

COTTON CROP REPORT.

Our annual Cotton Crop Report is given to-day in a special Supplement. We put it in that form last September for the first time; we do the same again this year, because when published separate the report has been found to be in a more convenient shape for those of our readers who need it most for immediate use, while all who do not bind their volumes find that in that form it is more easily kept and handled for reference.

Our investigations for the season ending Sept. 1 1898 have been even more exhaustive than usual. The spinning industry of the whole country has been worked over to gather the facts relating to cotton consumption and manufacture we give. Our crop statement too, which has always been known to be perfect in system and results, we have continued along the same lines originated and adopted by us nearly thirty-five years ago. On the present occasion the purpose has been to show progress in every detail of the work, and we believe we have produced a record more than ever entitled to the position it has always held the world over as authority in the matters to which it relates.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Concern is beginning to be felt with reference to the money market. No doubt rates for a time will rule higher than they have been ruling for many months. No legitimate interest can suffer from any moderate rise. Of course people who have been able to borrow at low rates and narrow margin on stocks of doubtful value while the money tide was on the flood will find it more difficult to float their inflated bubbles when the tide is receding. It is, though, evidence of a healthy state of affairs that money should be in better demand when industrial movements quicken. But extremely low and extremely high rates are both prima facie evidence of a lack of confidence, and while we have been going through our long period of distrust, the way has been marked by a series of such extremes, alternating from one to the other.

No such monetary crisis as referred to above or anything of that character is in prospect, or is a present possibility; furthermore, when writers compare our surplus bank reserves this year with those at the same date of 1893 to 1896, or even with 1897, and draw conclusions from the happenings in those years, they are projecting into the future shadows that coming events do not cast. At the same time, without doubt business is developing and a good healthy growth is in prospect; which means not simply that we are marketing our crops and that money is needed for the purpose, but that capital is more venturesome and that enterprise is becoming more free. There is a common-place saying that you cannot eat your pudding and keep it too; much the same sort of reasoning applies in the present case, for capital cannot go into various kinds of enterprises and at the same time be held to put out on call loans at one and a-half per cent. These are, of course, general conclusions, but they fix moderate limits beyond which money ought not to fluctuate on the present occasion because our resources are large and much dearer money is certain to make sufficient supplies available in the market.

There are, though, special shiftings of capital in large amounts in progress and anticipated which are

always when occurring liable to be a disturbing incident and which are now the chief influence causing whatever uncertainty is felt. To-day again we have to report a large loss in reserve by the banks, due to the takings the current week from them by the Government of gold and currency in payment of the 3 per cent bond purchases. Too much stress on this occasion may be laid upon this feature; the whole discussion is made to turn on the surplus bank reserves, while very little and frequently no account is taken of the recuperating resources back of those reserves. How imperfectly, for illustration, the surroundings this year are disclosed by the statement that the surplus reserves of our Clearing House institutions last Saturday, Sept. 3d, were reduced \$6,352,250 to \$14,991,050, against a surplus at the same date in 1896 of \$8,228,500. In the first place it is a fact of importance that while the surplus reserves last Saturday were less than 15 million dollars, the total reserves were \$203,088,500, whereas in 1896 the total reserves were only \$119,996,500; again, the Treasury's actual cash balance September 1 1898 was \$294,487,085, against a cash balance of \$243,346,401 on same date of 1896 and \$107,283,911 September 1 1893; finally, the net favorable foreign merchandise balance for the seven months ending with August 1 1898 was \$317,132,861; at the same day in 1896 it was only \$90,565,677, whereas in 1893 the balance was unfavorable, the total excess of imports being \$62,872,231. These figures show great strength at the present moment; they should lead every one to minimize the comparatively unimportant fact that the Treasury has for a brief period deprived our banks of a considerable portion of their surplus reserves. Very high rates for money are out of the question in the face of such conditions.

The interests of peace have been greatly served by the agreement reported this week to have been entered into between England and Germany. Of course we cannot know until the official document is made public the full effect of the arrangement. But what has been published with reference to its terms would indicate that it is of wide scope, providing for and closing the more irritating questions which heretofore have, from time to time, been a source of anxiety lest they might lead to a rupture. This construction as to the radical character of the altered political situation finds confirmation in the hearty congratulations the Emperor of Germany sent to General Kitchener on his great victory achieved in the Soudan, resulting in the fall of Khartoum, in which telegram the Emperor also incidentally commended the wisdom of Great Britain's policy in Egypt. One cannot fail to recognize what strong evidence that message is of a material change in sentiment towards England on the part of the Emperor William when one remembers and compares it with that other message of congratulations sent to President Kruger on the successful repulse of the Jameson raid.

Lord Salisbury's peace policy is finding strong recommendation just now in the successes it is meeting with. The German arrangement is not the only evidence of its working. It has been stated that the proposal of a peace Congress by the Emperor Nicholas originated in a suggestion from Queen Victoria. However that may be, if the current reports are to be relied upon, decided progress has been made towards a complete understanding between Russia and Great Britain, not only with reference to Manchuria but with refer

ence to other interests and matters at issue between the two countries. If this turns out true, and the German contract has also been correctly represented, may not the Czar's peace congress, when it meets, prove to be far more fruitful in results than has been anticipated? With every possible *casus belli* between Great Britain and Germany and Russia settled, what nation will there be to take a position unfavorable to the Czar's proposal, except it may be France?

An important development of the week has been the announcement of the decision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, ruling against the equity of the differentials on passenger business claimed by the Canadian Pacific, and the prompt declaration of the managers of the Canadian Pacific that they would abide by the decision of the Commission. In thus acceding to the request of the Inter-State Board the Canadian Pacific officials have done a graceful as well as a politic act. It is understood that the effect will be to end the existing war in passenger rates to the Pacific Coast which has for so many months been a serious disturbing element in the situation, and which while it lasted always involved the possibility of a widening of the area of conflict. Moreover the Canadian Pacific acquiesces in such a broad, unqualified way that its present act may well be taken as an indication of what its course will be in the future. For Vice-President Shaughnessy is quoted in the newspapers as saying that "in this case, as in all previous cases involving United States traffic, the company accepts without question, and will be governed by the decision of the Commission, taking care of course that its rates will be on the basis of those which prevail on any other route," etc.

Mr. Shaughnessy is prompted to speak of "the marked spirit of fairness" with which the Commission have evidently sought to handle the subject, and it must be admitted that perusal of the report distinctly conveys the impression that the Board have striven to be judicial and impartial. After stating that the Canadian Pacific reduced the first-class fare last spring from Boston to Seattle first from \$71 75 to \$40 and then on March 10 to \$35, and that the trouble arose from the refusal of the American lines to allow the Canadian line a differential of \$7 50 on first-class and \$5 on second-class business, the Commission declare that they are unable to find in the testimony "anything outrageous in the conduct of the Canadian Pacific in this matter." They say that there may be reasons why the differential should never have been granted (the road had been allowed a differential for about ten years), but that in insisting upon it the company was simply claiming what numerous American lines had claimed, and what many were enjoying. Neither could the Commission see anything wrong in the proposition of the Canadian Pacific offering to submit the question to arbitration. They take pains to state that they think the claim made on behalf of the American roads that no Canadian road is entitled to a differential on any American business is "probably untenable." They further point out that the broad question whether Canadian roads should be allowed to participate at all in the carrying trade of the United States does not come within their province. That is a subject for the consideration of Congress and the treaty-making power. The question in this instance was one simply of fact, and judged by that standard they do not think the Canadian Pacific is entitled to a differential.

Answering the argument that longer time is required over its route, they aver they can see little force in the suggestion. Of all the competing lines the tracks of the Canadian Pacific alone extend from ocean to ocean. Its road-bed and equipment are equal to any. It has railroad connections with Seattle, Tacoma and Portland. It runs through cars from Boston to Montreal. It has steamship connection to Asia by its own steamers—and much more to the same effect. It is also to be noted that the Commission have adopted a different tone from that ordinarily adopted in their official rulings. They state that they have no power to allow or disallow the differential in dispute, "but would consider it extremely fortunate if the conclusions reached should be made the basis of early adjustment." In other words, the Commission have acted mainly in an advisory capacity, making suggestions and recommendations, and as the plan has worked so well in this instance, why would it not be wise to adopt it generally.

Increased dividend and interest distributions continue the order of the day among the railroads, reflecting the great improvement in the revenues of our transportation lines which occurred during the twelve months ending last June. The Milwaukee & St. Paul management have followed the ultra-conservative course of not enlarging the dividend on the common stock, which is now at the rate of 5 per cent per annum. On the other hand, the Atchison managers have this week declared the full 4 per cent on the adjustment incomes. This shows at once the favorable state of the company's income and the conservative basis on which the property was reorganized. Interest on these incomes at present is not obligatory but is dependent entirely upon earnings. A year ago the payment was only 3 per cent, and this was based on the surplus for the eighteen months ending June 30 1897. The dividend of 4 per cent now declared comes out of the earnings for the twelve months ending June 30 1898. As the amount of the incomes outstanding is \$51,728,000, the 4 per cent to be distributed will call for a payment of over two million dollars. A preliminary statement of the earnings for the late year was published in the CHRONICLE of August 6, and showed a gain over the year preceding of no less than \$5,580,459 in the gross earnings and of \$2,689,492 in the net earnings.

On account of the pressure on our columns we have deferred until next week the publication of our monthly statement of the gross earnings of United States railroads for August. A preliminary tabulation which we have prepared this week covering 92 roads shows an increase of 1,873,625, or 4.37 per cent. There was an extra business day in the month the present year, due to the fact that August 1898 had only four Sundays where August 1897 had five; but on the other hand the grain movement was of small dimensions and recorded a large falling off from the previous year. This latter fact will explain the decrease in earnings shown by some of the grain-carrying roads and also the shrinkage noted on some of the trunk lines. The New York Central, for instance, reports \$268,041 decrease, which is explained entirely in that way. The ratio in this case is less than 7 per cent, and we have it on good authority that, owing to the saving in expenses which has been effected through consolidation and in various other ways, there will be no loss at all in the net. It is to be noted that towards the close of the month the comparison on some

of the roads improved very decidedly. Thus our statement for the fourth week of August given on another page and comprising 70 roads shows 9.71 per cent increase. In part, though only in part, this exceptional ratio of improvement may be referred to the fact that the week had but one Sunday in 1898 against two in 1897.

Money on call, representing bankers' balances, has loaned during the week at 2 and at 4 per cent, averaging 3½. The lower rate was recorded on Tuesday when there was an easy tone to the market, due to the announcement of a call by the Treasury for the redemption, during the current month, at a rebate of ½ of 1 per cent, of the \$14,004,560 outstanding currency 6s, which will mature at the end of the year. The higher rate was first recorded on Wednesday. Then some borrowers paid off an aggregate of about \$5,000,000 outstanding loans at 3 per cent at the banks. Later in the day, when they sought to borrow, the banks refused to loan at less than 3 per cent, and in the attempt to obtain a supply at the Stock Exchange the rate was bid up to 4 per cent, but the closing rate was 3 per cent. The range for money on call on Tuesday was from 2 to 3 per cent; on Wednesday from 2½ to 4 per cent; on Thursday from 3 to 4 per cent, and on Friday from 2¾ to 4 per cent. The important feature is that the Treasury has again been drawing largely from the banks on account of bond settlements during the week. On Wednesday the Sub-Treasury, under instructions from Washington, began to receive gold from the banks in exchange for currency of the denominations of \$5, \$10 and \$20, to be shipped from Washington to the interior at Government rates for transmission by express. Banks and trust companies quoted 3 per cent as the minimum early in the week and later some few demanded 3½ and even 4 per cent. Time contracts are freely offered, with a moderate demand, and quotations are 3½ per cent for sixty to ninety days and 4 for four to six months on good Stock Exchange collateral. Commercial paper is not very active, the supply is moderate and the demand light, especially from banks. Rates are 4 per cent for sixty to ninety-day endorsed bills receivable; 4@5 per cent for prime, and 5@6 per cent for good four to six month's single names. Banks having large correspondence report a continued inquiry for re-discounting from the South, the West and Northwest; but otherwise no especially new feature. One of the large banks reports purchases of paper this week for the account of a Chicago institution. It is claimed by the officers of this bank that the merchants of this city are not suffering from the effects of the diminished bank reserves, for comparatively few merchants are borrowers and good names can be sold at fair rates. It was reported from Washington on Thursday that the Secretary of the Treasury has no present intention of calling for the redemption of the outstanding 2 per cents, for the reason that they are so largely held by the banks as security for circulation.

The news from Europe during the week has been of unusual importance. On Saturday dispatches were received in London announcing an Anglo-Egyptian victory in the Soudan and the capture of Omdurman, the Mahdi's capital. It was announced on Tuesday that an Anglo-Russian understanding had been reached. It was also reported on Tuesday that England and Germany had come to an agreement on all African questions, Germany withdrawing the demand made in

February 1895 for the maintenance of the status quo in South Africa, and both the English and the German governments agreeing to give a joint guaranty of a loan to Portugal to enable her to meet the award of the Swiss arbitrators regarding the Delagoa railway. Germany is also reported as agreeing to recognize the permanence of the British occupation of Egypt. On Wednesday it was announced that Li Hung Chang had been dismissed from office. These important events had a decided influence upon the London financial markets early in the week. The Bank of England minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2½ per cent. The cable reports discounts of sixty to ninety day bank bills in London 1¼@1½ per cent. The open market rate at Paris is 1½@1¾ per cent and at Berlin and Frankfort it is 3¾ per cent. According to our special cable from London, the Bank of England lost £251,167 bullion during the week and held £34,752,051 at the close of the week. Our correspondent further advises us that the loss was due to the withdrawal for export of £33,000 to the United States, to shipments of £253,000 net to the interior of Great Britain and to £35,000 imported from Australia.

The foreign exchange market has been heavy this week, influenced by fairly liberal offerings of cotton and grain futures and by a limited demand. The reported large purchases of stocks for European account, stimulated by the cheering political and other news early in the week, also had some effect upon the market. The absence of important demand seems to be easily accounted for, the foreign trade conditions, present and prospective, giving assurance of lower rates for exchange and therefore deterring purchases except for current needs. The price of gold has advanced in London in response to an inquiry for the metal for shipment to America, and until the rates for exchange further decline the movement of the metal hither from London will probably not be large. It was announced on Wednesday that \$250,000 had been bought at the English capital for shipment to New York and on Thursday the engagement of \$400,000 was reported. There was an arrival of \$900,303 gold on Thursday; previously reported \$2,855,573, making the total arrivals on this movement \$3,755,876. The arrivals of gold in transit for Cuba during the week have been \$1,188,143; previously reported \$1,608,422, making a total of \$2,796,565.

The range for nominal rates for exchange during the week has been from 4 83½ to 4 84 for sixty-day and from 4 85½ to 4 86 for sight, and after Wednesday nearly all the drawers posted the lower rates. The market opened easy on Tuesday, though rates for actual business for long and short were not quotably lower and the only change, compared with rates at the close on Friday of last week, was a reduction of one-quarter of a cent in the bid price for cable transfers, making the quotation 4 85@4 85½. On Wednesday the tone was weak and rates for actual business were reduced one-quarter of a cent all around to 4 82½@4 82¾ for long, 4 84½@4 84¾ for short and 4 85@4 85¼ for cable transfers. The market was again weak on Thursday, mainly by reason of an absence of demand, and rates for actual business were further reduced one-quarter of a cent, to 4 82¼@4 82½ for long, 4 84¼@4 84½ for short and 4 84¾@4 85 for cable transfers. The market was steady on Friday. The following shows the daily posted rates for exchange by some of the leading drawers.

DAILY POSTED RATES FOR FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	FRI. Sept. 2.	MON. Sept. 5.	TUES. Sept. 6.	WED. Sept. 7.	THUR. Sept. 8.	FRI. Sept. 9.
Brown Bros.....	83½	83½	83½	83½	83½	83½
{ 60 days.....	86	86	86	86	86	86
{ Sight.....	84	84	84	84	84	84
Baring.....	84	84	84	84	84	84
{ 60 days.....	86	86	86	86	86	86
{ Sight.....	84	84	84	84	84	84
Magoun & Co.....	84	84	84	84	84	84
{ 60 days.....	86	86	86	86	86	86
{ Sight.....	84	84	84	84	84	84
Bank British.....	84	84	84	84	84	84
{ 60 days.....	86	86	86	86	86	86
{ Sight.....	84	84	84	84	84	84
No. America.....	84	84	84	84	84	84
{ 60 days.....	86	86	86	86	86	86
{ Sight.....	84	84	84	84	84	84
Bank of Montreal.....	84	84	84	84	84	84
{ 60 days.....	86	86	86	86	86	86
{ Sight.....	84	84	84	84	84	84
Canadian Bank.....	84	84	84	84	84	84
{ 60 days.....	86	86	86	86	86	86
{ Sight.....	84	84	84	84	84	84
of Commerce.....	84	84	84	84	84	84
{ 60 days.....	86	86	86	86	86	86
{ Sight.....	84	84	84	84	84	84
Heidelbach, Ick.....	84	84	84	84	84	84
{ 60 days.....	86	86	86	86	86	86
{ Sight.....	84	84	84	84	84	84
eihelmer & Co.....	84	84	84	84	84	84
{ 60 days.....	86	86	86	86	86	86
{ Sight.....	84	84	84	84	84	84
Lazard Freres.....	84	84	84	84	84	84
{ 60 days.....	86	86	86	86	86	86
{ Sight.....	84	84	84	84	84	84
Merchants' Bk.....	84	84	84	84	84	84
{ 60 days.....	86	86	86	86	86	86
{ Sight.....	84	84	84	84	84	84
of Canada.....	84	84	84	84	84	84

The market closed steady on Friday, with rates for actual business 4 82½@4 82½ for long, 4 84¼@4 84½ for short and 4 84½@4 85 for cable transfers. Prime commercial 4 81½@4 82 and documentary 4 81½@4 81½. Cotton for payment, 4 81¼@4 81½; cotton for acceptance, 4 81½@4 82, and grain for payment, 4 81½@4 82.

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

Week Ending Sept. 9, 1898.	Received by N. Y. Banks.	Shipped by N. Y. Banks.	Net Interior Movement.
Currency.....	\$6,182,000	\$5,054,000	Gain \$1,108,000
Gold.....	749,000	694,000	Gain 55,000
Total gold and legal tenders.....	\$6,911,000	\$5,748,000	Gain \$1,163,000

Result with Sub-Treasury operations and gold imports.

Week Ending Sept. 9, 1898.	Into Banks.	Out of Banks.	Net Change in Bank Holdings.
Banks' interior movement, as above	\$6,911,000	\$5,748,000	Gain \$1,163,000
Sub-Treasury operations.....	21,000,000	32,000,000	Loss 11,000,000
Total gold and legal tenders.....	\$27,911,000	\$37,748,000	Loss \$9,837,000

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

Bank of	Sept. 8, 1898.			Sept. 9, 1897.		
	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
England.....	34,752,051	34,752,051	35,363,878	35,363,878
France.....	75,163,818	49,791,577	124,955,195	80,580,238	48,093,322	128,673,570
Germany.....	28,352,000	14,605,000	42,957,000	28,147,000	14,500,000	42,647,000
Russia.....	108,452,000	4,437,000	112,889,000	93,176,000	4,694,000	97,872,000
Aust.-Hungry	35,060,000	12,024,000	47,084,000	38,132,000	12,541,000	50,673,000
Spain.....	10,591,000	5,590,000	16,181,000	9,028,000	10,630,000	19,658,000
Italy.....	14,964,000	2,169,000	17,133,000	15,395,000	2,477,000	17,872,000
Netherlands.	4,312,000	6,815,000	11,127,000	2,632,000	6,858,000	9,490,000
Nat. Belgium.	2,917,000	1,459,000	4,376,000	2,904,667	1,452,383	4,357,000
Tot. this week	314,663,669	97,490,577	412,054,246	305,658,803	101,547,645	407,506,448
Tot. prev. wk	316,763,204	97,820,894	414,584,098	307,443,958	102,470,678	409,914,636

ENGLAND'S VICTORY IN EGYPT.

The capture of Khartoum, last Monday, by Sir Herbert Kitchener and his English and Egyptian regiments, probably means the downfall of that singular movement of fanaticism and rebellion known as Mahdism. It is surmised by careful observers that it means more than this, and will involve the virtual occupation of Egypt as a British colony. For although Great Britain has all along assured the other European Powers that its intervention in Egypt would be restricted absolutely to the pacification of the country, there is every probability that withdrawal of the strong arm of England, even after last week's victory at Omdurman, would be merely the prelude to another chapter of anarchy. To our mind, the whole history of this Egyptian expedition has an instructive bearing on our own existing problem in the Philippines; and with that parallel in view, we shall undertake to recall the history of the English venture in the Soudan.

English invasion of the Upper Nile began with the rebellion of Arabi Pasha against the Egyptian

Khedive in 1882. Both England and France were then forced to take sides against the rebel, and in favor of the incompetent Khedive, because the maintenance of the existing government was necessary to the interests of the two Powers in the Suez Canal. The uprising of Arabi was dealt with in a single season, but was promptly followed by the far more serious revolt in the Soudan. France, invited to participate in the movement against the Mahdi, declined the offer, and the British army of occupation was left to protect the interests of civilization in Egypt.

The situation in Egypt which confronted the Gladstone Government at the opening of 1883 was in many ways similar to that which now confronts our Government in the Philippines. There was conservative advice in plenty for the Ministry to withdraw its army from the Nile and leave Egypt to solve its own internal problems. It was reasoned that England had no vital interests in Egypt; that continued occupation would subject the British Government to collision with either jealous or hostile Powers; that the end of a struggle to pacify Egypt was not visible; and, in brief, that the game was not worth the candle. But to this the answer was made, and was accepted as conclusive by the peace-loving Gladstone Ministry, that to evacuate Egypt would be to commit the Nile country to anarchy, would confess the futility of all the preceding Egyptian policy, and would be in effect to flinch from a situation which, incurred by circumstances and not as a result of choice, had in the end imposed a duty both to English interests and to civilization. This was fifteen years ago; the victory of Sir Herbert Kitchener merely marks the culmination of the policy then adopted.

The chapter of events in the period covered by this policy has been interesting, and at times both exciting and discouraging. It has comprised the curious expedition of General Gordon in 1884 to treat personally with the Mahdi, his assassination by the Derivishes in 1885, the futile movement of Lord Wolseley and Sir Charles Wilson in the same year, the death of the Mahdi and the rise of his equally ferocious lieutenant, known as the Khalifa, the period of several years when the English Government seemed to hesitate and to weary of its task, and finally the renewed forward movement to Dongola in 1896, which led to eventual success under the very skilful commander who now occupies the rebel capital. There has been heavy loss of English life and large expenditure of treasure, the final victory having been obtained only by actually building a first-class railway in the rear of the advancing troops. It is not unnatural that many people, even now, should ask what was the use of such a policy.

We suppose that the average Englishman will answer, first, that the operations of 1882, which were necessitated by all that had gone before, served in their turn to make logical and inevitable all that has followed; second, that by no other human means could commerce in the Suez Canal and up the Nile have been protected. There was, in short, a strong probability that a fertile country, well adapted to fill the needs of the world's consumers, and lying beside one of the principal channels of the world's commerce, would lapse into barbarism unless some modern civilized Power should interfere. By a combination of circumstances not entered upon in any expectation of what actually followed Great Britain was the Power on whom was imposed this civilizing mission. If she

had flinched from it under conditions then existing, she would not have been the Great Britain of history.

As a matter of fact, the results of the English protectorate in Egypt—if we may call it by that name—has not merely held back the tide of anarchy and Moslem fanaticism. To maintain the status quo, in all senses of the expression, would not have been any very extensive service to civilization, because the country was already falling into ruin through the tyranny and incompetency of the regular Khedival Government. The Upper Nile region, where the Mahdi and the Khalifa have hitherto enjoyed almost undisputed rule, is now largely a waste, though prior to 1882 it was full of farms and cattle. In this district civilized life will naturally be restored, under the guardianship of English garrisons. But meantime Lower Egypt also has already begun to feel the beneficent influence of humane modern government. While extending military aid to the helpless Egyptian Government, England, in common with other European Powers, has not only required surrender to the control of European tribunals of the finances of the Government, but has placed in the hands of a mixed native and foreign tribunal its judicial administration. The very first result of this judicial system was to curtail the arbitrary powers of the Khedive himself.

Life and property are now secure in Egypt; personal rights are protected, and not only trade but accumulation of property by the poorer classes has been made possible. It has been estimated that although taxation under British control has been heavy because of the war expenses, the average rate is nevertheless barely one-third of what it was under the previous arbitrary rule of the Khedive. Trade at the same time has been materially expanded, and, as was naturally to be expected, the chief benefit has accrued to England's commerce. But there has been no restrictive policy; the United States, for instance, has in the last ten years doubled or trebled its annual export of merchandise to Egypt, and has increased its imports from that country almost exactly ten-fold. All this, we should say, is a justification of the English policy in North Africa.

We do not wish to be understood as contending that because an uncivilized territory will be benefited by transfer to the control of an intelligent government therefore every progressive State is bound to circle the world as a knight-errant of modern industry. We do believe, however, that civilization moves only as the governments of to-day accept the duties imposed on them by circumstances or by the logic of events. England did not want Egypt, and could she consistently do so, she would gladly get rid of her responsibility to-day. But in reviewing the successive steps by which the present situation was created, the student of recent history will find that the present position of the British Government was inevitable. We believe that the acquisition of Luzon, and its future control by the United States, is equally inevitable. The recognized government of the Philippines had broken down, precisely as did the recognized government of Egypt fifteen years before. In each case the natives were eager to obtain control of government, and in each case it was absolutely certain that they were incompetent to govern. The alternative, then, was control by a civilized outside power, or anarchy, and circumstances left the decision, in each instance, with a single outside government in possession of the field. Whether we say, regarding

Egypt and regarding the Philippines, that accident forced England and the United States into unwelcome responsibilities, or that the two nations merely discharged their duty to modern progress, we reach the same conclusion.

In our opinion the colonial problem of the next generation is not, whether the civilized Powers will or will not fall heirs to the estates of what Lord Salisbury described as dying nations. That question is already being rapidly answered in the affirmative. The real problem is, whether the nations which are obtaining this control are able and willing to use their opportunities properly. The preliminary struggle over this question has already been witnessed on the Chinese coast, and it is after all only the colonial problem of the Eighteenth Century in a somewhat altered form. Spain has lost all her colonies because she used them as a means of profit to the home government, exacted by onerous trade restrictions and taxation. England lost the richest of her colonies because of exactly the same blunder, and saved the rest only by promptly abandoning the mistaken policy. Germany and Russia, who are now aspiring to colonial rule, will be tried by the same test, and so will the United States. If these Powers learn their lesson in advance, as England learned hers through experience, we do not doubt that future history will describe the partition of Africa and Asia as the great events of the century in the progress of civilization. It is not least striking among current incidents of diplomacy that shrewd European critics are accepting the rumored commercial treaties regarding the foreign acquisitions of European Powers as a distinct step towards the Czar's plan for a halt in the increase of modern armaments.

THE MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL DIVIDEND.

Considerable disappointment has been felt because the directors of the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul, at their meeting on Thursday of this week, did not increase their dividend distribution on the common stock. The last semi-annual payment on the common shares was 2½ per cent and the next dividend has now been fixed at the same rate. In other words, the stockholders are to get altogether 5 per cent out of the late year's earnings. Most of them had looked for 6 per cent.

The case is one that allows for considerable difference of opinion. On the one hand 5 per cent is to be regarded as a pretty satisfactory rate of return. No doubt, also, considering the state of public sentiment in the West towards the railroads, an unduly high return is to be avoided. Furthermore, in these days of declining freight charges, the position of a railroad property is very much strengthened if a considerable amount out of earnings is devoted each year to improvements, betterments and additions, instead of providing the money by new capital issues. On the other side of the question, however, the arguments in this instance are equally strong. If in a time of business depression dividends are to be reduced below the normal, is it objectionable to pay somewhat above the normal rate when times are prosperous and revenues large. Then again the St. Paul's income exhibit for the late year is of such a flattering character, while the outlook for the future is so promising, that no one can deny that an increase in the dividend would have been looked upon as fully justified by conserva-

tive opinion. Furthermore, financially the position of the company is one of exceptional strength, and the money to represent the increased dividend could have been spared without difficulty—the holdings of cash and cash assets being of really striking proportions, as we shall presently show. Thus the matter of increasing the dividend was really a question of policy, and the management have doubtless acted for the best interests of the company and the security holders.

Whether or not the shareholders feel satisfied with the course pursued, they cannot fail to derive great gratification from a contemplation of the results for the late fiscal year. The annual report has been issued this week and from every standpoint it is of most pleasing character. Needless to say great expansion is shown in both traffic and revenues. The number of tons of freight handled increased 2,676,589, or 23.17 per cent; the number of tons one mile increased 19.52 per cent. The average rate dropped to below a cent per ton per mile, namely to 9.72 mills, but this represents only a relatively small decline. Hence gross earnings were added to in the large sum of \$3,702,895, and even the net earnings increased over a million dollars (\$1,078,868)—this, too, notwithstanding exceptionally liberal outlays on maintenance and renewal account; for instance, \$1,364,046 was spent for repairs of locomotives against only \$972,044 the year before, while a contribution of \$1,125,000 was made to renewal account, against only \$200,000 in 1896-7.

The traffic statistics reveal one feature which will no doubt be a surprise. In view of the large grain crops raised last year and the excellent demand which developed for the same, the popular impression has been that the striking gains in earnings that Western roads have been showing, and particularly those in the territory occupied by the St. Paul, were due chiefly to an augmentation in the grain tonnage. This illusion the report before us dispels. It is found that in the aggregate of all agricultural products the increase was only 581,296 tons, while the other classes of tonnage increased 2,095,293 tons, or nearly four times as much. In ratio, the addition in the first case was 15.01 per cent, in the other 27.28 per cent. President Roswell Miller says tersely: "the increase of earnings during the past year was due to the general improvement in business," and the figures given justify the statement. Of course this improvement in business must be referred in great measure to the excellent harvests gathered and the high prices realized by the farmers for their products, enabling them to spend money with greater freedom than for years past.

The income statement shows a surplus above charges for the twelve months of \$5,928,683. The 7 per cent dividends on the preferred shares and the 5 per cent dividends on the common shares call together for \$4,502,298, which, deducted, leaves a balance of \$1,426,385. An additional one per cent on the common stock would have reduced the amount only \$460,266, so that even on the basis of 6 per cent dividends there would have been a surplus balance of about a million dollars.

In addition to the expenditures for improvements and betterments paid for out of earnings, the company spent \$1,796,870 for new equipment, real estate, &c., which was charged to capital account. As stated above, the balance sheet reveals great strength in the finances. Including accrued interest, the current liabilities June 30 were \$6,726,156, as against which

there was \$7,045,911 of cash assets, over five millions being in actual cash. In addition the company holds \$6,587,000 of securities in its treasury, and has besides a separate cash fund of \$1,661,350 representing deposits to the credit of the Renewal Fund.

THE WABASH RAILROAD.

In our BANKERS' AND TRUST SUPPLEMENT last week we published an article on "The Business Outlook," contributed by Mr. O. D. Ashley, the President of the Wabash Railroad. It was a thoughtful and suggestive paper, furnishing a clear insight into the conditions likely to control the course of business in the immediate future. This week we have Mr. Ashley's annual report to the stockholders of his company, and this also is an interesting document, being written in the same earnest, thoughtful way. It deals of course mainly with the affairs of the Wabash Railroad, but there are also some general observations bearing on the railroad industry as a whole. Not the least of the merits of Mr. Ashley's production is that they are temperate in language and conservative as to statements and conclusions.

In his report Mr. Ashley has this time a much more pleasing account of the year's results to unfold than heretofore. In the long period of depression, from which all our railroads suffered so severely, the Wabash management very naturally had a difficult task trying to make both ends meet. In 1893-4 for instance it fell \$671,764 short of meeting its obligatory fixed charges; in 1894-5 it did but little better, falling \$542,907 short. The next year (1895-6) conditions improved, and the road was able to show a small surplus (\$66,800) on the operations of the twelve months. In 1896-7, also, there was a small surplus (\$28,336), though this was the result entirely of economies in management, gross earnings having again fallen off decidedly. Now for 1897-8 we have a surplus in the large sum of \$401,496, and this, too, after the exercise of full latitude and freedom in the making of expenses.

Thus for the first time in five years the company has had a period of twelve months when the situation has had a promising appearance. As compared with the twelve months preceding, of course the contrast is marked, as shown by the increase of \$1,681,075 in the gross earnings—nearly 13 per cent. The conditions certainly were much better, but in order to avoid error it must be borne in mind that they were not wholly free from adverse features. The farming classes enjoyed unusual prosperity, the grain movement was large, and at the same time there was a fair revival of general trade—whose full development, however, was interrupted by the outbreak of the war with Spain. But as in the case of the other roads, the trouble has been with the rates. We need hardly repeat that during the greater part of the twelve months almost utter demoralization in tariff schedules prevailed in trunk line territory. On the Wabash the rate received has been steadily tending downward for many years, and in 1896-7 the average per ton per mile was only 6.61 mills. In 1897-8, under the demoralization prevailing, the average dropped still lower, namely to 6.24 mills. Mr. Ashley, in his remarks, refers to the unsatisfactory nature of the situation in this respect, saying that while there has been manifest improvement in the volume of traffic, and consequently a fair increase in net profits, it is still quite evident that the rate problem is as far from a satisfactory solution as ever. He contends that it is not

so much a question of what the rates should be as how they can be maintained when agreed upon. He argues that because of the failure of Congress to provide needed relief by the amendment of the Interstate Commerce law, "the complicated machinery of inland transportation is allowed to work under laborious and unsatisfactory conditions, to the exclusion or indefinite postponement of improvements in harmony with the progressive spirit of the times, and yet public clamor is at once aroused if there is the least failure in service or in the accommodation of travelers."

He also notes that the great decline which has been established in rates must have had far more serious results except for the coincident development of relief in two directions. The state of the money market made possible the readjustment of interest obligations, as old mortgages have matured or as bankrupt companies have been reorganized. The substitution of $3\frac{1}{2}$, 4, $4\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 per cent bonds for 6 and 7 per cent issues, has saved enough in fixed charges, he states, to neutralize a fair share of the reduction in rates of transportation, while the superabundance of capital has rendered its employment difficult except at a lower range of interest, and thus a great change has been brought about in the finances of the railway companies which to that extent compensates for the diminished revenue of the operating departments. At the same time the severe trial to which railway property has been subjected has had one good effect—it has developed economical methods of operations in many directions, thereby enabling the lines to move an enormous volume of freight at rates which only a few years since would not have paid running expenses, but which now yield a small although inadequate profit. It is well enough to bear in mind, however, that neither this process nor the other can be continued indefinitely.

We have stated above that the surplus above obligatory charges for the twelve months ending June 30 1898 amounted to \$401,496. This would have sufficed to pay the full 6 per cent on the \$3,500,000 of Debenture Class "A" bonds, and leave a small amount for the Debenture Class "B" bonds. But the management have wisely decided that the floating debt of the company should be paid before dividends could be claimed by the holders of the Debenture mortgage bonds. It is pointed out that a year ago this floating debt amounted to \$800,000, it consisting of notes given for borrowed money. Moreover, it was all incurred in meeting the obligatory interest payments in the years 1894 and 1895, when, as already stated, earnings were insufficient for the purpose.

Mr. Ashley shows that the stipulations of the debenture mortgage obviously contemplate the discharge of a floating debt incurred in this way, and then says with much force that irrespective of the legal obligations of the company it is not only sound policy on the part of the company to clear off its floating debt, but it is beyond question for the ultimate advantage of the holders of the debentures. He states that through the application of surplus earnings in paying off the notes, the floating debt has now been reduced to \$400,000. Within the ensuing six months, he thinks, a large part, if not the whole, of this can be liquidated. And at the end of the fiscal year, counting upon a continuance of fair traffic, it is not unreasonable to expect, he opines, a complete elimination of these borrowed-money notes.

THE CLEVELAND CINCINNATI CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS REPORT.

While the monthly returns of the "Big Four," or Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis Railway, have left no room for doubt as to the nature of the company's income exhibit for the fiscal year ending last June, the annual report, which we publish on another page, presents to the view of the security holders many facts and features which are necessary to a correct understanding of the year's results, and which serve to make the showing for the twelve months all the more encouraging. The road is an allied property to the Chesapeake & Ohio, Mr. M. E. Ingalls being President of both, and the report will attract special attention this time by reason of the notable achievements of the C. & O. in the late year and the desire to see whether the Big Four is distinguished in the same way. Besides this, recent rumors concerning the probable absorption of other lines have aroused additional interest regarding the company's affairs.

In the light of the facts brought out in the report the income exhibit for the twelve months cannot be regarded as otherwise than highly satisfactory. The reader knows that the general conditions prevailing during the twelve months were such as to ensure a large addition to the tonnage of the railroads—that the grain traffic was of unusual dimensions, that farmers received good prices for their products, and that with the money so received they bought freely of goods and commodities, thus furnishing a large volume of return freights, and that there was more or less of a revival of trade activity all over the United States. But while this is so, one important fact must always be borne in mind in considering the return of a road situated in that part of the country where the lines of the Big Four lie—especially at a moment like the present when we are receiving the reports of the Northern Pacific and the Milwaukee & St. Paul, with their phenomenal records of increase. We have reference to the differences in the character and conditions of the several sections of country. In the territory traversed by the lines of the Big Four there is no such opportunity for growth as there is in the territory served by the Northern Pacific and the St. Paul. The country is already tolerably well settled, and while the absolute amount of new traffic to be moved may equal and even exceed that developed in the respective territories of the other two systems named, the chance for getting any decent revenue from it is very slim.

In the Middle Western States there has long been a superabundance of roads. The whole territory is, in fact, thoroughly grid-ironed with railroad lines. Hence when an additional ton of freight is created, or appears in evidence, a dozen different roads stand ready to pounce on it, each anxious to get it away from the others. Out of these conditions and the fact that much of the tonnage consists of low-class freight which must be hauled long distances, there has arisen a situation as to rates that makes it necessary for the roads which are so unfortunate as to be situated in this territory to accept exceedingly small remuneration for their transportation services. The properties under Mr. Ingalls have of course been managed and adapted to meet just such conditions, but that does not alter the fact that the problem itself is a difficult one and that it imposes a rigid limit on profits.

In this we are speaking of the state of things as it has existed for a long time. In the late year the trouble with reference to rates was greatly intensified, for, notwithstanding the large amount of tonnage available, less heed was paid to agreed schedules of rates than ever before except at a period of actual war between the roads; and this is the point of the whole difficulty. The effect is seen in another marked reduction in the average rate received by the Big Four. The average had been low in the year preceding, the company having then realized only 6.14 mills per ton per mile. But in the late year there was a drop to 5.45 mills, being a further decrease in this one year of over 10 per cent—due in part to a larger amount of low-class freight carried, in the main however to excessive competition. The increase in tonnage was satisfactory enough, the company having handled about 17 per cent more freight than in the year preceding, though the gain on the St. Paul during the same twelve months was 23.17 per cent.

We refer to these facts to show that the favorable income results for the year were reached in face of a state of things as to rates which almost seemed to preclude the possibility of profitable results. But even this does not tell the whole story. The company at the same time managed to make very liberal outlays for renewals out of earnings, and it is this fact which gives peculiar emphasis to the satisfactory nature of the year's outcome. President Ingalls points the contrast between the twelve months just past and the annual period which preceded it by saying that the year ending June 30 1897 closed with a deficit after paying three quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent on the preferred shares (the fourth dividend being passed), while during the late year the company was enabled to resume dividends, and the indications are that the quarterly payments can now be regularly maintained. Stated in figures, \$368,520 remained available for payment of the dividends in 1896-7 and \$446,702 in 1897-8. The difference between the two amounts is not large; still in the one case the amount is equal to less than 3¾ per cent on the \$10,000,000 of preferred shares, in the other case it is equal to nearly 4½ per cent.

But, as already indicated, this difference does not reflect the full change in the results between the two years—does not show the great improvement which occurred during the late twelve months. We may say, too, that the net earnings likewise record only a small increase, the amount at \$3,252,447 for 1896-7 comparing with \$3,351,726 for 1897-8. It is only when we go back and look at the course of the gross earnings and the movement of the expenses that we note how really marked has been the character of the improvement. As a matter of fact the gross earnings increased nearly 1½ million dollars, rising from \$13,117,111 to \$14,320,094. But at the same time expenses were added to in the sum of almost 1½ million dollars, which explains the small expansion in the net.

This heavy augmentation in expenses does not represent an enlarged operating cost, but indicates, as noted above, exceptional outlays made in the betterment of the property and charged to expenses. As stated, too, the fact that the company should have been able to make these outlays and yet earn 4½ per cent on the preferred shares is a most encouraging feature of the year's results. At the outset it is well enough to observe that the company has charged nothing to construction or capital account during the

twelve months, from which it follows that whatever expenditures for improvement and betterment were made were charged directly to expenses and paid for out of earnings. Mr. Ingalls refers to these as "expenses to put the property in proper condition and repair some of the wastes of previous years, when the earnings were light, especially in reference to the equipment." He enumerates a few of the special items of expenses. Thus 28.8 miles of side track were provided at a cost of \$96,621; \$36,589 was spent to build new stores upon the viaduct abutting the company's property at Columbus; \$326,000 was charged to expenses for new freight cars to replace those worn out in the present and previous years; \$56,577 was spent on account of additional air-brakes and couplers; 15 new engines were purchased to replace old and light engines worn out, at a cost of \$145,420; 7 new passenger cars were purchased at a cost of \$43,000.

But it is not necessary to enumerate all the exceptional outlays. The classified statement of expenses shows clearly that the bulk of the increase consisted of expenditures of that character. For instance, we find that \$2,114,094 was spent upon maintenance of equipment, against only \$1,562,619 in the previous year, an addition of \$551,475, while for maintenance of way \$1,907,948 was spent, against \$1,705,606; the increase under these two heads alone therefore being over three-quarters of a million dollars. On the other hand, that the road was operated with true economy is evident from the fact that the increase in the cost of conducting transportation was but \$227,657, or only about 4½ per cent. The real significance of this last comparison does not appear until one notes that in the amount of transportation work done (as represented by the tons of freight moved one mile) the increase was fully 26 per cent. How was it possible to do 26 per cent increased work with an augmentation of only 4½ per cent in the cost of conducting transportation? One way has been to economize in the freight train mileage by increasing the train load. With 26 per cent increase in the tonnage movement one mile, the freight train mileage was added to not quite 12 per cent, the average freight train load having been raised from 247 tons to 278 tons.

The most important fact in connection with the special outlays of the late year remains to be mentioned: the work of this character has been substantially completed. Mr. Ingalls says that the numbers of the freight equipment have all been filled and the whole equipment brought up to the standard, so that "hereafter it can be maintained with only the expense of ordinary wear and tear and replacements." Furthermore he states "it is anticipated that for the coming years a large sum can be saved in expenditures for equipment and track from those of the last year." Obviously therefore, taking all these facts together—the prospect of a large volume of business with the certainty of the elimination of expenses of an unusual character—the future would seem to be quite promising.

THE NORFOLK & WESTERN AS REORGANIZED.

While the late reorganization of the Norfolk & Western changed entirely the financial status of the property—so that it must now obviously be regarded as on a sound and conservative basis—it did not and could not change the conditions under which the

road's operations have to be conducted. These conditions always have been and still are very trying. The traffic consists largely of minerals, which have to be carried cheaply, and this imposes the necessity of moving freight at an average rate so low that but a few years ago it would have been deemed absolutely ruinous. In large measure the problem confronting the Norfolk & Western is the same as that confronting the Chesapeake & Ohio, and it is interesting on that account to compare the two.

The significant feature in the Norfolk & Western report, as in that of the C. & O., is the further great decline shown in the average rate received. We noted in reviewing the C. & O. statement that for that company the rate per ton per mile in the late year had dropped to only 3.70 mills per ton per mile. On the Norfolk & Western the average for the same year was but little higher than this, being 4.04 mills. In the previous year the average was 4.46 mills, so that in this single period of twelve months the decline has been about 10 per cent. When such a percentage of reduction occurs, in a rate already low, it is obvious that railroad operations must be conducted with skill and efficiency, to avoid bankruptcy. President Henry Fink in his report makes plainly manifest the reasons for the further fall in rates. He points out that aggregate freight tonnage increased as compared with the year preceding no less than 1,309,276, or 18.78 per cent, and that the bulk of the increase occurred in the coal and coke traffic. The coal shipments increased 611,509 tons, or 20 per cent, the coke shipments 352,372 tons, or 46 per cent. The coal and coke shipments together constituted about 58 per cent of the entire tonnage.

Not only must coal and coke in any event be carried at low rates, but in addition, as Mr. Fink takes pains to show, the bituminous coal business during the whole year was in a state of demoralization. As a consequence the Norfolk & Western was compelled to accept on tidewater and other competitive coal somewhat lower rates even than it had received during the preceding year. As to the grain shipments we understand that the company has for some time been refusing this class of business, since the management could see no profit in it. The report says: "The rates on export grain are now so low as to render this traffic undesirable." Speaking of the rate situation generally, Mr. Fink adds his testimony to that of all other railroad officers when he says that while tariffs in the Southern territory have been fairly well maintained, rates of freight in the territory of the Joint Traffic Association have been and are in a demoralized condition without precedent in the history of unrestrained competition. "The evil of rate-cutting," he observes, "seems to have passed from the acute to the chronic stage, and ordinary remedies are no longer effective."

This is not too strong a characterization, and with such difficulties confronting the management the nature of their task must be obvious to every one. Perhaps it is well enough to add, however, in order that the public may appreciate fully the significance of undertaking to net a profit on a rate of 4 mills per ton mile, that it means that the road had to move two and a-half tons a mile to earn one cent. Nowhere outside of the United States has such an undertaking ever been attempted, and probably nowhere else could it be attempted with any assurance of success. The Norfolk & Western has met the problem

in much the same way as the C. & O. and other roads similarly situated—that is by introducing economies in operation so as to reduce the cost of performing the transportation service. For instance, we note Mr. Fink says that while there was an increase in the movement of tonnage (as compared with the year preceding) of 18 per cent, the cost of conducting transportation was augmented less than one per cent.

A heavy train load is of course a necessary concomitant of such a state of things. In reviewing the C. & O. report we commented on the proportions to which that company's average load had risen, the figures for 1897-8 being 379 tons. Perhaps it will be a surprise to hear that the Norfolk & Western does not fall far behind the C. & O. in this respect, the average number of tons of revenue freight per freight train having been 355 tons. Mr. Fink takes pains to state that this result was achieved notwithstanding the fact that the grades and curves of the road are not favorable to the movement of heavy train loads, and notwithstanding that a large percentage of the freight car mileage consists of "empties."

It will be seen from what has been said that conditions have been such as to put the reorganized property to a severe test. That it has stood this test is the best proof of the thoroughness with which the work of reorganization was done. The company had fixed charges of \$2,239,433 to meet. With a freight rate of only four mills per ton per mile the net income available to meet these charges was 50 per cent in excess of the amount required, that is, was \$3,382,987. As a result there was left a surplus of \$1,143,553, or, allowing for some minor deductions, \$1,138,948. This is sufficient to give the Adjustment preferred shares the full 4 per cent dividends to which they are entitled, and leave a balance of pretty nearly a quarter of a million dollars. We may say, too, that operating expenses for the year include a credit to the Equipment Renewal Fund of \$113,434. This, if not included, would have swelled the surplus correspondingly.

In one particular the Norfolk & Western pursues a different policy from that of the C. & O. The latter reported for the late year no charges to Construction and Equipment, everything being included in expenses and paid for out of earnings. The Norfolk & Western shows new capital expenditures to an aggregate of \$1,334,596. Obviously, however, nearly the whole of this could have been provided from surplus earnings, had the company chosen to apply this surplus in that way instead of in the payment of dividends on the preferred shares. But the road is English-owned, and such a course we are sure would not have met with the approval of the foreign interests. Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co. have audited the accounts, and certify that nothing has been charged to capital account that ought to be included in expenses. Moreover, Mr. Fink points out that liberal expenditures were made for maintenance, renewals and improvements (and included in operating expenses) in addition to the outlays for construction and equipment charged to capital account.

FAILURES BY BRANCHES OF TRADE.

We take from Dun's Review the following statement showing the failures in the United States by branches of trade for the month ending August 31 in each of the last three years.

FAILURES BY BRANCHES OF BUSINESS.

Manufacturers.	August.					
	1898.		1897.		1896.	
	No.	Liabilities.	No.	Liabilities.	No.	Liabilities.
Iron, foundries and nails...	2	2,600	10	117,202	12	599,000
Machinery and tools...	11	195,104	19	348,577	12	371,300
Woolens & rpts. knit goods	4	89,500	2	8,000	6	184,000
Cottons, lace and bosery...	2	12,200	6	221,182	7	119,600
Lumber, carp'ts & coop'rs	17	103,136	35	418,896	46	372,220
Clothing and millinery...	12	80,727	17	115,292	29	113,000
Hats, gloves and furs...	1	700	1	8,000	4	22,000
Chemicals, drugs & paints	6	47,301	3	30,000	7	49,108
Printing and engraving...	7	20,695	12	22,000	14	41,945
Milling and bakers...	8	71,200	6	107,526	18	653,833
Leather shoes & harness	6	170,500	11	238,936	14	602,022
Liquors and tobacco...	9	8,300	18	264,384	26	224,950
Glass earthenware & brick	5	152,400	5	152,400	6	152,400
All other.....	55	838,847	62	1,426,866	128	6,138,461
Total manufacturing...	145	1,831,233	207	3,583,367	298	13,100,249
Traders.						
General stores.....	57	268,430	83	429,681	89	455,68
Groceries, meats and fish...	157	374,887	177	408,852	181	621,430
Hotels and restaurants...	25	59,467	32	150,676	31	127,715
Liquors and tobacco...	719	328,459	80	511,702	77	344,854
Clothing and furnishing...	34	295,295	35	340,698	60	874,900
Dry goods and carpets...	26	488,284	40	347,154	50	2,466,959
Shoes, rubbers and trunks...	44	917,265	32	344,064	37	451,722
Furniture and crockery...	11	81,353	17	75,812	23	609,237
Hardware, stoves & tools...	32	25,499	33	424,147	41	322,904
Drugs and paints.....	15	77,465	36	150,309	31	102,454
Jewelry and clocks.....	6	25,121	10	105,569	17	699,697
Books and papers.....	9	46,288	8	173,316	7	20,500
Hats, furs and gloves...	3	158,500	4	13,000	6	53,207
All other.....	81	612,174	111	664,467	136	1,838,811
Total trading.....	582	3,819,156	628	4,174,848	780	9,056,008
Brokers and transporters...	21	378,266	16	414,193	29	585,230
Total commercial.....	748	4,078,655	621	4,174,428	1,107	28,008,637

NOTE.—Iron, woolens and cottons include all the branches of those manufactures; machinery includes implements and tools; lumber includes saw-planing, sash and door mills, carpenters and joiners; clothing includes millinery and furnishing; hats include furs and skins; chemicals include drugs, fertilizers, paints and oils; printing and books include engraving and maps; milling includes baking; leather and shoes include makers of harness, saddlery, trunks and rubber goods; liquors include tobacco, wines, brewers and beer; glass includes earthenware, pottery, brick, lime and cement; groceries include meats and fish; hotels include restaurants; dry goods include carpets and curtains; furniture includes crockery; hardware includes stoves and tools; and jewelry includes clocks and watches. Brokers include all real estate, note, insurance and produce dealers whose main business is not the handling of actual products, with mortgage and other loan concerns, and transporters include all except incorporated railway companies.

Monetary & Commercial English News

[From our own correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 27, 1893.

It is announced from Madrid that the Spanish Cabinet has decided to re-assemble the Cortes on September 5, contrary, it is believed, to the wish of the Premier, Señor Sagasta. But he has found the pressure brought to bear upon him, both within the Cabinet and from the outside, to be so strong that he has judged it best to yield, inasmuch as the Protocol arranging the preliminaries of peace has already been signed. It seems that the worst that can be feared is delay in carrying on the negotiations for the conclusion of the final treaty of peace. The general feeling is, moreover, that Spain, being a constitutional Power, or at any rate being based upon the constitutional idea, the best plan is for the Government frankly to consult the representatives of the Spanish nation in making their treaty of peace.

So far as the United States is concerned, its victory has been so complete and Spain is so utterly incapable of making any kind of resistance to whatever terms the American Government may think right to impose, that any delay, whether caused by the Spanish Cabinet or by the Spanish Government, can, it is felt, have very little effect in one way or the other upon the ultimate result. It may, of course, anger the American people and force the United States Government to ask more than she would be willing to accept were she met on the part of Spain in a conciliatory spirit. Nevertheless that, it is argued, is for Spain to consider, and is in no way any one else's affair. Of course, the wish both in England and indeed all over Europe is that the peace negotiations may be concluded with the utmost possible despatch. Ever since the brilliant victory of Admiral Dewey in Manila Bay, which has been fully realized all over Europe, the Senate of Spain has frankly and fully admitted that she was utterly incapable of carrying on the war and was willing to accept the best terms she could obtain from the American Government, and consequently the feeling now is that the sooner the war is ended and Spain applies herself to the reorganization of her whole system of government and the development of what resources remain to her, the better it will be for Spain.

A Blue Book has been issued this week which is a preliminary statement of the labors, so far as they have gone, of the Indian Currency Committee. As was generally expected from the position of the Committee, from the very beginning it is recognized that the policy of 1893 (when the Indian mints were closed to the coinage of silver) shall be maintained, and consequently from the labors of the present

Committee it is evident that no relief in that direction can be hoped for. As I have already said, the statement is merely a preliminary one, and the full recommendations of the Committee are not yet in the possession of the public. As the subject is one of such great importance, both to India and to this country, it was rightly felt that the public were entitled to know how far the labors of the Committee had progressed, and it must be frankly admitted that a very large amount of evidence has been collected. But, the Committee being so largely dominated by the official Simla element, it was impossible to expect that they would reverse the policy deliberately entered into by the Indian Government in 1893. Of course, every one competent to form an opinion, however much opposed to the closing of the mints, as the result of the labors of the Herschell Committee, realizes now that after five years many trade complications of one kind and another have arisen on the good faith that the mints would remain closed, and it is perfectly evident that to reopen them, at any rate suddenly, could hardly fail to do serious harm and probably great injuries to many branches of Indian trade.

At the same time it is now admitted that even if a gold standard is established in India, India is not rich enough, nor is she likely to be in the immediate future, to obtain the necessary gold which would give her a gold currency as well as a gold standard. Moreover, the experiment, which has now lasted five years, shows clearly that one of the effects of closing the mints has been to deprive trade in India of legitimate banking assistance. In other words, when trade becomes active at the great centres like Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, and of course to a still greater degree in the small towns of the interior, money is at prohibitively high rates and trade fails to get the accommodation to which it is legitimately entitled, chiefly because through the closing of the mints there are no means of readily obtaining an increased supply of rupees whenever and wherever they may be wanted.

The Directors of the Bank of England at their meeting on Thursday morning again made no change in their official rate of discount, which consequently stands at 2½ per cent. Rates are rather lower than last week, day-to-day money being in plentiful supply at about ¼ per cent, money for the week at about ¾ per cent, while the discount rate for three months' bills is about 1¾ per cent, and even long-dated paper is a full quarter below the official Bank rate. Consequently bankers and the discount brokers who have to work from day to day under the money market do not see any prospect of putting up rates very much in the immediate future. There is a considerable demand in London, and there has been for some months past, upon Continental (chiefly Russian) account. But this call for gold, coming from the Government and being much in the nature of an act of savings on the part of the Government, is filled with great care and will not be allowed to affect rates.

The uncertain factor in the question is how much gold America will require during the coming autumn. Of course it is evident that if the New York bankers like, they can take very large sums indeed; but so can nearly everyone if so disposed. Of course the balance of trade, which has been long in favor of the United States, is exceptionally so this autumn, and inasmuch as we shall require about our usual quantity of wheat again this year we shall still further increase our indebtedness during the ensuing autumn. On the other hand, there have been large purchases this week through the arbitrage houses of American securities on American account, and this of course will tend to lessen the indebtedness of London to New York. The impression in the market seems to be that America will take a moderate amount of gold, but not sufficient to cause any amount of stringency in the London market.

Business upon the Stock Exchange this week has been almost confined to American securities, and although the British public have bought but little, nevertheless there are distinct signs of interest in the market on the part of the public as distinguished from professional operators, showing clearly that if the present rise continues in the autumn, the market for American railroad shares in London may become as active when the holidays are over as it has been during the past few weeks in Wall Street.

For the 25 lacs of rupees offered each week by the India Council of Tender the total applications on Wednesday exceeded 133 lacs; this compared with an offer of 15 lacs twelve

months ago, when the applications of the market amounted to 100. The Council succeeded in getting a somewhat better price this week than last, although it was obliged to make some allotments below 1s. 3 29 33d. The total sales this year so far have realized somewhat over 7 millions sterling, comparing with a little under 4 millions sterling twelve months ago.

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:

Table with 5 columns: 1898, 1897, 1896, 1895. Rows include Circulation, Public deposits, Government securities, etc.

The rates for money have been as follows :

Table with columns: London, Bank Rate, Open Market Rates, Interest allowed for deposits by. Rows include July 20, Aug. 6, etc.

The Bank rate of discount and open market rates at the chief Continental cities have been as follows:

Table with columns: Rates of Interest at, Aug. 26, Aug. 19, Aug. 12, Aug. 5. Rows include Paris, Berlin, Hamburg, etc.

The quotations for bullion are reported as follows:

Table with columns: GOLD, SILVER, Aug. 25, Aug. 18. Rows include Bar gold, U.S. gold coin, etc.

Messrs. P.uxley & Abell write as follows under date of August 25:

Gold—All open market arrivals have been absorbed, but the inquiries have been less pressing than of late. The Bank has sold £150,000, which is said to have been sent to the West Indies.

Silver—The inquiry was very dull towards the close of the week, but hardened quickly on further Spanish orders coming on the market.

Mexican Dollars.—With the rise in silver, dollars have improved in value and are now quoted at 26 3/4.

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

Table with columns: 1897-8, 1896-7, 1895-6, 1894-5. Rows include Imports of wheat, Barley, Oats, etc.

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

Table with columns: 1897-8, 1896-7, 1895-6, 1894-5. Rows include Wheat imported, Imports of flour, Sales of home-grown, etc.

Table with columns: 1897-8, 1896-7, 1895-6, 1894-5. Rows include Aver. price wheat, Average price, season.

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

Table with columns: This week, Last week, 1897, 1896. Rows include Wheat, Flour, Maize.

English Financial Markets—Per Cable.

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

Table with columns: LONDON, Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri. Rows include Silver, Consols, For account, etc.

Commercial and Miscellaneous News.

NATIONAL BANKS.—The following information regarding national banks is from the Treasury Department.

- NATIONAL BANKS ORGANIZED. 5,135—The First National Bank of Traer, Iowa. Capital, \$100,000. James Wilson, President; R. H. Moore, Cashier. 5,136—The People's National Bank of Dover, New Jersey. Capital, \$50,000. James H. Simpson, President; Wilbur F. Morrow, Cashier.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The following are the imports at New York for the week ending for dry goods Sept. 1 and for the week ending for general merchandise Sept. 2 also totals since the beginning of the first week in January.

Table with columns: For week, 1898, 1897, 1896, 1895. Rows include Dry goods, Gen'l mer'chise, Total 35 weeks.

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 Sept. 5 and from January 1 to date:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

Table with columns for years 1898, 1897, 1896, and 1895, showing export values for 'For the week', 'Prev. reported', and 'Total 35 weeks'.

The following table shows the exports and imports of specie at the port of New York for the week ending Sept. 3 and since January 1, 1898, and for the corresponding periods in 1897 and 1896.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF SPECIE AT NEW YORK.

Table showing exports and imports of gold and silver, with columns for 'Exports' and 'Imports' broken down by 'Week' and 'Since Jan. 1'.

Of the above imports for the week in 1898 \$6,923 were American gold coin and \$700 American silver coin. Of the exports during the same time \$4,880 were American gold coin and \$500 were American silver coin.

New York City Clearing House Banks.—Statement of condition for the week ending September 3, based on averages of daily results. We omit two ciphers (00) in all cases.

Large table listing various banks with columns for Capital, Surpl's, Loans, Specie, Legals, and Deposits.

Table showing financial data for various banks, including Capital & Surplus, Loans, Specie, Legals, Deposits, and Clearing.

Reports of Non-Member Banks.—The following is the statement of condition of the non-member banks for the week ending Sept. 3, based on averages of the daily results. We omit two ciphers (00) in all cases.

Table showing financial data for non-member banks, including Capital, Surplus, Loans & Investments, Specie, and Deposits.

Table listing auction sales with columns for item description, quantity, and price.

Auction Sales.—Among other securities the following, no regularly dealt in at the Board, were recently sold at auction.

Table listing securities such as shares and bonds with their respective values.

By Messrs. R. V. Harnett & Co:

Table listing securities such as shares and bonds with their respective values.

By Messrs. Adler H. Muller & Son:

Table listing securities such as shares and bonds with their respective values.

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.

Banking and Financial. Spencer Trask & Co., BANKERS, 27 & 29 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.

Banking and Financial. GEORGE BARCLAY MOFFAT, ALEXANDER M. WHITE, JR MOFFAT & WHITE, BANKERS, No. 1 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

New York Stock Exchange—A Daily, Weekly and Yearly Record.

STOCKS—HIGHEST AND LOWEST SALE PRICES.

Main table of stock prices with columns for dates (Saturday to Friday), stock names (e.g., Railroad Stocks, N.Y. Stock Exch.), and price ranges (Lowest, Highest) for 1898 and 1897.

HOLIDAY

* These are bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. † Less than 100 shares. ‡ Ex dividend and rights. § Before payment of assessment.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES (GIVEN AT FOOT OF 7 CONSECUTIVE PAGES).—STREET RAILWAYS, &c.

Table of outside securities including Street Railways, Union Railway, and other companies with columns for Bid, Ask, and price.

STOCKS—HIGHEST AND LOWEST SALE PRICES.

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday) and stock prices for various companies.

Table titled 'STOCKS' listing various companies (e.g., Oregon Short Line, Pacific Coast, Pennsylvania) with columns for 'Sales of the Week', 'Range for year 1898', and 'Range for previous year (1897)'.

* These are bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. † Less than 100 shares. ‡ Ex dividend of 100 per cent in bonds. § Lowest is ex dividend.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES (GIVEN AT FOOT OF CONSECUTIVE PAGES).—STREET RAILWAYS, &c

Table listing 'Street Railways' and 'Outside Securities' with columns for 'Street Railways', 'Bid', 'Ask', and 'Street Railways', 'Bid', 'Ask'.

BONDS. N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 9.

Table of bond prices for N.Y. Stock Exchange, Week ending Sept. 9. Columns include Bond Name, Interest Period, Price Friday, Week's Range, Bonds Sold, and Range from Jan. 1.

BONDS. N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 9.

Table of bond prices for N.Y. Stock Exchange, Week ending Sept. 9. Columns include Bond Name, Interest Period, Price Friday, Week's Range, Bonds Sold, and Range from Jan. 1.

No price Friday; these are latest bid and asked this week. † Bonds due July. ‡ Bonds due Nov. § Bonds due June. ¶ Bonds due Jan. †† Bonds due May.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES ((GIVEN AT FOOT OF 7 CONSECUTIVE PAGES).—GAS SECURITIES, &c.

Table of outside securities, specifically Gas Securities. Columns include Street Railways, Gas Securities, Bid, Ask, and other financial details.

Main table containing bond prices for N.Y. Stock Exchange, Week Ending Sept. 9. Columns include Bond Description, Interest Period, Price Friday, Sept. 9, Week's Range or Last Sale, Bonds Sold, and Range from Jan. 1.

* No price Friday; these are latest bid and asked this week. † Bonds due August. ‡ Bonds due April. || Bonds due January. ¶ Bonds due July.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES (GIVEN AT FOOT OF 7 CONSECUTIVE PAGES).—GAS SECURITIES, &c

Table of Gas Securities with columns for Gas Name, Bid, Ask, and other financial details. Includes entries like Charters Valley Gas, Chicago Consumers 1st 5s, etc.

Main table of bond prices with columns for Bond Description, Price Friday, Range or Last Sale, Bonds Sold, Range from Jan. 1, and Interest Period.

* No price Friday; these are latest bid and asked this week. † Bonds due Jan. ‡ Bonds due July. § Bonds due June. ¶ Bonds due May. †† Bonds due Nov.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES (GIVEN AT FOOT OF 7 CONSECUTIVE PAGES).—TEL. & ELECTRIC, &c.

Table of outside securities including Gas Securities, Teleg. & Teleph., Electric Companies, and various utility stocks with bid and ask prices.

BONDS. N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 9. Table with columns: Bid, Ask, Low, High, No., Range from Jan. 1.

BONDS. N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 9. Table with columns: Bid, Ask, Low, High, No., Range from Jan. 1.

* No price Friday; these are latest bid and asked this week. † Bonds due July. ‡ Bonds due May. § Bonds due April. ¶ Bonds due January.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES (GIVEN AT FOOT OF 7 CONSECUTIVE PAGES).—RRs., BANKS, MISCEL.

Table of Outside Securities: Railroads, Miscellaneous, Bonds, etc. Columns include Bid, Ask, and descriptions.

Table of Outside Securities: Banks, Miscellaneous, Bonds, etc. Columns include Bid, Ask, and descriptions.

* Banks marked with an asterisk (*) are State banks. † Price per share. ‡ Purchaser also pays accrued interest.

Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore Stock Exchanges—A Daily and Yearly Record.

Share Prices—Not Per Centum Prices.

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday) and stock prices for various categories like HOLIDAY, Bid and asked prices, etc.

Table titled 'ACTIVE STOCKS.' with columns for stock names, prices, and 'Range of Sales in 1898.' (Lowest, Highest). Includes sections for Railroad Stocks and Miscellaneous Stocks.

Large table titled 'INACTIVE STOCKS.' with columns for stock names, bid/ask prices, and 'BONDS' (Boston-Concluded, Philadelphia-Concluded, Baltimore-Concluded). Includes various bond types and interest rates.

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, 1898, 1897), Jan. 1 to Latest Date (1898, 1897). Rows include Adirondack, Ala. Gt. South, Ala. Midland, etc.

Table with columns: ROAD, Latest Gross Earnings (Week or Mo, 1898, 1897), Jan. 1 to Latest Date (1898, 1897). Rows include Jack. T. & K. W., Kanawha & Mien, K. C. F. Scott & M., etc.

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.

Table with columns: GROSS EARNINGS, Latest Gross Earnings (Week or Mo, 1898, 1897), Jan. 1 to Latest Date (1898, 1897). Rows include various street railway companies like Akron Bed'rd & Clev Albany Railway, etc.

ANNUAL REPORTS.

Annual Reports.—The following is an index to all annual reports of steam railroads, street railways and miscellaneous companies which have been published since the last editions of the INVESTORS' AND STREET RAILWAY SUPPLEMENTS.

This index does not include reports in to-day's CHRONICLE.

Table with columns: RAILROAD AND MISCEL. CO'S (Volume 67- Page), RAILROADS & MIS. CO'S—(Con.) (Volume 67- Page). Lists various railroads and their page numbers.

STREET RAILWAYS.

Table with columns: Volumes 67- Page. Lists street railway companies and their page numbers.

Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

(Report for the year ending June 30, 1898.)

The remarks of President Miller, together with income account and balance sheet, will be found at length on pages 531 to 533, furnishing full particulars concerning the property and the year's operations.

The comparative tables of earnings, income account, etc., for four years have been compiled for the CHRONICLE as below:

Table with columns: OPERATIONS (1897-98, 1896-97, 1895-96, 1894-95), EARNINGS AND EXPENSES (1897-98, 1896-97, 1895-96, 1894-95), INCOME ACCOUNT (1897-98, 1896-97, 1895-96, 1894-95). Rows include Miles oper. June 30, Equipment, Locomotives, etc.

Street Railway Net Earnings.—The following table gives the returns of STREET railway gross and net earnings received this week. In reporting these net earnings for the street railways, we adopt the same plan as that for the steam roads—that is, we print each week all the returns received that week, but once a month (on the third or the fourth Saturday) we bring together all the roads furnishing returns, and the latest statement of this kind will be found in the CHRONICLE of August 27, 1898. The next will appear in the issue of September 24, 1898.

Table with columns: Gross Earnings (1898, 1897), Net Earnings (1898, 1897). Rows include Bridgeport Traction, Brooklyn Rapid, etc.

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

Table with columns: Int., rentals, etc. (1898, 1897), Bal. of Net Earn's. (1898, 1897). Rows include Brooklyn Rapid Traction.

* After allowing for other income received and also profit on sale of bonds owned by B. R. T. Co.

Table with columns: Receipts (1897-98, 1896-97, 1895-96, 1894-95), Disbursements (1897-98, 1896-97, 1895-96, 1894-95). Rows include Net earnings, Other income, Total net income, etc.

According to the company's method of accounting, one of the two semi-annual dividends paid on the common and preferred shares during each fiscal year is charged to the earnings of that year and one is paid out of the earnings of the year preceding. This system is too complicated to be followed in above income account, and consequently the dividends paid during each fiscal year are stated separately as follows:

Table with columns: DIVIDENDS PAID DURING THE FISCAL YEAR (1897-98, 1896-97, 1895-96, 1894-95). Rows include Common, Preferred, Tot. Div.

Out of the surplus of \$5,928,703 for the late fiscal year, the company paid its April, 1898, dividends of 2½ per cent on common and 3½ per cent on the preferred stock, these dividends aggregating \$3,237,989, and will pay in October dividends to the amount of \$2,264,326, including the dividend of 2½ per cent declared this week on the common stock and the 3½ per cent

cent on the preferred shares. These payments will leave a balance on the year's operations of \$1,436,357.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30.

Table with columns for 1898, 1897, 1896, and 1895. Includes sections for Assets and Liabilities with various sub-items like Road and equipment, Bonds, and Stock.

-V. 66, p. 520.

Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

(Report for the year ending June 30, 1898.)

The report of the President, Mr. M. E. Ingalls, is published on pages 533 to 536, together with the balance sheets of June 30, 1897 and 1898, the income account, detailed statements of earnings and expenses, &c., etc.

The statistics for four years compiled in the usual form for the CHRONICLE are given below:

OPERATIONS AND FISCAL RESULTS.

Table with columns for 1897-98, 1896-97, 1895-96, and 1894-95. Includes sections for Miles operated, Equipment, Operations, Earnings, and Expenses.

-V. 67, p. 424.

Wabash Railroad.

(Report for the year ending June 30, 1898.)

The pamphlet report for the year ending June 30, 1898, has just been issued. The remarks of Mr. O. D. Ashley, the President, are given at length in this week's issue of the CHRONICLE on pages 533 to 540.

Statistics compiled in the usual form for the CHRONICLE are as follows:

OPERATIONS AND FISCAL RESULTS.

Table with columns for 1897-98, 1896-97, 1895-96, and 1894-95. Includes sections for Road operated, Equipment, Operations, Receipts, Disbursements, and Balance.

-V. 67, p. 424.

Table with columns for 1897-98, 1896-97, 1895-96, and 1894-95. Includes sections for Expenses, Net earnings, and P. c. op. exp. to earn.

* Three ciphers (000) omitted.

INCOME ACCOUNT.

Table with columns for 1897-8, 1896-7, 1895-6, and 1894-5. Includes sections for Net earnings, Inv'ts, rent's, &c., Taxes, and Rent of leased lines.

Result.....sur. 401,496 sur. 28,336 sur. 31,800 def. 54,907

BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30.

Table with columns for 1898, 1897, 1896, and 1895. Includes sections for Assets and Liabilities with various sub-items like Road, equip't, &c., Common stock, and Bonds.

* Includes \$479,934 carried in suspense account for new equipment. Includes equip't note, -V. 7, p. 316.

Norfolk & Western Railway.

(Report for the year ending June 30, 1898.)

The report of President Henry Fink, covering the operations of the company for the first full year of its corporate existence, to June 30, 1898, will be found in full on pages 536 to 538 of to-day's CHRONICLE, together with the income account for the same period and the balance sheets of June 30, 1897 and 1898.

OPERATIONS, EARNINGS, EXPENSES, ETC.

Table with columns for 1897-98 and 1898-97. Includes sections for Miles operated, Equipment, Operations, Earnings, Expenses, Net earnings, and Receipts.

Since reorganization the dividends paid have been three (Nov. 15, 1897, and Feb. 15, 1898, 1 p. c. each, and August, 1898, 2 p. c.) on adjustment preferred shares, 4 p. c. in all amounting to \$303,914, leaving balance to profit and loss after deducting Aug. '98 div., \$539,362.

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad.

(Report for the year ending June 30, 1898.)

Full extracts from the annual report of the Directors, with many valuable tables of statistics, will be published in next week's CHRONICLE.

The traffic, earnings, income, etc., are shown in the following tables:

Table with columns: OPERATIONS, 1897-98, 1896-97, 1895-96, 1894-95. Rows include Miles oper. June 30, Equipment (Locomotives, Passenger equip't, Freight & other cars, Floating equipment), Operations (Passengers carried, Passenger mileage, Rate per pas. p.m., Fr't tons moved, Fr't (to ns) mil'ge., Av. rate p. ton p. m.).

* Exclusive of company's freight.

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL OPERATIONS AFFECTING INCOME.

Summary of financial operations table with columns: 1897-8, 1896-7, Inc. or Dec. Rows include Earnings from operation, Expenses of operation, Net earnings from operation, To which add (Dividend on Lake Shore & Mich. South stock, Div. on Mich. Cen. st'k owned, Divs. and int. on oth. secur'ts, Interest on loans, notes and sundry bills, Profits from sundry accounts), Gross income, Deduct (Interest on funded debt, Rentals of leased lines, Taxes on real estate, Tax on capital stock, Tax on gross earnings, Interest on loans, notes and bills payable), Net income, From this net income for the year 1897-98, Reserve for redemption of 4% gold debentures of 1890, Balance available for dividend, Cash dividends, Surplus for the year, Amount to the credit of profit and loss June 30, 1897, Total, From which deduct (Payments incident to refund of the bonded debt, Payments incident to issuing Lake Shore & Michigan Central collateral bonds, Certain uncollectible and dep. elated accounts written off), Balance to the credit of profit and loss June 30, 1893.

Northern Pacific Railway.

(Report for year ending June 30, 1898.)

The results for the late fiscal year were in the CHRONICLE last week, as also the statement from the report regarding the reserve fund for dividends on the preferred stock. The pamphlet report is now at hand and will be published in full in the CHRONICLE next week. In the meantime the following comments of President Mellen regarding the business of the year are timely:

BUSINESS OF PAST YEAR AND PROSPECTS.

"In many particulars the year ending June 30, 1898, has been exceptional. While there have been others in which the gross receipts have been larger, there has been none in which the results have been so satisfactory, both as to the condition of the property and the net revenues therefrom.

"The favorable winter of 1897-98 and consequent freedom from accident and blockade has helped materially to produce this result, but more than all else the economies accomplished by grade reductions, by substitution of permanent for temporary structures in the roadway, and by the employment of modern power in place of that previously available.

"The very satisfactory result of the year's work may be attributed largely to the marked increase in train-load and car load, and to the consequent decrease in cost per ton mile.

LANDS WEST OF THE MISSOURI RIVER.

"In the territory tributary to the lines of the company prosperity has been evidenced by the increased sales of lands, the company having disposed of a greater acreage (nearly 50 per cent more) and to a number of individuals greater than in any previous year in the history of the property. The prospects for the coming year are equally promising.

LANDS EAST OF MISSOURI RIVER.

"It is hoped that the interest of the company in the lands of the old Northern Pacific RR. Co. east of the Missouri River, now held by the sequestration receivers of the old company, may be realized before the end of the calendar year, for upon Aug. 25, 1893, the Special Master reported against the claim of the preferred stockholders of the old company to such lands in preference to creditors. This company asserts against these lands about 95 per cent of the indebtedness represented by such creditors."—V. 67, p. 477.

Central of Georgia Railway.

(Report for the year ending June 30, 1898.)

The earnings, expenses and charges for 1897-8 and 1896-7 compare as follows:

Income account for year ended June 30. Table with columns: 1897-98, 1896-97. Rows include Gross earnings, Operating expenses, Taxes, Net earnings, Income from investments, incl. steamships, Rental of Lyons Branch, Other income, Total net income, Deduct (Interest on fixed interest bonds, Amnity City of Macon, Rentals and Miscellaneous), Surplus carried to credit profit and loss.

NOTE.—The interest on the first preference income bonds payable Oct. 1, namely 1/4 per cent, or \$90,000, in 1897, and 2 per cent, or \$30,000, in 1898, not included above, was charged to profit and loss account. The credit balance of that account carried forward on June 30, 1898, was \$87,738, from which amount the income dividend declared this week will be paid.—Ed.—V. 63, p. 924.

Colorado Fuel & Iron Co.

(Report for the year ending June 30, 1898.)

President J. C. Osgood says in substance:

General Results.—The net earnings for the year ending June 30, 1898, decreased \$115,720 from the preceding year. The fuel department shows an increase of \$238,325; the iron department a decrease of \$332,904. In the fuel department the production of coal increased 573,635 tons and of coke 60,602 tons. In the iron department earnings for last year was included an amount of \$180,000 due from the Rail Makers' Association. For reasons hereafter stated, this (\$180,000) has been charged to profit and loss. For the purpose of comparison, therefore, the amount due from the Rail Association should be deducted from last year's earnings or added to this year's earnings, on which basis the net earnings for the current year would show an increase of \$64,280. The total net earnings provided for all fixed charges, sinking funds, etc., leaving a balance of \$96,803.

Iron Department. The rail mill has been idle since the fall of 1896, including the entire current year. In December, 1896, the company entered into a contract with the Rail Makers' Association, comprised of all the principal manufacturers of steel rails in the United States, under the terms of which the company was to receive \$360,000 during the year 1897. In February, 1897, the officers of the Association claimed that it was dissolved, but believing in the legal liability of the individual members of the Association, this Company continued to carry out its obligations throughout the year 1897. All but two of the members, however, refused to recognize their liability or make any settlement. As the result of a lawsuit may be deferred for several years, the \$180,000 earned under this contract in the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1897, has been charged to profit and loss.

The great reduction in the price of steel rails, following the dissolution of the Rail Makers' Association, made it necessary that the company should make extensive improvements in its blooming and rail mill. The new mills are only now fairly in operation, though some rails were made during May and June. The blast furnaces were started up in January, 1898, but their operation did not affect the earnings of the company, as the pig iron was accumulated for the starting up of the rail mill. The Merchant mill has been operated throughout the year, and the sales have increased 70 per cent over last year. The profits of all the operations of the iron department have been more than absorbed by the fixed expenses and the heavy cost of starting up the new mills, resulting in a net loss on the year's operations of \$,0398.

Collateral Trust Loan.—In order to make the improvements at the steel works, a loan of \$400,000 was negotiated on collateral, including \$180,000 Grand River Coal & Coke Co. bonds, \$165,000 Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. general mortgage bonds and \$55,000 Colorado Supply Co. stock. The loan dates from Sept. 1st, 1897, and matures Sept. 1st, 1899, interest 6 per cent per annum. With the improved business and financial outlook and expected earnings from the steel works improvements, it is believed that the bonds and stock can be sold at prices which will pay off the loan at maturity. The loan is margined by a mortgage on previously unencumbered coal lands and a small amount of minor securities.

Colorado Coal & Iron Development Co.—The litigation growing out of the guaranty by the Colorado Coal & Iron Co. of \$700,000 Colorado Coal & Iron Development Co. bonds has finally been amicably settled, and this company will receive as security for its guaranty and the moneys already

advanced by it, all the remaining property of the Colorado Coal & Iron Development Co., which, while not now available, it is hoped will eventually be saleable at prices which will reimburse us. The amount already advanced is \$176,437, and under the terms of the settlement there is an additional amount of \$50,000 to be paid, and the taxes and interest on bonds will result in a fixed charge of \$55,000 per annum until the property can be disposed of.

Financial Condition.—The large increase in cash liabilities is accounted for by the starting up of the steel works and the accumulation of raw materials and manufactured stocks (principally pig iron) and customers' accounts. The increase of these accounts over June 30, 1897, amounts to \$548,461, and, owing to delays in starting the new plant, the amounts are larger than is ordinarily necessary and will be materially reduced in the near future. The company purchased during the year \$153,000 of bonds for the various sinking funds on underlying bonds which will release an equal amount of its general mortgage bonds, a portion of which has been used in the collateral trust loan already mentioned. The increase in bills payable is largely due to loans on pig iron warrants, which will be paid as the pig iron is sold or used in making steel rails.

Preferred Stock Dividends.—That the undivided earnings are not available for the payment of preferred stock dividends is not due to their diversion to steel works and other improvements, but because they have been applied to prior obligations, including the obligations arising under the guaranty of the Colorado Coal & Iron Development Co. bonds already referred to, and the purchase of bonds for sinking funds. The improvements and additions to the property have been made from the sale of general mortgage bonds, collateral trust loan and depreciation sinking funds. If the expectations with regard to the profits to be derived from the new steel plant are realized, the shortage in earning preferred stock dividends should soon be made good. The company has contracts for rail which will keep the plant in full operation till Nov. 1, and the outlook for new business is very favorable.

Earnings, Etc.—The results for the year compared with those of last year were as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Gross and Net Earnings for 1897-98 and 1898-97. Rows include Fuel department, Iron department, Denver retail department, Pueblo retail department, Income from securities, and Miscellaneous.

Table showing Deduct general expenses for 1897-98 and 1898-97.

Table showing Income Account for 1897-98, 1898-97, 1899-96, and 1894-95. Rows include Net earnings, Interest on bonds, Taxes, Sinking funds, and Dividends.

General Ledger Balance June 30, 1898. Table with 4 columns: Assets and Liabilities for 1898, 1897, and 1896. Rows include Real estate, Mine development, Equipment, Cash, Customers' accounts, Bills receivable, Stocks, Denver retail department, Securities, and Income account.

—V. 65, p. 365. Kansas City, Missouri, Gas Company.

(Statement for year ending April 30, 1898.)

The following statement has been issued:

Small table showing Net earnings (\$302,656) and Bond interest (187,500) with a surplus available for sinking fund and dividends (\$115,156).

Balance Sheet April 30, 1898. Table with 2 columns: Assets and Liabilities. Total assets and liabilities both amount to \$8,883,060.

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. Full-face figures indicate Volume 67.

Table listing various Railroads and Misc. Co.'s with details on reorganizations, defaults, and legal actions. Includes entries for Appleton (Wis.), Astoria & Columbia River, Balt. & Ohio, and others.

Table listing American Railway Electric-Light Co. stockholders and terms of proposed bond issue.

Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Ry.—Full 4 Per Cent Interest Declared on Adjustment Bonds.—On Wednesday the directors declared the full 4 per cent annual interest on the adjustment bonds for the fiscal year just ended, to be paid Nov. 1.—V. 67, p. 426.

Augusta Southern RR.—South Carolina & Ga. Ry.—Receivers for Augusta Southern.—Pending a decision in the suit brought to annul the lease of the Augusta Southern to the South Carolina & Georgia, James U. Jackson, the President of the Augusta Southern, and J. H. Sands, the General Manager of the S. C. & G., have been made co receivers of the Augusta Southern.—V. 67, p. 318.

Bass Foundry & Machine Co.—Mortgage for \$1,200,000 Filed.—The "Savannah News" says:—"A mortgage has been filed at Rome from the Bass Foundry & Machine Co to the Colonial Trust Co. of New York for \$1,200,000. The company owns an enormous amount of property in Indiana, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama. It owns about 100 mineral lots in Floyd and Polk counties."

Boston & Lowell RR.—Bonds Sold.—The company has sold to E. H. Rollins & Sons, at 108-3/8, \$214,000 4 per cent 20 year bonds to retire the same amount of Salem & Lowell RR. 6 per cent bonds, due Oct. 1, 1898.—V. 66, p. 80.

Boston Subway—Boston Elevated Ry.—Entire Subway in Operation.—The third and last section of the Boston subway was opened on Sept. 3 to street railway service. Two sections—one from Pleasant Street to Park Street and the other from the Public Garden to Park Street—have been in operation for about a year. The length of the subway is 1 1/2 miles, with a trackage of about 5 miles. There are three junctions by which the surface cars enter and leave the subway. The cost to date, including material, work, real estate, etc., is stated as approximately \$5,786,000. The ground was first broken on March 28, 1894.

The subway is owned by the city of Boston, and the terms of its twenty-year lease to the West End Street Ry. (now under lease to the Boston Elevated RR. Co.) were given in the CHRONICLE of Dec. 12, 1896, page 1065. Various other interesting facts regarding the enterprise, the character of the road and the accommodation afforded by it for street railway traffic will be found in the report of the West End Company in V. 65, p. 1021.—V. 67, p. 318.

Buffalo Kenmore & Tonawanda Electric Ry.—Buffalo & Lockport Ry.—*Purchased.*—The Buffalo Kenmore & Tonawanda Electric Ry., it is understood, was purchased at the recent sale in the interest of the Buffalo & Lockport Ry. Co. The latter company has equipped with overhead trolley the former branch of the Erie RR. from Lockport to North Tonawanda, 13 miles, and over the line now purchased will have an extension from Tonawanda to the corner of Military Road and Kenmore Avenue in Buffalo, a distance of 5½ miles. The Buffalo Kenmore & Tonawanda also before the sale operated under lease the Elmwood Avenue & Tonawanda Electric Ry., extending from the corner of Kenmore Avenue and Elmwood Avenue in Buffalo to a point one-third of a mile south of the southerly limits of Tonawanda, a distance of 2¼ miles. The electricity is supplied from the great power plant at Niagara Falls. The Buffalo & Lockport Ry. Co. owns the Lock City line, and the franchise allows it to handle freight through the streets of the city from 11 P. M. to 5 A. M.

From Buffalo to North Tonawanda, until the Kenmore Road could be purchased and put in condition for use, the company used the tracks of the Buffalo & Niagara Falls Electric Ry. The "Railway Age" says:

The time occupied in making the trip over the line from Lockport to Buffalo is a little over an hour and the company will give a half-hour service. The service given by the Erie management when in charge of the road between Lockport and North Tonawanda was four passenger trains and one freight each way every day. The fare from Buffalo to Lockport is kept at the old Erie rate, which was 75 cents per round trip. The line is practically level for the entire distance from North Tonawanda to Lockport, with the exception of a slight grade west of Lockport, and for about 10 miles of the distance is as straight as an arrow. The rails used by the Erie were of the 60-pound variety, and it was found necessary to re-lay only about a mile of the road. In doing this an 80-pound rail was used.

The Buffalo & Lockport Ry. and Niagara Falls Electric Ry. have the same officers.—V. 67, p. 427; V. 66, p. 1088.

Canadian Pacific Ry.—Inter-State Commerce Commission.—*Decision.*—The Inter-State Commerce Commission on Sept. 2 made public its decision in the case of the Canadian Pacific denying the propriety of the company being allowed differential passenger rates between Eastern points and the Pacific coast. The Commission found nothing disgraceful in the action of the company in reducing its rates in view of the action of the American roads, and nothing radically wrong in its attitude respecting the settlement of the question. The position of the company, however, has changed greatly since 1888, when a differential was first granted, and the Commission says:

"No line, American or Canadian, ought to insist upon a differential unless it is at a manifest disadvantage. This is especially true of the Canadian Pacific, a Canadian institution, built largely by Government aid and for Government purposes. If it comes into the United States to compete for traffic between United States points, it should be content to operate upon the same terms as its American competitors unless those terms are clearly unjust or unreasonable. It should not insist upon a different order of things here unless it can make its title to the demand clear beyond all question. The Canadian Pacific appears, however, to be entitled to make as low a rate on this trans-Continental business as any American line."

Decision Accepted.—On Wednesday the company issued a circular accepting the decision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission and agreeing hereafter to quote the same rates as its competitors. In the circular Vice-President T. G. Shanghnessy says:

It was not understood by this company that the Commissioners would express an opinion on the merits of the claim for a differential, and therefore the company had no opportunity to submit in full its evidence and argument, but the Commissioners have dealt with the subject in their report, and they give it as their opinion that the Canadian Pacific Railroad is not now entitled to a differential on Pacific coast passenger business.

Throughout their very able analysis of the question the Commissioners seem to have entirely lost sight of the fact that while this company is competing with the United States railways for inter-State traffic, several more important lines in the United States are active competitors of the Canadian Pacific for Canadian traffic, and it may not be out of place to say here that if such an arrangement were practical and in the public interest, the Canadian Pacific could very well afford and would be glad to forego all claims to inter-State traffic of every description if the United States competitors made no inroads on the business tributary to its lines in Canada.

However, in this case as in all previous cases involving United States traffic, the company accepts without question and will be governed by the decision of the Commission, taking care, of course, that its rates will be on the basis of those which prevail by any other route, and tariffs covering traffic affected by the decision to take effect on the 25th inst., restoring ante-bellum rates as far as practicable in existing conditions, will be filed by this company in accordance with the Inter-State Commerce Law.

The company reduced the first-class fare from Boston to Seattle first from \$71 75 to \$40 and then, on March 1 last, to \$35.

New Line.—Passenger service over the lately-completed portion of the Montreal & Ottawa branch between Ottawa and Alfred, 42 miles, was begun on Sept. 5.—V. 67, p. 318.

Central Ry. of Georgia.—*Interest on Incomes.*—The directors on Saturday decided to pay 2 per cent interest on Oct. 1 on the first preferred income bonds. The annual report will be found on a preceding page.—V. 65, p. 924.

Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry.—*Dividend.*—The dividend declared on the common stock this week was 2½ per cent, as against 3 per cent at this time a year ago. In April last, however, the dividend was 2½ per cent, while in April, 1897, it was only 2 per cent. In other words, the dividends paid out of the earnings of the two fiscal years aggregate the same, viz.: 5 per cent. The annual report is given on other pages of to-day's CHRONICLE.—V. 66, p. 520.

Choctaw & Memphis RR.—Choctaw Oklahoma & Gulf RR.—Little Rock & Memphis RR.—*Sale of Bonds.*—The CHRONICLE has already reported the agreement by which the Choctaw Oklahoma & Gulf RR. Co. will obtain control of

the Little Rock & Memphis and extend the line to form, with its own road, a system 500 miles in length, reaching from Central Oklahoma to Memphis, Tenn. This week the sale is confirmed of \$2,200,000 bonds of the Choctaw & Memphis RR. (the company which will succeed the Little Rock & Memphis after the foreclosure sale Oct. 25) to Edward B. Smith & Co. of Philadelphia. These bonds will form part of an issue of \$3,400,000 five per cent bonds to be created at \$12,500 per mile by the Choctaw & Memphis. Of the loan \$1,200,000 will be used to acquire the Little Rock & Memphis, and the remainder, those now sold, will be used to extend that road from Little Rock westerly to the western boundary of the State, where connection will be made with the Choctaw Oklahoma & Gulf RR., as extended, 13 miles from its eastern terminus to the Arkansas line.

Arrangements have been made to lease the Choctaw & Memphis to the Choctaw Oklahoma & Gulf for a division of the through business on a mileage prorate that will guarantee the interest on the bonds of the new company and dividends on its \$1,750,000 preferred stock at the rate of 2 per cent for the first year, 3 per cent for the second and 4 per cent for the third year and thereafter.

After the payment of 6 per cent on the preferred stock, one-half of the net earnings of the new company will go to the Gulf Co., the other half being available for dividends upon the \$1,750,000 common stock. The rental guaranteed under the lease will be only \$750 a mile for the first year, rising to a maximum of \$885 a mile. The Gulf Co. is now itself reported to be earning at the rate of \$2,214 per mile, traversing a less desirable country, and with 137 miles of its tracks within the bounds of Indian reservation.

The following facts regarding the new loan have been furnished to the CHRONICLE: "The bonds are to be 5 per cent fifty-year gold bonds, dated July 1, 1899. They are not guaranteed technically on account of a charter limitation, but their interest is practically guaranteed by contract of lease, an extract from which will be endorsed on each bond. Total issue is limited to \$3,400,000."

The Philadelphia "Times" says:

The 140 miles of new road will traverse what is said to be the richest unoccupied railroad territory in the United States. Portions of it are covered with valuable tracts of pine timber, and there are considerable undeveloped deposits of coal and iron ore in the hills. The lower lands are adapted to cotton growing, while it is believed that the higher table lands will prove to be a rich fruit-growing region. President Gowen already has his surveying parties in the field, and construction work will be begun this month and completed before next summer.—V. 67, p. 126.

Cincinnati & Hamilton Electric Street Ry.—*Mortgage for \$500,000.*—The company has made a mortgage for \$500,000 to the American Trust Co. of Cleveland, O., as trustee.

Council Bluffs Gas & Electric Light.—*Foreclosure Suit.*—The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, as mortgage trustee, has brought suit in the United States Circuit Court, Omaha, Neb., to foreclose the first mortgage of \$250,000, the interest of which is in default. A receiver has been or will be appointed. These measures are preparatory to the reorganization which Hon. George F. Wright is interested in effecting.—V. 66, p. 1139.

Detroit & Lima Northern Ry.—*Receiver Appointed.*—At Toledo, O., on Sept. 6, Judge Hammond of the United States Court, on application of J. J. Harmon of New York, appointed James B. Townsend of Lima, O., receiver for the Detroit & Lima Northern RR. and Irving Belford special master to report on the condition of the road.

Committee.—In view of the receivership a committee, viz.:

Walter G. Oakman, Chairman, President Guaranty Trust Co.; John I. Waterbury, President Manhattan Trust Co.; E. A. Merrill, President Minnesota Loan & Trust Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Jules S. Bache, of J. S. Bache & Co., New York; Philip Lehman, of Lehman Bros.

notifies the Detroit & Lima Northern and the Lima Northern RR. Co. first mortgage bondholders, that it has been requested by bondholders owning or representing a majority of the bonds to act in their behalf. Bondholders will please send their names and addresses to H. A. Murray, Secretary, 65 Cedar street, New York.

Change of Ownership.—C. N. Haskell, who has been prominently identified with the road, has sold his interests and it is thought the road will be merged in one of the larger existing companies.—V. 67, p. 428.

Eastman's Photographic Materials (Limited).—*Sale Authorized.*—The shareholders of the English company have voted to sell the property and undertaking to George Eastman of Rochester, N. Y. This step is preparatory to the merger of the English and American companies on practically the same terms as suggested last spring, except that the English shareholders will receive stock in the new undertaking instead of cash, as first proposed. The English company, it is understood, has outstanding ordinary shares on which £136,978 has been paid in and also £50,000 full-paid 10 per cent preferred shares. Shares on which £10 was originally paid in will receive £20 10s. in stock of the new company.

Galveston La Porte & Houston Ry.—*To be Re-sold Oct. 4.*—A press dispatch from Sherman, Tex., says that Federal Judge D. E. Bryant of the Eastern District, sitting in Chambers in that city, refused to confirm the sale of the road to George C. Holt, and ordered that the property be re-sold on the first Tuesday in October. Judge Bryant also required L. J. Smith, who opposed the confirmation of the sale, to furnish a bond in the sum of \$50,000 guaranteeing a purchaser at time of sale who would pay more than \$425,000 for the La Porte Railroad.—V. 67, p. 73.

Illinois Steel—Minnesota Iron—Lorain Steel—Elgin Joliet & Eastern RR.—Federal Steel.—*Terms of Consolidation.*—We are advised by an insider believed to be correctly informed that the following are the terms for the exchange of the stocks of the several companies which are to be merged in the Federal Steel Company, each shareholder receiving a certain amount of the new preferred and being allowed to subscribe for the amount of new common stock here shown at the price of \$25 per share:

\$100 stock of	Will receive new pref. stock.	—And may subscribe for— new common	at rate of
Minnesota Iron.....	\$133.50	\$103.10	\$25 per share
Illinois Steel.....	100.00	80.00	25 "
Elgin Joliet & Eastern.	87.50	70.00	25 "

The cash thus provided will be used in part to purchase a two-thirds interest in the Lorain Steel Co. It is stated that there will be left \$10,000,000 of cash in the new company's treasury. A circular stating all the facts will be issued in a few days.

Incorporated.—The Federal Steel Co. was incorporated in New Jersey yesterday with power to engage in mining, manufacturing and the operating of railroads, and to hold interests in other corporations. The authorized capital stock is \$200,000,000, of which one half is 6 per cent non-cumulative preferred.—V. 67, p. 483.

Kansas Loan & Trust Co.—Trust Company of America.—*Receivers Appointed.*—On Tuesday the Kansas Loan & Trust Co., lately known as the Trust Company of America, was placed in the hands of T. B. Sweet and G. H. Whitcomb of Topeka as receivers upon application of John R. Matvane, John Marion and W. H. Rossington. The liabilities are estimated at \$400,000.

Lehigh Valley RR.—Earnings in New York State.—The lines in New York State, total 597 miles, report for the quarter and the 12 months ending June 30 as follows:

3 months ending	Gross earnings.	Net earnings.	Interest, taxes, etc.	Balance surplus
June 30.				
1898.....	\$1,225,489	\$286,655	\$257,858	\$ 8,797
1897.....	1,209,464	361,470	248,104	113,366
12 months—				
1897-8.....	\$5,810,571	\$2,053,314	\$1,089,113	\$964,404
1896-7.....	4,609,405	2,031,092	1,051,868	979,224

—V. 67, p. 1089.

Metropolitan Street Ry. of New York.—Cable to be Replaced.—The company completed last week the installation of the conduit electric power system on the Sixth Avenue line, from Fifty-ninth Street to Fourteenth Street, and expects to have the line completed from Thirtieth Street to Canal Street about Sept. 15. The rapidity with which the work is progressing on both Sixth and Eighth avenues is given as the reason for the immediate conversion of the Broadway cable line to the underground electricity. The intention was to allow this work to lie over until another year, but instead of so doing it was decided to break ground at once. The work, it is stated, will be done on only two or three blocks at a time, and when the crowded part of the thoroughfare is reached it is proposed to continue it only at night, when the roadway is comparatively clear.—V. 67, p. 320.

Mexican Industrial Ry.—In Operation.—A press dispatch from the City of Mexico says this line began operation Sept. 2. S. W. Reynolds of Boston is President.—V. 66, p. 901.

Mill Creek Valley Street RR.—Stock Increased.—The company has certified to an increase of its capital stock from \$500,000 to \$1,750,000. Of the additional stock \$500,000 is to be common and \$750,000 preferred stock. L. C. Weir is President and O. B. Brown Secretary of the company, which is successor of the Cincinnati Hamilton Middletown & Dayton Street RR., a company organized in 1894 to build an electric road from Cincinnati to Dayton. A few weeks ago the greater portion of the line formerly belonging to the Cincinnati Incline Railway was acquired. Construction, it is understood, is now in progress between Cincinnati and Hamilton.

National Linseed Oil.—Reorganization Committee.—Fred-eric P. Olcott, Samuel Thomas and Henry W. Poor, at the request of a large number of stockholders and creditors of the National Linseed Oil Co., have consented to act as a committee to undertake the reorganization of that company. The stockholders are requested to deposit their stock on or before Oct. 1, 1898, with the Central Trust Co. of New York. The Trust Company will issue negotiable receipts for same.—V. 67, p. 371.

National Shear Co.—Incorporated.—At Trenton, N. J., on Wednesday, this company was incorporated with an authorized capital of \$3,000,000, of which one-half is 7 per cent cumulative preferred. The company is formed for the purpose of manufacturing shears, razors and scissors. The incorporators are C. B. Fuller, Newark; J. B. Parks, Boston, and W. P. Chapman, New York. The principal New Jersey office is at 15 Littleton Avenue, Newark. The company, it is stated, will operate the factory of J. Wiss & Sons, manufacturers of shears, scissors, other fine cutlery and also silverware. F. C. J. Wiss is named as Newark manager for the National Shear Company.

Newark & South Orange Ry.—North Jersey Street Ry.—Bonds Called.—The \$1,500,000 5 per cent bonds of the Newark & South Orange Ry. Co. have been called for payment at par and will be replaced by the 4 per cent bonds of the North Jersey Street Ry. Co.—V. 67, p. 75.

Northern Pacific Terminal.—Called Bonds.—The following bonds have been drawn for account of the sinking fund, viz.: Nos. 40, 181, 297, 431, 567, 850, 861, 1094, 1284, 2013,

2256, 2806, 2631, 3111, 3360, 3401, 3592, 3701, 3993, and will be redeemed by the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. at 110 and accrued interest on Oct. 1, 1898.—V. 66, p. 83.

Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain RR.—Quarterly.—The receiver reports earnings for the quarter ending June 30:

3 mos ending	Gross earnings.	Operating expenses.	Net earnings.	Other income.	Net for int. tax, etc.
June 30—					
1897.....	\$175,789	\$141,970	\$33,819	\$1,875	\$35,674
1897.....	188,822	121,503	67,319	1,095	68,415

The receiver paid \$3,100 tax for the 1898 and \$5,400 for the 1897 quarter, but no rentals or interest.—V. 66, p. 1141.

Ohio River & Charleston Ry.—South Carolina & Georgia RR.—Possession Taken Sept. 1.—The South Carolina & Georgia announces that it has contracted to operate the railroad and property formerly owned by the O. R. & C. in the States of North and South Carolina, taking possession Sept. 1. The road gives the South Carolina Company an extension running northerly 174 miles to Marion, N. C. As already stated, it was generally believed the recent foreclosure sale was preparatory to this transfer.—V. 67, p. 428, 318.

Pacific Railroad Aid Bonds Due Jan. 1, 1899.—Offer to Prepay.—The Secretary of the Treasury on Sept. 3 issued the following circular, offering during September to redeem the balance of the Pacific Railroad aid bonds. These bonds mature Jan. 1, 1899.

By virtue of authority contained in existing law, the Secretary of the Treasury hereby gives public notice that United States 4 per cent bonds of the face value of \$1,450,000, issued under acts of July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864, in aid of certain Pacific railroads, as stated below, and commonly known as "currency 6s," will be redeemed at any time during the month of September, with interest to and including December 31, 1898, less a rebate of one half of 1 per cent upon the face value of the bonds.

The bonds are in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000, and were issued in aid of the following named railroads: Central Pacific Railroad, \$9,170,000; Union Pacific Railroad, \$3,070,000; Western Pacific Railroad, \$1,000,000; total, \$4,000,000.

Packages containing bonds forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Division of Loans and Currency, Washington, D. C., and the bonds should be assigned to the "Secretary of the Treasury for redemption." Assignments must be dated and properly acknowledged, as prescribed in the note printed on the back of each bond.

Where check-in payment is desired in favor of any one but the payee the bonds should be assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption for account of ———— (Here insert the name of the person to whose order the check should be made payable).

L. J. GAGE
Secretary of the Treasury.

Peoria & Eastern Ry.—Extension of Bonds.—Holders of the \$1,000,000 preferred bonds of the Indiana Bloomington & Western RR. Co. maturing Jan. 1, 1900, are notified by advertisement that the Peoria & Eastern Ry. Co. has arranged for the extension of these bonds to April 1, 1910, with interest from Oct. 1, 1898, at 4 per cent per annum, payable April 1 and October 1. Bondholders may present their bonds at the office of the Central Trust Co. at any time on or after Oct. 1, 1898, for the purpose of having the same stamped and extension agreement and new coupon sheets attached. Existing coupons maturing on and after Jan. 1, 1899, will be detached and canceled. Bondholders so presenting their bonds will be entitled to receive in cash an amount equal to their interest on same at 7 per cent from July 1, 1898, to Oct. 1, 1898, and at 3 per cent from Oct. 1, 1898, to Jan. 1, 1900. In case of holders not desiring to extend, the Central Trust Co. will purchase their bonds at par and interest at 7 per cent from July 1, to Oct. 1, 1898, and at 3 per cent Oct. 1, 1898, to Jan. 1, 1900.—V. 67, p. 425.

Pueblo Electric Street Ry.—Pueblo Gas & Electric—Pueblo Electric Light & Power—Pueblo Light, Heat & Power.—Consolidation.—A complete reorganization of the street railway and electric light companies of Pueblo, Col., has been effected. A new company has been organized which has purchased the property of and consolidated into one company the Pueblo Electric Street Railway Co., the Pueblo Electric Light & Power Co., the Pueblo Light, Heat & Power Co., and the Pueblo Gas & Electric Light Co., the owners of the stock of the different companies taking bonds and stock in the new company. All the different properties will be operated hereafter from one large power station, and there has been added to the equipment three McIntosh & Seymour compound condensing engines, of which two are 800 h.p. and one 600 h.p. The generators are General Electric direct connected, there being two 225-k.w. generators for street railway work and one 250-k.w. monocyde generator for incandescent lighting. There will also be one 125-light Brush arc machine, two 80-light Wood arc machines, four 500 T. H. arc light machines and two Wood alternators.

The entire equipment of the street railway company is being rebuilt and over \$100,000 will be spent in making the plant one of the finest in the country. The officers of the new company are M. D. Thatcher, President; J. F. Vail, General Manager, and E. B. Brown, Chief Electrician.—"Street Railway Journal."—V. 61, p. 472.

Richmond Nicholasville Irvine & Beattyville RR.—Sale Postponed. The foreclosure sale which was advertised for Sept. 6 has been postponed for thirty days.—V. 67, p. 223.

Terminal Railway of Buffalo.—To be Opened Sept. 15.—The opening of this terminal line, extending from Blaisdell to Depew, N. Y., a distance of 11 miles, will take place on Sept. 15. The new road will enable the New York Central and Lake Shore lines to shorten the time of through trains. The intention, it is stated, is to operate only freight trains on this road at present, but it is probable that with the adoption of the winter schedule, through passenger trains also will be run from Depew to Blaisdell, obviating the necessity of the long hauls into and out of Buffalo, and the delay incident to switching.—V. 64, p. 1138.

Reports and Documents.

CHICAGO MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT—FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1898.

The President and Directors submit to the Stockholders the following report of the business and operations of the Company for the year ending June 30th, 1898, and of the condition of its property and finances at the close of that year.

The operations for the year show the following results :

Gross Earnings.....	\$34,189,063 68
Operating Expenses (including taxes).....	21,201,566 11
Net Earnings	\$12,988,097 07
Income from other sources.....	131,018 12
Total.....	\$13,119,115 19
Fixed Charges—Interest on Bonds.....	7, 90,431 46
Balance above all charges.....	\$5,928,683 73

During the year two dividends aggregating seven per cent were paid on the preferred stock, and two dividends aggregating five and one-half per cent, were paid on the common stock—of which the dividends paid October 21st, 1897—three and one-half per cent on preferred and three per cent on common stock—were from net earnings of the previous fiscal year ending June 30th, 1897.

MILES OF TRACK.

Owned solely by this company :

	Miles.
Main track.....	6,142·64
Second main track.....	253·67
Third main track.....	3 25
Connection tracks.....	30·62
Yard tracks, sidings and spur tracks.....	1,383·35
	7,813·53

Owned jointly with other companies :

Main track.....	11·19
Second main track.....	1·83
Connection tracks.....	2·20
Yard tracks, sidings and spur tracks.....	47·68
	62·90

Used by this company under contract :

Main track.....	37·17
Second main track.....	23·81
Third main track.....	1·4
	62·12

Total miles of track..... 7,938·55

The lines of road are located as follows:

In Illinois.....	317·94
Wisconsin.....	1,650 71
Iowa.....	1,553·47
Minnesota.....	1,120·09
North Dakota.....	118·21
South Dakota.....	1,101·06
Missouri.....	140·27
Michigan.....	152·08
Total length of main track.....	6,153·83

There has been no change during the year in the number of miles of main track owned and operated by the Company. There are still 517·19 miles of main track laid with iron rail.

The second main track, from Bensenville to Genoa, and from Davis Junction to Kittredge, on the Chicago & Council Bluffs Division in Illinois, which was under construction at the time of the last report, has been completed, with the exception of the ballasting. This line is now double-track from Chicago to Savanna, on the Mississippi River, a distance of 138 miles.

ROLLING STOCK.

At the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, the Rolling Stock Replacement Fund amounted to \$431,532, of which \$60,000 was for the replacement of locomotives and \$371,532 for the replacement of cars.

During the year just closed the sum of \$355,879 84 has been added to the fund by charging to operating expenses the cost of the replacement of 38 locomotives unfit for service and ordered to be scrapped; and there was expended of the fund for actual replacements the cost of—

23 locomotives.....	\$227,479 84
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The unexpended balance of the Replacement Fund for locomotives June 30, 1898, amounted to \$188,400, and is sufficient to cover the cost of 21 locomotives which have been contracted for, or are under construction at the Company's shops, to replace the shortage of 21 locomotives shown by statement on page 31 of pamphlet report.

The Replacement Fund for cars at the close of the last fiscal year amounted to \$371,532, as stated above.

During the year just closed the sum of \$178,038 10 was added to the fund and Operating Expenses was charged with this sum; and there was expended of the fund the sum of \$481,278 10 for actual replacements, as follows:

2 Passenger Cars.....	\$17,000 00
4 Sleeping Cars.....	82,553 19
311 Box Cars.....	115,887 37
449 Stock Cars.....	169,300 16
285 Flat and Coal Cars.....	87,290 12
15 Refrigerator Cars.....	9,238 26

Total..... \$481,278 10

The unexpended balance of the Replacement Fund for Cars June 30, 1898, amounted to \$68,292 and is sufficient to replace the shortage of 194 cars shown by statement on page 35 of pamphlet report.

There has also been expended during the year for additional rolling stock for air brakes and automatic couplers as required by Act of Congress, and for other improvements to rolling stock, the sum of \$1,197,368 04, which has been charged to Cost of Road and Equipment, as follows:

2 Buffet Cars.....	\$22,000 00
2 Standard Postal Cars.....	7,030 49
5 Sleeping Cars—three-fourths Cost.....	64,932 27
1,276 Box Cars.....	539,115 39
350 Carriage Cars.....	193,793 86
51 Stock Cars.....	22,198 61
235 Refrigerator Cars.....	152,002 14
Air Brakes, Automatic Couplers, etc., applied to cars and locomotives.....	196,295 28

Total..... \$1,197,368 04

The five Sleeping Cars, three-fourths cost of which is included in above statement, were constructed in 1888, but owing to litigation between the Pullman's Palace Car Company and the Railway Company, the settlement of accounts was deferred until the present year.

Of the total freight car equipment of the Company, eighty-one per cent had been equipped with automatic couplers and fifty-five per cent had been equipped with air brakes at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1898.

The total expenditure for Rolling Stock during the past year—including that for replacement and that for additional equipment—2,987 Cars and 23 Locomotives—was \$1,709,830 70.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES.

The following expenditures representing additions and improvements to the property of the Company have been made during the year. Detailed statement will be found on page 33 of pamphlet report.

For Equipment.....	\$1,197,368 04
Real Estate.....	36,472 10
Second Track.....	513,553 22
Third and Fourth Tracks.....	49,477 37

Total..... \$1,796,870 73

CAPITAL STOCK.

At the close of the last fiscal year the share capital of the Company amounted to \$75,085,500; and consisted of \$29,054,900 of preferred stock and \$46,030,600 of common stock.

It has been increased during the present year by \$2,763,500 of preferred stock issued in exchange for the same amount of convertible bonds canceled.

The amount of capital stock per mile of road is \$12,649 84.

FUNDED DEBT.

At the close of the last fiscal year the funded debt of the Company was \$137,762,000.

It has been increased during the year by the issue of \$4,317,000 of General Mortgage Bonds, and it has been decreased \$5,490,500 by underlying bonds retired and canceled, as shown on page 23 of pamphlet report.

The funded debt at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1898, was \$136,588,500—a decrease of \$1,173,500 since last report.

The amount of funded debt per mile of road is \$22,195 69, on which the interest charge per mile of road is \$1,198 18.

The total capitalization of the company per mile of road is \$34,845 53.

TREASURY BONDS.

At the close of the last fiscal year the amount of the company's bonds in the treasury and due from Trustees was \$5,433,000.

This has been increased during the present year \$3,690,000, as follows: \$171,000 General Mortgage Bonds received for underlying bonds canceled by sinking funds; \$1,929,000 for underlying bonds maturing July 1st, 1897, and February 1st, 1898, paid and canceled, and \$1,590,000 for additions and improvements to the property.

It has been decreased \$2,533,000, as follows: \$2,500,000 of general mortgage bonds were sold at a premium for the payment of maturing bonds and \$33,000 of general mortgage bonds and \$1,000 La Crosse & Davenport Division bonds were sold to the Insurance Department.

Bonds in the treasury or due from Trustees, June 30th, 1898, amount to \$3,537,000, as shown on page 22 of pamphlet report.

These treasury bonds represent actual expenditures for extensions, improvements, additional property and under-

lying bonds paid and canceled, out of the cash receipts of the Company from the operations of its lines—expenditures which have not been made good by the sale of bonds.

BONDS IN INVESTMENT ACCOUNT.

At the close of the last fiscal year, the amount of bonds purchased by the Company and held in investment account for Sinking Fund purposes was, as stated above \$400,000

There have been canceled during the year:

28 Income Sinking Fund Convertible Bonds..	\$28,000
22 First Mortgage Bonds, Wisconsin Valley Division.....	22,000
84 First Mortgage Bonds, Dubuque Division..	84,000 134,000

Par Value of Bonds in Investment, Account June 30th, 1898, as shown on page 23 of pamphlet report.....	\$266,000
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EARNINGS.

The results from operation of your Company's lines during the year ending June 30, 1898, compared with the previous year, show an increase of \$3,702,895 69 in gross earnings; an increase of \$2,624,027 53 in operating expenses, and an increase of \$1,078,868 16 in net earnings.

The earnings from freight traffic were \$25,468,851 72—an increase of \$3,364,049 06, or 15·20 per cent.

The number of tons of freight carried was 14,230,742—an increase of 2,676,589 tons, or 23·17 per cent.

The increase in the tons of freight carried was in the following commodities: Flour and mill feed, 89,931 tons; wheat, 128,877 tons; rye, 20,601 tons; oats, 43,791 tons; corn, 255,836 tons; dairy and other agricultural products, 111,671 tons; provisions, 110,623 tons; salt, 5,710 tons; lime, cement and plaster, 29,733 tons; brick and stone, 71,664 tons; iron and steel, 175,918 tons; iron and other ores, 352,653 tons; manufactures, 212,293 tons; coke, 85,995 tons; live stock, 158,836 tons; lumber, 335,401 tons; other forest products, 438,802 tons; wines, liquors and beers, 96,015 tons; ice, 10,233 tons, and merchandise, 55,058 tons.

The following commodities show a decrease from the previous year: barley, 8,069 tons; flaxseed, 50,399 tons; hay, 10,943 tons, and coal, 43,641 tons.

The number of tons of all agricultural products carried during the year was 4,453,994—an increase compared with the previous year of 581,296 tons, or 15·01%. Agricultural products made up 31·30% of the total tonnage, as compared with 33·52% of the total tonnage of last year.

The total number of tons of commodities other than agricultural carried during the year was 9,776,748 as against 7,681,455—an increase of 2,095,293 tons, or 27·28%—the per cent of the total being 68·70% as against 66·48% last year.

The number of tons of freight carried one mile was 2,621,348,372—an increase of 428,107,292, or 19·52%. The revenue per ton per mile was .972 cts.—a decrease of .036 cts., or 3·57%. The average miles each ton of freight was carried was 184·20 miles—a decrease of 5·62 miles, or 2·96%.

The number of tons of freight carried per loaded car was 10·94, against 10·74 last year—an increase of 1·86%. The number of tons of freight per freight train mile was 177·89, against 167·02 last year—an increase of 6·51%. The revenue from freight per freight train mile was \$1·7284, as against \$1·6834 last year—an increase of 2·67%.

The increase of earnings during the past year is due to the general improvement in business.

The average rate per ton per mile received for freights, for a series of years past, has been as follows, viz.:

1869... 3·10 cts.	1879... 1·72 cts.	1889... 1·059 cts.
1870... 2·82 "	1880... 1·76 "	1890... 0·995 "
1871... 2·54 "	1881... 1·70 "	1891... 1·003 "
1872... 2·43 "	1882... 1·48 "	1892... 1·026 "
1873... 2·50 "	1883... 1·39 "	1893... 1·026 "
1874... 2·38 "	1884... 1·29 "	1894... 1·037 "
1875... 2·10 "	1885... 1·28 "	1895... 1·075 "
1876... 2·04 "	1886... 1·17 "	1896... 1·003 "
1877... 2·08 "	1887... 1·09 "	1897... 1·008 "
1878... 1·80 "	1888... 1·006 "	1898... 0·972 "

The earnings from passenger traffic during the year were \$5,986,840 18—an increase of \$269,344 20 over the previous year, or 4·71%. The number of passengers carried was 7,095,641—a decrease of 59,048, or .83%. The number of passengers carried one mile was 253,485,504—an increase of 2,374,835, or .95%; the revenue per passenger per mile was 2·362 cts.—an increase of .085 cts. or 3·73%; the average miles each passenger was carried was 35·72 miles—an increase of .62 miles, or 1·77%.

EXPENDITURES.

In the expenditures pertaining to Maintenance of Way and Structures there was an increase from the previous year of \$307,320 37 as follows: Repairs of Track, 208,232·05; Repairs of Bridges, \$21,167 01; Repairs of Fences, \$27,776 68; Repairs of Buildings, \$194,032 93. In the Expenditures for Renewal of Rails, there was a decrease of \$67,994 01; and for Renewal of Ties, a decrease of \$75,894 29.

The expenditures for Repairs of Track during the present year, include the amount of \$64,680 21 for 100,370 feet of side tracks; \$118,605 67 for ballasting on lines not previously ballasted; and \$86,466 26 for reducing grades.

Renewal of Rails includes 42,260 tons of new steel rails costing \$727,213 81.

During the previous year 23,625 tons of new steel rails were laid, costing \$679,741 90.

Renewal of Ties includes 1,670,503 new ties laid during the year, costing \$508,616 39. During the previous year 1,880,372 new ties, costing \$805,156 07, were placed in track.

The expenditures for Repairs of Bridges include the total cost of 72 steel bridges, aggregating 5,688 feet in length—replacing an equal number of wooden bridges; the filling of about 2·6 miles of pile bridges with earth—226 bridges having been completely filled and 86 reduced in length by filling; and the replacing of 275 wooden culverts with iron.

The sum of \$145,000 has been charged to Operating Expenses for the replacement of the Passenger Station at Minneapolis. The new structure is now under construction. Operating Expenses have also been charged with the cost of Freight Warehouses at Chicago and Milwaukee; Car Erecting Shop at West Milwaukee; Passenger Station at Cedar Rapids, and other new structures at various points.

The expenditures for maintenance of Rolling Stock during the year were \$2,918,523 70, an increase of \$453,685 18 from the previous year, and include the amount of \$533,917 94 charged to Operating Expenses to replace the loss of equipment during the year, as stated on page 9, and the cost of general repairs of 282 locomotives and 13,782 cars.

In the expenditures pertaining to Conducting Transportation there was an increase of expenses of \$915,056 67, as follows: Station Service, \$43,170 63; Conductors, Baggage-men and Brakemen, \$137,013 18; Engineers, Firemen and Wipers, \$176,393 49; Train and Station Supplies, \$29,154 21; Fuel consumed, \$382,145 16; Oil and Waste, \$6,612 70; Rental of Tracks and Terminals, \$88,933 99; Switching Charges, \$51,633 31.

The cost of fuel during the past year has been largely increased by the coal strike which occurred last summer and continued for five months. During this time we were obliged to get coal wherever we could and to pay whatever price was necessary. The cost of fuel was increased \$125,000 from this cause. The remaining increase of cost was due to increased tonnage of freight transported.

By agreement with the City of Chicago, as expressed in the ordinances passed December 21, 1897, amended December 29th, 1897, and February 21st, 1898, amended May 23d, 1898, this company has undertaken the elevation of its tracks between Central Park Boulevard and Mayfair, a distance of 4·24 miles, and between Hawthorne Avenue and Wood Street, .15 mile, and the depression of the Deering line track, .22 mile.

This involves the elevation of the Y at Pacific Junction and the North Chicago line, .54 miles—making a total elevation of 4·93 miles, and total depression .22 miles.

The work from Central Park Boulevard to Pacific Junction is under construction, and will be finished during the present year. The remainder of the work, from Pacific Junction to Mayfair, from Hawthorne Avenue to Wood Street and the depression of the Deering line track, will be done next year.

The work now being done, from Central Park Boulevard to Pacific Junction, provides for four tracks.

The renewal fund of the Company, shown in the General Account, was created by current charges to Operating Expenses during this and previous years, to provide for the cost of track elevation in Chicago and for other extraordinary expenses. The estimated cost of track elevation now under construction is \$954,425.

The payments of the Company for labor directly employed in its service during the year were \$12,477,340 70, as compared with \$11,502,924 27 last year, and for Material and Supplies, \$7,105,500 37, as compared with \$5,114,170 26 last year.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

In the last annual report of the Company, the Insurance Department at the close of its fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, had a cash credit balance in bank of	\$35,988 07
From which there has since been paid for fire losses prior to that date.....	71 40
Making the true credit balance as of that date.....	35,916 67
To this amount add premiums received for year ending June 30, 1898.....	91,753 84
Add income from the Guaranty Fund investments.....	24,845 00

Increasing the cash balance to..... 152,515 46
Against which there has been charged for payments made, as follows:

For Adjusted Losses for year.....	\$14,694 47
For Expenses for the year.....	3,773 28
For \$14,000 Kansas City Belt Ry. Co. bonds purchased.....	14,000 00
For \$2,000 C. M. & St. P. Ry. Co. La Crosse & Davenport Div. bond purchased.....	2,090 00
For \$35,000 C. M. & St. P. Ry. Co. General Mortgage bonds purchased.....	35,000 00
For premium for re-insurance of part of the more hazardous risks (of which there is chargeable to next fiscal year, \$16,109 59 for proportional amount of the premium for eight months and ten days to March 11th, 1899).....	23,333 33

Total..... 92,896 08

Leaving cash in bank June 30th, 1898..... \$59,619 38

There are no unadjusted claims for fire losses during the year and all expenses of the department have been paid.

The property holdings of the department since its organization in February, 1893, to June 30, 1898, show a net increase of \$313,959 38. The original Guaranty Fund of \$300,000 has been increased to \$554,340, represented by \$572,000 par value of bonds as per list below, in addition to \$59,619 38 cash in bank.

The Guaranty Fund of \$554,340 shown on the Insurance Department books is invested as follows:

Chi. Mil. & St. Raul Ry. Co. General Mortgage 4% bonds.....	\$435,000
" " " " Consol. Mortgage 7% bonds.....	10,000
" " " " So. Minnesota Div. 6% bonds.....	2,000
" " " " La Crosse & Dav. Div. 5% bonds..	4,000
" " " " Chi. & Pac. West Div. 5% bonds...	5,000
Dakota & Great Southern Railway Company 5% bonds.....	6,000
Kansas City Belt Railway Company 6% bonds.....	110,000
Par value of bonds.....	\$572,000
Amount of annual interest on same.....	\$25,570

The Insurance Department property is represented on the general books of the Railway Company by the nominal charge of \$10,000 to Insurance Department, shown on the balance sheet, page 22.

The prospects for business the coming year are good. The crop of small grains on your lines is the best there has been for several years, and general business promises well.

To the officers and employes of the Company much credit is due for the faithful and efficient manner in which they have performed the duties assigned them.

For details of operation reference is made to the statements by the General Auditor, appended hereto.

By order of the Board of Directors.

ROSWELL MILLER,
President.

AUGUST, 1898.

STATEMENT OF INCOME ACCOUNT, JUNE 30, 1898.

Credit Balance, June 30, 1897.....	\$8,509,719 85
Dividend payable Oct. 21, 1897, from net earnings, of year ending June 30, '97, viz.: 3 1/2% on \$29,054,900—Preferred Stock... \$1,016,921 50 3% on \$46,026,600—Common Stock.... 1,380,798 00	2,397,719 50
Balance July 1, 1897.....	\$6,112,000 35
Gross Earnings, for year ending June 30, '98.....	\$34,189,663 68
Less Operating Expenses (incl. taxes)...	21,201,566 61
Net Earnings.....	\$12,988,097 07
Income from other sources.....	131,018 12
Net revenue for year ending June 30, '98.....	\$13,119,115 19
Interest accrued during the year on Funded Debt.....	\$7,190,431 46
Dividend payable April 19, 1898, from the net earnings of fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, viz.: 3 1/2% on \$31,066,400—Preferred Stock..... 1,087,324 00 2 1/2% on \$46,026,600 Common Stock..... 1,150,665 00	9,428,420 46
Bal. for the year ending June 30, 1898..	3,690,694 73
Credit Balance June 30, 1898.....	\$9,802,695 08

GENERAL ACCOUNT JUNE 30TH, 1898.

<i>Dr.</i>	
Cost of Road and Equipment.....	\$214,195,294 69
Bonds, Stock, etc., of other Companies	840,523 12
Cash, and Bonds held in Special Trust, for Dubuque Division and Wisconsin Valley Division Sinking Funds.....	\$589,497 48
New England Trust Co, Trustee, Dubuque Division and Wisconsin Valley Division Sinking Funds.....	288 89
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co, Trustee....	589,786 37
Depositories of Renewal Fund—	409 08
United States Trust Co.....	1,083,250 62
Union Trust Co.....	528,100 00
Continental National Bank.....	50,000 00
Insurance Department.....	1,661,350 62
Stock of Material and Fuel.....	10,000 00
Investment Account—Cost of Bonds purchased for Sinking Fund purposes	2,265,902 03
Mortgage Bonds of the Company, unsold, held in its Treasury and due from Trustees.....	319,247 50
Milwaukee & Northern RR. Co. 6% Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, unsold, held in the Treasury of this Company	5,498,000 00
Stock of the Company held in Treasury.	1,089,000 00
Due from Agents and Conductors.....	6,587,000 00
Due from Sundry Companies—	4,700 00
Traffic Balances.....	415,847 17
Operating Balances.....	108,429 05
Miscellaneous Balances.....	147,146 28
Due from United States Government..	979,229 95
Cash on deposit and on hand.....	307,516 20
	5,087,742 83
	7,045,911 43
	\$233,520,124 89
<i>Cr.</i>	
Capital Stock, Preferred.....	\$31,818,400 00
Capital Stock, Common.....	46,026,600 00
Funded Debt.....	77,845,000 00
Wisconsin Valley Div. Sinking Fund..	136,588,500 00
Dubuque Division Sinking Fund.....	593 87
Sinking Fund Income Conv. Bonds....	589,192 50
Renewal Fund.....	589,786 37
Replacement Fund—Locomotives.....	12,790 00
Replacement Fund—Cars.....	1,698,505 45
Pay Rolls and Vouchers.....	256,692 00
Due Sundry Companies—	
Traffic Balances.....	1,992,680 11
Operating Balances.....	248,625 91
Miscellaneous Balances.....	3,604 11
Dividends Unclaimed.....	1,010,931 45
Interest Coupons not presented.....	47,676 58
Interest Accrued, not yet payable, including interest due July 1st.....	44,657 00
Income Account.....	3,377,980 83
	6,726,155 89
	9,802,695 08
	\$233,520,124 89

CLEVELAND CINCINNATI CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT—FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1898.

To the Stockholders:

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, the gross earnings of the C. C. & St. L. Ry. Co., proper, have been \$14,320,094 49. Operating expenses, including taxes, 10,968,368 02.

Net earnings.....	\$3,351,726 47
Interest and rentals.....	2,905,024 40
Leaving a balance to credit of income of.....	\$446,702 07
Deducting from this three quarterly dividends of 1 1/4 per cent each on the preferred stock.....	375,000 00
Leaves a surplus of.....	\$71,702 07
To which add sundry balances of accounts.....	35,188 66
Making a total surplus of.....	\$106,890 73
Which, added to the income acc't of the previous year..	198,861 67
Makes a balance of.....	\$305,752 40

The mileage of main track from which these earnings were derived has been the same as in the previous year.

The Mt. Gilead Short Line (2 miles in length), operated by this Company, earned, gross, \$4,344 45, an increase of \$58 77 compared with the previous year; the operating expenses were \$5,860 35, showing a loss for the year of \$1,515 90, against a profit of \$420 31 for the previous year.

The Kankakee & Seneca Railroad (42.08 miles in length), operated jointly for account of this Company and the Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railway, earned, gross, \$95,523 65; operating expenses were \$72,277 36; net earnings, \$23,246 29, against \$11,400 09 last year.

The Peoria & Eastern Railway, from Springfield, O., to Peoria, Ill. (352 miles in length), earned, gross, \$1,883,106 55; operating expenses, \$1,426,245 59; net earnings, \$456,781 96; fixed charges, \$441,620 00; showing a surplus of \$15,161 96; as against a deficit of \$98,773 16 last year.

The above lines make a total mileage of track on all the system operated and controlled by this Company, including double track and sidings, of 3,180.99 miles. The total gross earnings of the entire system have been \$16,303,069 14, an increase of \$1,469,969 29; net earnings, \$3,830,238 82, an increase of \$223,124 62 compared with the previous year.

The number of tons of freight carried one mile shows an increase of 27 per cent, while the revenue from freight shows

an increase of 12 per cent; the average receipts per ton per mile falling from 6.14 mills to 5.45 mills. Larger train-loads were averaged, so that the earnings of freight trains per mile were the same this year as last. The loss of revenue per ton per mile is due to excessive competition and to the carriage of a larger amount of lower-class freights.

The number of passengers carried one mile shows an increase of 7 per cent and the revenue 5 per cent; the average rate per passenger per mile falling from 1.964 cents to 1.915 cents. The passenger train mileage decreased 113,818 miles. This, with an increase in mail and express earnings, carried the passenger train earnings per mile up to 99.43 cents, from 92.99 cents the previous year.

The year ending June 30, 1897, closed with a deficit after paying three dividends upon the preferred stock, the Company passing the dividend for the quarter ending June 30, 1897. During the year just closed the Company has been enabled to resume dividends upon the preferred stock, and has paid three, and the indications now are that the regular quarterly dividends can hereafter be paid.

As will be seen by examining in detail the statements of the Company, there has been considerable money expended and charged to expenses to put the property in proper condition and repair some of the wastes of previous years, when the earnings were light, especially in reference to the equipment. Some of the principal items which have been spent during the year and charged to repairs (the company having made no charges to Construction Account for any repairs or improvements during the year) are as follows: 28.8 miles of new side-track for the accommodation of business and the passing of trains, including new yards at Greensburg, Ind., at a total cost of \$96,321 76. To comply with the ordinance of the city of Columbus, new stores were built upon the viaduct abutting the Company's property, at a cost of \$36,589 50; this was charged directly to expenses, but in time there should be an income from the rent of these stores. \$326,000 was charged to expenses for new freight cars to replace those worn out in the present and previous years; in addition to this the ordinary repairs were fully maintained, and \$56,577 expended on account of additional air-brakes and couplers to comply with the law of Congress in reference to the same. The expenditure of this money fills the numbers of the freight equipment and brings all of the same up to the Company's standard, and hereafter it can be maintained with only the expense of ordinary wear and tear and replacements. Fifteen new engines were purchased and charged to expenses to replace old and light en-

gines worn out, at a cost of \$145,420. Seven new passenger cars of various descriptions were purchased, at a cost of \$43,000, and charged to expenses on account of renewals and replacements. Altogether, in addition to these items, the expenditures for stations, rails, ties and ballast have been fully up to the requirements necessary to maintain the property in its present high standard of physical condition. It is anticipated that for the coming years a large sum can be saved in the expenditures for equipment and track from those of the last year.

\$598,118 30 has been charged to expenses for taxes: an increase of about 4 per cent over the previous year. This burden is still as serious as ever and not much relief can be anticipated for the future.

The Company's extension into Louisville has proved a source of profit during the past year, instead of a loss, in addition to bringing new business to and from the other lines of the Company.

It will be seen by looking at the Balance Sheet that the greater part of the cost of new cars and engines purchased during the year and charged to expenses is payable in monthly instalments during the next three years, with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. This liability amounts to \$417,938 80, and is carried under the name of "New Equipment Account."

The outlook for business for the coming year, at the writing of this report, seems to be quite encouraging. Large crops of wheat have been harvested and other crops look promising. The only cloud resting upon your property is the excessive competition and the low rates attending the same. This, it is hoped, can be reduced somewhat during the coming year.

It will be noticed by examining the accompanying statements of the Auditor that we have added to the statements published in the previous years a comparative statement of the earnings and expenses of the Peoria & Eastern Railway for the years 1897 and 1898. It is very gratifying to see the improvement that has taken place in this property during

the last year. Its gross earnings have increased about 15 per cent, and instead of the deficit of \$98,773 16 last year, there is a surplus of \$15,161 96 after deducting fixed charges. In addition to this, in the expenses is the sum of \$103,491 97, which it was found necessary to expend in rebuilding the Urbana shops. This large expenditure has been impending for several years, and it was thought could be no longer postponed, and was made this year. The freight equipment of the Company has not been fully maintained during the last five years of depressed earnings, and arrangements have been made for the purchase of 1,000 box cars, which completely fills all the vacant numbers. These cars were purchased for 10 per cent cash and the balance payable in sixty monthly payments, with 5 per cent interest, and payments as made will be charged to operating expenses of that line. It is thought the earnings from the mileage of the cars will take care of a large portion of this sum and that the Company can easily absorb the balance and continue to earn not only its fixed charges, but, it is hoped, also a surplus which can be applied to the reduction of the debt which it owes the C. C. C. & St. L. Ry. Co. for advances hitherto made. The physical condition of the property has been steadily improved since your Company took possession of it and it is now in such condition that it will require nothing but ordinary repairs to maintain and improve it.

Your careful attention is called to the attached statements of the Auditor, which give a full and complete history of the operations of the Company during the past year, and it is believed that they will show some encouragement to the stockholders.

The trains have been operated during the year with great freedom from accident, and the Company gives due recognition her by to all the employes for their faithfulness and zeal in the performance of their duties.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

By order of the Board of Directors.

M. E. INGALLS, President.

CINCINNATI, O., August 16, 1898.

A—COMPARATIVE GENERAL BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30, 1897, AND JUNE 30, 1898.

ASSETS.			LIABILITIES.		
1897.	1898.	Inc. or Dec.	1897.	1898.	Inc. or Dec.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Construction and Equipment.....	86,161,368	86,161,368	Capital Stock, Common.....	27,987,835	27,987,835
General Supplies.....	390,803	313,092	D.	10,000,000	10,000,000
C.C.C. & St. L. Ry. Gen. Mtg. B'ds.....	74,000	1,074,000	I.	10,000,000	10,000,000
C. L. & C. R. R. First Mtg. B'ds.....	328,000	324,000	C. L. & C. R. R. First Mtg. Bonds.....	792,000	792,000
C. L. & C. R. R. Second Mtg. B'ds.....	840,000	840,000	C. L. & C. R. R. 1st Con. 6% Bds.....	710,000	703,000
C. H. & G. R. R. First Mtg. Bonds.....	275,000	275,000	D.	7,685,000	7,685,000
K. & S. Ry. First Mtg. Bonds.....	525,000	525,000	Do. Gen. First Mtg. 4 p c. Bonds.....	52,000	26,000
V. G. & R. R. R. First Mtg. Bonds.....	450,000	450,000	D.	3,000,000	3,000,000
C. & S. Ry. Second Mtg. Bonds.....	526,000	526,000	C. C. C. & I. Ry. 1st Mtg. S.F. Bds.....	3,000,000	3,000,000
C. C. C. & St. L. (Spring. & C. L. Div.) 4% Mtg. Bonds.....	230	230	C. C. C. & I. Ry. Gen. Con. M. Bds.....	3,205,000	3,205,000
Muncie Belt Railway.....	59,790	57,790	I. & St. L. Ry. First Mtg. Bonds.....	2,000,000	2,000,000
Dayton Union Ry. Advances.....	54,578	63,078	I.	500,000	500,000
Capital Stock owned in Branch Lines, etc.....	975,361	975,361	C. & S. Ry. First Mtg. Bonds.....	2,000,000	2,000,000
Central Trust Co., Trustees Sink'g Fund under 1st Mtg. St. L. Div. Capital Stock Account of Fast Frt. Lines, etc.....	26,318	30,933	I.	125,000	125,000
Sloane Property, Sandusky.....	10,000	10,000	C. C. C. & St. L. Ry. (C. V. & C. Ry.) First Mortgage Bonds.....	5,000,000	5,000,000
Peoria & East. Ry. Loan Acct.....	1,070,333	1,078,333	I.	2,571,000	2,571,000
Advances to Branch Lines.....	3,624,097	3,592,780	D.	78,000	78,000
Cash in Hands of Treasurer.....	370,888	421,576	I.	1,103,730	1,103,730
Cash in Banks to Pay Coupons.....	459,754	460,817	I.	650,000	650,000
Cash in Banks to Pay Dividends.....	8,948	10,315	I.	10,000,000	10,000,000
Cash in B'ks to Redeem B'ds, etc.....	150	4,250	I.	4,000,000	4,000,000
Bills Receivable.....	13,667	1,965	D.	7,574,000	8,574,000
Accts. Receivable, R.R. Co.'s and others, Sundry Balances.....	259,982	437,401	I.	150	4,150
Station Agents.....	127,174	228,179	I.	3,425	3,425
U. S. Gov't and Post Office Dept.....	12,276	168,954	I.	375,931	*234,300
Total.....	96,778,937	98,178,645	I.	1,499,909	1,615,719
				431,256	433,709
				459,51	460,817
				8,948	*135,315
				200,000	I.
				198,862	417,894
				96,778,937	98,178,645
				98,178,645	I.

1. These bonds are deposited under the C. I. St. L. & C. Ry. 4% Mortgage. 2. Deposited under C. C. C. & St. L. Ry. General Mortgage. 3. This amount will be charged with note of P. & E. Ry. Co. for \$200,000, when paid. This note is due August 30, 1898. Indorsed by this Company and secured by \$397,000 P. & E. Ry. 4% bonds. *Represents interest paid on this note.

B.—CAPITAL STOCK AUTHORIZED AND ISSUED.

The amount of Capital Stock authorized by stockholders is:

For consolidation of Cleveland Columbus Cincinnati & Indianapolis, I. & St. L. and C. I. St. L. & C. Railways, as per agreement dated March 27, 1889.....	\$20,500,000
Authorized under resolution of Stockholders, July 7, 1890, for sale to holders of common stock.....	4,500,000
Authorized under Resolution of Stockholders, October 29, 1890, for exchange of Cincinnati Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad Co. stock.....	3,700,000
Total authorized.....	\$28,700,000

Capital Stock Issued:

On account of consolidation.....	\$20,500,000
On account of sale to stockholders.....	3,797,600
On account of exchange for Cincinnati Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad Co. stock.....	3,690,235
Total issued.....	\$27,987,835

Balance Unissued, as follows:

Unissued C. S. & C. R. R.....	\$9,765
Unissued.....	702,400
Total.....	\$28,700,000

C.—INCOME ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1898.

FROM EARNINGS—

Freight.....	\$9,237,507 38
Passenger.....	3,850,125 95
Mail.....	598,525 98
Express.....	332,131 96
Rents.....	301,803 22
Total Earnings.....	\$14,320,094 49
Less OPERATING EXPENSES, includ'g Taxes.....	10,968, 68 02
NET EARNINGS.....	\$3,351,726 47

DEDUCT FIXED CHARGES—

Interest on Bonds.....	\$2,708,691 00
Rentals.....	196,333 40
Total FIXED CHARGES.....	2,905,024 40
Balance.....	\$446,702 07

DEDUCT DIVS. ON PREF. STOCK TO-WIT:

No. 32, January 1, 1898, 1 1/4 per cent.....	\$125,000 00
No. 33, April 1, 1898, 1 1/4 per cent.....	125,000 00
No. 34, July 1, 1898, 1 1/4 per cent.....	125,000 00
Total, 3 1/4 per cent.....	375,000 00
Balance.....	\$71,702 07
Add Received from Sundry Bal. of Accts.....	35,185 66
Total.....	\$106,887 73
Bal. to Credit of Income June 30, 1897..	19,861 67
Bal. to Credit of Income June 30, 1898..	\$305,726 40

I.—PEORIA & EASTERN RAILWAY.

Comparative Statement of Earnings, Operating Expenses, Operating Cost and Deductions from Income, For Twelve Months ending June 30, 1897 and 1898.

	1897.	1898.
Earnings—		
Freight.....	\$1,095,741 98	\$1,057,229 60
Passenger.....	419,584 66	471,516 40
Mail.....	63,020 34	62,989 27
Express.....	40,740 00	40,740 00
Rents.....	2,016 06	2,131 28
Total Earnings.....	\$1,631,103 04	\$1,883,106 55
Operating Expenses—		
General Expenses.....	\$2,555 28	\$2,935 02
Traffic Expenses.....	29,432 16	31,931 03
Conducting Transportation.....	599,521 43	630,585 04
Maintenance of Equipment.....	224,260 90	271,837 06
Maintenance of Way.....	324,727 26	384,752 79
Total.....	\$1,180,497 03	\$1,327,040 94
Operating Cost.....	72.37%	70.21%
Car Service—Passenger.....	Cr. \$357 33	Cr. \$329 97
Car Service—Freight.....	20,816 55	18,854 03
Total Car Service.....	\$20,459 22	\$18,524 06
Insurance.....	4,177 13	4,003 57
Taxes.....	83,122 82	81,756 02
Total.....	\$107,759 17	\$104,283 65
Total Operating Expenses.....	\$1,288,256 20	\$1,426,324 59
Operating Cost.....	78.98%	75.74%
Net Earnings.....	\$342,846 84	\$456,781 96
Deductions from Income—		
Interest on Bonds.....	\$419,120 00	\$419,120 00
Rentals.....	22,500 00	22,500 00
Total Deductions from Income.....	\$441,620 00	\$441,620 00
Balance to Credit of Income.....	\$15,161 96	\$15,161 96
Deficit.....	\$98,773 16

NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILWAY CO.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT—FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1898.

NEW YORK, August 23, 1898.

To the Stockholders of the Norfolk & Western Railway Company:

The Board of Directors submits the following report of the operations of the Company for the year ending June 30, 1898:

MILES OF ROAD OPERATED.

At the close of the fiscal year the length of the line operated was 1,560.59 miles, as follows:

	Main Line.
Lambert's Point, Norfolk, to Bristol.....	412.32 miles.
Branches.....	34.40 " "
Lynchburg to Durham.....	115.43 " "
Branches.....	1.00 " "
Hagerstown to Roanoke.....	238.11 " "
Branches.....	15.15 " "
Roanoke to Winston-Salem.....	121.30 " "
Radford to Columbus.....	401.87 " "
Branches to Coal Mines.....	36.12 " "
North Carolina Junction to Iron Ridge.....	45.19 " "
Branches.....	22.44 " "
Graham to Norton.....	100.40 " "
Branches to Coal Mines.....	13.35 " "
Branches.....	122.46 " "
Total miles owned.....	1,557.08 " "
Columbus Connecting & Terminal Railroad.....	3.51 " "
Total.....	1,560.59 " "

SECOND TRACK:

Lambert's Point to Norfolk.....	3.87 miles.
Roanoke to Elliston.....	21.84 " "
Christiansburg to Radford.....	12.66 " "
Tulip to Bluefield Yard.....	5.21 " "
Bluefield to Bluestone Junction.....	10.97 " "
Ennis to North Folk Junction.....	4.83 " "
Total second track.....	59.23 " "
Sidings.....	452.70 miles.

The average mileage operated during the year was 1,565 miles.

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

The operations for the year show the following results:

Earnings:	
From Passengers.....	\$1,467,532 53
Freight.....	9,306,899 20
Mail.....	199,360 56
Express.....	147,995 83
Miscellaneous.....	114,335 03
Total.....	\$11,236,123 15
Expenses—	
Maintenance of way and structure.....	\$1,542,977 66
Maintenance of equipment.....	1,727,898 99
Conducting transportation.....	3,974,471 77
General expenses, including taxes.....	640,750 46
Total.....	7,886,098 88
Net earnings from operation.....	3,350,024 27
Income from other sources, interest and dividends.....	32,963 19
Total.....	\$3,382,987 46

Brought forward..... \$3,382,987 46

Fixed Charges—
Interest on Funded Debt, including interest on Columbus Connecting & Terminal Bonds..... \$2,211,075 25
Int. on Car Trust Certificates and Bonds..... 28,358 33

Total..... 2,239,433 58
\$1,143,553 88
4,605 31

Deduct advances to Subsidiary Companies, written off.....

Net income for the year..... \$1,138,948 57
The operating expenses, including taxes, were 70.18 per cent of the gross earnings, and exclusive of taxes 67.17 per cent.

The gross earnings were \$7,179.63, and the net earnings were \$2,140.59 per mile of road operated.

The earnings, both gross and net, exceed those of any previous year in the history of the road. As compared with the results of operation for the year 1896-97 (including three months' operation by the Receiver, and nine months of operation by the Company), the gross earnings show an increase of \$698,400.23, or 6.63 per cent. The operating expenses show a decrease of \$17,351.52, or 0.22 per cent, and the net earnings show an increase of \$715,751.75, or 27.17 per cent.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

The balance to credit of Profit and Loss on June 30, 1897, was..... \$459,848 28
Add net income for year ending June 30, 1898..... 1,138,948 57
Total..... \$1,598,796 85

Deduct Dividend No. 1 on Adjustment Preferred Shares, paid November 15, 1897..... \$227,001 00
Deduct Dividend No. 2 on Adjustment Preferred Shares, paid February 23, 1898..... 227,197 00
Total..... 454,198 00

Leaves balance (surplus) June 30, 1898..... \$1,144,598 85

NOTE:
A third dividend on the Adjustment Preferred Shares has been declared, payable August 24, 2 per cent..... \$454,736 00

FINANCIAL.

The Comptroller's comparative balance sheet and Treasurer's statement of funded debt, annexed to this report, show the financial condition of the company on June 30, 1898.

It will be seen that there is an increase of \$37,100 in the company's first consolidated gold bonds outstanding June 30, 1897. These bonds, and certain shares of the adjustment preferred stock, were taken from the securities in the company's treasury and exchanged for certain securities of the old company which the holders had neglected to deposit with the Reorganization Committee. The exchange was made substantially in accordance with the plan of reorganization, but subject to a penalty.

One hundred thousand dollars of South Side Railroad Company consolidated mortgage third preferred 6 per cent bonds that matured January 1, 1898, have been extended to July 1, 1900, at 4½ per cent interest per annum.

The last mortgage of \$10,000 on land owned by the Company in Hagerstown, Md., was paid during the year.

The items appearing in the balance sheet under the head "Investments in other Companies" were increased during the fiscal year by \$86,200, of which \$80,000 was for the purchase of the mortgage of that amount upon the property of the Virginia Company, the entire stock of which is owned by this Company. The remainder, \$6,200, represents the Company's subscription to the Capital Stock of the Norfolk and Portsmouth Belt Line.

It will be seen by the Treasurer's statement, that on June 30, 1898, the Company's Funded Debt outstanding (exclusive of equipment obligations and exclusive of bonds in the Company's treasury aggregated \$46,279,950, and that the interest charges for the year ending June 30, 1899, are \$2,210,657. Including equipment obligations, the Funded Debt is \$46,801,950, and the interest charges for the year ending June 30, 1899 are \$2,232,794 50.

The following Car Trust Certificates and Bonds have been paid during the year:

Car-Trust Certificates of 1892.....	\$66,000 00
Car-Trust Bonds of 1893.....	59,000 00
Total.....	\$125,000 00

Leaving outstanding June 30, 1898:

Car-Trust Certificates of 1892.....	\$253,000 00
Car-Trust Bonds of 1893.....	266,000 00
Total.....	\$519,000 00

The last of the Certificates of 1892 matures in October, 1902, and the last of the Bonds of 1893 matures in January, 1903.

In addition to the above, there were outstanding on June 30, 1898, \$3,000 of the Equipment Mortgage Bonds of 1888.

CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT AND BETTERMENTS.

The following expenditures have been made during the year for construction, equipment and betterments, and charged to Capital Account:

Construction.....	\$220,531 84
Equipment.....	650,000 00
Air Brakes and Automatic Couplers.....	283,178 97
Branch Lines and Spurs.....	36,752 16
Improvements and Betterments.....	164,133 82
Total.....	\$1,334,596 79

The expenditures for construction include double-tracking, new sidings and extensions of old sidings, ballasting and fencing, road crossings, telegraph wires, interlocking

plants and signals, engine houses, shops and turn tables, general offices, fuel and water stations.

The main items charged to improvements and betterments are a portion of the cost of replacing temporary wooden trestles by masonry and embankments or iron and steel structures, and by substituting new and stronger iron and steel bridges for old weak structures. A portion of the cost of this work has been charged to operating expenses, in accordance with the instructions of the Board.

TRAFFIC.

As compared with the year ending June 30, 1897, the number of passengers carried shows a decrease of 1.84 per cent; but the mileage of passengers increased 10.1 per cent, and the earnings increased 4.36 per cent, notwithstanding the decrease in the average earnings per passenger per mile from 2.318 cents in 1896-97 to 2.197 cents in 1897-98.

The whole of the decrease in the number of passengers was in the local travel; 92 per cent of the earnings from passengers was derived from local sources.

The total tonnage of all classes of paying freight moved during the year was 8,276,948 tons. The mileage of tons was 2,301,312,744.

The total earnings from freight were \$9,306,899.20, and the average earnings per ton per mile 0.404 cent; 81.7 per cent of the revenue from freight was derived from local business; 87.4 per cent of the tons carried was local tonnage.

A comparison with the operations for the year 1896-97 shows the following changes:

- Increase in tons moved 1,309,276, equal to 18.78 per cent.
- Increase in tons moved one mile, 351,862,257, equal to 18 per cent.
- Increase in earnings from freight, \$611,266.31, equal to 7.03 per cent.
- Decrease in average earnings per ton per mile, 0.042 cent, equal to 9.42 per cent.

The bulk of the increase in freights was in coal and coke shipments. The shipments of bituminous coal aggregated 3,664,191 net tons, and show an increase of 611,509 tons, equal to 20 per cent.

The coke shipments aggregated 1,117,273 tons, and show an increase of 352,872 tons, equal to 46 per cent.

The bituminous coal and coke shipments constituted about 58 per cent of the entire tonnage.

The bituminous coal business was in a state of demoralization during the whole year, and the company was compelled to accept somewhat lower rates on tidewater and other competitive coal than it received during the preceding year.

The shipments of grain aggregated 490,397 tons. The rates on export grain are now so low as to render this traffic undesirable.

The Comptroller's statement of classified tonnage, hereto annexed, shows the tonnage of the various articles of freight carried over the road, and the increase and decrease as compared with the preceding year.

EQUIPMENT.

The Company's equipment has been maintained in good condition. In addition to the charges to operating expenses, of the cost of maintenance and renewals, \$113,434 has been credited to the Equipment Renewal Fund during the year and charged to operating expenses for depreciation of equipment; and \$62,601.84 has been charged for automatic couplers.

Six new heavy Consolidation locomotives, for use as pushers on the Flat Top Mountain grade, have been purchased during the year. Their cost, \$69,928.28, has been charged to the Equipment Renewal Fund.

The following additions have been made to the car equipment during the year:

1,000 box cars,	15 poultry cars,
550 gondola cars,	10 cabin cars.
50 stock cars,	

At the close of the year the equipment consisted of:

65 passenger engines,	26 switching engines.
325 freight engines,	

Total engine equipment.....	416
146 passenger cars,	19 combination passenger
34 baggage and express cars,	and baggage cars,
25 baggage and mail cars,	5 officers' cars,
9 mail cars,	1 pay car.

Total passenger equipment 239 cars.

6,684 box cars,	2,272 drop bottom gondola
590 stock cars,	cars.
15 poultry cars,	6,432 hopper bottom gondola
462 flat cars,	cars,
4 charcoal cars,	399 flat bottom gondola
525 coke cars,	cars.

Total freight equipment..... 17,383 cars.

139 side dumpers,	275 cabin cars,
15 tool cars,	5 steam shovel cars,
1 pile driver car,	2 supply cars.

Total maintenance of way equipment..... 437 cars.

Floating equipment..... 2 sea-going tugs, 10 barges.

PHYSICAL CONDITION.

The condition of the roadway and structures has been much improved during the year, liberal expenditures having been made for maintenance, renewals and improvements (charged to operating expenses), in addition to the expenditures for construction and betterments charged to capital account.

96.23 miles of main and second track have been re-laid with 85-lb. steel rails and 42.1 miles with 75-lb steel rails.

74.8 miles of road have been fully ballasted. 1,115 lineal feet of wooden trestles have been replaced by masonry and embankments.

965 feet of wooden trestles have been replaced by iron and steel structures.

2,046 lineal feet of old weak bridges have been replaced by strong steel structures.

Considerable work has been done in renewing defective bridge and culvert masonry, and some progress has been made in the work of reducing grades.

The increase in the number and length of the Company's freight trains has necessitated the extension of old sidings and the addition of new ones; 20.43 miles of new sidings and extensions of old sidings have been constructed during the year; 6.71 miles of old sidings and branches, for which there was no longer any use, have been taken up. The net increase in length of sidings was 13.72 miles.

5.21 miles have been added to the second track. A 12-stall brick engine house and smith shop has been erected at Kenova.

In March, 1898, a flood in the Scioto River caused considerable damage to the roadway and track on the Scioto Valley Division. Owing to washouts and submergence of track the movement of trains over that Division had to be suspended for several days.

GENERAL REMARKS.

While there has been a general improvement in business throughout the country, the section from which the Company draws its traffic has not been highly prosperous during the year. Anticipation of war, and actual war, have checked the revival of business. Nor has the Company derived any considerable advantage from the war in the movement of troops. Under these circumstances the results of operation for last year are highly gratifying. These results illustrate the recuperative power of the property, and confirm the opinion we expressed in our last report, that the Company has been organized on a safe and stable basis.

The Company has already derived great benefits from the expenditures made in putting the property in good condition, and in providing additional facilities for the economical handling of its traffic. As a large percentage of the Company's freight business is of the lower classes, and can only be secured at rates that leave a small margin of profit, it is necessary to secure a large volume of freight, and to reduce the cost of transportation to a minimum. It is therefore the part of wisdom to continue such expenditures as will result in a reduction of the operating expenses, and especially the cost of the movement of freight. The work of reducing grades, wherever practicable, should be prosecuted as rapidly as may be found consistent with economy.

The rates in the Southern territory have been fairly well maintained during the year; but rates of freight in the territory of the Joint Traffic Association have been and are in a demoralized condition without precedent in the history of unrestrained competition. The evil of rate-cutting seems to have passed from the acute to the chronic stage, and ordinary remedies are no longer effective. Efforts made from time to time by the cooperative fast freight lines, of which this Company is a member, to improve the rate situation by agreements with their competitors, have invariably resulted in a diversion of competitive traffic from those lines and a loss of revenue to this Company.

Congress has adjourned without giving the railroads the hoped for relief by amending the Act to Regulate Commerce so as to permit a division of competitive traffic, improperly termed pooling.

On the other hand, Congress did not enact into a law the Cullom Bill, which was introduced in the Senate at the last Session of Congress. That bill, if enacted into a law, would have conferred upon the Inter State Commerce Commission additional and extraordinary powers, including the power to establish rates on all inter-State traffic.

In compliance with the provisions of the by-laws, Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co. were elected at the first meeting of the Stockholders to audit the books and accounts of the Company. Their Certificate is attached to the balance sheet.

Your attention is invited to the report of the Vice-President and General Manager, hereto annexed. Analysis of the results shows that the Road has been operated with an economy and efficiency which is highly creditable to the Transportation Department.

It will be seen that there was an increase in movement of tonnage of 18 per cent, while the cost of conducting transportation shows an increase of only 0.74 per cent. The average number of tons of revenue freight per freight train was 355 tons, notwithstanding the fact that the grades and curves of the Road are not favorable to the movement of heavy train-loads and that a large percentage of the freight car mileage consists of "empties." The revenue load per train was further reduced by hauling a large quantity of ballast on revenue trains.

The percentage of operating expenses was 67.17 per cent of the gross earnings (taxes excluded). In view of the low average rate per ton per mile (0.404 cts), and in view of the liberal expenditures that have been made in the maintenance of the road and equipment, this percentage must be considered quite low.

The officers and employes in all departments of the Company's service have faithfully and efficiently discharged their duties during the year.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HENRY FINK,
President.

INCOME ACCOUNT FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1898

BY EARNINGS:	
Freight	\$9,306,899 20
Passenger	1,467,532 53
Mail	199,360 56
Express	147,95 83
Miscellaneous	114,335 03
	\$11,236,123 15
	\$11,236,123 15
By Balance brought down	\$3,3 0,024 27
" Dividends, Interest, etc.	32,963 19
	\$3,882 9 746
TO OPERATING EXPENSES:	
Maintenance of Way and Structures ..	\$1,512,977 66
Maintenance of Equipment	1,727,898 99
Conducting Transportation	3,974,471 77
General Expenses	301,966 38
	\$7,547,314 80
TO TAXES	338,784 08
" BALANCE CARRIED DOWN	3,350,024 27
	\$11,236,123 15
To Interest on Funded Debt	\$2,211,075 25
" Interest on Car Trust Certificates and Bonds ..	28,58 33
" Advances to Subsidiary Companies written off ..	4,605 31
" Dividends	434,198 00
" Balance, being Net Income for the year carried to Profit and Loss Account	684,750 57
	\$3,329 9 746

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Surplus carried to General Balance Sheet	\$1,144,598 85
By Balance brought forward from June 30, 1897	\$159,448 28
By Net Income for the year ending June 30, 1898	684,750 57
Total	\$1,144,598 85

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30, 1898.

Capital Assets.	
Balances June 30, 1897.	Balances June 30, 1898.
\$123,731,819 73	
8,825,806 30	
\$132,557,126 03	
	\$133,010,457 75
COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENT.	
Railroad, Franchises and other Property	\$124,104,070 48
Rolling Stock	8,906,387 30
	\$133,010,457 75
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES DURING FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30.	
\$68,246 20	\$220,531 84
50,755 93	164,133 82
80,581 00	913,178 97
46,448 53	36,752 16
	\$1,334,596 79
\$246,031 72	1,887,645 43
3,557,542 25	
\$136,360,700 00	\$136,332,700 00
Capital Liabilities.	
Balances June 30, 1897.	Balances June 30, 1898.
\$23,000,000 00	\$23,000,000 00
66,000,000 00	66,000,000 00
\$89,000,000 00	\$89,000,000 00
FUNDED DEBT—	
496,000 00	496,000 00
1,013,300 00	1,013,300 00
985,000 00	985,000 00
10,960 00	10,960 00
1,000,000 00	1,000,000 00
7,283,000 00	7,283,000 00
2,000,000 00	2,000,000 00
5,000,000 00	5,000,000 00
5,000,000 00	5,000,000 00
600,000 00	600,000 00
23,322,500 00	23,322,500 00
	\$46,710,700 00
EQUIPMENT LIENS—Norfolk & Western Railroad Co.:	
8,000 00	3,000 00
319,000 00	253,000 00
325,000 00	266,000 00
	\$522,000 00
\$136,360,700 00	\$136,332,700 00

CURRENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES JUNE 30.

Current Assets.	
COMPANY'S SECURITIES IN TREASURY:	
\$308,939 00	Adjustment Preferred Stock
1,6 0,612 50	Common Stock
467,850 00	First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds
	\$265,900 00
	1,520,600 00
	430,7 0 00
\$2,397,401 10	\$2,217,250 00
251,802 50	INVESTMENTS IN OTHER COMPANIES
	338,092 50
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE:	
184,765 36	Station Agents
123 2 19 41	Traffic Balances
47,095 7 7	U. S. Government
228,097 64	Individuals and Companies
	169,089 11
	188,772 52
	49,805 68
	207,332 54
\$583,178 13	\$615,099 85
32,702 29	INSURANCES AND LICENSES IN ADVANCE
570,896 53	MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES
70 178 54	CONDEMNED EQUIP. ACQU'D WITH ROAD
1,719,595 16	CASH
	25,895 15
	730,401 29
	57,095 00
	935,778 35
\$5,425,754 65	\$4,919,522 14
Current Liabilities.	
\$3,557,542 25	BALANCE FROM CAPITAL ACCOUNT
644,304 00	INTEREST ON FUNDED DEBT ACCRUED
	641,433 08
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE:	
373,969 33	Pay Rolls
181,436 75	Audited Vouchers
60,495 58	Traffic Balances
26,094 20	Individuals and Companies
	405,377 90
	427,948 67
	78,83 64
	25,083 49
\$651,995 86	\$93,193 70
83,761 22	TAXES ACCRUED
	81,840 95
RESERVE FUNDS:	
95,722 47	Equipment Renewal
47,324 14	Rail Renewal
5 000 00	Casualty
	182,486 30
	14,357 05
	29,966 78
\$199,046 61	\$226,810 13
29,256 43	Inventory Adjustment Account
459,848 28	PROFIT AND LOSS:
	Surplus
	1,144,598 85
\$5,625,754 65	\$4,919,522 14

We hereby certify that we have examined the foregoing Balance Sheet and relative Income Account with the books of the Company, and that we find the same to be correct.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO., Auditors,
London, New York and Chicago.

September 1, 1898.

THE WABASH RAILROAD COMPANY.

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT—FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1898.

A condensed statement of the operations of your Company for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, gives the following result:

Gross Earnings	\$13,207,862 43
Miscellaneous Receipts, Interest Dividends, etc.	180,655 97
Total Receipts	\$13,388,518 40
Deduct Operating Expenses	\$9,304,779 30
Deduct Taxes	499,486 35
Deduct Balance Joint Track Rentals and Miscellaneous Expenses	488,211 84
	10,292,477 49
Net Earnings applicable to Interest	\$3,096,040 91
Interest on Mortgage Bonds	\$2,604,045 00
Rental on Eel River RR	90,500 00
	2,694,545 00
Surplus	\$401,495 91

The details, which will be found in the tables included in the Auditor's report annexed [in pamphlet], have been arranged upon a slightly different plan in the foregoing statement in order to enable stockholders to understand clearly the disposition of receipts, but the result is the same, namely, a surplus for the year over all fixed charges of \$401,495 91.

As compared with the traffic operations of the previous fiscal year, the changes are as follows:

In Gross Earnings, an increase of	\$1,681,075 07
In Operating Expenses, an increase of	1,325,820 00
In Taxes, a decrease of	30,484 02
In Miscellaneous Receipts, an increase of	673 131
In Balance of Joint Track Rentals, an increase of	\$0,126 92
In Net Earnings applicable to interest, an increase of ..	373,163 48

The increase in Miscellaneous Receipts is mainly due to larger dividends on stocks represented in the Investment Account. The increase in the Balance of Joint Track Rentals is mainly the result of the contract with the Grand Trunk Railway Company, reference to which will be made in another part of this report.

The surplus net earnings of the year, amounting to \$401,495 91, has been carried to the credit of Profit and Loss Account, in accordance with the vote of the directors, which decided that the floating debt of the Company should be paid before dividends could be claimed by the holders of Debenture Mortgage Bonds. This floating debt, which, at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, amounted to \$800,000, consisting of notes given for borrowed money, was the result of the payment of interest on the First and Second Mortgages during the fiscal years 1894 and 1895, in excess of net earnings applicable thereto. Under the stipulations of the Debenture Mortgage, which cover the question of dividends to this

mortgage, it is provided that the amount applicable to the payment of such interest "shall be ascertained by deducting from the gross earnings of said Company all current expenses for operating said railroad and such sums as in the judgment of said Board of Directors may be necessary to maintain and renew said road and its equipment and appurtenances, and to keep the same in good condition, and to increase its equipment to such an extent as may be commensurate with its business requirements, and to pay taxes, rentals, interest and sinking fund instalments accrued or to accrue on any and all mortgages existing on the property hereby conveyed, and to satisfy all liens and charges thereon that are or may be prior in equity to this mortgage."

Under this clause it is clear that the floating debt, which represents interest payment to the senior mortgages, should be fully discharged before net earnings can be applied to dividends on the Debenture Bonds.

But irrespective of the legal obligations of the Company, as thus interpreted, it is not only sound policy on the part of the Company to clear off its floating debt, but it is, beyond question, for the ultimate advantage of the holders of Debenture Bonds. The possible danger of a floating debt should not be allowed to interfere with the otherwise promising and healthy financial condition of the Company.

This explanation of the conservative policy of the Board of Directors is made to answer inquiries of the holders of Debenture Bonds, and to justify a postponement of dividends, which strengthens the Company and adds to the permanent safety and value of all its securities.

This application of the surplus earnings of the year has enabled the Company to pay off \$400,000 of the floating debt, which has been reduced to \$400,000 at the end of the fiscal year. Within the ensuing six months a large part of this, if not the whole amount, can be liquidated, and at the end of the present fiscal year, counting upon a continuance of fair traffic, it is not unreasonable to expect a complete elimination of these borrowed-money notes.

The statement of floating debt does not include equipment notes amounting to \$430,692 40, which extend over a period of two years in monthly payments, amounting to an average of about \$18,000 per month during that period. These notes are charged to operating expenses as they mature, and will be easily provided for in monthly earnings.

The Act of Congress, which requires all freight cars to be provided with automatic couplers and air-brakes compels railway companies to expend about \$80 per car for these improvements. This expenditure has taxed the resources of all lines severally, and has been especially oppressive to companies of moderate financial resources, and it soon became evident that quite a number of them would be unable to comply with the law. The time was consequently extended to January 1, 1900, and this will probably render compliance with the Act less difficult. The Wabash Company will complete its changes in this respect during the next calendar year, and will then be able to economize in such expenditures. One of the embarrassments of the change required has been found in the addition of such an expense to old box cars of comparatively small capacity, ranging from twelve to fifteen tons, which are being displaced by those of so-called standard capacity of thirty tons. Many of these old cars have seen so much service that it would be a waste of money to add the automatic couplers and air-brakes required by the law. The Company has therefore been compelled to provide new cars in their stead more rapidly than would have been necessary under former conditions. Recognizing however, the humane features of the law, railway companies have been anxious to meet its requirements with as little delay as possible, and the subject is only referred to here in order to account for larger expenditures for rolling stock during the last fiscal year. The opening of the Buffalo Division has also obliged the Company to add considerably to its motive power and passenger equipment. Reference to the report of Vice-President and General Manager Ramsey, herewith submitted, will give more complete information on this subject, and such details as may be considered essential to a correct understanding of the policy which has governed the management in meeting the requirements of the case.

Your attention is also directed to Mr. Ramsey's report in reference to further improvements in the physical condition of the track, in the substitution of heavy steel rails for those of lighter weight, and such expenditures in the department of maintenance and repair as have appeared necessary to carry out plans for putting the lines of the Wabash into the best physical condition attainable.

Whoever studies carefully the railway situation in this country will be led to the conclusion that under the fierce competition of lines multiplied at a rate far beyond the rate of increase in the volume of traffic, those which are in the best physical condition, and provided with rolling stock of approved design and enlarged power and capacity, will stand the best chance of securing traffic. Box cars of modern standard are much preferred by shippers and are more conveniently and economically handled. The scanty profits now available to transportation companies at the prevailing rates render it necessary to study economy in every direction, not only in the movement of trains and in the motive power, but in the improvement of tracks. It is not difficult to understand that in the rectification of lines and in the removal of heavy grades, as well as in pro-

viding a smooth and solid track, we add to the capacity of the motive power, secure greater speed, greater safety and greater economy. In short, it is a self-evident proposition that the railway companies which are able to adopt the most approved methods of operation, with machinery of the best make and modern design, and tracks of substantial construction, will meet the peculiar conditions of railway traffic in this country with the best promise of success.

In our last annual report, reference was made to a temporary arrangement made with the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, under which two passenger trains were run daily, each way, between Buffalo and Detroit. This experiment was satisfactory enough to encourage the management to further negotiations with the Grand Trunk Company, and the result was an agreement covering a period of twenty-one years, which gives the Wabash the joint use of the tracks between Windsor, Buffalo and Niagara Falls for both passenger and freight trains, and also the use of the ferry between Windsor and Detroit. Arrangements have been completed, also, with the Erie Railroad Company for the use of its line from Suspension Bridge to Buffalo, and its passenger station in that city. In connection with these terminal facilities at Buffalo an agreement has been made with the Lehigh Valley Railway Company for the use of yards for the convenient handling of freight. These arrangements appear to be sufficient to handle the traffic of the line.

The trains began running under the new agreement March 1, 1898 and the result, thus far, has been quite satisfactory. The additional traffic contributed to the lines of the system between Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City would alone be of great advantage to the Wabash Company, but there is good reason to anticipate, besides, a fair profit above the rental on the traffic between Buffalo and Detroit.

The stockholders will be asked at the annual meeting to approve and authorize the construction of two short links between Hannibal Mo., and Quincy, Ill., about sixteen miles, and between Moulton and Albia in the State of Iowa, a distance of about twenty seven miles. The construction of these two links will save about twenty-four miles of distance between St. Louis and Des Moines, Ia., and give the Wabash, by way of the Hannibal Bridge, the shortest line between Quincy and Kansas City, and the amount saved in rentals of other roads now used jointly to reach the same points will offset the interest on bonds issued for the construction of the new lines. The transfer of the property now held by the Purchasing Committee will, at the same time, add to the Wabash system, the Des Moines & St. Louis Road, of about sixty-seven miles, extending from Albia to Des Moines. Although opposed, as a general proposition, to the construction of any new lines of road, these short links have seemed imperatively necessary to the proper development of the present system, especially in view of the retention of the Des Moines & St. Louis Line now to be turned over to the Company by the Purchasing Committee.

Railway Companies in the United States are still struggling with the difficulties of unregulated competition, and while there has been manifest improvement in the volume of traffic, and consequently a fair increase in net profits, it is still quite evident that the rate problem is as far from a satisfactory solution as ever. It is not so much a question of what the rates should be as how they can be maintained when agreed upon, and against this obstacle the companies involved are constantly stumbling, much to the embarrassment of associated lines, and to the discontent of shippers.

Congressional relief, which can be furnished by legislative amendment to the Inter-State Commerce Law, has hitherto been sought in vain, and the railway interests of the country have thus been jeopardized by a neglect which it is difficult to comprehend or excuse. The complicated machinery of inland transportation is allowed to work under laborious and unsatisfactory conditions, to the exclusion or indefinite postponement of improvements in harmony with the progressive spirit of the times, and yet public clamor is at once aroused if there is the least failure in service or in the accommodation of travelers. The severe trial to which railway property has been subjected has had one good effect; it has developed economical methods of operation in many directions and thus enabled the lines to move an enormous volume of freight at a rate which, but a few years since, would not have paid running expenses, but which now yields a small, although inadequate profit. Another favorable feature has been influential in partially relieving these corporations from the consequences of intense competition and meagre profits. This is to be found in the condition of the money market, which has made possible the readjustment of interest obligations as old mortgages have matured, or as bankrupt companies have been reorganized. The substitution of 3½, 4, 4½ and 5 per cent annual interest for 6 and 7 per cent obligations has saved enough in fixed charges to neutralize a fair share of the reduction in rates of transportation, while the superabundance of capital has rendered its employment difficult except at the lower range of interest rates, and thus a great change has been brought about in the finances of railway companies, which, to that extent, compensates for the diminished revenue of the operating departments.

Looking to the future growth and prosperity of the country, and the close connection of the transportation interest with that expansion, it is to be hoped that Congress will see the necessity of removing useless restrictions in the Inter-State Law, in view of a senseless and uncontrollable compe-

tion, which, while encouraging unjust discrimination, cripples railway enterprise, limits railway extension, and renders it impossible to continue improvements which the public good demands.

Perhaps it is not an over-sanguine anticipation to expect in the near future a more intelligent comprehension of this subject on the part of the people whose interests are so closely identified with transportation. When this time arrives the voters of the country will be anxious to remove obstacles which stand in the way of progressive development. It will then be recognized that the country itself is the chief sufferer from laws which discourage legitimate and healthy enterprise and contract the area of employment.

It is always gratifying to recognize the share of the officers and employes of the company in contributing to its successful operation. The results given in this report are largely due to their loyal and faithful coöperation in all the departments of administration.

For the Directors.

O. D. ASHLEY,
President.

NEW YORK, August, 1898.

United Electric Securities Co.—Securities Purchased.—The company has expended \$72,632 in the purchase of its collateral 5 per cent bonds, as follows: Fifth series, \$10,000 at 100; seventh series, \$3,000 at 99½; ninth series, \$46,000 at 101½; tenth series, \$13,000 at 99½. The report of Aug. 1, 1898, was in V. 67, p. 480.

West Virginia Central & Pittsburg Ry.—Listed in Baltimore.—The Baltimore Stock Exchange has listed an additional \$150,000 first mortgage bonds, making total amount listed to date \$3,350,000.—V. 67, p. 478.

Wheeling & Lake Erie Ry.—Coupon Payment.—Notice is given by advertisement of the payment announced last week (page 488) of a year's interest on the three loans underlying the consols.—V. 67, p. 488.

Wisconsin Central—Litigation.—The committee representing the joint improvement bonds filed a bill of complaint on Sept. 5, praying that the first and second mortgage issues of the Wisconsin Central R.R. Co be treated as if retired until the improvement bonds are fully paid; also for the retirement of alleged indebtedness, evidenced by eleven promissory notes aggregating \$1,100,000. They also asked for a stay of the foreclosure proceedings under the two mortgages aforementioned (see V. 67, p. 276).—V. 67, p. 424, 435.

York Southern R.R.—Contest for Possession.—The Northern Central Ry. has filed a suit in equity to stop the sale of the York Southern by President Warren F. Walworth to Daniel F. Lafean, C. C. Frick, H. C. Niles, H. H. Weber, C. H. Dempwolf, M. H. Houseman, George K. McGaw and Charles I. Nesbit. By the terms of an agreement between Mr. Walworth and the Northern Central it is alleged that that gentleman's controlling interest should have passed into the hands of the latter some time ago. It seems possible that the recent purchasers acted in the interest of the Baltimore & Ohio.—V. 67, p. 488.

—The regular September number of the "Street Railway Journal" has been made a souvenir of the Boston Convention of the American Street Railway Association, and is an unusual publication in size, in typographical appearance, and in the character and quality of its reading matter. We call attention to the following articles: "Street Railway Conditions and Financial Results in Metropolitan Boston," an article devoted to a financial analysis of thirty-one suburban and interurban street railway properties in and about the city of Boston; "The Boston Subway"; "The Proposed New Electric Elevated Railway in Boston." The issue contains about 140 pages of reading matter and 269 pages in the advertising department, in which over 350 advertisers are represented. The advertisements embrace about thirty pages from European manufacturers.

—The Reorganization Committee of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Company first mortgage (Lake Erie Division) bonds, George Coppell Chairman, gives notice to the holders of certificates of deposit for above bonds that coupons which became due October 1 and April 1 last upon such of the above bonds as were deposited with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, having been paid and surrendered, the Guaranty Trust Company of New York will pay over to the holders of the respective certificates of deposit the amount of interest collected upon such coupons upon presentation of such certificates of deposit.

—Clarence H. Wildes & Co., 36 Wall Street, have issued a circular with regard to the bonds of the Chicago Burlington & Quincy R.R. Co. The circular contains five large pages and furnishes much information in attractive form.

—The Empire State Idaho Mining & Developing Co. has declared a monthly dividend of 1 per cent, payable on Sept. 15. The net earnings of the company for July and August, it is said, were over 2 per cent per month.

—Eanis & Stoppani, 34 New Street, New York, are distributing free on application a special letter on Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock.

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, Sept. 9, 1898.

Early in the week only a limited volume of business was transacted. The observance of a holiday on Monday, Labor Day, together with a continuance of the hot weather experienced last week, served to retard business operations. Thursday found a most agreeable change in climatic conditions, and during the past two days trade has improved; in fact in some lines of merchandise there has been an approach to activity in the trading, as buyers who have held back awaiting cooler weather have begun operating. Favorable progress is reported being made for a successful culmination of the Minnesota Iron-Illinois Steel consolidation. There is also a report that renewed efforts are being made, and with a fair measure of success, for a consolidation of the tin plate interests. The removal from power of the Chinese Minister, Li Hung Chang, has received some attention, as bearing upon the Anglo-Russian situation in the Far East. The victory of the Anglo-Egyptian forces over the Dervishes and the capture of Omdurman has been a feature of the week.

Lard on the spot has had a slow sale for Western, but city has been in moderate demand from refiners. Offerings have been fairly free and prices have declined. The close was steady at a partial recovery from bottom prices, with prime Western at 5½c. and prime City at 5.00c. Refined lard has had a fair sale, but at easier prices. The close was steady at 5.60c. for refined for the Continent. Speculation in lard for future delivery has been quiet. Early in the week prices were lower under moderate offerings, prompted by yellow fever reports. Subsequently, however, buying by packers turned the market steadier, and prices advanced.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF LARD FUTURES.

September delivery....c.	Sat. H'd'y	Mon. H'd'y	Tues. 5-02	Wed. 5-15	Thurs. 5-30	Fri. 5-25
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Pork has been in fair demand and prices have held to a steady basis, closing at \$9@9.50 for mess, \$11.50@12.25 for family and \$11.25@13.00 for short clear. Cutsmats have had a fair sale and prices have ruled firm, closing at 6¼@7½c. for pickled bellies, 12@10 lbs. average, 7¾@7½c. for pickled hams and 4@4¼c. for pickled shoulders. Beef has been in fair demand and steady at \$3.50@9 for mess, \$9@9.50 for packet, \$10@11 for family and \$14@15 for extra India mess. Beef hams have weakened to \$21.50. Tallow has held steady at 3¾c. Oleo stearine has been steady at 5c. Lard stearine has declined to 6c. for prime City. Cotton seed oil has been quiet but steady at 22½c. for prime yellow. Butter has been in fair demand and firmer, closing at 14½@19c. for creamery. Cheese has been easier but the close was steady at 6@7½c. for State factory, full cream. Fresh eggs have been in fair demand and the close was firm at 15½@16c. for choice Western.

Brazil grades of coffee have had only a small distributing sale, the observance of a holiday early in the week by the local trade and holidays on Wednesday and Thursday by the primal markets holding business in check. The market for invoices has been quiet but steady, neither buyers nor sellers showing a disposition to operate. Rio No. 7 on the spot has been steady at 6¾c. The speculation in the market for contracts has been quiet and changes in prices have been unimportant. Mild grades have been dull but steady at 9¼@9½c. for good Cutcuta. East India growths have sold slowly, closing at 24½c. for standard Java. Following are final asking prices:

Sept. 5-45c.	Dec. 5-75c.	April 6-05c.
Oct. 5-50c.	Jan. 5-85c.	May 6-10c.
Nov. 5-55c.	Mar. 6-00c.	July 6-25c.

Raw sugars have been in demand and sparingly offered, closing firm at 4¾c. for centrifugals 96-deg. test and 3 13-16c. for muscovado. Refined sugar has been advanced 1-6c., closing with the demand fairly active; granulated 5½c. Molasses more active. Spices firm. Teas dull.

Kentucky tobacco has been quiet but offerings have been small owing to light stocks and prices have been firmly maintained. Seed leaf tobacco has been in fair demand and firm. Sales for the week were 3,525 cases, as follows: 1,100 cases 1897 crop, New York State Havana seed, 15 to 19c.; 1,000 cases 1896 crop, Wisconsin Havana seed, 11 to 13c.; 400 cases 1897 crop, Wisconsin Havana seed, 5 to 10c., &c., &c.; also 450 bales Havana at 60 to 90c. in bond, and 150 bales Sumatra at 85c. to \$1.70, in bond.

Straits tin has had a fairly large sale, and as offerings have not been excessive values have held steady, closing at 16-15@16-20c. Ingot copper has been in active demand for export, but the home trade has been limited; prices have held firm at 12½c. for Lake. Lead has declined, but at the lower prices business has been more active, closing at 4-05@4-07½c. for domestic. Spelter has been sparingly offered and prices have advanced to 4-85@4-90c. for domestic. Pig iron has had a fair sale at steady prices, closing at \$9.75@11.50 for domestic.

Refined petroleum has been steady, closing at 6-50c. in bbls., 4c. in bulk and 7-15c. in cases; naphtha unchanged at 6c. Crude certificates have been quiet, closing at 99½c.; credit balances have been unchanged at \$1. Spirits turpentine has advanced, owing to an active export demand, closing firm at 31@31½c. Rosins have been quiet at \$1.27½@1.30 for common and good strained. Wool has been quiet but steady. Hops have been in fair demand and firm.

FUTURES.—The highest, lowest and closing prices of Futures at New York are shown in the following table.

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 1897—is set out in detail below.

SEPT. 9.	Sept. 9.	Sept. 9.	Sept. 9.	Sept. 9.	Sept. 9.	Sept. 9.	Sept. 9.	Sept. 9.	Sept. 9.
SEPTEMBER—	Range	5-47	5-48	5-47	5-48	5-47	5-48	5-47	5-48
OCTOBER—	Range	5-52	5-53	5-52	5-53	5-52	5-53	5-52	5-53
NOVEMBER—	Range	5-55	5-56	5-55	5-56	5-55	5-56	5-55	5-56
DECEMBER—	Range	5-58	5-59	5-58	5-59	5-58	5-59	5-58	5-59
JANUARY—	Range	5-63	5-64	5-63	5-64	5-63	5-64	5-63	5-64
FEBRUARY—	Range	5-68	5-69	5-68	5-69	5-68	5-69	5-68	5-69
MARCH—	Range	5-70	5-71	5-70	5-71	5-70	5-71	5-70	5-71
APRIL—	Range	5-75	5-76	5-75	5-76	5-75	5-76	5-75	5-76
MAY—	Range	5-77	5-78	5-77	5-78	5-77	5-78	5-77	5-78
JUNE—	Range	5-76	5-77	5-76	5-77	5-76	5-77	5-76	5-77
JULY—	Range	5-80	5-81	5-80	5-81	5-80	5-81	5-80	5-81
AUGUST—	Range	5-80	5-81	5-80	5-81	5-80	5-81	5-80	5-81
SEPTEMBER—	Range	5-80	5-81	5-80	5-81	5-80	5-81	5-80	5-81

TOWNS	Movement to September 9, 1898.			Movement to September 10, 1897.		
	This week	Since Sept. 1, '98	Receipts	This week	Since Sept. 1, '97	Receipts
Alabama	6.8	7.9	666	4.08	1,028	937
Arkansas	1,392	1,516	1,743	5,515	4,053	2,442
Georgia	2,160	2,560	1,349	3,447	3,948	2,762
Florida	89	103	813	90	90	1,530
Mississippi	277	285	282	232	266	22
North Carolina	1,655	1,975	2,873	2,912	3,410	243
South Carolina	30	45	617	06	766	991
Texas	30	45	8	102	1,815	422
Virginia	2,105	2,664	1,441	10,515	12,928	1,270
Other	1,030	1,070	947	2,441	3,106	8,464
Total	67,537	83,251	106,677	138,726	80,035	78,338

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY OF COTTON to-night, as made up by cable and telegraph is as follows. Continental stocks, as well as those for Great Britain and the afloat are this week's returns and consequently all European figures are brought down to Thursday evening. But to make the total the complete figures for to-night (Sept. 9), we add the item of exports from the United States including in it the exports of Friday only.

	1898	1897	1896	1895
Stock at Liverpool.....bales.	750,000	433,000	454,000	1,145,000
Stock at London.....	4,000	5,000	4,000	8,000
Total Great Britain stock.	754,000	443,000	458,000	1,153,000
Stock at Hamburg.....	20,000	19,000	32,000	31,000
Stock at Bremen.....	128,000	63,000	79,000	171,000
Stock at Amsterdam.....	2,000	1,000	5,000	13,000
Stock at Rotterdam.....	300	200	200	200
Stock at Antwerp.....	9,000	2,000	13,000	14,000
Stock at Havre.....	130,000	75,000	131,000	325,000
Stock at Marseilles.....	4,000	5,000	6,000	4,000
Stock at Barcelona.....	52,000	58,000	61,000	56,000
Stock at Genoa.....	22,000	32,000	18,000	27,000
Stock at Trieste.....	19,000	14,000	34,000	32,000
Total Continental stocks.	386,300	267,200	379,200	673,200
Total European stocks....	1,140,300	710,200	837,200	1,826,200
India cotton afloat for Europe	37,000	20,000	33,000	32,000
Amer. cotton afloat for Europe	70,000	48,000	88,000	20,000
Egypt, Brazil, &c. afloat for Europe	23,000	18,000	9,000	14,000
Stock in United States ports	195,950	140,478	348,054	207,191
Stock in U. S. interior towns.	111,133	78,338	170,014	43,275
United States exports to-day.	2,824	3,874	9,237	12,250
Total visible supply.....	1,579,207	1,013,890	1,494,505	2,254,916

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

The foregoing figures indicate an increase in the cotton in sight to-night of 560,317 bales as compared with the same date of 1897, a gain of 84,703 bales over the corresponding date of 1896 and a decrease of 675,709 bales from 1895.

The above totals show that the interior stocks have increased during the week 9,403 bales, and are to-night 32,795 bales more than at the same period last year. The receipts at all the towns have been 39,140 bales less than in the same week last year and since Sept. 1 they are 55,475 bales less than for the same time in 1897.

OVERLAND MOVEMENT FOR THE WEEK AND SINCE SEPT. 1.—We give below a statement showing the overland movement for the week and since Sept. 1, as made up from telegraphic reports received Friday night. The results for the week ending Sept. 9 and since Sept. 1 in the last two years are as follows.

September 9.	1898.		1897.	
	Week.	Since Sept. 1	Week.	Since Sept. 1.
Shipped—				
Via St. Louis.....	1,625	3,593	1,196	1,386
Via Cairo.....	822	958	382	385
Via Parker.....			107	333
Via Rock Island.....				
Via Louisville.....	177	177	9	14
Via Cincinnati.....	730	805	36	68
Via other routes, &c.....	621	793	301	409
Total gross overland.....	3,975	6,328	2,011	2,595
Deduct shipments—				
Overland to N. Y., Boston, &c..	1,925	2,399	1,358	1,567
Between interior towns.....	15	15	7	7
Inland, &c., from South.....	526	768	641	928
Total to be deducted.....	2,466	3,182	2,006	2,502
Leaving total net overland*.....	1,509	3,146	5	93

The foregoing shows that the week's net overland movement this year has been 1,509 bales, against 5 bales for the week in 1897, and that for the season to date the aggregate net overland exhibits an excess over a year ago of 3,051 bales.

In Sight and Spinners' Takings.	1898.		1897.	
	Week.	Since Sept. 1.	Week.	Since Sept. 1.
Receipts at ports to Sept. 9.....	54,664	66,060	96,848	117,358
Net overland to Sept. 9.....	1,509	3,144	5	93
Southern consumption to Sept. 9.	26,000	36,000	21,000	36,000
Total marketed.....	82,173	105,204	117,853	153,451
Interior stocks in excess.....	3,403	7,014	28,448	33,262
Came into sight during week.	91,576	112,218	146,301	186,713
Total in sight Sept. 9.....	12,522	12,522	24,653	29,290

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 Sept. 9.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS FOR MIDDLING COTTON ON—					
	Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wednes.	Thurs.	Fri.
Galveston..	57 ¹ / ₁₆	57 ¹ / ₁₆	57 ¹ / ₁₆	57 ¹ / ₁₆	57 ¹ / ₁₆	57 ¹ / ₁₆
New Orleans	5 ³ / ₈	5 ³ / ₈	5 ³ / ₈	5 ⁵ / ₁₆	5 ⁵ / ₁₆	5 ⁵ / ₁₆
Mobile.....	5 ¹ / ₄	5 ¹ / ₄	5 ¹ / ₄	5 ¹ / ₄	5 ¹ / ₄	5 ¹ / ₄
Savannah..	5 ¹ / ₈	5 ¹ / ₈	5 ³ / ₈	5 ³ / ₈	5 ³ / ₈	5 ³ / ₈
Charleston..	5	5	5	5	5	5
Wilmington.	5 ¹ / ₄	5 ¹ / ₄	5 ¹ / ₄	5 ¹ / ₄	5 ¹ / ₄	5 ¹ / ₄
Norfolk.....	5 ³ / ₈	5 ³ / ₈	5 ³ / ₈	5 ³ / ₈	5 ³ / ₈	5 ³ / ₈
Boston.....	51 ¹ / ₁₆	-----	51 ¹ / ₁₆	5 ³ / ₈	5 ³ / ₈	51 ¹ / ₁₆
Baltimore...	6	6	6	6	6	6
Philadelphia	-----	6	6	6	6 1 ¹ / ₁₆	6 1 ¹ / ₁₆
Augusta.....	57 ¹ / ₁₆	57 ¹ / ₁₆	57 ¹ / ₁₆ @ 1/2	57 ¹ / ₁₆	57 ¹ / ₁₆ @ 1/2	57 ¹ / ₁₆ @ 1/2
Memphis....	5 ⁵ / ₈	5 ¹ / ₄	5 ¹ / ₄	5 ¹ / ₄	5 ¹ / ₄	5 ¹ / ₄
St. Louis....	57 ¹ / ₁₆	5 ³ / ₈	5 ³ / ₈	5 ³ / ₈	5 ³ / ₈	5 ³ / ₈
Houston....	57 ¹ / ₁₆	57 ¹ / ₁₆	57 ¹ / ₁₆	5 ³ / ₈	5 ³ / ₈	57 ¹ / ₁₆
Cincinnati..	5 ³ / ₈	5 ³ / ₈	5 ³ / ₈	5 ³ / ₈	5 ³ / ₈	5 ³ / ₈
Louisville...	57 ¹ / ₁₆	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.....	5 ³ / ₈	Columbus, Miss	4 ³ / ₄	Nashville.....	5 ¹ / ₄
Atlanta.....	5 ¹ / ₄	Eufaula.....	5 1/16	Natchez.....	5 ³ / ₈
Charlotte....	5 ¹ / ₄	Little Rock...	4 ³ / ₄	Raleigh.....	5 1/2
Columbus, Ga.	4 ³ / ₄	Montgomery...	5	Shreveport....	4 13/16

WEATHER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.—Advices to us by telegraph from the South this evening indicate that there has been too much rain in portions of the Atlantic States the past week, resulting, it is stated, in damage to the crop. Further injury from rust, rot, worms, etc., is also claimed in Alabama and to a limited extent in Mississippi. From other sections reports are as a rule favorable. Picking is now quite general and has made good progress.

Galveston, Texas.—During the last day or two conditions have improved somewhat. The worms and other pests are more under control, though in parts of Central Texas they have done damage. The fair weather has enabled pickers to catch up and much has been accomplished in that direction. Reports are still conflicting as to actual damage done by worms, though there is no question that they are generally under control now and no further damage is anticipated. Picking is progressing rapidly all over the State. There has been rain on two days of the week, the precipitation reaching five hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 69 to 88, averaging 79. August rainfall three inches and seventy hundredths.

Palestine, Texas.—There has been rain on one day of the past week, the rainfall reaching four hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer 76, highest 94, lowest 58. August rainfall three inches and eighteen hundredths.

Huntsville, Texas.—There has been rain on one day of the week, to the extent of forty-one hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 77, the highest being 94 and the lowest 59. August rainfall four inches and nineteen hundredths.

Dallas, Texas.—It has rained on one day of the week, the precipitation reaching eighteen hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 75, ranging from 55 to 95. August rainfall eighty-two hundredths of an inch.

San Antonio, Texas.—We have had no rain during the week. Minimum temperature 66. August rainfall two inches and eighty three hundredths.

Luling, Texas.—We have had rain on one day during the week, the precipitation being five hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer 79, highest 93, lowest 65. August rainfall forty hundredths of an inch.

Columbia, Texas.—There has been rain on one day of the week, to the extent of ten hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 78, the highest being 90 and the lowest 66; August rainfall six inches and forty-nine hundredths.

Cuero, Texas.—There has been rain on three days during the week, to the extent of eleven hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 82, ranging from 68 to 95. August rainfall one inch and twenty-seven hundredths.

Brenham, Texas.—Rain has fallen on two days during the week to the extent of five hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 63 to 97, averaging 80. August rainfall three inches and seventy-six hundredths.

Corpus Christi, Texas.—We have had rain on five days of the week, the rainfall reaching forty six hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer 79, highest 86, lowest 72.

Weatherford, Texas.—We have had no rain the past week. The thermometer has averaged 76, ranging from 56 to 95. August rainfall one inch and nineteen hundredths.

New Orleans, Louisiana.—We have had a rainfall of sixty-three hundredths of an inch on four days during the week. Average thermometer 82.

Shreveport, Louisiana.—We have had light rain on one day during the week, the rainfall being seventy-one hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 56 to 93, averaging 79.

Columbus, Mississippi.—There has been no rain during the week. The thermometer has averaged 81, the highest being 98 and the lowest 62.

Leland, Mississippi.—The week's rainfall has been one inch and seventy-five hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 77.3, ranging from 52 to 93.

Vicksburg, Mississippi.—We have had only a trace of rain during the week. The thermometer has ranged from 55 to 94, averaging 77.5.

Meridian, Mississippi.—Picking has been retarded by bad weather and the crop is reported to have been damaged by too much rain. Thermometer has ranged from 63 to 94.

Little Rock, Arkansas.—There has been rain on one day of the week, the rainfall reaching fifty-two hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer 80, highest 96, lowest 56.

Helena, Arkansas.—Crop conditions are not improving; the weather has been too cool for two or three days. We have had rain on two days of the week, the rainfall being one inch and thirty hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 73, the highest being 89 and the lowest 51.

Memphis, Tennessee.—The latter part of the week has been quite cool. Cotton is opening fast. The week's rainfall has been one inch and forty hundredths, on one day. The thermometer has averaged 78.7, ranging from 56.8 to 93.

Nashville, Tennessee.—Rain has fallen during the week to the extent of ninety-four hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 51 to 93, averaging 72.

Mobile, Alabama.—Reports continue to indicate damage to the crop from rust, rot, worms and shedding. Rain has fallen on two days of the week, to the extent of eighteen hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer 81, highest 90, lowest 66.

Montgomery, Alabama.—Picking is general. We had rain on three days during the early part of the week, the precipitation reaching thirty-seven hundredths of an inch, but the weather has been dry since. The thermometer has averaged 80, the highest being 92, and the lowest 68.

Selma, Alabama.—Crop accounts are less favorable; the deterioration becomes more pronounced daily. The yield of this section will be less than last year. We have had rain on one day during the week, to the extent of five hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 75, ranging from 60 to 93.

Macon, Florida.—Much damage is stated to have been done the crop as a result of excessive moisture. We had rain on six days during the week, with a precipitation of five inches and ninety hundredths. The thermometer has ranged from 70 to 92, averaging 81.

Savannah, Georgia. It has rained on four days of the week, to the extent of three inches and forty-four hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 81, the highest being 91 and the lowest 71.

Charleston, South Carolina.—There has been rain on five days of the week, the precipitation reaching ninety-nine hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 70 to 89, averaging 82.

Stateburg, South Carolina.—Wet weather has interfered greatly with picking, and has, it is claimed, seriously damaged cotton. Rain has fallen on five days of the week, to the extent of two inches and ten hundredths. Average thermometer 78.2, highest 90, lowest 60.

Greenwood, South Carolina.—The week's rainfall has been one inch and sixty-three hundredths, on four days. The thermometer has averaged 76, the highest being 85 and the lowest 67.

Wilson, North Carolina.—It has rained on four days of the week, the precipitation reaching two inches and sixty-four hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 80, ranging from 64 to 90.

The following statement we have also received by telegraph, showing the height of the rivers at the points named at 3 o'clock Sept. 8, 1898, and Sept. 9, 1897.

	Sept. 8, '98.	Sept. 9, '97.
New Orleans.....	Above zero of gauge.	5.0
Memphis.....	Above zero of gauge.	7.1
Nashville.....	Above zero of gauge.	2.0
Shreveport.....	Above zero of gauge.	1.9
Vicksburg.....	Above zero of gauge.	12.7

INDIA COTTON MOVEMENT FROM ALL PORTS.—The receipts of cotton at Bombay and the shipments from all India ports for the week ending Sept. 8, and for the season from Sept. 1 to Sept. 8 for three years have been as follows:

Receipts at—	1898.		1897.		1896.	
	Week.	Since Sept. 1.	Week.	Since Sept. 1.	Week.	Since Sept. 1.
Bombay.....	3,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	10,000	13,000

Exports from—	For the Week.			Since September 1.		
	Great Britain.	Continent.	Total.	Great Britain.	Continent.	Total.
Bombay—						
1898.....	-----	5,000	5,000	-----	5,000	5,000
1897.....	-----	1,000	1,000	-----	1,000	1,000
1896.....	-----	6,000	6,000	-----	8,000	8,000
Calcutta—						
1898.....	-----	1,000	1,000	-----	1,000	1,000
1897.....	-----	2,000	2,000	-----	2,000	2,000
1896.....	-----	1,000	1,000	-----	1,000	1,000
Madras—						
1898.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1897.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1896.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
All others—						
1898.....	-----	2,000	2,000	-----	2,000	2,000
1897.....	-----	1,000	3,000	-----	3,000	4,000
1896.....	-----	1,000	2,000	-----	2,000	3,000
Total all—						
1898.....	-----	8,000	8,000	-----	8,000	8,000
1897.....	-----	1,000	6,000	-----	6,000	7,000
1896.....	-----	1,000	9,000	-----	11,000	12,000

Total receipts at ports from Jan. 1 to Sept. 3 compare as follows for four years:

Table with columns for Receipts of (Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley, Rye) and rows for years 1898, 1897, 1896, 1895.

The exports from the several seaboard ports for the week ending Sept. 3, 1898, are shown in the annexed statement:

Table showing Exports from (Wheat, Corn, Flour, Oats, Rye, Peas, Barley) for various ports like New York, Boston, Philadelphia, etc.

The destination of these exports for the week and since September 1, 1898, is as below.

Table showing Exports for week and since Sept. 1 to (United Kingdom, Continent, S. & C. America, West Indies, Br. N. Am. Colonies, Other countries).

The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, Sept. 3, 1898, was as follows:

Table showing In store at (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) with columns for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley.

* Last week's stocks; this week's not received.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, P. M., Sept. 9, 1898.

Business during the first half of the week was slow, Monday being a holiday and the heat seriously checking spot buying the next two days. With a much lower temperature since Wednesday buyers have been present in large numbers, and store trade has picked up considerably.

WOOLEN GOODS.—There has been a poor attendance of wholesale clothiers and cloth jobbers in the market this week and spot business has been slow. Salesmen on the road have also had poor success and the situation continues very unsatisfactory.

higher-grade fabrics, Cotton-warp and cotton-mixed lines are dull. Overcoatings and cloakings inactive. Dress goods irregular in price, with moderate sales.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.—The exports of cotton goods from this port for the week ending September 5 were 4,852 packages, valued at \$174,570, their destination being to the points specified in the tables below:

Table showing NEW YORK TO SEPT. 5, 1898, and 1897, with columns for Week and Since Jan. 1 for various countries like Great Britain, China, India, etc.

* From New England mill points direct.

The value of the New York exports for the year to date has been \$3,137,777 in 1898 against \$7,653,774 in 1897.

Sales of heavy sheetings and drills this week for export have been larger than for some time past, but business on home account continues indifferent. Prices are easy and occasional makes of 4 yard sheetings reduced 1/8c.

FOREIGN DRY GOODS.—Fall trade has been made up of small, unimportant purchases in various lines at irregular prices. Buyers are still backward in placing orders for spring in both staple and fancy goods, and importers are not pressing for business.

IMPORTATIONS AND WAREHOUSE WITHDRAWALS OF DRY GOODS

The importations and warehouse withdrawals of dry goods at this port for the week ending Sept. 8, 1898, and since January 1, 1898, and for the corresponding periods of last year are as follows:

Large table with multiple columns: Total Importations, Warehouse Withdrawals, and Total for Consumption for various goods (Wool, Cotton, Silk, Flax, Miscellaneous) across different periods (Week Ending, Since Jan. 1, 1898, etc.).

STATE AND CITY DEPARTMENT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The INVESTORS' SUPPLEMENT will be furnished without extra charge to every annual subscriber of the COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE.

The STATE AND CITY SUPPLEMENT will also be furnished without extra charge to every subscriber of the CHRONICLE.

The STREET RAILWAY SUPPLEMENT will likewise be furnished without extra charge to every subscriber of the CHRONICLE.

The QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT, issued monthly, will also be furnished without extra charge to every subscriber of the CHRONICLE.

TERMS for the CHRONICLE with the four Supplements above named are Ten Dollars per year within the United States and Twelve Dollars in Europe, which in both cases includes postage.

Terms of Advertising—(Per inch space.)

Table with 2 columns: Standing Business Cards (Two months 8 times, Three Months 13 times, Six months 26 times, Twelve Months 52 times) and Transient matter (each time \$3 50, \$20 00, \$43 00, \$58 00).

New York State.—Equalized Valuations.—On September 6, 1898, the State Board of Equalization adopted the table of equalization as prepared by the State Tax Commissioners.

The table is based upon the Assessors' returns for the year ending July 1, 1897. The assessed values for the present year are not official until passed upon by the Supervisors in December, and therefore the tax levy will not be based upon this year's figures.

In the following table we give for each county the assessed values of real estate for 1897, the amount added or deducted in adjustment, and the equalized values; also the total of the real estate valuation as equalized and of the personal property.

TABLE OF EQUALIZED VALUATIONS.

Large table with 5 columns: Counties, Assessed Value of Real Estate 1897, Amounts Added and Deducted this Year, Equalized Value of Real Estate, and Total of Equalized Value of Real Estate and Personal Est. Lists 61 counties from Albany to Yates.

Total... 4,349,801,526 ... 4,898,611,019 From the above table it will see that the total value of real estate for the State is \$4,349,801,526; the value of personal property is \$543,809,493, making a total valuation of \$4,898,611,019, an increase of \$391,625,325 over that of last year.

Evansville, Ill.—Bond Litigation.—On May 17, 1898, the city's corporation lines were extended so as to take in a large portion of Pigeon town-ship, including the Blankenburg school building. This building was erected at a cost of \$12,000, and bonds for this amount were issued.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Proposed Bond Issue Valid.—Mr. C. H. Hance, City Clerk, writes us under date September 7, 1898, that the State Supreme Court had decided in favor of the validity of the bonds which are offered for sale on September 19, 1898.

Macon County, Mo.—Information Relative to County Bonds.—Having received inquiries relative to the present condition of the defaulted bonds of this county, we have obtained the following statement from an official source setting out the present situation: "The bonds (of this county) have been the subject of litigation for many years."

New York City.—Mandamus to Compel Payment of Interest.—On September 7, 1898, Judge Bookstaver, in the Supreme Court, decided that unless Comptroller Coler within five days pays the interest due on the bonds which were issued by the townships of Northfield, Southfield and Westfield, Staten Island, during the year 1897 for improvements, he will issue a peremptory mandamus to compel the payment of the money due at once.

Bond Award Valid.—On September 9, 1898, Justice Cohen of the Supreme Court handed down a decision denying the application of the Vermilye syndicate to restrain the City Comptroller from delivering the \$12,638,992 36 3/4 bonds awarded to the Produce Exchange Trust Company.

A decision was also handed down by Justice Beekman in a suit brought to restrain the Comptroller from awarding the bonds to the Produce Exchange Trust Company on the ground that they were not the highest bidders.

Presque Isle County, Mich.—Bond Litigation.—Local reports state that the Board of Supervisors has decided to carry to the Supreme Court the case to decide the validity of \$100,000 refunding bonds issued in 1885.

Santa Cruz, Cal.—Bond Litigation.—Upon inquiry, we learn that there has not been any decision reached in the suit to test the validity of the \$360,000 refunding bonds, which went to trial on November 1, 1897.

Tacoma, Wash.—Warrant Litigation.—Argument in the case of the Quaker City National Bank of Philadelphia against the city of Tacoma, to recover on \$95,000 warrants held by the bank was concluded before Judge Carroll in the Superior Court on September 1, 1898.

Judge Pritchard, as attorney for the city, offered a motion to require the plaintiff company to make its complaint more definite and certain by setting forth facts showing how it acquired title to the warrants in the suit from the various payees named in said warrants; and also to require it to give the names of the various holders of said warrants prior to its acquisition of title thereto.

See CHRONICLE September 3, 1898, August 13, 1898, May 14, 1898, March 12, 1898, and February 26, 1898.

United States.—“Pacific” Railroad Bonds to be Prepaid.—Hon. L. J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, has issued a circular offering to redeem in advance of maturity certain of the Pacific Railroad bonds still outstanding. Further particulars will be found in our Railroad Department.

Bond Calls and Redemptions.

Columbus, Ohio.—*Bond Call.*—The Trustees of the Sinking Fund have called for payment September 15, 1898, various issues of street-improvement bonds to the amount of \$18,700.

Des Moines, Iowa.—*Bonds Redeemed.*—On August 31, 1898, City Treasurer A. B. Elliott redeemed \$14,000 city bonds.

Maryland.—*Bond Call.*—Thomas J. Shryock has given notice that interest will cease on January 1, 1899, on all 3-65% Maryland Defense Redemption bonds, except those exchanged for the “Consolidated Loan of 1899,” as more fully stated in another column. Bonds will be paid at the office of the State’s Agent, the Third National Bank of Baltimore.

Washington.—*Warrant Call.*—The State Treasurer has issued a call for State General Fund warrants numbered from 26,651 to 26,930, inclusive, amounting to \$26,533 10. Interest will cease after September 7, 1898.

Bond Proposals and Negotiations this week have been as follows:

Albany, N. Y.—*Bond Issue.*—The Trustees of the Sinking Fund have decided to take the \$50,000 3½% Broadway widening bonds at par as an investment for the sinking fund. Bonds are dated October 1, 1898.

Alexis (Village), Ill.—*Bond Sale.*—The following bids, of which that of W. J. Hayes & Sons, Cleveland, at 104-833 was the highest, were received on September 1, 1898, for the \$3,000 6% water-works bonds:

W. J. Hayes & Sons, Cleve.....\$3,143	W. G. Stevenson, Cashier, Alexis,\$3,031
Noel-Young Bond & Stock Co., St. Louis..... 3,114	Donaldson Bond & Stock Co., St. Louis..... 3,015
Farmers’ State Bk., Geneseo, Ill. 3,105	Gesler & Kronstruck, St. Louis..... 3,006
Trowbridge, MacDonald & Niver Co., Chicago..... 3,067	First National Bank, Kirkwood..... 3,000
	Galesburg Nat. Bank, Galesburg..... 3,000

Principal will mature \$500 yearly on March 1 from 1900 to 1905, inclusive. For description of bonds see CHRONICLE August 27, 1898, p. 442.

Baltimore, Md.—*Bond Election.*—At the coming November election the following bond propositions will be voted upon:

- \$1,500,000 4% bonds due in 1898 for the following purposes: \$1,500,000 for street paving, \$1,000,000 for school houses, \$1,500,000 for a general sewerage system and \$500,000 for surface sewers.
- 4,800,000 bonds to refund various issues maturing next year.
- 1,875,000 3-½% 5-year bonds to extinguish \$875,000 third mortgage bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad due Jan. 1, 1903, and \$1,000,000 of the same railroad company due Jan. 1, 1902.

See CHRONICLE May 7, 1898.

Bath, Me.—*Offering of Penobscot Shore Line Bonds or Refunding Bonds.*—Mayor Joseph Torrey and the Finance Committee, Geo. E. Thompson Chairman, request bids on each of the block of bonds mentioned below, to be opened by the Finance Committee at 2 P. M. Sept. 15, 1898. The amount to be raised is \$133,650, either by the sale of Penobscot Shore Line bonds or by the issue of 4% 20-year refunding bonds. The purpose of this offering is to reimburse the city for the money used to pay the \$14,150 Knox & Lincoln RR. 6% aid bonds, which matured July 1, 1898, and to provide the money needed to pay the \$119,500 Knox & Lincoln RR. 6% stock bonds, maturing October 15, 1898. The Penobscot Shore Line first mortgage registered bonds bear 4% interest, payable February 1 and August 1, and mature August 1, 1920. The Penobscot Shore Line bonds will be guaranteed, principal and interest, by the city of Bath.

Bellefontaine, Ohio.—*Bonds Defeated.*—At the election held on September 3, 1898, the proposition to issue \$10,000 6% fire engine-house bonds failed to carry.

Bergen (N. Y.) Union School District.—*Loan Negotiated.* The Board of Education has negotiated a loan of \$2,000 at 3½% with John H. Ward, Batavia. Loan is secured by four notes of \$500 each, dated October 1, 1898, and payable in one, two, three and four years. Interest will be payable annually. On July 8 the district voted \$2,500 to pay for an addition to the school house, for which purpose this loan will be used. The remaining \$500 will be raised by tax.

Boyle County (P. O. Danville), Ky.—*Bond Election.*—On November 8, 1898, an election will be held to vote on the question of issuing \$40,000 turnpike bonds. Interest will not exceed 6%. Principal will mature in 30 years, redeemable at option of the county.

Buffalo, N. Y.—*Bond Sale.*—On September 6, 1898, the \$466,003 54 3½% tax loan bonds were awarded to Farson, Leach & Co., New York City, at 101-773. Other bidders were: Jesse C. Dann, Buffalo, for \$5,000 bonds at 101-52; Joseph E. Gavin, Buffalo, whole issue at 101-2955, and Erie County Savings Bank, Buffalo, whole issue at 101-15. Principal will mature August 15, 1903. For description of bonds see CHRONICLE August 27, 1898, p. 442.

Bond Sale.—The city has awarded \$7,166 68 bonds to the comptroller as an investment of the Park Bond Redemption Sinking Fund. Bonds are dated September 1, 1898, and bear 3% interest. Principal matures September 1, 1899.

Cattaraugus (Village), N. Y.—*Bond Sale.*—The highest bid received on September 5, 1898, for the \$6,000 4% water

bonds was that of Peter Depuy, Nunda, at 102-916. Following are the bids:

Peter Depuy, Nunda.....\$6,175 00	Home Savings Bank, Albany.....\$6,096 00
Isaac W. Sherrill, Poughkeepsie..... 6,123 00	W. J. Hayes & Sons, Boston..... 6,083 00
Geo. M. Hahn, New York..... 6,115 20	C. H. White & Co., New York..... 6,072 50
	S. A. Kean, Chicago..... 6,030 00

Principal will mature \$500 yearly on July 1 from 1899 to 1910, inclusive. For description of bonds see CHRONICLE of last week, p. 497.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—*Temporary Loan.*—This city has negotiated a 30-days’ loan of \$5,000 with local bankers.

Chelmsford (Town), Mass.—*Bonds Defeated.*—At an election recently held the proposition to issue bonds for road improvements was defeated.

Cheney, Wash.—*Warrant Compromise.*—At a recent meeting of the Council the Finance Committee reported that the holders of some old warrants aggregating with interest \$1,800 had agreed to accept 25 cents on the dollar for the same. The Treasurer was ordered to take them up at that figure.

Coffeyville, Kan.—*Bond Offering.*—Proposals will be received by the Mayor and City Council until 8 P. M. September 28, 1898, for \$17,000 6% 10-year electric-light plant bonds. D. S. Elliott is the City Clerk.

Cohoes, N. Y.—*Bond Sale.*—On September 6, 1898, the \$1,933 18 4% public improvement bond was awarded to the Cohoes Savings Institution at 100-517. The only other bid received was from the Mechanics’ Savings Bank, Cohoes. Principal will mature January 1, 1905. For description of bond see CHRONICLE of last week, p. 497.

Council Bluffs, Iowa.—*Bond Sale.*—On September 6, 1898, the \$30,000 4½% refunding bonds were awarded to the Donaldson Bond & Stock Co., St. Louis, at 102-35. Following are the bids:

Donaldson Bond & Stock Co., St. Louis.....102 35	Denison, Prior & Co., Cleveland 1102 253
	Geo. M. Brinkerhoff, Springfield, 101-11

Bonds mature October 1, 1918, subject to call after October 1, 1903. For further description of bonds see CHRONICLE August 20, 1898, p. 387.

Coventry (Town), R. I.—*Loan Authorized.*—The Town Treasurer has been authorized to borrow \$60,000 for the renewal of outstanding notes.

Dayton, Ohio.—*Further Details Regarding Bond Offering.*—As stated in the CHRONICLE of August 27, 1898, proposals will be received until 12 M. September 26, 1898, at the office of J. E. Gimpferling, City Comptroller, for \$150,000 4½% levee bonds and \$50,000 4% storm water sewer bonds. Further details are now at hand. Securities will be in denomination of \$1,000, dated October 1, 1898; interest will be payable semi-annually in the city of New York. The levee bonds will mature annually on October 1 (\$10,000) from 1907 to 1912, inclusive, and \$15,000 from 1913 to 1918, inclusive. The sewer bonds will mature \$10,000 yearly on October 1 from 1908 to 1912, inclusive. Proposals must give the price for the entire \$200,000 bonds, as none other will be considered. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check on a national bank for 5% of the gross amount of said bonds, payable to the order of the City Comptroller.

Duluth, Minn.—*No Election Held.*—The resolution which was introduced in the City Council calling for an election to be held on August 30 to vote on the question of issuing \$100,000 electric-light bonds failed to pass, so the election was not held.

East Grand Forks, N. Dak.—*Charter Election.*—At a special election held September 1, 1898, by a majority of 35 the citizens of this place voted in favor of abandoning the special charter under which the city was organized, and to reorganize under the general law. This, it is stated, will enable the city to fund its outstanding debt.

East Liverpool, Ohio.—*Bond Sale.*—On September 5, 1898, \$15,000 4% road-improvement bonds were awarded to Season-good & Mayer at 101-875. Following are the bids:

Seasongood & Mayer, Cincln.....\$231 25	Briggs, Smith & Co., Cincinnati.....\$57 50
Rudolph Keybille & Co., Cinl..... 150 00	Denison, Prior & Co., Cleveland..... 55 00
The Lamprecht Bros. Co., Cleve..... 139 50	German Nat. Bank, Cincinnati..... 41 00
Farson, Leach & Co., Chicago..... 133 00	W. J. Hayes & Sons, Cleveland..... 30 00
New First Nat. Bk., Columbus..... 100 00	First Nat. Bank, East Liverpool..... 25 00

Securities are in denomination of \$1,000, dated May 1, 1898. Interest will be payable May 1 and November 1 at the office of the City Treasurer. Principal will mature \$1,000 yearly on May 1 from 1903 to 1917, inclusive.

Bonds Voted.—On August 29, 1898, the city voted to issue \$15,000 5% street and culvert bonds. Interest will be payable at the office of the City Treasurer. Bonds will be dated September 1, 1898, and the principal will mature from September 1, 1899, to September 1, 1913, inclusive. Date of sale has not yet been determined upon.

Eau Claire, Wis.—*Bonds Voted.*—The city has voted in favor of issuing \$40,000 bridge bonds.

Ellensburg, Wash.—*Warrants Not Sold.*—This city advertised for bids to be received until August 1, 1898, for 6% warrants, payable within four years, or as fast as the net profits on the Electric Light Fund would permit. No satisfactory bids were received, so the warrants were not awarded.

Elmira, N. Y.—*Bond Offering.*—Proposals will be received until 8 P. M. September 19, 1898, by Edgar Denton, Mayor for \$29,000 registered or coupon refunding bonds. Securities will be in denomination of \$1,000, dated October 1, 1898. Rate of interest will be made by the bidder. Principal will mature October 1, 1933. Bonds are issued under Section 7 of Chapter 6-5, Laws of 1892, as amended by Chapter 466, Laws of 1893, and by Chapter 54, Laws of 1897, and are exempt from all taxation. Each bidder must bid the lowest rate of interest at which the bonds bid for will be taken at par value.

and may also bid a rate of interest and premium on the bonds bid for.

Everett, Mass.—Bond Sale.—A \$10,000 3 1/2% one year note was recently sold to Blake Bros., Boston. The money was borrowed to extend the system of sewers.

Fayette (Village), Ohio.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until September 14, 1898, for \$5,500 6% village hall bonds. Securities will be in denomination of \$500. Principal will mature \$500 each six months from February, 1902, to February, 1906, inclusive. Bonds were authorized at an election held last April, when 127 votes were cast for and 29 against the issue. The village has an indebtedness of only \$3,000, which is a school debt and will all be paid before the first bond of the above issue falls due. The assessed valuation is \$151,000.

Fostoria, Ohio.—Bond Sale.—On August 8, 1898, the \$9,867 4 1/2% refunding bonds were sold to W. J. Hayes & Sons, Cleveland, at 104 1/77. It was recently reported that all bids received for these bonds were rejected, but we are advised by the City Clerk that the award was made as above. Principal will mature September 1, 1918. For description of bonds see CHRONICLE July 30, 1898, p. 240.

Gonzales, Texas.—Bonds Registered.—On August 29, 1898, the State Comptroller registered \$15,000 sewer bonds.

Green Bay, Wis.—No Bond Issue at Present.—We are advised that nothing definite has yet been done looking towards the issuance of \$15,000 improvement bonds which were recently reported as authorized.

Healdsburg, Cal.—Bond Sale.—On August 25, 1898, the \$80,000 5% gold water-works and electric-power bonds were awarded to the Oakland Bank of Savings at 103 3/25. Bonds mature \$2,000 yearly on January 1 from 1899 to 1938, inclusive. For further description of bonds see CHRONICLE August 20, 1898, p. 383.

Horse Creek Union Drainage District No. 1 (P. O. Farmersville), Montgomery County, Ill.—Bond Sale.—On September 1, 1898, \$6,770 6% registered bonds of this district were sold to F. M. McKay at 100 5/16. Three other bids were received. Securities are in denomination of \$500, except one bond, which is for \$270, and bears date of August 1, 1898; interest will be payable annually. Principal will mature as follows: \$2,000 August 1, 1899; \$2,500 August 1, 1900, and \$2,270 August 1, 1901.

Jersey City, N. J.—Bond Sale.—On September 7, 1898, the \$150,000 4% gold coupon free public library bonds were awarded to Banwell & Everitt, New York, at 105 3/7. One other bid, that of Blair & Co., New York, at 104 3/8, was received. Bonds mature April 1, 1928. For further description of bonds see CHRONICLE August 27, 1898, p. 444.

Kasota, Minn.—No New Bonds.—Mr. Charles A. Johnson, City Recorder, writes us in reply to our inquiry that the statement in some of the papers that \$3,500 Village Hall bonds would be issued is incorrect. Mr. Johnson says that the village has decided to build a hall, but that bonds would not be issued unless the Council should change the present plan of payment for the building.

Lancaster, Ohio.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 12 M. to-day (September 10, 1898), by H. T. Mechling, City Clerk, for one \$1,800 5% bond, dated September 15, 1898, and maturing September 15, 1900; interest will be payable semi-annually. Said bond is issued for the purpose of constructing a city prison in the basement of the City Hall, in pursuance of sections 2835 and 2836, Revised Statutes of Ohio, and of an ordinance passed the 11th day of July, 1898, authorizing the issuing of said bond. All bidders are notified that this is an emergency bond, haste being necessitated by reason of the unsanitary condition of the room now used as a city prison, and that Section 2837, Revised Statutes of Ohio, has not been complied with. A certified check or New York draft for \$100 must accompany each bid.

Lansdowne, Pa.—Bond Election.—There will be an election held in this place on September 20, 1898, to vote on the proposition to issue \$15,000 road improvement bonds. Interest will probably be at the rate of 4%, payable in Philadelphia. If the bonds are voted they will be offered for sale about October 1, 1898.

Leipsic, Ohio.—Bond Sale.—On September 1, 1898, the \$13,000 6% street-improvement bonds were awarded to Seasongood & Mayer, Cincinnati, at 115 3/93 and accrued interest. Following are the bids:

Seasongood & Mayer, Cincln. \$15,001 75	Mason, Lewis & Co., Chicago. \$14,996 60
W. J. Hayes & Sons, Cleve. \$15,008 00	Spitzer & Co., Toledo 14,982 00
	New First Nat. Bk., Columbus. 14,852 50

*Flat.
\$10,000 of the above bonds will mature \$1,000 yearly on September 1 from 1909 to 1918, inclusive. The remaining \$3,000, known as "East Defiance Street Extension Improvement Bonds," will mature \$300 yearly on September 1 from 1909 to 1918 inclusive. For description of these two issues see CHRONICLE August 13, 1898, p. 336.

Leonia (Borough) N. J.—Bond Sale.—On September 7, 1898, the \$3,500 5% coupon fire department bonds were awarded to C. Zabriskie, Jersey City, at 103 0/8. Following are the bids:

C. Zabriskie, Jersey City. 103 0/8	Walter Stanton & Co., New York. 100 1/0
D. J. Tingley 103 0/9	Dan'l A. Moran & Co., New York. 100 0/0
Benwell & Everitt, New York. 102 3/5	J. L. Watkins 100 0/0
R. B. Smith & Co., New York. 100 7/9	

Bonds mature \$500 yearly from 1903 to 1909 inclusive. For further description of bonds see CHRONICLE August 27, 1898, p. 444.

Leslie (Town), Mich.—No Bond Issue.—It has been reported that this town was considering the issuance of bonds

for water-works. We are advised by the Town Clerk that no such bonds will be issued.

Long Beach (Cal.) School District.—Bonds Defeated.—At the election held August 24, 1898, the proposition to issue \$8,000 school bonds was defeated.

Lorain, Ohio.—Bond Sale.—On September 5, 1898, the \$35,000 5% Black River improvement bonds were awarded to the New First National Bank of Columbus at 105 0/7. Following are the bids:

New First Nat. Bk., Columbus. \$38,774 50	Jas. B. Hoze, Lorain. \$35,428 00
Briggs, Smith & Co., Cincln. 35,612 50	Spitzer & Co., Toledo 35,375 00
Denison, Prior & Co., Cleve. 35,585 00	W. J. Hayes & Sons, Cleve. 35,150 00

Bonds mature \$5,000 yearly on July 15 from 1918 to 1924, inclusive, any or all bonds being subject to call after July 15, 1908. For further description of bonds see CHRONICLE August 20, 1898, p. 388.

Lorain County, Ohio.—Bids Rejected—Bonds Re offered for Sale.—The highest bid received on September 1, 1898, for the \$175,000 4% bridge bonds was that of Farson, Leach & Co., Chicago, at 102 6/7, which bid was withdrawn. The County Commissioners then rejected all proposals, and re-advertised the bonds for sale on September 22, 1898. A description of the bonds will be found in the CHRONICLE August 20, 1898, p. 388.

Marlborough, Mass.—Bond Sale.—On September 9, 1898, \$6,000 4% coupon water bonds, maturing July 1, 1936, and \$20,000 4% 20-year coupon sewer bonds, dated July 1, 1898, were awarded to Estabrook & Co., Boston, at 110 2/91. Both of these issues are in denomination of \$1,000; interest will be payable semi-annually. According to the official circular there has never been any default of interest or principal by the city.

Martintown Drainage District No. 3, Ill.—Bond Sale.—On August 13, 1898, the District sold to A. Goodell & Sons Co., Loda, \$18,000 5 1/4 4-year (serial) drainage bonds at 101 1/0.

Maryland—Proposed Exchange of Bonds.—Thomas J. Shryock, State Treasurer, has given notice that between October 1 and November 15, at the office of the State agent, at the Third National Bank, Baltimore, he will be ready to exchange the following bonds for the "Consolidated Loan of 1899":

- 3 3/8% defense redemption loan, Chapter No. 289 of 1882.
- 3% exchange loan of 1883, Chapter No. 449 of 1886.
- 3% exchange loan of 1 1/2-3, Chapter No. 201 of 1888.
- 3% exchange loan of 1891, Chapter No. 305 of 1890.

The consolidated loan of 1899 provides for the issue of bonds to the amount of \$5,800,000, coupon or registered, for the redemption and exchange of obligations of the State, except \$500,000 3 1/2% penitentiary loan of 1896 and \$100,000 3 1/2% insane asylum loan of 1896. The consolidated loan will bear date of January 1, 1899, with interest at the rate of 3%, payable January 1 and July 1. Principal will mature January 1, 1914, subject to call after January 1, 1909. Bonds are exempt from all State, county and municipal taxation and are to be exchanged at par.

Massillon, Ohio.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 12 M. October 4, 1898, by J. C. Haring, City Clerk, for \$4,000 6% public library bonds. Securities will be in denomination of \$500, dated April 1, 1899; interest will be payable annually at the City Clerk's office. Principal will mature \$500 yearly on April 1 from 1900 to 1907, inclusive. Bonds are authorized by an Act of the General Assembly of Ohio passed April 15, 1898. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check of some solvent national bank for \$200, payable to the City Clerk.

Missouri.—Bonds Registered.—The State Auditor has registered the following bonds:

- \$100 0/8 bond of Ozark Co. School District No. 2, 23, 11, bearing date Aug. 15.
- 500 8/8 bonds of Shannon Co. School District No. 1, 29, 4, bearing date Aug. 15.
- 250 0/8 bonds of Macon Co. School District No. 8, 57, 17, bearing date Aug. 1.
- 700 0/8 bonds of Livingston Co. School District No. 2, 58, 22, bearing date Sept. 1.
- 300 7/8 bonds of Nodaway Co. School District No. 6, 86, 35, bearing date Aug. 22.

Moran, Kansas.—Bonds Not Sold.—We are advised that the \$4,000 gas bonds, which have been advertised for some time past, are not yet disposed of.

Mount Vernon, N. Y.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 8 P. M. September 20, 1898, by the Common Council at the Lucas Building, No. 9 Depot Place, for \$50,000 5% tax relief bonds, Nos. 433 to 432, inclusive. Securities are in denomination of \$1,000, dated September 1, 1898; interest will be payable March 1 and September 1, at the office of the City Treasurer. Principal will mature September 1, 1901. Bonds are authorized under Section 142 of Chapter 182, Laws of 1892. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for \$1,000, payable to the city of Mount Vernon. Wm. N. Hoyt is the City Clerk.

New Castle, Pa.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 12 M. September 12, 1898, by W. E. Marshall, City Clerk, for \$35,000 4% coupon bonds. Bonds are in denomination of \$500, dated August 1, 1898; interest will be payable February and August. Principal will mature Aug. 1, 1918, subject to call after August 1, 1903. Bonds are free from all taxation.

Newport News, Va.—Bond Sale.—The highest bid received on September 6, 1898, for the \$40,000 4 1/2% bridge bonds was that of R. Kleybolte & Co., Cincinnati, at 103 5/0. Following are the bids:

R. Kleybolte & Co., Cincinnati. 103 5/0	Citizens' Marine Bank, Newport News. 102 5/0
The Lamprecht Bros. Co., Cleve. 104 0/7	First Nat. Bank, Newport News. 101 8/1
Edw. C. Jones Co., Cincinnati. 103 0/9	Schultz Bros., bankers, Newport News. 100 7/5
W. J. Hayes & Sons, Cleveland. 102 8/5	
Denison, Prior & Co., Cleveland. 102 5/9	
E. D. Shepard & Co., New York. 102 6/2	

Principal will mature 30 years from date of issue, subject to call after 20 years. For description of bonds see CHRONICLE August 27, 1898, p. 445.

New Richmond (Town), Ohio.—Bond Election.—On September 13, 1898, this town will vote on the question of issuing \$30,000 electric light and water works bonds. If the bonds are issued they will probably carry 5% interest. We are advised that the town at present has no bonded indebtedness.

Ohio County (P. O. Hartford), Ky.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 12 M. October 1, 1898, by the Commissioners appointed by the Court to issue and sell said bonds (J. H. Barnes, Chairman.) for \$30,000 4% refunding bonds. Interest will be payable semi-annually, and the principal will mature in 20 years from date of issue, subject to call after 5 years. Securities will be in denominations of not less than \$100, nor more than \$1,000. Each proposal must be accompanied by a sum equal to 2% of the amount of bonds bid for, and must state the amount of bonds desired, and the denomination of such bonds. Bonds are issued pursuant to an Act of the Kentucky Legislature approved March 5, 1892.

Oil City (Pa.) School District.—Further Details of Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 6 P. M. September 15 (not September 16, as originally stated), 1898, by Wilmer I. Rehr, Secretary of Board of Control, for \$45,000 4% coupon school bonds. Bonds will bear date of October 1, 1898, and interest will be payable semi-annually. Principal will mature on October 1 as follows: \$2,000 yearly from 1903 to 1917, inclusive, and \$3,000 yearly from 1918 to 1922, inclusive.

Oswego (N. Y.) School District.—Possible Bond Election.—We are advised that an election may be held this fall to vote on the proposition to issue from \$7,000 to \$10,000 school bonds. Nothing definite in the matter has yet been settled.

Pawtucket, R. I.—Temporary Loan.—This city recently negotiated a two months' loan of \$125,000 at 3% net discount.

Payette Independent School District No. 32, Canyon County, Idaho.—Bond Offering.—The Board of School Trustees will sell at 2 P. M., September 24, 1898, at the banking room of the Payette Valley Bank, \$3,000 6% bonds. Securities are in denomination of \$1,000, dated September 1, 1898. Interest will be payable March 1 and September 1, and the principal will mature \$2,000 September 1, 1908, \$2,000 September 1, 1913, and \$4,000 September 1, 1918. J. M. Wells is the Clerk of the Board of Trustees.

Philo School District, Champaign County, Ill.—Bond Sale.—On September 1, 1898, the \$4,000 5% school-house bonds

were awarded to Donaldson Bond & Stock Company, St. Louis, at 112-50. Principal will mature \$500 yearly on July 1, from 1900 to 1907, inclusive.

Ravenna, Ohio.—Bond Sale.—On September 3, 1898, the \$14,080 6% coupon street-improvement bonds were sold to the First National Bank, Ravenna, at 101-065. Following are the bids:

Premium.		Premium.	
The First Nat. Bank, Ravenna, \$150 00		Rudolph Kleybolte & Co., Cin., \$105 50	
Seasongood & Mayer, Cin., 145 97		The Lamprecht Bros. Co., Cleve., 104 50	
First Nat. Bank, Columbus, 110 01		Danison, Pri. r & Co., Cleve., 63 50	
S. A. Kean, Chicago, 108 50			

Principal will mature \$704 on August 20, 1899, and each six months thereafter until August 20, 1909. For description of bonds see CHRONICLE August 20, 1898, p. 389.

Riverhead (L. I.), N. Y.—Bonds Proposed.—This town has under consideration the issuing of \$25,000 school bonds. We are advised that nothing definite has been done in the matter.

Salem, Ohio.—Bond Sale.—On September 6, 1898, the \$5,047 6% street-paving bonds were awarded to The Lamprecht Bros. Co., Cleveland, at 108-975. Following are the bids:

Premium.		Premium.	
The Lamprecht Bros. Co., Cleve., \$153 00		New First Nat. Bank, Columbus, \$328 00	
Seasongood & Mayer, Cin., 418 75		First National Bank, 151 00	
W. J. Hayes & Sons, Cleveland, 379 00		S. A. Kean, Chicago, 108 00	
Rudolph Kleybolte & Co., Cin., 370 00			

Principal will mature \$504 74 yearly on September 1 from 1899 to 1908. For description of bonds see CHRONICLE of last week, p. 499.

San Rafael, Cal.—Bond Sale.—On August 29, 1898, the \$26,000 5% gold sewer-bonds were awarded to the Oakland Bank of Savings at 107-37. Bonds mature \$650 yearly on September 1, from 1899 to 1938, inclusive. For further description of bonds see CHRONICLE August 21, 1898, p. 390.

Shelbina, Mo.—Bonds Voted.—At a special election held September 6, 1898, the issuance of \$5,000 electric light plant bonds was authorized.

Sheraden (Borough) Pa.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 7 P. M. September 13, 1898, by Charles L. Criss, Borough Clerk, Sherdanville P. O., for the \$10,000 4% coupon improvement bonds recently authorized. Securities are in denomination of \$1,000, dated October 1, 1898; interest will be payable semi-annually at Pittsburg, Pa. Principal

NEW LOANS.

**NOTICE OF REDEMPTION.
SALT LAKE CITY.**

The City Treasurer will pay at his office, September first, 1898, the entire issue of \$500,000 Salt Lake City bonds of 1888. Interest ceases September 1. Ordered by the Council, Aug. 16, 1898. Legal notice in Salt Lake Papers.

G. H. BACKMAN,
City Recorder.

WADLEY, GEORGIA.

Sealed bids will be received until October 1st for the purchase of \$7,000 of Town bonds for building a school house. Interest 6%. For further information write S. C. EVANS, Mayor, Wadley, Ga.

**MOSCOW, IDAHO, GOLD 6s
School Bonds, Due 1911.**

Moscow is the County Seat of Latah County, one of the best agricultural sections in the State. For price and full particulars address H. B. POWELL, Woodstock, Vermont.

\$175,000

Los Angeles Traction Co.

1st Mortgage 6% 20-year Gold Bonds. Total issue \$250,000. First Mortgage at \$14,000 per mile. Net earnings for 28 months of operation, \$69,983 94 equivalent to 12% on the total issue of bonds. Population of Los Angeles 103,079. Send for full description of property.

E. H. ROLLINS & SONS,
19 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

\$35,000

4 1/2%

LORAIN COUNTY, O.,

(Elyria County Seat)
CHILDREN'S HOME BONDS.
Assessed valuation \$18,000,000
Total debt (this issue only) 35,000
Population, 60,000.

Price and particulars upon application.
BRIGGS, SMITH & CO.,
35 East Third Street, - Cincinnati, Ohio.

CHRONICLE VOLUMES FOR SALE.

WILLIAM B. DANA COMPANY, 70% Pine St., N.Y.

INVESTMENTS.

UNITED STATES

3% Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

R. L. DAY & CO.,

40 Water Street, Boston.
1 Broad Street, New York.

**Government AND
Municipal Bonds
BOUGHT AND SOLD.**

APPRAISMENTS 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

Blodget, Merritt & Co.,

BANKERS,

16 Congress Street, Boston

STATE, CITY & RAILROAD BONDS

INVESTMENTS.

REGISTERED BONDS

LEGAL INVESTMENTS FOR NEW YORK SAVINGS BANKS.

\$130,000 White Plains, N. Y., 4% Water Works Bonds, maturing 1904 to 1928.

\$150,000 Cincinnati, Ohio, 3 1/2% Water Works Bonds, due August 1, 1938, optional Aug. 1, 1918.

Price and particulars on application.

Rudolph Kleybolte & Co.,
BANKERS.

1 Nassau Street, New York.

PUBLIC SECURITIES

SUITABLE FOR

SAVINGS BANK AND TRUST FUNDS.

LISTS MAILED ON APPLICATION.

Farson, Leach & Co.

CHICAGO, 100 Dearborn St. NEW YORK, 35 Nassau St.

EDWARD C. JONES CO.

DEALERS IN

**Municipal, Railroad,
Street Railway and Gas
BONDS.**

Syracuse, N. Y., Rapid Transit R'way 5s.
NEW YORK, - 1 NASSAU STREET.
PHILADELPHIA - 421 CHESTNUT ST.

will mature on October 1, as follows: \$1,000 in 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908; \$1,000 yearly from 1910 to 1921, inclusive; \$2,000 yearly from 1922 to 1925, inclusive; and \$3,000 yearly in 1926 and 1927. Bonds are free from all taxes. A certified check for \$500, payable to W. J. Sheraden, Borough Treasurer, must accompany each bid.

Sidney (Ohio) School District.—Bond Sale.—On September 1, 1898, the \$14,000 6% bonds were awarded to The Lamprecht Bros. Co., Cleveland, at 106 1/8. Following are the bids:

Lamprecht Bros. Co., Cleve. \$14,861	Citizens' Bank, Sidney \$14,801
Denison, Prior & Co., Cleve. 14,840	W. J. Hayes & Sons, Cleveland, 14,770
Seasongood & Mayer, Cin. 14,743	German-Amer. Bank, Sidney... 14,690

Principal will mature \$2,000 September 1, 1899, and \$1,000 each six months thereafter, from March 1, 1900, to September 1, 1905. For description of bonds see CHRONICLE August 6, 1898, p. 287.

South Omaha, Neb.—Bonds Proposed.—The issuance of \$47,000 bonds to refund those maturing October 1, 1898, is under consideration.

Bond Issue.—This city will issue within the next sixty days about \$1,000 7% district grading bonds. Principal will mature one-fifth annually. We are advised that the bonds will probably be disposed of at private sale.

Spring Lake and Spring Valley (Wis.) School District No. 1.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received by W. G. Spence, School Director, for \$2,750 6% school-house bonds. Securities are in denomination of \$50, dated October 1, 1898. Interest will be payable annually on February 1 and the principal will mature yearly on February 1 as follows: \$100 from 1900 to 1904, inclusive, \$250 in 1905 and \$500 from 1906 to 1909, inclusive.

Steuenville, Ohio.—No Bonds to be Issued.—Some time since this city had under consideration the issuing of \$150,000 of bridge bonds. Upon inquiry we learn that nothing whatever has been done looking towards the issuance of such bonds, and "likely never will be."

Stockton Township, Camden County, N. J.—Bond Sale.—Edward C. Jones Co., New York, have purchased the \$50,000 5% 10 year sewer bonds recently authorized.

Sycamore (Ill.) School District.—Bond Sale.—On September 2, 1898, the \$15,000 4 1/2% school building bonds were awarded to Trowbridge, MacDonald & Niver Co., Chicago,

at 103-835. Following are the bids received on August 31, 1898:

Trowbridge, MacDonald & Niver Co., Chicago \$15,575 25	Seymour Coman & Co., Chic. \$15,412 50
N. W. Harris & Co., Chicago. 15,510 00	Denison, Prior & Co., Cleve. 15,340 10
E. F. Dutt n. Sycamore 15,502 00	S. A. Kean, Chicago 15,300 00
Sycamore Nat. Bk. Sycam're. 15,501 00	W. J. Hayes & Sons, Cleve. 15,291 00
Farson, Leach & Co., Chicago. 15,467 00	Noel-Young Bond & Stock Co., St. Louis 15,291 00
Mason Lewis & Co., Chicago. 15,427 00	

Principal will mature \$1,000 yearly from April 1, 1899, to April 1, 1903, inclusive. For description of bonds see CHRONICLE August 13, 1898, p. 338.

Tallahassee, Fla.—Bonds Proposed.—This city has under consideration the issuing of bonds for the establishment of a municipal electric light plant, but no action has yet been taken in the matter.

Thurston County (P. O. Olympia), Wash.—No Bond Issue.—The County Commissioners were recently approached with a proposition to fund \$30,000 of general fund warrants, but the terms offered were not acceptable, and so the bonds will not be issued.

Topeka, Kan.—Bond Election.—On August 31, 1898, the City Council passed a resolution providing for an election for the purpose of voting on the question of issuing \$440,000 bonds for a water-works system.

Tulare County (Cal.) Linwood School District.—Bonds Voted.—The district has voted in favor of issuing \$950 8% gold school bonds. Principal will mature \$100 yearly on January 1 from 1900 to 1904, inclusive. Date of sale has not yet been determined.

Utica, N. Y.—Bond Offering.—Proposals are asked until 12 m. yesterday (September 9), by J. A. Cantwell, City Clerk, for \$4,000 4% Washington Street bridge bonds. Principal will mature \$1,000 yearly on November 1 from 1899 to 1902, inclusive. Bonds are issued pursuant to Chapter 397, Laws of 1898. At the time of going to press the result of this sale was not known.

Bond Sale.—This city has recently sold \$2,500 bonds to be placed to the credit of the street-cleaning fund.

Wadley, Ga.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until October 1, 1898, by S. C. Evans, Mayor, for \$7,000 6% school-house bonds.

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

INVESTMENTS.

W. Hampton Wade,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

Nine years practice in Alabama.
Six years in Georgia.

Corporation Law a Specialty.

MASON, LEWIS & CO.,
BANKERS,

67 Milk Street, Boston.

171 La Salle Street, Chicago.

OFFER FOR SALE:

State of Massachusetts.....	3 1/2%
Eastchester, N. Y.	4s
Glastonbury, Conn.	4s
Stowe, Vt.	4s
Ieno County, Kansas.....	4 1/2%
Lake County, Ind.	5s
Momence, Ill.	5s

And Other Desirable Securities.

F. R. FULTON & CO.,

MUNICIPAL BONDS,

171 LA SALLE STREET
CHICAGO.

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."

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

Securities Netting from 3 1/2% to 6%
ALWAYS ON HAND.

Send for our Investment Circular.

DUKE M. FARSON, Banker,
Municipal Bonds. 182 Dearborn Street
CHICAGO.

INVESTMENTS.

Whann & Schlesinger,

MUNICIPAL BONDS,

71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

**TROWBRIDGE,
MACDONALD
& NIVER CO.**

MUNICIPAL BONDS,

1st Nat. Bank Bldg. . . CHICAGO

M. A. Devitt & Co.,
MUNICIPAL BONDS.

First National Bank Building,
CHICAGO.

**MUNICIPAL BONDS.
E. C. STANWOOD & Co.**

BANKERS,

121 Devonshire Street,
BOSTON.

William E. Nichols,

15 WALL STREET. - NEW YORK

MUNICIPAL WARRANTS.

SEND FOR LISTS

CHOICE MUNICIPAL BONDS
from SOUTHERN & WESTERN states,
yielding 4 to 5 1/2%.

ROSENBERGER & LIVERMORE,
Forty Wall Street, New York.

INVESTMENTS

Clearfield & Mahoning RR. 1st 6s, 1943.

Staten Island Ry. 1st 4 1/2s, 1943.

Heretford Ry. 1st 4s, 1930.

Detroit Railway 1st 5s, 1924.

Denver, Col., 6s, 1915.

Topeka, Kan., 5s, 1912.

Berkley, Va., 6s, 1928.

Douglas Co., Ga., 6s, 1913-1918.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

C. H. WHITE & CO.,

BANKERS,

31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

Francis Ralston Welsh,
INVESTMENTS.

Municipal, Railroad and other
BONDS.

328 CHESTNUT STREET PHILADELPHIA.

GOOD INVESTMENTS

NETTING 5 TO 8 PER CENT.

Washington Warrants, Bonds and Securities of all kinds Bought and Sold.

CALVIN PHILIPS,

307-8-9 CALIFORNIA BUILDING,

TACOMA, - WASHINGTON.

Fred. H. Smith,

No. 8 BROAD STREET NEW YORK.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

MARGIN ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON BALANCES.

Market Letter on Application. Correspondence

Invited. Established 1868

All classes of Unlisted Securities and Traction

Stocks Bought and Sold.

Walla Walla County (Wash.) School District No. 1.—Bids.—As stated in last week's issue of the CHRONICLE, the \$30,000 5% school bonds were awarded on August 15 to N. W. Harris & Co., Chicago, at 101-75 for 5s. Following are the bids:

Table with columns for 'For 65 Bond', 'Premium', and 'For 5% Bonds'. Lists various bidders and their respective bond amounts and premiums.

Walnut Grove, Minn.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 7:30 P. M. September 28, 1898, for \$3,500 6% water-works bonds. Bonds are dated September 28, 1898, and mature \$700 yearly on June 1 from 1899 to 1903, inclusive.

Walton (Delaware County, N. Y.), Union Free School District No. 1.—Bond Sale.—On September 1, 1898, the \$10,000 4% coupon bonds were awarded to Walter Stanton & Co., New York City, at 107-38. Following are the bids:

Table listing bids for Walton School District bonds, including names like Walter Stanton & Co., George M. Hahn, and others with their respective bid amounts.

Principal matures \$3,000 yearly on July 1, from 1914 to 1918, inclusive. For description of bonds see CHRONICLE August 20 1898, p. 350.

Washington (Iowa) School District.—Bond Sale.—This district recently sold \$9,000 4% refunding bonds to the Washington National Bank. Principal will mature \$1,000 yearly. These bonds were not advertised.

Waynesburg, Pa.—Bonds Defeated.—At a recent election, the question of issuing \$19,000 sewer bonds was defeated.

Westchester County (P. O. White Plains), N. Y.—Bond Sale.—On September 8, 1898, the \$4,978 4% bridge bonds were awarded to Farson, Leach & Co., New York, at 103-35. Following are the bids:

Table listing bids for Westchester County bonds, including names like R. Kleybolte & Co., Bertron & Storrs, and others.

Bonds mature \$10,000 yearly on June 1, from 1900 to 1904, and \$14,978 in 1905. For further description of bonds see CHRONICLE last week, p. 500.

White County (P. O. Carmi), Ill.—Bond Sale.—An issue of \$232,000 4 1/2% bonds has been sold to the Mississippi Valley Trust Company at 103-775. Securities are in denomination of \$1,000. Principal will mature \$14,000 yearly, commencing July 1, 1899. These bonds are issued to refund a like amount of 5% railroad-aid bonds, which, as stated in the CHRONICLE of August 27, have been called for payment October 1, 1898.

Williamsport (Town), Md.—No Bond Issue at Present.—There has been talk of issuing \$20,000 electric-light and water bonds, but we are advised by the Town Treasurer that nothing definite has been done in the matter.

Winona (Minn.) School District.—Bond Sale.—On September 2, 1898, the \$15,000 4% school bonds were awarded to U. M. Stoddard, Minneapolis, at 105. Following are the bids:

Table listing bids for Winona School District bonds, including names like U. M. Stoddard, Minneap. \$15,750 00, and others.

Bonds mature \$5,000 yearly on September 15 from 1915 to 1917, inclusive. For further description of bonds see CHRONICLE August 27, 1898, p. 447.

Youngstown, Ohio.—Bond Sale.—On September 5, 1898, the \$950 5% sewer-bonds were sold to the Mahoning National Bank, Youngstown, at 101-60. Principal will mature \$200 October 1, 1900, and \$350 yearly on October 1, from 1901 to 1903, inclusive. For further description of bonds see CHRONICLE August 27, 1898, p. 447.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1850. 1898. The United States Life Insurance Co.

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK. All Policies now issued by this Company contain the following clauses: "After one year from the date of issue, the liability of the Company under this policy shall not be disputed."

Active and Successful Agents, wishing to represent this Company, may communicate with RICHARD E. COCHRAN, 3d Vice-President, at the Home Office, 201 Broadway, New York.

Table listing officers and finance committee members for The United States Life Insurance Co., including names like George H. Burford, Geo. G. Williams, and others.

PUBLICATION BY THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, New York, of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 689, of the Banking Laws of 1892, State of New York.

Table listing unclaimed dividends with names like Coles, Catharine S., Fish, Estate Catharine B., and others.

UNCLAIMED DIVIDENDS. 62 Dividends—Jenkins, Margaret, unknown 272 00 89 " Keete, Thomas, unknown 347 50 105 " Moss, Henry, unknown 3,716 00 119 " Murphy, Johanna, unknown 260 49

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss: J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier of the Manhattan Company of New York, being duly sworn, says the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief.

J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier. Sworn to before me this 15th day of August, 1898. W. S. JOHNSON, Notary Public, N. Y. County 17

EDWIN R. LANCASTER, INVESTMENT SECURITIES, Southern Securities a Specialty. 15 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

MISCELLANEOUS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF MILWAUKEE. CAPITAL, - - - - \$1,000,000 SURPLUS, - - - - \$250,000. Transacts a General Banking and Foreign Exchange Business. Collections receive Special Attention. OFFICERS: F. G. BIGELOW, Pres't. F. J. KIPP, Cashier. Wm. BIGELOW, V.-Pres't. T. E. CAMP, Ass't Cashier. F. E. KRUEGER, 2d Ass't Cashier.

San Francisco.

The First National Bank OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY Capital, \$1,500,000 | Surplus, \$1,000,000 S. G. MURPHY, President. JAS. K. LYNCH, Cashier. JAMES MOFFITT, V.-Pres. J. K. MOFFITT, Ast. Cash. General Banking Business. Accounts Solicited.

Canal Bank,

NEW ORLEANS, LA. (Successor of N. O. Canal & Banking Co.) CAPITAL, \$1,000,000 J. C. MORRIS, President. EDWARD TOBY, Vice Pres. EDGAR NOTT, Cashier. Correspondents—National City Bank, National Bank of Commerce, New York; Boatmen's Bank St. Louis; N. W. National Bank, Chicago; Merchants' National Bank, Boston.

BANK OF CHARLESTON. NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION CHARLESTON, SO. CAR. CAPITAL.....\$300,000 SURPLUS.....\$100,000

The Mutual Benefit

LIFE INSURANCE CO., NEWARK, N. J. AMZI DODD, President. Assets (Market Values) Jan. 1, 1898, \$63,649,749 84 Liabilities (N. J., and N. Y. Standard), 58,964,324 60 Surplus, 4,784,925 24 POLICIES ABSOLUTE NON-FORFEITABLE AFTER SECOND YEAR.

IN CASE OF LAPSE the Insurance is CONTINUED IN FORCE as long as the value of the Policy will pay for, or, if preferred, a Cash or Paid-up Policy Value is allowed. After the second year Policies are INCONTESTABLE, and all restrictions as to residence, travel or occupation are removed. The Company agrees in the Policy to Loan up to the Cash Surrender Value when a satisfactory assignment of the Policy is made as collateral security. Losses paid immediately upon completion and approval of proofs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fred. M. Smith, 70 SOUTH STREET, AUBURN, NEW YORK, Auctioneer, Appraiser and Negotiator. Makes a Specialty of Selling REAL ESTATE and PERSONAL PROPERTY for parties wishing to REALIZE QUICKLY. Makes a Specialty of Selling Securities for MUNICIPALITIES and CORPORATIONS, that requires extensive advertising for purchasers. Makes a Specialty of NEGOTIATIONS for HOTEL PROPERTY, SECURING LEASES, APPRAISING FURNISHINGS, BUYING and SELLING. Business connections with Syracuse. Headquarters, Yates Hotel.

Bank and Trust Company Stocks New York and Brooklyn BOUGHT AND SOLD.

CLINTON GILBERT 2 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

A. M. Kidder & Co. BANKERS, 18 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Established 1869. MEMBERS OF NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE. Allow interest on deposits subject to sight check and sell on commission stocks and bonds either for cash or on margin, and deal in

Investment Securities. H. J. MORSE, CHAS. D. MARVIN, W. M. KIDDER.

GENUINE WELDED CHROME STEEL AND IRON.



Round and Flat Bars and 5-ply Plates and Angles FOR SAFES, VAULTS, &c. Cannot be Sawn, Cut, or Drilled, and positively Burglar Proof. CHROME STEEL WORKS, Kent Ave., cap & Hooper Sts. Sole Man'f'ers in th BROOKLYN, N. Y.