of which speculators took...	300	300	1,200	1,000
Sales American.....	49,000	58,000	66,000	67,000
Actual export.....	4,000	7,000	4,000	9,000
Forwarded.....	68,000	69,000	84,000	81,000
Total stock—Estimated.....	351,000	419,000	429,000	505,000
Of which American—Estim'd	272,000	335,000	341,000	411,000
Total import of the week.....	138,000	140,000	97,000	167,000
Of which American.....	127,000	124,000	86,000	143,000
Amount afloat.....	326,000	300,000	339,000	340,000
Of which American.....	325,000	298,000	336,000	352,000

The tone of the Liverpool market for spots and future's each day of the week ending Nov. 19 and the daily closing prices of spot cotton, have been as follows.

Spot.	Sat'day.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed'day.	Thurs'dy.	Friday.
Market, } 1:45 P. M.	Quieter.	Steady.	Firmer.	Harden'g.	Easier.	Good business doing.
Mid. Up'l'ds.	37 ³²	37 ³²	3 ¹⁴	3 ³²	37 ³²	3 ³²
Sales.....	8,000	15,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
Spec. & exp.	500	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,500
Futures.						
Market, } 1:45 P. M.	Irreg. at 3 ³⁴ or 4 ⁰⁴ decline.	Quiet at partially 1-64 dec.	Steady at partially 1-64 adv.	Steady at 1-64 or 2-64 advance.	Easy at 2-64 or 3-64 decline.	Steady at 1-64 advance.
Market, } 4. P. M.	Irregular.	Steady.	Quiet.	Barely steady.	Very steady.	Steady.

The 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: 3 63 means 3 63-64d., and 4 01 means 4 1-64d.

Nov. 13 to Nov. 19.	Sat.		Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.	
	12 ¹²	1	1:45	4	1:45	4	1:45	4	1:45	4	1:45	4
Nov.	3 10	3 09	3 09	3 10	3 12	3 12	3 14	3 13	3 10	3 11	3 13	3 13
Nov-Dec.	3 08	3 07	3 07	3 08	3 09	3 09	3 12	3 11	3 08	3 09	3 10	3 11
Dec-Jan.	3 08	3 07	3 07	3 07	3 09	3 09	3 11	3 10	3 07	3 09	3 10	3 11
Jan-Feb.	3 09	3 07	3 07	3 07	3 09	3 09	3 11	3 10	3 07	3 09	3 10	3 11
Feb-Mch.	3 09	3 07	3 08	3 08	3 10	3 09	3 12	3 11	3 08	3 09	3 11	3 11
Mch-April.	3 10	3 08	3 08	3 09	3 10	3 10	3 13	3 11	3 08	3 09	3 11	3 12
April-May.	3 11	3 10	09	3 10	3 12	3 11	3 14	3 12	3 10	3 11	3 12	3 13
May-June.	3 12	3 10	3 11	3 11	3 13	3 13	3 15	3 14	3 11	3 13	3 14	3 14
June-July.	3 12	3 11	3 12	3 12	3 14	3 14	3 16	3 15	3 12	3 14	3 15	3 15
July-Aug.	3 14	3 13	3 13	3 14	3 15	3 15	3 17	3 16	3 13	3 15	3 16	3 16
Aug-Sept.	3 14	3 13	3 14	3 14	3 16	3 16	3 18	3 16	3 14	3 16	3 17	3 17
Sept-Oct.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY, November 19, 1897.

Only a small volume of business has been transacted in the market for wheat flour, as the demand from the home trade buyers has been light, and the export trade has been quiet. As a rule prices have been in buyers' favor, and reductions have been made exclusive of low-grade winter-wheat flour, which has been in scant supply and has had a sufficient call to maintain values. City mills have been quiet and easy. Rye flour has sold slowly and prices have declined. Buckwheat flour has been quiet but steady. Corn meal has had a moderate sale at steady values.

There has been only a limited amount of activity to the speculative dealings in the market for contracts and the fluctuations in prices have been within a narrow range, the net change for the week being unimportant. Owing to the scarcity of ocean freight room there has been a considerable falling off in the export business. The colder weather reports from the West have had a tendency to help the market, as have also unfavorable advices from Argentina. The European market has been without new features of an important nature, and there has been comparatively little interest shown in the market for futures by foreigners. Thursday there was a slightly easier market, prices for the day showing a loss of 1/4 @ 3/8 c. under limited selling prompted by an increasing movement of the crop in the Northwest and disappointing foreign advices. To-day the market was firmer on moderate buying stimulated by stronger foreign advices and reduced estimates of the Russian crop. The close showed prices 5/8 @ 3/4 c. up for the day. Business in the spot market has been less active. The close was firm but quiet. The sales included No. 1 hard Manitoba at \$1 01 3/4 f. o. b. afloat and No. 1 Northern Duluth at 99 3/4 c. f. o. b. afloat.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF NO. 2 RED WINTER WHEAT.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
November delivery.....c.	96 3/8	96	95 3/8	95 3/8	96 1/4	97
December delivery.....c.	96 7/8	96 3/4	96 1/8	97	96 3/8	97 1/8
January delivery.....c.	97 1/4	97 1/8	96 3/8	97	96 3/4	97 3/8
May delivery.....c.	93 1/2	93	92 3/8	93 3/8	93	93 3/4

There has been only a small speculation in the market for Indian corn futures. Early in the week there was a slight decline in prices under moderate offerings, largely by longs to liquidate their holdings, prompted by a heavy movement of the crop and free off-rings from the country. Subsequently, however, there developed a demand from shorts to cover contracts, as receipts showed a falling off, and sympathy with a sharp advance in oats resulted in an upward turn to values. To-day the market was quiet but about steady. Business in the spot market has been moderately active. To-day exporters were fairly large buyers at firm prices. The sales included No. 2 mixed at 34 1/4 c. to 35 1/2 c. f. o. b. afloat, according to time of delivery.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF NO. 2 MIXED CORN.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
November delivery.....c.	32 3/8	31 7/8	31 3/8	32 1/4	32 3/8	32 1/2
December delivery.....c.	32 1/4	31 3/4	31 1/8	32	32 3/8	32 1/4
May delivery.....c.	35 3/8	35	34 3/4	35	35	35

Oats for future delivery received little attention during the first half of the week. Wednesday, however, there developed a decidedly stronger tone and prices advanced 3/4 c. in response to stronger advice from the Western market, where there

was something of a "squeeze" in December contracts. Large purchases for export also had a strengthening influence. Thursday there was a firm market and prices further advanced 1/2c. To-day the market was easier, there being less anxiety on the part of shorts to cover contracts. The export business has been active and to-day fair sales were made. The sales included No. 2 mixed at 26 1/2c. in elevator; No. 2 white at 29c. in elevator; No. 2 mixed clipped at 27 3/4c. f. o. b., afloat, and heavy white clipped at 31 1/4c. f. o. b. afloat.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF NO. 2 MIXED OATS.

Table with columns for delivery dates (Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri.) and prices for December and February.

Rye has been quiet but steady. Barley has had a moderate demand and as offerings have been limited prices have ruled firm.

The following are closing quotations:

Table of flour prices including Superfine, Extra No. 2, Extra No. 1, Clear, Straights, Patent Spring, and various grades of wheat flour.

Table of grain prices including Wheat (Hard Duluth, Red Winter, etc.), Oats, and Corn (per bush).

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS, PROVISIONS, COTTON AND PETROLEUM.—The exports of these articles during the month of October, and the ten months, for the past three years have been as follows:

Large table showing export values for Breadstuffs, Provisions, Cotton, and Petroleum from 1897 to 1896, broken down by month and ten-month periods.

NOTE.—All the above figures are based on the monthly preliminary returns issued by the Bureau of Statistics, and cover about 93 per cent of the total exports.

For other tables usually given here see page 959.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, P. M., Nov. 19, 1897.

There has been little change this week in the general course of the market. The Southern markets have been buying more freely than for some time past, but other markets continue indifferent. There has been an agreeable change in the weather during the past few days to colder conditions, and this, it is hoped, will stir up trade with retailers, where business in seasonable merchandise has been more or less held in check hitherto by too mild a temperature here and elsewhere. The tone of the cotton goods division continues poor, and if sellers are not positively pressing their stocks upon the market they are at any rate very easily dealt with, and prices show much irregularity all around. With jobbers there has been continued cutting of prices of bleached cottons. The cotton market has been steadier this week, but has not helped the goods market. In the woolen goods division there is pronounced inactivity still, but the lower temperature now prevailing encourages hopes of a speedy improvement. Prices do not give way. Collections are fairly good.

WOOLEN GOODS.—The attendance of buyers in this department has been poor all week, and orders by mail have been for small quantities only. The wholesale clothing trade has made poor progress so far with spring garments, and are not in the market as yet for further supplies of piece goods. There are very few cancellations reported and agents are still well sold up, prices remaining firm throughout for both trouserings and suitings in light-weights. There is no business of any moment in new heavy-weights yet. Satinets, cotton-warp cassimeres and doeskin jeans are dull and featureless. The overcoating demand is inactive. Kerseys irregular in price. Cloakings dull throughout. Flannels and blankets steady but sales light. Dress goods continue very quiet at previous prices.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.—The exports of cotton goods from this port for the week ending Nov. 15 were 2,769 packages, valued at \$124,326, their destination being to the points specified in the tables below:

Table of domestic cotton goods exports for 1897 and 1896, categorized by destination (Great Britain, China, India, etc.) and week.

* From New England mill points direct.

The value of the New York exports for the year to date has been \$9,049,831 in 1897 against \$9,505,448 in 1896.

The market for brown sheetings and drills is very difficult to follow in the matter of prices, so much irregularity existing, but the tendency is still in favor of buyers. The demand continues inactive on both home and export account. Bleached cottons are slow at first hands, but agents are rarely changing quotations. New York Mills 4-4 bleached are reduced to 8c. net, which is the only alteration at first hands. For wide sheetings there is only a limited call and prices are easy. Cotton flannels and blankets are inactive and unchanged. Domets are slow of sale but unchanged in price. Other coarse colored cottons are inactive and irregular. Kid-finished cambrics idle and easy. Fancy calicoes in better demand on Southern account; prices irregular. New fancies for spring sparingly shown as yet. Staple pints quiet throughout. Staple ginghams inactive. Dress styles in moderate demand. Print cloths inactive at 25-16c. for extras; odds in moderate demand and easy.

Table of Stock of Print Cloths for 1897 and 1896, categorized by size and quantity.

Total stock (pieces)....1,857,000 2,215,000 175,000 161,000

FOREIGN DRY GOODS.—There has been only a light demand for seasonable lines of merchandise and the market is irregular. Spring business has been quiet throughout and devoid of special feature.

IMPORTATIONS AND WAREHOUSE WITHDRAWALS OF DRY GOODS

The importations and warehouse withdrawals of dry goods at this port for the week ending Nov. 18, 1897, and since January 1, 1897, and for the corresponding periods of last year are as follows:

Large table comparing importations and warehouse withdrawals of dry goods for 1897 and 1896, categorized by manufacturer and warehouse.

STATE AND CITY DEPARTMENT.

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Indianapolis Ind.—*Park Bonds Legal.*—We have received from E. M. Johnson, Comptroller, the following letter with reference to the recent decision of the Supreme Court and its bearing on the legality of the park bonds mentioned in the CHRONICLE last week. Mr. Johnson's letter states the matter so clearly and completely that we cannot do better than quote it in full:

"DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
"OFFICE OF THE CITY COMPTROLLER,
"INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Nov. 12, 1897."

"William B. Dana Company, New York.

"GENTLEMEN: In reply to your favor of the 9th inst. will say that the Indianapolis park bonds, awarded last April to Street, Wykes & Co., have not been declared illegal by the Supreme Court of the State. The question as to the validity of those bonds has not been presented to that or any other Court. To give you an intelligent idea of the question that was recently passed upon by the Supreme Court, I will state that Indianapolis has a special charter, passed by the Legislature in 1891, by the provisions of which full power is given to a Board of Public Works to buy or condemn all lands needed by the city for public purposes, subject to the approval in certain cases of the Common Council. The authority of that Board, under the charter, to expend any and all moneys appropriated by the Common Council is unquestioned.

"In 1895 the Legislature undertook to enact a law providing for the establishment of park boards in cities of over 100,000 population, in which it was provided that such board should consist of five persons, who should, after the first term, hold their offices for a period of five years. This law defined the powers and duties of such boards, authorizing them to buy and condemn real estate for park purposes, and also authorizing the Common Council to issue bonds, and the proceeds to be subject to the order of the Park Board for the purposes of buying and improving lands for parks, &c. In other words conferring upon the Park Board the powers as to parks theretofore given by law to the Board of Public Works. Under this law a Park Board was appointed by the Mayor, and the bonds in question were issued for 'park purposes.'

"The Supreme Court in the recent case decided that the statute was invalid, because the Constitution of the State provides that no office shall be created by the Legislature the tenure of which is more than four years, and that various parts of the statute were so connected together that the whole law must fall. Now, the Council having had full authority to authorize the making of the loan and the issue of bonds for the purpose named therein, and the Board of Public Works having all the time had full power to receive and expend the money raised by such issue of bonds, there is no disposition on the part of any one so far as I am advised to question the validity of the bonds. The case stands as though no statute creating a Park Board had been enacted. The bonds were issued, declaring on their face that they were issued for park purposes. It is true that the instrumentality named in the ordinance and bonds to carry out the objects of the loan turns out to have had no legal existence, yet by the charter, which was all the time in force, there is provided an instrumentality, namely, the Board of Public Works, which has undoubted power to receive all such moneys and to carry out the purposes expressed in the ordinance and bonds, and whose duty it is to expend all moneys necessary to be expended for the purchase of all real estate needed by the city for all public purposes.

"In other words, it is thought that the Board of Public Works, clothed with such ample authority, may proceed to assume control of the money and proceed with the work of park improvements, as would have been its duty if the invalid legislation had not been enacted.

"The City of Indianapolis will repudiate no obligations, nor seek to evade the full measure of any liability. I beg to enclose you a copy of the decision referred to.

"Very respectfully,
"E. M. JOHNSON,
"City Comptroller."

Americus, Ga.—*Bond Issue Legal.*—Judge Littlejohn has denied the petition enjoining the issuance of the \$35,000 water and sewer bonds recently voted.

Bay City, Mich.—*Certified Check Returned.*—On November 8, 1897, the City Council, on the recommendation of the Claims and Accounts Committee, voted to return to C. H. White & Co. the deposit of \$500 made by them with their bid for the \$35,000 4% City Hall bonds. These securities were awarded to the above firm, but refused by them on the ground that the bonds could not be issued as authorized. The action of the committee was in accordance with the decision of the City Attorney, that the city could not enforce the forfeit, as no contract of forfeiture had been signed.

Brown's Valley (Cal.) Irrigation District.—*Bond Litigation.*—The "Enterprise" of Riverside, Cal., on November 6, 1897, contained the following dispatch from Marysville, relative to the suit in equity against the Brown's Valley Irrigation District: "Edward Lynch has filed in the Superior Court of this county a complaint in equity, naming the Board of Directors of the Brown's Valley Irrigation District as defendants. The plaintiff attacks the validity of the irrigation district, which, by virtue of the Wright Act, claims to be acting in a quasi-public corporation capacity, and prays that it be declared that the bonds of the district are null and void, and that the proceedings leading up to the alleged organization of the district be also declared null and void, that the assessment levied by the Board of Directors of the so-called irrigation district in the year 1897 be declared void, and that the plaintiff has such further relief as the Court may deem proper. Brown's Valley District includes some 45,000 acres of fertile land on the foot-hills of the Sierra, and nearly \$200,000 has been spent in developing the irrigation system."

Chicago, Ill.—*Track Elevation Damage Suits.*—The ordinances passed by the City Council some time ago, ordering the elevation of the tracks and subsequent street depressions, have resulted in notices of damage suits being filed with the law department to the amount of \$15,000,000. The Corporation Counsel defines the city's attitude in the matter. In an opinion addressed to the Finance Committee of the City Council, which has now pending before it several of the cases in question, Mr. Thornton, the counsel, denies that the city is at all liable for damages. He says that the ordinances "were not passed for a corporate purpose, but in the exercise of a governmental function, namely: The police power delegated to the city under the terms of its charter." "The exercise of the police power is never (in law) attended with danger of punishment to the State or municipality which exercises it, especially when there is no physical invasion of private property."

Park Tax Illegal.—On November 16, 1897, Judge Dunne handed down an opinion declaring against the levying of an additional tax of 2 mills by the South Park Commissioners in the towns of South Chicago, Lake and Hyde Park. The County Clerk has been enjoined from extending the levy. The Court holds that the Act of 1873, under which it was sought to make the levy, cannot be made to apply to the South Park Commissioners, for the reason that the towns of Lake and Hyde Park were not then within the limits of the city. It is stated that an appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court.

Galveston, Texas.—*Personal Judgment for Assessments.*—The Galveston "News" on November 11, 1897, contained a report of an opinion handed down by Justice Williams in the suit of Lovenberg to recover \$473 98. This amount Mr. Lovenberg claims he involuntarily, and under coercion, paid the city on an assessment against his homestead, as the proportion of the cost of paving Avenue I, chargeable against such property. The "News" stated that:

"According to an opinion handed down by Justice Williams in the Civil Court of Appeals, the city of Galveston has the right to recover personal judgment against property owners for their proportionate share of street improvements. Following the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Higgins vs. Bordages, wherein it was held that a lien for such improvements could not be enforced against homesteads, it was thought that the city would lose all the assessments it had levied on account of paving abutting homestead properties. A number of suits followed for the recovery of assessments which had been paid by homesteaders, and about the same time City Attorney Smith began instituting suits against homesteaders who had not paid up, asking for personal judgments against them. Since then the Supreme Court has, in the Storrie vs. Cortes case, decided that the Legislature has the power to make assessments for such improvements, while not a lien upon the homesteads, personal charges against the owners of the property, and that personal judgments could be obtained where the city charter provided for them. The remaining question, so far as Galveston is concerned, therefore, was whether the charter of this city would be construed so as to warrant personal judgments against the homesteaders. The Court of Appeals, in the case of I. Lovenberg vs. The City has decided that the charter provides for such judgments."

Georgia.—*Convention Bonds Again Repudiated.*—It is stated that for more than 20 years the old Scott and Hayes convention bonds have been occupying the attention of every Legislature, and that these bonds were again repudiated on November 10, 1897. The original bonds were issued to defray the expenses of a convention held immediately after the war. Since Governor Smith refused to pay the

bonds, claiming that they had already been paid, each Legislature has been asked and has refused to authorize their payment. The bonds amount to \$8,000 at 7%. The holders have offered to accept 4%, at which rate the unpaid interest, it is said, will amount to \$8,420.

Hinckley, Minn.—News.—Justice Mitchell has affirmed the decision of the lower court requiring the Kettle River Railroad to return to the town of Hinckley bonds to the amount of \$12,000, or the equivalent in money, and \$2,400 interest on the same from May 1, 1890. In 1888 the town of Hinckley issued \$12,000 in bonds to aid in building four miles of the road through that town and into the country from the main line of the St. Paul & Duluth. The bonds were turned over to the company about Jan. 1, 1888. The road was operated until March 1, 1890. The tracks were torn up and all the rolling stock removed in 1891, and in 1894 the town began this action to recover the bonds or their value.

Huron, Mich.—Litigation.—Farson, Leach & Co., Chicago, have brought suit against the city of Huron to recover on \$40,000 warrants sold them in 1890. The city was compelled to borrow, having run into debt in its endeavors to have the State Capitol located at Huron. The city claims that the issue was illegal, the town having exceeded its constitutional limit of indebtedness. The Chicago firm, on the other hand, claim that the money was secured under false pretenses.

Kittitas Irrigation District, Wash.—Irrigation Bonds Legal.—A dispatch to the Tacoma News from Ellensburg, Wash., dated Nov. 10, 1897, said: "A very important case affecting irrigation districts was decided here yesterday in the Superior Court. The Middle Kittitas Irrigation District, of this county, has voted an issue of bonds, some of which had been sold. The law provides that if the directors of the district fail to levy a tax to pay interest the Board of County Commissioners shall levy it. This suit was in the form of a mandamus to compel the Commissioners to levy such a tax, the directors of the district having failed to do so. This action was brought by one Winthrop, who holds \$20,000 of the bonds. The Supreme Court having decided that the bonds were legal, the only question for this Court to pass on was whether the bonds were legally issued. The Court held that they were, and the County Commissioners are ordered to levy a tax on the lands within the district to pay interest on the bonds sold."

Omaha, Neb.—Bond Litigation.—J. J. Shea has amended his petition to Judge Green asking for an injunction restraining the city officials from issuing any more warrants or paying any of the indebtedness issued since January 1, 1895, as stated in the CHRONICLE November 13, 1897. Mr. Shea's amendment relates to the financial transactions of the city as far back as 1884 and contains a statement of the debt issued since the beginning of that year. He asks the Court to separate the bonds into two classes, one containing those which the Court may declare legal and the other those illegal, and to enjoin the city from paying the bonds contained in the latter class.

St. Clair County, Mo.—Tax Levy to be Enforced.—The St. Clair County Court has been ordered to appear before United States Judge Philips on December 2 and be punished for contempt. The County Judges refused to levy a tax for the payment of bonds issued in aid of the Clinton Branch of the Tebo & Neosho Railroad, according to the ruling of the United States Court. The case dates back to the period following the war, and a history of it was given in the St. Louis "Globe-Democrat" November 12, 1897, as follows:

"Two hundred and fifty bonds of the denomination of \$1,000 each were issued by the county to aid in the building of the Clinton Branch of the Tebo & Neosho Railroad. One hundred and sixty of these bonds were sold and the money invested in purchasing the right of way, paying for labor, etc., and ninety bonds represent profits of promoters. The road was fairly graded between Clinton and the north bank of the river opposite Osceola, and some iron and ties placed along the right of way, when the money gave out. All efforts to float the bonds of the company proved unavailing, and the work ceased. Then the people began an investigation. They found that of the \$200,000 donated by Henry and St. Clair counties, only about \$275,000 had been honestly spent. They found that no vote to issue the bonds had ever been taken as the law required. They employed the best legal talent then available, among whom were Senator Vest and Judge John F. Phillips. The Supreme Court of the State decided the case for the county, but upon appeal the United States Court reversed the decision, and held that the holders of the bonds being innocent purchasers were entitled to recover. Concerning the charge that no vote had been taken, the Court held that inasmuch as the people had paid the interest for several years without a protest the bonds were thus legalized."

"The debt now amounts to over \$1,000,000. The assessed valuation of the county is \$4,000,000. The bondholders demand 75 per cent in new bonds, running twenty years and bearing 5 per cent interest. Judge Philips some time since offered the people to vote the bondholders to accept 65 cents if the county would vote that sum. The county met this offer by offering dollar for dollar the face of the bonds without interest. No agreement was reached."

Seattle, Wash.—Sinking Fund.—An ordinance will be introduced into the City Council to create a sinking fund for the redemption of outstanding city warrants. The ordi-

nance provides for the setting aside of the delinquent tax collections for 1892, 1893 and 1894 into this fund.

South Bend, Wash.—News.—On November 11, 1897, the Court dismissed two suits to compel the city to pay outstanding special street-grade warrants. Both decisions were based on technicalities, and it is now too late to renew the suits, as six years (the term under the statute of limitations) have elapsed. The street warrants amounted to \$33,000 and it is thought possible they may be paid off at some future date in the same manner as the \$24,000 general fund warrants which, though illegal, are gradually being paid. The legal indebtedness of the city is now reduced to \$60,000 bonds.

Spring Valley, Ill.—Receiver Applied For.—An application has been made by Jno. Huss, a taxpayer, asking that a receiver be appointed for the city. Mr. Huss claims that the city is insolvent and that its indebtedness is constantly increasing. The case will be heard by Judge H. M. Trimble, of the Bureau County Circuit Court.

Bond Proposals and Negotiations this week have been as follows:

Alabama.—Temporary Loan.—According to press reports the State has borrowed \$108,000 at 4% for the payment of the salaries of the State school teachers.

Allegheny County, Pa.—Bond Call.—The Sinking Fund Commissioners have called for payment Jan. 1, 1898, at the office of the County Comptroller, Pittsburg, the following compromise bonds: Nos. 519, 520, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 545, 550, 562, 558, 560 and 561. Bonds are dated Jan. 1, 1863, and mature Jan. 1, 1913.

Allegheny (Pa.) Third Ward School District.—Bonds Voted.—On November 2, 1897, the voters of this district authorized the issuance of \$172,000 bonds for erecting and furnishing a new school building. Chas. P. Lang, Secretary, informs us that the board of directors has not yet decided as to when the securities will be offered for sale, but that it will not be before the spring of 1898; also that they will probably be 4% 20 to 30 year bonds.

Allen County (Kan.) School District No. 78.—Bond Sale.—The State Superintendent of Public Instruction has taken for the school fund \$600 bonds of this district.

Ashland, Wis.—Bond News.—We have received the following from Mr. Finley Wharton, City Clerk, in reply to our inquiry regarding the \$120,000 5% judgment funding bonds: "We have done nothing yet in relation to these bonds. It will probably be January 1, 1898, before any further action is taken." As stated in the CHRONICLE October 23, 1897, only one bid was received for the bonds and that one conditional, and the bonds therefore were not awarded.

Ashtabula, Ohio.—Bond Election.—A special election will be held to vote on the question of issuing \$40,000 school-house bonds. The proposition was defeated at the election held November 2, 1897, owing to the fact that the election officials in one of the wards failed to keep a record of the rejected ballots, thus making it necessary to arrive at the result by indirect methods, which in this case happened to wipe out the margin of votes in favor of the proposition.

Asotin County (Wash.) School District No. 25.—Bonds Not Sold.—We are advised by W. S. Rogers, County Treasurer, that the \$4,500 10-year bonds were not sold November 2, 1897, the date on which bids were to be received. Mr. Rogers says that they will try again to sell the bonds in March or April of next year.

Athens, N. Y.—Bond Sale.—On October 28, 1897, this village sold \$20,000 bonds to the Hudson Savings Institution at 5% per cent at par. One other bid was that of the Catskill Savings Bank for 4% bonds. Securities are issued for the erection of a new fire engine house. Interest is payable semi-annually at Treasurer's office, and principal will mature one bond for \$500 on November 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, of the years 1898 to 1902, inclusive.

Atlanta, Ga.—Bond News.—Mr. J. H. Goldsworth writes us that the Legislature has not yet passed the bill authorizing the issuance of \$200,000 4% 30-year bonds for the purpose of extending water mains.

Baltimore, Md.—Bond Sale.—According to press reports the Finance Commissioners have completed the sale of \$697,300 city stock due 1940 and 1945, bids for which were received last July but no award made. Securities were almost all taken in Baltimore at from 105 to 105.25.

Temporary Loan.—The "Brooklyn Eagle" on November 19, 1897, reported that Mayor Malster, of Baltimore, had borrowed \$300,000 from New York capitalists at 2 per cent, which was 1 per cent lower than the local price. The money was needed to meet bills that will be due before sufficient money is received from taxes.

Bath County, Ky.—Bonds Defeated.—The issuance of bonds for the purchase of turn pikes was recently defeated.

Battle Creek, Mich.—Bond News.—We reported last week that the citizens of Battle Creek had voted to issue \$50,000 water-works improvement bonds. We have since been officially informed that the city will not issue bonds of any distinction this year.

Bellefontaine, Ohio.—Bonds Defeated.—At the election held Nov. 2, 1897, the proposition to issue \$30,000 City Hall bonds was defeated.

Bethel (Town) Me.—Bond Offering—Proposals will be received until 6 p. m. to-day by J. V. Purington, Treasurer, for \$30,000 4% bonds. Securities are in denominations of from \$100 to \$1,000, dated January 1, 1898. Interest will be payable January 1 and July 1 at the First National Bank, Portland, Me. Principal matures \$1,000 annually, beginning January 1, 1903, but those bonds running more than 15 years are subject to call after January 1, 1913. A certified check for \$200, "payable to the inhabitants of the town of Bethel," must accompany bids.

Bexar County, Texas—Bonds Approved.—On November 10, 1897, the Attorney-General approved for the second time the \$240,000 refunding court-house bonds. This action was made necessary on account of changing dates of the bonds.

Bloomfield, N. J.—Temporary Loan.—This township has issued from time to time sewer notes now aggregating \$135,000. Notes bear 4½% interest and are payable on demand. Wm. L. Johnson, Clerk, writes us that the township will issue bonds as soon as the sewerage system is completed, but that it will probably be a year before it is ready to do so.

Bollinger County, Mo.—Bonds Defeated.—At the election held November 2, 1897, the question of issuing \$8,000 bonds for a jail was defeated by 170 votes.

Boyle County, Ky.—Bonds Voted.—The county has voted bonds for the purchase and maintenance of pikes.

Brazos County, Texas.—Bonds Proposed.—On November 13, 1897, an order was passed by the Commissioners' Court at Bryan providing for the issuance of \$20,000 county jail bonds. Denomination of securities will be \$1,000; principal will mature in 40 years from date of issue, and a sinking fund has been created for the payment of the same. It is stated that the question of building the jail will be decided in December, but that these preliminary steps were taken at this time because an order for the issuance of bonds can only be made at a regular term of the Court.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Bonds Proposed.—The United States Supreme Court having last spring affirmed the award made by a commission appointed to condemn and appraise the value of the property of the Long Island Water Supply Company, which was placed at \$570,500, the city will shortly issue \$575,000 bonds for the purchase of the plant, &c.

Burlington, Vt.—Temporary Loan.—The city has negotiated a short-time loan for \$20,000 with a local bank.

Byron (Village), Ill.—Bond Election Withdrawn.—We are advised by W. I. Caldwell, Clerk, that the order calling for an election November 16, 1897, to vote upon the question of issuing \$10,000 water-works bonds has been recalled. Mr. Caldwell says: "This matter has been withdrawn and canceled."

Cambridge, Mass.—Bonds Authorized.—On November 16, 1897, the Board of Aldermen authorized the issuance of \$9,500 bonds for the purchase of additional school land.

Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 11 a. m. November 20, 1897, by Wm. W. Dallinger, City Treasurer, for \$20,000 Paving Loan bonds maturing October 1, 1907; \$11,000 Street Loan bonds, maturing November 1, 1907; \$20,000 Clay Land Loan bonds, maturing November 1, 1912; \$75,000 Water Loan bonds, maturing November 1, 1917, and \$50,000 Charles River Improvement Loan bonds, maturing November 1, 1937. Each loan will be issued as far as possible in registered certificates of \$10,000 each or any multiple thereof. Interest at 3½% will be payable semi-annually. A deposit of 1% of bonds bid for will be required of the successful bidder.

Camden, N. J.—Bond Sale.—On November 1, 1897, the Finance and Street Committee of the Council awarded the \$200,000 4% street-improvement bonds to Aaron Ward and the Alcatraz Paving Co. at 109-0625, \$33,545 being taken by the Alcatraz Paving Co. and the remainder by Aaron Ward. The above purchasers are the contractors awarded the work of repairing the streets, and they have accepted the bonds without questioning their legality. These securities were recently awarded to Farson, Leach & Co., New York, at 108 8125 and refused by them on the ground that the bonds were illegally issued. See CHRONICLE October 30, 1897, p. 836, and September 25, 1897, p. 5-3.

Cass County, Mich.—Bond Election—The question of issuing \$40,000 bonds for a new county building will be submitted to a vote of the people.

Chelsea, Mass.—Bonds Proposed.—The Finance Committee of this city has under consideration a proposition to issue \$126,000 bonds to pay the debt of 1897.

Childress County, Texas.—Bonds Redeemed.—The county redeemed \$500 funding bonds on November 15, 1897.

Chippewa County (P. O. Sault Ste. Marie), Mich.—Temporary Loan.—The county has authorized the Treasurer to borrow \$12,000 in anticipation of the collection of taxes. Mr. Wm. M. Snell, Clerk, says that the loan will probably be negotiated with local banks, and will mature in from three to four months.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Bonds Proposed.—According to a report of the Board of Aldermen it is estimated that \$1,500,000 water bonds will be issued in 1898.

Cleveland, Ohio.—Bonds Authorized.—The Park Board on November 10, 1897, adopted a resolution to sell the last \$400,000 of the bonds authorized by the Legislature.

Bond Sale.—On November 15, 1897, the \$39,000 4% sewer bonds maturing October 1, 1907, were awarded to the Society for Savings, Cleveland, at 105-26 and the \$30,000 4% sewer bonds maturing October 1, 1917, to the same institution at 109-04. Following are the bids:

	10-year Bonds.	20-year Bonds.
Society for Savings, Cleveland.....	105-26	109-04
Farson, Leach & Co., New York.....	105-14	108-90
Parsons & Burr, Boston.....	105-13	109-18
Blake Bros. & Co., New York.....	105-13	109-14
E. H. Rollins & Sons, Boston.....	105-01	108-83
Estabrook & Co., Boston.....	104-90	108-76
Dietz, Denison & Prior, Cleveland.....	104-80	109-06
Blodget, Merritt & Co., Boston.....	104-77	108-36
W. J. Hayes & Sons, Cleveland.....	104-77	108-34

For description of bonds see CHRONICLE October 23, 1897, p. 790.

Colorado.—Leadville Certificate Redemption.—State Auditor Lowell has taken up \$187,000 of the Leadville war certificates which originally amounted to about \$208,000. Warrants are issued to the holders of the certificates and cashed by State Treasurer Kephart.

Colorado Springs, Col.—Bond Sale.—The \$100,000 4½% refunding and water-works extension bonds offered by this city on November 15, 1897, have been awarded to E. H. Rollins & Sons, Boston, at 101-95. Seventy five thousand dollars of the above issue will mature November 1, 1912, optional after 1907, and the balance will mature November 15, 1912, subject to call after November 1, 1902. For further particulars of the loan see CHRONICLE of November 6, 1897.

Columbus, Ohio.—Bonds Proposed.—It is thought that \$24,000 bonds must be issued to settle the claims that the English heirs hold against the city for land purchased for sewage farm purposes. The Council has refused to make an appropriation for the payment of the claim, which is almost two years old, and it has been suggested, according to reports, that the Board of Public Works begin proceedings against the Council to compel them to issue bonds to meet the claim.

Dayton, Ohio.—Bond Redemption.—The Board of City Affairs on November 10, 1897, ordered \$51,000 bonds to be paid on December 1, 1897. The "Herald" of Dayton states that \$225,000 of the city's debt has been paid this year, reducing the debt to \$3,300,000.

Bond Sale.—The sinking fund has taken at par the Xenia Avenue and the Brown Street paving bonds.

Denver, Col.—Bonds Proposed.—When the suit now pending in the District Court is decided, the Board of Public Works will frame an ordinance providing for an issuance of \$4,500,000 bonds to purchase or construct a new water plant.

Donaldsonville, La.—Loan Authorized.—The Town Council on November 11, 1897, passed a resolution authorizing the Mayor to sign all papers, agreements and contracts in connection with the loan of \$16,000 to the town by the Bank of Donaldsonville. The money will be used for the erection of an electric-light plant.

Dorranceton (Pa.) School District.—Bonds Defeated.—At the election held November 2, 1897, the question of issuing \$4,500 bonds was defeated. Mr. Samuel D. Phillips, Chairman of the Board of Education, says that it will be a year before the question can again be raised.

Douglas County, Neb.—Bond Offering.—In the CHRONICLE last week, p. 942, we recorded the offering of \$100,000 exposition bonds and \$180,000 funding bonds, bids for which will be received until December 1, 1897. We are now advised that the interest on the funding bonds has been fixed at 4½%, and that a certified check for \$500 must accompany all bids except those by State governments.

Bond News.—The county has received an offer for part of the \$280,000 4½% bonds, bids for which will be received until December 1, 1897. The proposition is from the Educational Board, who offer to take \$200,000 bonds at par for the permanent school fund.

Dwight, Ill.—Bond Correction.—We are advised by L. A. Naffziger, Cashier Bank of Dwight, that the reported authorization of \$7,000 water-works bonds was incorrect.

Eau Claire, Wis.—Sinking Fund Created.—On November 8, 1897, an ordinance was approved by the Mayor providing for a sinking fund for the payment of the bonded indebtedness at maturity.

Edgerton, Wis.—Water-Works Purchased.—The city has assumed control of the water-works plant under the purchase option in the franchise granted W. H. Wheeler & Co. of Detroit, who put in the works. The city takes charge of the plant, it is stated, subject to a bonded indebtedness of \$28,500. Bonds bear interest at a low rate and mature before 1922, subject to call after 1909. Bonds are to be paid by the monthly hydrant rentals fixed in the franchise.

Elk Point, S. D.—Bond Election.—An election will be held December 2, 1897, to vote on issuing \$5,000 bonds for a system of water works.

Elmwood Place, Ohio.—Bonds Authorized.—On November 9, 1897, the Council passed an ordinance authorizing the issuance of the \$15,000 water-works bonds voted at the election held November 2, 1897.

Emden, Ill. Bonds Voted.—The voters of this municipality have authorized the issuance of \$3,500 water-works bonds.

Flint, Mich.—Bond Sale.—On November 1, 1897, the city sold 4 paving notes of \$1,305 each. Interest is 4¾%, payable semi-annually. Principal matures 1 note annually, beginning November 1, 1898.

Flushing, N. Y.—Bond Election.—An election will be held December 6, 1897, for the purpose of voting on the question of issuing \$74,000 bonds, to macadamize streets.

Fort Worth, Texas.—Bonds Proposed.—This city has under consideration a proposition to issue bonds for the construction of a reservoir.

Franklin County, Ohio.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 12 M. December 1, 1897, by W. H. Halliday.

County Auditor, for the \$23,000 6% bridge emergency notes which were not disposed of on November 4, 1897. Securities will mature, \$3,000 December 1, 1898, and \$5,000 each December 1 thereafter to 1903 inclusive. Interest will be payable semi-annually at County Treasurer's office. A certified check for 5% of the amount of notes must accompany each bid.

Franklin County (Kan.) School District No. 54.—*Bond Sale*.—The School Fund Commissioners have taken \$700 bonds of this district.

Freeport, Ill.—*Bond Sale*.—The \$4,500 4½% ten-year refunding sewer bonds of this city, which were not disposed of on September 30, 1897, were sold on November 1, 1897, to the German Bank of Freeport.

Bond Correction.—Geo. H. Tandy, City Clerk, informs us that the report that \$20,000 bonds had been authorized for the erection of an electric-light plant is incorrect, as the City Council has not taken any action in the matter.

Gallatin, Mo.—*Bonds Authorized*.—The Council has passed an ordinance authorizing the issuance of the \$25,000 water-works and electric-light plant bonds recently voted. Bonds, when issued, will be in denominations of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000 each, and will mature 20 years from date of issue, subject to call after 5 years. Interest will be at 5%, payable semi-annually.

Galveston, Tex.—*Bond Call*.—As stated in the CHRONICLE last week, E. McCarthy Treasurer, has called for payment December 1, 1897, \$75,704 ¼ year limited debt bonds. We are now informed that the bonds are dated September 1, 1881, and bear the following numbers, all inclusive: Nos. 1 to 12, 14 to 16, 18, 19, 22 to 31, 33 to 41, 43, 46 to 49, 51 to 55, 57 to 61, 70 to 79, 81 to 88, 91 to 94, 97, 99 to 102, 531 to 575, 577 to 589, 591, 592, 594, 596 to 602. Payments will be made at the City Treasurer's office.

Bonds Proposed.—On November 1, 1897, the City Council passed a resolution directing the Ordinance Committee and the City Attorney to prepare an ordinance providing for the issuance of \$300,000 sewer bonds. The ordinance will be considered at the first meeting of the Council in December.

Grafton, N. D.—*Bond Correction*.—The \$30,000 6% refunding bonds were awarded to local bankers at par on November 8, 1897, and not on October 25, 1897 (the original date of sale). Bonds are dated November 15, 1897. Principal matures 10 years from date of issue. Interest payable semi-annually at the office of the City Treasury. Bids were also received from Farson, Leach & Co., Chicago and S. A. Kean, Chicago, but were not considered, as they did not, it is claimed, comply with the conditions.

Goldsboro, N. C.—*Bonds Defeated*.—At the election held in this city on November 8, 1897, the proposition to issue \$25,000 sewer bonds was defeated.

Grove City, Pa.—*Bond Election Illegal*.—We are advised by J. R. Van Orsdell, Clerk, that an error of ten days in the publication of the ordinance authorizing the issuance of \$15,000 water-works bonds makes the election recently held to vote the bonds illegal.

Hagerstown, Md.—*Bond Sale*.—On November 9, 1897, \$2,200 4% paving bonds were awarded to Samuel B. Loose, Hagerstown, at 105 62. Interest will be payable January and July, and the principal will mature one bond of \$200 annually, beginning July 1, 1901.

Hazlehurst, Miss.—*No Election*.—We are advised by Hon. J. M. Norman, Mayor, that the election called for November 9, 1897, to vote on the question of issuing water bonds was not held. Mr. Norman says that the order for the election was repealed by the Town Council, but that the question will be taken up again at some future time.

Hempstead (N. Y.) School District No. 14.—*Bid Rejected*.—All bids were rejected on November 16, 1897, for \$10,500 7% bonds, maturing \$525 annually. Bonds will be re-advertised.

Holyoke, Mass.—*Loan Authorized*.—The Treasurer was authorized by the Board of Aldermen on November 17, 1897, to borrow \$100,000 for one year in anticipation of the collection of taxes. The Board has also under consideration a loan of \$10,000 for a police signal system.

Houston, Texas.—*Bonds Proposed*.—An ordinance has been introduced into the City Council providing for the issuance of \$50,000 5% 40-year bonds for the purpose of paving streets and constructing sewers.

Bond Election.—According to press reports an election will be held to vote on a proposition to issue \$100,000 electric-light plant bonds.

Huntington, N. Y.—*Bonds Proposed*.—A petition will be presented to the Town Board asking that a special election be called for the purpose of voting on the proposition to borrow \$3,000 for the construction of a road and bridges at Centerport.

Iowa.—*Warrants Being Paid*.—Press reports state that the Treasurer is gradually paying off the outstanding State warrants. Up to a recent date \$379,348 64 warrants have been paid.

Ironton, Ohio.—*Bond Election*.—An election will be held December 18, 1897, to vote on the question of issuing \$30,000 bonds for a municipal electric-light plant, to be operated in conjunction with the city water works.

Jackson County (Kan.) School District No. 53.—*Bond Sale*.—Bonds of this district to the amount of \$1,000 have been taken for the school fund.

Jacksonville, Fla.—*Bond Offering*.—Proposals will be received until 3 P. M. December 7, 1897, by B. T. Dilloa, Chair

man Board of Trustees, for \$41,500 5% gold bonds. These securities are part of the \$1,000,000 loan authorized in 1894, of which all but the above \$41,500 have been sold.

The official notice of this bond offering will be found among the advertisements elsewhere in this Department.

Jamaica (N. Y.) Union Free School District No. 6.—*Bond Sale*.—This district has sold \$12,000 5% gold bonds to Wilson & Stephens, New York, at 108 20. Securities mature \$1,000 annually, commencing December 1, 1917.

Jefferson County (P. O. Boulder), Mont.—*Bond Call*.—On November 10, 1897, the Board of County Commissioners called for payment at the County Treasurer's office bonds Nos. 1 to 50, inclusive, of \$500 each. Securities were issued in 1883 and 1884, and interest will cease 30 days after date of publication.

Jefferson County, Texas.—*Bonds Defeated*.—At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners held November 12, 1897, the issuance of \$8,000 bridge bonds was defeated.

Jersey City, N. J.—*Bond Sale*.—On November 17, 1897, the \$100,000 4% gold school bonds were awarded to E. H. Rollins & Sons, Boston, at 104 22. Following are the bids:

E. H. Rollins & Sons, Boston, 104 22	Farson, Leach & Co., New York, 102 55
Hopkins Place Savings Bank, Baltimore, 104 64	Seasongood & Mayer, Cincinnati, 102 43
Blair & Co., New York, 103 76 1/2	Blodgett, Merritt & Co., Boston, 102 28
E. C. Stanwood & Co., Boston, 103 70	K. D. Shepard & Co., New York, 102 28
Blake Bros. & Co., New York, 103 58	W. E. R. Smith, New York, 102 25
W. J. Hayes & Sons, Cleveland, 103 47 1/2	Owen Daly & Co. (for \$50,000), 102 06
N. W. Harris & Co., New York, 103 31 1/2	Owen Daly & Co. (for \$50,000), 101 53
Adams & Co., Boston, 103 158	Edw. C. Jones & Co., New York, 101 06 1/2
Beuwell & Everett, New York, 102 05 1/2	Robert Taylor & Co., Baltimore, 101 02

Bonds mature August 2, 1927. For further particulars see CHRONICLE November 6, 1897, p. 890.

Jewett, Leon County, Texas.—*Bonds Voted*.—At the election held November 5, 1897, the issuance of bonds for a new school building was authorized by a vote of 61 to 3.

Kerr County, Tex.—*Bond Issue*.—The \$18,000 5% 30-year refunding bonds, mention of which was made in the CHRONICLE November 6, 1897, are now in the hands of the Attorney-General for approval. We are informed by Chas. Schreiner, County Treasurer, that \$12,000 of this amount will be taken by the county itself for the permanent school fund and that the remaining \$6,000 will be offered for sale.

Kimundry, Ill.—*Bonds Voted*.—This city has voted to issue \$2,500 water-works bonds, but the legality of the vote has been questioned.

Lake County, Ind.—*Bond Sale*.—On November 15, 1897, \$42,985 5% Calumet gravel road bonds were awarded to the First National Bank of Crown Point at par. Bonds are dated Nov. 10, 1897, and mature \$4,298 80 yearly.

Lancaster, Ohio.—*Bonds Redeemed*.—City Clerk H. T. Mechling has redeemed \$69 street-improvement bonds.

Lewiston, Me.—*Temporary Loan*.—On October 27, 1897, the city negotiated a six-months loan of \$60,000 with Rogers, Newman & Tolman, Boston, at 3 1/2%. A bid of 3 1/8% was received from Bond & Goodwin. The loan was floated in anticipation of the collection of taxes.

Linn County, Iowa.—*Bonds Redeemed*.—On November 2, 1897, the county redeemed \$3,000 bonds. Press reports state that the county is now free from bonded debt.

Lockland (Village) Ohio.—*Bonds Authorized*.—On Nov. 9, 1897, the Council passed an ordinance authorizing the issue of \$48,016 6% street improvement bonds. Securities will be dated Dec. 1, 1897, and will mature 1-10 annually from Feb. 1, 1898. Interest payable annually.

Long Island City, N. Y.—*Bond News*.—In reply to our inquiry regarding the statement in the "Brooklyn Eagle" (which we published last week) that the Council of this city, in obedience to a mandamus issued by Justice Gaynor two months ago, ordered the issuance of \$30,000 bonds at 3%, City Treasurer Lucien Knapp states that the Council has increased the interest rate to 4%.

Los Angeles, Cal.—*Bond Election*.—An election will be held Dec. 7, 1897, to vote on the proposition to issue \$339,000 school bonds and \$150,000 fire bonds.

Lynn, Mass.—*Bond Sale*.—The city has awarded the \$56,000 4% 10-year registered bonds to E. H. Rollins & Sons, Boston, at 104 23 1/2. Following are the bids:

E. H. Rollins & Sons, Boston, 104 23 1/2	R. L. Day & Co., Boston, 104 08 1/2
Estabrook & Co., Boston, 104 11	E. C. Stanwood & Co., Boston, 103 25
Adams & Co., Boston, 103 54	Blake Bros. & Co., New York, 103 91
Blodgett, Merritt & Co., Boston, 103 44	N. W. Harris & Co., New York, 103 58

Madisonville, Ky.—*Bonds Defeated*.—At the election held November 2, 1897, the question of issuing \$21,000 5% water-works bonds was defeated.

Mansfield, Ohio.—*Bond News*.—We are advised that the principal and interest of the \$8,600 6% debt extension bonds will be payable at the office of the City Treasurer. Bids for these bonds will be received until 2 P. M. December 1, 1897. Particulars of the offering will be found in the CHRONICLE last week, p. 943.

Marceline, Mo.—*Bond Election Postponed*.—The election which was to have taken place in this city on November 1, 1897, to vote on issuing bonds for water works, to cost not more than \$18,000, was postponed for five weeks.

Marion County, Ind.—*Bonds Proposed*.—The county officials propose to refund the \$300,000 6% bonds maturing January 1, 1898.

Marlboro, Mass.—*Bond Sale*.—This city has sold \$10,000 water bonds to the Sinking Fund Commissioners. Securities are issued to pay Lake Williams land damage claims.

Medford, Mass.—*Bond Sale*.—Following are the bids received for the \$16,000 4% water bonds. As reported in the

CHRONICLE last week, bonds were awarded to Blodget, Merritt & Co., Boston, at 108'68.

Blodget, Merritt & Co., Boston.....108'68	Estabrook & Co., Boston.....108'391
Adams & Co., Boston.....108'677	R. L. Day & Co., Boston.....108'236
Medford Sinking Fund Com'rs.....108'51	E. H. Rollins & Sons, Boston.....108'271
E. C. Stanwood & Co., Boston.....108'50	Farkinson & Burr, Boston.....108'266
N. W. Harris & Co., New York.....108'435	

Bonds are dated May 1, 1897, and mature May 1, 1923. Interest payable May 1 and November 1 at the Howard National Bank, Boston.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Bond News.—Press reports state that an ordinance will be introduced into the Common Council for the purpose of rescinding the action of Council in voting to issue \$120,000 bonds for a garbage plant. The ordinance will be referred to a committee, which will not report on the question until after the Supreme Court gives its opinion in the injunction suit brought to prevent the issuance of the bonds.

Mondamin, Iowa.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until March 20, 1898, by E. F. Ogden, Town Treasurer, for \$5,000 6% school-house bonds. Securities will be dated April 1, 1898, and will mature \$500 each year. Interest will be payable annually April 1 at Mondamin Savings Bank.

Monroe County, Ohio.—Bonds Defeated.—At the election held November 2, 1897, the question of issuing bonds for the erection of a new infirmary was defeated by a vote of 2,068 to 1,837.

Needham, Mass.—Bond Sale.—The city has awarded the \$28,000 4% high-school bonds to the State sinking fund on a 3 1/2% basis. Following are the other bids received:

Parkinson & Burr.....103'773	Estabrook & Co.....103'250
R. L. Day & Co.....103'594	Adams & Co.....103'226
Blodget, Merritt & Co.....103'446	Blake Bros. & Co.....103'15

Bonds mature \$1,500 in from 1 to 18 years and \$1,000 in 19 years from date of issue.

New Milford, Conn.—Temporary Loan.—This town has negotiated a loan of \$20,000 with a local savings bank. The note is payable on demand.

Newport, Ky.—Temporary Loan.—At the meeting of the Board of Council held November 11, 1897, the Auditor was authorized to borrow \$4,500 for the payment of sundry claims.

Newtown School District No. 10, Woodside, N. Y.—Bond Sale.—On November 15, 1897, \$35,000 5% gold bonds were awarded to Bertron & Storrs, New York, at 105'20. Following are the bids:

Bertron & Storrs, New York.....105'20	Rudolph Kleybolte & Co., N. Y.....103'05
The Lamprecht Bros. Co., Cleve.....104'50	C. H. White & Co., New York.....102'50
Wilson & Stephens, New York.....104'39	Farson, Leach & Co., New York.....100'441
	W. J. Hayes & Sons, Cleveland.....100'33

Bonds mature \$1,750 annually from 1908 to 1927.

Norborne, Mo.—Bond Election.—An election will be held in Norborne on November 30, 1897, to vote on issuing \$10,000 water-works bonds.

North Adams, Mass.—Note Issue.—This city has issued \$45,000 "Permanent Improvement Loan" notes to the Treasurer and Receiver-General of the Commonwealth at 3 1/2% interest. Interest is payable April 1 and October 1 at office of State Treasurer in Boston, and the principal will mature one-fifth annually.

North Tonawanda, N. Y.—Debt Limit Exceeded.—Press dispatches intimate that the debt limit of North Tonawanda has been exceeded by \$66,199.65. Accordingly, it is claimed, the \$10,000 market bonds sold October 9 are illegal, and also the \$125,000 water bonds issued last fall, inasmuch as they exceeded in the aggregate the amount of the indebtedness then possible to be incurred. Special legislation to legalize the issue is being talked of.

Norwich, Conn.—Bond Sale.—Press reports state that the city has arranged to refund the \$150,000 6% water bonds maturing January 1, 1898. The new bonds have been taken locally at par.

Ortonville, Ohio.—Bond Sale.—Following are the bids received October 30, 1897, for the \$15,000 5% water bonds, awarded, as stated in the CHRONICLE November 6, 1897, to the Merchants' National Bank, St. Paul, at 107:

Merchants' Nat. Bk., St. Paul.....\$16,050 00	Nat. Farmers' Bk., Owatonna.....\$15,050 00
Farson, Leach & Co., Chicago.....15,352 50	Geo. D. Cook & Co., Chicago.....15,025 00
F. McKay, Chicago.....15,250 00	Duke M. Farson, Chicago.....15,015 00
Mason, Lewis & Co., Chicago.....15,157 67	J. C. Norton, St. Paul.....15,000 00
Cliff W. Cress, Cannon Falls.....15,153 66	S. A. Kean, Chicago, under par—not considered.
E. W. Peet & Sons, St. Paul.....15,030 00	

Oshkosh School District, Fessenden, N. D.—Bond Sale.—On October 20, 1897, the State school fund bought \$6,000 5% 20-year bonds at par. Both principal and interest are payable at Bismarek, N. D. No other bids were received for the securities, as they were not advertised.

Palatka, Fla.—Bond Election.—An election will be held in this town next month to decide the question of issuing \$100,000 bonds for the purchase of water works and construction of a sewerage system.

Paris, Texas.—Bond Sale.—At a meeting of the City Council held November 9, 1897, the offer of J. B. Oldham of Dallas to take the \$10,000 funding bonds at par was accepted. Under the agreement the purchaser will furnish the lithographed bonds.

Peru, Ind.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 4 P. M. November 23, 1897, by David Irwin, City Clerk, for \$15,000 school bonds. Interest will be payable in Peru, and the principal will mature 15 years from date of issue. Bonds will be sold at not less than par, at the lowest rate of interest offered.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Bonds Proposed.—Bills were introduced in the Common Council November 18, 1897, providing for the issuance of \$1,000,000 bonds for the repaving of small

streets and \$900,000 to abolish grade crossings. These loans are part of the \$12,200,000 bonds passed upon by the voters November 2, 1897.

Portsmouth, N. H.—Bond News.—We are officially informed that this city will not issue a temporary loan, as has been reported, but that money for current use in anticipation of the collection of taxes is obtained on short time notes from the New Hampshire National Bank at a regular rate made by yearly contract.

Pottawattamie County, Iowa.—Bonds Defeated.—The proposition to issue \$25,000 bonds with which to purchase a county poor farm was defeated at the election held November 2, 1897.

Queens County, N. Y.—Bond Sale.—On November 18, 1897, the \$935,000 4% road bonds were awarded as follows: \$490,000, Series "BB", to the New York Life Insurance Co., at 108'77; \$120,000, Series "Y", to the same company, at 108'55; \$325,000, Series "CC", to Farson, Leach & Co., New York, at 108'61. Following are the bids:

	Series "BB"	Series "CC"	Series "Y"
New York Life Insurance Co.....	108'77	108'66	108'55
Farson, Leach & Co., New York.....	108'71	108'61	108'525
W. J. Hayes & Sons, Cleveland.....			108'530
Walter Stanton & Co., New York.....	108'47	108'47	108'47
R. L. Day & Co., New York.....	107'87	107'87	107'87
Seasonood & Mayer, Cincinnati.....			107'853
E. D. Shepard & Co., New York.....			107'60
N. W. Harris & Co., New York.....	105'39	105'31	107'21
Benwell & Everitt, New York.....	105'43	105'08	107'17
Geo. M. Hahn, New York.....			100'06

Securities are known as follows: \$490,000 road bonds, Series "BB", \$325,000 road bonds, Series "CC", and \$120,000 road bonds, Series "Y." Bonds are in denominations of \$1,000, dated December 1, 1897, and mature December 1, 1907. Interest will be payable June 1 and December 1 at the office of the County Treasurer.

Racine, Wis.—Bonds Proposed.—The Board of Education has under consideration the question of issuing \$50,000 bonds for new schools. It is stated that the money now paid out in rentals would nearly pay the interest on the bonds.

Redwillow County, Neb.—Bond Sale.—The \$10,000 bonds, issued for the purpose of building a court house have been sold at par.

Richmond, Va.—Bonds Defeated.—On November 12, 1897, the Common Council refused to concur with the Board of Aldermen in authorizing the issuance of the \$25,000 sewer bonds.

Rome (N. Y.) Union Free School District No. 1.—Bond Election.—A special election will be held in this district on November 30, 1897, to determine the question of issuing \$65,000 bonds for the erection of a new high school or academy building. The election is held pursuant to proposition of Board of Education, and also Title 4 Section 13, and Title 10, Section 4 of City Charter, as amended by Section 1, Chapter 39, Laws of 1890.

St. Bernard (Village), Ohio.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 12 M. December 16, 1897, by John G. Overman, Clerk, for \$1,953 80 6% street-improvement bonds. Securities are issued pursuant with Section 2704 of the Revised Statutes of Ohio and authorized by ordinance passed November 4, 1897. The amount may be reduced by payments made prior to the issuance of the bonds. They will be dated December 15, 1897, and mature 1-10 annually. Interest will be payable annually, both principal and interest being payable at the German National Bank of Cincinnati. A certified check for 5% of the amount of the bonds bids for, payable to the Village Clerk, must accompany each bid.

St. Cloud, Minn.—Bonds Proposed.—Press reports state that the Finance Committee has about decided to borrow \$9,000 from the State for the purpose of refunding the bonds that mature January 1, 1898. The loan will be at 4% and is made in accordance with the law of 1897, allowing cities to borrow from the State, provided their bonded debt is within 7% of the assessed valuation and that the refunding bonds are voted by the people.

St. Joseph (Mo.) School District.—Bond Election.—Harry H. Smith, Secretary, writes us that the Board of Education will no doubt submit the question of refunding \$195,500 of outstanding 5% per cent bonds at a lower rate of interest to the voters at the spring election.

St. Paul, Minn.—Loan Authorized.—At a meeting of the Board of Education held November 8, 1897, a loan of \$15,000 payable December 1, 1897, was authorized.

Salem (S. D.) Independent School District.—Bonds Voted.—By a vote of 75 to 21 the district recently authorized the issuance of bonds.

Salineville (Village) Ohio.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 12 M. December 13, 1897, by James H. Dodds, Clerk, for \$28,000 6 per cent funding bonds. Securities are issued pursuant with Section 2701 of the Revised Statutes of Ohio and authorized by ordinance. They are in denominations of \$100, dated December 1, 1897, with interest payable annually. Principal matures \$500 yearly, from December 1, 1899 to 1903, and \$300 December 1, 1904. A certified check for \$100, payable to the village, must accompany bids.

Schenectady, N. Y.—Temporary Loan.—This city has negotiated with a local bank a loan of \$19,000, authorized to defray current expenses.

Bonds Proposed.—The Legislature will probably be petitioned to authorize the city to issue bonds or improvement notes in the spring.

Shelby Township, Jefferson County, Ohio.—Bond Sale.—On November 15, 1897, \$8,140 5% road bonds were awarded to the Madison Insurance Co. at 102'22. Following are the bids:

Madison Insurance Co., Madis'n 102-22
 W. M. Moffett, Madison, 101-230
 Seasongood & Mayer, Cin 101-044
 People's Sav. Bank, Gr. Rapids, 100-43

N. W. Harris & Co., New York 100-00
 First National Bank, Madison, 100-00
 Nat'l Branch Bank, Madison, 100-00
 S. A. Kean, Chicago, 100-00

Bonds are in denominations of \$814, dated November 15, 1897. Interest will be payable annually at the County Treasurer's office. Principal matures \$814 annually.

Shenandoah, Pa.—Bond Coll.—This city has drawn for payment 50 5% bonds of denomination of \$100 each. They are Nos. 12, 27, 33, 39, 44, 50, 55, 71, 73, 81, 103, 104, 109, 114, 120, 122, 125, 135, 138, 140, 154, 155, 158, 160, 162, 164, 180, 182, 200, 203, 223, 235, 239, 249, 252, 255, 256, 258, 263, 265, 270, 273, 274, 280, 284, 285, 286, 287, 297, 299. Securities are water bonds of the issue of 1892, due 1922, subject to call at any time, and they were held by residents of town or vicinity. T. J. Davis, Treasurer, informs us that this reduces the water debt to \$140,000.

Spokane, Wash.—Bonds Voted.—At the election held November 6, 1897, the proposition to issue \$50,000 bonds for the construction of school houses was authorized by a vote of 1,183 to 246.

Warrant Call.—City Treasurer McCrea has called for payment November 19, 1897, the following warrants: Street and bridge fund No. 10,615, fire department fund No. 12,383, street light fund No. 8,105 and public building fund No. 7,433.

Springfield (City) Ohio.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 7:30 P. M. December 7, 1897, by Samuel J. Wilkerson, Clerk, for \$5,000 5% bridge bonds. Securities are issued pursuant with an Act of the General Assembly passed April 23, 1891, and authorized by an ordinance passed October 19, 1897. Bonds are in denominations of \$1,000, dated December 1, 1897. Interest will be payable March 1 and September 1. Principal matures \$2,000 March 1, 1903, and \$3,000 September 1, 1903. Both principal and interest will be payable at the office of the City Treasurer, or at the Importers' & Traders' National Bank, New York City, at the option of the holder.

Toledo, Ohio.—Bonds Authorized.—The Sinking Fund Trustees on November 10, 1897, passed a resolution authorizing the refunding of \$110,000 5% bonds issued in 1883, with a like amount of 4 per cents.

Bond Sale.—The sinking fund trustees have taken the \$13,955 97 bonds recently authorized for street and sewer improvements. Bonds bear interest at 5%, payable semi-annually. Principal matures 1-5 annually from 1898 to 1902 inclusive.

Tulare County (Cal.) Kaweah School District.—Bond Offering.—E. A. May, County Treasurer, will receive bids for the \$1,500 bonds voted by the district on October 23, 1897. Bonds are in denominations of \$300, dated January 1, 1898. Principal matures \$300 yearly, beginning January 1, 1904.

Ware, Mass.—Bond Sale.—The \$10,400 4% bonds were awarded to Jose, Parker & Co., Boston, at 100-875. Following are the bids:

Jose, Parker & Co., Boston.....100-875	Estabrook & Co., Boston.....100-50
Blodget, Merritt & Co., Boston.....100-78	R. L. Day & Co., Boston.....100-327
Blake Bros. & Co., New York.....100-70	N. W. Harris & Co., New York.....100-19
	One-year bonds.....
Parkinson & Burr, Boston.....100-533	Six-year bonds.....101-31
Adams & Co., Boston.....100-28	Four-year bonds.....100-763
	.....101-075
	.....100-72

Bonds mature \$3,400 in one year, \$8,000 in six years and \$4,000 in four years. Interest payable semi-annually.

Webster City, Iowa.—Bond Sale.—In the CHRONICLE Oct. 30, 1897, we stated that \$15,000 bonds were sold to the Aetna Life Insurance Co. of Hartford. We are now advised that these were 5% refunding bonds, maturing Nov. 1, 1912. Interest will be payable in New York City.

West Hoboken, N. J.—Temporary Loan.—The City Treasurer has negotiated a loan of \$8,000. This is part of the \$10,000 loan authorized by Council in anticipation of the collection of taxes and will bear interest at 5%, principal payable on demand. Mr. Frederick A. Schwartz, Treasurer, advises us that the note will be paid inside of 30 days.

West Union, W. Va.—Bond Issue Enjoined.—The Town Council has been temporarily enjoined from issuing the \$6,000 6% 10-25 year water works bonds. Bids for these bonds were to be received until November 12, 1897.

Wharton (Brazoria County) Texas.—Bonds Defeated.—At the election held November 12, 1897, the proposition to issue bonds for the erection of school buildings was defeated.

Woodford County, Ky.—Bonds Defeated.—On November 2, 1897, the citizens voted against the issuance of \$50,000 turpentine bonds.

NEW LOANS.

\$24,750

TOWN of WEST HOBOKEN,
 Hudson County, N. J.,

4 1/2% REDEMPTION BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Town Council of the Town of West Hoboken, at the Town Hall, corner Clinton Avenue and Charles Street, on Wednesday, November 24th, 1897, at eight o'clock P. M., for the purpose of an issue of Twenty-four Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty Dollars of the corporate bonds of the town to be issued for the redemption of maturing bonds.

The said bonds will be sold to the person or corporation who will take or purchase the same on terms deemed by the Town Council to be advantageous to the interests of the town; the bonds will be in denominations of one thousand dollars each, excepting one, which will be for seven hundred and fifty dollars, and will bear date January 1, 1898, and be payable in ten years from date and bear interest at the rate of four and one-half per cent per annum; will have coupons attached for each half year's interest or may be registered at the option of the purchaser.

The Town Council reserves the right to reject any bid if deemed for the interest of the town to do so. In case the successful bidder shall not complete his purchase within fifteen days after the same are awarded to him the Council may annul the acceptance of his proposal and reject his bid and award or sell the bonds to some other person or corporation. By order of the Town Council of the Town of West Hoboken.

JOHN P. McMAHON,
 Town Clerk.

\$41,500

City of Jacksonville, Fla.

5% GOLD BONDS.

Sealed bids for Forty one Thousand Five Hundred dollars (\$41,500) or any part, will be received by the Trustees until 3 P. M. December 7, 1897. Right reserved to reject any or all bids. Address

B. F. DILLON, Chairman,
 Jacksonville, Fla.

FOR SALE.

CHRONICLE VOLUMES.

WILLIAM B. DANA COMPANY, 76 1/2 Pine St., N. Y.

NEW LOANS.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

OFFICE OF THE CITY COMPTROLLER,
 ST. PAUL, MINN., October 27th, 1897.

Notice is hereby given to all concerned, that the Common Council of the City of St. Paul has adopted a resolution changing its Financial Agency in the City of New York from the Chase National Bank of New York to the Hanover National Bank of New York City, where all obligations of the City of St. Paul, payable at the Financial Agency thereof, must be presented for payment.

J. J. McCARDY,
 City Comptroller.

HEREFORD RY. (Maine Central),
 1st mort. 4s, 1930.

MADISON EXT. RY. (Chi. & N. W.),
 1st mort. 7s, 1911.

OTTUMWA C. F. & ST. P. (Chi. & N. W.),
 1st mort. 5s, 1909.

DETROIT RAILWAY,
 1st mort. gold 5s, 1924.

STATEN ISLAND RAILWAY,
 5 1-3% guaranteed stock.

November list of railroad and municipal bonds mailed on application.

C. H. WHITE & CO.,

BANKERS,

31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

\$200,000

Central RR. & Electric Co.
 (Of New Britain, Connecticut.)

1st Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold 5s.

This road has direct connection with the City of Hartford. Send for earnings to Oct. 1, 1897, and full description of property.

E. H. ROLLINS & SONS,

19 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

NEW LOANS.

NEW YORK CITY

GOLD EXEMPT 3s.

Price and Particulars on Application.

R. L. DAY & CO.,

7 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.,

40 WATER ST., BOSTON.

\$10,000 Nynack, N. Y.....	4s
11,000 College Point, N. Y.....	4s
15,000 Newtown, N. Y.....	5s
6,000 Piermont, N. Y.....	5s
40,000 East Providence, R. I.....	4s
5,000 Quincy, Mass.....	4s
9,000 Columbus, Ohio.....	4s
4,900 Portsmouth, Ohio.....	4 1/2s
19,000 Meridian, Miss.....	6s
25,700 Bradford, Pa.....	4s
50,000 New Rochelle, N. Y.....	4s

FOR SALE BY

Rudolph Kleybolte & Co.,
 35 and 37 Nassau St., New York.

CINCINNATI, O

\$80,000 Bates County, Mo.....	4 1/2s
40,000 Franklin County, Ill.....	4 1/2s
15,000 Lake County, Ind.....	5s
25,000 Marion, Iowa, School.....	4 1/2s
29,000 South Omaha, Neb.....	6s
25,000 Lincoln, Neb., School.....	5s
8,000 Astoria, Ill.....	5s
100,000 South Side Elevated (Chicago).....	4 1/2s

MASON, LEWIS & CO.,

BANKERS,

BOSTON: Worthington Bldg., 31 State St.
 CHICAGO: 171 La Salle St.

W. J. Hayes & Sons,

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN MUNICIPAL BONDS,

Street Railway Bonds, and other high-grade investments.

BOSTON, MASS., Cleveland, Ohio,
 7 Exchange Place, 311-313 Superior St.
 Cable Address, "KENNETH."

Worcester, Mass.—*Bond Sale.*—The "New York News Bureau" reports that \$150,000 4% 30-year city hall bonds have been awarded to Adams & Co., Boston, at 115/178.

Worth County (P. O. Grant City), Mo.—*Bond Offering.*—Proposals will be received until 10 A. M. December 13, 1897, by Henry Swift, Treasurer, for \$25,000 5% court-house and jail bonds. Securities are in denominations of \$50, dated December 1, 1897, interest payable June 1 and December 1. Principal will mature December 1, 1917, subject to call after December 1, 1902. A certified check for 5% of the gross amount of bid and payable to the County Treasurer must accompany proposals. Bonds were authorized at a special election held September 7, 1897, by a vote of 889 to 292.

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.

Erle County, N. Y.—George Baltz, Treasurer; Jno. W. Neff, Auditor. The following is the financial statement of Erle County corrected to October 1, 1897. County seat is Buffalo.

LOANS—	When Due.
COUNTY BONDS—	
7s, J&J, \$325,000	1893-1907
7s, J&J, 100,000	1907-1910
6s, M&N, 100,000	1911-1914
4s, F&A, 100,000	Feb. 1, 1898
4s, M&N, 24,500	1898-1904
(\$1,500 yearly on March 1.)	
4s, J&J, \$24,000	1898-1901
(\$6,000 yearly on July 1.)	
4s, M&N, \$70,000	1900-1907
(\$7,000 yearly on Nov. 1.)	

LOANS—	When Due
COUNTY BONDS (Con.)	
4s, F&A, \$30,000	1902 to 1912
(\$10,000 every fifth year.)	
Total debt Oct. 1, 1897.	\$773,500
Tax valuation, real.	266,493,436
Tax valuation, pers'l.	15,411,684
Total valuation 1896.	281,935,120
State & Co. tax per \$1000 '97.	\$5.17
Population in 1892 was.	278,727
Population in 1890 was.	322,981
Population '95 (policecen.)	403,026

Fairbury, Neb.—D. B. Cropsey, Mayor; Jay B. McDowell, Clerk. The following is the financial statement of Fairbury corrected to May 1, 1897, by means of a special report to the CHRONICLE.

This city is the county seat of Jefferson County.

LOANS—	When due.	City bonded debt.
CITY HALL BONDS—		May 1, '97. \$22,000
5s, J&D, \$1,000	Dec. 1, 1900	Floating debt. 2,870
Subject to call.		Total city debt May 1, '97. 24,870
6s, July, \$10,000	July 1, 1907	Tax valuation, real. 250,834
6s, J&J, 11,000	Sept. 1, 1912	Tax valuation, personal. 69,551
Subject to call after Sept. 1, 1897		Total valuation 1897. 320,385
<i>Fairbury Precinct—</i>		Assessment about 4 actual value.
<i>RAILROAD AID—</i>		Population of city 1890 was. 2,630
6s, \$40,000	Jan. 1, 1907	Population of city 1897 abt. 5,000
Subject to call after Jan. 1, 1897		

INTEREST on city bonds is payable by Kountze Bros., N. Y. City.
Franklin, N. J.—A. Blum, Chairman; Max P. Kaufmann, Treasurer. The following is the financial statement of Franklin, corrected by means of a special report to the CHRONICLE from Max P. Kaufmann, Treasurer.

This township is in Essex County.

LOANS—	When Due.	Floating debt.
ROAD BONDS—		Mar. 20, '97. \$2,647
4s, \$16,000	April 1, 1898	Total debt. 103,647
(\$2,000 due yearly) to 1920		Water debt (included) 47,000
<i>WATER BONDS—</i>		Tax valuation, real. 1,230,550
4s, \$47,000	1925	Tax valuation, personal. 85,600
<i>WOODSIDE BONDS—</i>		Total valuation 1897. 1,316,150
5s, \$6,000	1906	Total tax (per \$1,000) '97. 27.20
Bonded debt Oct. 1, '97. \$99,000		Population in 1890 was. 2,007
		Population in 1896 (est.) 3,027

East Hartford, Conn.—The following is the financial statement of the town of East Hartford corrected to October 1, 1897, by means of a special report to the CHRONICLE from J. O. Goodwin, Clerk.

This town is in Hartford County.

LOANS—	When Due.	Total debt.
BRIDGE BONDS—		Oct. 1, 1897. \$136,535
3-6s, A&O, \$39,600	Oct. 1, 1919	Available assets. 9,457
Subject to call after Oct. 1, 1899		Valuation, real. 2,413,664
<i>BRIDGE AND ROAD BONDS—</i>		Valuation, personal. 335,878
4s, A&O, \$6,000	Apr. 1, 1898	Tax valuation 1897. 2,749,542
(\$3,000 due yearly) to Apr. 1, 1899		Assessment about 2/3 actual value.
4s, A&O, \$60,000	Apr. 2, '04-'24	Tax rate (per \$1,000) 1897. \$15.00
Bonded debt Oct. 1, 1897. \$105,600		Population in 1890 (est.) 5,200
Floating debt. 30,935		Population in 1890 was. 4,455

Marathon, N. Y.—James W. Jones, Clerk. The following is the financial statement of the village of Marathon, N. Y., corrected to October 15, 1897.

This village is in Cortland County.

LOANS—	When Due.	Assessed valuation.
WATER BONDS—		1897. \$610,775
4s, \$28,000	1899-1926	Tax rate (per \$1,000) '97. \$6.39
Bonded debt Oct. 15, '97. \$31,500		Population in 1890 was. 1,198
		Population in 1897 (est.) 1,200

INVESTMENTS.

Government AND Municipal Bonds BOUGHT AND SOLD.

APPRAISEMENTS MADE OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED FOR THE PURCHASE, SALE, OR EXCHANGE OF ABOVE SECURITIES.

LISTS ON APPLICATION.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
BANKERS,
31 NASSAU ST. (Bank of Commerce Bldg.)

ADAMS & COMPANY,
BANKERS
DEALERS IN

INVESTMENT BONDS,
Members of Boston Stock Exchange.
No. 7 Congress and 31 State Streets,
BOSTON.

WHANN & SCHLESINGER,
MUNICIPAL BONDS.

2 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

NEW YORK Street Railway Bonds
Union Railway 5s
Westchester Railway 5s
Steinway Railway 6s
And Other Choice Securities.

Edward C. Jones Co.,
1 Nassau Street, New York.
Philadelphia. Cincinnati

INVESTMENTS

PUBLIC SECURITIES

SUITABLE FOR

SAVINGS BANK AND TRUST FUNDS.

LISTS MAILED ON APPLICATION.

Farson, Leach & Co.,
CHICAGO, NEW YORK,
100 Dearborn St. 2 Wall St.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.
E. C. STANWOOD & Co.
BANKERS,
121 Devonshire Street,
BOSTON.

LISTS SENT UPON APPLICATION.

BONDS and INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
FEARON & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
104 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Blodget, Merritt & Co.,
BANKERS,
16 Congress Street, Boston.
STATE, CITY & RAILROAD BONDS

WILSON & STEPHENS
BANKERS,
41 Wall St., N. Y.
Railroad BONDS Municipal
Descriptive Circulars on Application.

BANKS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF MILWAUKEE.

CAPITAL, - - - - \$1,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - \$250,000

Transacts a General Banking and Foreign Exchange Business. Collections receive Special Attention.
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