



*THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.*

Legislators now-a-days seem to take delight in getting revenue for the State by means of experiments with our delicate industrial organism. This is generally claimed to be a political trick to get the country vote and a majority in the Legislature, by relieving interior sections from State burdens and putting the taxes all on New York. Perhaps in considerable part it is also a phase of the speculative fever to-day dominating all our markets and enterprises that has now gotten possession of our law-makers—a struggle of chance in conflict with old-school conservatism. No more risky surroundings can be found to work out an indirect system of taxation than in laying imposts amid the entanglements of business affairs and business processes. It is not exaggeration to say that those who do it engage in a work as fraught with danger to the sources of industrial activities as the hand that guides the surgeon's knife is to an individual life when in proximity to the vital organ. But as a State we are in it, having adopted the system, and must do the best we can until the trial of specifics has run its course.

It is only fair to give Governor Higgins's side of the question. He justifies the principle of putting all State burdens on New York by stating that the general property tax is acknowledged to have been a failure.

"The general property tax as administered in the State of New York is a failure. Inequality of assessment, failure to reach personal property, incentive to dishonesty, are among the more glaring defects in the system. It was said in the first annual report of the State Assessors in 1860 that 'a more unequal, unjust and partial system for taxation could not well be devised.' And in the Assessors' report for 1879 it was said that 'the general property tax is a reproach to the State, an outrage upon the people, a disgrace to the civilization of the nineteenth century, and worthy only of an age of mental and moral darkness and degradation. Any effort to improve and perfect our system of taxation by distributing the burdens where they can best be borne and by compelling the tax-dodger to contribute his just share to the cost of government deserves applause and not censure.'

We cannot consider the above an ingenuous statement. Every word of it may be true, and yet the assertions in no degree justify the present proceeding. Indeed the general property tax has always been opposed by students of the subject, because a general personal property tax cannot be enforced except against widows, orphans, and people with a sensitive conscience. So far as the general property tax covers real estate, there is no doubt that the assessment includes it all, and as real estate is assessed in New York City since Mr. Low's administration at full values, when mortgages are taxed an impost on mortgages becomes double taxation. If that assertion is true, it seems that nothing further is needed to condemn the mortgage tax which has this week passed both houses of our State Legislature. As to the tax on stock sales, which substantially hits a single institution and that in New York, clearly none of Mr. Higgins's remarks justifies it.

There is one possibility of relief on this occasion. It is not by any means certain that the charge on sales of stock shares will be found by the Court to be constitutional; the tax does not seem to come up to the standard of a sound impost in ordinary particulars. The most conspicuous defect is that it is inequitable. This is obvious in several ways. The act in operation singles out the Stock Exchange alone for taxation; all other Exchanges are unaffected, notwithstanding the Produce,

Cotton Exchanges, etc., do a similar business. Take the situation as it will be when the Act becomes a going concern—virtually one and only one business organization in the whole State is subject to the tax and not a single other organization is reached.

Notice again how unequal and unfair the statute must prove in its bearing upon individual members of that body. The variations in the burdens imposed upon different sellers growing out of the differences in values of the shares sold—from a few dollars per share to par and upwards—causes a lack of conformity in rate or per cent of taxation between different sellers which is almost startling. That is to say, the law would exact just as much money on a ten-dollar sale as on a thousand or a two-thousand dollar transaction. There can be no real equity in a statute producing such inequalities. The extent of this unfairness is more clearly evident if the sales in each case are assumed to be 10,000 shares, one lot valued at ten dollars per share and the other at one hundred dollars. Differences of that character would act so as to almost debar business in low-priced stocks. In fact, the boast made by some of the legislators in voting for the bill was that it would kill off the whole class of traders and the sales of speculative stocks. That result might seem good or bad in its effect according to the turn of mind of the legislator; but one thing is true, it is not taxation. Perhaps the purpose was to make our Stock Exchange a kind of exclusive affair—the rich man's Exchange.

There is another thought which merits notice. The New York Stock Exchange has no real organized existence. It is not a corporation. It is not a trust company. It is not a bank. Its business could be as thoroughly done in any other building, private house or hotel as at the Exchange; it could own and travel around in a perambulator, stopping at different streets at different hours of the day. The tax is consequently on an intangible thing; it is on a transaction that in itself is wholly honest, honorable and permissible, done every day in thousands of instances everywhere, outside the Exchange and even inside, but outside the regular calls. May it not be claimed that it is such an intangible thing as not to be taxable even when caught and counted on the Exchange record? How would the tax-gatherer trap his bird, if the Exchange should discontinue its lists? It would puzzle the wisest of them to find a way or even to understand the dialect used by the traders.

After all the peace rumors, given in so great detail, that have been put afloat, and the assurances that an actual settlement was in progress and had been ever since the victory at Mukden, the verdict the first half of the current week was general that there was literally nothing, and never had been anything, of real substance in the reports. It seemed as if active hostilities were again to be underway on land and sea. In Manchuria movements were said to be, and apparently still are, in progress that promise in the not distant future as heavy fighting as any yet had; while the fleets of Japan and Russia have been supposed to be getting ready for a new test as to the command of the situation on the seas. Certainly one or both parties are either feigning, playing hide-and-seek, or figuring for position or some special advantage before trying conclusions which would be most likely final. The last half of the week, although the imminence of hostilities appears as threatening as ever, peace was not

only getting to be talked about again, but in an authoritative way. Very likely the persistency of these latest rumors of a settlement in prospect arises in good part from the apparent necessity of immediate peace to Russia for its well being if not for its continued existence as a first-class Power. The internal situation, so far as Russia is concerned, is bad enough, but the financial and army conditions appear to betoken new and inevitable disaster for her forces if another year's campaigning is undertaken. These latest peace rumors seemed to find encouragement chiefly from German sources. As we go to press, so far as that source of these latest rumors is concerned, they are reported to be disclaimed. What is to become of Russia in that case?

Of the leading developments affecting Wall Street affairs other than what has been referred to above, among the more prominent was the handing down on Monday of the Supreme Court's reasons for its decision announced about four weeks ago vacating the injunction obtained in the Union Pacific's action against carrying out of the pro rata liquidation plan. The distribution of the Securities Company's assets was, however, deferred by the Court until the 17th instant. On Wednesday afternoon the Union Pacific Railway Co. called a meeting of its stockholders, to be held May 5th, for the purpose of authorizing an additional issue of \$100,000,000 of that company's preferred stock. The call covered so large an amount that it very naturally attracted general attention, inducing wide guesses as to the purpose for which the proceeds were to be used. All sorts of deals were suggested, a leading one being that the money was needed for some purpose in connection with the distribution of the assets of the Securities Company. No disclosure was made relative to the use or uses the new stock issue was to subserve. As the putting out of so large an amount of stock was interpreted as a means for some important deal, it was made to do service for every sort of combination the imagination of the traders could work up. It was suggested by one or more of the officials of the Union Pacific Company that the new stock might be devoted to several objects, and might not be all used at once. Still, the public seemed in good part to adhere to the idea that its issue related to the Northern Securities Company's affairs.

Another event of interest this week was one we anticipated last week. We refer to the announcement on Wednesday afternoon by Secretary Shaw that the Treasury will withdraw from those national banks which are temporary depositaries of the public money 50 per cent of their holdings and from the permanent depositaries such amounts as the banks can spare consistent with the proper transaction of business for the Government. In both cases one-half of the withdrawals will be made on or before May 15 and the balance on or before July 1. This announcement was interpreted subsequently as calling in the aggregate for only about \$27,000,000 instead of 50 per cent of present deposits. The total deposits in depositary banks (not including disbursing officers' balances and Philippine holdings) on Thursday, April 6, was \$80,547,795, which, with the \$27,000,000 deducted, would still leave in depositary banks about 53½ million dollars of Government funds. What will be the effect of this transfer to the Sub-Treasury on the money market can only be approximated by comparing the actual results of previous calls. The first

effect of the notice on the occasion of the last call was easier money at this center. That would seem to be the natural course, as the "call" gives an added impulse to any tendency of the money flow towards this centre. When the time is reached for the first transfer to the Sub-Treasury, dearer money would be the more likely result, for a time at least; immediately after the second transfer, the first of July disbursements begin, and they are likely to be very considerably in excess of Government revenue, which would bring out and into circulation the amount of the present call within a month or a little more; but it would not necessarily all come to New York. In case there is any monetary stringency threatened after the last payment referred to, Mr. Shaw thinks new issues of national bank notes will be called for in sufficient amount to relieve it. He bases this conclusion on the fact that the calling in of deposits will release United States bonds, which will facilitate the taking out of bank notes.

Records of bank clearings furnish impressive testimony just now to the activity of trade and business. For the month of March the aggregate of these bank exchanges at the various clearing-houses throughout the country reaches a total of unparalleled proportions, the figures being 12,916 million dollars, against only 8,397 million dollars in March 1904. This is an expansion over 53 per cent. Of course the present gain follows a loss in the corresponding month last year, but this loss then was only 12½ per cent. An idea of the magnitude of the 1905 total will be obtained when we say that at 12,916 millions comparison is not only with 8,397 millions in March 1904 but with 9,582 millions in March 1903, with 8,883 millions in March 1902 and with 9,995 million dollars in March 1901, showing a very large addition over every one of these earlier years. At this centre the gain over last year reaches 81 per cent, this following a loss in March 1904 over 1903 of only 20 per cent. Many persons doubtless will be inclined to think that the extraordinary expansion at this point reflects mainly revived speculation on our Stock Exchange. The transactions on the Stock Exchange certainly were very much heavier than a year ago, the sales for March 1905 having been 29,138,838 shares of a market value of \$2,178,193,156, as against only 11,440,956 shares in March 1904 of a market value of \$654,008,461; and this increase in stock dealings unquestionably did have its effect in swelling ordinary bank clearings, even though a very large proportion of the business on the Stock Exchange is cleared through the Stock Exchange Clearing House and not through the banks.

In reality, however, the great augmentation in bank clearings in this city follows from the large numbers of financial operations of great magnitude which are being carried through. A year ago confidence in the financial world was still at a low ebb, mercantile trade at the time being in a state of reaction, and the outlook for the future by no means unobscured. The country had not yet recovered from the effects of the great shrinkage in values which had occurred in 1903. Hence, though a pretty good investment demand for securities had begun to spring up, banking and financial interests were not inclined to embark upon new enterprises. The present year all this has been changed. Unalloyed confidence is manifest everywhere, and the dominant spirit is

one of buoyancy. One of the noteworthy features, not only during March, but during the months immediately preceding, has been the extensive scale upon which large corporate loans have been brought out. This, added to the activity of general trade, accounts for the exceptional volume of the clearings at this point. The truth is, though, the clearings returns are of an encouraging nature all over the country. One would hardly look for much improvement in the South, owing to the decline in the price of cotton, and yet even the Southern group of cities shows 5 per cent gain over last year. For the Middle Western group of cities the increase is 12.3 per cent; for the Far Western 12.9 per cent; for the Pacific group 24 per cent and for the New England group 26.3. For the Middle States group of places (which includes New York) the increase is 73.1 per cent.

The fiscal year of the Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co. having, like that of the other Vanderbilt roads, been changed so as to make it correspond with the calendar year, a report has been issued for the period from July 1 to December 31 1905, covering the six months since the close of the former fiscal year—on June 30 1904. The report is signed by M. E. Ingalls as President, and in contemplating that fact one of the chief sources of regret will be that it probably marks the close of Mr. Ingalls's active management of the property—a property with which he has been so long identified and which he has been chiefly instrumental in raising to its present state. Mr. Ingalls now fills the office of Chairman of the board and the citizens of Cincinnati last month tendered him a noteworthy reception in recognition of the services rendered by him alike to the city of Cincinnati and the road under his charge. An extended reference to this banquet, which was attended by pretty nearly everybody of note, was given in our column of bank items last week. The six months embraced in the present report, as it happens, too, covered an unusually prosperous period. As compared with the corresponding six months of the preceding calendar year, gross earnings rose from \$11,070,132 to \$12,141,288, and net earnings from \$2,924,521 to \$3,783,080. Fixed charges were only \$1,847,370, leaving a balance of \$1,935,710. The 2½ per cent dividend for the six months on the preferred stock, with the 2 per cent dividend on the common stock, took only \$809,768 out of this amount. Of the remaining \$1,125,942 a full million dollars was set aside as a reserve fund for renewals of equipment. The company during the six months put out \$1,000,000 of general mortgage bonds and reduced the outstanding amount of its bills payable from \$2,203,425 to \$1,503,425. Very expensive outlays have been made the last few years for new double tracks and for new equipment, and the construction and equipment account has been increased by \$5,047,551—\$1,549,375 being for new equipment and \$3,498,176 for new double tracks.

The Pennsylvania Railroad's return of earnings for the month of February was issued the present week. Very naturally, as the month contained one less day than the corresponding month in 1904 (last year having been a leap year), there are no such large gains as in January. Nevertheless, the trend is upward. On the lines directly operated east of Pittsburgh and Erie there was an increase in gross of \$343,400 and on the lines directly operated west of Pittsburgh and Erie a further in-

crease of \$167,100, making together \$510,500 for the month. Owing to augmented expenses, the net on the Eastern lines decreased \$72,600, but the net on the West-ern lines increased \$132,300, leaving a gain in net for the combined system of \$59,700. These must be regarded as satisfactory results. The loss of a day counts for much with a system having such a large volume of freight traffic as the Pennsylvania RR. And then it should also be remembered that comparison is with a month of increased, not decreased, earnings last year, at least as far as the gross is concerned. For the combined lines the returns then showed \$403,000 improvement in gross for the month, though this was attended by \$211,700 loss in net. In January on the other hand, as will be remembered, the comparison was with heavily diminished earnings in 1904, both gross and net. The following table shows the February totals of gross and net for the last six years on the lines east of Pittsburgh and Erie—the only portion of the system for which we have the data for such a comparison.

LINES EAST OF PITTSBURGH.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.
<i>February.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Gross earnings....	8,088,824	8,345,421	8,229,524	7,533,321	7,144,924	6,153,334
Operat'g expenses	7,450,962	7,034,962	6,915,662	5,532,832	5,142,662	4,296,733
Net earnings..	1,237,862	1,310,459	1,313,862	2,020,489	2,002,262	1,856,601
<i>Jan. 1 to Feb. 28.</i>						
Gross earnings ..	17,999,598	16,819,298	17,706,698	16,136,098	15,185,398	12,577,605
Operat'g expenses	15,009,902	14,364,202	14,115,202	11,386,802	10,493,302	8,944,007
Net earnings..	2,989,696	2,455,096	3,681,496	4,749,296	4,692,096	3,633,598

NOTE.—These figures include the Buffalo & Allegheny Valley Division for 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904 and 1905. In Feb. 1901, the earnings of this division were, approximately, gross, \$508,280; net, \$80,161. From January 1 to Feb. 28 the earnings of this division in 1901 were \$1,082,593 gross and \$286,798 net.

There was no change in official rates of discount by any of the European banks this week, and unofficial or open market rates were easy at all the principal centres. One feature of the week was the decrease of £6,472,000 in the cash holdings of the Imperial Bank of Germany; such large decreases, however, are not unusual at this period of the year, and they are incident to the quarterly settlements. An Imperial 3½ per cent German consols loan for \$75,000,000, which was announced early in the week for emission on April 10, was taken by a banking syndicate at 101.10; this is the first Imperial loan at that rate since 1890. It was reported during the week that a Portuguese 4 per cent loan for \$70,000,000 had been contracted for, and that part of the proceeds would be applied to retire the 4½ per cents of 1891 and 1896; this new loan appears to be a special transaction based upon the extension of the Portuguese tobacco monopoly until 1926. There were reports from St. Petersburg during the week that Russia's internal loan for 100 million roubles, which was previously reported a failure, had been finally taken at St. Petersburg and at Moscow. Later it was stated that the proceeds of this loan were required to take up the 4 per cent bonds, which were returned to Russia early in the year when the loan which was placed in Germany was pending.

Private advices from London state that in the allotment of \$75,000,000 of the Japanese loan which was last week brought out at that centre, applicants will receive only 5 per cent of their subscriptions. Of the issue for a like amount which was offered in this city, applicants for small amounts will, it is stated, be preferred, those subscribing for \$4,000 or under obtaining the full sum, while those applying for \$5,000 will get only 50 per cent—the larger subscribers being allotted from that amount down to but 10 per cent. It is noteworthy that

the recently emitted 100,000,000 yen internal Japanese loan at 90 was nearly five times over-subscribed; applications for the whole issue came from European Continental investors, and one-half of the loan will be allotted to them. Encouraged by this success, a fifth internal issue for 100,000,000 yen will be offered at Tokio in May.

It is announced that a New York City bond issue for \$25,000,000 will be offered for sale some time in the third week of April. The \$100,000,000 Pennsylvania convertible bond issue will immediately follow, and on May 7 the Union Pacific directors will authorize an emission of \$100,000,000 of preferred stock.

The statement in the CHRONICLE last week that the Secretary of the Treasury would soon issue a call for the surrender of public deposits was on Wednesday of this week confirmed. The call will be for about \$27,000,000, one-half of which will be required to be surrendered on or before May 15 and the remainder by July 1; when surrenders shall have been completed, the amount of public funds in the depositaries to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States will probably be a little less than \$54,000,000. The call will take from regular depositaries, such as those at the centres and at Internal Revenue collection points, which hold inactive deposits, 50 per cent of the money held by them, and the remainder of the \$27,000,000 will be withdrawn from special depositaries, such as country banks, in which funds have been placed with the object of relieving the monetary situation during crop-moving periods; but only such proportion will be taken as can be conveniently withdrawn in view of the amount of business done by the several banks for the Government. The object of the Secretary in making the call is stated to be to increase the working balance of the Treasury to such an extent that he will be able, in the event of monetary derangement in the crop-moving season, to re-deposit the money in the banks; but it is announced that if such deposit shall be made it will be for a temporary period—probably not to exceed ninety days—and the Secretary will not require as pledge for such deposit United States bonds, but he will accept what he may consider to be ample security to protect the Government. The effect of such policy will probably be to induce the bank depositaries to employ those United States bonds which will be released as pledge for deposits as security for new circulation, instead of selling them on the market at a sacrifice. Thereby bank-note issues will most likely be augmented by an amount very nearly equal to the sum of the surrendered public deposits.

The bank statement of last week showed as the most striking feature the much smaller loss of \$814,900 cash than was preliminarily estimated. Through a contraction of \$10,412,000 loans, the deposits were decreased \$12,000,600 and the required reserve was thereby reduced \$3,000,150, causing an increase in the surplus reserve by \$2,185,250, to \$8,664,575. The bank statement of this week should reflect the transfer hither through the Sub-Treasury from San Francisco of \$100,000.

The market for money was easier this week, influenced by the disbursements of April dividends and interest. Money on call, representing bankers' balances, loaned at the Stock Exchange during the week at  $4\frac{1}{4}$  per cent and at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, averaging about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; banks and trust companies loaned at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent as the

minimum. On Monday loans were at 4 per cent and at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, with the bulk of the business at  $3\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. On Tuesday transactions were at 4 per cent and at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, with the majority at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. On Wednesday loans were at  $3\frac{3}{4}$  per cent and at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, with the bulk of the business at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. On Thursday transactions were at  $3\frac{3}{4}$  per cent and at  $3\frac{1}{4}$  per cent, with the majority at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. On Friday loans were at  $4\frac{1}{4}$  per cent and at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, with the bulk of the business at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Time contracts are not in request for short periods, and the demand is only fair for the longest dates of maturity. Quotations on good mixed Stock Exchange collateral are  $3\frac{1}{4}$ @ $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent for sixty to ninety days,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ @ $3\frac{3}{4}$  per cent for four to six months and 4 per cent for seven to eight months. There is a better supply of commercial paper offering as the result of the improvement in general trade, but the demand is good; rates are  $3\frac{3}{4}$ @4 per cent for sixty to ninety-day endorsed bills receivable, 4@ $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent for prime and  $4\frac{1}{2}$ @5 per cent for good four to six months' single names.

The Bank of England minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The cable reports discounts of sixty to ninety day bank bills in London 2 per cent. The open market rate at Paris is 2@ $2\frac{1}{8}$  per cent, and at Berlin and Frankfort it is 2 per cent. According to our special cable from London, the Bank of England lost £1,009,245 bullion during the week and held £38,744,669 at the close of the week. Our correspondent further advises us that the loss was due to imports of £458,000 (of which £391,000 from India, £10,000 from Australia, £10,000 from the Continent and £47,000 bought in the open market), to exports of £30,000 (wholly to Malta) and to shipments of £1,437,000 *net* to the interior of Great Britain.

The foreign exchange market, after opening dull and continuing without special feature until Wednesday, then suddenly developed activity and strength, and thereafter there was a more or less urgent demand for remittance and for the covering of short contracts, which, in the absence of a supply of bills, kept the market firm at the advance. Among the reasons assigned for the strong tone were the slightly easier rates for money, which induced the covering, instead of the renewal, of maturing finance bills which had been drawn early in the year, such covering causing a demand for short sterling; the easier discounts in London, which encouraged buying of long instead of short sterling for remittance, thus accounting for the advance in sixty day bills; the pendency of the bi-monthly settlement at London, where, as on the occasion of the last previous adjustment, there was a large bull account, thus stimulating purchases of short bills and of cable transfers; the heavy merchandise imports at New York last week, which increased the current demand for mercantile remittance and the large volume of sales of stocks through the arbitrage houses for London and Continental account, which also contributed to the inquiry for remittance. Bankers reported a dearth of commercial bills, there being very few against cotton after Monday, and the temporary suspension of operations in financing securities, such as those which last month caused an almost uninterrupted decline in exchange, made the market bare of bankers' drafts. It was reported that part of the demand for exchange was due to the remittance of the

money which was paid by subscribers on application for the recently negotiated Japanese loan. This report could not, however, be confirmed, and in view of the fact, or understanding, that the proceeds of this loan will remain here, the report was probably unfounded. Gold received at the Custom House during the week, \$67,215.

Nominal rates for sterling exchange are 4 85@4 85½ for sixty day and 4 87 for sight. On Monday the market was dull and easy, and, compared with rates for actual business on Friday of last week, short fell 5 points to 4 8590@4 86 and cables 10 points to 4 8620@4 8630; long was unchanged at 4 8410@4 8420. On Tuesday long and cables rose 5 points to 4 8415@4 8425 for the former and to 4 8625@4 8635 for the latter, while short was 10 points higher at 4 86@4 8605. Inasmuch as on Saturday there was active bidding for exchange deliverable on Monday, it seems probable that the requirements for Tuesday's mail were met on that day and that on Wednesday a scarcity of bills developed which imparted extraordinary strength to the market, for then there was a sharp advance all around—long rising 35 points to 4 8450@4 8460, short 30 points to 4 8630@4 8640 and cables 35 points to 4 8660@4 8665. On Thursday the market was again strong at an advance of 10 points for long to 4 8460@4 8470, short 5 points to 4 8635@4 8640 and cables 10 points to 4 8665@4 8675. The market was firm on Friday, though it closed 5 points lower all around.

The following shows daily posted rates for sterling exchange by some of the leading drawers.

DAILY POSTED RATES FOR FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	FRI. Mar. 31.	MON. Apr. 3.	TUES. Apr. 4.	WED. Apr. 5.	THUR. Apr. 6.	FRI. Apr. 7.
Brown Brothers & Co. { 60 days	4 84½	85	85	85	85	85½
{ Sight..	4 86½	86½	86½	86½	87	87
Baring, Magoun & Co. { 60 days	4 85	85	85	85	85	85
{ Sight..	4 87	87	87	87	87	87
Bank British No. America.. { 60 days	4 85	85	85	85	85	85
{ Sight..	4 87	87	87	87	87	87
Bank of Montreal..... { 60 days	4 85	85	85	85	85	85
{ Sight..	4 87	87	87	87	87	87
Canadian Bank of Commerce. { 60 days	4 84½	85	85	85	85	85
{ Sight..	4 86½	86½	86½	86½	87	87
Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. { 60 days	4 84½	85	85	85	85	85½
{ Sight..	4 86½	86½	86½	86½	87	87
Lazard Freres..... { 60 days	4 84½	85	85	85	85	85½
{ Sight..	4 86½	86½	86½	86½	87	87
Merchants' Bk. of Canada..... { 60 days	4 85	85	85	85	85	85
{ Sight..	4 87	87	87	87	87	87

The market closed on Friday at 4 8455@4 8465 for long, 4 8630@4 8635 for short and 4 8660@4 8670 for cables. Commercial on banks, 4 8410@4 8420, and documents for payment, 4 83½@4 84¾. Cotton for payment, 4 83½@4 83¾, cotton for acceptance, 4 8410@4 8420, and grain for payment, 4 84¼@4 84¾.

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

Week ending April 7, 1905.	Received by N. Y. Banks.	Shipped by N. Y. Banks.	Net Interior Movement.
Currency .....	\$5,972,000	\$3,499,000	Gain. \$2,473,000
Gold.....	849,000	708,000	Gain. 141,000
Total gold and legal tenders ...	\$6,821,000	\$4,207,000	Gain. \$2,614,000

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

Week ending April 7, 1905.	Into Banks.	Out of Banks.	Net Change in Bank Holdings.
Banks interior movement as above	\$6,821,000	\$4,207,000	Gain. \$2,614,000
Sub-Treasury operations.....	21,150,000	22,150,000	Loss. 1,000,000
Total gold and legal tenders ...	\$27,971,000	26,357,000	Gain. \$1,614,000

The following table indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks.

Bank of	April 6, 1905.			April 7, 1904.		
	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
England....	£ 38,744,669	.....	£ 38,744,669	£ 33,459,375	.....	£ 33,459,375
France.....	110,720,398	43,993,978	154,714,376	94,858,431	44,574,012	139,432,443
Germany..	37,845,000	12,940,000	50,794,000	31,558,000	11,088,000	42,646,000
Russia.....	100,933,000	6,734,000	107,667,000	86,838,000	8,865,000	95,203,000
Aust.-Hun.	47,723,000	13,043,000	60,766,000	47,145,000	12,886,000	60,031,000
Spain.....	14,863,000	21,016,000	35,879,000	14,645,000	19,770,000	34,415,000
Italy.....	22,429,000	3,484,400	25,913,400	22,060,000	3,803,200	25,863,200
Netherl'ds.	6,001,300	6,341,600	12,342,900	5,442,700	6,578,500	12,021,200
Nat. Belg..	3,193,333	1,596,667	4,790,000	3,083,333	1,541,667	4,625,000
Tot. week...	382,452,700	109,158,645	491,611,345	339,089,839	108,606,379	447,696,218
Tot. prev...	388,479,622	109,951,308	498,430,930	341,401,925	108,443,238	449,845,163

DEFAULTED STATE BONDS AND THE NORTH CAROLINA JUDGMENT.

The final steps in the litigation of the State of South Dakota against the State of North Carolina to recover the value of certain bonds issued by the latter State, and which came into possession of South Dakota, were taken last week. It is, perhaps, not surprising that the considerable measure of success attained in that case should have revived hopes on the part of holders of other non-recognized or repudiated State bonds that they, too, perhaps might be able to recover something on their holdings by resorting to the same kind of proceedings. We referred quite at length in an article in these columns a year ago (CHRONICLE of April 2 1904, pp. 1248, 1249) to the special features and circumstances connected with the North Carolina bonds upon which South Dakota obtained judgment, but as there is such evident attempt to revive speculative interest in defaulted Southern State securities, it seems desirable to advert to the matter again, now that it is once more in the public eye.

The element of strength in the bonds in question was that they possessed a lien upon specific pieces of property. Except for this there would have been nothing to levy upon and it would not have been possible for the Court to execute judgment. The bonds were issued in aid of the North Carolina Railroad and the Western North Carolina Railroad and were secured by a mortgage upon the stock of the former. Originally, the State of North Carolina subscribed for \$2,000,000 of this stock and subsequently for \$1,000,000 more, making \$3,000,000 together. A statute authorized the borrowing of money to pay for the subscription and to pledge as security therefor the stock held. By a later Act (passed Dec. 19 1866, for the express purpose of enhancing the value of the bonds), it was provided that with each bond to be issued a deed of mortgage for an equal amount of stock of the North Carolina Railroad was to be given as collateral security—"said mortgage to be signed by the Treasurer and countersigned by the Comptroller, to constitute a part of said bond, and to be transferable in like manner with it" \* \* \* "and further that such mortgages shall have all the force and effect, in law and equity, of registered mortgages without actual registry." Every \$1,000 bond thereupon issued bore the endorsement that "ten shares of the stock in the North Carolina Railroad Company originally subscribed for by the State are hereby mortgaged as collateral security for the payment of this bond."

North Carolina subsequently became financially embarrassed, and in 1879 it was obliged to make a debt adjustment with its creditors, the different issues of bonds being quite generally scaled down; for the bonds the subject of the present litigation new bonds for only 25 per cent of the face value of the old bonds were offered, these obligations not purporting to be secured

by any mortgage of stock. Practically all the outstanding bonds of this issue were exchanged on said basis with the exception of somewhat over \$250,000 held by Schafer Bros. of this city. These latter parties would not consent to the adjustment proposed and retained their bonds. In 1901 they addressed a petition to the North Carolina State Legislature, asking it to make provision for the payment of this \$250,000 remnant of bonds. In the petition they called attention to the fact that the bonds held by them were substantially all that remained of the original series of these bonds; that the other bondholders had accepted the terms of compromise owing to the financial stress in which the State found itself at the time, and because these bondholders recognized that the security afforded by the \$3,000,000 North Carolina Railroad stock was not adequate to pay the prior bonds in favor of which said stock was first pledged and their own issue of bonds. It was pointed out that the Schafer Bros. had preferred to await the restoration of the credit of the State and also in the hope that the stock of the North Carolina Railroad might ultimately prove adequate to pay the bonds *as reduced* by the adjustment. This it was declared had been accomplished; in consequence of the reduction in the amount of these mortgage-secured bonds (by the acceptance by the rest of the bondholders of the settlement proposition which Schafer Bros. had refused), the stock of the North Carolina Railroad held by the State, if sold, would be adequate to pay what remained of the original series of bonds and leave a balance in favor of the State.

When this effort to get the State of North Carolina to make special provision for these \$250,000 old bonds failed, the petitioners had recourse to another and quite original method of proceeding. They donated \$10,000 of the bonds to the State of South Dakota with the view to having it take steps to collect on the bonds. The letter making the donation stated that the donors had been advised that they personally could not maintain an action against the State of North Carolina on these bonds, but that a suit could be brought by a foreign State or by one of the United States. By Section 2, Article 3 of the Federal Constitution, the Supreme Court is given original jurisdiction in controversies between two or more States. The Constitution as it originally stood also gave to the Court jurisdiction in controversies "between a State and citizens of another State;" but this was changed by the Eleventh Amendment, which provides that "the judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State." The petitioners, being helpless to maintain an action themselves for the enforcement of their claim, thus undertook to avail of the services of South Dakota. Their purpose was obvious. They calculated that if South Dakota were successful, this would force North Carolina to make some arrangement with themselves on the bonds which they retained.

These expectations have been realized. The U. S. Supreme Court a year ago gave judgment in favor of the State of Dakota for \$27,400 (covering the principal of the \$10,000 bonds, together with all arrears of interest), and directed that in default of the payment of this sum by January 1 1905 the Marshal of the Court was to sell at public auction all the interest of the State of North Carolina in 100 shares of the capital stock of the

North Carolina Railroad Company upon which the bonds had a mortgage. The time for making payment was subsequently extended until April 1 1905 so as to give the Legislature chance to act. On Saturday last (April 1) a certified check for \$27,400 was deposited at Washington with the Clerk of the Supreme Court to satisfy the judgment of the Court. Furthermore, the Legislature authorized a compromise with Schafer Brothers and the remaining bondholders. State Treasurer B. R. Lacy advises us that \$250,000 4 per cent bonds running from January 1 1905 to January 1 1913 are to be issued. Schafer Brothers are to get \$215,864 for their 242 bonds, and the few other bonds still out are to be paid at the rate of \$892 per \$1,000 bond.

These are the facts of the case. As bearing, however, upon the applicability of the present decision upon the cases of other defaulted bonds, the important point is as to the grounds upon which the U. S. Supreme Court based its judgment. Two main points were involved in the suit, namely (1) the right of the State of South Dakota to maintain an action against North Carolina in the circumstances under which the bonds were acquired, and (2) the power of the Court to enforce its judgment. The Supreme Court Justices were by no means unanimous on either one of these points, the judgment being that of a divided court, five of the members being arrayed on the majority side and four on the minority side. Justice White wrote a strong dissenting opinion, which was concurred in by Chief Justice Fuller and Justices McKenna and Day. Justice Brewer delivered the prevailing opinion, and stated that there could be no reasonable doubt of the validity of the bonds and mortgages in controversy. Neither could there be, in the estimation of the majority of the Court, any question respecting the title of South Dakota to the bonds. They were not held by the State as representative of individual owners, for they were given outright and absolutely to the State. Probably the donor made the gift, says Justice Brewer, under a not unreasonable expectation that South Dakota would bring an action against North Carolina to enforce these bonds, and that such action might inure to his benefit as the owner of other like bonds. But the motive with which a gift is made, whether good or bad, does not affect its validity or the question of jurisdiction. The question of jurisdiction is determined by the status of the present parties and not by that of prior holders of the thing in controversy. "It would seem strangely inconsistent to take jurisdiction of an action by South Dakota against North Carolina on a promise to pay made by the latter directly to the former and refuse jurisdiction of an action on a like promise made by the latter to an individual and by him sold or donated to the former."

The question of the power of the Court to enforce its judgment, it was admitted by Justice Brewer, was not free from difficulty. The public property held by any municipality—city, county or State—is exempt from seizure upon execution because it is held by such corporation not as a part of its private assets but as a trustee for public purposes. As a rule no such municipality has any private property subject to be taken upon execution. A levy of taxes is not within the scope of the judicial power except as it commands an inferior municipality to execute the power granted by the Legislature. In *Rees vs. Watertown* it was said: "We are of the opinion that this Court has not the power to direct a tax

to be levied for the payment of these judgments. This power to impose burdens and raise money is the highest attribute of sovereignty and is exercised first to raise money for public purposes only and second by the power of legislative authority only. It is a power that has not been extended to the judiciary." In *Gordon vs. United States*, Chief Justice Taney pointed out that no principle of constitutional law is more firmly established than that the Court has no jurisdiction in any case where it cannot render judgment in the legal sense of the term, that is, by awarding execution; or where it has to depend upon the legislature to carry its opinion into effect. But while recognizing the embarrassment that confronted the Court in enforcing a judgment for money against a State (by reason of the ordinary lack of private property subject to seizure upon execution and the absolute inability of a Court to compel a levy of taxes by the legislature), Justice Brewer showed that the circumstances in the present instance put the matter in a different category. "There is in this case a mortgage of property and the sale of that property under a foreclosure may satisfy the plaintiff's claim. If that should be the result, there would be no necessity for a personal judgment against the State. Equity is satisfied by a decree for a foreclosure and sale of the mortgaged property, leaving the question of a judgment over for any deficiency to be determined when, if ever, it arises." From the action of the State, in meeting the judgment of the Court, it will be seen that the Court reckoned wisely.

An incidental question arose of considerable importance, and the Court's position on that point should not escape notice. Representatives of the two classes of bonds involved had been made defendants, and part of the relief which had been asked was that a sale of the whole \$3,000,000 stock of the North Carolina Railroad Company belonging to the State of North Carolina should be made in satisfaction and discharge of all the mortgages upon such stock. Had this relief been granted, the position of the objecting bondholders would have been a strong one, for the sale of the \$3,000,000 stock would have yielded far in excess of the amount required to pay the whole remnant of bonds—not merely those donated to South Dakota, but all the rest. It was evidently the expectation of the donor to South Dakota that in some way the bonds retained by himself would be placed in judgment, and relief thus obtained against North Carolina. But the Court expressly refused to take this position, saying that the individuals referred to were not necessary parties defendant and that no relief should be given to them or to the classes of bondholders they represented. The Court argued that the statute under which the mortgage upon the stock was executed provided that with each of the bonds a deed of mortgage for a like amount of stock should be executed by the State. Hence it was not necessary for a full satisfaction of the mortgage on one of these bonds that any other mortgage upon another bond be also foreclosed or to determine what rights the purchaser would have by virtue of the stock which he obtained at the sale. It follows that, as far as these individual defendants were concerned, the action failed, the suit being dismissed with costs against South Dakota.

It will thus be seen how limited is the application of this decision to other cases of defaulted State bonds. To furnish a precise parallel, it would be necessary to have bonds secured by mortgage on specific collateral such as

existed in this instance. A State cannot be forced to raise or appropriate money to meet a judgment. Moreover, even if the circumstances were otherwise the same, it would be necessary to find a State willing to allow itself to be used for the purpose of carrying on extensive litigation against another State, which might not always be easy. Finally, a donor of defaulted bonds cannot have his own bonds placed in judgment, and hence he gains nothing for himself unless, as in the South Dakota case, the defendant State voluntarily, and as a matter of policy, concludes to make a settlement. We presume North Carolina settled with the Schafer Brothers because the Supreme Court's judgment in favor of South Dakota covered not merely \$10,000 of principal but \$17,400 of back interest. By the terms of the agreement with Schafer Brothers, the latter get less than the par of the bonds, with no allowance whatever for interest. We would also say, for the information of holders of Confederate bonds on the other side of the ocean, who, judging from the inquiries addressed to us, still seem to have hope that these bonds will some day possess value again, that by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States the payment of "any debt incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States" is expressly forbidden.

#### *THE FUTURE OF THE BALFOUR MINISTRY.*

Near approach of the date at which the estimate of revenues and expenditures of the British Government for the coming year must be submitted by the Ministry to Parliament directs attention strongly to the present remarkable situation of that Ministry. The revenues yielded from last year's budget have naturally been affected in a favorable way by the improving trade and industry of Great Britain, and after a long series of years with unsatisfactory results, the fiscal year ending March 31 came to a close with a surplus of \$7,000,000. To this extent the plans of the budget-makers will be simplified as compared with those of the past few years.

On the other hand, there remain for consideration some taxes of a clearly urgent character, originally imposed to carry on the war, whose retention has created great dissatisfaction and which must be dealt with in the line of remission at the earliest possible opportunity. Among these is the income tax, which last year, in time of profound peace, was increased one penny in the pound by the Balfour Ministry, reaching the war level of a shilling in the pound, or between 5 and 6 per cent. To what extent the shilling tax was an abnormal burden on English prosperity may be judged from the fact that no such figure was reached by the income tax between 1857 and 1901; that no such levy, indeed, has been made in modern times except during a period of war, and that in the thirty years preceding the outbreak of the Transvaal War the highest rate imposed was 8 per cent, while the tax levy repeatedly fell to 2 or 3 per cent. For this reason it is commonly expected that at least one penny in the pound will be remitted. What other expedient will be adopted by Mr. Austen Chamberlain in order to make good the loss in revenue through such remission, is the question on which curiosity at present converges.

This curiosity has been the greater during the past few weeks because the conviction has grown through English political circles that the days of the Balfour Ministry are numbered, and that a very slight disagreement in the party over the terms of the budget, might



easily be made the means of overturning that Ministry. For a time an idea prevailed that the budget, taking the bull by the horns, would incorporate in its provisions an import tax—5 per cent or thereabouts—on certain commodities, so framed as to introduce Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's protectionist ideas, while at the same time alleging the defence that it had to be imposed in order to meet expenses. Obviously, however, this is a recourse which could be adopted only by a strong and firmly seated Ministry; it is not the policy which would commend itself to a Ministry looking for an early death. Therefore the supposition that such provision might be made for the revenue of the coming year has been generally discarded.

Such discussion as has surrounded the report that "Chamberlainism" might be incorporated in the budget has been turned in a wholly new direction during the past three weeks by a remarkable occurrence in the Ministry's Parliamentary management. It is hardly necessary to recapitulate the awkward positions in which the Balfour Ministry has been placed by Mr. Chamberlain's protectionist propaganda. It will be recalled that, when the plan of protective taxes was first proposed by that versatile statesman, Mr. Balfour, as Premier, appeared to be in a state of philosophic indecision on the question. He has apparently remained in that condition ever since. Refusing to commit himself as to details, he has allowed the inference to go abroad that the Ministry was in a general way favorable to the plan of retaliatory taxes on imported goods—a plan which naturally involved the setting up of protective duties. He accepted the resignation of Mr. Chamberlain from his Cabinet, and with the same equanimity accepted the resignation of the Duke of Devonshire, representing the protest of the Liberal Unionists against the Chamberlain campaign. Since that time, while the Liberal-Unionist party has been rent asunder by its internal disputes over the Chamberlain policy; while Mr. Chamberlain was busy acquiring control of the machinery of the Unionist organization, and while a body of private gentlemen, calling themselves a Tariff Commission and appointed virtually by Mr. Chamberlain himself, was doing its best to propagate the Chamberlain idea, Mr. Balfour was engaged in avoiding all discussion of the subject such as might indicate to Parliament or the people what his own preferences were or would be in case the matter were to become urgent in legislation.

The irritation created among opponents of Chamberlainism by this policy may be conceived by any one who imagines a similar state of things existing in our own halls of legislature. On the 22d of last month an effort was made in Parliament to "smoke out" the Ministry on this question. The so-called Ainsworth resolution, condemning in terms the Chamberlain proposition to impose a 10-per-cent duty on imported manufactures, was brought before the House. Its substance, so its proposer declared, "was taken from the speech of the Right Honorable member for West Birmingham [Mr. Chamberlain] at Glasgow in October 1903." Here was a plain challenge to every member of Parliament with his mind made up on that subject—including the Ministry—to declare himself. The Premier, from his own point of view, was equal to the occasion. He calmly announced to his followers that he did not regard the measure as incidental to the business of government, and therefore did not deem it a case where voting was essential. Mr. Balfour advised his supporters to walk out of the House

and refuse to vote upon the motion. The result was a vote of 254 to 2 against the proposition, the great number of the Ministerial supporters, however, having followed the Premier out of the House.

By what might be called a clever trick, the Prime Minister thus prevented the turning of the resolution into a vote of censure. Whether this formal adoption of the policy of evasion is of the sort to commend itself to people who have for years had it dinned into their ears that the only salvation of British industry was the imposition of protective and discriminatory import taxes, is open to considerable question. The matter is in many ways extraordinary. If Mr. Balfour's attitude toward the Ainsworth resolution represented the mature thought of the Government, then it amounts to that Government's plain declaration that the protectionist campaign of Mr. Chamberlain, and the arguments brought forward to support it, have been both frivolous and misleading. For it has been denied by no one—least of all by Mr. Chamberlain—that the policy proposed would amount to a revolution in the fiscal affairs of Great Britain. The only excuse or apology for the kind of campaign with which Mr. Chamberlain has in the interim been agitating England was that adoption of such a policy was vitally and peremptorily necessary. The Prime Minister tacitly affirms not only that no such importance attached to the agitation, but that the proposition itself is not of sufficient importance to be dignified by submission to vote of the House of Commons.

As regards the effect of this remarkable attitude on Mr. Chamberlain's own campaign, it may perhaps be said that the situation is not greatly altered by it. In the judgment of all experienced observers, the Chamberlain agitation waned and moved rapidly along the road to complete collapse as soon as signs of physical recovery in English trade appeared. The agitation was, in short, as most people now-a-days recognize, successful even for the time only because of the country's vague dissatisfaction under its trade reaction—the fruitful source of all fiscal agitation in this country as elsewhere. The money market disturbances and trade embarrassments, which Mr. Chamberlain confidently affirmed could be cured only by his nostrum of protective taxation, were the plain result of the financial exhaustion following the Boer War, and were cured, as such troubles always are in a prosperous State, with simple lapse of time. This was predicted from the first by the intelligent majority; but return of prosperity and removal of the elements of grievance were, as usual, necessary in order that the general public should look at the matter with the same clear view.

It is not so plain where Mr. Balfour and his Ministry stand as a result of this latest exploit. From one point of view, it may be said that the Balfour Ministry is fortunate in the dying out of the Chamberlain agitation. Had that movement continued in such menacing form as to present demands for a vote in Parliament which could not be refused, it would have been impossible for the Premier to wave aside the question in the jaunty manner assumed by him last month. Even now it may be said that if a strong cleavage in political purposes, on important matters of legislation, existed between the two parties in Parliament, a resolute opposition could long ago have forced the fiscal controversy into the arena, and used it, if not directly at all events indirectly, in bringing about the downfall of the Ministry. Unfortunately for themselves, the opposition is not fortified by

any such division in public opinion. The keenest political minds of England have not been able to point out clearly what that policy would be whose advocacy, in case a Liberal Ministry were called to power, could rally about it sufficient support to insure its long retention of its seat.

In many respects the opposition party is itself made up of factions, not the least serious cause of which is the familiar question of Irish Home Rule, on which the Irish Nationalists stand flatly opposed to the Liberal-Unionists, who deserted the organization when Chamberlain obtained control of it, but who have nevertheless maintained such organization of their own as would prevent their being used in behalf of any legislation likely to be favored by the Nationalists. It is the common comment among English political critics that no Ministry so weak as that which now exists, or so lacking in strong claims on the loyalty of its supporters, has existed for a generation. Yet it is willing to retain the power which it has held since July 1902, and it is curiously evident that responsible leaders of the Liberal Party are reluctant to assume the risk of conducting the Government in its place. It is this odd situation which has made possible its continuous hold of power by a Ministry which might a dozen times in the past few years have been unseated by an opposition with a strong and popular principle at issue. This will lend interest to the debate upon the coming budget. The problem is not only whether the fiscal proposition of Mr. Austen Chamberlain will be of such character as to invite the downfall of his colleagues, but whether an opposition able to unseat them would be desirous at this time of trying the experiment.

#### *NEED OF REPRESSING THE TENDENCY TOWARDS STATE SOCIALISM.*

There is no development of the times more significant than the progress which paternal theories of government appear to be making in this country. Until within the last few years the movement had little of tangible result to its credit. But now these theories and ideas are finding concrete expression in legislation and in strenuous attempts to add other statutes of the same type. Not content with urging that government should take over the so-called public utilities, the advocates of State socialism and paternalism in public affairs are insisting boldly and baldly upon extending still further the area of government dominion and government control. One State has entered upon the experiment of refining petroleum; another has been considering the advisability of imitating some other States and going into the business of manufacturing binder-twine (though in this case we are pleased to note a sensible Executive has just put his veto on the proposal); while legislators in a third are debating whether it would not be the part of wisdom to attempt to throttle the "harvester combine" by inaugurating a harvesting-machine factory. And these are only a few illustrations.

Even more startling are the efforts being made to engraft these doctrines upon national affairs. We say still more alarming, because where legislation is simply that of a single State the ill effects will be mainly confined to such State. If past experience is any guide, all these measures are certain to result disastrously, though even if they should prove pecuniarily successful, they would be none the less objectionable and pernicious,

since they transfer to government functions which should be left to private enterprise. But when the National Government embarks upon work of this kind, the whole country and all the people in it, instead of a mere fraction, must suffer the consequences. Everybody knows what has been going on. In February the House of Representatives at Washington by an almost unanimous vote sent over to the Senate the Esch-Townsend railroad-rate bill, which takes away from the owners of the railroads the power to determine the price of transportation and delegates it to a political body having no concern whether the carrying business is profitable or not, and whose one purpose it necessarily will be to level rates downward in order to gain the favor of suffragists at the polls.

The carrying interest, however, is not the only department of human activity in which the Government is to have part. There are the huge industrial combinations. Under the guise of regulation, Government is to have a voice in their management, too. Commissioner Garfield, of the Bureau of Corporations, in his first annual report last December, with great persuasiveness urged that none of these corporations—or, for that matter any one else—should be allowed to engage in Inter-State business except upon a license from the Federal Government. This license would not be granted except upon compliance with certain conditions to be fixed by Congress or the Government. Commissioner Garfield did not say so, but we infer these conditions might include anything which Congress in its wisdom might prescribe—the price at which goods should be sold, the rate of profit which an enterprise might be allowed to make, the portion of that profit which the Government might insist upon appropriating, etc., etc. President Roosevelt, himself, in a speech delivered January 30, at the forty-second anniversary banquet of the Union League Club at Philadelphia, strongly urged Federal supervision over business enterprises. And in the various documents submitted to Congress in December, there was scarcely a department of the Government that did not advocate the assumption of some new function or the enlargement of the old functions.

It is natural that a movement which is becoming so general and assuming such large proportions should attract a great deal of attention, and also that it should create a considerable feeling of uneasiness. For paternalism is opposed to the American theory of government and involves a distinct menace to republican institutions. It means the centralization of power and the gradual wiping out of private initiative—both tendencies which must be fraught with serious consequences if they are to continue unchecked. We have an illustration of what the results are when government is allowed to have a hand in everything, from the conditions prevailing in Russia to-day. It is a little singular, too, that, while the Russian people are trying to get away from the bureaucracy which is the very bane of their life, we in this country are tending more and more strongly towards this bureau form of government, and many simple-minded folk honestly believe that through it alone can a solution be found for all the admitted evils in the industrial world with which the country is afflicted.

We are glad to see that at the recent meeting of the National Republican Editorial Association at Washington, the subject aroused considerable interest. Mr. John A. Sleicher, editor of "Leslie's Weekly," made it

the theme of his opening address. Here is a paragraph from this address:

We have passed through a strenuous Presidential struggle. We have won an unprecedented victory and have permitted the Democratic Party once more to retire to the oblivion of that simple life which befits it so well. The Republican Party still has a record and the Democratic Party still has an obituary. But no one who has closely observed the returns at the recent election has failed to see in them significant signs of possible peril. What we call socialism in this country—meaning a mixture of selfishness, anger, hatred, jealousy and greed—is spreading. Protests against speculative and oppressive combinations of capital have developed into a sensational arraignment by the self-constituted leader of a great political party of all capital in corporate form, and of wealth because it is wealth. This has stimulated absurd demands for paternal legislation, for burdensome taxation, and for State and Federal regulation of all organized industries on a basis that would be regarded as intolerable if applied to private business. Are we, who have so much to do with moulding public opinion, to sit idly by till great evils come to pass? Is there not a fair and equitable mean between the extremes of public expression? Are we drifting toward that dangerous paternalism against which Herbert Spencer entered his earnest protest years ago? Let us beware of undigested theories and ideas, They are as bad as undigested securities.

Mr. Sleicher thought that the experience of the past two Presidential campaigns should challenge the attention of the thoughtful. "Plausible, but misleading, arguments only four years ago won to the side of an utterly selfish and notoriously unsafe Presidential candidate more than 6,300,000 voters. What may happen if the tendency to legislate too far and too fast now being disclosed in some of our States is permitted to go on without rebuke or restraint? We need not be brought to the edge of the pit to realize the depths of an awful abyss." He then went on to state that he did not believe "because certain corporations have become rich and powerful that that fact makes them the legitimate prey of the legislative blackmailer and the subject of assault by every reckless demagogue whose failure in life puts him out of sympathy with any one's success." Against monopoly and the crushing of the individual we must all stand together. But this is a different thing from the proposition "to restrict the rights of organized capital and to extend the right of organized labor" which "seems to be the program of many who pose as our political leaders." Carry out this program to its natural conclusion and the consequences must be serious.

Much of what this critic says is true and yet we are not sure that he evinces a true grasp of the situation. He certainly does not indicate the direction along which the remedy must be sought. We may share with him the satisfaction he feels over the popular mandate which has "permitted the Democratic Party once more to retire to the oblivion of that simple life which befits it so well." We may also agree with him that "the Republican Party still has a record and the Democratic Party still has an obituary." But is he right when he argues that the six million votes which Mr. Bryan got as a Democratic Presidential candidate four years ago meant the endorsement of the pernicious doctrines advocated by Mr. Bryan? Mr. Bryan got these votes in the main not because those who cast them believed in the views expressed by him, but because he was the party candidate. The bulk of the party vote always goes to the candidate having the regular nomination, and this is as true of one party as the other.

This last reveals the element of weakness—we mean blind adherence to party standards. This is a species of

political bigotry not less harmful than the religious bigotry and intolerance which used to prevail but is now happily a thing of the past. It is the spirit which makes one accept anything done by one's own party, makes one think that the party to which we belong cannot err either in wisdom or in morals, makes one see nothing but good in one's own party and nothing but bad in the opposite party. This spirit is carried to such extremes that hosts of people will never vote for any candidate except the one wearing the party label, and will keep their eyes so intently fixed upon the iniquities of the opposing party that they overlook entirely the insidious evils that are flourishing in their own party.

Washington—clear thinker that he was—saw what such a situation meant, what dangers it invited, when, in his farewell address, he warned against "the baneful effects of the spirit of party." The country has absolutely nothing to fear from the Democratic Party. One political campaign after another has shown that there are enough voters in that party to defeat it whenever the party platform attempts to commit the party to any such obnoxious tenets. But the doctrines which the people rejected when offered at the hands of the Democrats they are now asked to accept at the hands of the dominant party. In fact, it looks as if the supporters of Mr. Bryan, recognizing that their ideas cannot be carried out through the agency of the Democratic Party—since that party cannot command the necessary votes—were preparing to turn to the dominant party as offering surer means of success. We have recently witnessed the spectacle of Mr. Bryan himself calling at the White House and expressing approval of the attitude of the Administration towards the railroads and towards trusts. We have also beheld Representative Sulzer, in a dinner at which the Chief Executive was the guest of honor, given on the East Side in this city, linking with unparalleled audacity the guest's name with his own and proclaiming that he was "a friend of the people" like himself. Such incidents, coupled with the events narrated above, reveal the situation in a way that should surely make thoughtful observers pause.

Will the intelligent and right-thinking men within the Republican ranks emulate the example set them by the same class in the other party and stamp out these heresies once and for all? There is apparently less disposition on the part of the rank and file in the dominant party to cut loose than there is in the other party. And yet we doubt not when the test comes, and the issue is squarely presented, the degree of independence will be found just as great. The present movement is the more dangerous because of its insidious character—because it is not an openly pronounced agitation in favor of socialism and paternalism, but is done under the guise of a desire to "regulate." The Democratic Party has had the fatuity of making open proclamation of its follies; thus proclaimed these follies have always been visited with popular disapproval. It behooves the independent element in the Republican Party to make their influence felt and by stripping the new movement of all disguise ensure its defeat too.

We are persuaded that the number of people in either party who favor extending the functions of government is very few indeed. The blatant demagogues who advocate Government control of everything are naturally given to loud talking, which serves to convey the impression that their numbers are in proportion to their

noise. But if the naked question could be presented and the people could be got to express their views irrespective of party affiliations, we feel sure the experience would be the same as that which attended the rise and fall of the silver propaganda. For the whole of two decades both parties were coquetting with the handful of silverites, fearful of offending their supposed large following, and yet when the real test came, how insignificant their vote! Mr. Bryan got many million votes, but they were the votes for the party candidate, as already stated, not votes for silver.

Certain evils exist in the railroad and the industrial world, and a remedy for them must be provided. For instance, in the case of the railroads rebates and unjust preferences must be done away with and private-car companies abolished or so stripped of their present attributes as to make them innocuous. But all this does not warrant any steps that would deprive security holders of control over their property and investments. Least of all do the prevailing ills, as reflected either in the railroad problem or the trust problem, warrant recourse to Government ownership or Government socialism. All steps in that direction, therefore, should be arrested. Bryanism in the Democratic Party has been shorn of the power for harm. But the potentialities of Bryanism within the Republican Party cannot at this stage be gauged. Hence those who realize the danger that threatens should get together and resist further trifling with such a serious matter.

#### *THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY.*

In view of the expiration of the voting trust in the shares of the Kansas City Southern Railway Company, and the passing of control to the stockholders, the present management of the company have prepared a statement covering the results of the operations of the property since its reorganization in 1899. The report is what might be called an account of their stewardship, and is certainly timely under present circumstances. The facts are set out frankly and they make one thing very plain, namely that alike from a financial and a traffic standpoint the administration of the property during the last five years has been attended with considerable difficulty. At the same time there are some excellent and pertinent suggestions for the future which cannot but be helpful to the new parties who are to assume control. It will be recalled that there has been no attempt on the part of the voting trustees to retain their hold. The voting trust expired by limitation April 1. The annual election of directors was to have taken place March 14, but owing to the termination of the voting trust so soon thereafter the voting trustees determined not to exercise their power to elect the new board and adjourned the meeting, thus giving the holders of voting trust certificates time to exchange their certificates for actual stock and affording opportunity for the stockholders themselves to choose the new board.

The statement with regard to the company's operations is contained in a letter addressed by President Knott to Mr. E. H. Harriman, the Chairman of the Executive Committee. No one can study the facts set out in this statement without reaching the conclusion that the plan under which the company was reorganized was defective in failing to provide adequately for the financial needs of the concern. The new company was set adrift without sufficient funds. The old floating

debt and car-trust obligations were not fully provided for and the provision for future capital needs was wholly inadequate. Instead of the various properties being turned over free and clear of debt and with a sufficient working capital, the new company had to spend for the payment of car trusts, receivers' certificates, and other prior liens; for the completion of unfinished construction of old properties; for equipment and construction obligations contracted by the receivers under authority of reorganization committee, and for such betterments, additions and new equipment as the business of the company demanded, the sum of \$3,862,976 in excess of the funds raised. This shortage was met, as far as possible, by the application of surplus income, but such surplus being insufficient for the purpose, a floating debt was incurred through the negotiation of bills payable which on June 30 1904 amounted to \$1,250,725, but which have at this date been reduced to \$500,000.

In spite of these drawbacks the traffic and earnings of the road have been very considerably extended. Gross earnings, which in 1899 were \$3,593,505, in 1904 had risen to \$6,450,319, this without any addition to mileage, while net earnings in the same interval increased from \$915,006 to \$1,901,140. To bring about these results the company out of its earnings, as we have seen, had to provide not only its necessary working capital, but the additional capital to pay debts and to put the road and its equipment in shape safely to handle the business which it could secure. It is pointed out that with the exception of a small investment in the Arkansas Western Railway, which road is earning sufficient to pay the interest on that investment and contributing traffic of value to the Kansas City Southern, it has not been practicable to invest any part of either capital or surplus earnings in branches or feeders; while, on the other hand, lines such as the St. Louis & San Francisco, the Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe and the Missouri Kansas & Texas, which are in some respects direct competitors, and which in other respects ought to be retained as friendly connections and allies, have during this same period of four or five years been actively extending their lines, notably in Arkansas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma and Eastern Texas.

The statement is made that the company has no preferred alliances, but is largely dependent upon the co-operation of the friendly connections already mentioned. Mr. Knott lays stress upon the fact that the road's present traffic interests may be seriously affected by the building of branches into Kansas City Southern territory by lines which, while competitors, are at the same time valuable connections, and whose friendly co-operation it is desirable to retain. This co-operation, he well says, cannot be depended upon in these large affairs as a matter of favor or sentiment, but must be controlled by legitimate business reasons. He hence urges a gradual development of the country tributary to its lines or others to be controlled or operated by it and the creating in its own territory of additional markets for the disposition of traffic already developed. Such developments or extensions should in turn produce traffic to be made tributary to the existing road. These are wise suggestions to which the stockholders should give heed and the finances of the road ought to be so arranged as to make it possible to carry them into effect.

**ITEMS ABOUT BANKS, BANKERS AND TRUST CO'S.**

—The public sales of bank stocks this week aggregate 199 shares, of which 174 shares were sold at the Stock Exchange and 25 shares at auction. The transactions in trust company stocks reach a total of 177 shares. The table below, given in our usual form, shows the actual sales of New York City bank stocks made during the week at auction and at the Stock Exchange. Extensive tables showing the bid and asked quotations, deposits, surplus, &c., of banks and trust companies in all important cities of the United States are published monthly in the BANK AND QUOTATION Section, the April issue of which accompanies to-day's CHRONICLE. Bid and asked quotations for all New York City bank and trust company stocks are also published weekly in another department of the paper, and will be found to-day on pages 1346 and 1347.

Shares.	BANKS—New York.	Price.	Last previous sale.
*41	Commerce, Nat. Bank of.....	225-228	Mar. 1905— 224 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
*133	East River Nat. Bank.....	160	Oct. 1904— 168 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
15	Importers' & Traders' Nat. B'k	588 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> -588 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Mar. 1905— 590 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
10	Union Exchange Bank.....	205	Mar. 1905— 200 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
<b>TRUST COMPANIES—New York.</b>			
2	Central Trust Co.....	2235 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Mar. 1905— 2205 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
50	Commonwealth Trust Co.....	100 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Mar. 1905— 101 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
115	Equitable Trust Co.....	649	Mar. 1905— 650
10	Trust Co. of America.....	519	Mar. 1905— 530

\*Sold at the Stock Exchange.

—While record prices are being paid for seats on many of the Stock Exchanges throughout the country, the memberships of the Exchange in this city have declined in value. A sale of a New York Stock Exchange seat at \$81,500 is now reported, as against \$85,000 in the middle of March. A membership in the Boston Stock Exchange recently sold at \$30,000, the highest on record, while \$11,000 is bid for Philadelphia Stock Exchange seats, with none offered at any price; the last transfer in Philadelphia was at \$9,000, which is the highest price paid for a membership on that Exchange. The last sale of a seat on the Baltimore Stock Exchange was made last month at \$6,300. This represents a gain of \$4,300 from the low level of \$2,000 which was reached shortly after the Baltimore fire; the highest price recorded was a sale for \$10,500 in 1901. Expectations that the Exchanges of these outside cities will gain a portion of the business now transacted in the New York market, as a result of the measure passed by the Legislature at Albany imposing a tax on stock sales, is probably responsible for these advances.

—Mr. Zelah Van Loan, formerly connected with the old New York Security & Trust Company, Wall and William streets, was this week appointed Assistant Secretary of the Standard Trust Company, 25 Broad Street.

—The directors of the Jefferson Bank of this city at a meeting on the 1st inst. transferred \$80,000 from the profit and loss account to the surplus fund, increasing the latter from \$220,000 to \$300,000. The bank has a capital of \$400,000.

—At a special meeting on the 1st inst. the directors of the newly consolidated Lawyers' Title Insurance & Trust Company of this city elected as officers: E. W. Coggeshall, President and General Manager; David B. Ogden, John T. Lockman, Louis V. Bright, Henry Morgenthau, Vice-Presidents; Thorwald Stallknecht, Treasurer; W. J. B. Mills, Secretary; Samuel Green, Assistant General Manager, and H. E. Jackson, Assistant Secretary.

—Advices emanating from St. Louis last Saturday, and later confirmed by George C. Warner of this city, gave the first intimation of the future of the Phenix National Bank of this city since control of that institution passed to new interests six months ago. The bank has been re-purchased by J. P. Morgan & Co., August Belmont & Co., F. E. Marshall, and his associates in the National Bank of Commerce of St. Louis, and E. F. Swinney, President of the First National of Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Marshall, who became Vice-President of the National Bank of Commerce, St. Louis, in 1902, will be chosen to fill the office of President of the Phenix National, which Duncan D. Parmly will vacate on account of ill-health. No other changes are expected to occur among the officers, although representation to the new interests will be given on the directorate.

—The new Home Trust Company, 184 Montague Street, Brooklyn, to which we have previously referred, opened for business last Wednesday morning. The institution will be unique in several respects, as it will aim to serve the Scandi-

navian business men and residents in Brooklyn and Long Island, opening each morning at 8:30 o'clock, and maintaining for customers' use a business men's library of reference. Besides financial books and periodicals, this library will contain geographical, railroad and city atlases, guide and reference books, time-tables, directories and other conveniences. The concern also has a well-equipped department for ladies.

—The directors of the Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn this week elected Charles G. Balmanno, heretofore Assistant Cashier, a Vice-President of the institution. Within a short time the bank will increase its capital from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 and build an extension to its large office building on the corner of Montague and Court streets, in which the banking room occupies the street floor. The new addition on Court and Fulton streets will furnish this growing institution with much-needed accommodations. Commencing this week, the Mechanics' Bank will conduct the old Sprague National Bank, at Atlantic and Fourth avenues, as a branch, to be known as its Central Branch, under the direction of Mr. U. Condit Varlok, Cashier, and Mr. Alexander S. Ingram, Assistant Cashier. Mr. George W. Channocoy, the President, has as his associates in the management besides Mr. Balmanno: Horace C. Du Val, J. T. E. Litchfield, Vice-Presidents, and Charles E. Wheeler, Cashier. At present the surplus and profits are \$469,289, deposits \$9,852,800 and total resources over \$13,000,000. The contemplated issue of stock will be sold above par and will be available before July 1.

Another step toward the merger of the Stuyvesant Bank and the Union Bank, both of Brooklyn Borough, was taken this week, when David A. Sullivan was installed as President of the Union Bank, succeeding Stephen M. Griswold, to whose resignation we referred last Saturday. Mr. Griswold remains as a director of the Union, and will also continue as Chairman of Group VII of the New York State Bankers' Association, as well as a member of the executive committee of the American Bankers' Association.

—A new banking institution, organized to operate in the neighborhood of Flatbush and Fifth avenues, Brooklyn, has been incorporated as the Ninth Ward Bank. The capital will be \$100,000.

—The agreement to abandon the practice of paying interest on commercial accounts up to \$10,000, embodied in the rules of the recently formed association of Albany bankers (see CHRONICLE March 25), went into effect on the 1st inst. The "Albany Argus" of April 2 says, "as all the business banks and trust companies of the city are members of the association, there will be no deviation from the one course in this respect in this city hereafter."

—The officials of the Mechanics National Bank of Boston have in view the changing of their institution some time in the future into a trust company. Just when this will be accomplished is not certain. President Dillaway of the bank is quoted in the "Boston Daily Advertiser" of March 31 as stating that while such is the intention, he does not know when it will be done. He adds: "We have renewed the bank charter for twenty years. No change in the management is contemplated." With regard to the extension of the charter, the "Advertiser" states that the old charter expires in May and was renewed to cover all contingencies, as the trust company matter was not decided definitely, especially as to the date. The fact that more privileges and advantages can be enjoyed by a trust company under Massachusetts laws is understood to be the reason for the proposed change. The bank was established seventy years ago. It has a capital of \$250,000.

—At the annual meeting of the Holyoke Savings Bank of Holyoke, Mass., on the 3d inst., William Whiting was elected President to succeed George W. Prentiss, who declined re-election. The latter had served as President for twenty-one years and suitable resolutions on the efficient services rendered by him during his long term of office were spread upon the records.

—The Monument National Bank of Charlestown, Boston, Mass., has changed its title to the Monument National Bank of Boston.

—L. H. Pease has been elected Vice-President of the Mechanics' National Bank of New Britain, Conn., to replace

W. E. Attwood, who lately succeeded to the presidency through the death of John B. Talcott. F. S. Chamberlain has become Assistant-Cashier of the bank.

—Mr. Albert H. Wiggin, Vice-President of the Chase National Bank of this city, has been elected President of the Jewelers' National Bank at North Attleboro, Mass., the latter institution succeeding the North Attleboro National Bank, recently liquidated.

—The proposed consolidation of the Euclid-Park National and the First National banks of Cleveland was approved by the stockholders of the latter on Monday. As was stated several weeks ago, it is planned to liquidate the Euclid-Park, and to effect the merger under the name of the First National Bank. The actual merger will take place on the 29th inst., the enlarged bank beginning business on May 1 in the quarters at present occupied by the Euclid-Park. The capital of the First National, now \$1,000,000, will after consolidation be \$2,500,000. According to local reports the stockholders of the Euclid-Park (capital \$1,800,000) will exchange their stock share for share for the new stock, while First National stockholders will give 100 shares of old stock for 75 shares of the new.

—The First National Bank of Toledo, Ohio, is now located in its elegant new building, which, however, is not yet entirely completed. Work on the structure has been in progress since last summer.

—The Citizens' Savings Bank Company of Lorain, Ohio, closed its doors on Friday last, the 31st ult. The bank has a capital of \$50,000, and was the oldest financial institution in Lorain. The shortage is estimated to be about \$97,000, and is understood to have occurred through the speculation of three of the employees. The affairs of the bank have been placed in charge of T. W. Fancher as assignee.

—The National Bank of Houghton, at Houghton, Mich., is presumably to change its title to the Houghton National Bank, the officers of the first-named—James H. Seager, President; J. H. Rice, Vice-President; W. B. McLaughlin, Cashier, and A. N. Baudin, Assistant Cashier—appearing in the list of organizers of the latter. The capital is \$150,000.

—The stockholders of the Central Trust Company of Illinois, at Chicago, ratified on the 30th ult. the proposition to reduce the capital from \$4,000,000 to \$2,000,000, mention of which was made in our issue of March 4. The stock will be retired at the original allotment price of \$125 per share.

—A final dividend in liquidation, at the rate of \$25 per share, is being distributed among the stockholders of the National Bank of North America, Chicago. This makes a total of \$125 per share received by the stockholders—the amount originally paid in on the stock.

—The regular quarterly dividend of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  per cent on the stock of the Colonial Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago was paid on April 1st.

—The consolidation of the City National and First National banks of Sioux City, Iowa, referred to in this department on February 18, has been accomplished. The City National was placed in voluntary liquidation on the 1st inst., according to the resolution of its stockholders on March 15.

—A new bank about to open in Kansas City, Kansas, has been organized under the name of the State Bank of Kansas City. C. N. Prouty, Cashier of the Kansas State Bank, is to be Cashier of the new institution, of which O. D. Burt will be President. The capital is \$50,000.

—At an election held on March 28, Milton Tootle Jr. was elected President of the Tootle-Lemon National Bank of St. Joseph, Mo., to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John S. Lemon. Thomas B. Campbell was chosen to succeed Mr. Lemon on the board of directors.

—The branches of the Bank of Commerce & Trusts of Richmond, Va., mentioned in these columns last Saturday, were opened on Monday. Interest at the rate of 3 per cent will be paid on deposits in the savings department of both branches. Oliver J. Sands is President of the institution; A. Randolph Holladay is Vice-President and Treasurer, and J. D. Lecky is Secretary. Charles A. Peple is Cashier of the branch known as the Bank of Commerce and Oscar E. Parish is Cashier of the other—designated the Church Hill Bank.

—S. H. Taylor has succeeded W. K. Smiley as Cashier of the American National Bank of Lynchburg, Va. The insti-

tution, formerly known as the Krise Banking Company, became a national bank last May.

—During the coming month the Guarantee Trust & Savings Company, with a paid in capital of \$100,000, will enter the banking field of Jacksonville, Fla. Mr. Edward W. Lane, President of the Atlantic National Bank of Jacksonville is interested in the venture, as well as Bion H. Barnett, President of the National Bank of Jacksonville. The company will be in charge of J. W. Spratt, President; William Bostwick Vice-President and Harlow Barnett Secretary and Treasurer.

—It is reported that the Bradley Realty Bank & Trust Company and the Territorial Bank & Trust Company of Muskogee, Indian Territory, have consolidated, forming the Bank of Commerce. The resultant institution has an authorized capital of \$500,000, of which \$300,000 is paid in. A general banking and trust business, it is said, will be conducted, a specialty being made of farm lands in Indian Territory. W. E. Rowsey is the President, S. M. Young, Vice-President and Secretary, and C. W. Reid, Treasurer.

—It is reported that a new bank, the Reno National, is to be established in Reno, Nevada. The capital will be \$100,000. Walter C. Brandon, who was formerly Assistant Cashier of the Prescott National Bank of Prescott, Ariz., is to be Cashier of the proposed Nevada institution.

—The Scandinavian-American Bank of Seattle, Wash., with the removal to its new banking rooms in the Alaska Building, publishes a comparative statement depicting its growth since 1892. On March 14 last deposits were \$3,265,652, as against \$2,621,236 a year ago (May 31 1904); \$1,757,863 on May 31 1902 and \$966,990 on May 31 1900. The bank has a paid-in capital of \$300,000 and a surplus of \$150,000. An office is also maintained at Ballard, Wash. Mr. A. Chilberg is President; J. E. Chilberg, Vice-President; J. F. Lane, Cashier; George R. Fisher and William Thaanum, Assistant Cashiers.

—Isaac L. Requa, President of the Oakland Bank of Savings of Oakland, Cal., died on the 29th ult. Mr. Requa was eighty years of age. He had been prominently identified with Oakland's commercial life.

—The consolidation of the Nevada National Bank and the Wells Fargo National Bank, both of San Francisco, through which the Wells Fargo Nevada National Bank is created, was approved by the Nevada National's stockholders on Monday. The plan of the amalgamation was set forth in our issue of February 25. Jacob H. Schiff, E. H. Harriman and Col. Dudley Evans, all of New York, are, it is understood, to be elected to the board of the consolidated bank at a meeting soon to be held.

—The stockholders of the Market Street Bank of San Francisco authorized, at a meeting on the 29th ult., the proposed increase of \$450,000 in the capital, raising the amount from \$50,000 to \$500,000. The par value of the shares is \$100 each. Part of the new issue will be taken by the present shareholders and the remainder will be offered to investors at \$125 per share. The management of the bank consists of A. F. Martel, President; E. C. Dudley, Vice President; W. S. Upham, Treasurer, and W. B. Nash, Cashier.

—The Seaboard National Bank is the appellation of one of the latest institutions announced for San Francisco. The bank will have a capital of \$200,000, and will make its headquarters at the corner of Drum and California streets, where it is to open in a month's time. Captain C. M. Goodall, it is stated, will be President. Among the subscribers to the stock are P. E. Bowles and Francis Cutting, respectively President and Vice-President of the American National Bank of San Francisco; Henry J. Crocker, James B. Smith, S. S. Mitchell, Robert J. Tyson, W. H. Talbot, A. S. Cannan and James Tyson.

—A meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of Montreal will be held on May 16 for the purpose of acting on the proposed purchase of the People's Bank of Halifax, for which the Montreal institution will issue new stock to the amount of \$400,000.

—The Canadian Bank of Commerce, head office Toronto, has purchased the private banking business of Messrs. Cowdrey Bros. of Macleod, Alberta, and has opened a branch there with H. M. Stewart as Acting Manager. A branch has also been opened by the bank at Lethbridge, Alberta.

**EXHIBIT OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE.**—Through the courtesy of Acting German Consul General C. Gneist, we have been favored with a copy of the official catalogue (English edition) of the exhibit of the German Empire at the recent International Exposition at St. Louis. The book is elaborate, both in design and text. Besides a catalogue of the exhibits proper, it contains a variety of introductory articles, written by men of prominence in their several professions, on trade, industrial and economic conditions in Germany, interspersed with statistical and historical data. The work has been edited by the Imperial Commissioner and is published by Georg Stilke of Berlin. The composition and printing were executed by the Imperial Printing Office. A photograph of the German State Building is shown in the book, as well as a colored plate of the plan of the Exposition grounds.

The Consulate General has a limited number of copies of the book on hand for free distribution on written application—express charges on which, however, are to be borne by the recipient. The book will make a valuable addition to the library of those who are fortunate enough to secure a copy.

**Canadian Bank Clearings.**—The Clearings of the Canadian Banks for the month of March, 1905, show an increase over the same month of 1904 of 29.3 per cent, and for the three months the gain reaches 25.9 per cent.

Clearings at—	March.			Three Months.		
	1905.	1904.	In. or Dec.	1905.	1904.	In. or Dec.
Montreal.....	\$100,000.00	\$77,433,388	+29.0	\$288,869,967	\$225,526,956	+25.9
Toronto.....	85,651,182	59,744,93	+44.1	248,000,255	177,861,481	+39.4
Winnipeg.....	23,404,817	19,534,990	+19.7	70,138,970	60,115,716	+16.2
Halifax.....	7,015,010	6,513,226	+7.2	20,219,010	19,906,315	+1.6
Ottawa.....	9,487,611	8,362,099	+13.2	28,501,415	24,032,931	+10.3
Quebec.....	6,387,764	5,607,063	+13.9	18,422,080	16,228,134	+13.5
Vancouver.....	6,207,292	5,385,553	+15.3	17,974,670	15,515,555	+15.8
Hamilton.....	5,133,699	4,578,571	+12.1	15,078,758	13,324,815	+13.2
St. John.....	4,096,583	3,694,988	+11.1	11,598,634	10,827,73	+7.1
London.....	3,927,65	3,565,451	+10.9	11,634,670	9,972,221	+16.5
Victoria.....	2,374,943	2,410,835	+1.5	8,250,427	7,758,030	+6.4
<b>Total Canada.</b>	<b>254,239,566</b>	<b>196,568,304</b>	<b>+29.3</b>	<b>731,483,936</b>	<b>581,071,692</b>	<b>+25.9</b>

The clearings for the week ending April 1 make a very favorable comparison with the same week of 1904, the increase in the aggregate having been 43.7 per cent.

Clearings at—	Week ending April 1.				
	1905.	1904.	In. or Dec.	1905.	1904.
Montreal.....	\$22,746,371	\$16,126,540	+41.1	\$27,613,597	\$14,223,889
Toronto.....	17,812,536	10,822,227	+64.1	19,359,901	15,846,775
Winnipeg.....	5,091,307	3,440,759	+47.7	3,620,079	2,114,208
Halifax.....	1,290,882	1,164,990	+10.8	1,657,574	1,805,956
Ottawa.....	2,048,062	1,594,461	+28.6	2,058,36	1,561,634
Quebec.....	1,303,185	1,112,801	+17.2	1,317,47	940,648
Vancouver.....	1,270,369	1,115,181	+13.9	951,664	422,870
Hamilton.....	927,261	816,191	+13.5	955,15	914,160
St. John.....	900,630	733,599	+22.8	35,429	394,670
London.....	760,484	686,571	+10.7	1,045,606	...
Victoria.....	578,831	560,325	+3.3	427,298	324,596
<b>Total Canada.....</b>	<b>54,809,524</b>	<b>38,144,551</b>	<b>+43.7</b>	<b>54,771,836</b>	<b>40,009,444</b>

**Clearings by Telegraph.—Sales of Stocks, Bonds, &c.**—The subjoined table, covering clearings for the current week, usually appears on the first page of the CHRONICLE, but on account of the length of the other tables is crowded out once a month. The figures are received by telegraph from the leading cities. It will be observed that as compared with the corresponding week of 1904, there is an increase in the aggregate of 35.1 per cent. So far as the individual cities are concerned, New York exhibits a gain of 73.6 per cent, Boston 23.6 per cent, Philadelphia 17.2 per cent, Chicago 9.5 per cent, Baltimore 19.9 per cent and St. Louis 8.7 per cent. New Orleans records a loss of 0.2 per cent.

Clearings—Returns by Telegraph.	1905.	1904.	P. Cent
New York.....	\$1,660,486,832	\$956,151,326	+73.6
Boston.....	137,112,740	110,912,292	+23.6
Philadelphia.....	116,745,500	99,005,335	+17.2
Baltimore.....	20,018,541	16,657,515	+19.9
Chicago.....	118,888,929	145,153,260	-18.5
St. Louis.....	48,790,861	44,888,366	+8.7
New Orleans.....	14,212,659	14,241,391	-0.2
Seven cities, 5 days.....	\$2,156,286,062	\$1,391,018,683	+55.0
Other cities, 5 days.....	2,046,723	250,104,211	+8.7
<b>Total all cities, 5 days.....</b>	<b>\$2,446,754,785</b>	<b>\$1,671,122,796</b>	<b>+46.4</b>
All cities, 1 day.....	456,923,641	830,904,434	+81.1
<b>Total all cities for week.....</b>	<b>\$2,903,678,426</b>	<b>\$2,002,117,230</b>	<b>+45.0</b>

Our usual monthly detailed statement of transactions on the various New York Exchanges is appended. The results for the three months of 1905 and 1904 are given below.

Description.	Three Months, 1905.			Three Months, 1904.		
	Par Value or Quantity	Actual Value.	Average Price.	Par Value or Quantity	Actual Value.	Average Price.
Stock { Sh's. 75,170,484 } Val. \$6963,748,225	5,567,625,661	79.9	32,490,831	\$182,059,806	60.5	
R.R. bonds.. \$809,708,700	\$291,988,917	94.3	\$300,674,067	\$182,533,974	91.5	
Gov't bonds \$94,050	\$100,341	113.1	\$276,200	\$298,542	108.0	
State bonds \$41,998,800	\$10,340,348	96.1	\$188,000	\$35,717	19.0	
Bank stocks \$394,050	\$1,073,821	272.5	\$154,800	\$354,626	229.1	
<b>Total....</b>	<b>\$7915,941,825</b>	<b>5,901,135,083</b>	<b>80.7</b>	<b>3,170,019,375</b>	<b>\$1954,82,665</b>	<b>61.7</b>
Grain, bush. 121,357,100	150,756,720	1.0734	220,634,450	207,333,000	94c.	
<b>Total value.</b>	<b>8,081,891,808</b>			<b>\$2161515,665</b>		

The volume of transactions in share properties on the New York Stock Exchange each month since January 1 in 1905 and 1904 is indicated in the following:

SALES OF STOCKS AT NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Month.	1905.			1904.		
	Number of Shares	Par.	Actual.	Number of Shares	Par.	Actual.
Jan...	20,792,556	1,931,164.40	1,374,670.497	12,262,624	1,159,581,975	666,918,926
Feb...	25,233,08	2,323,637.85	2,014,662,01	8,769,251	793,179,950	500,002,419
March...	29,189,858	2,708,955,975	2,178,193,15	11,440,966	1,053,978,95	651,003,461
<b>1st qr.</b>	<b>75,170,484</b>	<b>6,963,748,226</b>	<b>5,567,625,661</b>	<b>32,490,831</b>	<b>3,006,740,875</b>	<b>1,820,959,806</b>

The following compilation covers the clearings by months since January 1.

MONTHLY CLEARINGS.

Month.	Clearings, Total All.			Clearings Outside New York.		
	1905.	1904.	P. Ct.	1905.	1904.	P. Ct.
January...	\$11,845,618,812	\$9,451,278,882	+25.3	\$4,110,891,257	\$3,759,752,263	+9.4
February...	10,648,351,458	7,727,105,02	+37.8	3,530,032,226	3,297,300,025	+7.1
March.....	12,915,769,511	8,397,888,333	+53.8	4,154,331,019	3,583,385,349	+16.4
<b>1st quar.</b>	<b>\$5,409,759,811</b>	<b>\$25,575,771,742</b>	<b>+38.4</b>	<b>\$11,825,307,49</b>	<b>\$10,650,437,631</b>	<b>+11.0</b>

The course of bank clearings at leading cities of the country for the month of March and since January in each of the last four years is shown in the subjoined statement.

BANK CLEARINGS AT LEADING CITIES.

City.	March.				Jan. 1 to March 31.			
	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.
New York....	\$8,732	\$4,804	\$6,004	\$5,507	\$23,585	\$14,925	\$18,432	\$17,785
Chicago.....	865	765	754	734	2,421	2,164	2,143	2,089
Boston.....	658	514	536	557	1,864	1,594	1,739	1,737
Philadelphia	569	449	474	455	1,612	1,347	1,457	1,374
St. Louis....	255	241	203	216	722	709	603	640
Pittsburgh..	199	160	217	166	579	462	594	512
San Fran'co.	153	128	129	116	412	362	373	310
Cincinnati..	102	97	96	86	294	287	292	255
Baltimore...	108	98	98	93	307	262	290	287
Kansas City.	102	93	80	78	275	276	244	242
Cleveland... 66	56	70	56	188	169	201	167	
New Orleans 81	96	62	52	252	336	202	179	
Minneapolis. 71	62	55	50	197	184	163	155	
Louisville... 53	45	46	41	155	136	141	122	
Detroit..... 46	41	42	40	135	119	125	141	
Milwaukee... 36	34	31	28	105	103	96	83	
Providence.. 31	28	29	28	91	80	92	89	
Omaha..... 40	35	35	32	105	97	96	89	
Buffalo..... 27	26	24	22	81	75	76	70	
St. Paul.... 27	26	26	23	74	71	75	66	
Indianapolis 26	24	24	21	78	77	73	62	
Denver.... 26	18	18	20	79	53	51	58	
Richmond.. 21	19	16	18	63	61	50	54	
Memphis.... 24	24	16	15	67	78	53	43	
Seattle..... 22	18	17	13	59	49	47	37	
Hartford... 15	13	11	12	41	34	35	36	
S. Lake City 12	11	12	15	40	37	36	42	
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>12,367</b>	<b>7,923</b>	<b>9,125</b>	<b>8,494</b>	<b>33,881</b>	<b>24,157</b>	<b>27,779</b>	<b>26,724</b>
<b>Other cities..</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>1,529</b>	<b>1,419</b>	<b>1,361</b>	<b>1,177</b>
<b>Total all... 12,916</b>	<b>8,397</b>	<b>9,582</b>	<b>8,883</b>	<b>35,410</b>	<b>25,576</b>	<b>29,140</b>	<b>27,901</b>	
<b>Outside N. Y. 4,184</b>	<b>3,593</b>	<b>3,578</b>	<b>3,376</b>	<b>11,825</b>	<b>10,651</b>	<b>10,708</b>	<b>10,116</b>	

Monetary and Commercial English News

[From our own correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, March 25, 1905.

The tone of the stock markets has been good all the week, though business has not been quite so active as of late, chiefly because of the set-back in New York and the apprehensions prevailing in Paris. Those who most carefully watch the New York stock market had expected a check to the rapid rise towards the end of March as a result of the advance in money rates in New York. But the general opinion in London continues to be that the check will not last long. After a while there will be a recovery, and unless the weather becomes very unfavorable so as to threaten to affect the coming crops unfavorably, business, it is expected, will continue very large for a considerable time to come.

Concerning Paris, on the other hand, there is a good deal of uncertainty. If the Russian Government were to make peace, the general expectation throughout Europe is that the Russian people would feel so much relieved that order could easily be maintained, especially as the conviction is growing that real reforms are about to be introduced. On the other

hand, if peace is not made there is grave fears of serious trouble in Russia. The French banks are still firm in their refusal to bring out another Russian loan while war is going on. It is not merely that they desire to compel the Russian Government to make peace, which they undoubtedly do, but in addition they fear that if they were to bring out a fresh loan now the holders of the old loans might take alarm, and that such an amount of stock would be thrown on the market as might bring on a crisis. The banks are in a most delicate position. Naturally, they are very unwilling to offend the Russian Government. But just as naturally they fear to run counter to opinion at home and so risk a great crisis on the Bourse. The Russian Government is much offended by the action of the banks, and for the time being is professing to be quite determined to continue the war. But everywhere it is felt that if the French banks are firm the Russian Government must give way. Of course it is true that the Russian Government has a large amount of gold which it can spend, and furthermore that it can issue inconvertible paper to any extent it pleases. But to do all that would be to risk bankruptcy in the course of a year or so and possibly to provoke revolution as well.

While there is so much uncertainty there is naturally great unwillingness in Paris to engage in new risks. It is true that the accumulation of unemployed money in France is so immense that there is a certain amount of business going on. Especially there is a good investment in French rentes, Spanish bonds and so on. There is also some buying here in London of South African gold shares and British colonial securities. But the business is small compared with what it would be if there was anything like confidence in Paris.

In Berlin, also, there is much uneasiness on account of the internal condition of Russia. During next week money will be in very strong demand in Germany. There will be an immense increase in the note circulation, and the Imperial Bank, doubtless, will have to pay interest upon a large proportion of its notes. But the notes will soon begin to return, and in April money is expected to be easy. In spite of the abundance of money and the improvement in business, the public generally is afraid to engage in new risks.

Meantime a great impression has been made all over Europe by the success with which the Japanese Government has just concluded a loan of 30 millions sterling, half to be offered in London and half in New York. Certain German banking firms wished to obtain a portion of the loan to be brought out in Germany. But the Japanese Government decided not to take any part of its business from the banks which had stood by it when its future was less assured than it is now and its credit less safe. It is understood that the German firms will apply for large amounts of the loan and that they will be admitted to a considerable participation. This success of Japan in London, coming so soon after the failure of Russia to obtain a loan from France, has made a great impression all over Europe.

The Treasury paid out very large sums during the week, and thereby it enabled the outside market to repay about 4 millions sterling to the Bank of England. For the greater part of the week, in consequence, money has been fairly abundant and cheap. But as the week is drawing to a close money is becoming scarcer, and everything points to a very strong demand next week, when the usual requirements at the end of the month and the end of the quarter will have to be provided for. However, the best opinion everywhere is that early in April money will become plentiful and cheap. According to the return issued by the Bank of England on Thursday, the Bank now holds a reserve of over 31½ millions sterling. It is expected to receive next week a further considerable amount of gold, which will probably increase the reserve materially. And the probability is that unless shipments should be made to New York, which at present does not look likely, the reserve will continue to increase for a considerable time. The best opinion in the city, therefore, is that until September, at all events, money will be both plentiful and cheap.

Trade is decidedly improving; especially it is good in Lancashire. In Yorkshire, too, there is improvement, as the course of the Colonial wool sales clearly proves. There is a more hopeful feeling everywhere, and there is an inclination to engage in new enterprise which is only held in check by the continuance of the war. Lastly, there are more new issues being made just now than for a very long time past; and what is more important, all of those which are good are decidedly successful.

The India Council offered for tender on Wednesday 80 lacs of its bills and the applications exceeded 529 lacs at prices ranging from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 3/32d. per rupee. Applicants for bills at 1s. 4 1/32d. and for telegraphic transfers at 1s. 4 1/64d.

per rupee were allotted about 42 per cent of the amounts applied for.

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:

	1905		1904		1903		1902	
	Mch. 23.	\$	Mch. 23.	\$	Mch. 25.	\$	Mch. 26.	\$
Circulation.....	27,211,030		27,682,585		28,518,265		29,754,470	
Public deposits.....	17,669,106		15,308,450		16,406,810		17,193,061	
Other deposits.....	39,496,586		38,457,484		41,161,440		42,871,618	
Government securities.....	15,589,185		19,224,834		14,668,318		16,274,886	
Other securities.....	28,409,058		26,358,153		34,009,624		38,207,338	
Reserve of notes and coin.....	81,532,117		26,567,218		27,309,100		24,123,303	
Coin & bullion, both departments.....	40,293,197		35,792,798		37,682,365		36,102,773	
Prop. reserve to liabilities, p. c.....	55 1-16		49½		47 5-16		40 1-16	
Bank rate..... per cent.....	2½		4		4		3	
Consols. 2½ per cent.....	91 3-16		85 15-16		107-16		94 3-16	
Silver.....	26 13-16d.		25½d.		22 7-16d.		24 13-16d.	
Clearing-House returns.....	211,012,000		173,015,000		165,110,000		190,436,000	

The rates for money have been as follows:

London.	Bank Rate.	Open Market Rates.					Interest allowed for deposits by		
		Bank Bills.			Trade Bills.		Joint Stock Banks.	Dis't H's. At 7-14 Days	
		3 Months.	1 Month.	6 Months.	3 Mos.	4 Mos.			
Feb. 24	3	2 7-16@2½	2¼@2¾	2 3-16@2¾	2¼@3	2½	1½	2	2½
Mar. 3	3	2¼@2¾	2¼	2 ½@2¼	2¼@3	2½@3	1½	2	2½
" 10	2½	2 ½@2¼	2 ½@2¼	2 @2½	2 ½	2 ½@2¼	1	1 ½	1 ½
" 17	2½	2 3-16@2¼	2 3-16	2 ½	2 ½	2 ½@2¼	1	1 ½	1 ½
" 24	2½	2 ½	2 3-16	2 ½	2 ½	2 ½@2¼	1	1 ½	1 ½

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

Rates of Interest at	Mar. 25.		March 18.		March 11.		March 4.	
	Bank Rate.	Open Marke.	Bank Rate.	Open Marke.	Bank Rate.	Open Marke.	Bank Rate.	Open Marke.
Paris.....	3	1¾	3	1¾	3	1¾	3	1 7-16
Berlin.....	3	2¼	3	2¼	3	2	3½	1¾
Hamburg.....	3	2¼	3	2¼	3	2	3½	1¾
Frankfort.....	3	2¼	3	2¼	3	2	3½	1¾
Amsterdam.....	2½	2	3	2¾	3	2¼	3	2¾
Brussels.....	3	2¼	3	2¾	3	2¾	3	2¾
Vienna.....	3½	3	3½	3	3½	3	3½	2¾
St. Petersburg..	5¼	nom.	5½	nom.	5½	nom.	5¼	nom.
Madrid.....	4½	3	4½	3	4½	3	4½	3
Copenhagen....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4

Messrs. Pixley & Abell write as follows under date of March 23, 1905:

Gold—Excepting the requirements for the Indian markets, there have been no inquiries for gold, and the Bank has received £393,000, of which £385,000 is in bars. Against this £58,000 has been withdrawn, of which £50,000 goes to South America. Arrivals: Cape Town, £415,000; Australia, £176,000; Bombay, £69,000; Brazil, £10,000; West Indies, £22,000; Straits, £23,000; total, £695,000. Shipments: Bombay, £65,500; Madras, £7,500; total, £73,000.

Silver—At the end of last week the market continued to fall until 269½d was touched on Saturday. A reaction then set in on purchases for the Indian bazaars and some speculative buying, and yesterday 267½d was reached. To-day, on the cessation of Indian buying, we have fallen 5½d, to 269½d, and the market closes uncertain. The Indian price is Ra. 68¼ per 100 tolahs. Arrivals: New York, £165,000; West Indies, £29,000; Australia, £5,000; total, £199,000. Shipments: Bombay, £158,600; Madras, £2,500; total, £161,100.

Mexican Dollars—These coin continue quite nominal.

The quotations for bullion are reported as follows:

	GOLD.		SILVER.	
	London Standard.	Mch. 23.	London Standard.	Mch. 23.
Bar gold, fine....oz.		s. d. 77 9		d. 269 1/8
U. S. gold coin....oz.		s. d. 76 4	Do 2 mo. delivery	d. 268 1/8
German gold coin....oz.		*76 4	Bar silver, contain'g	267 1/8
French gold coin....oz.		*76 4	5 grs. gold....oz.	261 1/8
Japanese yen....oz.		*76 4	4 grs. gold....oz.	267 1/8
			3 grs. gold....oz.	261 1/8
			Cake silver.....oz.	285 3/8
			Mexican dollars....oz.	*27

\* Nominal.

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

	IMPORTS			
	1904-5.	1903-4.	1902-3.	1901-2.
Imp'ts of wheat, owt.....	56,553,500	49,644,061	44,952,477	34,919,800
Barley.....	14,678,900	21,056,968	18,263,638	15,953,100
Oats.....	7,482,700	9,470,198	8,582,190	10,239,900
Peas.....	1,308,171	1,398,609	1,132,047	1,205,100
Beans.....	1,021,600	1,485,268	1,135,506	1,076,800
Indian corn.....	25,341,400	29,470,287	21,366,174	26,520,000
Flour.....	6,678,920	13,235,824	10,783,152	12,167,500
Supplies available for consumption (exclusive of stock on September 1):				
Wheat imported, owt.....	56,553,500	49,644,061	44,952,477	34,919,800
Imports of flour.....	6,678,920	13,235,824	10,783,152	12,167,500
Sales of home-grown.....	10,438,992	11,593,963	15,001,911	17,087,617
Total.....	73,671,412	74,473,848	70,737,540	64,174,917
Aver. price wheat, week.....	80s. 10d.	28s. 6d.	25s. 1d.	27s. 1d.
Average price, season.....	30s. 4d.	27s. 2d.	25s. 6d.	26s. 9d.

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

	This week.	Last week.	1903-4.	1902-3.
Wheat..... qrs.	4,175,000	4,110,000	3,505,000	2,180,000
Flour, equal to qrs.....	165,000	160,000	205,000	230,000
Maize..... qrs.	350,000	320,000	680,000	605,000

The British imports since Jan. 1 have been as follows:

IMPORTS.	1905.		1904.		Difference.	
	£	Per Ct.	£	Per Ct.	£	Per Ct.
January.....	47,766,460		46,182,520		+1,633,940	+3.5
February.....	42,844,937		44,110,519		-1,265,582	-2.9
Two months....	90,611,397		90,293,039		+368,358	+0.4



The exports since Jan. 1 have been as follows:

Table with columns: EXPORTS, 1905, 1904, Difference, Per Ct. Rows include January, February, and Two months.

English Financial Markets—Per Cable.

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

Table with columns: LONDON, Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri. Lists various securities like Silver, Consols, and various railway shares.

\* Price per share.

Commercial and Miscellaneous News

DIVIDENDS.

Table with columns: Name of Company, Per Cent, When Payable, Books Closed. Lists dividends for various companies like Railroads, Banks, and Fire Insurance.

Auction Sales.—Among other securities the following not regularly dealt in at the Board, were recently sold at auction: By Messrs. Adrian H. Muller & Son:

Table listing auction sales of stocks and bonds, including United Shoe Mach. Co., Pacific Packing & Navigation Co., and various bonds.

Breadstuffs Figures Brought from Page 1380.—The statements below are prepared by us from figures collected by the New York Produce Exchange. The receipts at Western lake and river ports for the week ending April 1 and since Aug. 1, for each of the last three years have been:

Table with columns: Receipts at—, Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley, Rye. Rows list cities like Chicago, Milwaukee, Duluth, Minneapolis, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland, St. Louis, Peoria, Kansas City.

Total receipts of flour and grain at the seaboard ports for the week ended April 1, 1905, follow:

Table with columns: Receipts at—, Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley, Rye. Rows list ports like New York, Boston, Portland, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond, New Orleans, Galveston, Montreal, Mobile, St. John, N. B.

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

Table with columns: Receipts of—, 1905, 1904, 1903, 1902. Rows list Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley, Rye.

The exports from the several seaboard ports for the week ending April 1, 1905, are shown in the annexed statement:

Table with columns: Exports from—, Wheat, Corn, Flour, Oats, Rye, Barley, Peas. Rows list New York, Portland, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Galveston, Mobile, St. John, N. B.

The destination of these exports for the week and since July 1, 1904, is as below:

Table with columns: Exports for week and since July 1 to—, Flour, Wheat, Corn. Rows list United Kingdom, Continent, S. & C. America, West Indies, Sr. N. Am. Colo's, Other countries.

The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, April 1, 1905, was as follows:

Table with columns: In store at—, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley. Rows list New York, Do afloat, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Galveston, Montreal, Toronto, Buffalo, Toledo, Do afloat, Detroit, Do afloat, Chicago, Do afloat, Milwaukee, Do afloat, Fort William, Port Arthur, Duluth, Do afloat, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Do afloat, Kansas City, Peoria, Indianapolis, On Mississippi Riv., On Lakes, On canal and river.

New York City Clearing House Banks.—Statement of condition for the week ending April 1, 1905, based on average of daily results.

We omit two ciphers (00) in all cases.

Table with columns: BANKS (00s omitted), Capital, Surplus, Loans, Specie, Legals, Deposits, Re-sve. P.C. Lists various banks like Bk. of N. Y., Manhattan Co., etc., with their financial data.

† Total United States deposits included, \$16,903,200.

Reports of Non-Member Banks.—The following is the statement of condition of the non-member banks for the week ending April 1, 1905, based on average of daily results.

We omit two ciphers (00) in all cases.

Table with columns: BANKS (00s omitted), Capital, Surplus, Loans & Investments, Specie, Leg. T. & Bank Notes, Deposit with Clear'g Agent, Other Bks. &c, Net Deposits. Lists banks like N. Y. City, Jersey City, Hoboken, etc.

New York City, Boston and Philadelphia Banks.—Below is 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 non-member banks.

We omit two ciphers (00) in all these figures.

Table with columns: BANKS, Capital & Surplus, Loans, Specie, Legals, Deposits, Circulation, Clearings. Compares New York, Boston, and Philadelphia data.

† Including for Boston and Philadelphia the item "due to other banks," and also Government deposits. For Boston these Government deposits amounted on April 1 to \$2,808,000; on March 25 to \$2,807,000.

Imports and Exports for the Week.—The following are the imports at New York for the week ending for dry goods March 30 and for the week ending for general merchandise March 31; also totals since beginning first week January.

FOREIGN IMPORTS.

Table with columns: For week, 1905, 1904, 1903, 1902. Rows for Dry Goods, General Merchandise, Total.

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 April 3, and from January 1 to date.

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

Table with columns: For the week, 1905, 1904, 1903, 1902. Rows for Dry Goods, General Merchandise, Total.

NOTE.—As the figures of exports as reported by the New York Custom House from week to week frequently show divergence from the monthly totals, also compiled by the Custom House, we shall from time to time adjust the totals by adding to or deducting from the amount "previously reported."

The following table shows the exports and imports of specie at the port of New York for the week ending April 1 and since Jan. 1, 1905, and for the corresponding periods in 1904 and 1903.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF SPECIE AT NEW YORK

Table with columns: Gold, Silver, Exports, Imports, Week, Since Jan. 1. Rows for Great Britain, France, Germany, etc.

Of the above imports for the week in 1905, \$13,786 were American gold coin and \$1,402 American silver coin. Of the exports during the same time, \$4,000 were American gold coin and \$— were American silver coin.

Auction Sales.—See page preceding.

Banking and Financial.

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**Bankers' Gazette.**

For Dividends see page 1343.

WALL STREET, FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1905.—5 P. M.

**The Money Market and Financial Situation.**—A prominent feature of the week at the Stock Exchange has been the larger interest shown in industrial and miscellaneous stocks and the advance that has been recorded in some issues. Prominent among the latter are United Steel Corporation shares. It will be readily recalled that less than a year ago Steel preferred sold at a fraction above 51 and the common at 83 $\frac{3}{8}$ . To-day the preferred has sold at 103 and the common above 38, thus vindicating those, of whom there were a few, who had the temerity to champion the Steel Company, its business and its prospects when its shares were at the lowest. As might be expected, this movement of so important an issue has had a stimulating effect upon the entire market. Other influences, however, have been at work and an advance of about 5 points in St. Paul common is accompanied by rumors to the effect that one object of a new issue of \$100,000,000 Union Pacific preferred is to acquire control of St. Paul. It is interesting to note in this connection that Rock Island has been by far the most active stock in to-day's active market, although its advance is not as conspicuous as that of St. Paul.

The Government report due on Monday with reference to the winter-wheat crop is expected to be a favorable one. Other affairs of a domestic nature are about as heretofore reported. So far as is known, no progress has been made in negotiations for peace, and news of military and naval movements in the Far East are awaited with interest.

The open market rates for call loans on the Stock Exchange during the week on stock and bond collaterals have ranged from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 $\frac{1}{4}$  p. c. To-day's rates on call were 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ @4 $\frac{1}{4}$  p. c. Prime commercial paper quoted at 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ @4 p. c. for endorsements and 4@4 $\frac{1}{2}$  p. c. for best single names.

The Bank of England weekly statement on Thursday showed a decrease in bullion of £1,009,245 and the percentage of reserve to liabilities was 51.95, against 49.59 last week, the discount rate remaining unchanged at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The Bank of France shows an increase of 2,725,000 francs in gold and 175,000 francs in silver.

**NEW YORK CITY CLEARING-HOUSE BANKS.**

	1905 April 1	Differences from previous week	1904 April 2	1903 April 4
Capital	\$ 115,972,700		\$ 115,572,700	\$ 110,322,700
Surplus	137,656,500		132,366,200	122,764,400
Loans & discounts	1,099,289,700	Dec 10,412,000	1,022,707,100	903,984,900
Circulation	43,718,700	Inc 658,900	36,880,000	42,970,700
Net deposits	1,138,661,300	Dec 12,000,600	1,069,369,400	888,762,300
Specie	209,481,100	Dec 899,100	223,390,100	158,146,200
Legal tenders	83,848,800	inc 54,200	71,707,300	66,175,200
Reserve held	293,329,900	Dec 814,900	295,097,400	224,321,400
25 p. c. of deposits	284,665,325	Dec 3,000,150	267,342,350	222,190,575
Surplus reserve	8,664,575	Inc 2,185,250	27,755,050	2,130,825

\* \$16,903,200 United States deposits included, against \$16,999,800 last week and \$56,107,400 the corresponding week of 1904. With these United States deposits eliminated, the surplus reserve would be \$12,890,375 on April 1 and \$10,729,275 on March 25.

NOTE.—Returns of separate banks appear on the preceding page.

**Foreign Exchange.**—The foreign exchange market was quiet and firm until Wednesday, when it grew more active and strong in response to a demand for remittance.

To-day's (Friday's) nominal rates for sterling exchange were 4 85@4 85 $\frac{1}{2}$  for sixty day and 4 87 for sight. To-day's (Friday's) actual rates for sterling exchange were 4 8455@4 8465 for long, 4 8630@4 8635 for short and 4 8660@4 8670 for cables. Commercial on banks, 4 8410@4 8420, and documents for payment, 4 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ @4 84 $\frac{3}{8}$ . Cotton for payment, 4 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ @4 83 $\frac{5}{8}$ ; cotton for acceptance, 4 8410@4 8420, and grain for payment, 4 84 $\frac{1}{4}$ @4 84 $\frac{3}{8}$ .

To-day's (Friday's) actual rates for Paris bankers' francs were 5 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ @5 18 $\frac{3}{4}$  for long and 5 16 $\frac{3}{8}$ @5 16 $\frac{3}{8}$ \* for short. Germany bankers' marks were 94 $\frac{3}{4}$ @94 13-16 for long and 95@95 1-16 for short. Amsterdam bankers' guilders were 40 1-16@40 1-16¶ for long and 40 $\frac{1}{4}$ @40 5-16† for short.

Exchange at Paris on London to-day, 25 f. 15c.; week's range, 25 f. 17c. high and 25 f. 15c. low.

The week's range for exchange rates follows:

	Long.	Short.	Cables.
<i>Sterling Actual</i>			
High.....	4 8460 @ 4 8470	4 8635 @ 4 8640	4 8665 @ 4 8675
Low.....	4 8410 @ 4 8420	4 8590 @ 4 86	4 8620 @ 4 8630
<i>Paris Bankers' Francs</i>			
High.....	5 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ * @ 5 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ *	5 16 $\frac{3}{8}$ † @ 5 16 $\frac{3}{8}$ *	
Low.....	5 20 @ 5 19 $\frac{3}{8}$ *	5 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ * @ 5 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ *	
<i>Germany Bankers' Marks</i>			
High.....	94 $\frac{3}{4}$ @ 94 $\frac{13}{16}$	95 @ 95 $\frac{1}{16}$	
Low.....	94 $\frac{9}{16}$ @ 94 $\frac{9}{16}$	94 $\frac{15}{16}$ @ 95	
<i>Amsterdam Bankers' Guilders</i>			
High.....	40 $\frac{1}{16}$ @ 40 $\frac{1}{16}$ ¶	40 $\frac{1}{4}$ @ 40 $\frac{5}{16}$	
Low.....	40 @ 40 $\frac{1}{16}$	40 $\frac{3}{16}$ @ 40 $\frac{1}{4}$	

Less: \* $\frac{1}{16}$  of 1%. † $\frac{1}{32}$  of 1%. ‡ $\frac{3}{32}$  of 1%. Plus: ¶ $\frac{1}{16}$  of 1%. \*\* $\frac{1}{32}$  of 1%.

The following were the rates for domestic exchange on New York at the under-mentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying 50c. per \$1,000 discount; selling 75c. per \$1,000 premium; Charleston, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per \$1,000 premium; New Orleans, bank, 50c. per \$1,000 discount; commercial, 85c. per \$1,000 discount; Chicago, 5c. per \$1,000 premium; St. Louis, 15c. per \$1,000 discount; San Francisco, 80c. per \$1,000 premium.

**State and Railroad Bonds.**—No sales of State bonds have been reported at the Board this week.

The market for railway and industrial bonds has not kept pace with the more active and buoyant stock market, but on the other hand the volume of business in this department diminished day by day.

**United States Bonds.**—Sales of Government Bonds at the Board include \$37,000 4s, coup., 1907, at 105 to 105 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; \$5,000 2s, coup., 1930, at 1' 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ , and \$1,000 3s, reg., 1908-18, at 104 $\frac{3}{4}$ . The following are the daily closing quotations; for yearly range see third page following.

	Interest Periods	April 1	April 3	April 4	April 5	April 6	April 7
2s, 1930.....registered	Q—Jan	*104 $\frac{3}{4}$	*104 $\frac{3}{4}$	*104 $\frac{3}{4}$	*104 $\frac{3}{4}$	*104 $\frac{3}{4}$	*104 $\frac{3}{4}$
2s, 1930.....coupon	Q—Jan	*104 $\frac{3}{4}$	*104 $\frac{3}{4}$	*104 $\frac{3}{4}$	*104 $\frac{3}{4}$	*104 $\frac{3}{4}$	*104 $\frac{3}{4}$
2s, 1930, small.....registered	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2s, 1930, small.....coupon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3s, 1918.....registered	Q—Feb	*103 $\frac{3}{4}$	*104	*104	*104	104 $\frac{3}{4}$	*104
3s, 1918.....coupon	Q—Feb	*105	*105	*105	*105	*105	*105
3s, 1818, small.....registered	Q—Feb	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3s, 1918, small.....coupon	Q—Feb	*103 $\frac{1}{2}$	*103 $\frac{1}{2}$	*103 $\frac{1}{2}$	*103 $\frac{1}{2}$	*103 $\frac{1}{2}$	*103 $\frac{1}{2}$
4s, 1907.....registered	Q—Jan	*104 $\frac{3}{4}$	*104 $\frac{3}{4}$	*104 $\frac{3}{4}$	*104 $\frac{3}{4}$	*104 $\frac{3}{4}$	*104 $\frac{3}{4}$
4s, 1907.....coupon	Q—Jan	*105 $\frac{1}{4}$	*104 $\frac{3}{4}$	*105 $\frac{1}{8}$	*104 $\frac{3}{4}$	105	*104 $\frac{3}{4}$
4s, 1925.....registered	Q—Feb	*133	*133	*133	*133	*133	*133
4s, 1925.....coupon	Q—Feb	*133	*133	*133	*133	*133	*133

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

**Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks**—Increasing activity and strength have characterized the stock market, especially during the latter part of the week. On Monday and Tuesday the market was irregular. On Wednesday a stronger tendency developed, which increased in force on Thursday and to-day, carrying a considerable number of issues up from 3 to 7 points. The advance movement was led by the United States Steel issues, St. Paul, Canadian Pacific and its controlled lines, Atlantic Coast Line, and several of the South-western stocks.

Some of the granger shares were strong in anticipation of the Government report on the condition of winter wheat. New York Chicago & St. Louis advanced 5 points and Toledo St. Louis & Western preferred 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  points. These, however, were exceptional features. St. Paul was the prominent feature to-day, with the accompanying rumors mentioned.

As noted above, increasing interest is observed in industrial issues. United States Steel preferred sold up to 103, a new record in its history, and the common at 38 $\frac{1}{4}$  was higher than at any time since the early months of 1903. Other strong features of this list are Tennessee Coal & Iron, General Electric, American Cotton Oil and the copper stocks. Consolidated Gas lost a part of the advance previously noted and Colorado Fuel & Iron has been weak.

For daily volume of business see page 1353.

The following sales have occurred this week of shares not represented in our detailed list on the pages which follow.

STOCKS	Sales for Week	Range for week			Range since Jan. 1.		
Week Ending April 7							
Amer Agri Chem.....	942	24 Apr	24 $\frac{3}{8}$ Apr	7	20 Jan	24 $\frac{1}{8}$ Apr	
Amer Beet Sugar.....	300	31 $\frac{3}{4}$ Apr	7	32 Apr	7	24 Jan	34 $\frac{1}{2}$ Mar
Preferred.....	200	84 $\frac{7}{8}$ Apr	1	85 Apr	3	77 Jan	85 Mar
Assoc Merchants 1st pri	150	98 $\frac{1}{2}$ Apr	4	98 $\frac{1}{2}$ Apr	4	96 Jan	99 Mar
Atch Top & S Fe rights	12,462	$\frac{3}{8}$ Apr	4	$\frac{5}{8}$ Apr	7	$\frac{3}{8}$ Apr	$\frac{3}{4}$ Feb
Canadian Pac sub 3d pd	100	151 $\frac{1}{2}$ Apr	1	151 $\frac{1}{2}$ Apr	6	129 $\frac{1}{2}$ Jan	151 $\frac{1}{2}$ Apr
Col Fuel & Iron rights.....	76,522	$\frac{1}{4}$ Apr	4	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Apr	3	$\frac{1}{4}$ Apr	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Apr
Distil Co of America, p	370	53 Apr	3	53 Apr	4	50 Mar	55 Mar
Ft W & Denv C, stmpd....	300	62 Apr	3	65 $\frac{1}{4}$ Apr	7	44 Jan	85 $\frac{1}{4}$ Apr
Joliet & Chicago.....	20	182 Apr	3	182 Apr	3	180 Feb	182 Apr
Knick Ice (Chicago).....	4,400	163 $\frac{3}{4}$ Apr	1	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ Apr	3	10 Jan	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ Mar
Preferred.....	400	75 Apr	5	76 Apr	6	60 Jan	76 Apr
Nat Enam & Stamping....	27,935	24 Apr	1	31 $\frac{1}{8}$ Apr	6	18 $\frac{1}{4}$ Jan	31 $\frac{1}{8}$ Apr
Preferred.....	3,700	22 Apr	1	94 Apr	6	89 $\frac{1}{2}$ Feb	94 Apr
N Y & N J Telephone....	150	x170 Apr	4	172 Apr	6	167 Jan	174 Mar
Ontario Silver Mining....	20	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Apr	4	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Apr	4	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Apr	4 Feb
Pitts. Ft. Wayne & Chic.	42	184 Apr	6	185 Apr	6	184 Apr	185 Jan
R.R. Securities Ill Cent's stock trust certificates	180	95 $\frac{3}{4}$ Apr	4	96 Apr	5	92 Jan	96 $\frac{3}{4}$ Mar
Standard Mining.....	70	2:00 Apr	7	2:00 Apr	7	2:00 Mar	2:00 Mar
U S Leather.....	470	12 $\frac{3}{4}$ Apr	5	13 Apr	8	11 $\frac{3}{4}$ Mar	14 $\frac{3}{8}$ Jan
Preferred.....	4,440	107 $\frac{3}{8}$ Apr	1	109 $\frac{1}{4}$ Apr	7	100 $\frac{7}{8}$ Jan	109 $\frac{1}{4}$ Mar
U S Reduc & Refin'g....	6,638	27 $\frac{3}{8}$ Apr	5	35 Apr	7	18 Feb	35 Apr
Preferred.....	5,530	55 Apr	1	63 $\frac{1}{4}$ Apr	5	35 Jan	63 $\frac{1}{4}$ Apr
Vandalia.....	220	.00 Apr	6	100 $\frac{1}{4}$ Apr	7	100 Apr	100 $\frac{1}{4}$ Apr
Vulcan Detinning.....	2,300	8 Apr	3	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ Apr	7	8 Apr	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ Apr
Preferred.....	500	49 Apr	6	50 Apr	7	49 Apr	50 Apr

**Outside Market.**—There has been a decided improvement in the market for unlisted securities this week. Trading has been on a much larger scale and with few exceptions values have moved to a higher level. Less interest has been manifested in Northern Securities stock and only about 65,000 shares changed hands during the week; after a drop of  $\frac{3}{4}$  to 160, the price advanced to 163 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; the close to-day was at 162 $\frac{3}{8}$ . A feature of the trading has been the activity and strength displayed by the American Can issues; the common, after a decline from 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 10 $\frac{7}{8}$ , rose to 12 $\frac{3}{8}$ , while the preferred moved up from 66 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Standard Oil displayed pronounced strength, the price advancing from 619 to 630. American Light & Traction common gained 9 points to 95. Interborough Rapid Transit rose from 206 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 213 and then dropped back to 208 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; to-day there was a recovery to 210 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and the final sale was at 209 $\frac{3}{4}$ . American Ice Securities (when issued) advanced 2 $\frac{1}{4}$  points to 29 $\frac{3}{4}$ . Colorado Fuel & Iron new stock (when issued) sold from 52 up to 56. Bethlehem Steel common went up 2 points to 36, while the preferred declined from 87 $\frac{1}{4}$  to 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; the last sale was at 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Mackay Companies common advanced 2 points to 41 $\frac{1}{8}$ . New Orleans Railway new preferred (when issued) gained 4 points to 77 $\frac{3}{4}$  and ends the week at 77 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; the common rose from 27 to 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ . After a further advance of 2 points to 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ , United Copper common reacted to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; to-day there was a recovery to 13 $\frac{3}{8}$  and the close was at 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; the preferred gained  $\frac{1}{2}$  point to 66 and then fell to 58; the final sale was at 62. Greene Consolidated Copper ran up from 28 $\frac{3}{8}$  to 30. Outside quotations will be found on page 1353.

# New York Stock Exchange—Stock Record, Daily, Weekly and Yearly

OCCUPYING TWO PAGES

### STOCKS—HIGHEST AND LOWEST SALE PRICES

Saturday April 1	Monday April 3	Tuesday April 4	Wednesday April 5	Thursday April 6	Friday April 7
36 40	36 40	36 40	36 40	36 40	36 40
74 80	74 75	74 74 1/2	74 76	74 76	74 76
88 88 3/4	88 88 1/2	87 3/4 88 1/2	87 88 1/4	87 88 1/4	87 88 1/4
102 103	102 102 1/2	102 103	102 102 1/2	103 102 3/4	103 103 1/2
142 143	142 144 1/2	143 146	145 14 1/2	148 14 1/2	149 150 1/2
108 108 1/2	108 109	108 108 3/4	107 3/4 108 3/4	109 110 1/2	110 111
95 96	95 95 1/2	95 96 1/4	96 96	95 96	96 96
67 68	67 68 3/4	66 68 3/4	67 68 3/4	67 68 1/2	68 68 1/2
150 157	150 157	150 157	150 157	150 157	150 157
153 180	153 180	153 180	153 180	153 180	153 180
90 90 1/2	90 90 1/2	90 90 1/2	90 90 1/2	90 90 1/2	90 90 1/2
148 148 1/2	148 149 1/2	148 149 1/2	149 153 1/4	152 154 1/4	153 155 1/4
70 71 1/2	70 71 1/2	70 71 1/2	70 71 1/2	70 71 1/2	71 71 1/2
199 201	199 201	201 202	202 204	203 204	204 204
57 58	58 58 1/2	58 59	57 58 1/2	58 59 1/2	58 58 1/2
41 41 1/2	41 42	41 41	41 42	41 42 1/2	41 41 1/2
80 82 1/2	80 82	80 81	80 82	81 82 1/2	82 83 1/2
23 23 1/2	23 23 1/2	23 23 1/2	23 23 1/2	23 23 1/2	23 23 1/2
87 88 1/2	87 88 1/2	87 88 1/2	87 88 1/2	87 88 1/2	87 88 1/2
60 60 1/2	60 60 1/2	60 60 1/2	60 60 1/2	60 60 1/2	60 60 1/2
34 35 1/2	34 35 1/2	34 35	34 35 1/2	35 37	36 37
175 176	175 176 1/2	175 176 1/2	174 175 1/2	176 178 1/2	177 179 1/2
184 186 1/2	184 184 1/2	184 185	185 185	185 185	186 186 1/2
243 244	244 244 1/2	243 243 1/2	243 244 1/2	243 244 1/2	243 245
258 263	258 263	258 263	262 262	258 263	258 263
190 195	190 195	190 195	190 195	190 195	195 195
190 200	193 200	192 200	192 200	192 200	195 200
17 18 1/2	18 19	18 19 1/2	19 19 1/2	18 19 1/2	18 18 1/2
84 85 1/2	85 86	85 86	85 86	84 85 1/2	84 84 1/2
10 10 1/2	9 3/4 10 1/2	10 10 1/2	10 10 1/2	10 10 1/2	10 10 1/2
42 48	42 48	41 45	41 45	41 45	41 45
108 109	108 108 3/4	108 108 3/4	107 107 3/4	107 108	108 108
119 121	119 121	119 121	119 121	119 121	119 121
27 29	28 29 1/2	28 29 1/2	28 29 1/2	28 29 1/2	29 29 1/2
62 62	62 62 1/2	61 62	61 62	60 61	61 61 1/2
37 39	38 39 1/2	38 38 1/2	38 38 1/2	38 38 1/2	38 39 1/2
191 192	192 194 1/2	193 195	192 193 1/2	192 193 1/2	192 192 3/4
385 395	390 390	372 390	372 390	380 394	372 392
85 85 1/2	85 85 1/2	85 85 1/2	85 85 1/2	85 85 1/2	85 85 1/2
89 90 1/2	90 90 1/2	90 90 1/2	90 90	90 90	89 90 1/2
24 26	24 27	25 25	24 26	25 26	24 24 1/2
5 6 1/2	5 6 1/2	5 6 1/2	6 6	5 6	5 6 1/2
32 35	33 35	33 33	33 35	33 35	33 35
84 85	85 85 1/2	85 85 1/2	84 85	84 85	84 84 1/2
15 16 1/2	16 16	15 16 1/2	16 16 1/2	16 16 1/2	16 16 1/2
32 33 1/2	32 33 1/2	32 32 3/4	32 33 1/2	33 33 1/2	33 33 1/2
45 45 1/2	45 47 1/2	46 47 3/4	46 46 3/4	46 46 3/4	46 47 1/2
80 80 1/2	80 82 1/2	81 82 1/2	81 82	81 81 1/2	81 82
68 68 1/2	68 70 1/2	69 70 1/2	69 69 1/2	69 70	69 70 1/2
64 66	64 68	64 68	64 68	62 66	65 66
85 95	85 95	85 95	85 95	85 95	85 95
300 310	309 310	305 310	300 310	300 310	305 305
21 22 1/2	22 22 1/2	22 22 1/2	21 22 1/2	22 22 1/2	22 22 1/2
93 95	93 99	93 93 1/2	93 97	94 94 1/2	93 93
93 94	94 94	94 94 1/2	94 94 1/2	94 94 1/2	94 94 1/2
159 159 1/2	160 160 1/2	160 160 1/2	159 160 1/2	160 163	162 163
23 28 1/2	28 28 1/2	28 28 1/2	28 28 1/2	28 29 1/2	29 30 1/2
54 55	55 55 1/2	54 56	54 55	55 56 1/2	56 57
36 38 1/2	38 38 1/2	38 38 1/2	38 38	35 38	35 38
83 84	83 84	83 84	83 84	83 84	83 84
31 32	31 31 1/2	30 31	30 30 1/2	31 31 1/2	31 31 1/2
65 66	65 66	65 65 1/2	65 65 1/2	65 65 1/2	65 65 1/2
14 18	14 18	14 18	14 18	14 18	14 18
50 55	50 55	50 55	50 55	50 55	50 55
39 41	40 41	41 41	41 41	40 41	40 41
98 103	98 103	98 103	98 103	99 103	99 103
315 350	315 315	315 325	315 325	315 325	315 325
58 60	56 60	56 60	56 60	56 60	57 60
141 141 1/2	141 142 1/2	141 143 1/2	141 143 1/2	142 144	142 143 1/2
167 167 1/2	167 167 1/2	166 167	167 167	166 167	166 167 1/2
87 88 1/2	87 88	87 88 1/2	87 87 1/2	86 87	86 88
122 123	122 123 1/2	122 123 1/2	123 123 1/2	122 123 1/2	122 123 1/2
24 24 1/2	24 25 1/2	24 25 1/2	24 25	24 25 1/2	24 25 1/2
150 170	150 170	155 170	145 170	145 170	145 170
61 64	61 64	62 64	63 63	62 64	64 64 1/2
89 95	89 95	89 95	89 95	89 95	89 95
119 119	119 120	119 120	118 120 1/2	120 120 1/2	119 120
164 166 1/2	164 165	165 165	164 165 1/2	165 165 1/2	164 164 1/2
31 31 1/2	31 31 1/2	31 31 1/2	31 31 1/2	31 32 1/2	31 32 1/2
65 65	65 66	65 65	64 65	64 66 1/2	66 67
106 107	106 107 1/2	106 107	106 106 1/2	106 108 1/2	107 108 1/2
141 145	141 145	141 145	141 145	143 143	142 144
40 41 1/2	40 42	40 42	40 41	40 40	40 40
21 22	20 22	20 22	20 22	20 22	20 22
160 162 1/2	162 162 1/2	161 163	160 162 1/2	160 162 1/2	161 163 1/2
48 48 1/2	48 50	49 52	51 52 1/2	51 53 1/2	54 55
110 117	110 117	110 117	115 116	115 120	115 120
80 80 1/2	81 81	81 82	82 82 1/2	82 83 1/2	84 85
201 201 1/2	201 203 1/2	202 202	200 203 1/2	203 202 1/2	202 203
62 63 1/2	62 63 1/2	61 78 1/2	60 62 1/2	61 62 1/2	61 62 1/2
85 85 1/2	85 85 1/2	84 85 1/2	84 85 1/2	85 85	85 86 1/2
92 94	92 94	92 94	92 94	92 94	92 94
93 94	93 94 1/2	93 94	93 94	93 94	93 94
105 108	105 108	103 108	103 108	103 108	103 109
93 95	93 95	93 95	93 95	94 94 1/2	93 94 1/2
143 143 1/2	143 143 1/2	142 143 1/2	142 143 1/2	143 144 1/2	143 144 1/2
46 46 1/2	47 48 1/2	47 47 1/2	47 47	47 47 1/2	46 46
119 124	120 122 1/2	122 122 1/2	120 124	122 123	123 123 1/2
80 84	80 84	80 85	80 84	80 84	80 84 1/2
105 112	105 112	105 112	105 112	105 110	105 110
94 95	94 95 1/2	93 94 1/2	93 95	94 95 1/2	94 95 1/2
81 91 1/2	91 92	92 92	92 92	92 92 1/2	92 92 1/2
89 90 1/2	90 90 1/2	90 90 1/2	89 90 1/2	89 90	89 90 1/2
34 34 1/2	34 34 1/2	33 35 1/2	34 35 1/2	35 35 1/2	35 36 1/2
79 80	80 80	78 81 1/2	80 80 1/2	80 80 1/2	80 80 1/2
50 70	50 70	50 70	50 70	50 70	50 70
13 16 1/2	13 16 1/2	13 16 1/2	14 16 1/2	16 17 1/2	16 17 1/2
40 51	49 57	49 57	52 54	55 53	56 57
24 26	24 26 1/2	24 26	26 26	26 27 1/2	26 27
76 78	76 79	78 80	78 78	78 78 1/2	78 78
70 71	70 71 1/2	70 70 3/4	70 71	70 71	70 71 1/2
185 192	185 192	188 192	185 190	185 190	180 190

STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE	Sales of the Week Shares	Range for Year 1905 On basis of 100-share lots	Range for Previous Year (1904)		
		Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest
<b>Railroads.</b>					
Ann Arbor.....	600	35 Feb 6	37 1/2 Feb 18	25 Jly	34 Nov
Do pref.....	600	66 Feb 6	75 Apr 3	249 3/4 J'ne	66 Nov
Atch. Topeka & Santa Fe.	128,740	84 1/2 Jan 25	93 1/2 Mar 9	64 Feb	89 1/2 Nov
Do pref.....	6,555	99 Jan 25	104 1/2 Mar 9	87 3/4 Jan	104 1/2 Nov
Atlantic Coast Line RR.	58,760	120 Jan 25	150 1/2 Apr 7	104 1/2 Jan	155 1/2 Nov
Baltimore & Ohio.....	90,275	100 1/2 Jan 25	111 1/2 Mar 13	72 1/2 Mar	105 1/2 Dec
Do pref.....	1,397	91 Mar 9	98 Feb 8	87 3/4 Feb	95 1/2 Oct
Brooklyn Rapid Transit..	106,095	58 1/2 Jan 25	69 1/2 Apr 7	38 Feb	70 1/2 Nov
Buffalo Roch. & Pittsb'g.	.....	154 Jan 25	159 Jan 18	118 1/4 Mar	160 Oct
Do pref.....	.....	159 Jan 6	160 Jan 31	213 1/2 J'ne	165 Oct
Buffalo & Susque. pref.....	1,414	87 1/2 Jan 4	90 1/2 Apr 4	83 Nov	89 Aug
Canadian Pacific.....	248,910	130 3/4 Jan 25	155 3/4 Apr 7	109 1/2 Mar	135 1/2 Oct
Canada Southern.....	200	67 1/2 Jan 11	72 3/4 Jan 31	64 Apr	72 Nov
Central of New Jersey....	1,100	190 1/4 Jan 3	205 1/2 Feb 3	154 1/2 Feb	194 1/2 Nov
Chesapeake & Ohio.....	37,450	46 1/2 Jan 25	60 1/2 Mar 21	28 1/2 Mar	51 Nov
Chicago & Alton.....	900	58 3/8 Mar 8	44 1/2 Mar 15	33 Jan	47 1/2 Nov
Do pref.....	4,300	80 Jan 25	83 1/2 Apr 7	75 Jan	85 1/2 Jan
Chicago Great Western....	30,525	21 1/2 Jan 25	25 1/2 Mar 16	12 1/2 J'ne	26 1/2 Nov
Do 4 p. c. debentures....	.....	85 Jan 24	88 1/2 Mar 15	80 1/2 J'ly	90 Nov
Do 5 p. c. pref. "A"....	.....	62 1/2 Mar 23	68 3/4 Jan 18	47 1/2 J'ne	74 1/2 Nov
Do 4 p. c. pref. "B"....	9,000	82 1/2 Jan 25	37 1/2 Feb 7	20 J'ne	39 1/2 Nov
Chicago Milw. & St. Paul.	139,450	171 1/4 Jan 6	183 1/2 Mar 14	137 1/2 Feb	177 1/2 Dec
Do pref.....	913	182 1/2 Jan 13	192 Jan 31	173 Mar	185 1/2 Oct
Chicago & North Western	5,509	205 1/2 Jan 6	249 Jan 31	161 1/2 Mar	214 1/2 Dec
Do pref.....	160	234 Jan 13	265 1/2 Feb 1	207 Feb	237 Nov
Chic. St. P. Minn. & Om.	200	150 Jan 6	225 Jan 31	135 Mar	160 Nov
Do pref.....	195	Jan 17	230 Jan 31	216 1/2 Apr	192 Dec
Chicago Term'l Transfer.	3,200	7 1/2 Jan 5	19 1/2 Feb 17	5 1/2 Aug	16 1/2 Nov
Do pref.....	5,200	17 1/2 Jan 4	36 1/2 Mar 22	11 1/2 Aug	27 1/2 Nov
Chicago Union Traction.	7,900	9 1/2 Jan 3	13 1/2 Feb 2	4 J'ly	15 1/2 Nov
Do pref.....	.....	39 1/2 Jan 7	54 Feb 3	29 May	48 1/2 Nov
Cleve. Cin. Chc. & St. L.	3,600	90 Jan 14	111 Mar 21	68 1/2 May	93 1/2 Dec
Do pref.....	.....	119 1/2 Mar 8	121 1/2 Mar 11	100 Feb	115 Nov
Colorado & So. vot. trust	31,460	22 1/2 Jan 20	29 1/2 Apr 3	13 1/2 J'ne	24 1/2 Nov
Do 1st pf. vot. tr. cts.	2,215	59 1/2 Mar 29	64 1/2 Feb 10	48 J'ne	63 Dec
Do 2d pf. vot. tr. cts.	7,615	34 Mar 23	39 1/2 Feb 3	17 1/2 J'ne	37 1/2 Nov
Delaware & Hudson.....	19,200	180 1/4 Jan 25	196 Feb 4	149 Mar	190 1/2 Dec
Delaw. Lack. & West'n.	100	335 Jan 25	400 Mar 14	250 1/2 Feb	359 1/2 Dec
Denver & Rio Grande....	1,100	30 3/8 Jan 27	36 1/2 Mar 14	18 Mar	35 1/2 Nov
Do pref.....	3,500	85 Jan 23	91 1/2 Mar 15	64 1/2 Feb	89 Dec
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge..	300	22 Feb 20	28 1/2 Mar 17	19 1/2 Jan	27 Dec
Detroit South. vot. tr. cts.	300	5 Feb 8	9 1/2 Jan 24		

STOCKS—HIGHEST AND LOWEST SALE PRICES

Main table containing stock prices for various companies like St. Louis Southwestern, Southern Pacific Co., and others, with columns for dates (Saturday April 1 to Friday April 7) and price ranges.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES—BROKERS' QUOTATIONS

Table listing banks and trust companies such as United, Wash. H'ts., and various trust co's, with columns for bid and ask prices.

\* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. † Less than 100 shares. ‡ Ex rights. § Ex dividend and rights. ¶ Sale at Stock Exchange or at auction this week. †† Ex stock dividend. ‡‡ T. St. Co. certificates. §§ Banks marked with a paragraph (§) are State banks.

New York Stock Exchange—Bond Record, Friday Weekly and Yearly OCCUPYING FOUR PAGES

Main table containing bond listings for N. Y. Stock Exchange, categorized by U. S. Government, Foreign Government, State Securities, Railroad, and various municipal bonds. Columns include description, price, date, and range.

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS—Continued on Next Page.

Miscellaneous bonds table with columns for Street Railway, Gas and Electric Light, and other local bond issues. Includes descriptions like Brooklyn Rap Tr g 5s and Atlanta G L Co 1st g 5s.

\*No price Friday; latest price this week. a Due Jan d Due Apr e Due May g Due June h Due July k Due Aug o Due Oct p Due Nov s Option sale

BONDS												
N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE												
WEEK ENDING APRIL 7												
	Int'l Period	Price Friday April 7	Week's Range or Last Sale	Bonds Sold	Range Since January 1		Int'l Period	Price Friday April 7	Week's Range or Last Sale	Bonds Sold	Range Since January 1	
					Low	High					Low	High
Chic & St L See Atch T & Sa Fe												
Chic St L & N O See Ill Cent												
Chic St L & Pitts See Penn Co												
Chic St P M & O con 6s	J-D	137	137	137	1	133 3/8	138					
Cons 6s reduced to 3 1/2s	J-D	94 1/4	93	Dec '03								
Ch St P & Minn 1st g 6s	M-N	135	132 1/8	Nov '04								
Nor Wisconsin 1st 6s	J-J	131	129 1/2	Mar '04								
St P & S City 1st g 6s	A-O	122	123 1/2	123 1/2	9	123 1/2	125 1/2					
Chicago Ter Trans g 4s	J-J	97	97		21	84 3/8	97 1/4					
Coupon off		95	Sale	95	96							
Chic & West Ind gen g 6s	Q-M	114 1/2	115	Feb '05		115	116					
Chic & W Mich See Pere Marq												
Choc O & Gulf See C R I & P												
Cin H & D consol s f 7s	A-O	97	104 1/2	Dec '03								
2d gold 4 1/2s	J-J	98	113	Oct '00								
Cin D & I 1st gu g 5s	M-N	117	119	118	1	117 1/2	119					
Cin I & W 1st gu g 4s	J-J	98	98 3/4	98 3/4	Mar '05		99 1/2					
C I St L & C See C C C & St L												
Cin S & O See C C C St L												
Clearfield & Mah See B R & P												
Clev Cin C & St L gen g 4s	J-D	102 3/4	Sale	103	103	1	101	104				
Cairo Div 1st gold 4s	J-J	100 3/4	100 3/4	Feb '05		100 3/4	100 3/4					
Cin W & M Div 1st g 4s	J-J	100 1/4	100 3/8	Mar '05		98 1/2	100 3/8					
St L Div 1st col tr g 4s	M-N	102 1/2	102 3/4	102 3/4	7	100 7/8	103 7/8					
Registered	M-N		100	Oct '04								
Spr & Col Div 1st g 4s	M-S	97 1/2	99 1/2	Feb '05		99 1/2	99 1/2					
W V Val Div 1st g 4s	J-J	100	94 1/2	Aug '03								
C I St L & C consol 6s	M-N	106 5/8	105	Jan '04								
let gold 4s	Q-F	101 1/4	100	Nov '04								
Registered	Q-F											
Cin S & Cl con 1st g 5s	J-J	114 1/4	Sale	114 1/4	114 1/4	1	112	114 1/4				
C C & I consol 7s	J-D	124	123	Dec '04								
Consol sink fund 7s	J-D	134 1/2	134	Feb '05		134	134					
General consol gold 6s	J-J	98 1/2	104 1/2	Nov '01								
Registered	J-J											
Ind Bl & W 1st pref 4s	A-O	98 3/4	98	99 1/2	9	98	100					
O Ind & W 1st pf 5s	Q-J	98 3/4	79	80 3/4	315	73	84					
Peo & East 1st con 4s	A-O	114	112 1/2	Feb '04								
Income 4s	Apr											
Cl Lor & Wh con 1st g 5s	A-O	119 1/4	116 1/2	Jan '05		116 1/2	116 1/2					
Clev & Marietta See Penn RR												
Clev & Mahon Val g 5s	J-J	75 3/4	76	75 1/4	19	73 3/4	77					
Clev & Pitts See Penn Co												
Col Midland 1st g 4s	J-J	94 1/2	Sale	93 7/8	95 1/2	253	90 1/4	95 1/2				
Colorado & Son 1st g 4s	F-A											
Colum & Greenv See So Ry												
Col & Hock Val See Hock Val												
Col Conn & Term See N & W												
Conn & Pae Rive 1st g 4s	A-O											
Dak & Gt So See C M & St P												
Dallas & Waco See M K & T												
Del Lack & Western 7s	M-S	107 1/2	108	Mar '05		108	110 1/4					
Morris & Essex 1st 7s	M-N	128 1/2	130	128 1/2	Feb '05		128 1/2	128 1/2				
1st consol guar 7s	J-D	130 1/2	131 1/2	130 1/2	Mar '05		130 1/2	130 1/2				
Registered	J-D											
1st ref gu g 3 1/2s	J-D											
N Y Lack & W 1st 6s	J-J	129 3/8	129 3/8	Mar '05		129 3/8	129 3/8					
Construction 5s	F-A	111 3/4	114 1/2	J'ly '04								
Term & improve 4s	M-N	103 3/4	105	103 3/4	Mar '05		103	105				
Syr Bing & N Y 1st 7s	A-O	104 1/4	107	Mar '05		106 3/4	107 1/2					
Warren 1st ref gu g 3 1/2s	F-A	102	102	Feb '03								
Del & Hud 1st Pa Div 7s	M-S	134 3/8	133 3/4	Mar '04								
Registered	M-S											
Alb & Sus 1st con gu 7s	A-O	102 1/2	104 1/4	Dec '04								
Guar gold 6s	A-O	101 1/2	106 1/8	Mar '05		104 1/8	106 1/8					
Rens & Saratoga 1st 7s	M-N	142 3/8	142 1/2	Mar '05		142 1/2	142 1/2					
Del Riv RR Bridge See Pa RR												
Deny & R Gr 1st con g 4s	J-J	101	101 1/2	101 1/8	101 1/4	33	100	102				
Consol gold 4 1/2s	J-J	108 1/2	108	Feb '05		108	109 1/2					
Improvement gold 5s	J-D	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	5	108	110					
Rio Gr West 1st g 4s	J-J	99 3/8	100	99 1/2	99 3/4	20	98 1/8	100				
Consol and col trust 4s	A-O	90	90 7/8	90	90	1	89	94 1/2				
Utah Cent 1st gu g 4s	A-O	93 1/8	97	97	Jan '02							
Rio Gr So gu See Rio Gr So												
Dea Mo & Ft D See C R & I P												
Dea M & Minn See Ch & N W												
Dea Mo Un Ry 1st g 5s	M-N	104		110	Sep '04							
Det M & Tol See L S & M So												
Det & Mack 1st lien g 4s	J-D	98	101	100	Sep '04							
Gold 4s	J-D	96	Sale	96	96	2	95	97				
Det Sou 1st g 4s	J-D	80	81 3/4	Mar '05		70	84					
Ohio Sou Div 1st g 4s	M-S	92 1/2	93 1/2	93 3/4	93 3/4	2	90	96 1/2				
Dul & Iron Range 1st 5s	A-O	114	Sale	114	114	10	114	114				
Registered	A-O											
2d 6s	J-J											
Dul So Shore & Atl g 5s	J-J	114 1/4	114 1/2	Mar '05		111 1/2	114 1/2					
Last of Minn See St P M & M												
Last Ten Va & Ga See So Ry												
Elgin Jol & East 1st g 5s	M-N	118 1/4	117 1/8	Jan '05		117 1/8	117 1/8					
Elm Cort & No See Leh & N Y												
Erle 1st ext gold 4s	M-N	108 3/4	112	114	J'ne '04							
2d ext gold 5s	M-S	113 3/8	113 3/4	J'ly '04								
3d ext gold 4 1/2s	M-S	108 1/2	107 1/2	Jan '05		107 1/2	107 1/2					
4th ext gold 5s	A-O	114	117 1/2	117 1/2	Feb '05		117 1/2	117 1/2				
5th ext gold 4s	J-D	104 1/4	103	Feb '05		101 1/2	103					
1st consol gold 7s	M-S	133 1/2	133 1/2	Mar '05		133	137					
1st consol g fund 7s	M-S	130 1/2	130	Aug '03								
Erle 1st con g 4s prior	J-J	101 3/4	102	101 3/4	102	13	100	103 3/4				
Registered	J-J											
1st consol gen lien g 4s	J-J	93 1/2	Sale	93	93 1/2	85	91	93 1/2				
Registered	J-J											
Penn coll tr g 4s	F-A	94 1/2	94 7/8	94 5/8	94 7/8	59	94 1/4	97 1/2				
50-year conv 4s A	A-O	108	108	108	108	50	95 3/4	111				
Buff N Y & Erie 1st 7s	J-D	127 1/8	126 1/2	Mar '05		126 1/2	126 1/2					
Buff & S W gold 6s	J-J	105	110	Mar '05		105	110					
Chic & Erie 1st gold 5s	M-N	123 1/2	124	123 1/2	123 1/2	6	121 1/2	123 1/2				
Jeff RR 1st gu g 5s	A-O	102 3/4	105	Feb '05		105	105					
Long Dock consol g 6s	A-O	134 3/4	136 1/4	Mar '05		134 3/4	136 1/2					
Coal & RR 1st cur g 6s	M-N	116 1/4	113	J'ly '04								
Dock & Imp 1st cur 6s	J-J	112	116	113 1/2	Nov '03							
N T & Green L gu g 5s	M-N	117 1/2	117	Jan '05		117	117					
N Y Sus & W 1st ref 5s	J-J	116 1/4	116	116	116	5	114 1/4	116				
2d gold 4 1/2s	F-A											
General gold 5s	F-A	108 1/2	109 1/2	110	Mar '05		109	111				
Terminal 1st gold 5s	M-N	119 1/4	117 1/2	Jan '05		117 1/2	117 1/2					
Regis \$5												

BONDS						BONDS					
N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE WEEK ENDING APRIL 7						N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE WEEK ENDING APRIL 7					
	Int'l	Price	Week's				Week's				
	Period	Friday	Range	Bonds	Range	Bonds	Friday	Range	Bonds	Range	
		April 7	or	Sold	Since	Sold	April 7	or	Sold	Since	
			Last		January		Last			January	
			Sale		1		Sale			1	
		Bid	High	No	Low	High	Low	High	No	Low	High
Louis & Nash—Continued											
L Cin & Lex gold 4 1/2s. 1931	M-N	109 3/4	109	Mar '05	109	109					
N O & M 1st gold 6s. 1930	J-J	130 3/4	130 3/4	Feb '05	130 1/2	130 3/4					
N O & M 2d gold 6s. 1930	J-J	126 5/8	126 5/8	Feb '05	126 1/2	126 1/2					
Pensacola Div gold 6s. 1920	M-S	112	114	Mar '02							
St L Div 1st gold 6s. 1921	M-S	121	122	Apr '04							
2d gold 3s. 1980	M-S		75	J'ne '02							
Hender Bdge 1st st g 6s. 1931	M-S		113	Nov '99							
Kentucky Cent gold 4s. 1937	J-J	100	101	101 1/4	101 1/4	4	98 1/2	101 1/4			
L & N & M & M 1st g 4 1/2s. 1945	M-S	108		110	110	110					
L & N-South M joint 4s. 1952	J-J		96 3/4	96 1/2	96 7/8	45	96	97			
N Fla & S 1st g 5s. 1937	F-A	116 3/8		115	Mar '05		113	115 1/4			
Pens & Atl 1st gu g 6s. 1921	F-A	113		112 1/2	Mar '05		112 1/2	113			
S & N Ala con gu g 5s. 1936	F-A	115 1/8	116	115 1/4	Mar '05		115 1/4	116 1/2			
Sink fund gold 6s. 1910	A-O	104 3/4		110	Mar '03						
L & Jett Bdge Co gu g 4s. 1945	M-S	99		98 5/8	Oct '04						
L N A & Ch See C I & L											
Mahon Coal See L S & M S											
Manhattan Ry consol 4s. 1990	A-O	104 1/2	105	104 1/2	104 7/8	56	104 1/2	107			
Registered. 1990	A-O			104	104	10	104	104			
Metropol El 1st g 6s. 1908	J-J	107 3/8		107 1/4	Mar '05		106 1/2	107 1/4			
Man S W Coloniz g 5s. 1934	J-D										
McK'tpt & B V See N Y Cent											
Metropolitan El See Man Ry											
Mex Cent consol gold 4s. 1911	J-J	77 1/2	Sale	77 1/2	77 5/8	74	73 7/8	78			
Conpons off. 1939	J'ly	24 1/4	25	24 1/4	25	76	22 1/2	26 1/2			
1st consol income g 3s. a 1939	J'ly	15	17	15 1/2	16	15	14	17 1/8			
Equip & coll gold 5s. 1919	A-O										
Coll tr g 4 1/2s 1st Ser. 1907	F-A		95 5/8	95	Mar '05		94 1/2	98			
Mex Internat 1st con g 4s. 1917	M-S			90 3/8	J'ly '01						
Stamped guaranteed. 1977	M-S										
Mex North 1st gold 6s. 1910	J-D			105	May '00						
Mich Cent See N Y Cent											
Mid of N J See Erie											
Mil L S & W See Chic & N W											
Mil & Mad See Chic & N W											
Mil & North See Ch M & St P											
Minn & St L 1st gold 7s. 1927	J-D	140		142	Dec '03						
Iowa Ex 1st gold 7s. 1909	J-D	112 1/8		111 1/2	Jan '05	111	111 1/8				
Pacific Ex 1st gold 6s. 1921	A-O	119 3/4		122	Feb '05		122	122			
South West Ex 1st g 7s. 1910	J-D	113 1/4		113 1/4	Mar '05		113 1/4	113 1/4			
1st consol gold 5s. 1934	M-N		117 1/2	117	Mar '05		117	117 3/4			
1st and refund gold 4s. 1949	M-S		95 1/2	96	Mar '05		96	98 7/8			
Minn & St L gu See B C R & N											
M St P & S M con g 4 int gu '38	J-J	100 3/4	101	101	Mar '05		99	101 1/2			
M & P 1st 5s atp d 4s int gu 1936	J-J										
M S S M & A 1st g 4 int gu 1926	J-J	99 5/8		103	Nov '01						
Minn Un See St P M & M											
Mo Kan & Tex 1st g 4s. 1990	J-D	101 3/8	101 7/8	101 1/2	101 1/2	10	100 1/2	101 1/2			
2d gold 4s. 1990	F-A	86 1/4	Sale	85 1/4	86 1/4	23	85	87 1/2			
1st ext gold 5s. 1944	M-N	107 1/2	Sale	107 1/4	108	7	103 3/4	108			
St L Div 1st ref g 4s. 2001	A-O	90		91	91 1/2	6	87	91 1/2			
Dal & Wa 1st gu g 5s. 1940	M-N	108 3/8		105 1/4	Dec '04						
Kan C & Pac 1st g 4s. 1990	F-A	95 3/8		95	Mar '05		94 3/8	95 1/4			
Mo K & N 1st gu g 5s. 1942	A-O	112		111 1/2	Jan '05		111	111 1/2			
M K & Ok 1st gu 5s. 1942	M-S	108 3/8	109	108	108 1/8	45	104 7/8	108 3/4			
M K & T of T 1st gu g 5s. 1942	M-N	106 1/2	Sale	106 1/2	107 1/4	30	106	109 1/2			
Sher Sh & So 1st gu g 5s. 1943	J-D	107 3/4		107 1/2	Feb '05		107 1/2	107 1/2			
Tex & Okla 1st gu g 5s. 1943	M-S	105 5/8		107	107	15	104 1/2	107			
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s. 1906	M-N	107		107	107	4	105 1/2	107			
1st consol gold 6s. 1920	M-N	125 1/4		125 1/4	125 1/4	5	123	125 1/2			
Trust gold 5s stamped. a 1917	M-S	107	107 1/2	107	107 1/4	27	106 3/4	110 3/4			
Registered. a 1917	F-A										
1st coll gold 5s. 1920	M-S	108 1/4		108 1/4	Mar '05		107	110 1/2			
Cent Br Ry 1st gu g 4s. 1919	F-A	97		95 1/2	Mar '05		95 1/2	98			
Leroy & C V A 1st g 5s. 1926	J-J	107		110	Mar '05		104 1/2	110			
Pac R of Mo 1st ex g 4s. 1938	F-A	104 3/4		104 1/8	104 1/8	3	103	104 1/4			
2d extended gold 6s. 1938	J-J	117 1/4		117	Mar '05		116 1/2	117 1/4			
St L Ir M & S gen con g 5s 1931	A-O	116 1/2	118	116 1/2	116 1/2	2	116 1/2	119			
Gen con stamp gtd g 5s 1931	A-O			109 3/4	Oct '05						
Unified & ref gold 4s. 1929	J-J	95 3/4	Sale	95 1/2	95 3/4	49	94	96 1/4			
Riv & G Div 1st g 4s. 1933	M-N	96 1/4	Sale	96	96 1/2	137	95 1/2	98			
Verdi V I & W 1st g 5s. 1926	M-S	102		111 1/2	Mar '04						
Mob & Birm prior lien g 5s 1945	J-J	114 3/8		93	93 1/4	20	93 1/4	93 1/4			
Mortgage gold 4s. 1945	J-J	93		98	98	3	97	98 1/2			
Mob J & K C 1st cons g 5s. 1953	J-D	128 3/4		128 3/4	128 3/4	16	126 1/2	129			
Mob & Ohio new gold 6s. 1927	J-J	124 3/4		124 3/4	124 3/4	4	123	124 3/4			
1st extension gold 6s. a 1927	M-S	96		97 1/4	Mar '05		97 1/4	99			
General gold 4s. 1938	Q-J	114		114	Feb '05		113 3/4	115 5/8			
Montgom Div 1st g 5s. 1947	F-A	93		95	Feb '05		95	95			
St L & Cairo coll g 4s. 1930	Q-F	100 1/4		101	Nov '04						
Guaranteed g 4s. 1931	J-J										
M & O coll 4s See Southern											
Mohawk & Mal See N Y C & H											
Monongahela Riv See B & O											
Mont Cent See St P M & M											
Morgan's La & T See S P Co											
Morris & Essex See Del L & W											
Nash Chat & St L 1st 7s. 1913	J-J	122 1/8		121 1/2	Feb '05		120 7/8	121 5/8			
1st consol gold 5s. 1928	A-O	114 1/4	116	114 1/4	114 1/4	3	114 1/4	117			
Jasper Branch 1st g 6s. 1923	J-J	120 3/8		119	Jan '05		119	119			
McM M W & A 1st 6s. 1917	J-J	116 3/4		117 1/4	Mar '05		117 1/4	117 1/4			
T & P Branch 1st 6s. 1917	J-J	115 1/4		113	J'ly '04						
Nash Flor & Shef See L & N											
Nat of Mex prior lien 4 1/2s. 1926	J-J		105 1/2	104	Dec '04		81	83 1/4			
1st consol 4s. 1951	A-O	81	81 1/2	81	81 1/4	23					
New H & D See N Y N H & H											
N J Junc RR See N Y Cent											
New & Cin Bdge See Penn Co											
N O & N E prior lien g 6s p 1915	A-O	115 1/2									
N Y Bkin & Man Bch See L I											
N Y Cent & H Riv g 3 1/2s. 1997	J-J	100 1/8	Sale	100	100 3/4	49	99 5/8	100 3/4			
Registered. 1997	J-J	99 1/4		100 1/2	Mar '05		99 1/2	100 1/2			
Debenture g 4s. 1890-1905	J-D	100 3/4		101 1/4	Mar '05		100 3/4	101 1/4			
Registered. 1890-1905	J-D			99	Dec '02						
Debt certs ext g 4s. 1905	M-N	101		99 3/4	Mar '05						
Registered. 1905	M-N			99 1/2	Nov '02						
Lake Shore coll g 3 1/2s. 1998	F-A	91 1/2	91 3/4	91 3/8	91 3/4	61	90 3/4	93			
Registered. 1998	F-A			90	Mar '05		89	91 1/2			
Mich Cent coll g 3 1/2s. 1998	F-A	89 1/2	Sale	89 1/2	90	9	89 1/4	90 3/4			
Registered. 1998	F-A			89	89	4	89	89			



Main table containing bond listings for 'N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE WEEK ENDING APRIL 7'. It is divided into two columns: 'BONDS' and 'BONDS'. Each entry includes details like 'Southern Pac Co', 'Gen gold 4s', 'Waco & N W div 1st g 6s', etc., along with bid/ask prices, maturity dates, and ranges.

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS—Concluded.

Table listing miscellaneous bonds such as 'Manufacturing & Industrial', 'Miscellaneous', 'Adams Ex col tr g 4s', 'Am Dk & Imp 5s', etc., with their respective prices and terms.

\*No price Friday; latest bid and asked. a Due Jan b Due Feb c Due Mar d Due Apr e Due J'ly f Due Aug g Due Oct h Due Nov i Due Dec j Option sale

# CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE—Stock Record—Daily, Weekly and Yearly

STOCKS—HIGHEST AND LOWEST SALE PRICES							STOCKS CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE		Sales of the Week Shares		Range for Year 1905		Range for Previous Year (1904)	
Saturday April 1	Monday April 3	Tuesday April 4	Wednesday April 5	Thursday April 6	Friday April 7		Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest		
196	196		196			<i>Last Sale</i> 197 1/8 <i>Last Sale</i> 196	180	199	155	377 1/8	155	377 1/8		
54 1/4 55	54 7/8 55 3/4		20 3/4 20 3/4 55 1/4 56	54 1/4 56 1/4 56 1/4 56	56 56 1/2	6 39 3/4 39 3/4 39 3/4 39 3/4	6	7 3/4	6	7 3/4	6	8		
87 89 *22 1/2 23 *63 65	87 89 *22 23 *63 65		39 39	39 39	39 39	22 1/2 22 1/2 63 63 61 62 1/4 63 63	6	7 3/4	6	7 3/4	6	8		
*60 62 1/2	*60 62 1/2		*28 1/2 96	94 94 28 1/2 28 1/2	60 101 101 1/2	60 101 101 1/2	60	72	50	377 1/8	155	377 1/8		
*28 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2	*28 1/2 101 1/2 101 1/2		50 50	50 50	50 50									
11 11 3/4 66 3/4 66 3/4 *79 1/2 80 *130 130 51 51	10 7/8 11 1/4 66 3/4 66 3/4 *79 1/2 80 130 130 51 51	<b>ELECTION HOLIDAY</b>	11 1/8 11 3/4 67 68 1/4 80 80 *130	11 1/8 12 69 70 80 80 53 53	11 3/4 12 3/4 70 72 80 80 53 53	198 100 105 1/2 60	198 100 105 1/2 60	123 1/2 130 105 1/2 105 1/2	123 1/2 130 105 1/2 105 1/2	123 1/2 130 105 1/2 105 1/2	123 1/2 130 105 1/2 105 1/2	123 1/2 130 105 1/2 105 1/2		
106 110 *56	106 110 *56		106 110 *56 62	106 110 *56 62	106 110 *56 62	106 110 *56 62	106 110 *56 62	106 110 *56 62	106 110 *56 62	106 110 *56 62	106 110 *56 62	106 110 *56 62		
*10 *3 3/4 *6 1/2	*10 *3 3/4 *6 1/2		169 1/2 170 48 49 1/2 137 1/2 137 1/2 99 100 138 1/2 139	169 1/2 170 48 49 1/2 137 1/2 137 1/2 99 100 138 1/2 139	169 1/2 170 48 49 1/2 137 1/2 137 1/2 99 100 138 1/2 139	169 1/2 170 48 49 1/2 137 1/2 137 1/2 99 100 138 1/2 139	169 1/2 170 48 49 1/2 137 1/2 137 1/2 99 100 138 1/2 139	169 1/2 170 48 49 1/2 137 1/2 137 1/2 99 100 138 1/2 139	169 1/2 170 48 49 1/2 137 1/2 137 1/2 99 100 138 1/2 139	169 1/2 170 48 49 1/2 137 1/2 137 1/2 99 100 138 1/2 139	169 1/2 170 48 49 1/2 137 1/2 137 1/2 99 100 138 1/2 139	169 1/2 170 48 49 1/2 137 1/2 137 1/2 99 100 138 1/2 139		
137 3/4 137 3/4 100 100 1/2 *138 1/2 139	137 3/4 137 3/4 100 100 1/2 139 139		17 1/2 45 1/2 45 1/2	17 1/2 45 1/2 45 1/2	17 1/2 45 1/2 45 1/2	17 1/2 45 1/2 45 1/2	17 1/2 45 1/2 45 1/2	17 1/2 45 1/2 45 1/2	17 1/2 45 1/2 45 1/2	17 1/2 45 1/2 45 1/2	17 1/2 45 1/2 45 1/2	17 1/2 45 1/2 45 1/2		
62 64 119 120 *45 46 *113 114	64 3/4 65 3/4 119 119 3/4 46 48 1/2 115		62 64 119 120 *45 46 113 114	64 3/4 64 7/8 119 119 1/2 49 49 3/4 114 114	64 3/4 65 1/2 119 120 51 51 1/2 115 115	64 3/4 65 1/2 119 120 51 51 1/2 115 115	64 3/4 65 1/2 119 120 51 51 1/2 115 115	64 3/4 65 1/2 119 120 51 51 1/2 115 115	64 3/4 65 1/2 119 120 51 51 1/2 115 115	64 3/4 65 1/2 119 120 51 51 1/2 115 115	64 3/4 65 1/2 119 120 51 51 1/2 115 115	64 3/4 65 1/2 119 120 51 51 1/2 115 115		
109 109 70 70	109 109 69 1/4 75		2 1/4 2 1/4 12 1/4 12 1/4	2 1/4 2 1/4 12 1/4 12 1/4	2 1/4 2 1/4 12 1/4 12 1/4	2 1/4 2 1/4 12 1/4 12 1/4	2 1/4 2 1/4 12 1/4 12 1/4	2 1/4 2 1/4 12 1/4 12 1/4	2 1/4 2 1/4 12 1/4 12 1/4	2 1/4 2 1/4 12 1/4 12 1/4	2 1/4 2 1/4 12 1/4 12 1/4	2 1/4 2 1/4 12 1/4 12 1/4		
109 109 70 70	109 109 69 1/4 75		109 109 75 82	109 109 85 85 94 94 1/2	109 109 85 85 94 94 1/2	109 109 85 85 94 94 1/2	109 109 85 85 94 94 1/2	109 109 85 85 94 94 1/2	109 109 85 85 94 94 1/2	109 109 85 85 94 94 1/2	109 109 85 85 94 94 1/2	109 109 85 85 94 94 1/2		
2 1/4 2 1/4 12 1/4 12 1/4 35 35 1/2	2 3/8 2 1/2 12 5/8 14 1/2 35 35 1/2		109 109 75 82	109 109 85 85 94 94 1/2	109 109 85 85 94 94 1/2	109 109 85 85 94 94 1/2	109 109 85 85 94 94 1/2	109 109 85 85 94 94 1/2	109 109 85 85 94 94 1/2	109 109 85 85 94 94 1/2	109 109 85 85 94 94 1/2	109 109 85 85 94 94 1/2		

### Chicago Bond Record

BONDS		Invt Period	Price Friday April 7		Week's Range or Last Sale		Bonds Sold	Range Since January 1	
CHICAGO STOCK EXCH'GE WEEK ENDING APRIL 7			Bid	Ask	Low	High		No.	Low
Amer Biscuit 6s.....1910	F-A		\$106		101 1/2	101 1/2	99	101 1/2	101 1/2
Amer Strawboard 1st 6s.....1911	J-J		\$93 1/2		103 1/4	103 1/4		103 1/4	103 1/4
Cass Ave & F G (St L) 5s.....1912	J-J		\$103		103	103		103	103 1/4
Chic Board of Trade 4s.....1927	J-D		\$103		103	103		103	103 1/4
Chic Consol Br & Mt 6s.....1926	J-J				103	103		103	103 1/4
Chic Consol Trac 4 1/2s.....1939	J-D		64 3/4 Sale		64 1/2	64 1/4	9	62	66 1/2
Chic Edison debent 6s.....1913	J-J				103 1/4	104 1/4		103 1/8	103 3/4
1st gold 5s.....1926	A-O		\$163 3/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4		104 1/4	104 3/4
Chic Auditorium 1st 5s.....1929	F-A				98	98		98	98 1/2
Chic Dock Co 1st 4s.....1929	A-O				100 1/2	100 1/2		100 1/2	100 1/2
Chic Equit Gas 6s.....1905	J-J				100 3/4	100 3/4		100 3/4	100 3/4
Chic & Mil Elec Ry 5s.....1919	J-J				77 1/2	77 1/2		78	80
Chic Pneum Tool 1st 5s.....1921	J-J		77 1/2 Sale		79	Nov '04		79	Nov '04
Chic Rock L & Pac RR 4s.....2002	M-N				80	Nov '04		80	Nov '04
Collat Trust g 5s.....1913	M-S				107 3/4	107 3/4	16	106 7/8	108 1/4
Commonwealth Elect 5s.....1943	M-S				100 7/8	100 7/8		100 7/8	100 7/8
Kans City Ry & Lt Co 5s.....1913	M-N				97	Mar '05		97	97 1/2
Knickerbocker Ice 1st 5s.....1928	A-O		\$97 1/2		97 1/2	97 1/2		97 1/2	97 1/2
Lake Street El 1st 5s.....1928	J-J		\$97		95 3/4	95 3/4	2	95 1/2	96 1/2
Met W Side El 1st 4s.....1938	F-A		95 1/4 Sale		89 1/2	89 1/2	5	86	90 1/2
Extension g 4s.....1938	J-J				99	Mar '05		95	100
North Chic St 1st 5s.....1906	J-J		\$99	100	99 1/2	99 1/2		99 1/2	99 1/2
1st 5s.....1909	J-J				99	99		94	99 1/4
Refunding g 4 1/2s.....1931	A-O				92 1/2	92 1/2	7	92 1/2	95
No Chic City Strkry 4 1/2s.....1927	M-N		92 1/2 Sale		94 1/2	94 1/2	46	93 1/2	95 3/4
North West'n El 1st 4s.....1911	M-S		94 3/4 Sale		94 1/8	94 1/8		88	96 1/2
Ogden Gas 5s.....1945	M-N				94	94		94	94
Pearsons-Taft 5s.....1916	J-D		\$100		99 1/4	99 1/4		99	99 1/2
4-40s B B B.....1920	M-S		\$99 1/4		99 1/4	99 1/4		99	99 1/2
4-40s Series C.....1914	F-A		\$99 1/4	99 3/4	99 1/4	99 3/4		99 1/4	99 3/4
4-60s Series E.....1914	M-N				99 1/2	99 1/2		99 1/2	100
4-80s Series F.....1914	M-N		\$100 1/2		100 3/4	100 3/4	3	100	100 3/4
People's Gas L & C 1st 6s.....1943	A-O				123 1/2	123 1/2		105 1/2	107 3/8
Refunding g 5s.....1947	M-S		\$107 1/4		107 1/4	107 1/4		107 1/4	108 3/8
Chic Gas Lt & C 1st 5s.....1937	J-J		\$103		108 1/4	108 1/4		106 1/2	107 1/2
Consumers' Gas 1st 5s.....1936	J-D		\$106 3/4	107 1/4	107 1/2	107 1/2		106 1/2	107 1/2
St Louis Brew'g Ass'n 6s.....1914	J-J				104 1/4	104 1/4	10	102 3/4	104 1/4
Swift & Co 1st g 5s.....1914	J-J		104 1/4 Sale		103	103		102 1/2	103 1/8
Union El (Loop) 5s.....1945	A-O		\$107		107	107	5	105 1/2	107
Union Pacific conv 4s.....1911	M-N				114	Nov '01		114	114
U S Brewing 5s.....1910	M-S				81	J'y '04		81	81
United Brewers 6s.....1928	F-A				88	Nov '04		88	88
U S Steel Corp 2d 5s.....1923	M-N				94	94		94	100
West Chic St 1st 5s.....1928	M-N		\$94	98	96	Mar '05		94	100
Tunnel 1st 5s.....1909	F-A				90	May '01		80	90
Debent 6s.....1914	J-D		\$90		90	Feb '05		86 1/2	90 3/4
Consol g 5s.....1936	M-N		\$86 1/2	87	86 1/2	87	17	86 1/2	90 3/4
West Div City Ry 4 1/2s.....1932	J-J				95	Mar '05		95	97
West'n Stone Co 5-20 5s.....1909	A-O				100	Jan '04		100	100
Note.—Accrued interest must be added to all Chicago bond prices.									

### Chicago Banks and Trust Companies

NAME	Outstand- ing Stock	Surplus & Profits	Dividend Record			
			In 1903	In 1904	Per- iod	Last Paid %
Bankers National.....	2,000,000	\$1,071,611	6	8	Q-J	Jan '05, 2
Calumet National.....	100,000	29,045				
Chicago City.....	200,000	143,388	13	8+5	J-J	Jan '05, 4
Chicago National.....	1,000,000	1,402,444	15	12+3	Q-J	Jan '05, 3
Chicago Savings.....	4,500,000	4,64,538				
Commercial National.....	2,000,000	1,783,400	12	12	Q-J	Jan '05, 3
Continental National.....	3,000,000	1,327,281	8	8	Q-J	Jan '05, 2
Cook Co State Savings.....	50,000	4,636	6	6	J-J	Jan '05, 3
Corn Exchange Nat.....	3,000,000	3,567,276	12	12	Q-J	Jan '05, 3
Drexel State.....	200,000	15,586	6	6	Q-J	Jan '05, 1 1/2
Drovers Dep National.....	600,000	273,089	8	8	Q-J	Jan '05, 2
First National.....	8,000,000	6,215,626	12	12	Q-J	Jan '05, 3
First Nat Englewood.....	100,000	107,529	10	6+4	J-J	Jan '05, 3
Foreman Bros B'k'g Co.....	500,000	640,546			Private Bank	
Fort Dearborn Nat.....	250,000	202,737	6	6	Q-J	Jan '05, 1 1/2
Hamilton National.....	500,000	142,224				
Hibernian B'k'g Ass'n.....	1,000,000	1,030,106	8	8	J-J	Jan '05, 4
Home Savings.....	100,000	149,618	10	10	J-J	Jan '05, 5
Manufacturers Bank.....	200,000	1,104				
Milwaukee Ave State.....	250,000	251,372	6	6	J-J	Jan '05, 3
Nat Bank of Republic.....	2,000,000	953,827	6	6	Q-J	Jan '05, 1 1/2
National Live Stock.....	1,000,000	1,291,452	15	12+3	Q-J	Jan '05, 3
North Side State Sav.....	50,000	5,453			J-J	Jan '05, 3
Oakland National.....	50,000	49,489	6	6	J-J	Jan '05, 3
Peoples Trust & Sav.....	200,000	3,169			New Bank	
Prairie National.....	250,000	55,908				

Volume of Business at Stock Exchanges

TRANSACTIONS AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE DAILY, WEEKLY AND YEARLY

Table showing transactions at the New York Stock Exchange for the week ending April 7, 1905, categorized by Stocks, Railroad & Bonds, State Bonds, and U S Bonds.

Table comparing sales at the New York Stock Exchange for 1905 and 1904, broken down by Stocks, Bonds, and RR. and mis. bonds.

DAILY TRANSACTIONS AT THE BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGES

Table showing daily transactions at the Boston and Philadelphia exchanges for the week ending April 7, 1905, categorized by Listed shares, Unlisted shares, and Bond sales.

Outside Securities

A Weekly Review of Outside Market will be found on a preceding page.

Table of Street Railways in New York City, listing various lines like Bleek St & Ful F, 1st mort 4s 1950, etc., with Bid and Ask prices.

Table of Street Railways in Brooklyn, listing lines like Atlan Ave 5s 1909, Con 5s g 1931, etc., with Bid and Ask prices.

Table of Street Railways in Other Cities, listing lines like Buffalo Street Ry, Chicago City Ry, etc., with Bid and Ask prices.

Table of Street Railways in Philadelphia, listing lines like Louis St 5s 1930, Lynn & Bos 1st 5s '24, etc., with Bid and Ask prices.

Table of Gas Securities in New York and Other Cities, listing various gas companies and their securities with Bid and Ask prices.

Table of Gas Securities, listing companies like Indiana Nat & Ill Gas, Indianapolis Gas, etc., with Bid and Ask prices.

Table of Electric Companies, listing companies like Chicago Edison Co, Kings Co El L & P Co, etc., with Bid and Ask prices.

Table of Ferry Companies, listing companies like Brooklyn Ferry, B & N Y 1st 6s 1911, etc., with Bid and Ask prices.

Table of Railroad securities, listing companies like Atchison conv 4s (w i), Chic Peo & St L pref, etc., with Bid and Ask prices.

Table of Industrial and Miscellaneous securities, listing companies like Consolidated Car Heating, Consol Firewks com, etc., with Bid and Ask prices.

Buyer pays accrued interest. Price per share. Sale price. Ex rights. Ex div. New stock. Sells on Stock Exchange, but not a very active security.

# BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGE—Stock Record, Daily, Weekly and Yearly

## Share Prices—Not Per Centum Prices

Saturday April 1	Monday April 3	Tuesday April 4	Wednesday April 5	Thursday April 6	Friday April 7
88 1/4 88 1/4	88 3/4 88 3/4	88 3/4 88 3/4	87 1/2 87 1/4	88 1/2 91	90 91
*102 1/2 102 3/4	102 102 3/4	102 3/4 102 3/4	102 3/4 102 3/4	102 3/4 101 1/2	103 1/2 103 1/2
258 260	259 260	260 261	260 260	260 260	260 260
154 7/8 154 7/8	*154 1/2 155	154 7/8 155	155 155	155 155	155 155
*246 250	*246 250	*246 250	248 248	248 248	*248 248
*176 180	179 180	179 1/2 180	180 180	180 180	180 180
307 3/4 307 3/4	*307	*307	*307	307 307	*307 Mar'05
34 34	*31 1/2 33 1/2	32 3/4 33 1/2	32 3/4 34 3/4	34 1/4 34 3/4	34 1/2 34 1/2
79 7/8 80	79 7/8 79 7/8	79 79	79 79	79 79	80 80
*178 180	*180	*179	*179	Last Sale 180	Mar'05 180
*125	*125	*125	*125	Last Sale 125	Mar'05 125
*187 1/2	*187 1/2	*187 1/2	*187 1/2	Last Sale 187 1/2	Mar'05 187 1/2
146 1/2 146 1/2	*146 1/2 148	146 1/2 146 1/2	146 146	146 146 1/2	*146 146 1/2
*91	*91	*91	*91	Last Sale 75	Mar'05 75
22 1/4 22 1/4	22 1/2 23	22 22 1/2	20 1/2 22	21 21 1/4	21 21
68 3/4 69 1/2	70 70	69 3/4 69 1/2	68 3/4 69 1/2	*68 3/4 69	68 68
*24 1/2 25 1/2	*24 1/2 25 1/2	*24 3/4 25 1/2	*24 1/2 25 1/2	Last Sale 25 1/4	Mar'05 25 1/4
202 202	202 203	202 3/4 203	202 1/2 202 3/4	202 3/4 203	203 203
210 210	210 210 1/4	210 210	210 1/2 210 1/2	210 210	210 210
*100 1/2	*84	*84	*84	100 100	99 3/4 99 3/4
*15	*15	*15	*15	Last Sale 84	Mar'05 84
*54 1/2	*54 1/2	*54 1/2	*54 1/2	Last Sale 54 1/2	Mar'05 54 1/2
*97 98	*97 98	98 3/4 98 3/4	98 3/4 98 3/4	98 3/4 98 3/4	98 3/4 98 3/4
130 3/4 130 7/8	130 7/8 133 1/8	131 3/8 132 3/8	130 5/8 131 7/8	*131 5/8 132 3/8	131 3/8 133 1/8
*99 1/2 100 1/2	99 100	99 100	99 1/4 99 3/8	*99 1/4 99 3/8	99 99
97 1/4 97 1/4	97 1/4 97 1/4	97 97 1/4	97 1/4 97 1/4	97 97 1/4	97 1/2 97 1/2
116 1/2 116 1/2	116 1/2 116 1/2	116 3/4 116 3/4	*116 117	*116 117	*116 117
	147 147			Last Sale 147 1/2	Dec'04 147 1/2
26 3/8 24	23 3/4 24	23 3/8 23 1/2	23 23 3/8	23 3/4 24 1/2	24 1/4 24 7/8
*5 1/8 5 1/8	5 1/2 5 1/2	5 1/2 5 1/2	*4 3/4 5	*4 3/4 5	*4 3/4 5
*21 1/2 23	22 22	22 22	22 22	22 22	22 22
142 1/2 142 1/2	142 1/2 142 1/2	142 1/2 142 1/2	142 1/2 144 1/2	144 1/2 145 1/2	143 1/2 144 1/2
*137 1/2 138 1/2	138 1/2 138 1/2	139 139	139 139 1/4	139 139 1/2	139 139 1/4
144 144 1/2	144 145	144 1/2 145	144 1/2 145	144 1/2 145	145 145 1/2
30 30 3/4	30 31	30 31	30 31	30 31	30 31
107 1/4 108	108 108	106 7/8 107 1/2	107 107 1/2	107 107 3/4	107 107 3/4
*3 1/2 3 3/4	*3 1/2 3 3/4	*3 1/2 3 3/4	*3 1/2 3 3/4	Last Sale 3 1/2	Mar'05 3 1/2
120 120	*119 1/2	119 1/2 119 1/2	*119 1/2	*119 1/2	*119 1/2
23 1/4 23 1/2	23 1/4 23 3/4	23 24	23 3/8 23 3/8	23 3/4 23 3/4	23 23
*6 1/4 6 1/2	*6 1/4 6 1/2	*6 3/8 6 1/2	*6 3/8 6 1/2	*6 3/8 6 1/2	*6 3/8 6 1/2
255 255	254 1/2 254 1/2	254 256	256 256 1/2	257 257	256 1/2 256 1/2
185 185	186 1/2 187 1/2	186 186 1/2	185 1/2 187 1/2	187 1/2 190	190 190
44 1/4 44 1/2	44 1/4 45 1/4	44 1/4 44 1/2	44 1/4 44 1/2	44 1/4 44 1/2	44 1/4 44 1/2
84 3/4 85	84 3/4 85	84 3/4 84 3/4	84 3/4 84 3/4	84 3/4 85	85 85
*198	*197	196 3/4 196 3/4	197 197	*197	*197
136 1/2 136 1/2	136 1/2 136 1/2	136 1/2 136 1/2	137 138	138 138 1/2	138 1/2 139 1/2
*1 1/2	*1 1/2	*1 1/2	*1 1/2	Last Sale 138 1/2	Mar'05 138 1/2
246 3/4 246 3/4	247 247	247 247	245 245	*248 1/2	*248
97 10	10 10	*9 3/4 10	10 10	10 10	*9 3/4 10
108 1/2 109	108 3/4 108 3/4	*108 1/2 109	109 109	109 110	*109 110
*23 23	*23	*23	*23	Last Sale 23	Jan'05 23
*25 1/2 25 1/2	*25 1/2 25 1/2	*25 1/2 25 1/2	*25 1/2 25 1/2	Last Sale 26	Mar'05 26
*3 3 1/4	3 3	*3 3 1/2	*3 3 1/2	*3 3 1/2	*3 3 1/2
109 3/4 109 3/4	109 1/2 109 3/4	108 1/2 109 1/2	108 108 3/4	108 108 1/2	108 3/4 109
89 1/2 89 3/4	89 1/2 89 3/4	88 88 3/4	89 3/4 89 3/4	89 3/4 90	89 3/4 89 3/4
34 34	33 3/4 34	33 3/4 34	33 3/4 33 7/8	33 3/4 34	33 3/4 34
	14 14			108 7/8 108 7/8	108 7/8 108 7/8
114 3/4 114 3/4	116 116			115 1/2 116	117 1/2 117 1/2
96 1/2 96 1/2	96 3/4 96 3/4	96 3/4 97 1/8	96 3/4 98 3/4	97 1/2 98 3/4	98 3/4 98 3/4
*65 65	*65	*65	*65	Last Sale 40	Mar'05 40
19 1/2 20 1/2	20 20	*20	*20	*19 20	*19 20
100 1/2 100 1/2	101 101	101 101	101 1/2 101 1/2	103 103	102 102 1/2
*90 92	*90 92	*90 92	*90 92	Last Sale 90	Mar'05 90
*96 100	*95 100	*95 100	*95 100	95 95	*95 100
*5 1/2 6	5 1/2 5 1/2	6 6	*5 1/4 6	5 5	*5 5 1/4
21 1/2 21 3/4	21 3/4 21 3/4	21 3/4 22	21 1/2 21 3/4	21 1/4 21 3/4	21 1/4 22 1/4
80 1/4 80 3/4	80 3/4 80 3/4	80 3/4 81 1/2	80 3/4 81 1/4	81 7/8 83 3/8	82 3/8 83 3/8
*12	*12	*12	*12	Last Sale 11	Feb'05 11
1 1/4 1 1/4	1 3/4 1 3/4	29 3/4 29 3/4	*1 1/4 1 1/2	30 1/4 30 1/4	*1 1/4 1 1/2
*90 1 1/4	*90 1 3/4	*90 1 3/4	*90 1 3/4	Last Sale 1	Mar'05 1
*16 1/2 16 1/2	16 1/2 16 1/2	16 1/2 16 1/2	16 16 1/4	16 16 1/2	16 16 1/2
32 32	31 3/4 31 7/8	30 7/8 31 1/2	31 31	31 32	32 33
*65 75	*60 70	*60 70	*60 70	60 60	60 60
*6 5/8 6 7/8	6 3/4 7	*6 3/4 7	7 7	6 3/4 6 7/8	6 3/4 6 3/4
*670 680	*670 675	*670 680	675 675	670 672 1/2	670 670
17 1/2 18	18 18	17 1/2 17 1/2	17 17 1/2	17 18 1/4	16 3/4 18
*33 7	*34 7	*35 7	*33 33	*33 35	*33 35
76 3/8 76 3/8	75 1/2 77	75 3/4 76 1/2	75 3/8 76	76 1/4 77 3/8	76 1/2 77 1/2
13 13 1/2	13 1/2 14 1/4	14 14	13 3/4 14	14 14 1/2	14 14
*85 85 1/2	84 84	83 1/4 83 1/2	82 3/4 83 3/4	83 84 1/2	83 83 1/2
2 1/4 2 1/2	2 1/2 2 3/4	*2 1/2 2 3/4	*2 3/4 2 3/4	2 3/4 2 3/4	2 3/4 2 3/4
10 1/2 10 1/2	10 1/2 10 1/2	10 10 1/2	10 10 1/4	9 3/4 10	9 3/4 9 3/4
5 5	6 6	6 6 1/8	6 6 1/8	6 6 3/8	6 6 1/8
28 1/2 28 1/2	28 1/2 28 1/2	28 1/2 28 1/2	28 1/2 28 1/2	28 1/2 29 3/4	29 1/4 29 1/4
*24 1/2 25 1/2	25 25	25 1/4 25 1/4	*24 1/2 25 1/4	25 25 1/4	25 1/4 25 1/4
*10 3/4 11	11 11	10 7/8 10 7/8	10 7/8 10 7/8	10 7/8 11	10 7/8 10 7/8
*75 13 3/4	14 14	13 3/4 13 3/4	*70 1	*70 1	*75 1
53 1/2 53 1/2	53 1/2 54	53 53	53 53 1/2	52 1/2 53	52 3/8 52 3/8
*3 1/2 3 3/4	3 3/4 3 3/4	*3 1/2 3 3/4	*3 1/2 3 3/4	3 1/2 3 3/4	3 1/2 3 3/4
*1 1/8 1 1/4	*1 1 1 1/2	*1 1 1 1/2	*1 1 1 1/2	Last Sale 1 1/4	Mar'05 1 1/4
27 27	*26 1/2 27	26 1/2 26 1/2	26 1/2 26 1/2	26 1/2 26 1/2	27 27
99 99 1/2	99 99	98 99	97 98	98 99	98 1/2 99
28 28	28 1/4 28 1/4	27 1/2 28	27 3/4 27 3/4	27 1/2 29	28 1/2 28 1/2
1 1/8 1 7/8	*1 7/8 1 7/8	*1 7/8 1 7/8	1 7/8 1 7/8	*1 7/8 2	1 7/8 1 7/8
*105 107	105 105	*105 108	105 105	*105 108	105 105
*1 1/2 2	*1 1/2 2	1 7/8 1 7/8	*1 3/4 2	*1 3/4 2	1 3/4 2
2 2	*2 2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2	*2 2 1/2	*2 2 1/2	*2 2 1/2
8 8	8 8 1/8	8 8 1/8	7 3/4 7 3/4	7 7/8 8	7 7/8 7 7/8
*126 129	130 130	*126 131	125 127	128 130	128 1/2 130
*2 1/2 2 3/4	*2 1/2 3	2 1/2 2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2
10 3/4 10 3/4	10 3/4 10 3/4	10 3/4 10 3/4	*30 31 1/2	Last Sale 10	Mar'05 10
26 3/8 27	26 1/2 27	26 1/2 27	27 1/2 27 1/2	27 1/2 28	27 1/2 28
9 3/8 9 1/2	9 1/2 9 1/2	9 1/2 9 1/2	9 3/8 9 3/8	9 1/4 9 3/4	9 1/4 9 1/4
42 1/2 42 1/2	42 1/2 42 7/8	42 1/2 42 7/8	42 1/2 43 1/8	42 1/2 43 1/4	42 1/2 43
4 1/2 4 1/2	4 1/2 4 1/2	4 1/2 4 1/2	4 1/2 4 3/8	4 1/2 4 1/4	4 1/2 4 1/4
*12 3/8 13 1/4	*13 13 1/4	12 3/4 13 1/4	13 1/4 13 1/4	13 1/4 13 1/4	13 1/4 13 1/4
110 112	110 110	109 110	109 110	108 3/4 108 3/4	108 3/4 109
*2 2 1/4	2 2	*2 1/8 2 1/4	*2 1/8 2 1/4	2 1/8 2 1/8	2 1/8 2 1/8

## STOCKS

BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGE		Sales of the Week Shares	Range for Year 1905		Range for Previous Year (1904)	
			Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest
<b>Railroads</b>						
Atch Top & Santa Fe	100	3,204	85 1/2 Jan 25	93 3/4 Mar 9	64 Mar	89 1/4 Nov
Do pref.	100	783	99 1/2 Jan 25	104 1/2 Mar 9	88 Jan	104 1/2 Nov
Boston & Albany	100	218	25 1/2 Jan 3	26 1/2 Apr 4	23 3/4 Jan	25 1/2 Dec
Boston Elevated	100	485	215 1/2 Jan 25	218 1/2 Jan 5	2137 Feb	155 1/2 Dec
Boston & Lowell	100	28	24 1/2 Jan 3	24 9/8 Mar 16	230 Mar	242 1/2 Nov
Boston & Maine	100	90	173 Jan 3	185 1/2 Mar 14	158 Aug	175 1/2 Dec
Do pref.	100	171	171 Jan 6	174 1/2 Mar 21	166 Apr	174 Oct
Boston & Providence	100	19	305 Jan 18	307 1/2 Mar 30	295 Feb	303 1/2 Dec
Boston & Wor Elec Co.	100	7,642	13 1/2 Jan 17	35 Mar 22		
Do pref.	100	1,573	63 1/2 Jan 17	81 Mar 27		
Chic Junc Ry & US Y	100	150	150 Jan 13	182 Mar 10	136 1/2 Jan	154 Oct
Do pref.	100	101	124 Jan 9	132 Feb 8	116 1/2 Jan	127 Dec
Con & Mont Class 4	100	186	186 Jan 4	189 3/4 Mar 25	180 Jan	186 Nov
Conn & Pass Riv pref	100	160	160 1/2 Jan 19	165 Feb 6	160 Apr	162 1/2 Jan
Connecticut River	100	285	285 Jan 12	295 Feb 7	276 Jan	285 1/2 Jan
Fitchburg pref.	100	131	142 Jan 3	148 Mar 15	133 Jan	142 Nov
Gay Ry & Electric	100	59 1/2	59 1/2 Jan 16	76 Mar 14	24 1/2 Jan	57 Dec
Do pref.	100	86	86 Jan 4	92 Mar 24	73 Jan	88 Dec
Maine Central	100	175	175 Jan 24	185 Mar 9	170 Jan	175 Apr
Mass Electric Cos.	100	4,974	13 1/2 Feb 11	23 Apr 3	11 1/2 Sep	24 Jan
Do pref.	100	703	55 1/4 Feb 11	70 1/8 Mar 30	52 1/2 Oct	80 1/4 Jan
Mexican Central	100	21 3/4	21 3/4 Jan 3	25 1/2 Mar 14	5 Apr	23 1/4 Nov
N Y N H & Hart	100	909	198 1/2 Jan 4	210 1/2 Feb 4	185 1/2 May	199 Oct
Northern N H	100	165	165 Jan 19	167 Feb 23	159 Aug	163 1/2 Apr
Norwich & Wor pref	100	232	232 Jan 24	232 Jan 24	222 Jan	232 Apr
Old Colony	100	77	205 1/2 Jan 5	210 1/2 Apr 5	198 Jan	207 Apr
Pere Marquette	100	8	79 Jan 9	102 Feb 14	74 July	80 1/2 Feb
Do pref.	100	34	78 Jan 4	87 Feb 6	68 Mar	79 1/2 Nov
Rutland pref.	100	60	60 1/2 Mar 3	72 Jan 19	29 Aug	73 1/4 Dec
Savannah Elec com.	100	15	15 Jan 13	17 Mar 20		
Seattle Electric	100	50	50 Jan 5	55 Jan 13	40 Jan	42 Feb
Do pref.	100	43	93 1/2 Jan 9	100 1/4 Feb 25	87 1/4 May	95 1/2 July
Union Pacific	100	24,941	113 Jan 6	137 1/2 Feb 25	71 3/8 Mar	116 7/8 Nov
Do pref.	100	144	96 3/4 Jan 11	101 1/8 Feb 20	86	

Main table containing Boston Stock Exchange data for the week ending April 7, 1905. It lists various bonds with columns for Bid, Ask, Low, High, Range, and other financial metrics.

NOTE—Buyer pays accrued interest in addition to the purchase price for all Boston Bonds. \* No price Friday; latest bid and asked. † Flat price.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Stock Exchanges—Stock Record, Daily, Weekly, Yearly

Table titled 'Share Prices—Not Per Centum Prices' showing active stocks for Baltimore and Philadelphia. It includes columns for dates from Saturday April 1 to Friday April 7, and ranges for 1905 and 1904.

Table titled 'PHILADELPHIA' and 'BALTIMORE' showing bid and ask prices for various stocks and bonds. It is organized into columns for each city and lists specific securities.

\* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. † Lowest is ex-dividend. ‡ Ex-rights. †\$15 paid. ‡ Reorganization certs. \$3 assess't paid. †\$20 paid.

Investment and Railroad Intelligence.

RAILROAD GROSS 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 July 1 to and including such latest week or month. We add a supplementary statement to show the fiscal year totals of those roads whose fiscal year does not begin with July, but covers some other period. The returns of the street railways are brought together separately on a subsequent page.

Main table with columns: ROADS, Latest Gross Earnings (Week or Month, Current Year, Previous Year), July 1 to Latest Date (Current Year, Previous Year). Lists various railroads and their earnings data.

VARIOUS FISCAL YEARS table with columns: Period, Current Year, Previous Year. Lists specific periods for various railroads.

AGGREGATES OF GROSS EARNINGS—Weekly and Monthly.

Summary table with columns: WEEKLY SUMMARIES (Current Year, Previous Year, Inc. or Dec., P.C.), MONTHLY SUMMARIES (Current Year, Previous Year, Inc. or Dec., P.C.).

† Mexican currency. b Includes the Hou. & Tex. Cent. and its subsid. lines in both years and for both periods. c Covers lines directly operated. g Includes the Chicago & Eastern Illinois in both years.

Latest Gross Earnings by Weeks.—In the table which follows we sum up separately the earnings for the fourth week of March. The table covers 41 roads and shows 10.86 per cent increase in the aggregate over the same week last year.

Table with 5 columns: 4th week of March, 1905, 1904, Increase, Decrease. Lists 41 roads with their earnings for 1905 and 1904, and the percentage change.

\* Week ending March 25.

For the third week of March our final statement covers 48 roads, and shows 8.58 per cent increase in the aggregate over the same week last year.

Table with 5 columns: 3d week of March, 1905, 1904, Increase, Decrease. Lists 48 roads with their earnings for 1905 and 1904, and the percentage change.

† Figures are for week ending March 18.

For the month of March the returns of 44 roads show as follows:

Table with 5 columns: Month of March, 1905, 1904, Increase, Per Cent. Shows gross earnings for 44 roads in March 1905 and 1904, and a 10.06% increase.

It will be seen that there is a gain on the roads reporting in the amount of \$3,458,539, or 10.06 per cent.

Net Earnings Monthly to Latest Dates.—The table following shows the gross and net earnings of STEAM railroads reported this week. A full detailed statement, including all roads from which monthly returns can be obtained, is given once a month in these columns, and the latest statement of this kind will be found in the CHRONICLE of March 18, 1905. The next will appear in the issue of April 22, 1905.

Table with 5 columns: Roads, Gross Earnings Current Year, Gross Earnings Previous Year, Net Earnings Current Year, Net Earnings Previous Year. Lists 44 roads with their monthly gross and net earnings for 1905 and 1904.

Table with 5 columns: Roads, Gross Earnings Current Year, Gross Earnings Previous Year, Net Earnings Current Year, Net Earnings Previous Year. Lists 44 roads with their monthly gross and net earnings for 1905 and 1904.

a Net earnings here given are after deducting taxes. b Net earnings here given are before deducting taxes. c These figures are in Mexican currency, and are convertible into gold at the current rate of exchange. j These figures include results on the Buffalo & Allegheny Valley Division in both years. x Includes \$414 "other income" for February this year, against \$378 last year and for period July 1 to Feb. 28 \$3,077 this year, against \$3,332 last year.

Interest Charges and Surplus.

Table with 5 columns: Roads, Int., Rentals, etc. Current Year, Int., Rentals, etc. Previous Year, Bal. of Net Earn'gs. Current Year, Bal. of Net Earn'gs. Previous Year. Lists 20 roads with their interest charges and surplus for 1905 and 1904.

\* After allowing for other income received. † Fixed charges include interest on debenture stock.

STREET RAILWAYS AND TRACTION COMPANIES.

Table with 6 columns: GROSS EARNINGS, Latest Gross Earnings Week or Mo, Latest Gross Earnings Year, Jan. 1 to Latest Date Current Year, Jan. 1 to Latest Date Previous Year. Lists 10 street railways and traction companies with their gross earnings for February 1905 and 1904.

GROSS EARNINGS.	Latest Gross Earnings				Jan. 1 to Latest Date	
	Week or Mo.	Our's		Previous		
		Year.	Year.	Year.	Year.	
Cent. Penn. Tract...	February	36,707	34,634	75,617	70,792	
Chicago & Mil. Elec.	February	23,599	18,048	48,425	37,035	
Chic. & Oak Park...e.	March.....	71,918	68,059	201,591	191,928	
Cin. Dayton & Tol.Tr.	January	33,498	31,041	33,498	31,041	
Cin. Newp. & Cov.Ry.	November	83,287	80,807	928,177	905,073	
Citizens' Ry. & Light (Muscatine, Iowa)..	February	9,409	8,096	19,926	16,477	
Cleve. & So.W.Tr.Co..	February	30,406	27,456	65,186	55,308	
Cleve. Painsv. & E...	February	11,209	11,685	24,555	23,425	
Detroit United Ry...n	4th wk Mar	118,421	104,084	1,027,852	906,468	
Duluth Street Ry...	4th wk Mar	17,207	16,563	141,585	135,150	
East St. Louis & Sub.	February	95,425	87,123	201,252	177,518	
Elgin Aurora & So.	February	31,390	33,131	65,296	67,825	
Ft. Wayne & Wabash Valley Traction..b	February	62,020	55,199	130,586	115,044	
Havana Elec. Ry. Co.	Wk. Apr. 2	34,043	32,308	455,945	402,425	
Honolulu Rapid Tr. & Land Co.....	February	24,951	23,719	51,240	50,875	
Houghton Co. St. Ry.	January	15,674	14,429	15,674	14,429	
Houston Elec. St. Ry.	November	42,983	30,738	.....	.....	
Illinois Traction Co..	February	82,990	75,267	.....	.....	
Indianap. & East Ry.	January	15,126	13,523	15,126	13,523	
Indianap. & Martinsville Rapid Tran..	February	6,425	4,824	13,729	10,666	
Indianapolis & North western Traction..	February	20,150	.....	42,748	.....	
Internat'l Tract. Co. System (Buffalo)..	February	290,939	284,349	611,008	581,319	
Jacksonville Elec.Co.	January	25,590	21,456	25,590	21,456	
Kansas City Ry. & Lt.	February	310,503	297,386	657,882	611,619	
Lake Shore Elec. Ry.	December.	54,777	.....	659,873	.....	
Lehigh Val. Trac. Co. Street Ry. Dep....	March.....	40,705	34,028	107,650	94,531	
Electric Light Dep.	February	14,477	14,271	30,849	29,200	
Lexington Ry.....	February	21,782	21,493	45,740	.....	
Lima El. Ry. & Lt. Co.	January	25,207	20,825	25,207	20,825	
London St. Ry. (Can.)	February	11,669	9,310	25,052	20,725	
Mad. (Wis.) Traction	February	7,314	6,850	15,016	13,864	
Met. West Side Elev.	March.....	193,522	189,886	542,989	530,296	
Mil. Elec. Ry. & Lt. Co	February	234,843	239,702	489,194	497,814	
Mil. Lt. Heat & Tr. Co	February	33,855	27,673	72,378	57,734	
Montreal Street Ry.	February	185,864	168,685	389,099	352,393	
Muncie Hartford & Ft. Wayne.....	February	11,225	11,278	24,002	22,847	
New Orleans Rys. Co.	December.	449,697	.....	4,674,344	.....	
Norfolk Ry. & Lt. Co.	December.	54,011	50,797	658,189	614,039	
Nor. Ohio Tr. & Lt. Co	February	60,312	56,883	125,777	116,490	
Northern Texas Trac.	February	36,423	35,333	80,531	72,963	
Northwestern Elev.	March.....	124,775	115,233	349,335	326,519	
Oakland Tract. Cons	February	100,354	85,546	205,027	180,057	
Olean St. Railway..	February	6,615	6,400	15,403	13,625	
Orange Co. Traction.	February	5,462	5,792	11,714	11,839	
Peeks. L'tg. & RR. Co.	February	7,766	7,757	16,882	16,398	
Pottav. Union Tract	March.....	15,639	13,987	42,929	37,841	
Rys Co. Gen.—Roads	February	23,362	19,529	46,749	36,919	
Light Co's.....	February	2,085	2,038	4,345	4,081	
Rochester Railway..	February	123,920	109,376	258,416	222,428	
Roch. & East. Rap. Ry.	February	12,307	7,857	26,314	15,104	
Rockford Beloit & Janesville.....	February	7,304	7,524	15,500	14,987	
St. Joseph (Mo.) Ry.	February	50,607	49,805	108,633	102,295	
Lt. Heat & Pow. Co.	February	50,607	49,805	108,633	102,295	
San Fran. Oakland & San Jose Ry.....	February	41,170	28,089	81,551	58,118	
Sao Paulo (Brazil) Tram. L't & Po. Co.	Wk Mar 12	19,338	13,469	41,029,636	4829,413	
Savannah Elect. Co.	January	41,340	39,734	41,340	39,734	
Scranton Railway...	February	61,221	58,830	130,274	116,080	
Seattle Electric Co..	January	201,760	189,813	201,760	189,813	
South Side Elevated.	March.....	141,645	143,448	396,308	405,691	
Syracuse Rap. Tr. Ry.	February	67,989	63,927	142,144	131,387	
Tampa Electric Co..	January	31,139	24,987	31,139	24,987	
Terre Hte. Tr. & Lt. Co.	January	46,247	41,188	46,247	41,188	
Tol. Bowl. Gr. & So. Tr	December.	24,397	.....	279,359	.....	
Toledo Rys. & Light.	February	133,407	124,037	284,349	261,555	
Toledo & Western...	December.	18,708	.....	222,006	.....	
Toronto Railway....	Wk. Apr. 1	45,904	41,578	597,251	529,523	
Twin City Rap. Tran.	4th wk Mar	117,396	111,347	1,029,168	978,113	
Un'd Rys. of St. Louis	March.....	682,123	649,142	1,840,056	1,780,878	
United of San Fran.	February	516,966	482,403	1,080,337	1,009,313	
Wash. Alex. & Mt. V.	March.....	25,322	20,403	54,98	55,346	
Youngstown-Sharon	February	40,995	36,065	82,051	73,012	

† Spanish silver.

‡ These are results for properties owned.

b These are the combined earnings of all the constituent companies.

c These are results for main line.

d Figures here are from July 1.

n These earnings include the Detroit United Ry., Detroit & Port Huron Shore Line and the Sandwich Windsor & Amherstburg Ry.

**Street Railway Net Earnings.**—The following table gives the returns of STREET railway gross and net earnings received this week. The last general summary which we furnish once a month, and in which we bring together all the roads from which monthly returns can be procured, was given Mar. 25, the next will be given April 29.

Roads.	Gross Earnings.		Net Earnings.	
	Current Year.	Previous Year.	Current Year.	Previous Year.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Aurora Elgin & Chic Feb.	23,099	20,321	4,201	3,845
July 1 to Feb. 28....	316,898	.....	141,674	.....
California Gas & Electric Corporat'n.a. Feb.	395,786	273,466	104,876	87,390
Jan. 1 to Feb. 28....	827,812	549,979	230,716	180,373
Elgin Auro. & So. b. Feb.	31,390	33,131	10,565	11,132
July 1 to Feb. 28....	305,386	310,086	131,497	125,748
Fort Wayne & Wabash Valley Traction.. Feb.	62,020	55,199	23,129	16,507
July 1 to Feb. 28....	130,586	115,044	48,598	36,028
Indianap. & Northwest Traction Co. Feb.	20,150	.....	2,654	.....
July 1 to Feb. 28....	242,127	.....	94,242	.....
Syracuse Rap. Tr. b. Feb.	67,939	63,927	26,693	23,766
July 1 to Feb. 28....	582,754	556,033	248,801	233,885

a Net earnings here given are after deducting taxes.

b Net earnings here given are before deducting taxes.

Interest Charges and Surplus.

Roads.	Int. Rentals, etc.—		Bal. of Net Earn'gs.—	
	Current Year.	Previous Year.	Current Year.	Previous Year.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
California Gas & Elec. Corp. Feb.	k49,100	k45,833	55,776	41,557
Jan. 1 to Feb. 28....	k98,322	k91,666	132,394	88,707
Elgin Aurora & So. Feb.	9,133	9,133	1,432	1,999
July 1 to Feb. 28....	74,305	73,507	57,192	52,241

k includes also sinking fund charges.

ANNUAL REPORTS.

**Annual Reports.**—The index to "Annual Reports," which is omitted to-day, will be found in CHRONICLE of March 18.

Pittsburgh Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis Railway. (Report for Fiscal Year Ending Dec. 31, 1904.)

The annual report of President A. J. Cassatt is given on pages 1367 to 1369 of to-day's CHRONICLE.

The operations, earnings and charges for four years and the general balance sheet for three years were published last week. See V. 80, p. 1230.

Kansas City Southern Railway. (Record Since Receivership.)

President S. R. Knott has prepared an elaborate statement covering the operations of the property since April 1, 1900, when the company succeeded to the Kansas City Pittsburgh & Gulf R.R., sold under foreclosure. The statement is printed at length on pages 1370 to 1373.—V. 80, p. 1234, 1174.

Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis Railway. (Report for Half-Year Ending Dec. 31, 1904.)

Owing to the change in date of the fiscal year from June 30 to Dec. 31, the board submits its report for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1904. President Ingalls says in substance:

**GENERAL RESULTS.**—For the six months the number of tons of freight carried one mile shows an increase of 5.6 p. c.; the revenue from freight a decrease of 6 p. c.; the average receipts per ton per mile decreasing from 6.77 mills to 6.38. The average train-load increased from 335 to 342 tons, and the freight train earnings were \$2.21 per mile, as against \$2.31.

The number of passengers carried one mile shows an increase of 45.5 per cent and the revenue 31.5 per cent; the average rate per passenger per mile decreased from 1.898 cents to 1.716 cents. The passenger train earnings per mile were \$1.39, as against \$1.31. The passenger train mileage increased 610,201 miles.

The decrease in freight earnings was \$38,357; there was an increase of \$377,946 due to increased tonnage and a decrease of \$416,303 due to decreased rate. The passenger earnings show an increase of \$1,074,259; there was an increase of \$1,549,365 due to increased business, mainly on account of the World's Fair at St. Louis, and a decrease of \$475,106 due to decrease in rate.

**RENEWALS AND IMPROVEMENTS.**—There were 357,542 cross-ties put into the track and 65.23 miles of 80 lb. steel rail laid. In addition 22.78 miles of side-tracks were constructed.

The construction and equipment account shows an increase of \$5,047,551, made up of the following items charged to that account as of Dec. 31, 1904:

Cost of new double tracks.....	\$3,498,176
Locomotives, \$821,430; freight cars, \$466,893; coal cars, \$214,239; passenger cars, \$46,813; total.....	1,549,375
By resolution of the board Jan. 31, 1905, the amount of \$1,000,000 shown as a charge against income for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1904, was set aside as a reserve fund for renewals of equipment.	

The comparative statement of earnings, operating expenses and deductions from income follows:

RESULTS FOR SIX MONTHS ENDED DEC. 31, 1904 AND 1903.

	1904.	1903.	Increase.
<b>Earnings—</b>			
Freight.....	6,810,028	6,848,385	dec. 38,357
Passenger.....	4,480,038	3,405,778	1,074,260
Express.....	298,169	280,047	18,122
Mail.....	387,264	387,264	.....
Rents.....	165,414	148,298	17,116
Miscellaneous.....	375	360	15
<b>Total earnings.....</b>	<b>12,141,288</b>	<b>11,070,132</b>	<b>1,071,156</b>
<b>Expenses—</b>			
Maintenance of way and structures.....	1,452,871	1,274,587	178,284
Maintenance of equipment.....	1,538,168	1,492,687	45,481
Conducting transportation.....	4,966,499	5,028,937	dec. 62,438
General expenses.....	282,357	219,593	12,764
New construct'ns, addit'ns & bett's.	167,744	115,581	52,163
New equipment (additions).....	568	14,225	dec. 13,657
<b>Total operating expenses, etc..</b>	<b>8,358,207</b>	<b>8,145,610</b>	<b>212,596</b>
<b>Net earnings.....</b>	<b>3,783,080</b>	<b>2,924,521</b>	<b>858,559</b>
<b>Oper. cost (p. c.) incl. bett's, etc..</b>	<b>(68'84)</b>	<b>(73'58)</b>	<b>dec. 1'74</b>
<b>Deductions—</b>			
Interest on bonds.....	1,382,172	1,344,517	37,655
Rentals.....	121,743	121,169	573
Taxes.....	348,455	390,000	dec. 46,540
<b>Total deductions.....</b>	<b>1,847,370</b>	<b>1,855,686</b>	<b>dec. 8,315</b>
<b>Balance to credit of income.....</b>	<b>1,935,710</b>	<b>1,068,835</b>	<b>866,875</b>
<b>Deduct—</b>			
Deduct dividends on pref. stock (total, 2 1/2 p. c.).....	249,962	249,963	.....
Divid'd on common stock (2 p. c.)..	559,806	559,806	.....
<b>Balance after paying dividends.</b>	<b>1,125,942</b>	<b>259,066</b>	
<b>Deduct—</b>			
Balance of interest, discount and exchange for six months.....	30,991	.....	
Res'v fund for renewals of equip..	1,000,000	.....	
<b>Balance.....</b>	<b>94,951</b>		
<b>Balance to credit of profit and loss June 30, 1904.....</b>	<b>1,557,782</b>		
<b>Balance to credit of profit and loss Dec. 31, 1904.....</b>	<b>1,652,733</b>		

Not reported separately. See V. 79, p. 911.



The balance sheet of Dec. 31, 1904, shows only moderate changes compared with that of June 30, 1904 (in V. 79, p. 912), the principal alterations being:

Table comparing assets and liabilities for Dec. 31, 1904. Assets include Construct'n & equip., Pass. car contracts, New equipment, etc. Liabilities include Bonds, Accrued interest, Bills payable, etc.

Chicago Great Western Railway.

(Report for Half-Year Ending Dec. 31, 1904.)

At the meeting in London on March 1 substantially the following statements were made or read:

STATEMENT OF HOWARD GILLIATT, CHAIRMAN OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

FINANCES.—The encouraging feature of the past half-year is the marked reduction in expenses. It does seem as if at last our capital expenditure on improvements is beginning to bear fruit. With gross earnings of \$460,964 less, the road has earned net \$19,630 more than in the same period of 1903.

STATEMENT OF VICE-PRESIDENT OPPENHEIM.

EARNINGS.—The reduction of gross earnings during the six months of about \$460,000 was caused largely by the failure of the crop in the State of Iowa and in Southern Minnesota in 1903.

DIVIDENDS.—PROSPECTS.—Now, as to the question of a dividend on the preferred stock "A," the directors felt that it was wiser to pass the dividend at this time, as Mr. Stickney states in his letter, so that when we resume dividends they may be continuous.

LETTER OF PRESIDENT A. B. STICKNEY.

IMPROVEMENTS.—The expenditures for additions and improvements have been confined almost entirely to completing work which had been commenced in previous years, and the amount expended has been only \$354,535, or about one-fifth of the amount (\$1,734,052) expended in the corresponding months of the previous year.

DIVIDENDS.—During the 6 mos. ended June 30, 1904, while all ordinary expenses were debited, there were extraordinary expenses, arising from personal injuries and losses due to wrecks, but which were held in suspense to be distributed over a longer period of time.

REDUCTION IN EXPENSES.—The reconstruction of the lines being now practically completed, the value of the improvements is beginning to be reflected in a reduction of operating expenses.

The results for the half-year ending Dec. 31, 1904 and 1903, compare as follows:

Table comparing six months' gross earnings, net earnings, charges and interest on debt, dividend on preferred stock, and balance surplus for 1904 and 1903.

See Mason City & Fort Dodge RR, on page 1363.—V. 80, p. 649, 116.

Green Bay & Western Railroad.

(Report for Fiscal Year Ending Dec. 31, 1904.)

Results for four years and the balance sheets for two years show the following:

Table showing results for four years (1901-1904) and balance sheets for two years (1903-1904). Includes Gross earnings, Freight, Passenger, Mail, etc.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31.

Table showing general balance sheets for Dec. 31, 1904 and 1903. Assets include Const'n & equip., Material and supplies, Cash, etc. Liabilities include Capital stock, debentures, etc.

Ann Arbor Railroad.

(Report for Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1904.)

President J. Ramsey Jr. says in substance:

GENERAL RESULTS.—The gross revenues decreased from the previous year \$50,389; the net decreased \$124,830. These decreases and the consequent decrease of \$90,278 in surplus was due to the unprecedentedly severe winter.

ADDITIONS, ETC.—The amounts expended for additions and betterments from May, 1893, to June 30, 1904, aggregate \$2,766,236, viz.: EXPENDITURES (AGGREGATING \$2,766,236) FOR ADDITIONS AND BETTERTMENTS, MAY, 1893, TO JUNE 30, 1904.

Table listing expenditures for additions and betterments, including Roadway and terminals, New equipment, Land and structures, etc.

Of this total (\$2,766,236) \$1,602,071, which was expended during the period May, 1893, to June, 1897, includes the expenditures of the receiver (April 23, 1893, to Nov. 1, 1895.) and covers the cost of some 650 acres of land; 26 miles of new main line; reducing length of road from 302 miles to 291.9 miles; 21 miles of new side and yard tracks; 1,779 tons of 70-lb. rail; 1,190 feet of steel bridges; 5,900 feet of culverts and bridges filled; 4 engines and 840 freight cars.

In addition to these sums charged direct to improvements and additions, large amounts have been expended and charged to operating expenses (all wooden bridges have been thus replaced by steel and some 12,000 tons of steel rails and tie plates purchased), until to-day the condition of the road and equipment is first class in every respect.

Table showing cost of maintenance for 1899-00, 1900-01, 1901-02, 1902-03, 1903-04. Items include Per mile of road, Per locomotive owned, etc.

Table showing equipment for 1898-1904. Items include Passenger cars, Freight, etc., cars, Locomotives, Car ferries.

OUTLOOK.—The prospects for the current year (ending June 30, 1905) are very gratifying.

H. W. Ashley, assistant to the President, says in part:

Two additional ferry routes—Grand Haven to Milwaukee (Grand Trunk) and Northport to Manistique (Pennsylvania)—have divided the trans-lake tonnage and the Grand Trunk, has extended its rail lines to Toledo.

The condition of the territory local to the line is, perhaps, best evidenced by its passenger train revenues. About \$430,000 gross was contributed by this service—some \$15,000 more than for 1902-03.

The work of elevating our tracks through Ann Arbor was completed in Nov., 1903, and cost, including new city delivery property and tracks, \$71,890. Ninety-nine thousand ties and 18 miles of 70-pound rail have been laid, the latter replacing a 56-pound pattern and 38 miles of the roadbed resurfaced with an excellent quality of gravel.

The expense of conducting transportation was larger by \$39,043 (about 8 p. c.) than for the preceding year, while freight train mileage was less by 2 p. c.—a graphic illustration of the relation between climate and cost of railroad operation.

The company's revenues can be expanded (in excess of the normal development of its local territory) only by means of its trans-lake service. For this purpose another ferry, of modern design and power, should be added to its equipment.

The operations, earnings, balance sheet, etc., were:

Table with 5 columns: Road and Operations (1903-04, 1902-3, 1901-02, 1900-01), Earnings, Expenses and Charges (1903-04, 1902-03, 1901-02, 1900-01). Rows include Miles road operated, Operations (Av. train-load, Earns. p. pass., Earns. p. fr'ght tr. m., Earns. p. mile of road, Rev. pass. carried, Rev. pass. car. 1 m., Rate per pass. p. m., Fr'ght (tons) carried, Fr'gt (ton) car. 1 m., Rate per ton per m.), Earnings (Freight, Passenger, Mail, express & mis.), Expenses (Transportation, Maint. of equipm't., Main. of way & build'g, General), Net earnings, Int. on bonded debt., Other interest, etc., Taxes, and Balance, surplus.

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30.

Table with 5 columns: Assets (1904, 1903), Liabilities (1904, 1903). Rows include Road and equip., Supplies & mat'ls., Cash, Real est. & tracks, Due from ager'ts., Due from U. S., Due from Pac. Exp., Sundry RR. and individuals, Common stock, Preferred stock, Bonds, Interest due, Vouch. & payrolls, Sundry RR. and individuals, Taxes accrued not due, Balance to Inc. acct.

Capital Traction Co., Washington, D. C.

(Report for Fiscal Year Ending Dec. 31, 1904.)

The results for three years past and the balance sheets of Dec. 31 are as follows:

Table with 5 columns: 1904, 1903, 1902. Rows include Total car mileage (inc. trail cars), Gross earnings, Operating expenses (Maintenance of way & structures, Maintenance of equipment, Conducting transportation, Car service, General expenses), Total operating expenses, Per cent of expenses to earnings, Net earnings from operation, Inc. from advertising, rents, etc., Total net income, Deduct (Taxes, Interest, Tax for special police, Dividends), and Balance.

\* There was received in addition from sale of real estate \$558,780; from which was paid an extra dividend of (4%) \$480,000.

BALANCE SHEET JAN. 1.

Table with 5 columns: Assets (1905, 1904), Liabilities (1905, 1904). Rows include Capital stock, Bonds, Bills payable, Tickets, Profit and loss, Construction, Equipment, Real estate, Renewal fund, Insurance reserve, Cash, Profit and loss.

Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co.

(Report for Fiscal Year Ending Dec. 31, 1904.)

President Riley, under date of Feb. 14, says in substance:

GENERAL RESULTS.—The balance of net [surplus] earnings, amounting to \$361,547, has been credited to profit and loss account. This balance would have been upwards of \$160,000 greater if it had not been for the extraordinary expenses incurred in re-building a large portion of our canal system.

The gross receipts of the Lehigh & Susquehanna RR. show a decrease of \$108,000 as compared with 1903, which was a year of unusual activity, owing to the miners' strike of 1902.

The revenue from our coal operations was satisfactory, although somewhat less than realized in 1903, in which year higher prices were obtained, owing to the long strike in 1902. The coal produced from the company's lands amounted to 2,245,044 tons, as compared with 2,194,119 tons in 1903, an increase of 50,925 tons. The total shipments and local sales amounted to 2,045,549 tons, the balance being consumed in mining operations. The cost of coal was \$1.792 per ton, an increase of 5.8 cents over that of 1903, mainly due to the unfavorable weather during the first four months of the year. The cost of mining, including extraordinary improvements, consisting of one new breaker, replacing an old structure, work on two new shafts, expenses in extinguishing old fires, large additions to boiler plants, &c., was \$2.02 per ton. Nine collieries were in operation during the year. The

shipments from No. 11 colliery were reduced on account of a mine fire, causing a loss of tonnage to the extent of at least 60,000 tons.

IMPROVEMENTS.—The improvements during the last few years should enable us to increase our production of coal to 2,500,000 tons during the year 1905. An additional colliery is being opened on the Greenwood Tract, about half-way between No. 10 colliery and the town of Tamaqua. It is proposed during the coming year to sink two shafts, one for hoisting water and the other for coal, to a depth of 600 feet, for the purpose of opening the coal in the several veins on the north side of Panther Creek Basin. By 1906 a large breaker will be erected to take care of the production. The new colliery being constructed by your tenants on the Kentucky Bank Tract, mentioned in the last annual report, is now nearing completion and should be a source of tonnage during the coming year.

CANALS.—The business of the canals shows a loss of \$159,456, nearly all of which was caused by extensive repairs growing out of floods which occurred in 1903 and 1904. Had it not been for these extraordinary expenditures the revenue would probably have taken care of the expenses and ordinary maintenance charges. The total tonnage amounted to 111,096, a decrease of 16,725 as compared with 1903.

RAILROADS.—The equipment of the Panther Creek RR., which handles all the coal between our breakers and Hauto, where it is delivered to the Central RR. of New Jersey, has been increased by the purchase of three large locomotives and forty 60,000-pound capacity hopper-bottom gondolas.

During the past year the company increased its ownership in the Lehigh & Hudson River Ry. Co. by the purchase of additional stock. It is believed that, with the Poughkeepsie Bridge system controlled by the New York New Haven & Hartford RR. Co., additional business going over the Lehigh & Hudson River Ry. will make our investment in this property a valuable one.

The Lehigh & Lackawanna RR. Co. being in default on one of its mortgages held by this company, the property was sold under foreclosure of the second mortgage, title being taken by this company, and the road was then reorganized as the Lehigh & Delaware RR. Co. A controlling interest in the Lehigh & New England RR. Co. was purchased, and our Lehigh & Delaware and Wind Gap & Delaware RR. companies were merged into the Lehigh & New England RR. Co., the stock and bonds of the latter company being given in exchange for the securities of our two corporations. The territory occupied by this railroad system is capable of producing a large amount of tonnage, as it is the most productive field for the manufacture of the best slate and cement in this country. The road extends from Slatkinton and Bethlehem to Portland, and thence through New Jersey to Campbell Hall, N. Y., where connection is made with the Poughkeepsie Bridge system. The Lehigh & New England represents about 175 miles of trackage, and offers the shortest line between Central Pennsylvania and New England.

Under the provisions of its lease, this company was given the option of purchasing the stock of the Nequehoning Valley RR. Co. at par on Sept. 1, 1904, and we now hold in the treasury 27,871 shares out of a total issue of 28,372 shares, the small balance of 501 shares not having as yet been presented for purchase, though dividends on them have ceased.

NEW BONDS AND STOCK.—To provide for these several purchases and for other requirements, capital stock and bonds have been sold. The capital stock was increased, pursuant to a resolution of the board dated Nov. 7, 1904, by \$1,572,700, an amount equal to 10 p. c. of the stock outstanding, making the amount of stock issued, including that owned by the company, \$17,378,500. This stock was issued at par to the stockholders.

Bonds issued under the funding and improvement mortgage amounting to \$285,000 were sold at premium.

The purchase of the stock of the Nequehoning Valley RR. Co. will decrease our annual fixed charges by the sum of \$70,930.

The gross receipts of the Lehigh & Susquehanna RR. for four years were as follows:

Table with 5 columns: 1904, 1903, 1902, 1901. Rows include Pass. and mails, Freight and express, Coal, Total, Rental, 1/3 of gross, Status.—The earnings, expenses, charges, etc., have been: Railroads, Canal and water power, Lehigh coal lands, Miscellaneous, Total, Interest, Rentals, taxes, etc., Balance, Dividends, Per cent of dividends.

Table with 5 columns: 1905, 1904. Rows include Balance, Sinking fund, Deprec'n and damages, Surplus, Coal produced (tons).

BALANCE SHEET JANUARY 1ST.

Table with 5 columns: Assets (1905, 1904, 1903), Liabilities (1905, 1904, 1903). Rows include Lehigh & Susquehanna RR., Lehigh Nav. & shipping impts., Coal lands, Coal improvements, Panther Creek RR. and equip., Lansford shops and equipment, Opened work & cut coal in mines, Mining equipment, Landed property & improvem'ts, Canal equipment, Supplies at mines, Coal on hand, Securities owned, Insurance fund, Bills receivable, Cash on hand, Balance individual ledger, Total, Capital stock, Bonds (see Ry. & Ind. Sec.), Bonds & morts. & ground rents, Miscellaneous, Profit and loss.

Total... \$37,852,211 \$35,714,851 \$35,270,693 —V. 80, p. 1061, 874.

**Gloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Company.**

*(Report for Fiscal Year Ending Nov. 30, 1904.)*

The report of President J. C. Maben for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1904, will be found at length on pages 1373 and 1374. Below are comparative figures:

**EARNINGS, EXPENSES AND CHARGES.**

	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.
Profits on pig.....	\$303,093	\$1,139,146	\$932,492	\$311,407
Profits on coal after deducting for depreciation.....	185,444	216,265	147,340	151,445
Profits on coke.....	155,295	175,961	92,201	59,382
Prop. earn. N. Ala. F. Co. loss.....	27,027	58,388	21,598	17,556
Ore and dolomite sales.....	392	64,343	56,448	35,597
Rents, royalties, stores and miscellaneous, etc.....	154,170	208,939	174,019	139,730
Interest and exchange.....				14,008
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$771,367</b>	<b>\$1,863,042</b>	<b>\$1,424,100</b>	<b>\$729,120</b>
Deduct gen'l expense account, taxes & licenses ..	77,730	67,402	85,708	62,677
<b>Net profit.....</b>	<b>\$693,637</b>	<b>\$1,795,640</b>	<b>\$1,338,391</b>	<b>\$666,443</b>
Bond interest.....	210,000	210,000	210,000	203,813
7 p. c. dividends on pref. ...	469,000	469,000	469,000	469,000
<b>Surplus for year.....</b>	<b>\$14,637</b>	<b>\$1,116,641</b>	<b>\$859,391</b>	<b>ditto \$8,369</b>
Surplus Nov. 30.....	\$2,330,399	\$2,315,762	\$1,199,122	\$539,780

\* After deducting for depreciation on iron ore and 25 cents per ton on iron for extraordinary repairs and renewals.

**BALANCE SHEET NOV. 30.**

Resources—	1904.	1903.	Liabilities—	1904.	1903.
Property account.....	18,875,306	18,311,417	Preferred stock... ..	6,700,000	6,700,000
Stocks and bonds.....	311,995	311,995	Common stock .....	7,500,000	7,500,000
Sup. raw and finished materials.....	464,998	790,071	Gloss Iron & Steel Co. 6s. ....	2,000,000	2,000,000
Stock in company's stores .....	164,939	192,004	Gloss Iron & Steel Co. 4½% bds., 1918 ..	2,000,000	2,000,000
Treasury securities.....	259,700	259,700	Bills payable .....	176,128	
Cash, bills and accounts receivable.....	1,314,109	1,149,192	Current accounts.....	484,848	469,646
Insur. and taxes.....	12,088	17,078	Pay rolls.....	65,104	78,469
Extra repair and renewal account.....	147,337	203,549	Profit and loss....	2,330,400	2,315,762
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>21,080,452</b>	<b>21,249,005</b>	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>21,080,452</b>	<b>21,249,005</b>

-V. 80, p. 1115, 1062.

**Somerset Coal Company.**

*(Report for Fiscal Year Ending Dec. 31, 1904.)*

This company is controlled by the Consolidation Coal Co. of Maryland, which see below; also compare V. 74, p. 382, 430. The income account and balance sheet follow:

**EARNINGS, EXPENSES AND CHARGES.**

	1904.	1903.		1904.	1903.
Gross earnings.....	975,299	1,951,549	Interest on bonds .....	150,000	150,000
Oper. exp., dep'n of plant and taxes.....	791,403	1,309,784	Interest on loans .....		1,906
<b>Net earnings .....</b>	<b>183,896</b>	<b>641,765</b>	Dividend (2 p. c.) .....		60,000
Miscellaneous income.....	29,321	26,061	Royalties.....	10,193	27,981
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>213,217</b>	<b>667,826</b>	Sinking fund.....	26,505	32,877
			Insurance.....	1,820	1,582
			<b>Total.....</b>	<b>187,518</b>	<b>293,366</b>
			Surplus for the year .....	<b>24,739</b>	<b>373,950</b>

**GENERAL BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31.**

Assets—	1904.	1903.	Liabilities—	1904.	1903.
Mines & real estate.....	6,701,481	6,701,951	Capital stock.....	4,000,000	4,000,000
Plants & equipment.....	707,643	631,991	1st M. bonds (V. 74, p. 382, 430).....	4,000,000	4,000,000
Sinking fund.....	53,225	28,905	Sink fund reserve.....	5,225	28,985
Cash on coupons.....	2,325	1,400	Pay rolls.....	85,485	13,991
Cash on hand and in banks.....	55,833	00,457	Accounts payable.....	48,915	98,514
Treasury bonds.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	Divid'g Feb. 1, 1904.....		80,000
Indiv's and cos. for coal sold.....	144,003	213,571	Acc'd int. on bonds.....	62,500	62,500
Coal on hand.....	91,892	172,846	Accrued taxes.....	10,288	12,605
Bills & accts. receiv'le.....	62,009	340,591	Miscellaneous.....	9,180	5,007
Miscellaneous.....	7,301		Profit and loss.....	800,262	832,219
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>9,028,751</b>	<b>9,181,794</b>	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>9,028,751</b>	<b>9,181,792</b>

-V. 80, p. 1179, 476.

**Consolidation Coal Co. of Maryland.**

*(Report for Fiscal Year Ending Dec. 31, 1904.)*

President C. W. Watson says in substance:

**TONNAGE.**—The total output for the year of coal mined by the company was 1,833,371 tons, an increase of 79,588 tons over that of the preceding year, and the largest in the history of the company. Of this output there was obtained from the Hoffman Mine 389,444 tons, a decrease of 23,118 tons; from Ocean No. 1, 475,792 tons, an increase of 1,273 tons; from Ocean No. 7, 827,772 tons, an increase of 103,028 tons. The coal mined by lessees of the company on royalty amounted to 287,147 tons.

The coal tonnage handled by the C. & P. RR. during the year amounted to 3,136,967 tons, distributed as follows: To Baltimore & Ohio RR. 2,591,009 tons; to Pennsylvania RR. 234,502 tons; to Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, 205,964 tons; to local, 105,492 tons. This tonnage is a decrease of 18,045 tons from that of the preceding year.

**NEW BONDS.**—The \$7,500,000 of 4½ p. c. refunding mortgage bonds authorized July 22, 1904, have been issued as follows: Held by trustee to retire first mortgage bonds C. C. Co., \$750,000; to retire first mortgage bonds C. & P. RR. Co., \$1,000,000; disposed of, \$2,242,000; in treasury Dec. 31, 1904, \$3,508,000. Of the \$2,242,000 bonds disposed of, \$713,000 were used at par to retire the notes given in part purchase of the majority interest in the stock of the Metropolitan Coal Co., and the proceeds from sale of \$1,529,000 applied in reducing the Baltimore & Ohio RR. Co.'s loan from \$3,300,000 to \$1,800,000. (See V. 79, p. 502.)

Tables show the production of the Consolidation Coal Co. and its subsidiaries as follows, in tons; (see V. 78, p. 1272):

Year—	Consol. Coal.	Fairmont.	Clarksb'g.	Somerset.	Pitts. & Fair.
1904.....	1,833,371	3,750,176	489,790	883,493	352,522
1903.....	1,753,783	3,691,783	505,922	1,177,982	223,930
1902.....	1,746,069	3,934,217	451,572	1,222,331	.....
1901.....	1,685,384	New	New	{11 mos.	.....

Coke produced in 1904, Fairmont, 68,473, against 208,468 tons in 1903 and 814,758 in 1902; Somerset, 271, against 45,498 tons in 1903 and 27,817 in 11 months of 1902.

Results for four years were as follows:

	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.
Earn'gs—Mines, RR., &c.....	4,130,589	4,419,249	3,541,840	3,413,003
Other income.....	331,703	281,588	117,306	121,983
<b>Total receipts.....</b>	<b>4,462,292</b>	<b>4,700,837</b>	<b>3,659,146</b>	<b>3,534,986</b>
Op. exp., deprec. & taxes.....	2,995,589	2,830,588	2,586,875	2,454,314
<b>Net receipts.....</b>	<b>1,466,703</b>	<b>1,870,249</b>	<b>1,072,271</b>	<b>1,080,672</b>
<b>Deduct—</b>				
Interest on debt.....	88,144	77,450	77,000	77,000
Reserve fund.....	106,526	314,285	367,312	352,524
Sinking fund.....	46,305	45,952	47,200	46,288
Int. on special bills pay'le.....	174,115	156,575	.....	.....
Int. on reserve fund inv't.....	.....	53,746	.....	.....
Dividends.....	(4)410,000	(4)410,000	(2)205,000	(2)205,000
Depreciation.....	103,633	115,503	46,191	99,565
Improvements and miscel. ....	17,594	19,226	151,039	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>946,367</b>	<b>1,192,737</b>	<b>893,832</b>	<b>780,377</b>
<b>Surplus.....</b>	<b>520,336</b>	<b>677,512</b>	<b>178,439</b>	<b>300,295</b>

**BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31.**

Assets—	1904.	1903.	Liabilities—	1904.	1903.
Mines, real est., &c.....	8,552,072	8,553,324	Stock C. C. Co. ....	10,250,000	10,250,000
Cum. & Penn. RR. ....	3,507,927	3,517,373	do Cum. & P. RR. ....	1,500,000	1,500,000
Reserve fund inv. ....	1,909,269	1,966,924	Bonds—		
Steamers, tugs & barges, &c.....	537,047	559,562	Con. Coal Co. ....	8,250,000	750,000
Canal boats.....	65,493	76,050	Cum. & Penn. RR. ....	1,000,000	1,000,000
Securities of other co.'s (book val.).....	5,985,810	5,976,058	Sinking fund—		
Company's own bonds in treasury.....	3,612,000	130,000	Con. Coal Co. ....	173,099	146,148
Consol. Coal Co.'s 1st M. sink. fund.....	179,099	146,148	Cum. & P. RR. ....	309,703	271,499
Cum. & Penn. RR. 1st M. sink. fund.....	309,708	271,499	Reserve fund.....	1,934,292	1,851,114
Bonds to retire out'g bonds.....	1,750,000	.....	Acc'd int. on bds. ....	25,148	8,313
Insurance fund.....	243,896	211,692	Traffic balances....	15,222	28,248
Materials.....	182,344	229,493	Due for supplies....	.....	1,185
Due for coal sold.....	615,609	639,959	Pay-rolls.....	65,321	23,309
Traffic balances....	6,294	56,186	Marine ins. fund.....	243,897	211,691
Bills & accts. rec'ld.....	419,674	306,499	Bills & accts. pay'le.....	231,090	445,933
Cash.....	768,278	298,250	Due B. & O. RR. Co. ....	1,800,000	3,800,000
Coal on hand.....	188,293	161,258	For Met. Coal stk. ....	78,596	70,000
Miscellaneous.....	27,331	83,123	Miscellaneous.....	19,819	24,958
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>28,861,171</b>	<b>23,193,399</b>	Div. payable Feb. 1.....	410,000	410,000
			Profit & loss, sur. ....	2,654,950	2,161,855
			<b>Total.....</b>	<b>28,861,171</b>	<b>23,183,399</b>

x These include 24,702 acres Pennsylvania coal lands, \$689,499; 11,536 acres, &c., W. Va. coal lands, \$1,211,622; Cassville & Monongahela RR. Co. stock (\$20,000), \$4,382; cash, \$3,765.

y Stocks, total par value, \$10,178,700, viz.: Cumberland & Pennsylvania RR. Co., \$1,500,000; Fairmont Coal Co., \$6,001,200; Somerset Coal Co., \$2,001,100; Clarksburg Fuel Co., \$00; Coastwise Transportation Co., common, \$74,500, and preferred, \$74,500; Canal Towage Co., \$5,000; Maryland Contracting & Construction Co., \$20,000; Metropolitan Coal Co., \$501,100; Rapid Coaling & Transfer Co., \$1,000.

See also subsidiary companies' reports.—V. 80, p. 1177.

**Fairmont Coal Company.**

*(Report for Fiscal Year Ending Dec. 31, 1904.)*

President C. W. Watson says in substance:

**SINKING FUND.**—Under the operations of the sinking fund of the deed of trust of June 27, 1901, 83 bonds have been purchased and canceled, at a cost of \$81,800. The above 83 bonds, plus 195 purchased prior to 1904, make in all a total of \$278,000 bonds canceled and in sinking fund Dec. 31, 1904. Thirteen additional bonds have been purchased and canceled since the close of the year.

**ACQUISITION.**—On July 27th, 1904, an agreement was entered into with the Pittsburgh & Fairmont Fuel Co., whereby this company acquired a majority of the capital stock of that company. This agreement, in addition to giving your company control of the Fuel Company, is very advantageous in many ways.

**EARNINGS, EXPENSES AND CHARGES YEAR ENDING DEC. 31.**

	1904.	1903.
Gross earnings.....	\$3,754,152	\$5,197,686
Operating expen., deprec. of plant and taxes.....	2,899,948	3,428,631
<b>Net earnings .....</b>	<b>\$354,204</b>	<b>\$1,769,055</b>
Dividends on stocks owned.....	67,500	67,500
Miscellaneous income .....	264,833	289,513
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$1,186,537</b>	<b>\$2,126,068</b>
Interest on bonds.....	\$272,319	\$261,272
Royalties .....	168,137	148,523
Sinking fund .....	76,524	76,228
Dividends.....	(3) 360,000	(2) 240,000
Miscellaneous.....	25,622	57,082
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$902,602</b>	<b>\$783,105</b>
<b>Surplus for the year .....</b>	<b>\$283,935</b>	<b>\$1,342,963</b>

**GENERAL BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31.**

Assets—	1904.	1903.	Liabilities—	1904.	1903.
Plants, mines, real estate, etc.....	16,867,894	16,737,648	Capital stock.....	12,000,000	12,000,000
Car equipment.....	365,701	385,891	Funded debt.....	6,784,000	7,133,000
Sink'g fund (bonds of 1901).....	280,383	220,259	Sink'g fund reserve.....	280,883	220,259
Advanced paym'ts on coal purchases.....	165,232	147,593	Unpaid coupons.....	198,250	121,790
Bonds held to retire outstand'g bonds.....	784,000	1,188,000	Loan Guaranty Trust Co.....	.....	147,149
Cash for coupons.....	132,260	123,790	Loan Guaranty Tr. Co., account.....	.....	700,000
Cash on hand and in banks.....	332,938	242,137	Clarksb'g Fuel Co.....	496,000	700,000
Treasury bonds.....	14,000	699,000	Loan Consolidat'n Coal Co. ....	102,418	18,500
Indiv's & comp'les for coal sold.....	1,164,868	1,550,168	Coal Co. ....	.....	290,000
Coal & coke on hand.....	1,110,112	1,074,237	Car trust notes....	211,080	259,350
Bills & accts. rec'ld.....	205,884	61,043	Pay-rolls.....	77,310	91,416
Clarksb. Fuel Co. loan.....	499,000	700,000	Accounts payable.....	128,989	589,084
Material on hand.....	309,323	334,203	Dividend.....	80,000	240,000
Securities owned.....	.....	.....	Individuals and companies.....	345,981	358,183
Book value.....	11,628,708	1,509,299	Miscellaneous.....	28,929	12,320
Miscellaneous.....					

GENERAL INVESTMENT NEWS.

RAILROADS, INCLUDING STREET ROADS.

**Albany & Susquehanna Ry.**—*New First 3½s to be Convertible Into D. & H. Stock.*—See Delaware & Hudson Company below.—V. 80, p. 1173, 1170.

**Allegheny Valley Ry.**—*Report.*—The results for the year ending Dec. 31, 1904, were:

Year—	Gross.	Net.	Charges.	Balance.
1904.....	\$4,409,535	\$757,193	\$1,210,865	def.\$453,672
1903.....	4,938,191	1,361,547	1,193,653	sur.167,894

**Atchison Tepeka & Santa Fe Ry.**—*Re-elected.*—Former Director John B. McCullough has been re-elected to the board to succeed the late R. Somers Hayes.—V. 80, p. 1057, 649.

**Atlantic & Birmingham Ry.**—*Reported Acquisition.*—Press dispatches from Atlanta, Ga., quote President Raoul as saying that he has purchased the Wadley & Mt. Vernon Ry., extending from Wadley, Ga., south to Rockledge, 40 miles. An extension of 50 miles from Rockledge to Fitzgerald, at a connection with the present line of the A. & B., would form a through line between Wadley and Thomasville. The Wadley & Mt. Vernon at last accounts had issued \$200,000 stock and \$750,000 bonds, but none of the latter had been sold. The rumored purchase of the Douglas Augusta & Gulf RR. (formerly Wadley & Mt. Vernon Extension RR.), extending from Douglas to Barrow's Bluff, 21 miles, and of the projected Ocilla Pinebloom & Valdosta RR., President Raoul is quoted as denying, saying that they do not fit in his plans.—V. 80, p. 1173, 710.

**Baltimore Chesapeake & Atlantic Ry.**—*Report.*—The results for the 16 months ending Dec. 31 were:

16 mos.—	Gross.	Net.	Oil. inc.	Charges.	Bal., sur.
1903-04.....	\$1,124,009	\$203,879	\$8,550	\$96,206	\$116,223
1902-03.....	1,168,502	300,355	8,780	200,332	109,803

**Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.**—*Bonds.*—The New York Stock Exchange has been requested to list \$1,750,000 additional first refunding mortgage 4 p. c. bonds, making the total listed \$17,000,000.—V. 80, p. 1174, 658.

**Carbon (Pa.) Street Ry.**—*Reorganized Company.*—This company, successor of the Mauch Chunk Lehigh & Statlington Street Ry. foreclosed (V. 79, p. 2147), has made a mortgage to the Mauch Chunk Trust Co., trustee, to secure an issue of \$75,000 first mortgage gold 5s of \$500 each; dated April 1, 1905, and due April 1, 1925, but subject to call, beginning in 1910, at 105 on 90 days' notice; interest payable October 1 and April 1 at office of trustee. Director Hugh E. Crilly, who was receiver of the old company, writes:

The company is at present installing a new power station and rehabilitating the road, including the laying of a mile of track in Mauch Chunk with new 70-lb. T rails, and putting in a mile of paving between the tracks and 18 inches on the outside of same, in Mauch Chunk. When the road is overhauled, as now contemplated, adding some new equipments, it will take in \$60,000 per annum gross and will be operated for 60 p. c. of its gross earnings. Col. Harry C. Trexler of Allentown, Pa., is President. J. M. Driessbach, President of the Mauch Chunk Trust Co., is Secretary and Treasurer.—V. 79, p. 2146.

**Chateaugay & Lake Placid Ry.**—*Modification of Lease.*—See Delaware & Hudson Co. below.—V. 79, p. 2696.

**Chicago City Ry.**—*Vote on Franchises and Municipal Ownership.*—See State and City Department, page 1882, under "Chicago" and compare V. 78, p.1167.—V. 80, p. 871, 869.

**Chicago Great Western Ry.**—*Sale of Bonds of Subsidiary.*—See Mason City & Fort Dodge RR. below.  
*Report.*—See page \_\_\_\_\_—V. 80, p. 649, 116.

**Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Ry.**—*Engraved Bonds Ready.*—Speyer & Co., 24-26 Pine St., announce that the first and refunding mortgage 4 p. c. bonds are now ready for delivery at their office, against surrender of the temporary certificates.—V. 80, p. 472.

**Chicago & South Shore (Electric) Ry.**—*Sale Ordered.*—Judge Anderson of the United States Circuit Court, at Indianapolis on April 3, ordered the foreclosure sale of this property.—V. 79, p. 1023.

**Chicago Union Traction Co.**—*Municipal Ownership Carries Election.*—At the election in Chicago on April 4 Edward F. Danne, Democrat, was elected Mayor on a platform advocating immediate municipal ownership of street railways. The details of the vote will be found in the State and City Department on page 1882. The Mayor announces his intention to appoint a commission with a man of the first rank at its head to consider the entire situation, with a view to the city's taking over the various street railways of Chicago at as early a day as practicable. He suggests a direct experiment with the line upon which the franchise already has expired, the Chicago Passenger Railway in Adams St., provided Judge Grosscup will release the line from the injunction proceedings.

*City to Ask for Bids.*—The Committee on Local Transportation of the Chicago City Council has approved the plan of Mayor Harrison to advertise for bids for the construction of street railway lines, to be owned by the city, in the streets covered by the expired grants of the Chicago Passenger Ry.—V. 80, p. 1058, 871.

**Cincinnati Dayton & Toledo Traction Co.**—*Authorized.*—At a meeting in Cincinnati on March 30 the making of an issue of \$250,000 preferred stock was authorized (per plan in V. 80, p. 599, 116,) to provide for the floating debt in case a

sufficient amount of the stock fails to assent to the payment of the proposed assessment. The lease of the road to the Northern Traction Co. will probably not go into effect for several weeks.—V. 80, p. 599, 116.

**Cincinnati Northern RR.**—*Earnings.*—The results for the 6 months ending Dec. 31 were:

6 mos.—	Gross.	Net.	Charges.	Balance.
1904.....	\$380,240	\$72,405	\$40,415	sur.\$31,990
1903.....	410,586	13,749	36,200	def. 22,451

**Colorado & Southern Ry.**—*Extension.*—The Fort Worth & Denver City, which is controlled by the Colorado & Southern Ry., will be extended from its present terminus to Galveston. A bond issue will be made to provide for the cost of the new line.—V. 80, p. 1174, 1111.

**Consolidated Railway, Connecticut, Etc.**—*Called Bonds.*—The entire issue, \$80,000, of Southbridge & Sturbridge Street Ry. first mortgage 5 p. c. bonds of 1897 have been called and will be paid at 103 and interest at the International Trust Co., Boston, on May 1.

*Acquisition.*—See Springfield Street Ry. and Springfield Railway Companies below.—V. 80, p. 1234, 1111.

**Delaware & Hudson Co.**—*\$5,000,000 New Stock to Provide for Convertible Feature of \$10,000,000 Albany & Susquehanna 3½s.*—The shareholders will meet May 9 to vote on authorizing an increase of \$5,000,000 in the capital stock of the D. & H. into which the \$10,000,000 new 3½ p. c. bonds authorized yesterday by the Albany & Susquehanna will be convertible until April 1, 1916, at option of holders, on the basis of \$500 stock for \$1,000 of bonds. It is expected that in this manner the D. & H. will eventually come into possession of the entire issue of bonds, which are presently to be offered at par pro rata to the stockholders of the D. & H. The new bonds are to be issued to refund the \$3,000,000 7 p. c. and \$7,000,000 6 p. c. bonds of the Albany & Susquehanna, which mature April 1, 1906. They will be first mortgage 40-year gold bonds, bearing interest from April 1, 1906, and the Delaware & Hudson Co., by agreement endorsed upon the bonds, is to guarantee payment of principal and interest and agree to pay any State tax upon such mortgage bonds. This refunding will effect a material saving of interest (compare V. 80, p. 1174).

*Modification of Lease.*—The shareholders will also vote May 9 on modifying the lease of the Chateaugay & Lake Placid Ry. as follows:

So as to provide that out of the rental to be paid by this company, as lessee, so much as is necessary for the purpose shall be applied to dividends upon the new preferred stock of the lessor company issued to defray the expense of improvements in its railway and payment of its mortgage debt.—V. 80, p. 1174, 1170.

**Denver Northwestern & Pacific Ry.**—*Funds Obtained.*—President David H. Moffatt, returning to Denver from the East on March 31, made the following statement:

I have made such satisfactory arrangements in the East as will enable me to go on with the road as I originally contemplated. My associates in the East are not connected with any of the trunk-line railroads, so the stories heretofore published that the Union Pacific, the Chicago Rock Island & Pacific and Denver & Rio Grande, respectively, had purchased the Denver Northwestern & Pacific are without foundation in fact.

I expect to let further contracts as soon as weather conditions will permit, and hope to reach Hot Sulphur Springs by July 1, and by Jan. 1st should have my tracks in Routt County to receive shipments of coal. I have assurances that I shall have money as fast as the necessities of construction require to enable me to go on to Salt Lake.—V. 80, p. 1111, 996.

**Detroit Southern RR.**—*Notice to Bondholders.*—Otto T. Bannard, Chairman of the bondholders' committee, gives notice that after April 15 no 4 p. c. bonds will be received for deposit, under the plan, by the New York Trust Co., No. 26 Broad St.—V. 80, p. 1111, 1058.

**Erle RR.**—*New Stock for Possible Conversions.*—As the holders of the \$10,000,000 4 p. c. convertible bonds of 1903 have the option of exchanging their holdings for twice the amount of common stock (this stock is now selling at about 46½), the company has increased its authorized limit of common stock from \$113,000,000 to \$133,000,000 to provide for such conversions when sought.—V. 80, p. 711, 222.

**Franchise Tax in New York State.**—*Assessment for 1905.*—The State Board of Tax Commissioners on March 29 announced the tax assessments for the current year levied upon the franchises of corporations operating in this city, the total amount being \$302,198,550, an increase of \$51,000,000 over the assessments for 1904. Some of the amounts follow:

Assessments—	1904.	1905.
Brooklyn Rapid Transit system.....	\$25,552,000	\$29,560,000
Manhattan Railway Co.....	50,075,000	59,700,000
Consolidated Gas Co.....	53,314,500	69,625,000
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.....	.....	9,000,000
New York City Ry. system.....	74,856,000	79,229,000
New York Telephone Co.....	4,592,000	6,100,000
Brooklyn Union Gas Co.....	10,565,000	12,450,000

See full list in "New York Commercial" of March 31.—V. 79, p. 1266.

**Fulton County Narrow Gauge RR**—*May be Made Standard Gauge.*—The "Railway Age" of Chicago states that this road, extending from Galesburg to West Havana, Ill., 61 miles, is soon to be changed to standard gauge.

For the year ending June 30, 1904, the gross earnings were \$65,677; net earnings, \$5,780; interest on bonds, \$33,880; taxes, \$2,813; deficit, \$30,913. Capitalization: F. C. N. G. Ry., \$500,000 stock, par of shares, \$25; F. O. E. Ry., \$1,000,000 in \$100 shares. Bonds, 7 p. c., \$171,000 of F. C. N. G. Ry., \$500,000 authorized, due Nov. 1, 1910, and \$313,000 F. O. E. Ry., \$1,000,000 authorized, due July 1, 1912. President, T. M. Stuart, and Treasurer, F. R. Crocker, Chariton, Iowa; M. C. Atwood, Vice-President, Lewistown, Ill.; Secretary, J. A. Westblade, Lewistown, Ill.

**Grand Trunk Pacific Ry.—Guaranteed 3 Per Cents.**—The £3,200,000 first mortgage sterling bonds offered recently in London by N. M. Rothschild & Sons are described:

First mortgage sterling bonds, guaranteed as to both principal and interest by the Government of the Dominion of Canada, part of an amount of guaranteed first mortgage bonds to be issued to provide funds for the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. Bonds redeemable at expiration of fifty years from date of issue. They will be to bearer, but may be registered free of charge at option of holders. Denominations, £1,000, £500 and £100. Coupons payable April 1 and Oct. 1 in London in sterling and in New York at the exchange of \$4 86. The company undertakes to pay all Canadian taxes now or hereafter imposed in respect of principal or interest. Scrip [exchangeable, after the payment of the last instalment, for bonds as soon as they are ready for delivery] will be issued with a coupon payable on Oct. 2, 1905, for £1 10s. p. c., representing the first dividend.

The bonds will be further secured by a trust deed to be executed forthwith, constituting a first mortgage on "the railway, undertaking, equipment and property, tolls, rights and franchises of the company, including all equipment and property to be thereafter acquired by the company (but not including branch lines exceeding 6 miles in length or the revenues therefrom or the franchises in connection therewith or such additional rolling stock as may, with the assent of the Government, be designated and marked by the company as constituting the equipment thereof, and not including ships or any municipal or provisional grants of land by way of bonus or subsidy to the said company other than for railway purposes)" [Compare full statement in V. 80, p. 986.]

Subscriptions are payable £5 on application, £15 on allotment, £15 May 4, £15 June 5, £15 July 6, £15 Aug. 14, £15 Sept. 14; total, £95, or in full on any Monday or Thursday at discount of 2½ p. c. per annum.—V. 80, p. 1234, 1174.

**Hamilton Cataract Power, Light & Traction Co.—Not Acquired.**—Secretary and General Manager Wm. C. Hawkins informs us that his company has not acquired control of the Hamilton Grimsby & Beamsville Electric Ry. and "has nothing to do with it other than the ordinary dealings in power supply matters."—V. 80, p. 1111.

**Indiana Illinois & Iowa RR.—Six Months' Report.**—The results for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1904, were:

Year—	Gross.	Net.	Other inc.	Charges.	Divs. (2%).	Balance.
1904...	\$865,040	\$256,129	\$3,332	\$142,058	\$100,000 sur.	\$17,403
1903...	775,415	153,180	2,344	137,242	100,000	def. 81,718

**Long Island RR.—New President.**—Ralph Peters, recently Chief Superintendent of the Pittsburgh Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis Railway, has been elected President of the Long Island RR. Co., succeeding the late W. F. Potter.—V. 80, p. 1111, 997.

**Mason City & Fort Dodge RR.—Mortgage.**—A mortgage has been filed to the Central Trust Co. of New York, as trustee, to secure an issue of \$12,000,000 of 50-year 4 per cent gold bonds of \$1,000 each, dated June 1, 1905, interest payable June 1 and Dec. 1. The mortgage will cover as a first lien all of the 378 miles owned. The bonds will be issued to the syndicate which in 1901 acquired all of the stock and bonds of the road then running from Mason City to Fort Dodge, Ia., 92 miles, in the interest of the Chicago Great Western and extended the same to Council Bluffs, etc. The \$1,380,000 old 6 per cent bonds on the 92 miles originally owned will be retired. Compare RAILWAY AND INDUSTRIAL Section, pages 279 and 328.

**Bonds Sold.**—Blair & Co. and Simon Borg & Co. have purchased the above-described \$12,000,000 first mortgage 4s, secured on the Omaha main line of the Chicago Great Western. The road is leased for 100 years to the Chicago & Great Western, with the net earnings as rental. Any surplus after payment of 4 p. c. interest on the bonds is to be held in trust by the Great Western for payment of future coupons. It is also provided that the Mason City & Ft. Dodge is to receive 60 p. c. of all the earnings from all business interchanged with the Chicago Great Western.—V. 78, p. 1782.

**Massachusetts Electric Companies.—Consolidation of Subsidiaries.**—The Massachusetts Railroad Commission has authorized the Georgetown Rowley & Ipswich St. Ry. Co. to increase its capital stock from \$180,000 to \$240,000 in order to purchase the Haverhill Georgetown & Danvers St. Ry., by exchange of stock, share for share.—V. 80, p. 1235, 997.

**Metropolitan West Side Elevated Ry.—Report.**—The results for the year ending Feb. 28 were:

Year.	Gross.	Net.	Other inc.	Charges.	Bal., sur.
1904-5...	\$2,160,941	\$1,098,281	\$5,553	\$860,409	\$241,425
1903-4...	2,147,153	1,104,816	6,030	894,746	216,100

**Montreal Bridge Co.—Proposed Legislation.**—Secretary L. A. Globensky of Montreal announced that application would be made to the Parliament of Canada at this session for the passing of an Act authorizing the company to purchase the property, rights and franchises of the Montreal & Longueuil Bridge Co. or to amalgamate with said company, to re-arrange the share capital, and to increase the bonding powers of the company; to authorize a change in the proposed site of the bridge, and to fix a date for its completion.

**National RR. of Mexico.—New Directors.**—The board has been changed as follows:

*Retired*—E. O. Henderson, J. N. Navarro, W. G. Raoul and G. W. Wickersham, M. de Iturbe and J. de Landa y Escandon.

*New Directors*—Joseph P. Cotton Jr., M. M. Reynolds, Jose M. de Landero, Pablo Macedo, Santiago Mendez and Cayetano Romero.

*Re-elected*—E. N. Brown, Guillermo de Landa y Escandon, O. H. Dodge, Adrian Iselin Jr., L. F. Loree, J. G. Metcalfe, Charles H. Tweed, Emilio Velasco and James N. Wallace.—V. 78, p. 1442, 1450.

**New York New Haven & Hartford RR.—Negotiations Touching New York Ontario & Western.**—President Mellen issued a statement on April 1 saying in substance:

Mr. Mellen notes with regret the recent newspaper statements regarding negotiations for the transfer of the control of the New York

Ontario & Western Railway. Knowing the desires of many identified with the interests of his own road and the New York Central, he is trying to discover a way to establish such a relationship between the two roads that it will be unnecessary for his own road to maintain lines west of the Hudson River. He has repeatedly stated his opinion that it was a question of terms only whether or not the Ontario & Western control should be retained. That control was purchased purely for protection, and if satisfactory protection can be given there is no reason in his judgment why the control should not be parted with. On his own responsibility and with the approval of large interests in both properties, but without any authority from his directors, he is endeavoring to remove some of the difficulties that lie in the way of a negotiation for the surrender of the Ontario & Western.

In a statement made before the Railroad Committee of the House of Representatives on Mar. 30, President Mellen referred to the surveys which were recently made across Connecticut (by the New York Central & Hudson River RR. Co., from Brewsters, N. Y., via Danbury to Hartford and Springfield, and urged that the home line should be protected from outside competition by such restrictions as require the promoters of trolley lines to prove the necessity for additional transportation facilities before they can build.

**Poughkeepsie Bridge.**—Press reports state that the company is about to rebuild the Poughkeepsie bridge.

**Acquisition.**—See Springfield Street Ry. below.—V. 80, p. 1112, 872.

**New York Ontario & Western Ry.—Negotiations.**—See N. Y. New Haven & Hartford RR. above.—V. 80, p. 1112, 872.

**Northern Securities Co.—Opinion Filed.**—The opinion of the United States Supreme Court, written by Chief Justice Fuller, upholding the pro rata distribution of the company's assets, was filed on Monday of this week. The Court at the same time handed down its decision denying the motion made on March 17 for the immediate issuance of the mandate by the Hill interests, who desire to proceed to carry out as speedily as possible the pro rata plan announced some time ago. The Court fixed April 17 as the time when the mandate should issue and remanded the cause to the Circuit Court for the District of New Jersey, with directions to dismiss the bill applying for an injunction. The opinion concludes as follows: "In fine, the title to these stocks having intentionally been passed, the former owners, or part of them, cannot reclaim the specific shares, and must be content with their ratable proportion of the corporate assets."

It is given out that no further legal obstacles will be interposed by the Harriman interests, so that the distribution may be made promptly as soon as the mandate is issued on April 17. See V. 80, p. 1059, 600, 118.

**Pearla & Eastern Ry.—Six Months' Report.**—The results for the six months ending Dec. 31 were:

6 mos.—	Gross.	Net.	Charges.	Bal., sur.
1904.....	\$1,527,522	\$126,899	\$267,431	\$159,418
1903.....	1,546,016	366,239	267,476	98,763

Dividends on the \$4,000,000 income bonds, not included in charges above, call for \$80,000 (2 p. c.) for the six months.—V. 79, p. 899.

**Raleigh & Pamlico Sound RR.—Bonds Offered.**—C. Russell Sage & Co. of this city are offering a small lot of first mortgage 80-year 5s at 91½ and interest.

The mortgage is limited to \$1,320,000; issuable, \$300,000, date of issue Feb. 25, 1904, due Jan. 1, 1934 (no option); interest payable July 1 and Jan. 1 at Knickerbocker Trust Co., trustee; denomination, \$1,000. Authorized capital stock, common, \$900,000; preferred, \$100,000; par of shares, \$100. President, J. M. Turner, Raleigh, N. C. See V. 78, p. 1498.

**St. Louis & San Francisco RR.—Called Bonds.**—Eleven (\$11,000) first mortgage 6 per cent bonds of the Fort Smith & Van Buren Bridge Co. will be paid Oct. 2, 1905, by the Mercantile Trust Co., trustee.—V. 80, p. 1112, 601.

**Southern Indiana Ry.—Bonds Offered.**—The Mercantile Trust Co. and Francis Bros. & Co., both of St. Louis, are offering at 95 and interest \$200,000 of first mortgage gold 4s of 1901 at 95 and interest.—V. 80, p. 652, 118.

**Springfield Railway Companies.—Status of New Company.**—This company, which will hold control of the Springfield (Mass.) Street Ry. Co. (see that company below), will be organized under an agreement which provides:

(1) For board of trustees consisting of Frederick Harris, A. Willard Damon, James J. Storrow, Charles S. Mellen, D. Newton Barney, William Skinner and Charles F. Brooker.

(2) For acquiring the whole or a majority of the capital stock of the Springfield Street Railway Co. and the issuance of the said preferred shares of the Springfield Railway Companies in the proportion of \$ 50 (1½ shares) for each share of the capital stock of the Springfield Street Ry. Co.

(3) The preferred stock is a preferred claim up to \$105 per share against all the property and earnings held by the Springfield Railway Companies, and is entitled to cumulative dividends in equal semi annual instalments on Jan. 1 and July 1 in each year; the first payment of \$2 per share to be paid on July 1, 1905.

(4) The payment of dividends to the extent of 4 per cent per annum and the principal (in case of call or liquidation) to the sum of \$105 per share of said preferred shares, is guaranteed by the Consolidated Railway Co. (of Connecticut). The trustees have the right, on due notice, to call and retire the entire issue of preferred stock at 105 and accrued dividends on Jan. 1, 1906, or on any dividend date thereafter.

**Springfield (Mass.) Street Ry.—Option to Sell.**—All shareholders who desire to sell their stock to the Consolidated Ry. Co. (N. Y. N. H. & H. RR. Co.) interests on the terms stated last week are notified to deposit their holdings with the Third National Bank of Springfield on or before April 15, signifying their choice as to the form in which payment is desired. Compare Springfield Railway Companies above and V. 80, p. 1236.

**Toledo Marshall & Northern RR.—New Enterprise—Mortgage.**—This company, which on Feb. 3 filed papers satisfying the mortgage for \$1,800,000 made on Jan. 19, 1904,

has made a new mortgage to the Knickerbocker Trust Co. of New York, as trustee, to secure \$4,000,000 5 p. c. gold bonds of \$1,000 each, dated Jan. 15, 1905, and due Jan. 15, 1955 (or 1976?), but subject to call on any interest day when drawn by lot; interest payable July 15 and Jan. 15 at office of trustee.

The company proposes to construct a steam road from Bay City, Mich., to Mountpelier, O., 200 miles. Surveys have been made for the entire route, and the line will be built over the old "Coldwater" grade in Michigan. H. E. Holtou is President, W. G. Gregg, Vice-President; J. W. Houston, Secretary and Treasurer. Office, Marshall, Mich.

**Union Pacific RR.—New Preferred Stock.**—The shareholders will vote May 5 upon increasing the preferred stock by the amount of \$100,000,000 and of authorizing the issue of such additional stock from time to time as needed, thus making the authorized capital stock \$396,178,700, consisting of \$200,000,000 of preferred and \$196,178,700 of common stock.

The official notice to the shareholders, which is given in full in our advertisement columns, says in part:

Of the \$100,000,000 first lien convertible bonds originally issued, \$54,255,000 have been converted up to date into common stock, and it is assumed that the remainder will likewise be converted before May, 1906. Fixed charges have thereby been greatly diminished and the equity behind the preferred stock correspondingly increased, and with the enhanced credit of your company the market value of the preferred stock is and for some months has been about par.

This situation enables the company to pursue the wise policy which requires that a corporation whenever possible should finance at least a part of its capital requirements—especially such as arise in connection with the acquisition of stocks of other companies—through the issue of stock rather than through the creation of fixed interest-bearing obligations. The advantages of such a policy are obvious, and will inure to the benefit of the holders of both common and preferred stock in that the creation of additional bonded indebtedness ranking and carrying fixed charges ahead of the stock may be avoided and the credit and position of the company further advanced. Your company, moreover, will be placed in a position admitting in due time of a more liberal attitude towards the distribution of its surplus income.

As the common share capital has been and will be further added to by the conversion of the convertible bonds, your directors are of the opinion that the common stock should not in the near future be still further increased; they do, however, consider it prudent that your company should prepare at this time to finance coming requirements through issue of preferred stock, at par, when practicable, to an extent re-establishing the formerly existing proportions between the common and preferred stock.

The directors therefore recommend an increase of \$100,000,000 in the authorized issue of preferred stock, equal in every respect to the preferred stock at present outstanding. The precise purpose to which the new money is to be applied is not made public, but it is apparently suggested by the statement in the foregoing notice that a company "should finance at least a part of its capital requirements—especially such as arise in connection with the acquisition of stocks of other companies—through the issue of stock rather than through the creation of fixed interest-bearing obligations," also that the directors "consider it prudent that your company should prepare at this time to finance coming requirements through issue of preferred stock." The reference to possible distribution of surplus income is also significant.

It is also thought that with a portion of the issue the company may finance its purchase of \$25,000,000 of Atchison stock and the acquisition of control of the San Pedro Los Angeles & Salt Lake Ry., the payments on account of the latter investment to June 30, 1904, having aggregated \$14,960,000. The rumors of an alliance with the New York Central and Chicago & North Western, although persistently denied, are also brought to mind in this connection. Another theory is that the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul stock is the company a large interest in which will be acquired.—V. 80, p. 1060, 652.

**Vera Cruz & Pacific RR.—Sale of Bonds—Reduction of Capital Stock.**—The entire issue of \$7,000,000 bonds is now outstanding, the reserved \$1,000,000 of bonds having recently been withdrawn from the trustee and sold. Steps are now being taken to reduce the capital stock (all owned by the Government of Mexico) to \$1,000,000, and this, we are informed, will be accomplished on or before May 1 next.—V. 79, p. 1643, 2644.

**Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Ry.—Guaranty—Pledge of Stock.**—See Wabash RR. below.—V. 80, p. 1231, 873.

**Wabash RR.—Sale of Notes.**—It was announced on April 1 that the company has sold to William A. Read & Co. and George P. Butler & Brother \$10,000,000 4½ p. c. 5-year gold notes, out of a total authorized issue of \$17,000,000, to be dated May 1, 1905, and to be redeemable by the company on any interest date prior to maturity at par and interest, upon sixty days' notice. The issue is to be secured by a mortgage subject to existing liens on all the lines of the company east of Chicago not covered by the debenture mortgage, including the main line between Chicago and Toledo and the line between New Haven and Butler and the leasehold interest in the Grand Trunk lines between Detroit and Buffalo.

The notes are secured also by the deposit as collateral of all the bonds to be issued under the authorized issue of \$15,000,000 new general mortgage 5-year 5 p. c. gold bonds of the Wheeling & Lake Erie RR. Co., junior to existing mortgages, and guaranteed by the Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Ry. Co.; also of notes of the Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Ry. Co. secured by the pledge of all the Pittsburgh Terminal RR. & Coal Co. stock of a par value of \$14,000,000. [See particulars in V. 80, p. 1231.]

"The ultimate appropriation of the proceeds of these notes is principally for the purpose of expanding the facilities of the Wabash RR. Co. and the Wheeling & Lake Erie RR. Co. to meet the demands of increased traffic consigned to and from the Pittsburgh district." The notes are offered to the

public, deliverable May 15 at 98¾ and interest.—V. 80, p. 1236, 1175.

**Washington Terminal Co.—Bonds Sold.**—Brown Bros. & Co. and Alex. Brown & Sons have purchased \$10,000,000 of the Washington Terminal Co. first mortgage 3½ per cent gold bonds, due Feb. 1, 1945; United States Trust Co., trustee. The bonds are endorsed with a guaranty of principal and interest by the Baltimore & Ohio RR. Co. and the Phila. Baltimore & Wash. RR. The rentals paid by the several railroad companies will be largely in excess of the interest requirement. The authorized issue of bonds is \$12,000,000, but the \$10,000,000 sold is all that will be issued for some time, the remaining \$2,000,000 being reserved for additions and extensions. It is expected that a public offering of the bonds will shortly be made by Brown Brothers & Co. and Harvey Fisk & Sons in N. Y., Brown Brothers & Co. in Philadelphia and Alex. Brown & Sons in Baltimore. See further particulars in V. 80, p. 1176, 652.

**Western New York & Pennsylvania Ry.—Report.**—The results for the calendar year were:

Year—	Gross.	Net.	Charges.	Ex'ly Exp.	Bal., def.
1904.....	\$5,341,975	\$277,598	\$1,239,270	\$227,112	\$1,188,784
1903.....	5,685,787	473,205	1,142,969	647,635	1,317,399

—V. 78, p. 1499.

**Western Pacific Ry.—Progressing.**—Arrangements for the financing of this new project are reported as completed, and progress is being made in laying out the route between Salt Lake and Oakland, opposite San Francisco. Walston H. Brown & Bros., it is understood, will have the general contract for the construction of the line.—V. 79, p. 2749.

**Wheeling & Lake Erie RR.—New General Mortgage.**—See Wabash RR. above.—V. 80, p. 1236, 219.

## INDUSTRIAL, GAS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

**Allis-Chalmers Co.—Removal of General Offices to Milwaukee.**—The general offices, now located in the New York Life Building at Chicago, will be removed on or about May 1 to Milwaukee, thus transferring the offices of Vice-President and General Manager, Controller, Assistant Treasurer, accounting and credit departments, etc.—V. 80, p. 1113.

**American Car & Foundry Co.—Earnings.**—The following official statement was issued on Thursday:

Net earnings—	1904-05.	1903-04.	1902-03.
Three months ending Feb. 28....	\$536,000	\$532,423	\$1,426,108
Ten months ending Feb. 28.....	1,893,237	4,172,746	5,900,970

The dividend as declared for the quarter payable May 1, 1905, viz., 1¾ p. c. on the preferred, calls for \$525,000; dividends for six months (5¼ p. c.) amount to \$1,575,000.—V. 80, p. 118.

**American Caramel Co.—Common Stock Dividend.**—The company has resumed the payment of dividends on the common stock, declaring 1½ per cent, payable May 1. The last payment on this stock was made in December, 1902. The preferred stock has received regular quarterly dividends of 2 per cent in January, April, July and October.—V. 78, p. 1960.

**American Cotton Co.—Sale May 16.**—Default having occurred on the interest due Oct. 1, 1904, on the 6 p. c. gold debentures of 1902, the Central Trust Co. of New York, trustee, upon request of holders of a majority interest of the bonds, has declared the principal and interest of the bonds due and payable and gives notice that it will on May 16, through Adrian H. Muller & Son at the New York Real Estate Sales Rooms, 14 and 16 Vesey St., sell the property at auction to the highest bidder. See reorganization plan in V. 79, p. 787.—V. 80, p. 118.

**Beech Creek Coal & Coke Co.—Bonds Offered.**—Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co. are offering at 98½ and interest, by advertisement on another page, the unsold portion of \$2,000,000 first mortgage 5 p. c. sinking fund gold bonds, due June 1, 1944, but subject to call for sinking fund at par and interest, beginning June 1, 1907; principal and interest guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Coal & Coke Co. Issue limited to \$3,000,000. A circular says:

These bonds are secured by a first mortgage (subject only to an existing mortgage debt of the Chest Creek Land & Improvement Co., aggregating \$240,000) upon approximately 28,000 acres of coal lands held in fee and 4,000 acres of coal lands held under lease, situated in the counties of Cambria, Indiana and Clearfield, Penn. The Beech Creek Coal & Coke Co. shipped during its last fiscal year 1,676,194 gross tons of bituminous coal to markets reached via the New York Central & Hudson River RR. The company has entered into a contract for 25 years from 1901 with the New York Central & Hudson River RR. Co. for the sale to that railroad of a minimum of 500,000 tons yearly. Gross earnings for fiscal year 1904, \$2,299,954; operating expenses, \$1,644,832; net earnings, \$655,122; interest charges, \$128,600; surplus, \$526,522.

See form of guaranty and other facts in V. 79, p. 1706.

**Berlin (Paper) Mills Co., Berlin, N. H.—Bonds Offered.**—H. W. Poor & Co., New York and Boston, are offering at par and interest by advertisement on another page the unsold portion of an issue of \$3,750,000 first mortgage 5 p. c. serial gold bonds, dated Aug. 1, 1902, and payable \$100,000 yearly Aug. 1, 1905 to 1930, inclusive, and \$150,000 Aug. 1, 1931. The company's new plant at Berlin, N. H., was completed in August, 1904, and therefore contributed during only five months to the earnings of the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1904. The net earnings of that year, however, were \$480,319; deducting the interest on bonds and floating debt, \$141,569, there remained available for payment of instalment on maturing bonds and for dividends \$338,750. In addition, timber cut from the mortgaged premises applicable only to

payment of bonds has averaged over \$50,000 yearly for the past seven years. A circular says:

The Berlin Mills Co., manufacturer of lumber, wood pulp and newspaper, has been in successful operation for half a century and under present management over thirty years. It occupies a position of absolute independence from its abundant supply of raw material to its finished product; has quick assets largely in excess of bonded debt; shows large margin of earnings over interest and preferred stock dividend, and is second to no company in the world in low cost of its production. The valuation of the property mortgaged to secure this issue of \$2,750,000 is \$6,650,000. The new 150 ton paper mill completed in 1904 is unsurpassed in construction, efficiency and economy of operation. The timber lands are alone an asset in excess of the bonded debt, in addition to which the company owns water powers at Berlin and Gorham, N. H., developed to 24,000 H. P. Surplus and reserve over all liabilities, \$4,000,000.

TOTAL CAPITALIZATION, \$5,950,000.

Prof. stock, full paid \$100 a share, 6 p. c. cumulative, redeemable at \$120 a share..... \$500,000  
Common stock, full paid \$100 a share..... 2,000,000  
Bonds secured by first mortgage dated Jan. 2, 1899, payable \$50,000 yearly..... 700,000  
Bonds secured by first mort. dated Aug. 1, 1902 (this issue)..... 2,750,000  
Compare V. 75, p. 795, 1033.

**Boston Towboat Co.—Dividends Resumed.**—Dividends have been resumed, \$1 per share (1 p. c.) having been paid on Apr. 1 to stockholders of record March 20. The last dividend declared was \$1 50 (1½ p. c.) paid Jan. 1, 1904. See V. 78, p. 1394, 2331.

**California Beet Sugar & Refining Co.—See Sugar Factors' Co. below.**—V. 66, p. 1236.

**Canadian General Electric Co.—New Stock—Option.**—The shareholders will vote April 18 on increasing the capital stock from \$3,000,000, of which \$300,000 is preferred and \$2,700,000 is common stock, to \$5,000,000, by the creation of \$2,000,000 additional common stock. It is not at present proposed to issue more than 2,000 shares (\$900,000), which will be offered to the shareholders of common stock in the proportion of one share to three of their holdings at a premium rate of \$125 for each \$100 share.—V. 80, p. 1237.

**Chesapeake & Potomac (Bell) Telephone Co.—Report.**—The results for the calendar year were:

Year—	Gross.	Expenses.	Net.	Charges.	Balance.
1904.....	\$1,468,644	\$1,450,815	\$17,829	\$232,053	def. \$214,224
1903.....	1,263,832	1,076,437	187,395	184,752	sur. 2,643

—V. 78, p. 1547.  
**Cluett, Peabody & Co., Troy, N. Y.—Increase of Stock.**—This company, manufacturing shirts, collars, etc., has filed at Albany a certificate of increase of capital stock from \$6,000,000 to \$7,000,000. Of the new issue, half is to be preferred and half common stock. Compare V. 73, p. 140.

**Contra Costa Co., Oakland, Cal.—Bond Sale.**—The company is reported to have sold to Hazelton & Co., San Francisco, its \$1,000,000 2d mortgage 5 p. c. \$1,000 gold bonds dated May 5, 1903, and due Jan. 1, 1915 (V. 76, p. 1803). The first mortgage is for \$2,000,000.—V. 80, p. 1177.

**Corn Products Co.—Annual Meeting—Semi-Annual Statements—Status.**—At the annual meeting on March 28 a resolution was adopted requiring the company to publish semi-annual statements, as desired by Mr. Louderback and other large stockholders. President Matthiessen said:

Glucose prices during the past year were low, and it was impossible to make large profits. The general conditions in the glucose trade of late have not been favorable. Demand for glucose has fallen off some, especially in the brewing trade. The principal trouble, however, has been the increased competition. The same statement would apply to the starch business. A great deal of new competition has originated in the starch trade during the past two years. Nothing definite has been decided in regard to rebuilding the Oswego plant, which was destroyed by fire the past year. This plant was partly covered by insurance, but its destruction caused considerable loss to the company by interfering with operations. The New York Glucose Co., 49 per cent of whose stock is owned by our company, has been in existence about three years, and during that time it has paid eleven dividends, amounting to 9 p. c., all told. These were paid during 1904, none having been paid since last December.

No material progress has been made in the matter of guaranteeing the interest and principal on the bonds of the subsidiary companies, for which the bondholders have been asked to assent to a lower rate of interest (V. 80, p. 119). Some of the bondholders want the company to guarantee higher rates than those contained in the proposition. During the past year 2 per cent was paid on the common stock of the Glucose Sugar Refining Co., of whose stock 92 per cent is held by the Corn Products Co.

Touching the New York Glucose Co., the latter's General Manager, Mr. Walden, said:

The New York Glucose Co. is spending a large amount of money on its plant. The sum of \$150,000 is being spent on the boilers alone, with a view of doing away with the smoke. This step was necessary on account of complaints made by residents along Riverside Drive about too much smoke. The New York Glucose Co. is a stockholder in the Corn Products Co., and it is hardly possible that we are trying to down ourselves, being owners of the Corn Products stock, although both companies are competitors.

William W. Heaton has been elected Treasurer to succeed Benjamin Graham. James A. Blair and W. H. Nichols recently resigned as directors. The board now includes:

C. H. Matthiessen, E. A. Matthiessen, N. B. Ream, W. J. Calhoun, H. C. Herget, O. L. Glass, T. P. Kingsford, W. G. Gorman, William W. Heaton, Joy Morton, William C. Sherwood and T. B. Wagner.—V. 80, p. 1177, 653.

**Covina Valley (Cal.) Gas Co.—New Company—Mortgage.**—This company, incorporated in California last September with \$50,000 stock, all outstanding, has made an issue of \$50,000 of 5 p. c. gold bonds of \$500 each.

The bonds are dated Jan. 2, 1905, and are due in 20 years, but subject to call at 105 after 5 years; interest payable July 1 and Jan. 2 at First National Bank, Covina; amount outstanding, \$15,000; trustee, Title Insurance & Trust Co.; par value of shares, \$1. President, J. D. Reed; Secretary, C. E. Cramford; Treas., H. M. Houser, all of Covina.

**Cunard Steamship Co.—Dividend Passed.**—Owing to the

rate war, which lasted for several months, the company has decided not to pay a dividend for the late fiscal year.—V. 79, p. 1909.

**Dominion Coal Co.—Financial Plan.**—The shareholders will vote April 17 on the following propositions:

1. To redeem the outstanding \$2,000,000 of 8 p. c. preferred stock.
2. To redeem the outstanding bonds—\$2,435,000 1st mortgage 6z.
3. To issue bonds secured by a new mortgage.
4. To issue new preferred stock upon such terms, to such an amount, and entitled to such rate of dividend, as the meeting may determine.

The plan, it is unofficially stated, is to authorize \$7,000,000 of 5 p. c. bonds, of which \$2,000,000 is to remain in the treasury and \$5,000,000 is to be issued to take up the existing bonds and the \$2,330,000 loan of the Bank of Montreal; also to issue \$3,000,000 of 7 p. c. cumulative preferred stock (redeemable at 120 at any time) to retire a like amount of 8 p. c. preferred now outstanding. The annual report for 1904, which was given in full in the CHRONICLE (V. 80, p. 877), shows net earnings of \$1,620,475. On this basis there would remain available, after meeting the interest and dividend charge (\$460,000) of the new bonds and preferred stock, about \$1,160,000, being nearly 8 p. c. on the \$15,000,000 common stock.—V. 80, p. 870, 877.

**Eastman Kodak Co.—Report.**—The results for the calendar year, including subsidiary companies, were:

Year.	Net profits.	Dividends.	Spec'l Res'v.	Bal. sur.
1904.....	\$3,339,148	\$2,281,367	.....	\$1,057,781
1903.....	2,925,691	2,235,263	\$78,404	612,024

Dividends include 6 p. c. on the preferred and 10 p. c. on the common stock during each year.—V. 78, p. 1496.

**Equitable Life Assurance Society.—Mutualization in Two Years.**—The directors adopted on Thursday the mutualization plan, having first modified it so that the policy-holders may elect their majority of 28 of the 52 directors within two years—i. e., at the elections to be held in December, 1905, and December, 1906—the terms of the entire board to expire for that purpose by the end of the latter year. Committees were appointed to consider several points still unsettled. See official statement in New York daily papers of yesterday.—V. 80, p. 1178, 1114.

**Gas & Electric Co. of Bergen County.—New Mortgage.**—The shareholders voted on March 28 to make a new \$5,000,000 mortgage to replace the one made Nov. 1, 1904, to the Bowling Green Trust Co., trustee, and authorized the exchange of the \$800,000 bonds issued thereunder for a like amount of bonds to be issued under the new instrument. The Public Service Corporation, as lessee, proposes to expend a large sum for extensions and objects to the restrictions regarding the issue of bonds under the mortgage of 1094. Compare V. 80, p. 653.

**Highlander Milling & Mining Co.—Listed in Philadelphia.**—The Philadelphia Stock Exchange has listed \$1,000,000 additional common stock, making the total stock \$1,900,000 common and \$100,000 preferred; par of shares, \$5. Compare V. 68, p. 1181.

**Hudson Navigation Co.—Consolidation.**—The shareholders will vote April 11 on a proposition to consolidate the Hudson Navigation Co. and the New Jersey Steamboat Co. (compare V. 74, p. 1093) under the name of the Hudson Navigation Co.

The latter company has outstanding \$900,000 1st M. 5 p. c. gold bonds of \$1,000 each, due Jan. 1, 1923, but subject to call at par and interest from Dec., 1907, for sinking fund of \$30,000 yearly; interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1 at City Trust Co., trustee, New York. The New Jersey Company's securities include \$1,000,000 stock (par \$50) and \$1,500,000 consol. (now first) mortgage 5s due 1921. See V. 75, p. 1205.

**Illinois Brick Co.—Dividend.**—The directors on Mar. 27 declared a quarterly dividend of 2 p. c. on the \$3,421,700 preferred stock, payable April 15 to holders of the stock and of First Trust & Savings Bank receipts of record April 5. More than nine-tenths of the outstanding preferred and common stock has been deposited and a special meeting of stockholders has been called for May 4 to reduce the capital stock from \$9,000,000 to \$4,000,000, all of one class, as provided in the plan. (Compare V. 80, p. 602.) The dividends paid on the preferred stock from the earnings of 1904 aggregated 6 p. c., viz.: July 15, 1904, 2 p. c.; Oct. 15, 1904, 2 p. c.; Jan. 14, 1905, 2 p. c.—V. 80, p. 873, 870.

**International Mahogany Co.—Receivership.**—Judge Holt of the United States District Court in this city on Tuesday appointed John B. Lord as receiver for the company on the ground of insolvency, President Geo. F. Montgomery assenting. The petition in bankruptcy was filed by Thomas & Oppenheimer for the following creditors: William Karlsburg, \$3,760, on a note; Milton H. Bemis, \$3,760, on a note, and William Farnum, \$400 for salary as Secretary. The company's embarrassment is attributed to lack of working capital. Reorganization is proposed. See V. 79, p. 2645.

**La Belle Iron Works, Wheeling, W. Va.—Dividends Resumed.**—A dividend of 1½ p. c. has been declared payable May 1 to holders of record April 15. This is the first dividend in 2½ years. Touching the regret expressed by some stockholders that the dividend was not 2 p. c., a director is quoted:

We are building a plate mill out of the earnings of the concern to cost \$400,000 and, if nothing happens, it will be in operation by July 1. Then instead of sending the slabs to Cleveland or elsewhere to be rolled into plate, we will do it ourselves. The new plate mill will turn out from 50 to 60 thousand tons a month.—V. 79, p. 2454, 1268.

**Michigan Lake Superior Power Co.—Bondholders' Meeting.**—The bondholders' committee, Percy M. Chandler, Chairman, announces by advertisement on another page,

that the bondholders will meet at the Provident Life & Trust Co., Philadelphia, on April 18, to consider the report of the committee. Copies of the report can be obtained from Mr. Chandler, Third and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia. The committee approves the expenditure of \$800,000 upon the power house, but objects to the receiver's plan to enlarge the first mortgage from \$3,500,000, as now, to \$5,000,000.—V. 80, p. 874, 716.

**Montreal & Boston Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co.—Status.**—Senator Warner Miller was recently elected President and S. D. Brown, Max Hermann and R. C. Miller became directors. Mr. Miller and his associates are considering a plan to supply the company with about \$500,000 of additional capital to complete the payments for properties covered by the original syndicate agreement and to provide for development work. Samuel Untermyer is acting as counsel for the creditors, for whom 300,000 shares of the stock are now held in trust. A plan is said to be on foot to issue \$700,000 or \$800,000 bonds with a large stock bonus.

On Feb. 16 Monroe & Monroe of New York, the agents of the underwriting syndicate were discharged in bankruptcy proceedings, a settlement having been reached by which the firm severs all connection with the company. The syndicate formed at the organization of the company undertook, in return for 700,000 shares of the stock (par \$5), to provide \$700,000 cash for the following purposes:

For purchase of Dominion mining properties at Phoenix, B. C., \$482,000, of which \$266,000 paid down and the remainder due in 18 monthly instalments of \$12,000 each; for acquisition of Athelstan property, \$50,000, of which \$40,000 was paid prior to January, 1905; for working capital, \$150,000.—V. 78, p. 2445.

**Mortgage-Bond Co., New York.**—The officers are:

President, Richard M. Hurd; Vice-Presidents, Edwin M. Coggeshall, Julian D. Fairchild, George A. Hurd; Treasurer, Morton O. Coggeshall; Secretary, Cecil C. Evers. Executive Committee, Richard M. Hurd, President ex-officio; Edwin W. Coggeshall, Julian D. Fairchild, Charles Einsiedler, George H. Southard, Robert Walton Goelet, Louis V. Bright and George A. Hurd.—V. 80, p. 1238.

**Mount Hope Cemetery Association, New York.**—Call for Deposits.—A committee consisting of Joel B. Erhardt, Rush Taggart, Samuel R. Woodin, with Almon Goodwin as counsel, 2 Wall St., New York, announces that a majority of the \$1,000,000 capital stock having been deposited with the New York Trust Co. under the terms of an agreement dated Feb. 8, 1905, the agreement has been declared operative. All shareholders can become parties to the agreement by depositing their holdings and making the cash payment of \$1.50 per share (par \$10) on or before April 15.

This is a cemetery association, incorporated under the laws of New York, owning 175 acres of cemetery lands, with improvements, at Mount Hope, Westchester County, N. Y., on the New York & Putnam division of the N. Y. O. & H. R. RR. The committee states that the receipts have fallen below the expenses and that there is a floating debt of \$23,314. It is proposed to pay or acquire the existing indebtedness, to make such changes in the management as may seem advisable, or to form a new corporation or to sell all the deposited shares or to take other measures in the interest of the depositing stockholders to realize to them whatever there may be in their present investments, which the committee believes can be "rendered of substantial value." The committee is permitted to act only for the assenting shareholders.

**New Jersey Steamboat Co.—Consolidation.**—See Hudson Navigation Co. above.—V. 78, p. 2380.

**New York Glucose Co.—Status—Dividend Record.**—See Corn Products Co. above.—V. 80, p. 1179.

**North American Co.—Listing—Earnings.**—The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing on April 13 of \$12,700,000 of the \$13,000,000 new stock, making the total stock listed \$29,700,000. The \$12,700,000 new stock is issued for the following purposes:

Approximately \$3,600,000 to be issued for stock of the Union Electric Light & Power Co.; \$2,000,000 for common stock of the Laclede Gas Light Co.; \$5,100,000 to the stockholders of the company pro rata at par, underwritten by a syndicate; \$2,000,000 sold at par for cash. The proceeds of the stockholders' subscriptions and sales of stock are to be used for the purchase of shares of the common stock of the United Rys. Co. and for working capital of the North American Co. This disposition of the stock will give this company the controlling interest in the companies named. See V. 80, p. 1000.

**Report.**—The results for the year 1904 are reported:

<b>Receipts—</b>		<b>Deduct—</b>	
Int. received & accrued	\$14,835	Net rentals and all exp.	
Dividends received	777,153	of administration	\$73,719
Other profits	147,878	Taxes	4,605
Net increase on book value of assets as re-adjusted Dec. 31, '04.	701,119	Dividends (5% per an.)	840,833
		Total deductions	\$919,157
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,670,983</b>	Balance	\$751,828

—V. 80, p. 1115, 1061.

**Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co.—Report.**—The results for the calendar year were:

Cal. year.	Year's profits.	Interest on bonds.	Deprec., s. f., etc.	Pf. div., 8 p. c.	Common dividend.	Year's surplus.
1904...	\$501,337	\$150,000	\$104,140	\$82,400	(3%) \$144,890	\$21,107
1903..	859,398	150,000	147,700	82,400	(6%) 246,804	232,494

**Dividend on Common.**—The common dividend for the second half of 1904 was omitted because of the falling off in earnings and the large amount of working capital required for the increased business of the company.—V. 79, p. 2699.

**Panama Canal.—New Commission.**—President Roosevelt on April 3 announced this new Isthmian Canal Commission:

Theo. P. Shonts, Chairman; Charles E. Magoon, Governor of Canal zone; John F. Wallace, Chief Engineer; Rear Admiral M. T. Endicott, U. S. N.; Brig-Gen. Peter O. Haines, U. S. A., retired; Col. Oswald M. Ernst, Corps Engineers, U. S. A.; Benjamin Harrod.

Prof. William H. Burr and William Barolay Parsons will be consulting engineers.

Secretary Taft in a letter to the President states that within the next few months the necessary data will probably be at hand for determining whether it is better, as con-

templated by Congress, to construct a canal with locks at a cost of about \$200,000,000 or a sea level canal with a tidal lock only, at a cost of some \$100,000,000 additional. The experts believe that a sea-level canal can be constructed in about ten years by employing about 20,000 men and 100 to 120 of the largest sized excavating machines.—V. 80, p. 1030.

**Passaic Steel Co., Paterson, N. J.—Preferred Stock.**—The shareholders voted unanimously on April 4 to issue \$1,000,000 7 p. c. cumulative preferred stock. The new stock is offered to the shareholders at par, having first been underwritten by the directors to an amount ensuring the success of the issue. The proceeds will be used to build open-hearth steel furnaces and for other purposes. Niven McConnell, for many years General Superintendent of the Donora plant of the Carnegie Steel Co., has been elected Vice-President and General Manager. See full statement as to enterprise in V. 76, p. 597, 601, 976.

**Publishers' Paper Co.—Reorganized Company.**—This company was incorporated under the laws of Maine on Mar-17 to take over the Eastern Timber Co., which last fall succeeded to the property of the White Mountain Paper Co. (See V. 75, p. 1102; V. 79, p. 969 and V. 78, p. 1913.) The capital stock of the new company is \$6,000,000, all of one class. It is proposed to issue bonds to the amount of \$6,000,000, from which funds are to be provided to complete the construction of the paper mill at Portsmouth and to furnish adequate working capital. The paper mill at Portsmouth will be completed to a capacity of 350 tons per day, making it one of the largest paper plants in the country. The company owns between 300,000 and 400,000 acres of timber land in Maine and New Hampshire. Directors:

William A. Hall.... New York, President.  
James R. Burnet.... New York, Treasurer and General Counsel.  
Frank B. Noyes..... President of Associated Press and publisher of Chicago Record-Herald.  
Victor F. Lawson.... Proprietor of the Chicago News.  
Oakleigh Thorne.... President of North American Trust Co.

New York office, No. 135 Broadway. Corporation Trust Co., Portland, Me., represents the company in that State.

**Reece Button-Hole Machine Co.—Report.**—The earnings, etc., for the years ended April 1 compare as follows:

Year.	Gross.	Net.	Dividends (8%).	Bal., sur.
1904-5.....	\$212,503	\$101,053	\$40,000	\$21,053
1903-4.....	234,264	111,090	80,000	31,090
1902-3.....	233,722	107,524	80,000	27,524

Machines leased to April 1, 1905, 4,095, against 4,033 on April 1, 1904. Stock, \$1,000,000; par of shares, \$10; no bonds. Total cash dividends to date stated as \$2,652,500.—V. 78, p. 1396.

**Saco & Pettee Machine Shops.—New Stock—Purchase.**—Stockholders of record March 20 are entitled to subscribe at par pro rata for \$400,000 of 6 p. c. cumulative preferred stock. This stock is subject to redemption at \$110 per share (par \$100) and any accumulated dividends on June 1, 1910, or any dividend day thereafter. The old stock (\$800,000) has long received dividends, the present rate being 6 p. c. per annum, payable in June and December. A correspondent writes that the control of the Lowell Machine Shops, which recently changed hands (V. 80, p. 1178), was acquired by or in the interest of this company.

**Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.—New Director.**—James Dooley of Richmond, Va., has been elected a director, succeeding J. H. Plummer.

**Consolidation Plans.**—The scheme for uniting the leading iron and steel interests of the South has taken on new life and prominent bankers are reported to stand ready to finance the consolidation with a capitalization expected to be about \$150,000,000.

**Report.**—See pages 1361, 1373 and 1374 of to-day's CHRONICLE—V. 80, p. 1115, 1062.

**Sugar Factors Co., Ltd., Honolulu.—Acquisition.**—This company has acquired absolute control of the extensive sugar refinery, warehouses, wharves, etc., at Crockett, Contra Costa County, Cal., which were formerly owned and operated by the California Beet Sugar & Refining Co., and by it mortgaged to secure an issue of \$1,000,000 bonds (V. 86, p. 1236). The purchase, according to newspaper reports, involved an outlay of about \$3,000,000. The plant was built for the manufacture of beet sugar, but will shortly be opened to treat sugar cane independently of the American Sugar Refining Co., the output of the members of the association being "sufficient to keep the refinery running at its full capacity." The refinery is described as modern and well equipped. E. D. Tenney has been elected President of the Sugar Factors Co., which now includes substantially all the leading sugar interests of the Hawaiian Islands. Compare V. 79, p. 2476.

**United States Rubber Co.—Dividend—Earnings.**—The directors on April 6 declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock and an extra dividend of 1½ per cent from the net earnings for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1905, making, with payments made during previous quarter, the full 8 per cent for the year to which the preferred is entitled. The statement of earnings for the year is as follows:

Total profits for the year (March, 1905, est.)	\$3,751,777
Dividends on preferred stock, 8 per cent.	1,832,040

Balance, surplus.....\$1,869,737  
—V. 80, p. 119.



Reports and Documents.

THE PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT—FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1904.

GENERAL OFFICE, PITTSBURGH, PA., March 8, 1905.

To the Stockholders of The Pittsburgh Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company :

The Board of Directors herewith submit a synopsis of their report for the year ending December 31, 1904 :

The gross earnings of all lines directly operated were.....			\$28,532,475 39
Operating expenses.....			21,365,664 36
Net earnings from operating .....			\$7,166,811 02
Deduct rentals paid roads operated on basis of net earnings.....			540,217 09
Net operating earnings of the Pittsburgh Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.....			\$6,626,593 03
To which add—			
Interest from investments.....	\$65,970 32		
Proportion of profit in operating St. Louis Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad.....	59,055 59		
Miscellaneous income.....	54,501 57	179,527 48	
Gross income.....			\$6,806,120 51
Deduct—			
Fixed rentals, leased roads.....	\$715,286 56		
Interest on bonded debt.....	2,307,636 57		
Rentals paid for use tracks other companies.....	139,343 86		
Interest, general account.....	49,869 60		
Interest, etc., on car trusts.....	659,145 73		
Advances to Cincinnati Richmond & Fort Wayne Railroad.....	14,600 58	3,885,882 90	
Net income.....			\$2,920,237 61
From this net income the following deductions have been made—			
Contribution to sinking fund for P. C. C. & St. L. Ry. Co. consolidated mortgage bonds.....	\$379,890 00		
Amount carried to sinking fund for redemption of Dayton & Western Railroad Company mortgage bonds maturing January 1st, 1905.....	63,623 98		
Amount of net earnings applicable to and declared as dividends—			
Four per cent on preferred stock.....	\$1,098,122 00		
Three per cent on common stock.....	743,389 50	1,841,511 50	2,285,025 48
Balance transferred to credit of profit and loss account for the year 1904.....			\$635,212 13
Add amount realized in settlement of old accounts.....			107,936 15
			\$743,148 28
Deduct extraordinary expenditures in revising grades and alignment and other outlay not properly chargeable to capital acct.....			690,058 45
			\$53,089 83
Add amount to credit of profit and loss December 31st, 1903.....			3,706,835 44
Balance to credit of profit and loss December 31st, 1904.....			\$3,759,925 27

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET (Condensed) DECEMBER 31ST, 1904.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Cost of road, equipment and real estate.....	\$103,938,877 69	CAPITAL STOCK—	
Cost of securities owned.....	1,956,517 73	Common stock P. C. C. & St. L. Ry. Co.....	\$24,805,400 82
CURRENT ASSETS—		Preferred stock P. C. C. & St. L. Ry. Co.....	27,454,049 34
Due by other companies.....	2,104,363 84	Common stock subsidiary companies.....	525,538 66
Due by Little Miami RR. Co. for betterments.....	265,780 53	Preferred stock subsidiary companies.....	5,702 62
Due from agents.....	648,702 69	FUNDED DEBT—P. C. C. & St. L. Ry. Co.....	44,540,000 00
Bills receivable and miscellaneous assets.....	1,245,287 52	“ “ Subsidiary companies.....	7,720,000 00
Materials.....	1,682,787 92	Accounts payable for current expenditures.....	1,772,753 68
Cash.....	3,661,886 16	Due other companies.....	563,725 90
Sinking funds and trust funds.....	497,007 24	Matured and accrued interest on bonds.....	690,308 97
		Miscellaneous liabilities.....	1,007,714 50
		Sinking funds.....	2,238,310 06
		Dividend preferred stock, payable Jan. 16, 1905.....	549,066 00
		Dividend common stock, payable Feb. 15, 1905.....	371,695 50
		Profit and loss.....	3,759,925 27
	\$116,004,191 32		\$116,004,191 32

FUNDED DEBT.

The amount of funded debt December 31st, 1904, was \$52,260,000, an increase of \$3,393,000 as compared with 1903, due to the issue of \$7,000,000 consolidated mortgage Series "F" 4 p. c. bonds and the redemption during the year under the provisions of the Sinking Fund and otherwise of bonds amounting to \$3,607,000.

INCOME ACCOUNTS OF ALL CORPORATIONS DIRECTLY OPERATED BY THE PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1904.

Mileage.		Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.	Net Earn'gs	Rental Received by Subsidiary Company	Other Income.	Gross Income.	Interest and other Charges.	Net Income.	Dividends.	Surplus or Defct.	Increase or Decrease.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1,168*02	Pitts. Cin. Chic. & St. Louis Ry.....	24,209,492	18,109,938	6,099,554	.....	125,026	6,224,580	3,747,856	2,476,724	1,841,512	S. 635,212	I. 280,744
6*12	Ohio Connect'g Ry.....	252,234	45,046	207,188	207,188	50,723	257,911	84,528	163,383	100,000	S. 63,383	D. 9,195
23*48	Chartiers Ry.....	703,853	477,187	226,666	226,666	10,657	237,323	38,326	198,997	51,624	S. 147,373	I. 77,926
28*04	Pitts. Wheeling & Kentucky RR.....	358,263	250,116	108,147	108,147	.....	108,147	39,678	68,469	60,150	S. 8,319	D. 21,535
194*49	Little Miami RR.....	2,991,414	2,464,375	527,039	715,287	54,502	769,788	374,340	395,448	1,395,448	.....	.....
2*35	Englewood Connecting Ry.....	17,220	19,003	*1,783	.....	.....	D. 1,783	.....	D. 1,783	.....	D. 1,783	I. 393
1,423*50	Total.....	28,532,475	21,365,664	7,166,811	1,257,288							

\* Excess of operating expenses over gross earnings.

† Dividends guaranteed by The Pittsburgh Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.

## GENERAL STATISTICS.

	1904.	Comparison with 1903.		
		Increase.	Decrease.	P. O. of inc. or dec.
<b>TONNAGE—</b>				
Lines operated directly by Pittsburgh Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co .....	30,940,272	19,940	.....	07
Lines operated under their own organizations.....	2,361,890	.....	861,235	26 72
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>33,302,162</b>	.....	<b>841,295</b>	<b>2 47</b>
<b>TONNAGE MILEAGE—</b>				
Lines operated directly by Pittsburgh Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co.....	2,823,894,221	.....	128,435,803	4 35
Lines operated under their own organizations.....	59,563,057	.....	10,470,394	14 95
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>2,883,457,278</b>	.....	<b>138,906,197</b>	<b>4 60</b>
<b>FREIGHT REVENUE—</b>				
Lines operated directly by Pittsburgh Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co.....	\$13,886,249 53	.....	\$972,122 35	4 89
Lines operated under their own organizations .....	743,825 29	.....	150,061 84	16 79
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>\$19,630,074 87</b>	.....	<b>\$1,122,184 19</b>	<b>5 41</b>
<b>PASSENGERS—</b>				
Lines operated directly by Pittsburgh Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co .....	10,415,946	.....	59,640	57
Lines operated under their own organizations .....	719,816	.....	13,919	1 90
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>11,135,762</b>	.....	<b>73,559</b>	<b>5 41</b>
<b>PASSENGER MILEAGE—</b>				
Lines operated directly by Pittsburgh Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co .....	341,936,159	38,299,307	.....	12 61
Lines operated under their own organizations .....	10,853,796	221,401	.....	2 08
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>352,790,255</b>	<b>38,520,708</b>	.....	<b>12 26</b>
<b>PASSENGER REVENUE—</b>				
Lines operated directly by Pittsburgh Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co.....	\$6,633,944 34	\$376,217 09	.....	6 02
Lines operated under their own organizations .....	249,082 70	.....	\$3,717 25	1 47
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>\$6,883,027 04</b>	<b>\$372,499 84</b>	.....	<b>5 72</b>

## ALL LINES OPERATED DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY.

## STATEMENT OF AVERAGE EARNINGS, EXPENSES AND NET EARNINGS PER TON AND PER PASSENGER PER MILE.

	1904.	Comparison with 1903.	
		Increase.	Decrease.
Earnings per ton (cents).....	0 68	.....	0 02
Expenses per ton (cents) .....	0 53	.....	0 01
Net earnings per ton (cents).....	0 15	0 01	.....
Earnings per passenger (cents)....	1 95	.....	0 12
Expenses per passenger (cents)....	1 96	.....	0 09
Net earnings per passenger (cents).Loss	0 01	.....	0 03

## PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI CHICAGO &amp; ST. LOUIS RAILWAY.

Main Line, including Steubenville Extension Penna. RR. (1 23 miles) .....	943 46 Miles.
Branches.....	168 54 "
Line used jointly with other companies.....	57 02 "

Total.....1,169 02 Miles.

The Gross Earnings were .....	\$24,209,491 66
Operating Expenses.....	18,109,937 67

Net Earnings .....

ADD—	
Dividends and Interest on Securities.....	65,970 32

Total .....

The gross earnings decreased \$440,909 12, or 1 79 per cent, and the operating expenses decreased \$665,578 50, or 3 55 per cent, producing an increase in the net earnings of \$224,669 38, or 3 82 per cent.

There was a decrease in the freight earnings of \$898,183 91, or 5 16 per cent; the tonnage decreased 68,848 tons, or 0 30 per cent, and the ton mileage decreased 122,207,670, or 4 57 per cent, the average distance each ton was transported having decreased 5 01 miles, or 4 28 per cent. The items showing the largest decrease in tonnage were lumber and manufactured articles, while there was a considerable increase in products of mines, animals and agriculture. The average earnings per ton per mile were the same as last year, 6 1/2 mills, and the average cost decreased 2-10 of a mill, the result being net earnings per ton per mile of 1 1/2 mills, as compared with 1 3-10 mills in 1903.

There was an increase in the passenger earnings of \$325,914 95 or 6 41 per cent, due to the number of passengers carried over this line en route to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis. The number of passengers carried increased 232,839, or 2 96 per cent, and the passenger mileage increased 31,940,213, or 13 09 per cent, the average distance traveled by each passenger having been 34 07 miles as compared with 31 02 miles, an increase of 3 05 miles, or 9 83 per cent, as compared with the preceding year.

The locomotive equipment was increased by placing 21 locomotives in service, in excess of the authorized equipment, and by the purchase of 3 second-hand locomotives.

Seventeen passenger cars were received as additional equipment, viz.: 6 coaches, 1 combined, 3 horse express, 1 baggage, mail and express, 2 postal paper and 4 postal storage cars, leaving 3 unfilled postal letter cars on Dec. 31, 1904. Twenty-four numbers were made vacant and to partially replace the same 22 new cars were received, leaving 2 coaches vacant at the close of the year.

There were 78 freight cars vacant December 31, 1903, and 724 were destroyed during the year; to partially replace the same 344 new cars were received, leaving 458 vacancies December 31, 1904.

There were 20,017 tons of new steel rails and 442,821 cross-ties used for renewals, and 517 tons of new and 3,295 tons of partly worn rails and 76,812 cross-ties used in construction of additional track and sidings. There were 25 miles of track ballasted with stone, 71 miles with gravel and 81 miles with cinder, and there was an increase of 34 41 miles in the length of tracks and sidings.

Nothing further has been done on the north approach of Bridge No. 1, over the Monongahela River at Pittsburgh, for lack of city legislation providing for a subway at Second Avenue.

The construction of third and fourth tracks between Midway and Bulger, and Scio and Jewett, mentioned in 1903 report, was completed and the tracks placed in service.

The passing siding between Greggs and Bridge 17 was extended and converted into westbound freight running track; the new westbound freight running track, Steubenville to Mingo Junction, was completed, except the connecting track over the bridge at Mingo Junction.

The new double-track connection with Pittsburgh Chartiers & Youghioghney Railway at Rosslyn was completed and placed in service.

Considerable right of way has been purchased for extension of New Cumberland Branch, but no work on the extension has been done.

The freight running track from Aylesworth to Hebron was completed, but nothing further was done on similar track between 49th and 55th Streets, Chicago.

New passing sidings were constructed at Richmond and Ridgeville, and the sidings at "SX" tower, near Mingo Junction, Jackson Hill, Dunkirk and Kouts were extended. Combined passenger and freight stations were erected at Primrose and Treveskyn, and new freight stations at Raccoon, Reynolds, Campbellstown and Gings, and a two-story brick building on 20th Street, Columbus, Ohio, was purchased and transformed into a Rest House for use of trainmen.

The work of re-arranging and extending the yard at Columbus, Ohio, was practically completed.

New coaling stations at Richmond and Logansport are substantially finished and the one at Bradford is in progress.

New interlocking plants were installed as follows: At Pittsburgh, connecting Pittsburgh Virginia & Charleston RR., on Monongahela River Bridge; at Rosslyn, controlling double-track connection with Duff Branch; at Iffley, controlling westbound freight track; at Bulger, controlling west end of 3rd and 4th tracks; at Burgettstown, to control 3rd track and Burgett's Branch connection; at Dinsmore, to control 3rd track; at Richmond, to control the connection of the Indianapolis and Richmond divisions with the Grand Rapids & Indiana Ry.; at Maywood, to control crossing of Grand Trunk Ry. The following plants were rebuilt or extended to take in additional tracks, viz.: Morgans Run, Woodland Avenue, Columbus, Saint Paris (rebuilt on account of destruction by fire), Dunreith, Hartsdale, Dolton and Riverdale.

The work of elevating the tracks in Chicago from the Illinois and Michigan Canal to Western Avenue Boulevard is still in progress, and work has been started on elevating tracks from Fulton Street to Ashland Avenue, a distance of 1 28 miles, with a run off from Ashland Avenue to a point 800 feet east of Ada Street, a distance of 0 36 miles.

The charges to Capital Account during the year for construction, equipment, etc., were as follows:

Construction, Right of Way and Real Estate—	
Second track, Indianapolis and Logansport Divisions	\$44,319 93
Third and fourth tracks, Pittsburgh and Indianapolis Divisions	72,052 91
Additional tracks and sidings	173,791 00
Track elevation, Chicago, Ill.	536,295 72
New stations, Ingram, Richmond and Marion	87,637 29
Yard facilities, Dennison and Columbus	174,361 29
Shops, Columbus and Logansport	217,284 38
Right of way and real estate	68,858 06
New bridges and overhead crossings	153,128 95
Miscellaneous	50,085 81
	<hr/>
	\$1,577,815 34
Equipment—	
Locomotives	\$60,371 44
Car Trust and other equipment	509,470 46
	<hr/>
	569,841 90
Total	<hr/>
	\$2,147,657 24

LITTLE MIAMI RAILROAD.

Main Line	119.35 Miles.
Xenia and Springfield Branch	19.31 "
Dayton and Western Branch	53.34 "
Cincinnati Street Connection Tracks	2.49 "
Total	<hr/>
	194.49 Miles.
The Gross Earnings were	\$2,991,413 70
Operating Expenses	2,464,374 66
Net Earnings	<hr/>
	\$527,039 04
Add—	
Miscellaneous income	54,501 57
	<hr/>
	\$581,540 61
Deduct—	
Rent of road	715,286 56
	<hr/>
Loss	\$133,745 95

The earnings increased \$35,183 02, or 1.19 per cent, while the expenses decreased \$109,182 50, or 4.24 per cent, the result being an increase of \$144,365 52, or 37.73 per cent, in the net earnings. The freight earnings decreased \$80,394 26, or 4.46 per cent, the tonnage decreased 91,975 tons, or 3.23 per cent, and the ton mileage 8,103,455, or 3.67 per cent. The principal decrease in tonnage was in lumber and manufactured articles, there being an increase in the tonnage of the products of mines, animals and agriculture. The average earnings per ton per mile were 8.1 mills, a decrease of 0.1 of a mill, while the average cost increased 0.2 of a mill, the net earnings being 1.2 mills as compared with 1½ mills in the preceding year.

The increase of \$102,835 16, or 13.39 per cent, in the passenger earnings was largely due to travel via this road of visitors to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, there having been an increase in the average distance traveled by each passenger of 11.43 miles, or 32.76 per cent. The average earnings per passenger per mile were 1.76 cents as compared with 1.86 cents in 1903, and the average cost was 2.01 cents, resulting in a net loss of .25 of a cent per passenger per mile.

Five new and two second-hand locomotives were added to the equipment, and one coach which was destroyed was not replaced. Twelve freight cars were vacant December 31, 1903, and 35 were destroyed during the year; to partially replace these, 8 box, 8 stock, 6 flat and 2 cabin cars were received, leaving 23 vacant numbers at the close of the year.

There were 2,530 tons of new steel rails and 76,638 cross-ties used in renewals and 2,557 tons of new and 362 tons of partly worn steel rails and 56,482 cross-ties were used in construction of additional tracks and sidings; 23 miles were ballasted with gravel and 10 miles with cinder, and the length of tracks and sidings was increased 16.03 miles.

Second track from Glade Run to Florence, 14.43 miles, through Miami City, 1.12 miles, and between Xenia and Wilberforce, 3.07 miles, was completed and put in service. The bridges were fully maintained, and some were re-constructed and extended for second track. A new interlocking plant was constructed at Glade Run to control double-track and sidings, and the plants at Sullivants and London were enlarged to control additional tracks. A lock and block system of signals to control single-track gauntlet from Alton to Glade Run was installed.

The charges to Construction and Equipment during the year were as follows:

Additional tracks	\$241,960 20
Real estate and right of way	18,681 76
Stations, etc.	12,399 52
Locomotives	87,140 33
Total	<hr/>
	\$360,181 81

GENERAL REMARKS.

The freight traffic of the past year shows a decrease in volume as compared with the previous year, due to the general depression in business prevailing during the first half of the year, the decrease in the number of tons handled being 841,295, or 2.47 per cent, while the tonnage mileage decreased 138,906,197, or 4.60 per cent, and the freight revenue decreased \$1,122,184 19, or 5.41 per cent.

The passenger mileage increased 38,520,708 miles, or 12.26 per cent, and the passenger revenue increased \$372,499 84, or 5.72 per cent, while the number of passengers handled decreased 73,559, or 5.41 per cent; this was due to the long-haul travel to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis.

After providing for all charges and liabilities, the net earnings were sufficient to provide for the regular dividend of 4 per cent on the preferred stock and a dividend of 3 per cent upon the common stock, and leave a balance of \$635,212 13 to be carried to the credit of profit and loss. There was charged against profit and loss the sum of \$690,058 45 on account of extraordinary expenditures in the revision of grades and alignment, improvement of freight equipment and other outlay not properly chargeable to capital account. As shown in the general balance sheet, there was charged to capital account during the year for construction, right of way and real estate, \$1,577,815 34, and for equipment \$569,841 90, a total of \$2,147,657 24. In order to provide for these and other capital expenditures, and for the payment at maturity November 1, 1904, of \$2,996 000, seven per cent bonds of the Columbus & Indianapolis Central Railway Company, and on December 1, 1905, \$715,000 seven per cent bonds of the Union & Logansport Railroad Company, two of your constituent companies, a further issue of \$7,000,000 of this Company's consolidated mortgage, four per cent bonds, Series "F," was made.

The Chartiers Ry. shows a small increase in gross earnings, a decrease in expenses of 15.63 per cent, and an increase in net earnings of 66.9 per cent. The second track from Boyce to Houston was completed and put in service in April, and in connection with this work three single-track bridges were replaced by double-track bridges of modern design. A new undergrade crossing was constructed at Hills Station, to eliminate a dangerous grade crossing, an interlocking plant was constructed at Houston to control the end of the double track, and a new passenger station was erected at Marshalsea.

The Waynesburg & Washington RR., which is controlled by the Chartiers Ry. Co., shows a slight decrease in gross earnings and expenses and a slight increase in net earnings.

The Pittsburgh Chartiers & Youghioghenny Ry. shows a decrease in gross earnings of 30.23 per cent, due to the business depression in the first half of the year, but as there was a decrease in expenses of 31.40 per cent, the result was a small net earning as compared with a loss in previous year.

The Pittsburgh Wheeling & Kentucky RR. shows a decrease in gross earnings of 11.03 per cent, a decrease in expenses of 15.76 per cent and a slight increase in net earnings. A new passenger and freight station was constructed at Benwood to replace the one destroyed by fire.

The elevation of tracks on the Englewood Connecting Ry. mentioned in report for 1903 is still in progress.

The Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley RR. shows a decrease in gross earnings of 5.66 per cent, due to a long strike of the coal miners, a decrease in expenses of 1.58 per cent and a decrease of 19.41 per cent in net earnings.

The new double-track connections of the Ohio Connecting Ry. with the Pittsburgh Fort Wayne & Chicago Ry. near McClure Avenue, Allegheny, were completed, and considerable progress made in the work of constructing a second track on the Duff Branch.

A new main track was laid under agreement on the right of way of the Pittsburgh Chartiers & Youghioghenny Ry. between Duff Junction and Lewis Run Junction, where the Rosslyn double track connection of the Pittsburgh Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis Ry. joins the tracks of the Pittsburgh Chartiers & Youghioghenny Ry., and this, in connection with the Pittsburgh Chartiers & Youghioghenny Ry. main track, will be used as a double track system in the handling of traffic.

The Scully Yard, the new weighing and distributing yard of the Ohio Connecting Railway Company, was practically completed at the end of the year and will be put in regular operation on the opening of lake navigation. A new twelve-stall engine house, with necessary adjuncts, has been constructed in connection with the Yard.

The Dayton & Western Railroad Company mortgage bonds, amounting to \$495,000 00, having matured January 1, 1905, the necessary funds were provided for the redemption thereof.

The Terre Haute & Indianapolis RR. and St. Louis Vandalia & Terre Haute RR., which give this Company direct connection with St. Louis, were under an agreement dated December 29, 1904, merged and consolidated with the Terre Haute & Logansport Ry., Logansport & Toledo Ry. and Indianapolis & Vincennes RR., forming the Vandalia RR. Co., taking effect January 1, 1905, and the Board of Directors of this Company formerly consented to the cancellation of the lease of the St. Louis Vandalia & Terre Haute RR. to the Terre Haute & Indianapolis RR. Co., dated February 10, 1868, in which lease this Company was interested under the agreements of March 11, 1868, and May 8, 1890; this consent was conditioned upon the Vandalia RR. Co. issuing to this Company 5 416 shares of \$100 each of that Company's Capital Stock and thus reimbursing this Company the amount expended by it for betterments and additions to the St. Louis Vandalia & Terre Haute RR., and also upon the execution of an agreement covering the interchange of traffic with this Company.

The Board desires to acknowledge the efficiency and fidelity with which the officers and employees performed their respective duties during the past year.

By order of the Board,

A. J. CASSATT,  
President.

## KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

## ITS RECORD SINCE REORGANIZATION—REVIEW BY PRESIDENT KNOTT.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., February 23, 1905.

Mr. E. H. Harriman, Chairman, Executive Committee, 120 Broadway, New York.

DEAR SIR: You will recall that the Modified Plan for the Reorganization of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company, and its terminal companies, was issued at Philadelphia, November 7th, 1899.

After setting forth that a successor company was to be organized to purchase the property of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company, together with the stocks and bonds of the terminal companies, the Plan goes on to state:

By this means, therefore, the following results will be attained:

(a) That the new company, which will own the main line and property of the present Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company, will also own the bonds and capital stock of both the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company, the bonds of the constituent companies, and the bonds and capital stock of the Port Arthur Channel & Dock Company, and thereby all three properties will be under one corporate ownership, management and control. Said bonds and stocks so purchased will be pledged under the new first mortgage to be created.

(b) The payment of the floating debt and the existing Car Trust obligations.

(c) Adequate provision for working capital for future requirements.

(d) The reduction of the fixed annual charges to less than the minimum earnings under probable conditions.

(e) Such control of the reorganized system until the earnings of the property shall have placed them in a satisfactory financial position as shall render additionally secure the new general mortgage.

It will be observed the Plan set forth that its arrangements intended to provide means to discharge such of the floating debt as constituted prior liens or had to be taken care of, including the existing car trust obligations of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company and of its terminal companies, and that adequate provision would also be made for working capital for the future requirements of the new company.

To show how this result would be accomplished, it was said—

By this plan the cash requirements of the new company and of the reorganization will be provided as follows:

By sale of \$3,000,000 First Mortgage 3 per cent bonds and \$3,000,000 Preferred Stock.....	\$3,500,000 00
From payments of \$10 per share by participating shareholders or the syndicate.....	2,400,000 00
	<u>\$5,900,000 00</u>

To be applied as follows:

For payment of Car Trusts and interest to date of payment .....	\$1,900,000 00
For payment of floating debt.....	475,000 00
For payment of receivers' certificates.....	800,000 00
For payment of First Mortgage coupons due April 1, 1899.....	575,000 00
Working capital and expenses of reorganization.....	2,150,000 00
	<u>\$5,900,000 00</u>

In addition to the \$5,900,000 in cash which it was proposed to raise, it was provided that \$3,802,500 of First Mortgage bonds were "To be reserved for the future requirements of the new company." The Plan also provided for a preferred stock surplus of \$582,500 and a common stock surplus of \$438,750.

Under the direction of the Comptroller the accounts of the Reorganization Committee have been audited by the company's Auditor and finally adjusted as of date June 30, 1904.

The actual amount of cash received by the Committee was \$833,521 09 less than the amount estimated, as follows:

	Estimated Re- c'pts According to Plan.	Actual Receipts.
By sale of \$3,000,000 First Mortgage 3 per cent bonds and \$3,582,000 Preferred Stock.	\$3,500,000 00	\$2,760,000 00
From payments of \$10 per share by participating stockholders or the Syndicate	2,400,000 00	2,236,650 00
Collected from depositors.....		125 00
From withdrawals of securities already deposited .....		9,703 91
	<u>\$5,900,000 00</u>	<u>\$5,066,478 91</u>

It will be observed that the Plan provided for the sum of \$3,500,000 to be raised from the sale of \$3,000,000 First Mortgage 3 per cent bonds and \$3,000,000 in preferred stock. As a matter of fact, however, there was sold not only the \$3,000,000 First Mortgage 3 per cent bonds and the \$3,000,000 preferred stock, but also the \$582,500 preferred stock surplus before

mentioned and originally intended, as I judge, to be a treasury asset of the company.

The cash received was disbursed by the Committee in the following manner:

For account of past due coupons of the K. C., P. & G. R. R. Co. and its terminal companies, and for account of ad interim interest.....	\$891,913 44
Settlement of claim of J. DeGoeijen, Jr., for cash advanced .....	150,000 00
Partial adjustment of outstanding claims against subordinate and terminal companies.....	265,074 22
Partial payment on account of \$800,000 outstanding receivers' certificates.....	100,266 66
Reorganization Expenses:	
Receivers' services.....	\$ 31,333 33
Stamp taxes for account of deed, mortgage, new securities, etc.....	140,467 50
Advertising, stationery and printing..	97,300 64
Attorney's fees.....	249,631 04
Services of Committee and Secretary.	175,000 00
Services and expenses of Trustees, depositaries and others.....	197,358 73
	<u>891,091 24</u>
Paid into Registry of U. S. District Court account of bonds not deposited.....	38,525 00
Purchase of fractional securities in equalizing exchanges and other sundry disbursements.....	62,973 85
Cash paid to Treasurer of The K. C. So. Ry. Co....	2,666,634 50
	<u>5,066,478 91</u>

In addition to the cash payment to the railway company, the company converted into cash certain assets turned over to it by the Reorganization Committee, realizing therefrom \$67,377 19, making the total cash received by the railway company from the Reorganization Plan to June 30, 1904, \$2,734,011 69.

It should be remembered that the Committee, although stating in the Plan its purpose to pay off the floating debt and the existing car trust obligations; in other words, to start the new company free and clear from debt, with the exception of the 3 per cent bonded indebtedness, made no payment on the car trust obligations which were prior liens on practically all of the company's available equipment, and paid only \$100,000 of the \$800,000 due on outstanding receivers' certificates. The railway company, therefore, through its officers, was compelled to make the following payments in the reorganization of the properties and their transfer to the present company, namely:

All car trusts of the K. C., P. & G. R. R. Co. and K. C. S. B. R. R. Co., with interest and discount to date of payment.....	\$2,192,580 40
Receivers' certificates and interest.....	721,377 08
Outstanding real estate notes which were prior liens on terminal property and right of way in use prior to April 1, 1900.....	201,043 91
Incorporation fees of The K. C. So. Ry. Co. and sundry reorganization expenses of terminal properties.	69,506 55
Sundry payments for floating debt and prior claims, including Master's awards, in excess of cash and assets turned over by such companies and their receivers .....	64,960 48
	<u>\$3,249,468 42</u>

These payments of prior liens necessary to be made in the reorganization of the properties, and actually made by the railway company, aggregate more than five hundred thousand dollars in excess of the cash fund furnished by the Committee to the company.

There were contracted for, during the receivership, 1,200 freight cars and 10 freight engines, which were delivered after April 1, 1900, and for which the railway company paid in cash.....	1,165,675 87
	<u>\$4,415,144 29</u>

As stated, the cash received by the railway company from the reorganization plan was.....

The total payments by the railroad company to June 30, 1904, for the obligations of the receivers and prior liens against the old companies in excess of cash funds provided by the plan were.....	\$1,681,132 60
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If we leave out of consideration any working capital for the new company, the plan should have made provision for cash amounting to \$6,814,988 70, to be expended as follows:

Car Trusts and interest to date of payment.....	\$2,192,580 40
Floating Debt.....	480,034 70
Receivers' certificates and interest.....	821,643 74
First Mortgage coupons of K. C., P. & G. R. R. Co. and its terminal companies, and ad interim interest	891,913 44
Outstanding real estate notes, being prior liens on terminal properties and right of way.....	201,043 91
For 1,200 freight cars and 10 freight engines, contracted for during the receivership.....	1,165,675 87
Reorganization expenses, including payments for receivers' services, incorporation fees of The Kansas City Southern Ry. Co., etc.....	1,062,096 64
	<u>\$6,814,988 70</u>

The Plan of Reorganization provided for the reservation of \$3,802,500 of 3 per cent bonds—

For such extensions, betterments and new equipment as the development of the business of the company will undoubtedly require.

The poor physical condition of the properties at the time they were turned over to the new company has been referred to briefly in the company's annual reports, and the improvements made thereon, necessary to bring them to a condition for the safe movement of the traffic required to be handled, have been set forth. It may be well to state that the railroad properties acquired by the Kansas City Southern Railway Company were constructed in sections during the years from 1888 to 1897. Contracts were entered into with construction companies for building the road and furnishing the equipment. The greater part of the road was built by such construction companies, while other portions, consisting of logging or lumber roads, built for local purposes, were purchased by the construction companies to form a part of the through line. These properties were generally hurriedly built, due regard not being paid to permanent results or efficiency of operation, and in that condition were turned over to the railway company, although the contracts with the construction companies called for a first-class, single track, standard gauge railroad. As a result, at the time these properties were taken over by the present owners, the embankments were to a large extent found not to be of the proper width; the cuts were too narrow and requisite ditching and drainage was lacking. In numerous cases long wooden trestles had been constructed where a small culvert and a permanent earth embankment should have been placed, and many of these trestles were unsafe and required to be either rebuilt or filled. The narrow banks were also dangerous; weak or temporary bridges, unsafe for operation, had to be replaced with structures of a character to permit the movement of business; yards, sidings and passing tracks were required. Freight and passenger stations were inadequate or lacking at some of the most important points; new section houses, new water stations, additional shop machinery and tools had to be provided. In remedying the conditions which existed at the time the new company took hold of the property, large expenditures were necessarily made to place the lines in a condition for safe operation. In addition to this, the new company had to complete important improvement work inaugurated by the receivers, among which was replacing with modern steel structures the bridges across the Elk, Red and Houston Rivers and rebuilding their approaches.

The expenditures made by the Railway Company to June 30, 1904, for reorganization expenses, improvements and additions to property, new equipment and completing unfinished construction, have been as follows:

Improvements to roadway, bridges, buildings, fences, etc.....	\$2,603,744 24
Additional real estate.....	145,312 52
New equipment (including equipment contracted for during receivership).....	1,769,337 77
Completing construction of old K. C., P. & G. R. R. Co. property.....	\$566,712 33
Completing construction of old K. C. S. B. R. R. Co. property.....	149,279 05
Cash advances to Port Arthur Canal & Dock Co., purchaser and present owner of Port Arthur Channel & Dock Co. property, to complete unfinished construction .....	129,000 00
	<hr/>
Surveying and engineering expenses in connection with changes in grade, etc.....	844,991 38
Acquiring securities of Arkansas Western Railroad Co. ....	73,755 33
Sundry items in suspense for new lines, etc.....	402,582 20
	36,126 69
	<hr/>
	\$5,875,850 13
Add to this the amount expended in payment of Car Trust obligations, receivers' certificates, and other prior liens as hereinbefore set forth.....	3,249,468 42
	<hr/>
Making the total payments by the railway company on account of debts and prior claims against the company, for completing unfinished construction of K. C., P. & G. R. R. Co. and its terminal properties, and for improvements, betterments and additions and for new equipment.....	\$9,125,318 55
The company sold, from time to time, as market was provided, the \$3,802,500 of 3 per cent bonds, which were set aside under the Modified Plan of Reorganization "for such extensions, betterments and new equipment as the development of the business of the company will undoubtedly require....." which, added to the cash received from the Reorganization Committee by the Railway Company, provided a cash fund aggregating.....	5,262,341 69
	<hr/>
The total amount, therefore, which the railway company has had to expend for reorganization and capital account in excess of funds provided by the Modified Plan has been.....	\$3,862,976 86

As before stated, there is on page two of the Modified Plan, the promise to provide funds for—

The payment of the floating debt and the existing car trust obligations.

also, Adequate provision for working capital for future requirements.

Instead of these expectations being met and the properties turned over to the railway company free and clear of debt and with a sufficient working capital provided, it appears the

railway company had to expend in the payment of car trusts, receivers' certificates and other prior liens; for the completion of unfinished construction of old properties; for equipment and construction obligations contracted by the receivers under authority of Reorganization Committee, and for such betterments, additions and new equipment as the business of the company demanded, the sum of \$3,862,976 86 in excess of the funds provided under the Modified Plan.

The operations of the Reorganization Plan and the development of the property to June 30, 1904, may therefore be recapitulated as follows:

1. With no working capital furnished, the actual expenditures for account of the liabilities incurred under said Modified Plan amounted to.....	\$6,814,988 70
2. The disbursements by Reorganization Committee, including \$2,734,011 69 paid over to the K. C. S. Ry. Co., amounted to.....	5,133,856 10
	<hr/>
Reorganization expenditures in excess of receipts.....	\$1,681,132 60
3. Expended by The K. C. S. Ry. Co., for Betterments and additions.....	\$4,710,174 26
4. Less proceeds from sale of \$3,802,500 face value 3 per cent bonds.....	2,528,330 00
	<hr/>
Expenditures in excess of receipts.....	\$2,181,844 26
5. Total expenditures by The K. C. S. Ry. Co. in excess of funds received and provided.....	\$3,862,976 86

This money the railway company has furnished:

1. By the application of its surplus income.
2. By the sale of the securities purchased from the Arkansas Construction Company in the settlement of the claims of that company, and of some surplus securities turned over by the Reorganization Committee in final settlement of this account.
3. By incurring a floating debt through the negotiation of bills payable, which on June 30, 1904, amounted to \$1,250,725 54, but which has been at this date reduced to \$500,000. The company has in its treasury the securities of the Arkansas Western Railway Company.

As a contingent liability growing out of the reorganization, and which should not be overlooked, attention is called to the litigation between the receivers of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company and the Guardian Trust Company and certain subordinate and allied companies connected therewith, and the intervention of the Guardian Trust Company in the Port Arthur Channel & Dock Company receivership, all growing out of the Trust Company's relations to the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company and its several allied companies and the Trust Company's relations to the Port Arthur Channel & Dock Company during the period of construction.

The questions involved in this litigation are exceedingly complicated and the litigation has not been completed. These claims, which have now been in litigation for a long period, aggregate (including interest) approximately \$800,000, and, while it is hoped to successfully resist the claims and to exhibit that no indebtedness exists, attention is directed to the matter for the reason that, as before stated, it involves a contingent liability incident to the reorganization and purchase of the properties.

Of the total expenditures made by the railway company for capital account, aggregating \$9,125,318 55, there was spent on the physical properties of the railway for improvements and additions and for new rolling stock and real estate, from April 1, 1900, to June 30, 1904, the sum of \$5,234,385 91 (details shown on page 19 of railway company's Fourth Annual Report), a considerable part of which was necessary to complete construction of the properties as originally laid out, and the remainder to provide not only for additional traffic, but also to provide a roadbed properly constructed for the safe operation of the character of traffic that had to be handled.

Expenditures for roadway improvements and additional facilities have kept clearly in mind the necessity for taking care of new traffic as it might be developed and of securing economy in handling the same. The annual report of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company, for 1899, showed the expenses of conducting transportation absorbed 46.98 per cent of the gross earnings. As shown by the Fourth Annual Report of the Kansas City Southern Railway Company this expense on the same properties has been reduced to 38.93 per cent of the gross earnings, notwithstanding an increase in wages in every department of transportation service and material increases in the cost of fuel and all other supplies.

Through the operation of the Modified Plan under which the properties, including the terminals at Kansas City and Port Arthur, were purchased, the total securities authorized and now issued are:

First Mortgage 3 per cent Gold Bonds, due 1950.....	\$30,000,000 00
Preferred Capital Stock.....	21,000,000 00
Common Capital Stock.....	30,000,000 00
	<hr/>
Total Stock and Bond Obligations.....	\$81,000,000 00

These securities apply on 838.97 miles of railroad, main line and branches, and, in addition, valuable terminal facilities at Kansas City. They also cover the ownership of the Port Arthur Canal and terminal properties at Port Arthur, the securities issued on which are deposited as collateral with the Trustee of the Kansas City Southern Railway Company's 3 per cent mortgage.

Reasonable investments in the construction or purchase of lines reaching the territory that is legitimately tributary and that will develop a traffic of interest to the parent company is a natural policy of railway operation and development, not only to increase the net returns for the benefit of the shareholders of the parent company, but to protect and retain what has already been gained. In the Modified Plan issued as of date November 7, 1899, you will recall the Committee says—

The reservation in the treasury of \$3,802,500 in First Mortgage 3 per cent bonds is believed to be ample to provide for such extensions, betterments and new equipment as the development of the business of the Company will undoubtedly require, without diverting the earnings from the preferred and common shareholders who can then expect to receive the dividend which the very large traffic naturally tributary to the system will enable it to earn.

The purpose was proper, but it will be seen from the statement now set forth that provision was not made for funds or the use of the company's credit to build or buy branch roads for the purpose of developing traffic legitimately tributary to the line or to protect its territory from the encroachments of interests antagonistic to it. On the contrary, the funds provided were \$3,862,976 86 less than the amounts required by the railway company for capital expenditure on existing properties and for debts and prior claims which had to be paid in pursuance of the reorganization plans.

The statement in the Modified Plan just quoted was made in November, 1899. The net earnings of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, were only \$796,338 52. After allowing for interest on bonds, the deficit during that year was \$317,007 96. The net earnings from the property during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, after payment of operating expenses and taxes, were \$689,178 61. Both the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad and the Port Arthur Channel & Dock Company had been operated at a loss. After providing for the interest on \$30,000,000 First Mortgage 3 per cent bonds, these results hardly seemed to furnish at that time a reasonable basis for the anticipation of early dividends on a capitalization consisting of \$30,000,000 in common stock and \$21,000,000 in preferred stock. Notwithstanding that the cash received by the railway company under the Modified Plan was \$3,862,976 86 short of the funds required, the railway company has maintained the property and through the application of its surplus earnings the property has been greatly improved. It should be remembered in this connection that the disastrous flood in Kansas City during the latter part of May, 1903, destroyed a large part of the company's terminals at that point, including a three-span steel truss bridge across the Kaw River which had only been completed in November, 1902. The terminal lines thus destroyed have been rebuilt and a new bridge practically completed, the cost of this work, approximating \$300,000, having been paid out of the company's surplus income.

The traffic of the company has been increased even under the serious disadvantages arising from the lack of needed cash resources, and the earning capacity of the property fairly approved. There has been no diversion of the earnings from their proper channels, but, on the contrary, they have been applied to the necessary discharge of obligations assumed by the shareholders in the purchase of the properties and to the requisite improvement thereof. As a result, the receipts over operating expenses and taxes for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904, were \$1,750,886 58. The net earnings during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, after payment of taxes, were \$689,178 61.

Comparing the operations, for practically the same mileage, of the year ended June 30, 1904, with the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, gross earnings have increased 56.61 per cent; operating expenses and taxes increased 37.03 per cent; net receipts, after payment of operating expenses and taxes, increased 154.05 per cent. The gross receipts from operations per mile of road have increased from \$4,942 17 to \$7,688 37, and net receipts per mile of road, after payment of taxes, have increased from \$826 96 to \$2,086 95.

During the same period the total revenue freight tonnage handled has increased from 1,834,136 tons to 2,320,127 tons. The number of revenue tons carried one mile per mile of road has increased from 664,658 tons to 882,913 tons. The average receipts per ton per mile have increased from 6.13 mills to 7.21 mills, or a little over one-tenth of one cent per ton of freight carried one mile. This slight increase in the average receipts per ton of freight hauled one mile is not due to any general advance in the charges for the service performed, but to a more diversified traffic, to an increase in the higher classes of freight, such as merchandise and manufactured articles, to avoiding loading down the company's facilities beyond their reasonable capacity with freights that would have to be carried at the lowest rates at a sacrifice of other traffic of a more attractive character, and to a reduction in the average length of the haul. These results were obtained without increase in mileage of line operated.

While the gross earnings of the lines of the former Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company have increased from \$3,593,505 70 in 1899 to earnings of \$6,450,319 69 on the Kansas City Southern in 1904 without an increase in mileage, and while the net earnings of the same mileage have increased from \$915,005 98 to \$1,901,140 58 in the same period, it has not been practicable to make direct returns to the stockholders

from these increased earnings in the way of dividends. The reasons for this appear on consideration of the results of the Reorganization Plan as herein set forth. The properties were turned over to the company in an unfinished and disorganized state and those in control had to set themselves to remedy this before using the earnings for other purposes. Moreover, the Reorganization Plan turned the property adrift practically without means to provide for its protection, development and expansion. To bring about the results which have been obtained, the company, out of its earnings, had to provide not only its necessary working capital, but the additional capital to pay debts and put the road and its equipment in shape to safely handle the business which it could secure.

With the exception of a small investment in the Arkansas Western Railway, which road is earning sufficient to pay the interest on that investment and contributing traffic of value to the Kansas City Southern, it has not been practicable to invest any part of either its capital or surplus earnings in branches or feeders; while, on the other hand, lines such as the St. Louis & San Francisco, the Santa Fe and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, which are in some respects direct competitors and which in other respects ought to be retained as friendly connections and allies, have, during this same period of four or five years, been actively extending their lines, notably in Arkansas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma and Eastern Texas. The problem of the management of this company, therefore, has been to develop its traffic under these restrictions in the territory reached by its rails, and the through traffic exchanged with connecting lines, which latter could be done only by establishing and maintaining friendly relations with such connections at all points where traffic can be reasonably interchanged, and handling this traffic under proper and conservative business conditions. The fact that 73 per cent of its freight traffic is business to and from connecting railways is the best argument in support of that policy. This percentage includes the through business passing over the line of the Kansas City Southern, both coming from and going to points beyond its own rails.

It is needless to suggest what danger the company would have subjected itself to had it taken a position of needless antagonism to the strong lines in the territory from which it must of necessity draw its main support, such as those of the Southern Pacific Company, the Santa Fe, Missouri Pacific and its controlled lines, the St. Louis & San Francisco, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, and others. With all of these, while it interchanges important traffic of value both to itself and its connections, the Kansas City Southern actively, aggressively and honestly competes.

While the growth of the company's traffic since April 1, 1900, should be reasonably satisfactory to the owners, it has been obtained under circumstances, some of which were favorable and some of which presented marked difficulties. The company has no preferred alliances, but is largely dependent upon the co-operation of friendly connections, as before stated. It should be readily understood that its present traffic interests may be seriously affected by the building of branches into Kansas City Southern territory by lines which, while competitors, are at the same time valuable connections whose friendly co-operation it is desirable to retain, and during the past four years or more we have been reasonably successful in doing so. This co-operation cannot be depended upon in these large affairs as a matter of favor or sentiment, but must be controlled by legitimate business reasons.

It would seem, therefore, that some of the important conditions confronting the owners of this property and its management are the securing of a somewhat more varied traffic, a gradual development of the country reasonably tributary to its lines, or others to be controlled or operated by it, and to provide in its own territory additional markets for the disposition of traffic already developed. Such development or extensions should in turn produce traffic to be made tributary to the existing road. The conservative extension of this company's operations should be not only valuable in itself, but conducted with a view of retaining the friendly co-operation of connections and securing the proper consideration from competitors. Yours very truly,

S. R. KNOTT.

#### THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS FROM APRIL 1, 1900, WHEN THE PROPERTY WAS TAKEN OVER BY THE PRESENT OWNERS, TO DECEMBER 31, 1904.

##### TRANSPORTATION RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Gross transportation receipts.....	\$27,056,752 21
Other receipts.....	243,691 19
Total receipts.....	\$27,300,443 40
Operating expenses and taxes.....	19,666,869 83
Surplus .....	\$7,633,573 57
Fixed and other charges.....	4,293,682 49
Surplus .....	3,339,891 08
Appropriation for flood damages.....	\$359,617 33
Appropriation for betterments.....	321,119 80
Total .....	\$680,737 13
Surplus to credit of Profit and Loss.....	\$2,659,153 95

## SUMMARY OF TRANSPORTATION OPERATIONS.

Period Ending.	Gross Transportation Receipts.	Receipts After Payment of Operating Expenses and Taxes.	Passengers Carried One Mile.	Tons Commercial Freight Carried One Mile.
3 Months to June 30, 1900	\$1,016,540 86	\$146,020 69	.....	.....
12 Months to June 30, 1901	4,753,066 43	1,269,062 89	26,292,363	571,483,288
12 Months to June 30, 1902	5,450,870 64	1,705,894 85	30,362,673	593,113,856
12 Months to June 30, 1903	6,010,458 67	1,500,233 44	32,542,128	667,747,407
12 Months to June 30, 1904	6,450,319 69	1,750,886 58	31,078,414	740,738,375
6 Months to Dec. 31, 1904	3,375,495 92	1,017,783 93	18,611,075	362,842,485

## PER MILE OF ROAD.

	Gross Transportation Receipts.	Receipts Over Operating Expenses and Taxes.	Passengers Carried One Mile.	Tons Commercial Freight Carried One Mile.
Year ending June 30, 1900	\$4,942 17	\$826 96	24,288	664,658
Year ending June 30, 1904	7,688 37	2,086 95	37,043	882,913
Increase.....	\$2,746 20	\$1,259 99	12,755	218,255
Per cent of increase.....	55.57	152.36	52.51	32.84

## EXPENDITURES FOR CAPITAL ACCOUNT TO DECEMBER 31, 1904.

Payments by Railway Company for car trusts, receivers' certificates and other liabilities, and expenses in connection with the reorganization of the company (in addition to the payments made by the Reorganization Committee under modified plan for reorganization).....	\$3,249,468 42
Surveying, engineering and other expenses incurred in acquisition of property.....	109,882 02
Advances to Port Arthur Canal and Dock Co. and Arkansas Western Ry. Co.....	548,582 69
Payments for betterments and additions to roadway and structures, and for equipment, as detailed in Table No. 8, Annual Report for the year ending June 30, 1904.....	\$5,234,385 91
Expended for betterments and additions July 1 to December 31, 1904.....	153,875 62
<b>Total expenditures.....</b>	<b>\$9,296,194 66</b>
<b>Credit:</b>	
Cash received from Reorganization Committee and proceeds from sale of securities received from them.....	\$2,734,011 69
Proceeds from sale of \$3,802,500 face value First Mortgage 3 per cent bonds reserved under plan of reorganization...	2,528,330 00
	5,262,341 69
Capital expenditures in excess of capital receipts....	\$4,033,852 97

## ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, DECEMBER 31, 1904.

ASSETS.	
<b>Capital Assets:</b>	
Cost of Railways, Equipment, Appurtenances and Securities .....	\$77,847,215 97
Expenditures for Construction, Improvements and Equipment from April 1, 1900.....	5,067,141 73
	<b>\$82,914,357 70</b>
<b>Current Assets:</b>	
Agents and Conductors.....	\$45,265 08
Cash .....	1,216,599 55
Individuals and Companies.....	207,618 66
Material, Fuel and Supplies.....	494,600 78
Traffic Balances.....	172,077 92
U. S. Government Transportation.....	25,417 75
Cost of Stocks and Bonds Owned.....	511,071 45
	<b>\$2,672,651 19</b>
<b>Contingent Assets:</b>	
Proprietary Companies.....	\$146,000 00
	<b>\$85,733,008 89</b>
LIABILITIES.	
<b>Capital Liabilities:</b>	
Preferred Capital Stock.....	\$21,000,000 00
Common Capital Stock.....	30,000,000 00
Three per cent First Mortgage Fifty Year Gold Bonds, due 1950.....	30,000,000 00
	<b>\$81,000,000 00</b>
<b>Current Liabilities:</b>	
Coupons Matured but not Presented.....	\$15,826 34
Accrued Interest on Bonds to December 31, 1904, not due.....	225,000 00
Loans and Bills Payable.....	*1,150,000 00
Vouchers and Pay Rolls.....	519,930 32
Unexpended Appropriation for Reconstruction of Damages Caused by Floods.....	36,501 01
	<b>\$1,947,257 67</b>
<b>Deferred Liabilities:</b>	
Taxes Assessed, but not due.....	\$40,232 66
<b>Contingent Liabilities:</b>	
Unadjusted Accounts.....	\$28,131 00
Renewal and Replacement Funds.....	58,233 61
	<b>\$86,364 61</b>
Balance to Credit of Profit and Loss.....	\$2,659,153 95
	<b>\$85,733,008 89</b>

\*Outstanding March 1, 1905, \$500,000.

WM. MAHL, Comptroller.

New York, March 1, 1905.

## SLOSS-SHEFFIELD STEEL &amp; IRON COMPANY.

## FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT—FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 30, 1904.

## To the Stockholders of the Sloss-Sheffield Steel &amp; Iron Co.:

GENTLEMEN:—The fiscal year of your Company which ended November 30, 1904, was in some respects one of the most disappointing and trying in the history of the Company. Notwithstanding the fact that the Country was overflowing with wealth; that prosperity was widespread, and the balance of foreign trade was largely in favor of this Country, the year opened with a weak and declining iron market, with the price of No. 2 foundry close to \$9 00 and despite several feeble efforts to advance the price, remained about this figure for nine months, so that the profits of the Company from pig iron were based upon deliveries for the entire year at an average price of only a fraction above \$9 00, against an average price for the previous four years of \$12 55. Had this average of \$12 55 been maintained last year, the profit on iron for the year, owing to increased output and decreased cost, would have been \$1,600,000, against \$1,139,146 the previous year, when the price of iron delivered averaged \$13 66.

The low price of iron caused the closing down of over 40 per cent of the furnaces of the Country, but none of your furnaces were "blown out" at any time, except for needed repairs. While these low prices for iron were prevailing, a strike at many of your most important Coking Coal mines was instituted, on the first of July, by the United Mine Workers—as with all the other furnace Companies of the District, except one which signed the previous year's scale—and continued throughout the year. For two months these mines were practically not operated at all, but were finally opened up on the "open shop" basis and have so continued to be worked, the output showing a gradual increase, though not yet back to normal. While this strike has been expensive and in many ways trying, the ability of the Company to control its own business must inure greatly to its benefit in the future.

Notwithstanding this strike, which existed five months of the fiscal year, we succeeded in keeping all six of the furnaces owned wholly by the Company in blast for the entire period, except No. 1 furnace, which was stopped temporarily for repairs and is again at work, and the make of iron exceeded by 71,000 tons the largest yearly production since the Company was organized, against a decrease in production in

the State for the year of 107,885 tons, while the production of coke was within 4,500 tons of the best year.

While from the causes enumerated (especially the low price of iron) the earnings for the year were not what we could have wished, there is cause for encouragement and some satisfaction to be found in the fact that despite the adverse conditions, the earnings were sufficient to pay the usual dividend on the preferred stock, a considerable sum for the improvement of your properties, to add somewhat to the handsome surplus carried over from the previous year, and add \$100,000 to Working Capital, making it now nearly twice the amount originally set apart for that purpose.

The present year opened with very different conditions in the iron markets of the Country, and with present prices and the accumulation of about 50,000 tons of iron carried over from last year, on which no profit has been counted, it is reasonable to believe that the result of business for the year will be entirely satisfactory.

The Company has no floating debt whatever, and its interest account shows a large credit balance for the year.

## BLAST FURNACES.

No. 1 furnace was blown out for repairs August 23, and put to work again on January 25, 1905. It was re-lined and in every way fully refitted and a new stove and steel cast shed built.

All of your furnaces are in good condition, and with a regular supply of coke, which has been somewhat interfered with by the strike of the Coal Miners, should maintain their best records.

A drought of ninety days last Fall, when for lack of water the operation of our washers at Russellville were seriously interfered with, followed by an unprecedentedly severe winter, materially reduced the product of Brown ore, but the Sheffield and Florence furnaces were kept fully supplied with ore, and have been almost steadily in operation, the Hattie Ensley furnace making an increased output for the year of 27 per cent and the Philadelphia furnace of 44 per cent above their previous best year's record.

The Lady Ensley furnace, two-thirds of which is owned by your Company, was not in blast during the year, as the North Alabama Furnace Company owned no raw materials and the price of iron did not justify the purchase of them.

## COAL MINES.

The production of coal for the year shows a decrease as compared with that of 1903 of about 100,000 tons—yet still a considerable increase over any year previous to that. The decrease last year was due entirely to the strike of the miners. While the tonnage decreased, the cost also was materially reduced.

During the year we began the opening of what is known as "D" mines at Coalburg. This work is now completed and the mine will soon be producing coal, which should increase our output by about 500 tons a day.

Minor improvements have been made at several of your coal mines, the expenditures for which were authorized by your Board.

## COKE.

The condition of your coke ovens has been maintained, but no additional ovens were built during the year.

While the production of coke shows a slight falling off as compared with the largest previous year's yield, the cost of producing it was considerably reduced and the quality in some respects improved.

## IRON ORE MINES.

## SLOSS MINES.

The amount which it was necessary to expend at these mines during the past year in order to maintain the output and keep the cost down was very small.

The mines have been very efficiently operated, and the ore produced shows an increase of 123,194 tons as compared with 1903, which year showed the largest previous production, by nearly 100,000 tons, and the cost shows a reduction.

## RUSSELLVILLE ORE MINES.

During the year we built two large new ore Washers to replace two small ones which were dismantled and a considerable sum was expended in putting the Steam Shovels, Dinkey Engines and other machinery in good repair and a number of additional three-ton side-dump tram cars were added to the equipment.

Being Brown ore mines where it is all open cut mining, the product is seriously affected by the weather, and during the last year an unusual number of troubles and vexations were experienced. There was no rainfall for ninety days in the fall, and the water courses went dry, so that at one time only one of our four washers could be operated. This was followed by one of the severest winters ever known in this region, with the thermometer at times down to zero, and alternate freezing and thawing, rendering it most difficult to operate the plants; 236,230 tons of ore were shipped during the year, a falling off of 24,309 tons from the previous year.

With reasonable weather these mines should produce more ore than ever before.

## COMPARISON OF OUTPUTS.

As has been the custom heretofore, a comparative statement of the products of the Company for several years is given below, in order that the stockholders may see whether or not the Company is maintaining its position as a producer.

	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.
Pig Iron.....	382,267	311,033	287,685	218,857
Coal.....	1,400,669	1,501,956	1,287,826	1,042,298
Coke.....	544,767	549,201	453,054	339,199
Red Ore.....	500,274	377,080	284,482	221,789
Brown Ore.....	236,230	260,539	298,700	234,661
Dolomite.....	83,961	115,635	101,069	101,349

The above figures of pig iron embrace only the product of six furnaces owned entirely by the Company.

The decrease in the output of Dolomite was due entirely to the lessened requirements of the furnaces, since a larger proportion of hard ore which carries its own flux, was used. There was a surplus of Dolomite at all times.

Herewith are presented statements showing Resources and Liabilities, Earnings for the year and of Working Capital in our business, from which can be ascertained the financial condition of the Company.

To the officers of the Company and its employees, who have been at all times faithful and untiring in the discharge of their duties, especially during the trying period of the strike, our thanks are due.

All of which is respectfully submitted, by order of the Board.

J. C. MABEN,  
President.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., March, 1905.

## STATEMENT.

SLOSS-SHEFFIELD STEEL & IRON COMPANY, FISCAL YEAR ENDING  
NOVEMBER 30, 1904.

RESOURCES—	
Property Account.....	\$18,375,308 37
Treasury Securities.....	25,700 00
Stocks and Bonds of other Companies.....	311,994 67
Cash, Bills and Accounts Receivable.....	1,344,108 89
Supplies, Raw and Finished material at cost.....	464,997 71
Stocks in Company's stores and warehouses.....	164,938 89
Extraordinary Repair and Renewal Fund.....	147,337 43
Insurance and Taxes unexpired.....	12,067 85
	<u>\$21,080,451 81</u>

LIABILITIES—	
Capital Stock, Preferred.....	\$6,700,000
Capital Stock, Common.....	7,500,000
	<u>\$14,200,000 00</u>

SLOSS IRON & STEEL COMPANY:	
Mortgage 6 per cent Bonds, 1920.....	\$2,000,000
Mortgage 4½ per cent Bonds, 1918.....	2,000,000
	<u>4,000,000 00</u>
Current Accounts.....	484,947 96
Pay Rolls (current month).....	65,104 40
Bills Payable.....	
Profit and Loss.....	2,330,399 45
	<u>\$21,080,451 81</u>

## STATEMENT SHOWING EARNINGS.

SLOSS-SHEFFIELD STEEL & IRON COMPANY FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING  
NOVEMBER 30, 1904.

Profit on Pig Iron shipped—	
After deducting for depreciations on iron ore and twenty-five cents (\$0.25) per ton on iron for extraordinary repairs and renewals.....	\$303,092 88
Profit on Coal—	
After deducting for depreciation.....	185,444 35
Profit on Coke.....	155,295 22
Ore and Dolomite sales.....	392 41
Rents, Royalties, Stores and other revenues.....	154,169 48
Our proportion Earnings of North Alabama Furnace Company. Loss.....	27,027 06
	<u>\$771,337 28</u>

DEDUCTIONS—	
General Expense not charged in cost sheets.....	\$42,891 83
Taxes and License.....	34,833 31
	<u>77,730 14</u>
Year's Bond Interest.....	210,000 00
Surplus for 1904.....	\$483,637 14
Year's Dividends, 7% on Preferred Stock.....	469,000 00
Surplus after Dividends.....	\$14,637 14
Surplus November 30, 1903.....	2,315,762 31
Surplus November 30, 1904.....	<u>\$2,330,399 45</u>

## WORKING CAPITAL

NOVEMBER 30, 1904.

Cash, Bills and Accounts receivable.....	\$1,344,108 89
Raw and finished material on hand, at cost.....	464,997 71
Merchandise and supplies in Company's stores and warehouses, at cost.....	164,938 89
Insurance and Taxes unexpired.....	12,067 85
Treasury Securities, Stocks and Bonds at market value.....	485,761 33
	<u>\$2,471,874 67</u>

CONTRA—	
Bills Payable.....	None.
Pay-Rolls (current month).....	\$65,104 40
Accounts payable (current business).....	484,947 96
	<u>550,052 36</u>
Balance working capital in business.....	<u>\$1,921,822 31</u>

**United States Steel Corporation.—Increase in Wages.**—Touching the report in the press dispatches that on April 1 notices were posted in all the mills controlled by the company in the Pittsburgh district announcing a general increase of wages to the employees in the various departments, amounting to ten per cent and aggregating about \$9,000,000, we learn that the report has as its basis the recent raising of wages in the coal and coke departments, and the present intention, should conditions continue favorable, to gradually increase wages, in most, if not all, of the other departments, during the spring and summer. No horizontal increase of ten per cent or of any other amount, will, however, be made, but the changes in the various departments will be governed by the special circumstances obtaining therein.

If such increase amounts to as much as \$9,000,000 to the men employed in 1904 (not taking into account any additional new men who may have been since employed or old men restored to service by reason of the favorable turn in the trade), it would be more than 50 per cent of the reduction which has taken place since 1903. As to number of employees, etc., see V. 80, p. 1121.

**Bonds Offered.**—Farson, Leach & Co. are offering, at a price to yield 4.75 p.c. on the investment, \$1,500,000 St. Clair Furnace Co. first mortgage 5 p. c. gold bonds, unconditionally guaranteed by the United States Steel Corporation and the Crucible Steel Co. of America, maturing Aug. 1, 1911, to 1939, inclusive. Authorized issue, \$3,000,000; outstand-

ing, \$2,930,000; "secured by first mortgage upon the most economical plant in the Pittsburgh district, costing \$3,747,000."—V. 80, p. 1118, 1109, 598.

**Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.—Called Bonds.**—Sixty-eight (\$68,000) debenture bonds have been drawn for payment on July 1 at the Mercantile Trust Co., trustee, New York.—V. 79, p. 2080.

**White Mountain Paper Co.—Successor.**—See Publishers' Paper Co. above.—V. 79, p. 969, 275.

**Zanesville (O) Gas Light Co.—City Rejects Bids.**—See Zanesville in STATE & CITY DEPARTMENT, page 1333.—V. 80, p. 1125.

—The prominent Chicago banking, bond and brokerage house of Russell, Brewster & Co. will on May 1 establish a permanent New York office at 111 Broadway. As an example of the progressive activity of Messrs. Russell, Brewster & Co. and of the confidence reposed in its good judgment, their Chicago office in two days last week sold to its customers \$750,000 worth of the new issue of Imperial Japanese bonds, although (owing to the immense over-subscription throughout the world), they will probably be able to secure only a small proportion of this amount.

—Mr. W. M. L. Fiske will represent the new banking and bond house of Wm. A. Read & Co. in Chicago, with offices in the Home Insurance building on La Salle Street.



# The Commercial Times.

## COMMERCIAL EPITOME

FRIDAY NIGHT, April 7, 1905.

An active condition of business has been experienced in most lines of merchandise, but the most glowing reports come from the iron and steel markets, the statement received from authoritative sources being to the effect that the amount of business being booked is in excess of all previous records. Lake and canal navigation opens Monday, April 10, and is expected to give additional impetus to the free distribution of merchandise. Cooler weather has been reported from the West; still the climatic conditions have continued generally favorable for the new crops, which are reported making good starts.

Stocks of Merchandise.	April 1, 1905.	Mar 1, 1905.	April 1, 1904.
Lard.....tes.	6,400	9,081	7,697
Tobacco, domestic.....hhd.	1,900	3,500	1,807
Coffee, Brazil.....bags.	3,667,061	3,723,503	2,521,187
Coffee, Java, &c.....mats.	132,170	123,909	107,205
Coffee, other.....bags.	416,924	411,050	375,518
Sugar.....hhd.	None.	None.	None.
Sugar.....bags, &c.	76,897	12,810	223,672
Molasses, foreign.....hhd.	None.	None.	200
Slides.....No.	15,300	15,100	10,900
Cotton.....bales.	73,788	69,731	109,455
Rosin.....bbl.	9,663	17,680	19,718
Spirits turpentine.....bbl.	444	565	734
Tar.....bbl.	1,593	1,335	131
Rice, E. I.....bags.	2,600	1,000	1,800
Rice, domestic.....pockets.	60,000	40,000	90,000
Linseed.....bags.	None.	None.	None.
Saltpetre.....bags.	72	750	1,803
Manila hemp.....bales.	83,318	24,439	20,974
Sisal hemp.....bales.	1,455	2,669	None.
Jute butts.....bales.	None.	None.	None.
Flour.....bbls. and sacks	.....	128,700	99,200

Lard on the spot has had a fairly good sale, both exporters and trade interests being fairly good buyers and at advancing prices. The close was steady at 7.50c. for prime Western and 6.85c. for prime City. Refined lard has had only a limited sale, but prices have been advanced, closing at 7.55c. for refined for the Continent. Speculation in lard for future delivery has been moderately active, and on light receipts of hogs, shorts covering and manipulation by packers, prices have advanced. The close was steady.

### DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF LARD FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
May del'y.....	7-12½	7-20	Holl.	7-27½	7-25	7-27½
July del'y.....	7-30	7-35	day.	7-45	7-42½	7-45
Sept. del'y.....	.....	.....	.....	7-60	7-55	.....

Pork has been firmly held, but business has been quiet, closing at \$13 77½@18 75 for mess. Cut meats have been quiet but steady. Tallow has been steadier at 4½@4¾c. Cotton-seed oil has been quiet, closing at 25½@26c. for prime yellow. Butter has been in active demand and firm. Cheese has had a fair sale at firm prices. Fresh eggs have had a good sale and prices have advanced slightly.

Brazil grades of coffee have been quiet, disappointing statistical developments having a tendency to discourage the improving trade demand that was developing. Prices have been fairly well maintained, closing at 7¾c. for Rio No. 7 and 8¼@8½c. for Santos No. 4. There has been a quieter market for West India growths, but prices have not yielded, closing at 9½c. for good Cutcuta and 10¾@11c. for good average Bogota. Speculation in the market for contracts has been quiet, and, owing to a disappointing decrease in the world's stocks during March, prices yielded slightly. The close was quiet but steady.

The following were the closing asked prices:

April.....	6.50c.	Aug.....	6.80c.	Nov.....	7.05c.
May.....	6.55c.	Sept.....	6.90c.	Dec.....	7.15c.
July.....	6.70c.	Oct.....	7.00c.	Jan.....	7.20c.

Raw sugars have been in moderate demand and higher prices have been paid. The close was steady at 4 15-16c. for centrifugals, 96-deg. test, and 4 5-16c. for muscovado, 89-deg. test. Refined sugar has been active and prices have been advanced to 6.05c. for granulated. Teas have been quiet.

Kentucky tobacco has been in fair demand, and with supplies closely controlled sales made have been at full values. Seed-leaf tobacco has had a fair sale, there being a ready demand for the limited supplies coming on offer, and prices have been firm. Sumatra tobacco has been in good demand, expected higher prices at the next inscription stimulating the demand for old tobacco. Havana tobacco has been in good demand and firm.

Advancing prices have continued to be reported for Straits tin, based on stronger foreign advices. The close was firm at 30.50@30.70c. Ingot copper has been held at unchanged prices; demand has been limited, closing at 15¼@15½c. for Lake and 15½@15¾c. for electrolytic. Lead has been in fair demand and steady at 4.50@4.60c. Spelter has been quiet at 6c. Pig iron has been active and firm at \$17 50@17 75 for No. 2 Northern and \$17 25@17 50 for No. 2 Southern.

Refined petroleum for export has been in good demand and steady at 7.15c. in bbls, 9.85c. in cases and 4.25c. in bulk. Naphtha has been steady at 11½c. for 71 degrees and 12c. for 76 degrees. Credit balances have been steady, closing at 1.36c. Spirits turpentine has been in small supply and higher, closing at 66c. for machine bbls. Rosins have been sparingly offered and prices have advanced to \$3 07½ for common and good strained. Wool has been in better demand and firmer. Hops have been quiet.

## COTTON.

FRIDAY NIGHT, April 7, 1905.

THE MOVEMENT OF THE CROP as indicated by our telegrams from the South to-night is given below. For the week ending this evening the total receipts have reached 183,920 bales, against 198,763 bales last week and 174,331 bales the previous week, making the total receipts since the 1st of Sept., 1904, 7,889,210 bales, against 6,741,742 bales for the same period of 1903-4, showing an increase since Sept. 1, 1904, of 1,147,468 bales.

Receipts at—	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Total.
Galveston.....	4,435	9,193	19,751	12,437	9,756	5,339	58,911
Pt. Arthur, &c.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,644	3,198	12,842
New Orleans.....	3,321	8,674	14,339	11,987	8,708	8,752	55,781
Mobile.....	554	728	247	261	1,018	171	2,979
Pensacola, &c.....	22	.....	20	6,997	.....	.....	7,039
Savannah.....	3,187	2,719	3,663	3,489	2,836	3,217	19,091
Brunsw'k, &c.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,988	1,988
Charleston.....	845	743	237	234	321	526	2,906
Pt. Royal, &c.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	11
Wilmington.....	593	642	1,028	537	1,605	1,253	5,658
Wash'ton, &c.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norfolk.....	1,948	1,469	2,967	1,431	2,473	2,016	12,304
N'p't News, &c.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	468	468
New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	615	615
Boston.....	557	563	671	482	315	132	2,720
Baltimore.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	276	276
Philadelph'a, &c.....	.....	.....	206	26	.....	99	331
Tot. this week.....	15,462	24,731	43,129	37,872	34,676	28,050	183,920

The following shows the week's total receipts, the total since Sept. 1, 1904, and the stocks to-night, compared with last year.

Receipts to April 7	1904-05.		1903-04.		Stock.	
	This week.	Since Sep. 1, 1904.	This week.	Since Sep. 1, 1903.	1905.	1904.
Galveston...	58,911	2,267,005	12,769	2,270,160	189,566	25,282
Pt. Ar., &c.	12,842	197,498	148	99,413	.....	.....
New Orleans	55,781	2,208,964	11,292	1,840,077	224,626	265,367
Mobile.....	2,979	262,911	295	190,714	30,662	5,918
Pensacola, &c.	7,039	163,652	320	126,500	.....	.....
Savannah...	19,091	1,421,443	3,958	1,086,584	50,653	49,380
Br'wick, &c.	1,988	166,464	.....	120,760	3,967	7,246
Charleston..	2,906	193,752	99	150,887	19,448	4,040
P. Royal, &c.	11	897	8	1,077	.....	.....
Wilmington.	5,658	300,541	224	320,901	7,288	6,314
Wash'n, &c.	.....	122	.....	336	.....	.....
Norfolk.....	12,304	555,697	6,959	446,103	33,588	11,281
N'port N., &c.	468	10,518	998	17,866	100	329
New York...	615	22,979	968	10,608	70,940	110,992
Boston.....	2,720	63,831	1,405	22,158	3,145	26,000
Baltimore...	276	42,060	542	24,981	6,212	1,477
Philadel, &c.	331	10,903	148	12,617	2,959	2,610
Totals.....	183,920	7,889,210	40,133	6,741,742	643,104	516,286

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

Receipts at—	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.
Galves'n, &c.	71,753	12,917	13,454	25,408	26,549	16,674
New Orleans	55,781	11,292	27,780	26,737	25,925	14,478
Mobile.....	2,979	295	1,551	66	1,765	1,094
Savannah...	19,091	3,958	14,882	7,760	10,374	9,388
Char'ston, &c.	2,917	107	46	300	1,007	1,214
Wilm'ton, &c.	5,658	224	490	522	1,195	3,255
Norfolk.....	12,304	6,959	4,899	3,597	4,710	2,465
N. News, &c.	468	998	143	416	142	348
All others...	12,969	3,382	4,176	5,802	19,278	12,108
Tot. this wk.	183,920	40,133	67,426	70,618	90,945	61,039
Since Sept. 1	7,889,210	6,741,742	7,089,010	6,949,878	6,602,777	6,108,886

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 168,459 bales, of which 70,421 were to Great Britain, 9,898 to France and 88,640 to the rest of the Continent. Below are the exports for the week and since Sept. 1, 1904.

Exports from—	Week Ending Apr. 7, 1905.				From Sept. 1, 1904, to Apr. 7, 1905			
	Great Brit'n.	France	Continent.	Total Week.	Great Britain.	France	Continent.	Total.
Galveston.....	7,866	.....	11,288	19,154	894,624	231,602	546,116	1,762,344
Pt. Arthur, &c.	.....	.....	9,644	9,644	56,285	.....	95,942	152,227
New Orleans..	30,941	8,013	39,774	78,728	826,700	302,771	724,414	1,853,885
Mobile.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,001	33,754	53,489	135,248
Pensacola, &c.	6,997	.....	.....	6,997	75,428	19,639	60,306	155,943
Savannah.....	.....	1,385	6,461	7,846	237,435	49,140	742,994	1,029,569
Brunswick...	5,706	.....	.....	5,706	128,153	.....	6,946	135,099
Charleston...	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,379	.....	69,472	72,851
Port Royal...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wilmington...	8,124	.....	.....	8,124	121,642	3,662	159,046	287,349
Norfolk.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,616	7,817	21,433
N'port N., &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,080	100	1,212	13,392
New York.....	6,373	.....	3,918	10,291	245,493	80,186	168,375	434,054
Boston.....	3,795	.....	1,505	5,300	116,128	.....	13,458	129,586
Baltimore....	599	.....	300	899	78,072	4,124	32,644	114,890
Philadelphia.	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,995	.....	3,799	36,794
San Fran., &c.	.....	.....	16,740	16,740	.....	.....	186,311	186,311
Total.....	70,421	9,398	88,640	168,459	2,979,418	665,589	2,872,988	6,520,885
Total, 1903-04.	81,953	.....	23,267	55,820	2,157,498	684,986	2,486,506	5,308,940

In addition to above exports, our telegrams to-night also give us the following amounts of cotton on shipboard, not cleared, at the ports named. We add similar figures for New York, which are prepared for our special use by Messrs. Lambert & Barrows, Produce Exchange Building.

Apr. 7 at—	ON SHIPBOARD, NOT CLEARED FOR—						Leaving stock.
	Great Britain	Fr'nce	Germany.	Other For'gn	Coast-wise.	Total.	
New Orleans.	14,082	4,289	12,106	8,464	.....	38,941	185,685
Galveston.	54,649	11,250	14,603	3,958	1,461	85,921	103,645
Savannah.	.....	.....	.....	5,000	.....	5,000	45,653
Charleston.	.....	.....	.....	4,000	.....	4,000	15,448
Mobile.	900	1,300	.....	.....	1,500	3,700	26,962
Norfolk.	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,000	22,000	11,538
New York.	3,000	150	1,000	700	.....	4,850	66,030
Other ports.	4,000	.....	2,500	.....	.....	6,500	17,171
<b>Total 1905..</b>	<b>76,631</b>	<b>16,989</b>	<b>30,209</b>	<b>22,122</b>	<b>24,961</b>	<b>170,912</b>	<b>472,192</b>
Total 1904..	13,625	2,664	11,949	8,081	9,584	45,903	470,333
Total 1903..	22,824	4,886	12,959	18,476	7,385	68,540	295,692

Speculation in cotton for future delivery has been on a limited scale only, little outside interest being shown in the market. There has been a slight yielding in prices, due in part to the continued full movement of the crop and to advices being received from the South, which lead many of the trade to look for a smaller decrease in the acreage than was at one time expected. Despite the full movement of the crop stocks are not increasing, there being an active consumptive demand reported from Europe, and the takings by American spinners are increasing; consequently no pressure of actual cotton on the market is developing. The information received from the South has reported factors good buyers of cotton to obtain supplies to deliver on their outstanding contracts, and they have been reported paying full prices. Wall Street speculative interests have been reported moderate buyers of new-crop deliveries, principally October contracts, and this has had a steadying influence upon values. To-day the market yielded slightly during the early trading. Subsequently, however, demand improved, there being some buying by shorts to cover contracts, and prices have advanced a few points. The close was steady at 3 to 7 points higher for the day. Cotton on the spot has been easier, closing at 8.05c. for middling uplands.

The rates on and off middling, as established Nov. 18, 1903, by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contract, are as follows.

Fair.....	1.30 on	Good Middling Tinged...c.	Even
Middling Fair.....	0.96 on	Strict Middling Tinged....	0.06 off
Strict Good Middling.....	0.62 on	Middling Tinged.....	0.12 off
Good Middling.....	0.44 on	Strict Low Mid. Tinged....	0.34 off
Strict Low Middling.....	0.14 off	Low Middling Tinged.....	0.50 off
Low Middling.....	0.38 off	Strict Good Ord. Tinged..	0.84 off
Strict Good Ordinary.....	0.72 off	Middling Stained.....	0.50 off
Good Ordinary.....	1.00 off	Strict Low Mid. Stained...	1.06 off
Strict Good Mid. Tinged..	0.30 on	Low Middling Stained.....	1.50 off

On this basis the official prices for a few of the grades for the past week—April 1 to April 7—would be as follows.

UPLANDS.	Sat.	Mon	Tues	Wed	Th.	Fri.
Good Ordinary.....	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.05	7.05
Low Middling.....	7.77	7.77	7.77	7.77	7.67	7.67
Middling.....	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.05	8.05
Good Middling.....	8.59	8.59	8.59	8.59	8.49	8.49
Middling Fair.....	9.11	9.11	9.11	9.11	9.01	9.01

  

GULF.	Sat.	Mon	Tues	Wed	Th.	Fri.
Good Ordinary.....	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.30	7.30
Low Middling.....	8.02	8.02	8.02	8.02	7.92	7.92
Middling.....	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.30	8.30
Good Middling.....	8.84	8.84	8.84	8.84	8.74	8.74
Middling Fair.....	9.36	9.36	9.36	9.36	9.26	9.26

  

STAINED.	Sat.	Mon	Tues	Wed	Th.	Fri.
Low Middling.....	6.65	6.65	6.65	6.65	6.55	6.55
Middling.....	7.85	7.85	7.85	7.85	7.75	7.75
Strict Low Middling Tinged..	7.81	7.81	7.81	7.81	7.71	7.71
Good Middling Tinged.....	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.05	8.05

The quotations for middling upland at New York on April 7 for each of the past 32 years have been as follows.

1905.....c.	8.05	1897.....c.	7.2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1889.....c.	6.10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	1881.....c.	6.10 <sup>13</sup> / <sub>16</sub>
1904.....	14.90	1896.....	7.7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1888.....	9.13 <sup>16</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	1880.....	12.5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
1903.....	10.45	1895.....	6.2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1887.....	10.9 <sup>16</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	1879.....	11.1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
1902.....	8.1 <sup>16</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	1894.....	7.2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1886.....	9.4	1878.....	10.9 <sup>16</sup> / <sub>16</sub>
1901.....	8.7 <sup>16</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	1893.....	8.9 <sup>16</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	1885.....	11.3 <sup>16</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	1877.....	11.7 <sup>16</sup> / <sub>16</sub>
1900.....	9.3 <sup>16</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	1892.....	6.2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1884.....	11.9 <sup>16</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	1876.....	13.3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
1899.....	6.3 <sup>16</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	1891.....	9	1883.....	10	1875.....	16.5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
1898.....	6.3 <sup>16</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	1890.....	11.7 <sup>16</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	1882.....	12.1 <sup>16</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	1874.....	17

NOTE.—On Oct. 1, 1874, grades of cotton as quoted were changed. According to the new classification Middling was on that day quoted <sup>3</sup>/<sub>8</sub>c. lower than Middling of the old classification.

MARKET AND SALES.

The total sales of cotton on the spot each day during the week are indicated in the following statement. For the convenience of the reader we also add columns which show at a glance how the market for spots and futures closed on same days.

	SPOT MARKET CLOSED.	FUTURES MARKET CLOSED.	SALES OF SPOT & CONTRACT.			
			Ex- port.	Oon- sump.	Oon- tract.	Total.
Saturday..	Dull.....	Steady.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monday....	Quiet.....	Quiet.....	.....	.....	1,400	1,400
Tuesday...	Quiet.....	Steady.....	.....	33	.....	33
Wednesday..	Quiet.....	Quiet.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thursday...	Quiet, 10 pts. do.	Steady.....	.....	80	700	760
Friday.....	Quiet.....	Steady.....	.....	.....	100	100
<b>Total.....</b>					<b>93</b>	<b>2,200</b>

FUTURES.—Highest, lowest and closing prices at New York.

	APRIL—	MAY—	JUNE—	JULY—	AUGUST—	SEPTEMBER—	OCTOBER—	NOVEMBER—	DECEMBER—	JANUARY—	FEBRUARY—	MARCH—	APRIL—
Range.....	7.58 @ 7.60	7.60 @ 7.62	7.70 @ 7.75	7.74 @ 7.75	7.59 @ 7.61	7.66 @ 7.68	7.67 @ 7.69	7.71 @ 7.72	7.74 @ 7.75	7.73 @ 7.78	7.78 @ 7.82	7.80 @ 7.82	7.57 @ 7.61
Closing.....	7.60	7.62	7.74	7.75	7.61	7.62	7.69	7.72	7.75	7.75	7.78	7.80	7.63
Range.....	7.58 @ 7.60	7.60 @ 7.62	7.70 @ 7.75	7.74 @ 7.75	7.59 @ 7.61	7.66 @ 7.68	7.67 @ 7.69	7.71 @ 7.72	7.74 @ 7.75	7.73 @ 7.78	7.78 @ 7.82	7.80 @ 7.82	7.57 @ 7.61
Closing.....	7.60	7.62	7.74	7.75	7.61	7.62	7.69	7.72	7.75	7.75	7.78	7.80	7.63
Range.....	7.58 @ 7.60	7.60 @ 7.62	7.70 @ 7.75	7.74 @ 7.75	7.59 @ 7.61	7.66 @ 7.68	7.67 @ 7.69	7.71 @ 7.72	7.74 @ 7.75	7.73 @ 7.78	7.78 @ 7.82	7.80 @ 7.82	7.57 @ 7.61
Closing.....	7.60	7.62	7.74	7.75	7.61	7.62	7.69	7.72	7.75	7.75	7.78	7.80	7.63
Range.....	7.58 @ 7.60	7.60 @ 7.62	7.70 @ 7.75	7.74 @ 7.75	7.59 @ 7.61	7.66 @ 7.68	7.67 @ 7.69	7.71 @ 7.72	7.74 @ 7.75	7.73 @ 7.78	7.78 @ 7.82	7.80 @ 7.82	7.57 @ 7.61
Closing.....	7.60	7.62	7.74	7.75	7.61	7.62	7.69	7.72	7.75	7.75	7.78	7.80	7.63
Range.....	7.58 @ 7.60	7.60 @ 7.62	7.70 @ 7.75	7.74 @ 7.75	7.59 @ 7.61	7.66 @ 7.68	7.67 @ 7.69	7.71 @ 7.72	7.74 @ 7.75	7.73 @ 7.78	7.78 @ 7.82	7.80 @ 7.82	7.57 @ 7.61
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Closing.....	7.60	7.62	7.74	7.75	7.61	7.62	7.69	7.72	7.75	7.75	7.78	7.80	7.63
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Closing.....	7.60	7.62	7.74	7.75	7.61	7.62	7.69	7.72	7.75	7.75	7.78	7.80	7.63
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Closing.....	7.60	7.62	7.74	7.75	7.61	7.62	7.69	7.72	7.75	7.75	7.78	7.80	7.63
Range.....	7.58 @ 7.60	7.60 @ 7.62	7.70 @ 7.75	7.74 @ 7.75	7.59 @ 7.61	7.66 @ 7.68	7.67 @ 7.69	7.71 @ 7.72	7.74 @ 7.75	7.73 @ 7.78	7.78 @ 7.82	7.80 @ 7.82	7.57 @ 7.61
C													

AT THE INTERIOR TOWNS the movement—that is the receipts for the week and since Sept. 1, the shipments for the week and the stocks to-night, and the same items for the corresponding period of 1903-04—is set out in detail below.

TOWN.	State.	Movement to April 7, 1905.		Movement to April 8, 1904.	
		Receipts.	Stocks.	Receipts.	Stocks.
Montgomery	ALABAMA	83	24,562	20	608
Mobile	"	180,486	5,074	805	4,898
Savannah	"	112,668	28,538	3	4,130
Charleston	"	86,913	16,183	3	4,130
Wilmington	"	181,253	10,229	413	5,261
Norfolk	GEORGIA	29,811	7,168	1,185	15,769
Boston	"	78,314	20,719	737	6,848
Baltimore	"	90,473	14,894	952	5,408
Philadelphia	"	338,666	8,965	3,126	33,232
Augusta	"	67,462	52,556	1,428	1,428
Memphis	"	75,538	21,626	114	865
St. Louis	"	50,066	1,030	114	865
Houston	"	480	7,693	274	4,863
Little Rock	"	107	5,922	184	307
Shreveport	LOUISIANA	3,288	22,983	184	10,028
Columbus	MISSISSIPPI	965	7,161	257	2,219
Greenwood	"	1,671	5,023	380	10,000
Meridian	"	2,044	12,000	512	8,786
Natchez	"	614	2,161	325	17,141
Vicksburg	"	1,781	26,832	741	16,920
Yazoo City	"	996	8,607	325	8,730
St. Louis	MISSOURI	17,005	507,227	6,812	13,710
Raleigh	N. CAROLINA	3,532	12,825	1,05	313
Cincinnati	OHIO	3,532	116,724	1,536	5,423
Greenwood	S. CAROLINA	4,338	16,280	5,636	8,58
Memphis	TENNESSEE	19,807	836,738	708,266	45,080
Nashville	"	151	13,480	17,700	263
Brenham	TEXAS	16	10,670	10,554	332
Clarksville	"	439	37,399	37,245	350
Dallas	"	1,500	96,574	1,857	350
Honey Grove	"	466	27,641	77,132	1,818
Houston	"	54,819	1,903,183	1,082	14
Paris	"	1,251	102,226	77,752	23,329
Total, 33 towns		136,709	5,777,405	37,698	259,867

The above totals show that the interior stocks have decreased during the week 12,772 bales, and are to-night 492,689 bales more than same period last year. The receipts at all the towns have been 112,095 bales more than same week last year.

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 Friday night. The results for the week ending Apr. 7 and since Sept. 1 in the last two years are as follows.

	1904-05.		1903-04.	
	Week.	Since Sept. 1.	Week.	Since Sept. 1.
Shipped—				
Via St. Louis	15,136	464,974	6,812	478,166
Via Cairo	10,274	272,689	3,764	240,708
Via Rock Island	1,207	43,000	1	13,463
Via Louisville	1,319	74,713	2,337	111,780
Via Cincinnati	1,613	45,000	11	30,644
Via other routes, &c.	14,786	246,934	1,863	185,391
Total gross overland	44,335	1,147,310	14,848	1,060,152
Deduct shipments—				
Overland to N. Y., Boston, &c.	3,942	139,773	3,063	70,364
Between interior towns	3,982	18,618	296	29,627
Inland, &c., from South	455	41,169	4,223	73,202
Total to be deducted	8,379	199,560	7,582	178,193
Leaving total net overland*	35,956	947,750	7,266	881,959

\* Including movement by rail to Canada.  
The foregoing shows that the week's net overland movement this year has been 35,956 bales, against 7,266 bales for the week in 1904, and that for the season to date the aggregate net overland exhibits an increase over a year ago of 65,791 bales.

In Sight and Spinners' Takings.	1904-05.		1903-04.	
	Week.	Since Sept. 1.	Week.	Since Sept. 1.
Receipts at ports to Apr. 7	183,920	7,889,210	40,133	6,741,742
Net overland to Apr. 7	35,956	947,750	7,266	881,959
Southern consumption Apr. 7	44,000	1,316,000	42,000	1,293,000
Total marketed	263,876	10,152,960	89,399	8,916,701
Interior stocks in excess	*12,772	510,896	13,084	248,265
Came into sight during week	251,104		76,315	
Total in sight Apr. 7		10,663,856		9,164,996
North. spinners' tak'gs to Apr. 7	52,183	1,747,457	13,320	1,963,185

\* Decrease during week.  
Movement into sight in previous years.  
Week— Bales. Since Sept. 1— Bales.  
1903—Apr. 10..... 120,360 1902-03—Apr. 10..... 9,564,795  
1902—Apr. 11..... 88,272 1901-02—Apr. 11..... 9,382,302  
1901—Apr. 12..... 122,570 1900-01—Apr. 12..... 9,088,632  
1900—Apr. 13..... 65,791 1899-00—Apr. 13..... 8,265,159

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 April 7.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS FOR MIDDLING COTTON ON—					
	Sat'day.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed'day.	Thurs'd'y.	Friday.
Galveston...	71 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	71 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	71 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	71 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	71 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	71 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
New Orleans	71 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	71 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	71 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	71 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	71 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	71 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Mobile	71 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	71 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	71 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	71 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	71 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	71 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Savannah	7 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	7 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	7 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	7 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	7 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	7 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Charleston	7 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	7 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	7 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	7 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	7 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	7 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Wilmington	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norfolk	7 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	7 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	7 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	7 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	7 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	7 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Boston	8-15	8-15	8-15	8-15	8-15	8-05
Baltimore	8-00	8-00	8-00	8-00	8-00	8-00
Philadelphia	8-40	8-40	8-40	8-40	8-30	8-30
Augusta	71 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Memphis	7 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	7 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	7 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	7 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	7 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	7 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
St. Louis	7 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	7 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	7 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	7 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	7 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	7 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Houston	71 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	71 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	71 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	71 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	71 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	71 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Little Rock	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>

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

Atlanta	7 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	Louisville	7 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	Natchez	7 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>16</sub>
Columbus, Ga.	7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	Montgomery	7 <sup>9</sup> / <sub>16</sub>	Raleigh	7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Columbus, Miss	7	Nashville	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	Shreveport	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>

NEW ORLEANS OPTION MARKET.—The highest, lowest and closing quotations for leading options in the New Orleans cotton market the past week have been as follows.

	Sat'day, Apr. 1.	Monday, Apr. 3.	Tuesday, Apr. 4.	Wed'day, Apr. 5.	Thurs'd'y, Apr. 6.	Friday, Apr. 7.
MAY—						
Range	7-41-49	7-43-56	7-43-50	7-48-55	7-40-55	7-38-48
Closing	7-46-47	7-44-45	7-46-47	7-49-50	7-41-42	7-46-47
JULY—						
Range	7-42-50	7-43-56	7-43-50	7-48-54	7-38-55	7-37-48
Closing	7-46-47	7-44-45	7-46-47	7-49-50	7-41-42	7-46-47
AUGUST—						
Range	—	—	—	—	—	—
Closing	7-49-50	7-47-49	7-49-51	7-52-54	7-44-46	7-49-51
OCTOBER—						
Range	7-51-60	7-53-64	7-55-61	7-60-65	7-50-59	7-51-58
Closing	7-56-57	7-54-55	7-57-58	7-60-61	7-53-54	7-57-58
DECEMBER—						
Range	7-57-—	7-60-—	7-60-64	7-66-70	7-57-69	7-55-63
Closing	7-62-64	7-59-60	7-62-63	7-65-67	7-57-59	7-64-65
TOPE—						
Spot	Quiet.	Dull.	Quiet.	Steady.	Steady.	Steady.
Options	Quiet.	Quiet.	Quiet.	Quiet.	Quiet.	Quiet.

WEATHER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.—Advices to us by telegraph this evening from the South denote that rain has fallen in practically all sections of the South during the week. The precipitation while light or moderate at most points has been sufficiently heavy in portions of Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas to interfere with farming operations. On the whole, however, planting has made good progress where work has been begun although not as well ahead as in an average year.

Galveston, Texas.—Rain has fallen on three days the past week, the rainfall being one inch and forty hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 62, the high-st being 74 and the lowest 50.

Corpus Christi, Texas.—There has been rain on two days of the past week. The rainfall reached thirty-two hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 63, ranging from 50 to 76.

San Antonio, Texas.—We have had rain on one day of the week, the precipitation reaching eight hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 42 to 80, averaging 61.

Taylor, Texas.—We have had rain on two days the past week, the rainfall being twenty-two hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer 62, highest 82, lowest 42.

Palestine, Texas.—Rain has fallen on one day during the week, the rainfall reaching thirty-four hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 42 to 80, averaging 61.

Fort Worth, Texas.—We have had no rain the past week. Average thermometer 57, highest 74, lowest 40.

Abilene, Texas.—There has been rain on one day during the week, the rainfall being fifty-six hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 57, the highest being 78 and the lowest 36.

New Orleans, Louisiana.—There has been rain on one day during the week, the precipitation being one inch and fifty-three hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 66.

Shreveport, Louisiana.—Rain has fallen on two days of the week, the rainfall reaching three inches and one hundredth. The thermometer has ranged from 44 to 79, averaging 62.

Leland, Mississippi.—No field work to amount to anything this week. We have had rain on two days of the week, the rainfall reaching one inch and ninety hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 58-3, ranging from 38 to 79.

Vicksburg, Mississippi.—Too much rain; no work done. It has rained on four days of the week, the precipitation being one inch and forty-five hundredths. The thermometer has ranged from 41 to 83, averaging 62.

Helena, Arkansas.—Fine weather for farm work. We have had rain on two days during the week. Thermometer has averaged 60, the highest being 82 and the lowest 40.

Little Rock, Arkansas.—Farm work very much behind. Light frost on the 6th. There has been rain on three days of the week, the precipitation reaching one inch and twenty-four hundredths. Average thermometer 60, highest 80, lowest 41.

Memphis, Tennessee.—Corn planting is progressing. Some

remnants of cotton are being picked. There has been rain on two days during the week, to the extent of one inch and nine-fifths hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 61.7, the highest being 82.2 and the lowest 41.7.

**Nashville, Tennessee.**—There has been rain during the week, the precipitation being thirty-four hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 60, ranging from 38 to 81.

**Mobile, Alabama.**—Showery weather in the interior, but plowing and cotton planting have made good progress. Sales of fertilizer tags in Alabama to April 1st are officially reported as one thousand more than last year. Rain has fallen on one day of the week, the rainfall reaching ten hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 43 to 77, averaging 66.

**Montgomery, Alabama.**—State's sales of fertilizer tags to April first, 243,516 tons, against 242,516 tons last year. There has been light rain on one day during the week, the precipitation being three hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer 64, highest 83, lowest 43.

**Seima, Alabama.**—Planting is making good progress. Bottom lands have not yet been broken up. We have had rain during the week to the extent of twenty-five hundredths of an inch, on two days. The thermometer has averaged 55, the highest being 70 and the lowest 47.

**Madison, Florida.**—We have had rain on one day during the week, to the extent of seventy-five hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 62, ranging from 42 to 82.

**Savannah, Georgia.**—There has been rain on one day during the week, the precipitation being twenty-nine hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer 67, highest 80 and lowest 51.

**Smyrna, Georgia.**—Heavy frost and ice this morning. We have had rain on two days during the week, to the extent of sixty-three hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 59, the highest being 86 and the lowest 32.

**Charleston, South Carolina.**—There has been rain on one day during the week, the precipitation being twenty-seven hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 64, ranging from 52 to 76.

**Stateburg, South Carolina.**—There has been light rain on one day during the week, the precipitation being twenty-two hundredths of an inch, followed by a mild cold wave Thursday. Average thermometer 65, highest 83, lowest 48.

**Greenwood, South Carolina.**—We have had rain on two days during the week, to the extent of seventy-seven hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 64, ranging from 52 to 76.

The following statement we have also received by telegraph, showing the height of the rivers at the points named, at 8 A. M. April 7, 1905, and April 8, 1904.

	April 7, '05.	April 8, '04.
	Feet.	Feet.
New Orleans.....	Above zero of gauge.	13.8
Memphis.....	Above zero of gauge.	25.2
Nashville.....	Above zero of gauge.	11.2
Shreveport.....	Above zero of gauge.	17.6
Vicksburg.....	Above zero of gauge.	36.4

**INDIA COTTON MOVEMENT FROM ALL PORTS.**—The receipts of cotton at Bombay and the shipments from all India ports for the week ending April 6 and for the season from Sept. 1 to April 6 for three years have been as follows.

Receipts at—	1904-05.		1903-04.		1902-03.	
	Week.	Since Sept. 1.	Week.	Since Sept. 1.	Week.	Since Sept. 1.
Bombay..	80,000	1,730,000	80,000	1,452,000	62,000	1,721,000

Exports from—	For the Week.			Since September 1.		
	Great Britain.	Continent.	Total.	Great Britain.	Continent.	Total.
Bombay—						
1904-05..		26,000	26,000	14,000	208,000	222,000
1903-04..	12,000	29,000	41,000	70,000	553,000	623,000
1902-03..	25,000	14,000	39,000	53,000	502,000	555,000
Calcutta—						
1904-05..				1,000	17,000	18,000
1903-04..		2,000	2,000	3,000	16,000	19,000
1902-03..				3,000	20,000	23,000
Madras—						
1904-05..				2,000	12,000	14,000
1903-04..				8,000	25,000	33,000
1902-03..				4,000	9,000	13,000
All others—						
1904-05..		6,000	6,000	7,000	79,000	86,000
1903-04..	1,000	19,000	20,000	5,000	84,000	89,000
1902-03..		7,000	7,000	13,000	61,000	74,000
Total all—						
1904-05..		32,000	32,000	24,000	316,000	340,000
1903-04..	13,000	49,000	62,000	86,000	638,000	724,000
1902-03..	25,000	21,000	46,000	73,000	592,000	653,000

**GOVERNMENT COTTON REPORT.**—Mr. James Bercy, Chief of the Climate and Crop Division of the Weather Bureau of the Agricultural Department, has made public the following summary of the telegraphic report on the cotton crops in the Southern States for the month of March:

Some cotton has been planted in Texas and in South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, but practically none elsewhere, and but little land has been prepared for this crop in the central districts.

**JUTE BUTTS, BAGGING, & C.**—The market for jute bagging has been inactive the past week. Prices continue nominally unchanged at 6½c. for 1¼ lbs. and 6½c. for 2 lbs., standard grades. Jute butts dull at 1½c. for paper quality and 2c. for bagging quality.

**ALEXANDRIA RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COTTON.**—

Alexandria, Egypt, April 5.	1904-05.		1903-04.		1902-03.	
Receipts (cantars*)—						
This week.....	125,000		27,000		24,000	
Since Sept. 1.....	5,604,120		6,306,798		5,723,137	
Exports (bales)—	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.
To Liverpool.....	3,500	171,670	3,750	193,366	4,484	185,535
To Manchester.....	2,750	113,222		111,559		130,428
To Continent.....	8,250	233,894	7,750	265,713	12,761	256,046
To America.....	1,500	56,996	900	43,774	2,196	74,635
Total exports.....	16,000	575,782	12,400	614,412	19,441	646,644

\* A cantar is 98 lbs.

**MANCHESTER MARKET.**—Our report received by cable to-night from Manchester states that the market continues quiet for both yarns and shirtings. Manufacturers are working at fair profit. We give the prices for to-day below and leave those for previous weeks of this and last year for comparison.

	1905.						1904.									
	32s Oop. Twist.		3¼ lbs. Shirtings, common to finest.		Ooll'n Mid. Uplds		32s Oop. Twist.		3¼ lbs. Shirtings, common to finest.		Ooll'n Mid. Uplds					
	d.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	d.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.				
Mon. 3	7¼	28½	3	11½	26	10	4	10	10½	11	6	9	29	6	8	32
" 10	7¾	28½	4	0	26	10	4	19	11½	11½	6	9	29	9	8	78
" 17	7½	28¾	4	1	26	11½	4	31	10¾	11½	6	8	29	7½	8	24
" 24	7½	28¾	4	1	26	11½	4	28	10½	11½	6	6	29	6	7	73
" 31	7½	28¾	4	1	26	11½	4	28	10¾	11¾	6	8	29	8	8	28
Apr. 7	7½	28¾	4	1	26	11½	4	27	10¾	11¾	6	7½	29	9	8	28

**DOMESTIC EXPORTS OF COTTON MANUFACTURES.**—We give below a statement showing the exports of domestic cotton manufactures for January and for the eight months ended Feb. 28, 1905, and for purposes of comparison like figures for the corresponding periods of the previous year are also presented.

Quantities of Manufactures of Cotton (colored and uncolored) Exported to—	Month ending Feb. 28		8 mos. ending Feb. 28.	
	1905	1904.	1904-05.	1903-04.
United Kingdom.....yards.	266,366	105,223	2,125,683	1,787,251
France.....	2,119	11,000	65,102	34,012
Germany.....	122,505	54,572	1,172,153	763,804
Other Europe.....	64,486	931,19	5,444,878	6,842,108
British North America.....	2,024,718	1,944,718	17,743,130	18,293,608
Cent'l America & Brit. Honduras.	165,60	245,911	2,016,333	1,997,227
Mexico.....	742,110	417,190	4,590,581	2,373,233
Cuba.....	2,622,946	1,944,739	10,776,400	14,228,161
Other West Indies and Bermuda..	655,998	490,950	2,129,760	1,238,545
Argentina.....	1,043,241	1,006,003	6,454,608	6,681,935
Brazil.....	370,389	1,094,837	7,700,985	8,165,345
Chile.....	629,801	864,959	13,44,516	10,575,415
Colombia.....	676,183	607,450	4,927,170	7,286,403
Venezuela.....	774,946	442,912	4,530,732	3,941,922
Other South America.....	45,011,384	13,806,414	275,276,168	53,713,105
Chinese Empire.....	978,100	657,710	4,127,459	6,943,780
British East Indies.....	71,738	26,000	370,484	268,550
Hong Kong.....	479,165	4,440	9,766,209	155,514
Japan.....	394,112	230,180	3,381,912	2,304,025
British Australasia.....	2,021,733	411,695	10,722,04	3,038,705
Philippine Islands.....	794,713	1,932,620	13,170,579	22,786,236
Other Asia and Oceanica.....	795,000	428,442	3,164,292	3,682,159
British Africa.....	4,030	24,765	383,401	218,226
All other Africa.....				
Other countries.....				
Total yards of above.....	61,359,571	28,350,163	115,453,611	171,266,797
Total values of above.....	\$3,512,210	\$1,719,524	\$23,966,430	\$9,365,434
Value per yard.....	\$0.0572	\$0.0607	\$0.0578	\$0.0576

Values of other Manufactures of Cotton Exported to—	Month ending Feb. 28		8 mos. ending Feb. 28.	
	1905	1904.	1904-05.	1903-04.
United Kingdom.....	\$71,807	\$93,211	\$739,676	\$616,977
Belgium.....	3,233	6,327	45,442	69,832
France.....	2,178	10,104	61,104	6,113
Germany.....	32,482	34,718	422,400	769,766
Netherlands.....	859	2,553	24,901	19,597
Other Europe.....	5,90	3,741	7,151	68,892
British North America.....	157,661	191,572	1,413,431	1,383,946
Cent'l America & Brit. Honduras.	44,754	58,055	455,403	376,775
Mexico.....	41,999	41,846	80,505	343,325
Cuba.....	16,520	21,902	248,210	171,995
Other West Indies and Bermuda..	22,124	18,847	141,556	199,123
Argentina.....	20,441	6,305	142,004	45,745
Brazil.....	3,068	8,621	47,101	78,401
Chile.....	417	2,920	12,748	15,123
Colombia.....	4,638	7,317	65,503	71,975
Venezuela.....	2,546	4,474	14,682	33,988
Other South America.....	3,451	3,117	84,167	34,068
Chinese Empire.....	11,665	2,939	71,852	25,648
British East Indies.....	12	281	5,042	6,254
Hong Kong.....	2,325	3,950	48,719	32,128
British Australasia.....	37,418	24,376	362,970	263,326
Philippine Islands.....	5,107	3,435	52,502	37,702
Other Asia and Oceanica.....	12,547	5,637	156,100	67,097
British Africa.....	12,604	10,110	111,935	101,241
All other Africa.....	1,312	119	5,046	5,039
Other countries.....	1,572	1,118	2,758	1,668
Tot. value of oth. manufact's of.	\$532,940	\$613,760	\$5,101,170	\$1,870,673
Aggregate val. of all cotton goods	\$4,045,160	\$2,333,287	\$29,067,600	\$11,236,107

**SHIPPING NEWS.**—As shown on a previous page, the exports of cotton from the United States the past week have reached 168,459 bales. The shipments in detail, as made up from mail and telegraphic returns, are as follows:

		Total bales.
New York—To Liverpool, per steamers Bovio, 175.....	Celtio,	6,173
5,948 upland and 50 Sea Island.....		200
To Hull, per steamer Consuelo, 20.....		171
To Bremen, per steamer Gneisenau, 171.....		650
To Antwerp, per steamers British Princess, 200.....	Kroon-	1,500
land, 200.....St. Andrew, 250.....		537
To Barcelona, per steamers Buenos Aires, 1,500.....	Weimar, 43.....	300
To Genoa, per steamers Sardegna, 00.....		160
To Piraeus, per steamer Sardegna, 300.....		150
To Trieste, per steamer Gullia, 100.....	Pocasset, 60.....	450
To Japan, per steamer Albanga, 150.....		
To China, per steamer Albanga, 450.....		
NEW ORLEANS—To Liverpool—March 31—Steamer Dictator,		
6,773.....April 3—Steamer An Milan, 5,801.....April 5—		
Steamer Nicaraguan, 3,500.....April 7—Steamer Caban,		23,574
7,500.....		
To Belfast—April 5—Steamer Rathlin Head, 7,367.....		7,367

	Total bales.
NEW ORLEANS—(Concluded)—	
To Havre—April 5—Steamer Montford, 6,983.....	6,983
To Dunkirk—April 5—Steamer Montford, 1,050.....	1,050
To Bremen—April 1—Steamer Mount Royal, 12,134.....	12,134
To Hamburg—March 31—Steamer Mount Royal, 1,600....	
April 1—Steamer Adelheid Menzell, 500.....	2,100
To Antwerp—April 5—Steamer Garrick, 2,000.....	2,000
To Barcelona—March 31—Steamer Dora Baltea, 3,800....	
April 3—Steamer Martin Saenz, 5,325.....	9,125
To Genoa—March 31—Steamers Dora Baltea, 6,160; Santanderino, 4,152.....	10,312
To Venice—March 31—Steamer Himeira, 1,103..... April 5—	
Steamer Alberta, 1,000.....	2,103
To Trieste—April 5—Steamer Alberta, 2,000.....	2,000
GALVESTON—To Liverpool—April 3—Steamer Basil, 7,886.....	7,886
To Hamburg—March 30—Steamer London, 480..... March	
31—Steamer Cayo Domingo, 400..... April 1—Steamer	
Pawnee, 280.....	1,160
To Genoa—March 31—Steamer Citta di Palermo, 9,688....	9,688
To Mexico—April 1—Steamer Malm, 450.....	450
PORT ARTHUR—To Bremen—April 5—Steamer Waverly, 9,644	9,644
PENSACOLA—To Liverpool—April 5—Steamer Vivina, 6,997....	6,997
SAVANNAH—To Havre—March 31—Steamer Java, 1,385.....	1,385
To Hamburg—March 31—Steamer Java, 4,861.....	4,861
To Rotterdam, etc.—April 6—Steamer Miramichi, 850.....	850
To Reval, etc.—March 31—Steamer Java, 750.....	750
BRUNSWICK—To Liverpool—April 5—Str. King Frederic, 4,210	4,210
To Manchester—April 5—Steamer King Frederic, 1,496....	1,496
WILMINGTON—To Liverpool—April 6—Steamer Mokta, 8,124....	8,124
BOSTON—To Liverpool—April 4—Steamers Cymric, 499; Syl-	
vania, 243.....	742
To Manchester—March 31—Steamer Iberian, 3,053.....	3,053
To Genoa—March 31—Steamer Canopic, 1,505.....	1,505
BALTIMORE—To Liverpool—March 31—Str. Ulstermore, 599....	599
To Bremen—April 1—Steamer Hannover, 300.....	300
SAN FRANCISCO—To Japan—April 6—Str. Indrapura, 14,833....	14,833
YACOMA—To Japan—March 31—Steamer Hyades, 507.....	507
PORTLAND, ORE.—To Japan—March 29—Steamer Arabia, 400....	400
Total.....	168,459

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

	Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wednes.	Thurs.	Fri.
Liverpool.....c.	14	14	14	14	14	14
Manchester.....c.	13@14	13@14	13@14	13@14	13@14	13@14
Havre.....c.	20	20	20	17½*	17½*	16
Bremen.....c.	20	20	20	20	20	20
Hamburg, asked.c.	25	25	25	25	25	25
Antwerp.....c.	12	12	12	12	12	12
Ghent, v. Antw'p.c.	18½	18½	18½	18½	18½	18½
Reval, indirect.c.	29@30	29@30	29@30	29@30	29@30	29@30
Reval, via Canal.c.	29@30	29@30	29@30	29@30	29@30	29@30
Barcelona, May.c.	22	22	22	22	22	22
Genoa, April....c.	15	15	15	15	15	15
Trieste.....c.	23	23	23	23	23	23
Japan (via Suez).c.	40	40	40	40	40	40

Quotations are cents per 100 lbs. \* And 5 per cent.

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

	Mch. 17	Mch. 24	Mch. 31	April 7
Sales of the week.....bales.	65,000	45,000	44,000	44,000
Of which exporters took.....	.....	1,000	.....	1,000
Of which speculators took.....	2,000	1,000	.....	2,000
Sales American.....	61,000	42,000	41,000	41,000
Actual export.....	12,000	7,000	15,000	8,000
Forwarded.....	73,000	76,000	71,000	75,000
Total stock—Estimated.....	854,000	843,000	812,000	804,000
Of which American—Est'd.....	777,000	772,418	736,000	729,000
Total import of the week.....	68,000	71,000	54,000	76,000
Of which American.....	47,000	61,000	36,000	65,000
Amount afloat.....	191,000	172,000	223,000	226,000
Of which American.....	153,000	141,000	187,000	193,000

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

Spot.	Sat'day.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed'day.	Thurs'd'y	Friday.
Market, 12:30 P. M. }	Quiet but steady.	Quiet.	Quiet.	Quiet.	Moderate demand.	Quiet.
Mid. Up'ds.	4.28	4.28	4.28	4.28	4.32	4.27
Sales.....	5,000	6,000	6,000	8,000	8,000	7,000
Spec. & exp.	300	300	300	1,000	500	1,000
Futures.						
Market opened. }	Steady at 2 pts. decline.	Quiet at 1@2 pts. advance.	Quiet at 3@4 pts. decline.	Quiet at 1 pt. decline.	Steady, unch. to 1 pt. dec.	Quiet at 3@4 pts. decline.
Market, 4 P. M. }	St'lyst'd'y 3@5 pts. decline.	Steady at 4@5 pts. advance.	Steady at 1@2 pts. advance.	Quiet at 1@3 pts. advance.	Quiet, unch. to 1 pt. dec.	Dull at 3@4 pts. decline.

The prices of futures at Liverpool for each day are given below. Prices are on the basis of Uplands, Good Ordinary clause, unless otherwise stated.

	Sat. Apr. 1.	Mon. Apr. 3.	Tues. Apr. 4.	Wed. Apr. 5.	Thurs. Apr. 6.	Fri. Apr. 7.
Aprill.....	d. 11	d. 10	d. 11	d. 12	d. 11	d. 11
April-May ..	d. 11	d. 10	d. 11	d. 12	d. 11	d. 11
May-June...	d. 13	d. 12	d. 13	d. 14	d. 13	d. 13
June-July..	d. 16	d. 14	d. 15	d. 16	d. 15	d. 15
July-Aug...	d. 17	d. 16	d. 17	d. 18	d. 17	d. 17
Aug.-Sept..	d. 19	d. 17	d. 18	d. 19	d. 18	d. 18
Sept.-Oct...	d. 20	d. 17	d. 19	d. 21	d. 20	d. 20
Oct.-Nov...	d. 19	d. 18	d. 18	d. 22	d. 21	d. 21
Nov.-Dec...	d. 20	d. 18	d. 20	d. 23	d. 22	d. 22
Dec.-Jan...	d. 20	d. 19	d. 21	d. 24	d. 23	d. 23
Jan.-Feb...	d. 22	d. 20	d. 22	d. 25	d. 24	d. 24
Feb.-Moh...						

BREADSTUFFS.

FRIDAY, April 7, 1905.

Business in the local market for wheat flour has been dull. Buyers have failed to be influenced by the stronger turn to values for the grain, they generally being reported indifferent and limiting their orders to an occasional small purchase. Prices showed irregularity, some mills showing a willingness to shade prices slightly to effect sales. City mills have been quiet and unchanged. Rye flour has been quiet, buyers and sellers being apart in their ideas of values. Corn meal has been in better demand but at slightly lower prices.

Speculation in wheat for future delivery has been moderately active and there has been an upward turn to values. On Tuesday several of the Western markets were closed on account of spring elections. Previous to this holiday there developed a buying movement from shorts to cover contracts, they being influenced by predictions of less favorable weather in the West, lower temperatures being reported. Statistical developments were favorable to the market, there being a fair decrease in the American visible supply, and the world's wheat exports to European ports dropped to very moderate figures. During the latter part of the week May shorts in the Chicago market showed considerable nervousness, and their efforts to cover contracts forced prices up rather sharply, and values for the new-crop deliveries improved slightly in sympathy. Advices received from London stated that the exportable surplus of wheat from India is estimated at 48,000,000 bushels, against exports last year of 81,000,000 bushels. Crop reports from the European countries have been generally favorable. The "Cincinnati Price Current," in its weekly review of the prospects for the grain crops in the country, says that there is great uniformity of favorableness of crop reports for wheat and for spring planting. The spot markets have been quiet and easier. To-day the market was easier for May delivery, but other months held steady. The spot market was quiet and easier.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN NEW YORK.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
No. 2 red winter, f. o. b....	115½	113½	114	114¾	113	111½
May delivery in elev.....	110½	110½	111	111¾	111½	110
July delivery in elev.....	92½	92½	92¾	93½	92½	92¾
Sept. deliv. in elev.....	86½	86½	86½	87½	87	87½

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
May deliv. in elev.....	113½	113½	Holl-	117	117½	116¾
July deliv. in elev.....	87½	87½	day.	88½	87½	87½
Sept. delivery in elev....	83	83½		83½	83½	83½

Indian-corn futures have received only a limited amount of speculative attention, but there has been a fractional advance in prices. The movement of the crop has fallen to very moderate figures, the receipts at primary markets being much smaller than reported recently. Shipments have been fairly full and stocks, therefore, have been reduced. Sympathy with the advance in values for wheat also has had a steady influence. Weather conditions in the corn belt have been reported more favorable for farm work, the cessation of rains permitting rapid progress in the usual spring preparations. The spot market was quiet early in the week, but on Thursday there were reports of increased interest being shown by exporters. To-day the market was quiet and easier under favorable weather for crop work. The spot market was quiet.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF NO. 2 MIXED CORN IN NEW YORK.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Cash corn f. o. b.....	57½	58	58	58½	58½	58½
May delivery in elev.....	53½	53½	53½	53½	53½	53½
July deliv. in elev.....	53	53	53	53½	53½	53½

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF NO. 2 MIXED CORN IN CHICAGO.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
May delivery in elev.....	47	47½	Holl-	48½	48½	48½
July delivery in elev.....	47½	47½	day.	48½	48	47½
Sept. delivery in elev....	47½	47½		48½	48½	47½

Oats for future delivery at the Western market have been quiet, but there has been a fractional advance in prices. Reports have been current to the effect that country holdings of oats have been reduced materially, accompanied by predictions of a decreased crop movement. Good progress has been reported in crop work. The spot market has been moderately active at steady prices. To-day the market held steady.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS IN NEW YORK.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
No. 2 mixed in elev.....	Nom.	Nom.	Nom.	Nom.	36¼	Nom.
No. 2 white clipped f.o.b.	Nom.	Nom.	Nom.	Nom.	36¼	Nom.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF NO. 2 MIXED OATS IN CHICAGO.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
May delivery in elev.....	29½	29½	Holl-	30½	30	30
July delivery in elev.....	29½	29½	day.	30	29½	29½
Sept. delivery in elev....	28½	28½		29	29½	29½

Following are the closing quotations:

FLOUR.		GRAIN.	
Fine.....	\$2 90 @3 10	Patent, winter.....	\$5 50 @5 80
Superfine.....	3 25 @3 40	City mills, patent.	6 15 @6 70
Extra, No. 2.....	3 40 @3 60	Rye flour, superfine	4 35 @4 95
Extra, No. 1.....	3 60 @3 75	Buckwheat flour..	Nominal.
Clears.....	4 00 @4 30	Corn meal—	
Straights.....	5 15 @5 25	Western, etc.....	2 70 @2 80
Patent, spring.....	5 50 @6 65	Brandywine.....	2 80 @2 90
Wheat, per bush—			
N. Dul., No. 1.....	f. o. b. 113	Corn, per bush—	
N. Dul., No. 2.....	f. o. b. 108	Western mixed.....	50 @58½
Red winter, No. 2..	f. o. b. 111½	No. 2 mixed.....	f. o. b. 58½
Hard winter, No. 2.	f. o. b. Nom.	No. 2 yellow.....	f. o. b. Nom
Oats—Mixed, p. bush.	38 @36½	No. 2 white.....	f. o. b. Nom
White.....	56½ @40	Rye, per bush—	
No. 2 mixed.....	Nominal.	Western.....	81 @84
No. 2 white.....	Nominal.	State and Jersey...	Nominal
		Barley—West.....	46 @55
		Feeding.....	40½ @44

**GOVERNMENT GRAIN REPORT.**—Mr. James Berry, Chief of the climate and Crop Division of the Weather Bureau of the Agricultural Department, has made public the telegraphic reports on the grain crops in the various States for the month of March, summarizing them as follows:

Nearly the entire country has experienced exceptionally favorable conditions for farming operations during the month of March. The temperatures were mild throughout the month, with the exception of the Lake region, Middle Atlantic States, and New England, where it was cold during the first half, but mild and favorable during the second half. Portions of the Gulf States suffered from too much rain, and farm work has been considerably delayed in the central and western portions. Throughout the central valleys and generally on the Pacific Coast farm work is unusually well advanced, and, while slow progress was made in the Middle Atlantic States and New England during the fore part of the month, operations were active during the latter part.

Winter wheat is very promising, practically all reports indicating that this crop has come through the winter in unusually fine condition in the principal winter-wheat States. The outlook on the Pacific Coast is also promising, except in portions of Southeastern Washington, where considerable was winter-killed.

Good progress was made with seeding of spring wheat and oats, the seeding of oats being nearly completed in Illinois and Missouri, and in the more southerly States the early-sown is coming up to good stands. Spring-wheat seeding is unusually well advanced over the southern portion of the spring-wheat region, and was in progress at the close of the month in the extreme north portion.

Throughout the central valleys the soil was in fine condition for plowing during most of the month and this work is well advanced. Some corn has been planted as far north as Kansas, Missouri, Tennessee and North Carolina, while farther south a considerable part of the crop has been planted and some is up.

**Exports of Grain and Flour from Pacific Ports.**—The exports of grain and flour from Pacific ports for the week ending April 6, as received by telegraph, have been as follows: From San Francisco to various ports, 4,214 bbls. flour, 2,000 bushels wheat and 800 bushels corn.

Combining these figures with those for previous weeks, we have the following, which covers the exports to foreign countries for the period since July 1, 1904, comparison being made with the corresponding period of 1903-04.

Exports from—	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
San Fran.	554,839	1,619,441	126,473	148,538	3,225,582	854
Puget S'd.	975,664	1,387,875	26,470	151,952	605,225	412
Portland..	508,652	1,483,760	.....	246,656	627,035	.....
Total....	2,039,165	4,491,076	152,943	547,146	4,457,842	1,266
Tot. '03-4.	2,868,954	5,878,467	36,365	375,379	8,736,280	1,422

For other tables usually given here see page 1343.

**THE DRY GOODS TRADE.**

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, P. M., April 7, 1905.

Continued firmness on the part of sellers and increasing difficulty in obtaining satisfactory delivery of goods that are needed have been the principal features of the cotton-goods market during the past week. While the volume of business has not been large, buyers are apparently satisfied with the current level of prices and more orders would be placed if sellers could guarantee the desired shipments. There has been an increase in the number of inquiries in the market, and while certain buyers express themselves as doubtful of the firmness of the raw-material situation, they are convinced that the statistical position of the dry-goods market is such that a decline in the price of raw cotton would scarcely cause any interference with ruling prices. Purchases continue to be made still further ahead, and certain lines are now reported as fully sold up to October next, while on goods suitable for export, purchases have been made as far ahead as next April. Jobbers report an improving business, especially in the South, with the prospect of the season lasting longer than usual, owing to the early conservatism of buyers. This condition is likely to be reflected in the market at first hands, and increasing activity is looked for in the near future. In the woolen-goods division dress goods have been moving slowly, but the outlook is bright.

**DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.**—The exports of cotton goods from this port for the week ending Apr. 3 were 2,949 packages, valued at \$178,635, their destination being to the points specified in the tables below:

NEW YORK TO APR. 3.	1905.		1904.	
	Week.	Since Jan. 1.	Week.	Since Jan. 1.
Great Britain.....	19	251	.....	167
Other European.....	4	176	.....	379
China.....	.....	36,822	.....	22,798
India.....	901	5,514	.....	8,286
Arabia.....	.....	2,632	.....	9,156
Africa.....	6	1,841	6	2,824
West Indies.....	481	7,268	351	5,283
Mexico.....	38	696	21	679
Central America.....	319	4,474	135	3,684
South America.....	1,047	16,421	845	15,466
Other Countries.....	134	4,149	44	3,148
Total.....	2,949	80,344	1,402	66,769

The value of these New York exports since Jan. 1 has been \$4,843,037 in 1905, against \$3,517,728 in 1904.

Several lines of heavy brown drills and sheetings have been sold up to September and October next and in certain instances to March of next year. Under these circumstances and with a continued fair demand from the home trade, the price situation has been firm, with sellers maintaining their independent attitude. The principal home demand, however, has been for light-weight goods, such as 4-50 to 6-yard sheetings, and increasing interest is evident in this section of the

market. Some moderate sales for export have been reported, including 3-25 and 3-50-yard sheetings to the Red Sea for fairly distant delivery at prices that are said to be highly satisfactory to sellers. Inquiries from abroad are numerous and it is only the difficulty of guaranteeing delivery that prevents a much larger business. Numerous small orders for bleached goods have been received during the week, making in the aggregate a fair volume of business. It is evident that buyers' stocks have been allowed to run very low and purchases are accompanied by requests for quick shipment. Prices are unchanged with sellers firm. Ticks, denims, plaids and other coarse, colored cotton goods have been firm, with buyers more freely anticipating their future requirements. Canton flannels and cotton blankets have been moderately inquired for and remain unchanged. Cotton linings have been firmer, with rather more business. Some good sales of prints have been reported for export both to Australia and the Philippines. The home demand has been moderate, with fancy prints in only small request. Staple ginghams continue in small demand, but fancies have again sold well. Print cloths have been quiet but firm, with slight advances reported on wide goods, and narrow goods well sold ahead. Regulars are still quoted at 2 3/4c.

**WOOLEN GOODS.**—It is evident that buyers' requirements are not yet filled in the men's wear woolen and worsted goods division, and it seems certain that by the end of the season pretty well all the goods that can be manufactured will be well taken care of. Many lines are of course sold up and withdrawn from the market and orders in the future will have to be confined to a great extent to those lines which at the outset, for one reason or another, did not prove so attractive to buyers. In the dress goods division the tendency is still towards staple fabrics, and, as has been previously mentioned, lighter-weight goods are more in evidence than in other fall seasons, and are being freely taken by buyers. Prices continue to average about 5 to 10 per cent over those of last year and the slight weakness that has been apparent in the wool market is not likely to have a lowering effect on the price of woolen goods unless it reaches much larger proportions than are at present evident. The principal business that has so far been accomplished has been with jobbers, the cutting-up trade not having as yet come into the market for any appreciable quantity of fall goods. Mohairs for fall wear are still largely in evidence and have proved popular. As in the men's wear market, worsteds are likely to be the feature of the season.

**FOREIGN DRY GOODS.**—Imported woolen and worsted dress goods continue to move slowly, with the tendency as equally pronounced as in the domestic market towards plain staple goods. A fair business has been done in silks, with some concessions offered to induce fall buying. Linens remain firm with fair re-orders for dress linens. Ribbons remain quiet but steady, and burlaps are in fair demand and unchanged.

**Imports and Warehouse Withdrawals of Dry Goods**

Imports and Warehouse Withdrawals of Dry Goods	Imports Entered for Consumption		Warehouse Withdrawals Thrown Upon the Market	
	Week Ending April 6, 1905.	Since Jan. 1, 1905.	Week Ending April 7, 1904.	Since Jan. 1, 1904.
<b>Manufactures of—</b>	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Wool.....	1,150	\$04,607	14,060	\$4,237,380
Cotton.....	3,280	\$18,063	41,074	\$1,953,240
Silk.....	1,569	\$28,574	24,979	\$3,245,690
Flax.....	1,671	\$64,357	27,110	\$5,051,335
Miscellaneous.....	5,335	\$197,327	60,486	\$1,161,203
Total.....	12,995	\$2,610,828	167,659	\$37,648,728
<b>Manufactures of—</b>	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Wool.....	224	\$74,338	4,052	\$1,245,176
Cotton.....	632	\$152,544	7,927	\$2,214,080
Silk.....	189	\$116,515	3,531	\$2,104,817
Flax.....	388	\$73,041	5,017	\$1,031,815
Miscellaneous.....	6,000	\$59,098	83,746	\$754,072
Total.....	7,341	\$475,536	104,273	\$7,350,010
Total for consumption.....	12,995	\$2,610,828	167,659	\$37,648,728
Total marketed.....	20,336	\$3,086,364	271,932	\$44,998,738
<b>Imports Entered for Warehouse During Same Period.</b>	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Wool.....	401	\$102,225	3,573	\$1,105,999
Cotton.....	427	\$128,430	6,238	\$1,790,364
Silk.....	198	\$128,200	3,515	\$1,996,985
Flax.....	207	\$42,658	4,395	\$943,725
Miscellaneous.....	539	\$46,659	83,439	\$933,243
Total.....	1,792	\$443,172	101,200	\$6,730,820
Total for consumption.....	12,995	\$2,610,828	167,659	\$37,648,728
Total imports.....	14,787	\$3,054,000	268,859	\$44,379,048
<b>Warehouse Withdrawals Thrown Upon the Market.</b>	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Wool.....	194	\$56,552	5,010	\$1,535,169
Cotton.....	492	\$156,688	8,732	\$2,579,001
Silk.....	187	\$118,958	3,138	\$1,857,755
Flax.....	384	\$62,651	4,883	\$943,447
Miscellaneous.....	9,134	\$70,097	104,127	\$915,387
Total.....	10,391	\$464,946	125,890	\$7,830,753
Total for consumption.....	8,647	\$1,815,625	184,853	\$30,929,311
Total marketed.....	19,038	\$2,280,571	310,743	\$38,760,064
<b>Imports Entered for Warehouse During Same Period.</b>	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Wool.....	187	\$61,887	4,615	\$1,428,108
Cotton.....	456	\$121,636	8,368	\$2,418,313
Silk.....	275	\$190,777	2,904	\$1,697,917
Flax.....	419	\$91,065	4,711	\$1,017,655
Miscellaneous.....	7,404	\$73,171	83,726	\$881,022
Total.....	8,741	\$538,559	104,324	\$7,441,216
Total for consumption.....	8,647	\$1,815,625	184,853	\$30,929,311
Total imports.....	17,388	\$2,354,164	289,177	\$39,370,527

STATE AND CITY DEPARTMENT.

The Chronicle.

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NEW YORK.

MUNICIPAL BOND SALES IN MARCH.

The March aggregate of municipal bond sales is the largest ever recorded for that month. According to our records, \$17,463,597 of such bonds were placed, excluding, as is our custom, the \$2,500,000 Philippine loan, \$1,678,653 temporary loans and \$112,329 Canadian loans. The total of such sales for the corresponding month in 1904 was \$14,723,524, while in February 1905 it was \$9,355,273.

Several large disposals took place during the month, the more important of which were those of Massachusetts, \$2,800,000; Newark, N. J., \$2,820,000; St. Louis, Mo., \$1,000,000; Allegheny County, Pa., \$1,300,000; Toledo, Ohio, \$600,000; Cook County, Illinois, \$500,000, and Essex County, N. J., \$500,000.

The number of municipalities emitting bonds and the number of separate issues made during March 1905 were 159 and 232, respectively. This contrasts with 141 and 181 for Feb. 1905 and with 155 and 231 for March 1904.

For comparative purposes we add the following table showing the aggregates for February and the three months for a series of years:

Table comparing bond sales for March and Three Months for years 1905 through 1899.

In the following table we give a list of March loans to the amount of \$17,463,597 issued by 159 municipalities. In the case of each loan reference is made to the page of the CHRONICLE where an account of the sale is given.

MARCH BOND SALES.

Table listing March bond sales with columns: Page, Name, Rate, Maturity, Amount, Price.

Main table listing bond sales with columns: Page, Name, Rate, Maturity, Amount, Price.

Page.	Name.	Rate.	Maturity.	Amount.	Price.
1256	Saginaw, Mich.	4	1906-1915	\$10,000	100.507
1257	St. Francis Levee Dis., Ark.	6	†1935-1945	250,000	101.12
1136	St. Louis, Mo.	3½	1925	1,000,000	103.781
1195	Salem, Mass.	4	1906-1907	9,500	.....
1195	Salem, Ohio	5	1906-1922	17,000	107.75
1195	Sandusky, Ohio	4	1915	10,000	101.175
1195	Sandusky, Ohio	4	1920	7,500	102.026
1195	Sanford, Me.	3½	.....	58,000	99
1387	Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	4½	1906-1910	15,000	100
1074	Sauk Co., Wis.	4	1906-1925	100,000	102.20
1137	Seattle, Wash. (2 is.)	4	1925	425,000	102.82
1257	Schenectady, N. Y.	3½	1911-1915	15,000	¶100
1195	Sherodsville, Ohio	5	1905-1908	1,000	101.10
1257	Sioux City, Iowa	6	on or before '07	20,000	100.75
1074	Sidney, Ohio	5	1905-1915	10,200	¶100
1387	So. Brooklyn, O. (4 is.)	5	.....	11,847	102.95
1018	Toledo, Ohio	4	1906-1915	500,000	100.786
1196	Toledo, Ohio	4	1914	100,000	102.087
1137	Topeka, Kan.	5	.....	80,000	102.537
1137	Topeka, Kan.	5	.....	55,000	101.60
1137	Topeka, Kan.	4	.....	350,000	.....
1388	Troy, N. Y.	4	1906-1925	59,855	104.388
1138	Van Wert (O.) School Dist.	4	1907-1924	35,000	100.84
1257	Ward Co., N. Dak.	4½	1925	100,000	100
1196	Wardner School Dist. No. 6, Idaho	5	†1915-1925	15,000	100
1075	Waterbury, Conn.	3½	1934	100,000	101.32
1075	Waterloo, Ore	6	.....	1,000	100
1075	Waterville, Me.	3½	1925	10,000	.....
1258	Wausau, Wis.	4	1911-1925	125,000	101.80
1258	Windsor (Ill.) School Dist.	5	.....	5,500	100.454
1258	Winside (Neb.) School Dist.	4½	1915	8,500	.....
1197	Wyandotte (Mich) Sch Dist.	4	1935	50,000	102.186
1258	Yakima Co. (Wash.) Sch. Dist. No. 33	4½	†1906-1925	1,500	100
1138	Yakima Co. (Wash.) Sch. Dist. No. 76	4½	†1906-1925	3,000	100
1138	Yazoo-Miss. Delta Levee Dist.	4	†1930-1955	355,000	¶100
1258	Yellowstone Co. (Mon.) Sch. Dist. No. 2	4½	†1915-1925	12,000	101.066
1197	Yonkers, N. Y.	4	1925	40,000	107.332

Total bond sales for March 1905 (159 municipalities, covering 232 separate issues)...\$17,463,597

\* Average of dates of maturity. † Subject to call in and after the earlier year and mature in the later year. ‡ Not including \$1,678,653. of temporary loans reported and which do not belong in the list; ¶ Taken by sinking fund as an investment. † And other considerations.

In addition to the above we have recorded during the month of March the following sales by municipalities outside the United States.

BONDS OF AMERICAN POSSESSIONS.

Page.	Name.	Rate.	Maturity.	Amount.	Price.
1073	Philippine Islands	4	†1915-1935	\$2,500,000	109

BONDS SOLD BY CANADIAN MUNICIPALITIES.

Page.	Name.	Rate.	Maturity.	Amount.	Price.
1252	Carberry Sch. (Dist. No. 154, Man.)	5	.....	\$5,000	101.02
1193	Hanover, Ont.	4½	.....	15,500	103
1137	Stonerville, Ont.	4	1906-1920	4,000	96.85
1075	Strathcona, N. W. T.	5	.....	20,000	100
1388	Sudbury, Ont.	5	.....	5,078	100.78
1196	Victoria, B. C. (2 is.)	4	1925 & 1955	37,000	.....
1197	Woodstock, Ont.	4½	1925	25,751	105.08

Total..... \$112,329

REVISED TOTALS FOR PREVIOUS MONTHS.

The following items, included in our totals for previous months, should be eliminated from the same, as the sales have not been carried to completion. We give the page number of the issue of our paper in which the reason for the failure to consummate the sale may be found.

Page.	Name of Municipality.	Amount.
1252	Ashtabula, Ohio (February list)	\$28,000
1192	Green Bay, Wis. (December list)	17,000
1136	Prentiss Co. Miss. (February list)	25,000
1136	Sacramento, Cal. (December list)	200,000
1195	Sanford, Me. (December list)	59,000

We have also learned of the following additional sales for previous months:

Page.	Name.	Rate.	Maturity.	Amount.	Price.
1134	Escanaba, Mich.	4	1906-1915	\$50,000	100
1192	Douglas School Dist. No. 27, Ark.	6	1925	15,000	103.333
1134	Kalamazoo, Mich.	4½	1906-1912	22,750	100
1384	Marion & Truro Twps. Ohio	6	1906-1908	5,000	102.30

All the above sales are for February. These additional February issues, less Ashtabula and Prentiss County, issues referred to above, will make the total sales (not including temporary loans) for that month \$9,355,273.

News Items.

**Allegheny, Pa.—Greater Pittsburgh Bill.**—The Legislature has passed a bill providing for the consolidation of the cities of Allegheny and Pittsburgh. See Pittsburgh below.

**Chicago, Ill.—Municipal Ownership.**—The election April 4 resulted in a plurality of over 24,000 in favor of Judge Edward F. Danne, the exponent of immediate municipal ownership of street railways. Several questions of public policy were also submitted at this election with the following result:

	For.	Against.
Shall the Council pass City Railway tentative ordinance?.....	60,136	140,049
Shall the Council pass any ordinance granting a franchise to the City Railway?.....	57,151	139,416
Shall the Council pass any ordinance granting a franchise to any street railroad company?.....	55,680	141,518

See item in our Railroad Department on a preceding page.

**Japanese Loan.—Allotments Announced.**—The syndicate in charge of the American allotment of one-half of the new £30,000,000 4½% Japanese loan, subscriptions for which were received last week, announced late yesterday the basis of apportionment. The very small subscribers will receive the whole amount asked for, while the remaining subscribers will be allotted from fifty to ten per cent, the largest subscriptions receiving the smallest percentage. The subscriptions reached the sum of \$500,000,000, or nearly seven times the amount of bonds offered.

**Louisiana.—Baby Bonds.**—One of our subscribers in Dandee, Scotland, recently wrote asking information as to the present status of the so-called "Baby Bonds" of the State of Louisiana. As this matter is probably of interest to other holders of these bonds, we communicated with the State authorities and are able to state that the data relating to the same published on page 2408 of our STATE AND CITY Section for Nov. 26, 1904, remains practically unchanged. There has been no legislation on the matter since the Act of 1894 therein mentioned, under which holders of \$364,295 bonds have disposed of the same to the State at an average price of 41.25 cents on the dollar. We are informed that for several years past the State has not offered to make any further purchases of these bonds. The amount of "Baby Bonds" outstanding on March 1, 1904, as will be seen by reference to the STATE AND CITY Section for November, was \$911,562.63, all of which matured in 1886.

**Missouri.—Legislature Adjourns.**—The Forty-third Assembly of this State ceased to exist on March 18, 1905.

**Nebraska.—Legislature Adjourns.**—The Twenty-ninth session of the Legislature of this State adjourned April 1, 1905.

**North Carolina.—South Dakota Judgment Paid.**—In accordance with a decision of the United States Supreme Court handed down Feb. 1, 1904, the State of North Carolina on April 1 turned over to the State of South Dakota the sum of \$27,400 in payment of the judgment obtained by the latter State on \$10,000 bonds issued by North Carolina and secured by 100 shares of stock of the North Carolina Railroad Co. See V. 78, p. 594; V. 79, p. 1248; 1728.

**Old Bonds Compromised.**—The State Treasurer informs us that the State Legislature which adjourned recently authorized him to issue \$250,000 4% bonds to pay Schafer Bros. of New York City \$215,864 for 242 old bonds held by them, and to use the balance in retiring other bonds of the same issue at the same rate of \$892 per \$1,000 bond. The new securities are dated Jan. 1, 1905, and will mature Jan. 1, 1913. See editorial on this subject on a preceding page.

**Pittsburgh, Pa.—Greater Pittsburgh Bill Passes House.**—The House of the State Legislature on April 4 passed the bill permitting the annexation of the city of Allegheny to the city of Pittsburgh. As already stated, the Senate passed this bill on March 28, and the measure, therefore, is now in the hands of the Governor.

**Zanesville, Ohio.—Bids for Gas Stock Rejected.**—Two bids, one for \$42.30 per share and the other for \$40 per share, were received on March 28 for the 213 shares (par value \$25) of the stock of the Zanesville Gas Light Co. These bids were rejected by the trustees of the sinking fund, they deeming the stock to be worth about \$60 per share. This stock earns 12% dividends per year, payable quarterly.

Bond Calls and Redemptions.

**Fort Worth, Tex.—Bond Call.**—T. J. Powell, Mayor, gives notice among the advertisements elsewhere in this department that all the outstanding 6% bonds of the city of Fort Worth issued May 1, 1893, maturing May 1, 1923, and subject to call May 1, 1903, will be paid on or before May 1, 1905, on presentation at the office of O'Connor & Kahler, 49 Wall Street, New York, or at the office of Noel-Young Bond & Stock Co., 304 N. 4th Street, St. Louis, Mo.

**Middletown, Conn.—Bond Call.**—James P. Stow, City Treasurer, calls for payment May 1 at his office \$35,000 4% sewer-funding and \$36,000 4% municipal building-funding bonds, Nos. 1 to 71, inclusive, dated May 1, 1895, maturing May 1, 1915, and subject to call at any time after May 1, 1905.

Bond Proposals and Negotiations this week have been as follows:

**Adams County (P. O. Natchez), Miss.—Bond Sale.**—On April 3 the \$15,500 5% 10-39-year (serial) bridge bonds described in V. 80, p. 1190, were awarded to the Britton & Koontz Bank, Natchez, at 103.75 and accrued interest. Following are the bids:

Britton & Koontz Bk., Natchez.....	103.75	Well, Roth & Co., Cincin.....	101.032
Chas. H. Coffin, Chicago.....	103.56	R. Kiebolte & Co., Cincin.....	100.75
Trowbridge & Niver Co., Chic.....	103.27	J. M. Holmes, Chicago.....	100.75
Lamprecht Bros. & Co., Clev.....	102.77	S. A. Keap, Chicago.....	100.80
Rossingood & Mayer, Cincin.....	102.66	First Natchez Bank, Natchez.....	100.00
F. R. Fulton & Co., Chicago.....	101.001		

**Alliance, Ohio.—Bond Sale.**—The trustees of the sinking fund have agreed to purchase \$2,000 of the \$6,000 4% 15-year water bonds mentioned in V. 80, p. 1190, and also \$1,100 of the \$1,290 4% Franklin Avenue bonds described in V. 79, p. 2164.

**Bond Offering.**—Proposals will be received until 12 M., April 29, by Chas. O. Silver, City Auditor, for \$4,000 4% water-works-extension bonds. Securities are part of an issue of \$6,000, of which \$2,000 has been taken by the sinking fund



trustees, as stated above. Denomination, \$500. Date, May, 1905. Interest, semi-annual. Maturity, 15 years. Certified check for \$1,000, payable to F. V. Cassaday, City Treasurer, required. Successful bidder furnishes blank bonds.

Alabama.—Bond Bids.—The following bids were received April 4 for the \$8,408,600 refunding bonds described in V. 80, p. 610 :

Table listing bond bids for 3 1/2% bonds. Includes entries for Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., Goldman, Sachs & Co., New York; First National Bank of Montgomery, etc.

Table listing bond bids for 5% bonds. Includes entries for John Jackson Tepper, J. T. Martin, E. D. Taylor, etc.

Bay City, Texas.—Bond Election.—An election will be held April 12 to vote on the question of issuing \$21,000 5% school-building bonds.

Beaver Falls (Borough), Pa.—Bond Sale.—This borough, according to local papers, has awarded to MacDonald, McCoy & Co. of Chicago an issue of \$80,000 4 1/2% bonds for \$31,459.60.

Beaverhead County (Mont.) School District No. 10.—Bond Sale.—On March 25 the \$16,000 5% 10-20-year (optional) school bonds described in V. 80, p. 1071, were awarded to E. H. Rollins & Sons, Chicago, at 105.27 and interest—a basis of about 4.34% if bonds are called at their optional date and 4.60% if allowed to run their full time.

Biddeford, Me.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 2 P. M., April 15, by Lytton E. Staples, City Treasurer, for \$50,000 3 1/2% coupon refunding bonds. Denomination, \$1,000. Date, May 1, 1905. Interest semi-annually at the office of the City Treasurer. Maturity, May 1, 1925. Authority, Chapter 4, Section 75, Revised Statutes of Maine.

Big Flats, N. Y.—Bond Sale.—On March 6 \$23,000 4% bridge bonds were awarded to W. J. Hayes & Sons of Cleveland at 101.79—a basis of about 3.80%. Denomination, \$1,000. Interest, annual. Maturity, \$2,000 yearly on March 15 from 1911 to 1920, inclusive, and \$3,000 March 15, 1921.

Billings (Mont.) School District.—Bond Election.—This district, it is stated, will vote on the issuance of \$25,000 building bonds.

Bloomsburg, Pa.—Bond Sale.—This town has sold to the First National Bank of Bloomsburg at 101 and interest an issue of \$11,000 4% funding bonds. Denominations, \$100, \$200, \$300 and \$500. Date, Feb. 1, 1905. Interest, semi-annual.

Bluffton, Ind.—Bond Sale.—On March 1 this city turned over to the Hoosier Construction Co. of Indianapolis \$10,748 5% street-improvement bonds. These bonds, we are informed, are issued under the "Altman" law, which provides that the city collect all the cash possible along a street improvement for thirty days after the acceptance of the street, and the balance remaining unpaid at the end of that time is met by a bond issue, which, together with the cash collected, is turned over to the contractor at par in payment for the work. The issuing of such bonds, our informant adds, renders indisputable any irregularities in any of the actions which bring about a street improvement. Denomination of bonds, \$500. Date, March 1, 1905. Interest, semi-annual. Maturity, one-tenth yearly, all bonds being subject to call at any tax-paying time.

Bradley, Ill.—Bond Sale.—This place on March 29 sold to H. M. Stone of Kankakee \$9,000 5% water-works bonds.

Cass County (P. O. Logansport), Ind.—Bond Sale.—On March 8 this county sold at par to J. F. Wild & Co. of Indianapolis an issue of 4 1/2% Washington Township gravel-road bonds aggregating, it is stated, \$9,766.75. Securities are dated May 15, 1905, and will mature part each six months for ten years. Interest, semi-annual.

Cassville, Mo.—Bond Sale.—On April 1 the \$9,000 6% 3-20-year (serial) water-works bonds dated Jan. 1, 1905, described in V. 80, p. 726, were awarded to Jas. G. Cahill of St. Louis at 108.028. Following are some of the bids :

Table listing bids for Cassville bonds. Includes entries for Jas. G. Cahill, St. Louis; MacDonal, McCoy & Co., Chic.; Trowbridge & Niver Co., Chic.; John Nuveen & Co., Chic.; S. A. Kean, Chicago; Chas. H. Coffin, Chicago; Albert C. Case, New York; Kane & Co., Minneapolis.

Celina (Texas) School District.—Description of Bonds.—The \$10,000 4% school-house bonds registered by the State Comptroller on Feb. 18 will be issued in denomination of \$500. Date, Feb. 1, 1905. Interest, annual. Maturity, 25 years, subject to call after 10 years.

Champaign County (P. O. Urbana), Ohio.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 2 P. M., May 1, by S. B. Grove, County Auditor, for \$12,163 5% ditch bonds as follows:

- \$1,980 Osborn Gladly Creek ditch bonds. Six bonds of \$330 each.
660 Pettegrew ditch bonds. Six bonds of \$110 each.
4,500 Pence and Harmon ditch bonds. Six bonds of \$750 each.
900 Honey Creek ditch bonds. Six bonds of \$150 each.
3,800 Mesquite Creek ditch bonds. Six bonds of \$600 each.
523 Hollis ditch bonds. Six bonds of \$88 each.

One bond of each issue due each six months from Nov. 1, 1905, to May 1, 1908, inclusive. Interest, semi-annual. Date, May 1, 1905.

Cheneville, La.—Loan Offering.—The school authorities are endeavoring to negotiate a loan of \$20,000 at 6% interest

for a school building. This place, we are advised, has on four different occasions voted a tax to meet this loan and each of the elections has been contested in the courts, the final decision of the courts, rendered recently, being in favor of the tax. U. H. Johns is School Director and may be addressed by those interested in this loan.

Chicago (Ill.) South Park.—Bonds Voted.—This park district on April 4, by a vote of 49,027 to 34,797, authorized the issuance of \$2,500,000 4% park bonds.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Bonds Proposed.—The Mayor recommends the issuance of \$350,000 3 1/2% 50-year park bonds, to be dated June 1, 1905.

Bonds Authorized.—On March 20 the City Council passed an ordinance providing for the issuance of \$350,000 3 1/2% bonds to pay city's portion of the cost of constructing sewers, drains and ditches. Denomination, \$500. Date, May 1, 1905. Interest semi-annually at the American Exchange National Bank, New York City. Maturity, May 1, 1935.

Cincinnati (Ohio) School District.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 12 M., May 1, by Wm. Grautman, Clerk Board of Education, for \$100,000 8 1/2% coupon building bonds. Denomination, \$500. Date, day of sale. Interest, semi-annually at the American Exchange National Bank, New York City. Maturity, forty years. Accrued interest to be paid by purchaser. Certified check for 5% of the gross amount of bid payable to the Board of Education of the School District of the City of Cincinnati required.

Coal Grove School District (P. O. Station, Ironton), Ohio.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 12 M., April 25, by J. A. Jones, Clerk Board of Education, for \$5,000 6% school-house bonds. Denomination, \$1,000. Date, May 1, 1905. Interest, semi-annual. Maturity, \$1,000 yearly on May 1 from 1910 to 1914, inclusive.

Columbus, Ohio.—Bond Sale.—The sinking fund during the month of March purchased the following bonds at par and interest :

- \$3,000 4% 10-year street-paving bonds, dated Sept. 1, 1904.
24,000 4 1/2% public improvement bonds (city's proportion), dated Nov. 1, 1904, maturing March 1, 1915.
10,000 4 1/2% 1-2-year (optional) street-sprinkling bonds, dated March 1, 1905.
7,500 4% 2-10-year (optional) sanitary bonds, dated March 1, 1905.

Bonds Authorized.—The City Council on March 27 passed an ordinance providing for the issuance of \$31,000 4% coupon Town Street improvement bonds. Denomination, \$1,000. Date, not later than May 1, 1905. Interest, March 1 and Sept. 1 at the office of the City Treasurer. Maturity, Sept. 1, 1915.

Columbus Junction, Iowa.—Bond Sale.—On March 17 an issue of \$10,000 4 1/2% refunding bonds was awarded to Geo. M. Bechtel & Co. of Davenport. Securities are dated July 1, 1905, and will mature July 1, 1925. Interest, semi-annual.

Cook County (P. O. Chicago), Ill.—Bonds Voted.—The election April 4 resulted in favor of the proposition to issue \$5,000,000 bonds for a new court house.

Cottonwood County (P. O. Windom), Minn.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 1 P. M., April 25, by John A. Brown, County Auditor, for the following bonds:

- \$95,000 4% 20-year bonds.
13,000 10-year Rose Hill drainage-ditch bonds at not exceeding 6% interest.
Interest, annual. Denomination, \$1,000.

Dayton, Ohio.—Bond Sale.—The three issues of 4% coupon bonds of this city described in V. 80, p. 1072, were awarded as follows :

- \$500,000 4% 11-20-year (serial) refunding bonds to Blake Bros. & Co., Boston, at 105.22. Basis, 3.559%.
120,000 4% 2-13-year (serial) Washington Street bridge bonds to Blake Bros. & Co., Boston, at 102.97. Basis, 3.606%.
37,000 4% 1-18-year (serial) Herman Avenue bridge bonds to Seasongood & Mayer, Cincinnati, at 103.03. Basis, 3.61%.

Table listing bids for Dayton bonds. Columns include bond amounts and bid prices. Includes entries for Blake Bros. & Co., Boston; Seasongood & Mayer, Cincinnati; Budget, Merritt & Co., Boston; Denison, Prior & Co., Cleve. and Bos.; W. J. Hayes & Sons, Cleveland, and Kountze Bros., New York; N. W. Halsey & Co., Chicago; R. L. Day & Co., Boston; E. H. Rollins & Sons, Chicago; Farson, Leach & Co., Chicago; R. Kleybrite & Co., Cincinnati; Dayton Savings & Trust Co.

Deer (Town), Minn.—Bonds Not Sold.—No bids were received March 13 for \$4,000 road-improvement bonds offered by this town.

De Witt County, Tex.—Bonds Defeated.—A proposition to issue \$22,000 jail bonds failed to carry at an election held March 28.

Dillonvale, Ohio.—Bond Election.—An election will be held April 22 to vote on the question of issuing \$24,000 town-hall bonds.

East Grand Forks (Minn.) School District.—Bonds Voted.—According to reports, this district has voted to issue \$26,000 school bonds.

East Liverpool, Ohio.—Bond Sale.—The \$3,000 6% epidemic bonds described in V. 80, p. 1192, have been taken by the city sinking fund as an investment.

Bond Election Proposed.—We are advised that the city may submit to a vote in the near future the question of issuing about \$200,000 water and fire-equipment bonds.

East Liverpool (Ohio) School District.—Bond Election.—April 22 is the date fixed upon for the submission to the voters of the question of issuing \$35,000 school-building bonds.

Elizabeth, N. J.—Bonds Proposed.—At a meeting of the City Council held April 1 a resolution was adopted directing the Finance Committee and the Sinking Fund Commission-

ers to investigate into the condition of the money market and to ascertain whether the present time be favorable for the refunding of the outstanding adjustment bonds. These bonds carry 4% interest and mature in 1922, but are subject to call on 60 days' notice.

**Elwood, Ind.—Bond Sale.**—On April 4 the \$25,600 5% street-improvement bonds described in V. 80, p. 1253, were awarded to W. J. Hayes & Sons, Cleveland, for \$22,400. An offer of \$20,480 was also made by the First National Bank of Elwood.

**Faulkner County Levee District No. 1 (P. O. Conway), Ark.—Bond Sale.**—On March 15 the \$30,000 6% levee bonds described in V. 80, p. 1072 and 1014, were awarded to Trowbridge & Niver Co., Chicago, at par.

**Fort Bragg (Cal.) Union High School District.—Bonds Voted.**—This district on March 11, by a vote of 172 to 8, authorized the issuance of \$17,000 high-school-building bonds.

**Fosston (Minn.) School District.—Bonds Voted.—Bond Sale.**—This district on March 28 authorized the issuance of \$15,000 4% 10-year-school-house bonds by a vote of 226 to 35. These bonds, we are advised, have already been sold.

**Fremont, Ohio.—Bond Election.**—An election has been called for May 15 to vote on the question of issuing \$30,000 bonds for better fire protection.

**Gardner, Mass.—Temporary Loan Offering.**—Proposals will be received until 6 P. M., April 10, by John D. Edgell, Town Treasurer, for \$70,000 in anticipation of the collection of taxes. Seven notes will be issued, each for \$10,000, dated April 12, 1905. Maturity, one note on Oct. 2, Oct. 9, Oct. 16, Oct. 23, Oct. 30, Nov. 6 and Nov. 13, 1905. Bids to state rate of interest per annum.

**Geneva, Ohio.—Bond Sale.**—On April 1 the \$10,000 5% water-extension bonds described in V. 80, p. 1072, were awarded to Denison, Prior & Co. of Cleveland and Boston at 108-575 and interest—a basis of about 4-10%. Following are the bids:

Denison, Prior & Co., Cleveland and Boston	108-575	W. J. Hayes & Sons, Cleve.....	107-59
Union Sav. B'k & Tr. Co., Cin.	108-30	Lamprecht Bros. & Co., Cleve....	107-53
Seasongood & Mayer, Cin.	108-138	Hayden, Miller & Co., Cleve....	107-55
N. W. Harris & Co., New York	108-09	New 1st Nat. Bk., Columbus....	106-05
Hoehler & Cummings, Toledo	107-735	Albert C. Case, New York.....	103-03
Sec. Sav. Bk. & Tr. Co., Toledo	107-62	First Nat. Bank, Barnesville....	103-01

**Greenburg, Westchester County, N. Y.—Bonds Authorized by Legislature.**—Chapter 105, Laws of 1905, signed by the Governor on March 30, authorizes the issuance of \$225,000 bonds for highway improvements.

**Greenville, Ohio.—Bond Sale.**—On April 3 the \$800 6% 1-year fire-apparatus bonds described in V. 80, p. 1193, were awarded to the Second National Bank for \$812 50. A bid of par was also received from F. F. Krikenberger.

**Hallock, Minn.—Bonds Voted.**—This place is stated to have authorized the issuance of \$10,000 sewer bonds.

**Hancock County (P. O. Findlay), Ohio.—Bond Bids.—Award Postponed.**—The following bids were received March 31 for the \$11,800 5% pike-improvement bonds described in V. 80, p. 1134:

R. Kleybolte & Co., Cin.	531 00	New 1st Nat. B'k, Columbus....	\$418 00
Seasongood & Mayer, Cin.	502 75	Mechanics' Nat. Bank, Toledo..	270 00
W. E. Moss & Co., Detroit....	501 50	American Nat. Bank, Findlay..	251 98
W. J. Hayes & Sons, Cleveland..	498 00	Albert C. Case, New York.....	125 00
Hoehler & Cummings, Toledo..	488 50	First Nat. Bank, Barnesville..	101 00
Lamprecht Bros. & Co., Cleve..	441 32	S. A. Kean, Chicago.....	70 80
Sec. Sav. Bk. & Tr. Co., Toledo	415 00		

The Commissioners adjourned to April 12, when award will be made.

**Hancock County (P. O. New Cumberland), W. Va.—Bond Offering.**—Proposals will be received until 10 A. M., April 18, by Armour S. Cooper, Bond Commissioner, for \$125,000 4% coupon road-improvement bonds. Denomination, \$1,000. Date, April 1, 1905. Interest, semi-annually at the office of the County Treasurer. Maturity, April 1, 1939, subject to call April 1, 1915. Principal payable at the Farmers' Deposit National Bank of Pittsburgh. Certified check for \$1,000, payable to Armour S. Cooper, Bond Commissioner, required. The county has no debt at present. Assessed valuation 1904, \$3,362,928.

**Hartford, Conn.—Bond Offering.**—Charles H. Slocum, City Treasurer, will offer for sale on May 3 \$1,000,000 3½% bridge bonds dated June 1, 1905.

**Hartford (Conn.), South School District.—Bond Bill Passes Legislature.**—The Legislature has passed the bill authorizing this district to issue \$200,000 bonds.

**Holly, Mich.—Bond Offering.**—Proposals will be received until 12 M., April 10, by James N. Clarke, Village Treasurer, for the \$5,000 5% sewer bonds voted at the election held March 13. Denomination, \$1,000. Interest semi-annually in Holly. Maturity, \$1,000 yearly on Sept. 1 from 1906 to 1910, inclusive. The village has no debt at present. Assessed valuation 1904, \$707,140.

**Jackson County (P. O. Brownstown), Ind.—Bond Sale.**—On April 4 the \$30,000 coupon jail bonds described in V. 80, p. 1072, were awarded to E. D. Bush & Co. of Indianapolis at 100 016 and interest for 5 per cents. Following are the bids:

E. D. Bush & Co., Indian'ls.	\$30,005 00	Seymour Nat. Bank.....	\$30,000 00
S. A. Kean, Chicago.....	30,015 00	J. M. Holmes, Chicago.....	*

\* Bid said to be irregular and therefore not considered.

**Jefferson (Iowa) School District.—Bonds Voted.**—This district on March 13 voted to issue \$20,000 bonds for a high-school building. This is the fourth time, it is stated, that this proposition has been submitted to a vote, former elections having either failed or else been subsequently invalidated.

**Kansas.—Bids Rejected.—Litigation.**—All bids, eight in number, received March 31 for the \$210,000 4% oil-refinery

bonds were rejected. This was done for the reason that the State officials have determined to have the Supreme Court pass upon the validity of the issue.

**Kearney County (P. O. Lakin), Kan.—Bonds Registered.**—The State Auditor on March 27 registered the \$85,000 funding judgment bonds described in V. 80, p. 1134.

**Koochiching (Town), Minn.—Bond Offering.**—Proposals will be received until 12 M., June 8, by Matt Donohue, Town Clerk (P. O. International Falls), for \$15,000 6% 20-year bonds. Denomination, \$500. Certified check for \$500 required.

**Laceyville, Wyoming County, Pa.—Bond Sale.**—The \$4,800 4% water bonds voted at the election Feb. 21 have been placed. These bonds were described in V. 80, p. 1015.

**La Junta, Colo.—Bond Election.**—It is stated that this city will vote on the question of issuing bonds for an electric-light plant.

**Laurel, Del.—Bonds Authorized by Legislature.**—The Governor recently signed a bill authorizing this town to issue \$4,000 improvement bonds.

**Lawrence, Mass.—Temporary Loan.**—This city recently borrowed \$50,000 for seven months from F. S. Moseley & Co. of Boston at 3-3/4% discount.

**Lewisburg, Tenn.—Bond Election Proposed.**—At a recent meeting of citizens a resolution was passed calling on the City Council to order an election to vote on a proposition to issue \$20,000 water-works bonds.

**Lewiston, Idaho.—Bond Election.**—An election will be held April 27 to vote on the question of issuing \$62,500 funding bonds.

**Liberty, Mo.—Bonds Voted.**—This city has voted to issue \$55,000 5% coupon water-works bonds. Denominations, \$100 to \$1,000. Interest, January and July at the City National Bank of Kansas City. Maturity, 20 years, subject to call one-fourth in five years and \$4,000 yearly thereafter. The city has no debt at present. Assessed valuation, \$1,001,800. Date of sale not yet determined.

**Lincoln County (P. O. Almira, Wash.) School District No. 72.—Bond Sale.**—On March 25 \$10,000 4% bonds of this district were awarded to the Board of State Land Commissioners at par. Denomination, \$500. Date, June 1, 1905. Interest, annual. Maturity, June 1, 1925, subject to call one bond yearly.

**Linwood and Auburn Levee District, Ark.—Bonds Authorized by Legislature.**—The Legislature has granted authority to this district to issue \$100,000 bonds.

**Lockport, N. Y.—Bonds Proposed.**—This city seeks Legislative authority to issue school-repair bonds.

**Logan, Ohio.—Bond Election.**—A special election will be held April 17 to vote on the question of issuing \$5,000 deficiency bonds.

**Long Beach, Cal.—Bond Bids.**—The highest bid on March 27 for the \$30,000 5% 1-15-year (serial) convention-hall bonds described in V. 80, p. 1193, was that of E. H. Rollins & Sons of San Francisco at 106-75—a basis of about 4%. Following are the bids:

E. H. Rollins & Sons, San Francisco	\$32,025 00	A. H. Conger & Co.....	\$31,331 00
First Nat. Bk., Long Beach..	31,500 00	Los Angeles Trust Co.....	31,251 00
N. W. Harris & Co., Chic.....	31,431 00	Adams-Phillips Co., Los Ang.	30,951 00

The award was postponed one week.

**Long Beach City School District, Los Angeles County, Cal.—Bond Offering.**—Proposals will be received until 2 P. M., April 24, by the Board of County Supervisors. C. G. Keyes, Clerk, for \$75,000 5% bonds of this district. Denomination, \$3,750. Interest annually at the office of the County Treasurer. Maturity, \$3,750 yearly on April 24 from 1906 to 1925, inclusive. Certified check for 3% of the amount of bonds, payable to the Chairman Board of Supervisors, required.

**Madison County (P. O. Marshall), N. C.—Bond Offering.**—Proposals will be received until 12 M., May 1, by V. B. Davis, County Treasurer, for \$90,000 5% refunding and jail bonds. Denominations, \$500 or \$1,000, at option of purchaser. Date, July 1, 1905. Interest semi-annually at the office of the County Treasurer or at some other place to be agreed upon later between the county and the purchaser. Maturity, July 1, 1935. Authority for issue, Act of the General Assembly ratified Feb. 7, 1905. Deposit of \$1,000 required. Purchaser furnishes blank bonds. Bonded debt (to be retired by this issue), \$26,000. Assessed valuation 1904, \$3,050,000; real value estimated, \$4,000,000.

**Marion, Ohio.—Bond Sale.**—On April 1 the \$6,000 4% 5-10-year (serial) fire-station bonds described in V. 80, p. 1193, were awarded to the Central Trust & Safe Deposit Co. at 100-483 and interest—a basis of about 3-92½%. Following are the bids:

Central Trust & Safe Dep. Co.	\$6,029 00	Well, Roth & Co., Cin.	\$6,016 00
R. Kleybolte & Co., Cin.	0,017 50		

**Marlette (Mich.) School District.—Bonds Voted.**—This district has voted to issue \$8,000 refunding bonds.

**Marion and Truro Townships, Franklin County, Ohio.—Bond Sale.**—On Feb. 17 an issue of \$5,000 6% turnpike bonds was awarded to Albert Kleybolte & Co. of Cincinnati at 102-30. Denomination, \$500. Date, March 1, 1905. Interest, semi-annual. Maturity, \$500 March 1, 1906; \$1,000 Sept. 1, 1906; \$500 March 1, 1907; \$1,000 Sept. 1, 1907; \$1,000 March 1, 1908, and \$1,000 Sept. 1, 1908.

**Massillon, Ohio.—Bond Offering.**—Proposals will be received until 12 M., May 1, by J. U. Douglass, City Auditor, for \$8,000 5% fire-engine-house bonds. Denomination, \$1,000. Date, May 1, 1905. Interest annually at the office of the City Treasurer. Maturity, \$1,000 yearly on May 1 from 1906

to 1913, inclusive. Bids to be made on blanks furnished by the City Auditor. Bidders must satisfy themselves as to the legality of the bonds before bidding. Certified check for 5% of the amount of bonds bid for, payable to the Treasurer of the city of Massillon, required.

**Massillon (Ohio) School District.—Bond Election.**—The School Board has determined upon April 23 as the date for the special election to vote on the issuance of \$50,000 funding and building bonds.

**Meeker, Colo.—Bond Offering.**—Proposals will be received until 8 P. M., May 1, by J. A. Blair, Town Clerk, for \$50,000 6% 10-15-year water-works bonds. Interest, semi-annual. Certified check for \$1,000 required.

**Mendon, Mich.—Bonds Voted.**—This village has voted to issue bonds for water purposes. No arrangements, we are informed, have yet been made for the sale of these bonds.

**Meriden, Conn.—Bond Bill Passes Senate.**—The Senate has passed the bill authorizing the issuance of \$150,000 school bonds.

**Middletown, Conn.—Bond Offering.**—Proposals will be received until 7 P. M., April 25, by James P. Stow, City Treasurer, for \$71,000 3½% bonds to refund the sewer and building bonds called for payment May 1. Denomination, \$1,000. Date, May 1, 1905. Interest semi-annually at the office of the City Treasurer. Maturity, May 1, 1925. Certified check for \$2,500, payable to James P. Stow, City Treasurer, required.

**Mineral Springs School District, Howard County, Ark.—Loan Authorized by Legislature.**—The State Legislature has passed a bill permitting this district to borrow.

**Minerva, Ohio.—Bond Sale.**—On April 3 the \$4,000 5% 1-10-year (serial) town-hall bonds described in V. 80, p. 1194, were awarded to Denison, Prior & Co. of Cleveland at 103½ and interest—a basis of about 4.277%.

**Minster (Ohio) School District.—Bonds Voted.**—At a special election held March 20 this village, by a vote of 166 to 13, authorized the issuance of \$10,000 5% bonds for the erection of a school building to replace one recently destroyed by fire. These bonds will be offered for sale about Sept. 1, 1905.

**Modesto (Cal.) School District.—Bonds Defeated.**—This district recently defeated a proposition to issue \$16,000 school building bonds. The vote was 79 in favor of and 78 against the question, two-thirds being necessary to authorize.

**Montana.—Bond Offering.**—Proposals will be received until 8 P. M., April 10, by J. H. Rice, State Treasurer, at his office in Helena, for \$80,000 refunding Agricultural College bonds at not exceeding 5% interest. Date, July 1, 1905. Interest semi-annually at the office of the State Treasurer. Maturity, twenty years, subject to call after ten years.

**Montreal, Que.—Bond Offering.**—Proposals will be received until 3 P. M., April 14, by the City Clerk for \$300,000 4% gold registered stock of \$100 or multiples or coupon bonds of from \$100 to \$1,000. Securities are issued to carry on public works as provided for by the Act of the Legislature of Quebec, 62 Vict., Chapter 58, Sec. 344. Date, May 1, 1905. Interest, semi-annually at the office of the City Treasurer or at the Bank of Montreal in New York City. Maturity, May 1, 1945. Deposit of 2% of loan bid for required on application and the remaining 98% on May 1, 1905. Bonds may be converted into registered stock at any time. W. Robb is City Treasurer.

**Montrose, Colo.—Bond Sale.**—On April 1 the \$100,000 5% 10-15-year (optional) water-works bonds described in V. 80, p. 1194, were awarded to the American Light & Water Co. at par.

**Mount Orab, Ohio.—Bond Sale.**—On March 20 \$900 5% 1-9-year (serial) fire-engine bonds were awarded to the People's National Bank of Georgetown for \$905. Denomination, \$100. Date, March 1, 1905. Interest, semi-annual.

**Mount Healthy, Ohio.—Bond Election Proposed.**—There is talk in this village of holding a second election to vote on the proposition to issue \$28,000 water works bonds. This question failed at the general election last fall.

**Mount Vernon, N. Y.—Bonds Authorized by Legislature.**—The State Legislature has passed a bill (Chapter 87, Laws of 1905,) authorizing this city to issue bonds for police and fire-department buildings.

**Bonds Authorized by Legislature.**—The Governor on March 30 signed a bill authorizing this city to issue refunding bonds. The Act is Chapter 114, Laws of 1905.

**Muscotah, Atchison County, Kan.—Bonds Authorized by Legislature.**—The State Legislature has authorized this city to vote on the issuance of \$1,000 bonds for the purpose of building, in connection with Grasshopper Township, a township and city hall. Interest limited to 6%.

**Nashville, Tenn.—Bonds Authorized by Legislature.**—The State Legislature on March 11 authorized this city to issue \$500,000 street-improvement bonds at the rate of \$125,000 per year.

**Nebraska.—Binder-Twine-Plant Bill Vetoed.**—The State Legislature recently passed a bill authorizing the issuance of \$200,000 bonds for a binder-twine plant. The measure, however, has been vetoed by the Governor.

**New Castle County (P. O. Wilmington), Del.—Bonds Authorized by Legislature.**—The Governor recently signed bills authorizing this county to issue bonds for refunding purposes and also a loan of not exceeding \$100,000 for additions to the county workhouse.

**New Haven, Conn.—Bonds Authorized by Legislature.**—This city has been authorized by the State Legislature to issue \$250,000 sewerage bonds.

**New Roads, La.—Bond Sale.**—The \$14,000 5% water-works bonds described in V. 80, p. 1194, were awarded on April 1 to C. H. Coffin of Chicago at 100.257 and printing of bonds.

**New York City.—Bond Offering.**—This city, it is announced, will offer for sale on April 24 \$25,000,000 8¼% corporate stock. This will be the first public offering since the disposal of last November.

**North Augusta (S. C.) School District.—Bonds Voted.**—This district on March 18 voted to issue \$12,000 school-building bonds.

**North Carolina.—Legislation.**—The State Legislature, which recently adjourned, authorized bond issues as follows:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| Ashville—Authorizing bonds.  | Morehead City—Authorizing funding bonds.                   |
| Beaufort—Authorizing bonds.  | Morrisville, Iredell Co.—Authorizing bonds.                |
| Beaufort Co.—Authorizing bonds.  | Mt. Airy—Authorizing bonds.                                |
| Buncombe Co.—Authorizing bds.  | New Hanover Co.—Authorizing road bonds.                    |
| Carthage—Authorizing bonds.  | Pasquotank Co.—Authorizing bonds to take up floating debt. |
| Caswell Co.—Authorizing road bond election.                                | Richmond Co.—Authorizing road bonds.                       |
| Charlotte—Authorizing funding and water bonds.                             | Rockingham—Authorizing water bonds.                        |
| Chatham Co.—Providing for bond issues.                                     | Rockingham Co.—Authorizing bonds.                          |
| Dunn—Authorizing bonds.  | Rutherford Co.—Authorizing refunding bonds.                |
| Durham—Authorizing sch. bonds.   | Sampson Co.—Authorizing courthouse bonds.                  |
| Elizabeth City—Authorizing bds.  | Sanford Sch. Dist.—Authorizing building bonds.             |
| Gaston Co.—Authorizing road bds.   | Smithville Twp., Brunswick Co.—Authorizing road bonds.     |
| Goldboro—Providing for bond issue.   | Southern Pines—Authorizing water and sewer bonds.          |
| Graham—Authorizing bonds.  | Spencer—Authorizing bonds.                                 |
| Henderson Sch. Dist.—Authorizing building bonds.                           | Statesville—Authorizing bond election.                     |
| Herford—Authorizing bonds.   | Tarboro—Authorizing bonds.                                 |
| Hertford Sch. Dist.—Authorizing bonds.                                     | Vance Co.—Authorizing road bds.                            |
| Jackson—Authorizing bonds.   | Wake Co.—Authorizing road bond election.                   |
| Kernersville—Authorizing bonds.  | Washington—Authorizing school bonds.                       |
| Kings' Mountain—Authorizing town to issue electric-light and street bonds. | Wilson Sch. Dist.—Authorizing bonds.                       |
| Laurinburg—Authorizing funding bonds.                                      | Winton—Authorizing bonds.                                  |
| Lexington—Authorizing bond election.                                       |  |
| Lumberton—Authorizing bonds.   |  |
| Madison—Authorizing bonds.   |  |
| Madison Co.—Authorizing bonds.   |  |
| Monroe—Authorizing current debt bonds.                                     |  |
| Morganton—Authorizing bonds.   |  |

**North Hempstead (Town), N. Y.—Bond Sale.**—The \$20,000 4% road-improvement bonds offered on March 29 were awarded to E. H. Gay & Co., Boston, at 104.47. Denomination, \$1,000. Maturity, \$1,000 yearly on Jan. 1 from 1906 to 1925, inclusive.

**Northome, Itasca County, Minn.—Bond Offering.**—Proposals will be received until 10 A. M., April 15, by C. W. Speelman, Village President, for \$6,000 6% 20-year water-works bonds. Denominations to suit purchaser. An unconditional certified check for \$150 required.

**North Yakima, Washington.—Bond Issue Enjoined.**—Judge Rigg has issued a permanent injunction restraining the city authorities from selling the \$40,000 4 per cent sewer bonds offered on April 3. The Judge holds that all votes cast at the special election should have been registered, whereas, it is stated, only 79 out of 642 votes cast were registered.

**Norwich Township School District, Franklin County, Ohio.—Bond Offering.**—Proposals will be received until 12 M., April 25, by Leroy Dobyms, Clerk Board of Education (P. O. Hilliards), for \$11,000 6% bonds. Denomination, \$1,000. Date, April 25, 1905. Interest semi-annually at the office of the County Treasurer. Maturity, \$1,000 April 25, 1906, and \$2,000 yearly on April 25 from 1907 to 1911, inclusive. Bidders must satisfy themselves as to the legality of the bonds before bidding. Certified check on a national bank or trust company for 1% of the face value of the bonds bid for, payable to Leroy Dobyms, Clerk, required.

**Nymore (Minn.) School District.—Bonds Voted.**—This district has voted to issue \$2,500 school-building bonds, according to reports.

**Ocean Park City School District, Los Angeles County, Cal.—Bond Offering.**—Proposals will be received until 2 P. M., April 24, by the Board of Supervisors—C. G. Keyes, Clerk—for \$10,000 5% bonds of this district. Denomination, \$500. Interest annually at the office of the County Treasurer. Maturity, \$500 yearly on April 24 from 1910 to 1929, inclusive. Certified check for 3% of the amount of bonds, payable to the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, required.

**Panola County (P. O. Batesville), Miss.—Bond Sale.**—On April 3 the \$50,000 4¾% 20-year court house bonds described in V. 80, p. 1194, were awarded to Trowbridge & Niver Co., Chicago, at 103.49, accrued interest and blank bonds. Following are the bids:

Trowbridge & Niver Co., Chi. \$51,745 00	Seasongood & Mayer, Cincin. \$51,015 00
MacDonald, McCoy & Co., Chi. 51,741 00	John Nuveen & Co., Chicago. 50,910 00
Chas. H. Coffin, Chicago..... 51,376 00	S. A. Kean, Chicago..... 50,150 00
	Well, Roth & Co., Cincin..... \$50,000 00

\*And blank bonds.

**Park Rapids, Minn.—Bonds Voted.**—This place, at the recent spring election, voted to issue \$14,000 bonds to pay off the present floating debt and to extend the water mains.

**Paterson, N. J.—Bond Offering.**—Proposals will be received until 2 P. M., April 17, by the Committee on Finance of the Board of Aldermen—George H. Drew, Chairman—at the office of the City Treasurer, for \$275,000 4% coupon high-school bonds maturing March 1, 1935. Denomination, \$1,000. Date, March 1, 1905. Interest, semi-annual. Certified check for 5% of the amount bid, drawn on a national or incorporated

State bank, and payable to the City Treasurer, required. Accrued interest to be paid by purchaser.

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

**Pekin (Ill.) School District.—Bonds Voted.**—This district, by a vote of 433 to 270, recently authorized the issuance of \$27,000 bonds.

**Perrysburg, Ohio.—Bond Election.**—An election will be held April 22 to vote on the question of issuing \$30,000 water-works bonds.

**Piqua, Ohio.—Bond Sale.**—On April 3 the \$19,000 4% 1½-15½-year (serial) coupon Wood Street paving bonds described in V. 80, p. 1135, were awarded to Seasongood & Mayer, Cincinnati, at 100-145 and interest—a basis of about 3-97½%. Following are the the bids:

Seasongood & Mayer, Cin... *\$19,027 50	Well, Roth & Co., Cin... \$19,000 00
W. R. Todd & Co., Cincinnati. *19,000 00	Prov. Sav. Bk. & Tr. Co., Cin. 18,850 00

\* And accrued interest.

**Pittsburgh, Pa.—Bond Ordinance.**—The City Councils have passed an ordinance providing for the issuance of \$5,000,000 3½% filtration bonds. Under the ordinance, \$2,000,000 of these bonds are to be issued on or before June 1, 1905, \$2,000,000 in 1906 and \$1,000,000 in 1907. See special items relative to bill recently passed by the State Legislature providing for the consolidation of the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

**Pittsfield, Mass.—Bonds Authorized.**—The issuance of \$75,000 bonds to pay off temporary loans has been authorized.

**Pleasant Ridge, Ohio.—Bond Offering.**—Proposals will be received until 12 M., May 2, by J. B. Hayden, Village Clerk, for \$1,000 5% 25-year sidewalk bonds. Denomination, \$500. Date, March 1, 1905. Interest semi-annually at the First National Bank of Cincinnati. Certified check on a national bank for \$100, payable to the Village Treasurer, required.

**Plymouth, Mass.—Bond Offering.**—The Boston "News Bureau" states that the Town Treasurer will receive proposals until 12 M. to-day (April 8) for \$25,000 school, \$5,000 water and \$5,000 water 3½% 1-10-year (serial) notes dated April 15, 1905.

**Polk County (P. O. Des Moines), Iowa.—Bond Offering.**—Proposals will be received until 12 M., April 12, by Lew

Burnett, County Auditor, for \$350,000 court-house bonds at not exceeding 8½% interest. Denomination, \$1,000. Interest semi-annually in Des Moines. Maturity yearly on Oct. 1 as follows:

\$110,000 in 1910.	\$15,000 in 1914.	\$20,000 in 1918.	\$20,000 in 1922.
10,000 in 1911.	15,000 in 1915.	15,000 in 1919.	20,000 in 1923.
15,000 in 1912.	15,000 in 1916.	20,000 in 1920.	25,000 in 1924.
15,000 in 1913.	15,000 in 1917.	20,000 in 1921.	

Purchaser furnishes blank bonds.

**Pomeroy, Ohio.—Bonds Refused—Bonds Re-awarded.**—The \$12,340 street bonds awarded on Feb. 16 to W. R. Todd & Co. of Cincinnati were refused by that firm on a technicality. The issue was subsequently advertised to be sold April 15, but being able to dispose of the bonds at private sale the offering was withdrawn and the bonds placed.

**Port Chester (Village), N. Y.—Bond Offering.**—Proposals will be received until 8 P. M., April 10, by Clement D. Camp, Village Clerk, for \$29,250 gold King Street macadamizing bonds at not exceeding 4% interest. Denomination, \$1,000, except one bond for \$250. Date, April 1, 1905. Interest, semi-annual. Maturity, \$250 April 1, 1906, and \$1,000 yearly on April 1 from 1907 to 1935, inclusive. Accrued interest to be paid by purchaser. Certified check for 5% of the amount bid, payable to the Village Treasurer, required.

**Portsmouth, Ohio.—Bond Election.**—The City Council has determined upon April 10 as the date on which the question of issuing the \$250,000 water-works bonds will be submitted to a vote of the people, and not April 3, as at first reported.

**Providence, R. I.—Bond Bills.**—The State Legislature has passed bills authorizing this city to issue \$175,000 city hospital, \$100,000 fire-station and \$150,000 street-improvement bonds.

**Palaski County (P. O. Winamac), Ind.—Bond Sale.**—On March 25 the three issues of 6% ditch bonds aggregating \$9,784 96, described in V. 80, p. 1073, were awarded to E. D. Bush & Co. of Indianapolis for \$60 premium and blank bonds.

**Quincy (Ill.) School District.—Bonds Voted.**—This district on March 21 voted to issue \$120,000 5% building bonds.

**Quindaro Township School District No. 4, Wyandotte County, Kan.—Bonds Authorized by Legislature.**—The State

## NEW LOANS.

### BONDS

OF THE

# STATE OF NEW YORK

FOR

## CANAL IMPROVEMENT.

### EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 147 of the Laws of 1903, sealed proposals will be received at the office of the State Comptroller, in the City of ALBANY, until THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1905, at twelve o'clock, noon, of that day, for the purchase in whole or in part of

#### Two Million Dollars in Bonds

to be issued by the people of the State of New York, in either registered or coupon form, at the option of the purchaser, bearing interest at the rate of Three Per Cent per annum from January 1, 1905, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, and the principal payable on the first day of January in the year 1923. Principal and interest payable in gold coin of the United States of America, of the present standard of weight and fineness, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company in the city of New York.

Coupon bonds will be issued in the denomination of One Thousand Dollars and registered bonds in denominations of One Thousand, Five Thousand, Ten Thousand and Fifty Thousand Dollars.

A sinking fund is established by said Act for the extinguishment of the indebtedness created by the sale of the aforesaid bonds and for the payment of the interest thereon as the same become due.

The Bonds are exempt from taxation.

No proposal will be accepted for less than the par value of the bonds nor unless accompanied by a deposit of money or by a certified check or bank

draft upon a bank or trust company of the city of Albany or New York, payable to the order of the Comptroller of the State of New York, for at least two per cent of the par value of the bonds bid for.

All proposals, together with the security deposits, must be sealed and endorsed "Loan for Canal Improvement" and inclosed in a sealed envelope directed to the "Comptroller of the State of New York, Albany."

The successful bidder or bidders will be required to pay for the bonds, on the acceptance of the proposal, by deposit in the Bank of the Manhattan Company in the City of New York to the credit of "Treasurer of the State of New York on account of the Canal Fund," of the amount of the award, together with premium and accrued interest from January 1, 1905, less the amount of the deposit of such successful bidder or bidders, which will be applied toward the payment for the bonds. All other deposits will be returned by mail to the respective bidders within three days after the bonds have been awarded, unless different instructions to the Comptroller as to the return of the deposit are duly given.

The Comptroller reserves the right to reject any or all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the State.

OTTO KELSEY, Comptroller.

State Comptroller's Office,  
Albany, N. Y.

March 27, 1905.

## NEW LOANS.

\$950,000.

### Kennebec Water District, STATE OF MAINE, BONDS.

The Trustees of the Kennebec Water District will receive written proposals for the purchase of all or any part of \$950,000 of the bonds of the District dated May 1st, 1905 bearing interest at the rate of 3% per cent per annum and payable in gold at the National Shawmut Bank of Boston on the following dates and in the following amounts—

May 1st, 1910,	\$50,000.
May 1st, 1915,	\$100,000.
May 1st, 1920,	\$150,000.
May 1st, 1925,	\$650,000.

The bonds will be issued in denominations of \$1,000 each, and interest coupons attached will be payable in gold at the National Shawmut Bank of Boston on the first days of November and May.

The bonds will be the direct obligation of the District, which is a quasi-municipal corporation existing under the provisions of Chapter 290 of the Private and Special Laws of Maine for 1899, and will be issued for the purpose of paying necessary expenses and liabilities incurred under the provisions of the said Act and of Chapter 152 of the Private and Special Laws of Maine for 1905 in amendment thereof.

Proposals must be presented under seal and addressed to Frederick C. Thayer, President of the Board of Trustees, Kennebec Water District, Waterville, Maine, and endorsed "Proposals for Bonds."

They will be received at any time up to 7 30 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12TH, 1905, at which time they will be opened at the office of the Trustees at No. 7 Common Street, WATERVILLE.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check payable to the order of the District for an amount equal to two per cent of the par value of the bonds covered thereby, and the Trustees reserve the right to reject any and all proposals presented hereunder.

These bonds are a legal investment for the Savings Banks of Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts.

Further information may be had upon application to

GEORGE K. BOUTELLE, Treasurer,  
Waterville, Maine.

March 28th, 1905.

## NOTICE OF CALL.

### City of Fort Worth, Texas,

6% Bonds, due May 1923,

Subject to Call 1903.

Notice is hereby given that all the outstanding 6% bonds of the

City of Fort Worth, Texas,  
Issued May 1st, 1893,

subject to call May 1st, 1903, will be paid on or before May 1st, 1905, on presentation at the office of O'Connor & Kahler, 49 Wall Street, New York, or at the office of Noel-Young Bond & Stock Company, 304 N. 4th Street, St. Louis, Mo., and interest will cease from that date.

T. J. POWELL, Mayor,  
Fort Worth, Texas.

## KING, HODENPYL & CO., BANKERS,

7 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, 217 LA SALLE STREET,  
CHICAGO.

Members  
New York Stock Exchange.

## RAILROAD AND STREET RAILWAY BONDS.

## INVESTMENT BONDS.

SEND FOR LIST.

## DENISON, PRIOR & CO.

CLEVELAND. BOSTON.

Legislature has authorized the board of this district to issue \$10,000 school-building bonds at not exceeding 6% interest.

**Ravenna, Ohio.—Bonds Authorized.**—The Council on March 20 authorized the issuance of \$5,000 refunding bonds to be dated June 1, 1905, and to mature in June, 1922. Interest not exceeding 5%.

**Redding, Cal.—Bond Election.**—It is stated that this city will vote on the question of issuing \$60,000 sewer, \$50,000 street and \$15,000 general-improvement bonds.

**Rochester, N. Y.—Bonds Authorized by Legislature.**—Chapter 118, Laws of 1905, provides for the issuance of \$110,000 refunding water bonds. These bonds will be used in taking up the temporary-loan notes put out last December to pay off the water bonds which matured Jan. 1, 1905.

**Sacramento, Cal.—Bond Offering.**—Proposals will be received until 8 P. M., May 1, by C. M. Prodger, City Treasurer, for \$200,000 4% coupon high-school bonds. Denomination, \$1,000. Date, Jan. 1, 1905. Interest payable at the office of the City Treasurer. Maturity, \$5,000 yearly on January 1 from 1906 to 1945, inclusive, said bonds being subject to call at any time at the pleasure of the city. Bonds will be certified to as to genuineness by the United States Mortgage & Trust Co., New York City. Certified check for 2% of the bonds bid for, payable to the Treasurer of the city of Sacramento, required. These are the bonds awarded last December to N. W. Halsey & Co. of Chicago, but subsequently refused by that firm for the reason that the advertisement did not state that the bonds are subject to call at any time.

**Bond Sale.**—The \$165,000 4% gold coupon levee and sewer bonds offered on March 20 were awarded to the State Board of Examiners for \$100 premium. These bonds mature \$5,000 yearly on Jan. 1 from 1906 to 1938, inclusive, but are redeemable at any time at the pleasure of the city. See V. 80, p. 888, for description of bonds.

**St. Joseph County (P. O. South Bend), Ind.—Bonds Refused—Bond Offering.**—E. D. Bush & Co. of Indianapolis, who were awarded on March 1 \$100,000 3½% bridge bonds (see V. 80, p. 1017), have refused the issue on the ground that the offering had not been sufficiently advertised. The county officials have destroyed the bonds and new proceedings are being taken to authorize new securities in their place. These, it is expected, will be offered for sale on May 9.

**St. Louis, Mo.—Bonds Defeated.**—The proposition to issue \$9,000,000 bonds for various purposes failed to carry at the election April 4.

**Sanborn, Minn.—Bonds Voted.**—This place is reported to have authorized bonds for lighting purposes.

**Sandusky, Ohio.—Bond Offering.**—Proposals will be received until 12 M., May 5, by Alex. M. Wagner, City Auditor, for \$4,000 4% 10-year "automobile allotment sewer" bonds of \$1,000 each, dated Feb. 1, 1905; also \$2,000 4% 5-year detention-hospital bonds of \$1,000 each, dated March 1, 1905. Interest semi-annually at the office of the City Treasurer. Certified check for \$1,000 required.

**Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.—Bond Sale.**—The \$15,000 gold paving bonds described in V. 80, p. 1195, have been awarded to Lamprecht Bros. & Co. of Cleveland at par for 4½ per cents. The Cleveland firm is also negotiating for \$25,000 refunding bonds of this city.

**Temporary Loan.**—This city has sold to W. J. Hayes & Sons of Cleveland at par \$25,000 4½% temporary notes dated April 1, 1905, and maturing June 1, 1906.

**South Brooklyn, Ohio.—Bond Sale.**—On March 18 the four issues of 5% bonds, aggregating \$11,847, described in V. 80, p. 730, were awarded to W. J. Hayes & Sons, Cleveland, for a premium of \$350.

**South St. Paul (Minn.) School District.—Bond Offering.**—Proposals will be received until 7 P. M., April 18, by Charles W. Clark, Secretary Board of Education, for \$25,000 4% school bonds. Date, Jan. 1, 1905. Interest semi-annually at the American Exchange National Bank, New York City. Maturity, Jan. 1, 1925. Bonds were authorized by a vote of 277 to 79 at election held March 14, 1905. Certified check for \$500 required.

**Springfield, Vt.—Bond Sale.**—On April 6 the \$150,000 4% 10 39-year (serial) water-supply bonds described in V. 80, p. 1196, were awarded to N. W. Harris & Co. of New York at 101¢66.

**Springville, Erie County, N. Y.—Bond Offering.**—Proposals for the \$12,000 4% registered bonds voted at the election March 21, 1905, will be received until 8 P. M., April 22, by Ira W. Smith, Village Clerk. Denomination, \$1,000. Date, May 1, 1905. Interest, January and July at the National Bank of North America, New York City. Maturity, \$1,000

**NEW LOANS.**

**\$275,000**

**City of Paterson, N. J.,  
HIGH SCHOOL BONDS.**

Sealed Proposals will be received by the Committee on Finance of the Board of Aldermen, up to 2 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, APRIL 17TH 1905, for all or any part of \$275,000 Four Per Cent High School Bonds of the City of Paterson, N. J., said bonds to be of the denomination of \$1,000 each, dated March 1, 1905, and to mature March 1st, 1935, with coupons payable each September and March until principal shall be due.

All proposals to be accompanied by a check, payable to the order of the City Treasurer of Paterson, N. J., for Five Per Cent of the amount bid, duly certified by a National or Incorporated State Bank, accrued interest to be paid by the purchaser.

These bonds will be deliverable at the office of the City Treasurer, Paterson, N. J.

The Committee reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

GEORGE H. DREW, Chairman.

Address proposals to  
GEORGE H. DREW, Chairman,  
City Treasurer's Office,  
Paterson, N. J.

**BONDS AND STOCK CERTIFICATES**

Handsomely engraved; steel-plate effect. Also the cheaper kind, partly lithographed and partly printed from type. 100 Stock Certificates, \$3 to \$25; the latter engraved with steel-plate borders—elegant. Seal Press, if with Certificates, \$1.50.

ALBERT B. KING & CO., 112 William St., N. Y.  
Engravers and Lithographers. (Telephone.)

**MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD BONDS.**

LIST ON APPLICATION.

**SEASONGOOD & MAYER,**  
Mercantile Library Building,  
CINCINNATI.

**MacDonald, McCoy & Co.,**  
MUNICIPAL AND CORPORATION  
BONDS.  
171 La Salle Street, Chicago.

**Trowbridge & Niver Co.**  
MUNICIPAL AND PUBLIC SERVICE  
BONDS.

CHICAGO, 1st Nat. Bank Bldg.  
BOSTON, 60 State Street.

**INVESTMENTS.**

**NEW YORK CITY**

**3% and 3½%**

**TAX EXEMPT BONDS.**

**T. W. STEPHENS & CO.,**

2 Wall Street, New York

**MUNICIPAL**

AND

**Public Service Corporation  
BONDS.**

**E. H. ROLLINS & SONS,**  
BOSTON.

Denver. Chicago. San Francisco.

**F. R. FULTON & CO.,**

**Municipal Bonds,  
171 LA SALLE STREET,  
CHICAGO.**

Established 1885.

**H. C. Speer & Company**

159 La Salle St., Chicago.

**CITY COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP BONDS.**

**MUNICIPAL AND  
PUBLIC FRANCHISE CORPORATION  
BONDS**

Bought and Sold.

**W. J. HAYES & SONS,**  
CLEVELAND, OHIO. BOSTON, MASS.

**INVESTMENTS.**

**H. W. NOBLE & COMPANY  
DETROIT, MICH.,**

MUNICIPAL  
AND

**PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATION  
BONDS**

**Rudolph Kleybolte & Co.**

**BANKERS,**

DEALERS IN

**MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD and  
STREET RAILWAY  
BONDS.**

27-29 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.

Interest Paid on Daily and Time Deposits.

**ERVIN & COMPANY,**

**BANKERS,**

Members { New York Stock Exchange,  
Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

**BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.**

43 Exchange Place, Drexel Building,  
New York. Philadelphia.

**T. B. POTTER,**

**MUNICIPAL and CORPORATION BONDS.**

172 Washington Street,  
CHICAGO, ILLS.  
LIST ON APPLICATION.

**Blodget, Merritt & Co.,  
BANKERS**

15 Congress Street, Boston.  
36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

**STATE, CITY & RAILROAD BONDS.**

yearly on July 1 from 1907 to 1918, inclusive. Certified check for 2%, payable to the village of Springville, required. Bonded debt, including this issue, \$71,282. Assessed valuation 1904, \$748,150.

**Stockton, N. J.—Bond Election.**—An election will be held April 11 (postponed from March 28) to vote on the question of issuing bonds for reservoir, water mains and fire apparatus.

**Sudbury, Ont.—Debt Sale.**—On March 15 the \$5,078 10 5% debentures were awarded to Wm. C. Brent of Toronto at \$5,118 and interest. Following are the bids:

Wm. C. Brent, Toronto.....*	\$5,118 00	O'Hara & Co., Toronto.....*	\$5,103 00
Stimson & Co., Toronto.....	5,113 00	Wood, Gundy & Co., Toronto	5,100 00

\* And interest.

**Three Rivers, Mich.—No Bond Election.**—We are advised that the report that this city would vote on the question of issuing \$30,000 water-works and electric-light-plant bonds is not correct, as no such proposition is before the people.

**Troy, N. Y.—Bond Sale.**—On March 31 this city sold \$59,855 12 4% 1-20-year (serial) public-improvement bonds to N. W. Halsey & Co., New York City, at 104.988 and interest—a basis of about 3½%. Date, April 1, 1905. Interest, semi-annual.

**Trumbull County Road District, Ohio.—Bond Sale.**—On April 4 the \$58,000 5% 8½-year (average) coupon road bonds described in V. 80, p. 1075, were awarded to the Security Savings Bank & Trust Co. of Toledo at 106.69 and interest. Following are the bids:

Sec. Sav. Bk. & Tr. Co., Toledo..	\$61,879 00	W. J. Hayes & Sons, Cleve....	\$61,085 00
Seasongood & Mayer, Cincin.	61,522 50	Well, Roth & Co., Cincin.....	61,018 00
Denson, Prior & Co., Cleve-	land and Boston.....	F. L. Fuller & Co., Cleveland.	60,929 00
Union Sav. Bk. & Tr. Co., Cin.	61,364 00	Lamprecht Bros. & Co., Cleve.	60,917 00
Hoehler & Cummings, Toledo	61,248 00	New 1st Nat. B'k, Columbus.	60,644 50
W. E. Moss & Co., Detroit ...	61,193 80	S. A. Kean, Chicago.....	60,030 00
Hayden, Miller & Co., Cleve.,	61,194 00	W. R. Todd & Co., Cincin....	59,775 00

**Wasco, Ore.—Bond Election.**—An election will be held April 10 to vote on the question of issuing \$23,000 water, light and sewer bonds.

**West Allis, Milwaukee County, Wis.—Bonds Voted.**—The election March 25 resulted in favor of the propositions to issue \$60,000 water-main-extension and \$15,000 sewer bonds. The vote was 321 for and 72 against the propositions.

**Westerly, R. I.—Bond Offering.**—Proposals will be received until 2:30 P. M., April 17, at the office of the Town Clerk, for \$80,000 3½% gold water-works-extension bonds. Denomination, \$1,000. Date, March 1, 1905. Interest semi-annually at the United States Mortgage & Trust Co., New York City, which company will certify as to the genuineness of the bonds. Maturity, March 1, 1935. Certified check for 2% of the amount of bonds bid for, payable to the Town Treasurer, required.

**West Homestead, Pa.—Bond Election.**—The Borough Council has passed an ordinance submitting to a vote of the people on May 3 a proposition to issue \$70,000 general-improvement bonds.

**Winston Township, Forsyth County, N. C.—Bond Election.**—An election will be held April 11 to vote on the question of issuing \$100,000 5% 50-year bonds as a subscription to the capital stock of the Winston-Salem Southbound Railway Co. Bonds are to be dated Oct. 1, 1905. Denominations not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000. Interest, semi-annual.

**Yellow Springs, Greene County, Ohio.—Bond Sale.**—On April 1 the three issues of 5% 1-10-year (serial) bonds for sidewalks, curbs, gutters, etc., aggregating \$12,225 12, a description of which was given in V. 80, p. 1138, were awarded to P. S. Briggs & Co. of Cincinnati at 104.907 and interest—a basis of about 4%. Following are the bids:

P. S. Briggs & Co., Cincin.....	Premium. \$600 00	Lamprecht Bros. & Co., Cleve...	Premium. \$311 00
W. J. Hayes & Sons, Cleveland.	432 00	Hoehler & Cummings, Toledo..	275 00
Seasongood & Mayer, Cincin....	414 88	New 1st Nat. B'k, Columbus....	201 75
Well, Roth & Co., Cincinatl...	391 00	City of Dayton.....	76 00
W. R. Todd & Co., Cincinatl...	325 00	Citizens' Bk. of Yellow Springs.	Par

**Yellowstone County (P. O. Billings), Mont.—Bond Offering.**—Proposals will be received until 12 M., May 1, by the Board of Commissioners, for \$35,000 4% coupon Junction Bridge bonds. Denomination, \$1,000. Date, May 1, 1905. Interest semi-annually at the office of the County Treasurer or at the American Exchange National Bank, New York City. Maturity, May 1, 1925, subject to call after May 1, 1915. Accrued interest to be paid by purchaser. Certified check, drawn without conditions, for 5% of the amount of bonds advertised for sale, payable to W. O. Parker, Chairman Board of Commissioners, required. J. W. Fish is County Clerk.

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