



### THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

What the daily journals of the United States and their correspondents do not get hold of is not among the facts and events worth knowing. They are better qualified, through the official sources of information open to them, to speak knowingly and intelligently of Government policies, present and prospective, affecting railroad and corporation affairs, than any other authority.

It has for many weeks been a subject of rumor that President Roosevelt was about to make a speech showing a material modification or change in his views on a vital issue affecting the interests of railroads—a change which was sure to quiet disturbed feelings, restore confidence in industrial and financial circles, and wholly establish the credit in Europe and America of railroad property. Suddenly the President, after Secretary Cortelyou had arrested the worst phases of the panic (a fact which is slightly suggestive), concluded not to make his intended speech at present, and not at all unless the situation again showed more clearly that it was demanded and needed. But in the meantime the press got hold of the outlines of his prepared speech, while Mr. Roosevelt writes a letter in which he says very little except to deny most emphatically that he has changed his mind. From divers good sources, however, the substance of what his plan was seems to be pretty fully disclosed.

If we judge rightly, the amendments to the rate bill entertained by the Government may be divided up into four pretty distinct branches of the subject under discussion. First, as to the physical valuation of the railroads—a suggested procedure that probably did more than any other one thing to frighten security holders—was the proposal to let the water out of stocks; on that point the President, it is claimed, proposed to qualify the general understanding of his position by stating that he never meant to apply that process to the past—that is, discover and let out water that is now in stocks, widely distributed for a full consideration; but rather to prevent the watering of stocks in the future—an eminently desirable procedure; whereas to rip up the whole past would be simply to introduce chaos.

The second change in the program as claimed is that railroads should be allowed to make agreements among themselves, but subject to a rigid Federal scrutiny. Every one who has studied the railroad problem thoroughly would rejoice to see such a provision incorporated into the railroad rate bill. The truth is, there must be agreements between freight agents working in a given locality and engaged in the same class of business—agents each of whom is all the time seeking to advance the interests of his own road. If forbidden by law to make agreements, the law will be broken and evaded by rebates, &c. It is the secrecy of the agreement which harasses the shipper. With the agreement known to shippers, carriers and the Government in all its particulars, no interest could be harmed, but every party tributary to the same lot of roads would be benefited. The third feature entertained was that equitable schedules, having been established, the term of their existence should be a long one, so that shippers might know what they could depend upon.

The foregoing suggestions are all of them in the interest of the stability of security values and the

minimizing of vicious speculation; we should hail with decided hopefulness their adoption. There is, though, a fourth specification we have seen named as a part of Mr. Roosevelt's plan which we could not favor, though the divers, hasty and extremely onerous recent disclosures of State legislation have given a certain usefulness and excuse for its proposal which it did not previously possess. This fourth feature we refer to is the centralization into Federal control of the whole subject of railroad rate law legislation; that is, the putting into the hands of the general Government full and sole power over such questions by a broadening of the inter-State commerce clause. This we could not favor at all. It would be removing the essential principle of the United States Government, perfected when there was great jealousy of a general union of the States, which led to a federation more stable than the authors of the plan imagined would be possible. Nothing now but false pride is leading the nation—a desire to present as strong and vigorous a front for fighting purposes as any of the world's Powers, while talking loudly about a general peace. All the concentration of force we would prefer to see with its head at Washington is a skeleton of a navy and army such as we have had in the past and which successfully carried us through two wars, one internal and the other external. That would answer for all time unless our policy is the opposite of peaceful. The States are necessary for domestic purposes—the vents through which all the political froth and bubbles escape and burst harmlessly.

Discussion is rife with reference to the utilities bill, as it is called. It has been supposed that Governor Hughes drew the bill, thought it was perfect as it stood and would veto the measure if passed with any changes made in it. Ex-Ambassador Joseph H. Choate appeared this week before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate and the Railroads Committee of the Assembly at Albany and addressed the joint hearing on that measure in favor of certain amendments which have been proposed. His views will carry with them great weight, and a brief analysis of some of his conclusions will, perhaps, set the portion of the public who think for themselves into new channels regarding some of the offered changes. That Governor Hughes drew the bill or has said any such things, or taken any such position on the bill, as the rumors stated above indicated, Mr. Choate dismisses with a brief but decided negative. Some admirers are overzealous in the Governor's behalf and say foolish things and give them his endorsement to make them float; we notice that his staying powers have been proved unquestionable by friends who have examined his mouth! Such stuff is not worth consideration. Mr. Hughes has always been reputed not only as a well-read lawyer but as a man of good common sense. No individual of that description could pride himself on his knowing it all and having nothing to learn. Oliver Wendell Holmes put the case right when he said:

"In opinion look not always back,  
The wake is nothing—mind the coming track;  
Leave what you've done for what you have to do;  
Don't be consistent but be simply true."

That is pretty much the same idea that we quoted from Milton's "Paradise Lost" last month. Those words were "be *lowly* wise"

Mr. Choate, in describing what a bill of this kind ought to provide, expressed the exact truth when he said the great essentials to be covered were the safety

of the public and the safety of the security-holders. It should make impossible any rebate or discrimination, any future watering of stock, or any manipulation of the companies' securities to the benefit of the officers, and leave to a commission reasonable regulation of traffic. All these features, however, should be well guarded, so that while protecting the shipper the law does not unduly harass the carrier or oppress those whose duty it is to protect and conduct the business of the road. He specified, however, certain features of the law as it now stands which are highly objectionable. Of these one was the creation of a commission to take the control and management of the railroads, consisting of five men—liable to removal by the Governor without notice or warning or reason or assent of anybody else, but simply because the Governor so chooses. Such a grant would mean the conferring of arbitrary power upon a single individual, and would hardly need to be more than mentioned to be condemned. Mr. Hughes, or any other Governor, could change the whole board any week and every week until it conformed in every particular to his own judgment, if such was his will. Why not let the Governor be the board and have power to appoint agents to carry out his purposes? As the bill now stands, the appointing power is evidently a mere subterfuge. The appointment should be made with the consent of the Senate and the appointees should be removed only on charges. In that shape the law would not be as easy for a bad man to work, but it would be safer for the public.

Another objectionable feature is that the bill vests in this board final and absolute power that cannot in most cases be reviewed, and wherever it can be reviewed the provision inflicts upon the railroad companies the burden of the judgment order until the court pronounces it illegal or void. In the meantime this bill provides that the railroads shall, nevertheless, be compelled to obey the law under penalty of \$5,000 for each day's violation and the parties concerned in it are liable to fine or imprisonment or both. That is to say, the person or company "against whom such an order is made, if he seeks for a review, finds that he has got to pay \$5,000 a day if he loses the appeal until it is decided, and be liable in the meantime, and his officers, to fine and imprisonment." Such a statute would be an abomination. No official would in any doubtful case—and nearly all law suits have in them the element of doubt—would dare, with such accumulating fines and penalties hanging over him, contest an order and assert his own rights. Full and free review should without doubt be given the courts of any order made by this commission.

There was a noteworthy reflection at all the European centres this week of the practical restoration of normal monetary conditions in New York, which resulted from the entirely successful intervention by Secretary Cortelyou, in the previous week, for the relief of our money market. Tension in discounts abroad showed material relaxation, allaying apprehensions of the need for a further advance in official rates at Paris for the protection of the French Bank's stock of gold. The withdrawal from the London bullion market on Tuesday of a substantial amount of the metal for shipment hither caused no concern. On account of the sharp rise in New York exchange on London

on the following day to figures above the gold-import point, due largely to easier money here, the price of bar gold, which had been maintained at 77 shillings 10 $\frac{1}{8}$  pence per ounce, partly in order to obstruct the gold-export movement hither from London, was reduced to 77 shillings 10 pence and later to 77 shillings 9 $\frac{3}{4}$  pence; moreover, it is reported that the metal which had been bought on Tuesday for shipment hither was re-sold by the American bankers because it was more profitable to sell than to ship. The Continental security markets were more or less deranged, but this condition was principally the result of the previous week's strain at the settlements, and also of the unfavorable situation at Berlin.

The distributions, through Treasury operations, of cash representing deposits of customs collections in our local banks and of the proceeds of redemptions of 4% bonds, greatly increased after the close of the last bank week and they were this week daily reflected in large debit balances by the Sub-Treasury at the Clearing-House. Together with the payments of April dividends and interest, the result was a large augmentation in the supplies of money in the loan market, causing almost abnormally low rates for the season on call and offerings for fixed periods much in excess of the demand. By Thursday, the amount of new public deposits in the banks, which, as originally stated by Mr. Cortelyou, would be made to the extent of \$15,000,000, reached \$17,297,000, and there were then indications that New York City's quota of such deposits had been filled. The payments for 4% bonds of 1907 under the offer of March 14 had then amounted to more than \$16,500,000, and the anticipated April interest on Government bonds to \$2,500,000, so that the actual relief to the local market extended by Secretary Cortelyou was about \$36,297,000.

The effect upon foreign exchange of the easier monetary conditions, of a demand for remittance and of operations incident to the relaxation in tension abroad was observable this week in a decided advance in rates, the most notable being that in sight, which on Tuesday rose to figures (4 8475) that made gold imports impracticable; thus, since Tuesday of the previous week recording an advance of two cents per pound sterling. On Thursday afternoon there was an active market and an unusually urgent demand for exchange, due largely to purchases for remittance to pay off loans in London on American securities, with the object of shifting such loans to New York.

The announcement by Secretary Cortelyou on Wednesday of his plan for the disposition of the 4s of 1907—which provides for the refunding into 2% consols of \$50,000,000 and the redemption of the remainder, about \$47,000,000, in cash at maturity—seemed to give assurance of the maintenance, at least until the beginning of the crop-moving season, of normal monetary conditions. Bonds intended for refunding may be offered on and after April 6, so that this process can begin at once and be continued until refunding shall be completed, giving ample time for banks desiring to exchange for consols their 4% pledges held for circulation to effect such exchange. It may be noted that the consols will be issued at a premium of 3%; when refunding operations began in 1900 these bonds were issued at par, while in 1905 they were emitted at a premium of 1%.

The exhibits of bank clearings and commercial failures for the first quarter of 1907 cannot but be considered as favorable, and furnish evidence of a continued satisfactory business situation. As regards bank clearings, it is true, of course, that the aggregate for the whole country records a slight loss from the total for the corresponding quarter of 1906, but the decrease is due entirely to the loss at New York, and that, in turn, arises through the less active dealings in Stock Exchange properties this year. Since the institution of the Stock Exchange Clearing House some years ago, and the gradual including in its operations of practically all the prominent and largely traded in stock issues, dealings on the Exchange have contributed in a much lessened degree to the volume of bank clearings; but they are still an important factor. When, therefore, it is noted that for the three months of 1907 the total number of shares dealt in at the Exchange was only 71,382,257, of a par value of \$6,053,916,175, against 79,680,032 shares, of a par value of \$7,212,641,200 in 1906, and that transactions in all classes of bonds reached an aggregate of but \$137,185,200 against \$216,123,650, it is readily understood why New York clearings show a decrease. Furthermore, it is not apt to escape attention that for the last month of the quarter (March), with an important increase in stock transactions, clearings showed a gratifying increase. Although it is impossible to arrive at means of determining the amount of clearings contributed by stock operations, it seems safe, in view of the facts, to assume that exchanges for the quarter arising from ordinary business affairs at New York were greater this year than last.

When we turn to the country at large, however, there is no doubt as to the exhibit being satisfactory. Out of 109 cities for which comparative figures are given in our compilation, less than a score record losses, and those generally unimportant and due to local setbacks, such as flood, bad weather, etc. The middle section, excluding New York, shows an increase of 6% over the quarter of 1906, the gain at Albany being conspicuously large. The total for New England exceeds that for 1906 by 6.6%, for the Middle Western group of cities an augmentation of 10½% is shown, the Pacific Division exhibits a gain over a year ago of 13%, and the cities comprised in "Other Western" do even better, recording an increase of 15½%. At the South a number of important cities—New Orleans, Louisville, Memphis, Nashville—do not make a favorable showing, and, as a result, the gain indicated for that section—7.5%—is rather less than in most other divisions, although at many points large additions to the 1906 figures are seen. Finally, the result for the whole country is, as already intimated, quite satisfactory, and indicative of continued prosperity, especially when it is remembered that this year's gains over 1906 follow much heavier increases in that year over 1905, and of 1905 over 1904.

The record of commercial failures for the quarter ending March 31, as compiled by Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co., is certainly reassuring. Reports of diminishing business activity which have been current from time to time since the opening of the new year, and the violent drop in the values of share properties in March

would seem to have prepared us for a rather unfavorable statement of failures. But anticipations have not been met and reports to Messrs. Dun & Co. indicate a continued large business in progress generally. Furthermore, despite the serious decline in the value of railroad and industrial properties in March, which, it was believed, would adversely affect the general business situation, the aggregate liabilities of failed firms for the three months this year are only \$32,075,591, or about 1¾ million dollars less than for the like period of 1906, and only in three of the last twenty years have smaller liabilities been reported for the first quarter—\$30,162,50 in 1905, \$31,703,486 in 1901 and \$27,152,031 in 1899. Examining the record of insolvencies by sections, we find that in the Middle States, embracing New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, liabilities were much heavier than in 1906, and in the Pacific Division this year's total was moderately greater than that for a year ago. On the other hand, the remaining sections exhibit smaller totals this year than last, the comparison being conspicuously favorable in the Central Western States, there having been a drop from liabilities of \$8,159,450 in 1906 to \$4,172,708 in the three months of the current year.

One of the encouraging events of the week has been the Chicago election. This resulted just as conservative people had hoped and confidently believed it would, for in the last analysis it was an appeal to the better instincts of the community. In the mayoralty contest, Edward F. Dunne, the present occupant of the office, who had been championed by William R. Hearst and his newspapers, was decisively defeated, the plurality against him being 13,000 votes. But the matter of greatest moment was the vote on the adoption of the ordinances granting new franchises to the street railways in Chicago and providing for settling the long-standing controversy between the city and the trolley companies. These ordinances seem to be exceedingly liberal to the city, and yet do not apparently involve that confiscation of the property of the street railways which had at one time been feared. They give the city the right to take over the properties for municipal operation at any time on six months' notice by paying \$50,000,000, the agreed present valuation, plus the cost of rehabilitation. The roads are in wretched physical condition and it is estimated that some \$40,000,000 will have to be spent upon them. This arrangement will insure the raising of the needed capital for the purpose. The companies are to be allowed 5% on their investment over and above expenses, taxes, repairs, renewals and depreciation. Any surplus remaining above the 5% on the investment is to be divided between the city and the company—the latter taking 45% of the amount and the city getting 55%. It is difficult to conceive of any arrangement more favorable to the municipality than this, and yet Mayor Dunne vetoed the ordinances, which were then passed over his veto and have now received popular endorsement by a large majority. The result must be very gratifying to the citizens of Chicago, who, owing to the long conflict with the authorities, have had to put up with street railroad facilities which are little short of disgraceful. Now they will get a modern and up-to-date system.

Many returns of railroad gross and net earnings for the month of February have been received this week, and in the case of nearly all the larger companies—barring the Southern Pacific, which, as heretofore, reports a remarkable gain in both gross and net, doubtless because traffic, by reason of the weather conditions, was deflected from the northern trans-continental routes to those lying further to the South—the showing as regards net is, as a rule, very poor. Gains in gross earnings have been lacking in hardly any case, but the augmentation in expenses has been of such magnitude as completely to over-balance such gains. Of course the advances in wages and the enhanced cost of materials, fuel and supplies are among the most important elements in this augmentation in the expense accounts, but there have also been some special circumstances that have served to intensify and aggravate these ordinary causes for enlarged expenditures. Three companies which have suffered with especial severity in this respect have deemed it proper to send out explanatory statements. The Norfolk & Western Company states that the unusual charge to maintenance of way and structures during the month was occasioned by heavy outlays incident to restoring track and roadway damaged by high water on the Ohio and Scioto rivers. The Chesapeake & Ohio Company explains that its increase in expense of maintenance of equipment and conducting transportation has followed largely from the interruption to traffic occasioned by weather conditions and the increase of wages of train and shop employees which became effective February 1. The statement issued by the Southern Railway states that the February results “reflect unusual conditions through increased expenditures for the maintenance of equipment and for fuel and overtime due to congested conditions which also temporarily interfered with the development of new traffic.” In this case we are told that March operations reflect similar conditions, but that the congestion is now being relieved and anticipations are that beginning with April, traffic will move more freely.

The Pennsylvania Railroad return for February is also distinguished mainly for the continued augmentation in the expense accounts, over-topping the gains in gross. On the lines directly operated East of Pittsburgh and Erie there is an increase of \$628,800 in gross, but attended by an addition of \$935,600 to expenses, thus producing a loss in net of \$306,800. On the Western lines there is \$552,500 increase in gross, offset by an addition of \$490,400 in expenses, leaving only \$62,100 gain in net. In January the showing had been much the same, and the result is that for the two months, with \$2,067,500 improvement in gross on the Eastern and Western lines combined, there is a loss of \$583,500 in the net, owing to an increase of no less than \$2,651,000 in the expense accounts. It is proper to state that comparison is with unusually favorable results a year ago, the improvement in the gross in February 1906 having reached the extraordinary figure of \$3,093,100, and even the net earnings for the month at that time recording a gain of \$1,396,600. In the following we set out the gross and net earnings for the last six years on the lines directly operated East of Pittsburgh and Erie, being the only portion of the system for which we have the data for such a comparison.

<i>Lines East of Pittsburgh.</i>	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.
<i>February.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Gross earnings.	11,452,860	10,824,060	8,607,760	8,345,424	8,229,524	7,553,324
Oper. expenses	9,463,751	8,528,151	7,451,151	7,034,962	6,915,662	5,532,862
Net earnings	1,989,109	2,295,909	1,156,609	1,310,462	1,313,862	2,020,462
<i>Jan. 1 to Feb. 28.</i>						
Gross earnings.	24,036,572	22,826,572	17,870,872	16,819,298	17,796,698	16,136,098
Oper. expenses	19,105,064	17,392,564	15,009,964	14,364,302	14,115,202	11,386,802
Net earnings	4,931,508	5,434,008	2,860,908	2,454,996	3,681,496	4,749,296

There was no change in official rates of discount by any of the European banks this week; unofficial, or open market, rates were, compared with last week,  $\frac{5}{8}$  of 1% lower at London,  $\frac{1}{8}$  of 1% at Berlin and Frankfort and steady at Paris. The easier tone at London was due to the decided improvement in the monetary situation at New York and also to the removal of the menace to the British market, through a sharp and indeed quite extraordinary advance in exchange at New York on London, of gold withdrawals therefrom for shipment hither.

The notable feature of the statement of the New York Associated Banks last week was an increase of \$8,421,825 in the surplus reserve, to \$13,131,275. This resulted, in great part, from a gain of \$12,840,000 in cash and an increase of \$4,418,175 in reserve requirements. Loans were expanded by \$6,555,600 and deposits were augmented \$17,672,700; Government deposits showed an increase of \$3,500,000. The statement was somewhat deranged through the absorption by the Mechanics' & Traders' of the Union Bank of Brooklyn, which consolidation took place last week.

The large increase in cash shown by the bank statement, together with evidences in the daily debits of the Sub-Treasury at the Clearing House of the distribution of public funds in large amounts among the banks and of payments for maturing 4s of 1907 contributed to extremely easy monetary conditions this week and to lower rates for call money than have been recorded in many mouths. The indications that the loan market would be abundantly supplied in the future—not only as the result of the policy of the Secretary of the Treasury in placing customs collections in the local banks, in redeeming at maturity, with cash, about one-half of the 4s of 1907, and in refunding the remainder, thus contributing to an increase in bank-note circulation—and the fact that immediate requirements would be fully met through the distribution already of more than 36 millions of Treasury cash at this centre, had a marked influence upon rates for time money, causing a material decline in those for all periods. Corporation notes, which recently were affected by monetary tension, were in increased demand by individuals and institutions for investment, and the new Erie notes, amounting to \$5,500,000, that were emitted partly for refunding those which are about maturing, were promptly taken.

Money on call, representing bankers' balances, loaned at the Stock Exchange during the week at  $4\frac{1}{2}\%$  and at 1%, averaging about 3%; banks and trust companies quoted 2% as the minimum. On Monday loans were at  $4\frac{1}{2}\%$  and at  $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ , with the bulk of the business at 4%. On Tuesday transactions were at  $3\frac{3}{4}\%$  and at  $2\frac{1}{2}\%$  with the majority at 3%. On Wednesday loans were at 3% and at 1% with the

bulk of the business at 2½%. On Thursday and on Friday transactions were at 2½% and at 2% with the majority at 2¼%. Time contracts were freely offered by all institutions, but business was reported as only moderate, it being expected that concessions in rates would soon be made. Quotations on good mixed Stock Exchange collateral were 4½@5% for sixty and 5% for ninety days and 5¼% for four to six months. Commercial paper is 6@6½% for sixty to ninety-day endorsed bills receivable, 6@6½% for prime and 6¾@7% for good four to six months' single names. The business is confined to Western buyers chiefly, though some local institutions are in the market.

The Bank of England rate of discount remains unchanged at 5%. The cable reports discounts of sixty to ninety-day bank bills in London 4⅞@4½%. The open market rate at Paris is 3½% and at Berlin and Frankfort it is 5⅞%. According to our 'special cable from London, the Bank of England lost £655,529 bullion during the week and held £34,340,713 at the close of the week. Our correspondent further advises us that the loss was due wholly to large shipments to the interior of Great Britain. Purchases in the open market reached a moderate aggregate. The details of the movement into and out of the Bank were as follows: Imports, £323,000 (of which £9,000 to Australia, £5,000 to France and £309,000 bought in the open market, including £120,000 French coin and £5,000 Austrian coin); exports, *nil*, and shipments of £979,000 *net* to the interior of Great Britain.

There was a most remarkable advance in foreign exchange this week and the striking feature was a rise in sight sterling by Tuesday to rates which not only entirely precluded imports of gold but made it desirable for American importers who had secured the metal in London for shipment to re-sell their consignment instead of transferring it hither. Later in the week there was a further important rise in sight exchange to figures nearly 2 cents per pound sterling above those ruling on Saturday of the previous week and 245 points higher than the rates recorded on Tuesday of that week, which rates were almost unprecedentedly low. The potential factor contributing to this remarkable recovery in exchange was the fall in local rates for money. This naturally stimulated buying for remittance, covering of futures and investments. The rise in our securities market during the period from Thursday of last week to Tuesday, while the foreign bourses were closed on account of the holidays, was reflected in London at the opening of the last-mentioned day; speculators then sold freely to realize the profit, and remittance against such sales was prompt, thus causing an urgent demand for exchange. Operators in London who were paying high contangoes on holdings of American stocks, which they were carrying over to the next settlement, either sold their stocks or shifted their loans to New York to take advantage of the low money rates in our market, and this movement largely contributed to the sharp advance in exchange. The fact that the inquiry for remittance was greatly in excess of the offerings of bills will account for the rapidity of the rise, especially on Thursday, when sight moved upwards in the afternoon nearly half a cent. Easier dis-

count rates in London directly influenced long sterling and commercial bills were in only moderate supply.

There was an engagement on Tuesday in London of about \$3,000,000 gold for shipment hither, but, as above noted, the purchaser of the metal later in the week re-sold it in the London market because the rise in exchange and our monetary conditions made such a course desirable; the price of gold was reduced on Thursday to 77 shillings 9¾ pence. There was an arrival this week of \$1,386,951 gold from London.

Nominal quotations for sterling exchange are 4 81½@4 82 for sixty-day and 4 85½@4 86 for sight. Saturday of last week was a partial holiday and very little business was done; compared with the previous day short rose 10 points to 4 8320@4 8325 and cables 20 points to 4 8410@4 8420. On Monday long advanced 25 points to 4 79@4 7910, short 45 points to 4 8365@4 8370 and cables 40 points to 4 8450@4 8455. On Tuesday long rose 120 points to 4 8020@4 8025, short 100 points to 4 8465@4 8475 and cables 75 points to 4 8525@4 8530. On Wednesday there was a slight recession but the market closed firm at a decline of 5 points for long to 4 8015@4 8020, short 25 points to 4 8445@4 8450 and cables 10 points to 4 8515@4 8520. On Thursday there was a sharp rise all around—long 75 points to 4 8090@4 8110, short 65 points to 4 85@4 8515 and cables 70 points to 4 8580@4 8590. The market was strong on Friday and 50 points higher for long, 20 points for short and 5 points for cables.

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

		Fri., Mch. 29	Mon., April 1	Tues., April 2	Wed., April 3	Thurs., April 4	Fri., April 5
Brown	60 days	4 80	80½	80½	81	81½	82
Bros & Co.	Sight	4 84½	85	85	85½	85½	86
Baring	60 days	4 80	80	80½	81	81	82
& Co.	Sight	4 84½	84½	85	85	85½	86
Bank British	60 days	4 80	80	80½	81	81½	81½
North America	Sight	4 84½	84½	85	85½	85½	85½
Bank of	60 days	4 80	80½	80½	81	81	82
Montreal	Sight	4 84½	85	85	85½	85½	86
Canadian Bank	60 days	4 80	80	80½	81	81½	81½
of Commerce	Sight	4 84½	84½	85	85½	85½	85½
Heidelberg, Ickel-	60 days	4 80	80½	80½	81	81½	82
helter & Co.	Sight	4 84½	85	85	85½	85½	86
Lazard	60 days	4 80	80½	80½	81½	81½	82
Freres	Sight	4 84½	85	85	85½	85½	86
Merchants' Bank	60 days	4 80	80½	80½	81	81	82
of Canada	Sight	4 84½	85	85	85½	85½	86

The market closed on Friday at 4 8140@4 8150 for long, 4 8520@4 8525 for short and 4 8585@4 8590 for cables. Commercial on banks 4 8080@4 8090 and documents for payment 4 80¼@4 81¾. Cotton for payment 4 80¼@4 80¾, cotton for acceptance 4 8080@4 8090 and grain for payment 4 81¼@4 81¾.

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

Week ending April 5 1907.	Received by N. Y. Banks.	Shipped by N. Y. Banks.	Net Interior Movement.
Currency	\$6,906,000	\$6,400,000	Gain \$506,000
Gold	2,029,000	2,000,000	Gain 29,000
Total gold and legal tenders	\$8,935,000	\$8,400,000	Gain \$535,000

With the Sub-Treasury operations and gold imports the result is as follows.

Week ending April 5 1907.	Into Banks.	Out of Banks.	Net Change in Bank Holdings.
Banks' Interior movem't as above	\$8,935,000	\$8,400,000	Gain \$535,000
Sub-Treas oper. and gold impts	41,600,000	28,000,000	Gain 13,600,000
Total gold and legal tenders	\$50,535,000	\$36,400,000	Gain \$14,135,000

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

Bank of	April 4 1907.			April 5 1906.		
	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
England..	34,340,713	-----	34,340,713	37,175,809	-----	37,175,809
France ..	103,259,020	38,964,553	142,223,573	116,992,508	42,027,684	159,020,192
Germany	29,008,000	9,700,000	38,708,000	33,337,000	11,112,000	44,449,000
Russia & ..	118,513,000	5,537,000	124,050,000	92,199,000	4,803,000	97,002,000
Aus.-Hun.	45,089,000	12,359,000	57,448,000	45,924,000	12,834,000	58,758,000
Spain ----	15,439,000	25,144,000	40,583,000	15,084,000	23,610,000	38,694,000
Italy ----	32,367,000	5,047,500	37,414,500	28,297,000	3,855,600	32,152,600
Neth' lands	5,145,800	5,651,600	10,797,400	6,053,200	6,027,600	12,080,800
Nat. Belg.	3,248,667	1,624,333	4,873,000	3,326,000	1,663,000	4,989,000
Sweden ...	4,160,000	-----	4,160,000	3,784,000	-----	3,784,000
Total week	390,660,200	104,027,986	494,688,186	382,172,317	105,942,884	488,115,201
Prev. week	398,022,132	106,085,610	504,107,742	389,509,018	108,047,073	497,556,091

### THE NEW TRANSVAAL.

When the Constitution for the Transvaal Colony was promulgated by the Campbell-Bannerman Ministry a few months ago, there was warm discussion in London as to what would be the result of the privilege of free suffrage and election of a Colonial Government by open majority. In the end, after a good deal of agitation, English opinion settled itself down to the comfortable assurance that, after all, the English voters would be able to hold their own against the Boer natives, and at any rate retain virtual control in their own hands. The election, which was held at the opening of March, showed that the Boer constituency had won thirty-seven seats in the new Colonial Assembly, while the other parties, four in number, mustered altogether only thirty-two. In other words, the Dutch element had carried the new Parliament by what might properly be called a sweeping majority.

Now this was precisely the situation toward which a great part of English opinion had looked with dismay when the plan for Transvaal elections was first announced. It had been pointed out, by those who opposed the proposition to grant free voting rights, that the Dutch would be eager to vent their resentment against their conquerors, and that even if this were not so, their prejudices were such that the welfare of the mining industry would be hopelessly jeopardized. That a Dutch majority would permit, for instance, any sort of continuance of coolie labor—presuming their traditional hostility to the gold-mining industry—was taken to be altogether improbable.

People who have followed the vicissitudes of politics, even in this country, are aware how often such predictions are completely upset by the event. In the case of the Transvaal there was no more than a superficial reasonableness about them. They ignored two important facts: first, the change which was bound to have come over the more intelligent Boer citizens as a result of their contact with the outside world; and, second, the certainty that a reactionary policy would defeat itself from the fact that it would be fighting against the inevitable. Perhaps the most important consideration of all was the broader knowledge which the Transvaal residents have gained since their collision with Great Britain brought them into the light of modern civilization. Much stress may also properly be laid on the influence which an honorable trust and confidence shown the conquerors to the conquered will have on the conduct of the conquered. History is full of instances of the important and beneficial results which have followed such experiments.

However this may be, the result of the new elections has been of the highest interest. The new Assembly has organized by choosing as Premier General Botha, one of the most vigorous and successful leaders of the Boers in the Transvaal war. In the selection of this man there was promise for the future; General Botha

had taken a conspicuous position, long before Kruger's reactionary policy brought about the crash with England, on the side of reform of the obsolete Transvaal institutions. He has lost no time in defining his official attitude. His speech to the new Assembly frankly declared that the policy of the Dutch inhabitants should be that of loyal supporters of the British Empire. The past was, in short, accepted, and indeed we imagine that the more enlightened leaders, looking back at that past, have no regrets for the old-time policy which was forever abolished by the war. General Botha has not only stated his own attitude of loyalty to the British Empire, and commended the same attitude to his adherents, but has gone a considerable step further in announcing his purpose of participating personally in the conference of Colonial Prime Ministers called to assemble at London. The result of this last announcement has been most happy in all directions; it is not too much to say that it has fully reconciled to the policy of a free vote in the Transvaal even the most angry opponents of that policy when first proposed by the British Ministry.

Much has been said, in comments on this episode, as to the wisdom of the traditional British colonial policy to which this Transvaal situation was a sequel. It is only reasonable to recall, however, that England learned the advantages of such a policy only through long and trying experience in the consequences of the opposite policy. The British rule in India is a notable case in point; it showed conclusively that nations with Colonial possessions do not learn wisdom in management of such dependencies overnight. Had it not been for the polemics of Burke, the exposure of gross abuses under Warren Hastings, and the later scandal in connection with that otherwise admirable administrator, Lord Clive, it may be doubted if the Indian dependencies would even to-day be enjoying so intelligent a share of self-government. What sort of imperial regulation was attempted by England, and with what results, in the case of the American Colonies a century and a quarter ago, no American reader needs to be informed.

England, in short, has learned wisdom from experience. That the moral should be drawn for ourselves, as regards our own administration of the Philippines, was inevitable. We think, however, that the contention is right which holds that with England's example before us there exists no such excuse for misrule or misjudgment of the proper management of a native colony as did, perhaps, exist in the case of England's earlier experiments. A constituent assembly of the Philippines has already been called; it is to be hoped that this is only a beginning. We should not consider it a gratifying fact in our own history, if the episode in the Transvaal, different as the conditions undoubtedly are in that country from those which exist in the Philippines, were not taken seriously to heart.

It remains to be added that the radical home rule element in England has based much argument for its own behalf on the example of the Transvaal. Whether the cases are exactly analogous may possibly be doubted. Whatever views may be held in regard to the wisdom or unwisdom of granting to Ireland a separate Parliament, such as neither Scotland nor Wales possesses, the fact will remain that the question of home defense, always a vital problem for the British Islands, causes some natural reluctance in allowing

control over any part of the British Isles themselves to pass out of the hands of the Parliament of London. Nevertheless, we should suppose that the spirit shown by the Boers in response to the confidence imposed in them by the British Empire would encourage Englishmen to look more favorably on any reasonable claims Ireland may make for home administration.

#### *AN ABSURDITY UNDER THE SHERMAN ANTI-TRUST LAW.*

Since the decision in the Northern Securities case, it has probably been the law of the land that a combination to organize and direct the sale of an article of necessity which is necessarily the subject of inter-State commerce in the course of its distribution and sale is a crime and offense against Federal law, whether it be reasonable or unreasonable, beneficial or injurious. The other elements of this crime had been defined before. The decision mentioned puts the crowning touch because it seems to establish that the courts are not allowed to listen to proof of the public advantage. The statute does not even allow them to give weight to what the common law has defined as reasonable. If such a law were enforced with reasonable impartiality, it would paralyze trade. Under its partial application to-day the chance of being branded as a criminal because of the aggressive and well-organized conduct of any ordinary large business depends entirely upon how far the business catches the public eye, and not at all upon real immorality or offensiveness. Occasionally, however, one can find an organization much in the public eye which may serve as a text for the illustration of this vicious arrangement without exposing one who writes about it to the charge of driving business men into the criminal's pen.

We are furnished with such an opportunity by the recent systematic organization of the cranberry business in Southeastern Massachusetts. Joking aside, but not without a few humorous thoughts by the way, the cranberry is an article of prime necessity throughout all the States and Territories where turkey is eaten and Thanksgiving celebrated. So many cranberries are raised on Cape Cod that the sale of the crop necessarily involves delivery of the major part outside of Massachusetts. We could cite law reports, volume, case and page, to show that each of these points is of criminal import. Prices to the poor jobber whose livelihood is threatened, and hence it is conclusively to be presumed to the consumer, have in the past often been gratifyingly low, carrying the agreeable fruit within the means of the modest purse of the small grocer and his customers. This has been because the small grower has sent his goods to market without conspiracy or combination. There are on Cape Cod over a thousand small growers who own each less than three acres of bog. They have shipped direct to the jobber. One need scarcely suggest the waste of such a course, the lack of uniformity in quality, packing, brand and appearance, the lack of systematic realization, the ignorance about the action of the commission merchant or his justification for the prices he sells at.

Even a special Assistant Attorney-General or a special agent of the Inter-State Commerce Commission can see that organization would bring improvement. The ground is fruitful for the promoter and he has

appeared and is touring Cape Cod. Every manifesto and every speech which he puts forth shows in language which might be quoted from the evidence for the prosecution in decided anti-trust cases that the cranberry grower is urged to adopt the methods and organization of a trust and to participate in conspiracy and combination. The promoter points out that there is a thousand-acre increase expected in the bogs of the Cape, that it is absolutely necessary that something should be done to prevent prices to the consumer from diminishing, a result which will sooner or later force the growers to combine if they do not do so now. With the crop under the control of the new concern, however, it can guarantee the retailer that the fruit will not go below a named selling price. Of course this involves a counter obligation on the part of the retailers not to cut prices on goods sold them by the trust. But the power will exist, for already sixty-five or seventy per cent of the Massachusetts growers have joined the concern and the promoter tells the public that he is confident that with the major portion of the Cape crop placed in his control, and hence command over the market for more than three-quarters of the entire output of cranberries in the United States, the consumer will have to pay the piper.

We have not exaggerated. This description is taken almost verbatim from the promoter's descriptions of his means and end. Out of his own mouth he is convicted of an attempt to monopolize inter-State commerce in a necessity. We commend his case to the Federal authorities at Washington for their early attention. We do not suggest a prosecution. On the contrary no sane man could fail to see either the necessary conclusion that this is a trust or the even more necessary duty not to make himself absurd by prosecuting the cranberry. But this and a thousand other such cases are open daily for the consideration of any one who will look into the facts of trade and commerce, and those who are responsible for such legal absurdities will also be responsible to the country in a heavy measure if they do not remember the ringing advice of John Adams, that every one ought to receive right and justice freely and conformably to laws, that the power of suspending the execution of the laws ought never to be exercised but by the Legislature, and that the ideal of freedom with justice is that we should have a government of laws and not of men. We are quoting from the bill of rights of the Constitution of the State whose affairs we are discussing, and we respectfully commend its perusal to those who think that State constitutions and rights are inferior to Federal legislation in their virtue and justice.

#### *THE DECISION REGARDING THE GREAT NORTHERN'S INCREASE IN STOCK.*

The full text of the opinion in last week's decision of the Supreme Court of Minnesota, upholding the right of the Great Northern Railway Co. to increase its capital stock without first applying to the State Railroad and Warehouse Commission, makes it apparent that certain points in that decision are of general application—that is, would apply in other States where the circumstances and conditions are the same. Accordingly, it is important to examine the grounds upon which the Court rests its judgment overruling the district Judge who had issued a temporary injunction restraining the railroad company from making the



proposed increase. It is certainly to be hoped that the mistake made in the present case will not be repeated elsewhere, inasmuch as the consequences in this instance have been so serious.

It was last December the company determined to issue \$60,000,000 new stock for the purpose of providing funds for additional equipment and terminals, second track and various other added facilities required for carrying on its business. The need for such action was urgent in the extreme, as all the roads in that part of the country were at the time suffering from a congestion of traffic which has never previously been equaled, and found it practically impossible for the time being, to meet public wants in full for transportation services. Yet a State official steps in at this juncture, out of an overabundance of zeal we must suppose, and appeals to the courts to restrain the railroad in its laudable purpose of spending millions of capital in order to put itself in shape adequately to meet its public functions. As a consequence, the hands of the managers have been tied for over three months and they have been prevented from affording the relief so imperatively demanded. In the end it is found that this State official was wrong in his contentions. Obviously, much mischief would have been avoided if it had been recognized at the outset that the position of the State was an untenable one—or, better still, if the Legislature, in enacting the statute upon which the State officer rested his claim, had in the first instance recognized that it had no power to pass such a law.

The company rested its contention that it could issue additional stock without leave of the State Commission on two main grounds. According to Section 2872 of the Minnesota Revised Statutes of 1905, railroad corporations in Minnesota before making any increase in their stock must apply in writing to the Railroad Commission, which may "allow" the proposed increase or not. The Great Northern company urged that such a law was invalid in that it delegates legislative authority to an administrative body. The Minnesota Supreme Court endorses this view unqualifiedly. It holds that passing on proposed stock issues in the manner prescribed by the law in question is purely a legislative function, and that under the Minnesota Constitution the Legislature has no power to delegate its powers. The second claim of the company, that under an amendment to its charter it had the right to increase its stock free from all restrictions, and that any law attempting to take from it this right was an impairment of the obligation of contract, and therefore unconstitutional, the Court found itself unable to accept. On this last point it is held that if the charter amendment referred to could be construed as conferring upon the company the power to issue stock without limit, nevertheless the Legislature would have the right to prescribe such reasonable regulations for the exercise of the right as might be necessary to prevent fraud in the issuing of fictitious stock and to protect the public from the consequences thereof, since the so-called police power of the State cannot be abdicated.

Upon the point that the Legislature cannot delegate its powers to an administrative body, the language of the opinion, which is by Chief Justice Start, is clear and emphatic, and the reasoning convincing. Justice Start says the terms and conditions upon which railway corporations may be created, the powers and

capital stock they may have, the purposes for which they may increase their capital stock, and the limitations and conditions to be imposed upon the right to such increase, are exclusively matters for legislative action which cannot be delegated. The State, having created such corporations and conferred upon them for public purposes great and extraordinary powers and franchises, including the sovereign power of eminent domain and the right to levy tolls or taxes upon all who use for traffic or travel these modern highways, the railroads, it logically follows that the Legislature has the undoubted right to enact statutes regulating the increase and disposition of their capital stock. In the exercise of this right it may pass a statute providing generally for what purposes and upon what terms, conditions and limitations an increase of capital stock may be made, and confer upon the Commission the administrative duties of supervising any proposed increase of stock. The Legislature may also delegate to the Commission the duty of finding the facts in each particular case and authorize and require it, if it finds the existence of facts that bring the case within the statute, to allow the proposed increase; otherwise to refuse it. But further than that the Legislature may not go. Statutory regulations of the increase of the capital stock of railway corporations, the Court argues, tend to prevent secrecy of operations, and guard against the issue and sale of fictitious or watered stock by such public agencies. It is also pointed out that in Minnesota it has been a felony since 1887, punishable by fine or imprisonment or both, for any officer of a corporation to issue, sell or dispose of any fictitious shares of its capital stock or to issue any of its stock or bonds until they have been paid for in full, in money, labor or property.

There was therefore no question as to the right of the Legislature to regulate the increase of the capital stock of railway corporations. The question was simply whether the Legislature had exceeded its powers in delegating to the Commission determination of the matter. The Attorney-General, of course, contended that the statute did not attempt to delegate to the Commission any legislative function, but referred to it merely the administrative duty of supervision of the increase of stock by ascertaining the facts in each particular case. But the Court could not see its way clear to adopt this view. Supposing a railroad makes application to the Commission setting forth the amount of a proposed increase and the purpose for which it is desired, what then must the Commission do, asks the Court. Must they allow the increase if they find the amount and purpose are such as are authorized by law? On the contrary, the language used is—"if they allow it, they shall prescribe the manner in which and the terms upon which the same shall be made. If they disapprove such increase, the reasons therefor shall be stated in their next annual report."

The Court holds that the prescribing "the manner in which and the terms upon which" the increase may be made is a legislative power, not an administrative duty, and cannot be delegated. Justice Start says the simple truth seems to be that the distinction between the delegation of administrative duties to secure the execution of a statute did not occur to the person who drafted the statute, and that it was the real as well as the expressed intention of the statute to com-

mit the whole subject of the increase of capital stock by railway corporations to the judgment and discretion of the Commission. This view is strengthened by the fact that at the time the statute was enacted railway corporations were authorized to increase their capital stock but there was no statute limiting the increase to any particular purpose or prescribing the terms upon which such increase might be made. The Legislature having never enacted any terms, conditions or limitations with reference to the increase of capital stock, it could not consistently impose upon the Commission the duty of ascertaining whether the purpose and terms of a proposed increase were in accordance with the requirements of law, when there was no such law.

Justice Start also points out that the prototype of the Minnesota statute seems to have been certain sections of the General Statutes of Connecticut. In the Connecticut case, however—and here is the distinction of importance—the Railroad Commissioners, after finding the facts, report them, with a recommendation whether the increase of stock should be allowed or not, to the Legislature for its determination. On the other hand, in the Minnesota case, the whole matter is delegated to the judgment and discretion of the Commission. There thus being an unmistakable attempt to delegate legislative power to a commission, the Court had no alternative but to declare the law in conflict with the Constitution.

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

—The first public sale of stock of the Irving National Exchange Bank was made at auction this week, when 10 shares were sold at 175. No other sales of bank or trust company stocks were made either at the Stock Exchange or at auction. 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 788 and 789.

Shares.	BANKS—New York.	Low.	High.	Close.	Last previous sale.
10	Irving Nat. Exchange Bank	175	175	175	First sale.

—A Clearing House Association has been formed in Montgomery, Ala. The officers, chosen at a meeting March 27, are: President, A. M. Baldwin, President of the First National Bank; Vice-President, Michael Cody, President of the Exchange National Bank; Secretary and Treasurer, A. J. Jones, Cashier of the Fourth National. W. B. Strassburger has been chosen as Manager. The organization will begin business as soon as quarters have been secured.

—At the recent session of the California Legislature a new law was passed regulating the capital of State banking institutions, which in no instance is to be less than \$25,000. This new section, which applies to all banking institutions, except savings and loan corporations, takes the place of the graded capital section, whereby the capital was fixed according to population. It provides that all institutions coming within its provisions must at all times have actually paid in a capital equal to at least 10% of their total deposits, the minimum amount of such capital to be not less than \$25,000; it is further provided that the maximum amount of such capital shall in no instance be required to exceed \$1,000,000. In construing the provisions of this section, net surplus, it is added, may be treated and considered as part of the paid-in capital. The reason for the repeal of the old law (which had been in operation since March 1905) and the enactment of the new is that several months ago, in the case of a new Sacramento bank which had been refused in-

corporation papers on the ground that the capital named was below the limit fixed by law, a Superior Court Judge ruled that the Legislature had no right to grade capital according to population.

—According to advices received last week by G. Bruce Webster, the New York agent of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China (head office London), the directors of that institution are to recommend to the shareholders at the annual meeting April 17 the proposition to increase the capital to £1,200,000. The additional stock is to be issued at £40 per share, payable in installments between June 4 and December 31 1907, such installments to bear interest at 5% per annum. The new shares will rank on the same basis with the existing shares from January 1 1908. The bank's present capital is £800,000, consisting of 40,000 shares of £20 each, on which there is a reserve liability of an equal amount. The proposed increase of capital means, presumably, the issuance of 20,000 new shares at £20 (or £400,000) and the addition to reserve fund of £20 (or £400,000), so that the figures will then stand: Capital, £1,200,000; reserve liability of shareholders, £1,200,000; reserve fund, £1,475,000; undivided profits 1906, £93,000; total, £3,968,000.

—The directors of the Nineteenth Ward Bank, 57th Street and Third Avenue, this city, have called a special meeting of the stockholders for April 17 to vote upon a proposed increase of capital from \$200,000 to \$300,000. If effected, the institution's combined capital, surplus and undivided profits will be advanced from \$470,000 to \$770,000. The new stock will be issued at \$300 per share. The bank's deposits have grown from \$1,500,000 to \$5,000,000 in the past four years. Lately it purchased the property at 152 and 154 East 34th Street, for the erection of a bank building, to be used as a branch. The other branches are situated at 72d Street and Third Avenue and at 86th Street and Second Avenue. Warner Van Norden, President of the Van Norden Trust Company, is the bank's executive.

—The New York Produce Exchange Bank of this city has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3% and an extra dividend of 1%, making 4%, both payable April 15. The previous payment, made Oct. 15 1906, was 3½%.

—Robert B. Armstrong, formerly Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury, has resigned as President of the Casualty Company of America, 52 William Street. Mr. Armstrong's resignation is occasioned by his desire to take an extended trip abroad in an endeavor to regain his health, which has become impaired through an attack of typhoid fever.

—Application to change the name of the proposed Irving Trust Company of this city to the Fidelity Trust Company will be made to the State Banking Department on May 6. The proposition to increase the capital of the institution from \$500,000 to \$750,000 will be acted upon by the shareholders on the 9th inst.

—The new Beaver National Bank of this city is to begin business to-day in the Beaver Building, junction of Wall, Pearl and Beaver streets. George M. Coffin, lately Vice-President of the Phenix National Bank of this city, is President of the new bank. S. H. Vandergrift and T. P. Welsh are Vice-Presidents and J. V. Loughlin is Assistant Cashier. Besides the President, the directors are Frank Bornn, of Bornn & Co., exporters and importers, this city; John B. Fassett, President Citizens' National Bank, Johnstown, Pa.; Thomas A. H. Hay, Vice-President Washington National Bank, Washington, N. J.; Martin W. Littleton, ex-President Borough of Brooklyn; George Mercer Jr., of George W. Mercer & Son, this city; Thomas E. Murphy of Philadelphia; Augustus K. Sloan, of Sloan & Co., manufacturing jewelers, this city; S. H. Vandergrift, director of the Pittsburgh Trust Company and Keystone National Bank, Pittsburgh; Earl Vogel, of Gorham & Vogel, attorneys, and T. P. Welsh, of T. P. Welsh & Co., coffee merchants. The Beaver National has a capital of \$200,000 and surplus of \$100,000. It will clear through the National City Bank and the Empire Trust Company. Mr. Coffin, the President, was formerly a Deputy Comptroller of the Currency. He is the author of several works pertaining to financial matters.

—The establishment of a new State bank in the East New York section of Brooklyn Borough is planned. The Liberty

Bank is to be the name of the projected institution, which is to have a capital of \$250,000, and is to locate at Liberty and Pennsylvania avenues. The President is to be William T. Wyckoff, President of the Woodhaven Bank, at Woodhaven, L. I.

—The directors of the City Bank of Hartford, Conn., have elected Edward D. Redfield to the presidency to fill the vacancy arising through the death last month of Maro S. Chapman. Elizur S. Goodman has been elected Vice-President of the bank and Edward H. Tucker advances from the office of Assistant Cashier to the cashiership. The new head of the institution entered its employ in 1894 as Assistant Cashier. He was elected Cashier two years later, and in 1904 was given the additional office of Vice-President.

—The new building of the National Shawmut Bank of Boston, a substantial office structure, is now practically completed, and already houses as tenants a number of industrial corporations and banking organizations. The bank itself is to take possession of its new banking rooms some time during the current month. The property was purchased by the bank in 1904; it fronts on Water Street, extending from Congress to Devonshire streets.

—Frederick W. Rugg has been elected successor to the late Robert B. Fairbairn as President of the National Rockland Bank of Roxbury (Boston). Anselm L. Bacon replaces Mr. Rugg as Cashier.

—Walter S. Swan, President of the Charles River National Bank of Cambridge, Mass., and a director of the National Shawmut Bank of Boston, died on the 31st ult. at the age of sixty-four years. He had been President of the Cambridge institution since 1887.

—That the new management in control of the Chapin National Bank of Springfield, Mass., is desirous of placing the institution on a thoroughly sound basis, is evident from the general elimination from its accounts of doubtful assets. In discarding every piece of doubtful paper the bank's surplus, according to the "Springfield Republican," has been reduced from \$100,000 to \$30,000, and the undivided profits from \$78,688 to \$18,542. There has been a like change in the book value of its bonds and securities, which has been reduced from \$112,967 to \$77,613. It is noted, however, that while the bank building has been carried at \$115,000, its full worth is believed to be \$200,000. Since the new management assumed charge in February the sum of \$25,000 borrowed money has been repaid, and some \$3,000 earned. The individual deposits in the latest statement are \$1,246,533.

—Oscar Edwards, President of the Northampton National Bank, at Northampton, Mass., died on the 4th inst. He was eighty-six years of age, and had been President of the institution for thirty-three years.

—William C. McEldowney has been elected President of the Washington National Bank and of the Washington Trust Company of Pittsburgh, to replace the late John C. Reilly. Isaac R. Whitaker, formerly Second Vice-President, succeeds Mr. McEldowney as First Vice-President in both institutions. John B. Larkin and Eugene S. Reilly have been chosen respectively Second and Third Vice-Presidents of the two institutions. A first dividend of 1½% quarterly has been declared by the directors of the trust company.

—The Union National Bank of Pittsburgh this week opened in its new twenty-story office building erected on the site of its former home at Fourth Avenue and Wood Street. The bank occupies the entire first floor.

—The Citizens' Bank, capital \$50,000, has been organized in Harrisburg, Pa. The institution is to open shortly in the East End section, under the management of the following: E. C. Thompson, President; S. F. Barber, Vice-President; F. K. Kitzmiller, Secretary and Treasurer.

—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Savings Bank & Trust Company of Cincinnati on the 1st inst, J. G. Schmidlapp retired as President, and was elected Chairman of the board of directors. Clifford B. Wright, a Vice-President of the First National Bank of Cincinnati, has been chosen to the presidency of the Union Savings & Trust, succeeding Mr. Schmidlapp. R. D. Barney retires from the board of the latter to give place to Mr. Wright.

—The Licking County Bank & Trust Company of Newark, Ohio (capital \$200,000), was the scene of a "run" on the

28th ult. The bank met all demands made upon it, and by the following day little trace remained of the scare, which was ascribed to the circulation of a baseless report.

—The organization of the Farwell Trust Company of Chicago has been completed with a capital of \$1,500,000. It begins business at once in the quarters long occupied by Granger Farwell & Co. at the corner of La Salle and Quincy streets. The new trust company takes over the building (hereafter to be known as the Farwell Trust Building), and will alter the bank floor to suit its requirements. The reorganization of the stock-brokerage firm of Granger Farwell & Co. will be announced in next week's issue. It is understood that the Farwell Trust Company will not compete with existing banks and other financial institutions, but will cooperate with them and supplement them. Neither checking accounts nor trusteeships will be accepted. Its officers are: Granger Farwell, President; Douglas Smith and Albert G. Lester, Vice-Presidents; John Barry Sears, Treasurer; John J. Bryant Jr., Secretary. The directors, including the President and Vice-Presidents, are: William Butterworth, Robert W. Chapin, Charles H. Deere, Joshua H. Defrees, A. L. Farwell, William B. Jansen, George A. McKinlock, Gilbert B. Shaw, E. R. Stettinius.

—The plan to increase the capital of the Pullman Loan & Savings Bank of Chicago from \$300,000 to \$500,000 was ratified on Tuesday by the stockholders, who also approved the change in the title to the Pullman Trust & Savings Bank. As part payment for the additional capital, a stock dividend of 33 1-3%, or \$100,000, is to be declared out of surplus; the other \$100,000 of stock is to be sold to present shareholders at par.

—The Minnesota Title Insurance & Trust Company of Minneapolis was closed March 26 by the State Banking Department. In a statement issued by State Bank Examiner Anton Schaffer, the liabilities are placed at \$580,219, of which \$556,119 are deposits. Total assets as booked by the company are, he states, \$853,313, which the department estimates as likely to produce \$405,554, leaving a deficiency of \$174,665. In addition to these assets President J. U. Barnes, the principal stockholder, has turned over to the Department real estate equities valued by him at \$300,000 which it is estimated will produce approximately \$175,000. The institution had an authorized capital of \$500,000, \$250,000 of which was reported to have been subscribed and nearly all paid in. James D. Shearer has been appointed receiver.

—At a meeting of the directors of the Mercantile Bank of Memphis on the 28th ult., A. S. Caldwell tendered his resignation as President because of his expected absence from the city on a foreign tour. His successor, C. H. Raine, was formerly at the head of the institution. He was elected to the post (from the cashiership) in March 1904, but resigned about a year ago in order to be relieved of business cares. Another change is the election as Cashier of Claude Anderson, P. S. Smith having relinquished the office to become active Vice-President of the First National.

—Application will be made to the Comptroller of the Currency for authority to convert the State Bank of Virginia, at Richmond, into a national institution. A resolution to this effect was passed by the stockholders at a meeting held on Tuesday.

—Albert E. Thornton, Vice-President of the Atlanta National Bank, of Atlanta, Ga., died on the 2d inst after a few weeks' illness.

—The Arkansas Valley Bank of Little Rock, Ark., organized Dec. 29 1906, has been in operation since Jan. 14. The institution reports a capital of \$100,000, fully paid, in shares of \$100 each. It is managed by M. B. Summers, President; E. E. Wilson, Vice-President; R. C. Helmick, Cashier, and T. U. Andrews, Assistant Cashier.

—The annual meeting of the Mississippi Bankers' Association is to be held at Gulfport on May 8 and 9. At the close of the session the bankers, according to the "Memphis Appeal", are to visit the City of Mexico, stopping at points of interest along the route. B. W. Griffith, President of the First National Bank of Vicksburg, is Secretary and Treasurer of the association.

—The Comptroller of the Currency on March 21 approved an application to organize the Lumberman's National Bank of

Houston, Tex., capital \$400,000. This institution is to take the place of the projected Lumberman's Bank & Trust Company, to the formation of which we referred last August. Practically the same people are identified with the present movement, the applicants being S. F. Carter, Jesse H. Jones, William A. Stilson, W. H. Norris and J. M. Rockwell.

—A new banking institution, the Spokane State Bank, commenced business in Spokane, Wash., on March 25. The bank was organized on Feb. 27 with an authorized capital of \$50,000, all of which has been paid in. There is no surplus at the start, the stock of the institution having been sold at par, namely, \$100. The bank is located in a retail district on the north side of the city, about a mile from the larger banks. John E. Argo is President; Thomas H. Brewer, and Henry A. Steinke are the Vice-Presidents, and George J. Wallbridge is Cashier. Mr. Brewer is also a Vice-President of the Fidelity National Bank of Spokane.

—Continued growth is shown in the deposits of the Fidelity Trust Company of Tacoma, Wash., which are reported as \$3,258,616 on March 22. At the same date in 1902 the amount was only \$892,891. Total resources now are \$3,687,358. As a consequence of the expansion in the business, it has become necessary to increase the size of the banking rooms, and work on the contemplated improvements in its offices is already in progress. The banking room is to be enlarged to three times its present size, giving a floor space of over 6,000 square feet. The safe deposit vaults, located in the basement, will be thoroughly overhauled. The improvements are expected to be completed by June 1.

—The Bank of British North America at its annual meeting on March 5 reported net profits for the six months ending December 31 1906 of \$327,310, this comparing with \$300,571 for the half-year ending June 30 1906 and \$287,462 for the six months to December 30 1905. The amount at the credit of balance and loss June 30 1906 was \$330,257, out of which was paid the October dividend calling for \$146,000, leaving the sum of \$184,257 to be added to the net profits of \$327,310 on December 31 1906, giving a total of \$511,567. Out of this, appropriations were made as follows: Transferred to bank premises account, \$97,333; transferred to reserve fund, \$97,333; transferred to Officers' Widows' and Orphans' Fund, \$2,500; transferred to Officers' Pension Fund, \$4,827; staff bonus, \$19,467, making in all \$221,460, and leaving a balance of \$290,107 available for the April dividend and bonus. The bank pays dividends semi-annually at the rate of 6% per annum; provision for an extra distribution of 1% has been made (this to be in the shape of a bonus and not as increased dividend), making in all 7% for the year. The paid-in capital is \$4,866,667 and the reserve fund \$2,238,667. The remarks of Henry J. B. Kendall, who presided at the meeting in London, together with the full balance sheet, will be found on another page.

—For the quarter ending April 30 the directors of the Imperial Bank of Canada (head office Toronto) have declared a dividend of 2 3/4%, or at the rate of 11% per annum. This is an increase of 1% yearly, 10% having been paid since 1901.

**REFUNDING AND REDEMPTION OF THE FOURS OF 1907.**

The following is the circular of Secretary Cortelyou offering to exchange \$50,000,000 of the maturing 4s of 1907 into 2% consols, and calling the residue of the outstanding 4s for redemption July 2 1907:

**REFUNDING AND REDEMPTION OF THE 4 PER CENT BONDS OF THE FUNDED LOAN OF 1907.**

1907. Department Circular No. 25. Division of Loans and Currency.

Treasury Department, Office of the Secretary, Washington, April 2 1907.

Public notice is hereby given to the owners of United States registered and coupon bonds of the 4% funded loan of 1907 that the Secretary of the Treasury will receive, on and after April 6 and before June 30 1907, any of the bonds of the said loan to an amount not exceeding \$50,000,000 for refunding under provisions of Section 11 of the Act of March 14 1900, entitled "An Act to define and fix the standard of value, to maintain the parity of all forms of money issued or coined by the United States, to refund the public debt and for other purposes."

The residue of the bonds of the said loan, after the refunding hereby provided for, will be reserved for redemption on and after July 2 1907, and the bonds constituting the said residue are hereby called for redemption, and will cease to bear interest on the 2d day of July 1907.

The bonds of the loan above mentioned may be surrendered on and after April 6, and will be received at a valuation equal to their present worth to yield an income of 2 1/4% per annum, and like amounts of United States registered or coupon bonds bearing interest at the rate of 2% per annum will be issued in exchange therefor at a premium of 3%.

To effect the exchange, the outstanding bonds should be surrendered to the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the terms of this cir-

cular; they will be accepted for that purpose in the order of the surrender of them to him, and new bonds bearing interest at the rate of 2% per annum will be issued in the same order in lieu thereof. A letter of transmittal should accompany each package of bonds for exchange, setting forth the purpose for which they are forwarded and giving the address to which the new bonds and checks for the interest thereon shall be sent.

Bonds held by the Treasurer of the United States in trust for a national bank may be surrendered by letter addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, accompanied with the Treasurer's receipt representing the bonds, together with a resolution of the board of directors of the bank, authorizing the Treasurer to assign the bonds.

The priority of issue of the new bonds will be determined by the date of the receipt by the Secretary of the Treasury of the outstanding bonds or the papers representing the same, provided that the bonds or papers are in proper condition for such surrender, as set forth hereafter in this circular. If any correction is required, the priority of the bonds to be issued will take date from the receipt and acceptance of corrected bonds or papers at this office.

Any registered bonds forwarded should be assigned to the "Secretary of the Treasury for exchange into 2% bonds." The assignment should be dated and witnessed by one of the officers named in the note, which is printed on the back of each bond. Where a new bond is desired in the name of any one but the name of the old bondholder should be assigned, the old bond should be assigned to the "Secretary of the Treasury for exchange into 2% bonds for account of \_\_\_\_\_" (here insert the name of the person in whose favor the bond is to be issued).

Registered bonds inscribed in the name of an institution, forwarded for exchange, must be accompanied by a resolution of the board of directors of the institution authorizing their assignment to the Secretary of the Treasury for such exchange. The resolution must bear the seal of the institution, or, if the institution have no seal, there must be furnished with the resolution an affidavit setting forth that fact.

All bonds surrendered for refunding should be accompanied with a remittance of cash or bankable funds made payable to the order of the Treasurer of the United States, equal to the premium of 3% which is charged for the 2% bonds. When the new bonds are issued the amount found due the owner on account of the present worth of the 4% bonds to yield an income of 2 1/4% per annum, plus the difference in accrued interest between the two classes of bonds from April 1 1907 to date of exchange will be paid to the owner by a check drawn in his favor by the Treasurer of the United States.

The new bonds will be issued in denominations as follows: Coupons \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000. Registered, \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000, \$50,000, and in order that they may be uniform, as to date of maturity, with the 2% consols of 1930 now outstanding, they will be dated April 1 1900, but interest thereon will begin April 1 1907.

All bonds forwarded for exchange will be regarded as the property of the person, firm or institution in whose favor the new bonds are to be issued, but if the agent forwarding the bonds shall desire, and so request, the new bonds may be forwarded to such agent's address for delivery to the owner. Packages containing bonds for surrender, or papers representing bonds held by the Treasurer of the United States in trust for a national bank, should be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Division of Loans and Currency, Washington, D. C., and be plainly marked "Bonds (or papers) for exchange."

Blank forms of application for the exchanges herein authorized and blank resolutions for use by institutions have been prepared by the Department, and may be obtained on application to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Any bonds received for refunding after the limit of \$50,000,000 shall have been reached will be held for redemption on July 2 1907 or will be returned, as the owners may desire. In either case the premium above provided for will be promptly returned to the owner of the bonds.

The circular of March 14 1907 providing for the redemption of \$25,000,000 of the 4% bonds of 1907, with interest to July 1, will remain in force until that amount of such bonds shall have been received.

GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, Secretary.

**RESULT OF REFUNDING \$100 4% BONDS OF 1907 UNDER THIS CIRCULAR.**

Cost of a \$100 2% bond on April 10.	
Face value and premium at 3%	\$103 00
Accrued interest to April 10	05
<b>Total cost</b>	<b>\$103 05</b>
Present worth of 4% bond	100 39
Accrued interest to April 10	10
<b>Proceeds of 4s</b>	<b>100 49</b>
<b>Net cost of the 2% bond (premium)</b>	<b>2 56</b>

**Canadian Bank Clearings.**—The clearings of the Canadian banks for the month of March 1907 show an increase over the same month of 1906 of 12.9 and for the three months the gain reaches 7.7%.

Clearings at—	March.			Three Months.		
	1907.	1906.	Inc. or Dec.	1907.	1906.	Inc. or Dec.
<b>Canada—</b>	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	%
Montreal	125,041,649	119,615,094	+4.5	360,890,437	370,940,731	-2.7
Toronto	105,319,943	93,327,531	+12.8	312,280,593	291,821,511	+7.0
Winnipeg	41,089,493	31,261,634	+31.4	120,887,770	93,040,769	+29.9
Vancouver	14,587,079	9,382,679	+55.5	40,591,041	25,238,489	+60.8
Ottawa	12,717,672	10,572,649	+20.3	36,331,605	29,845,617	+21.4
Halifax	6,462,777	6,332,294	+2.1	21,303,891	21,715,179	-1.9
Quebec	7,285,282	6,961,283	+4.6	22,190,051	20,707,958	+7.2
Hamilton	7,270,368	5,743,571	+26.6	20,380,602	16,863,682	+20.9
St. John	4,641,425	4,212,249	+10.2	14,896,015	13,726,354	+8.5
Victoria	4,059,507	3,873,215	+4.8	11,719,838	10,278,666	+14.0
London	5,400,436	4,638,695	+24.8	15,699,514	13,426,327	+16.0
Calgary	5,626,209	Not incl. in total.		16,432,274	Not incl. in total.	
Edmonton	Not incl. in total.	Not incl. in total.		Not incl. in total.	Not incl. in total.	
<b>Total Canada</b>	<b>333,875,624</b>	<b>295,610,890</b>	<b>+12.9</b>	<b>977,071,357</b>	<b>907,606,270</b>	<b>+7.7</b>

The clearings for the week ending March 30 make a very satisfactory comparison with the same week of 1906, the increase in the aggregate having been 21.0%.

Clearings at—	Week ending March 30.				
	1907.	1906.	Inc. or Dec.	1905.	1904.
<b>Canada—</b>	\$	\$	%	\$	\$
Montreal	28,507,850	25,296,910	+12.7	22,746,371	16,126,540
Toronto	23,331,019	19,000,000	+22.8	17,812,536	10,822,227
Winnipeg	9,411,828	7,071,105	+33.1	5,091,307	3,446,759
Vancouver	3,500,000	2,328,927	+50.3	1,270,369	1,115,181
Ottawa	2,912,415	2,224,911	+30.9	2,068,068	1,589,464
Halifax	1,223,198	1,096,015	+11.6	1,290,882	1,164,890
Quebec	1,650,000	1,247,350	+32.3	1,303,185	1,112,804
Hamilton	1,338,796	1,104,217	+21.2	967,261	816,191
St. John	1,095,491	875,934	+25.1	900,630	733,599
Victoria	1,050,000	934,829	+12.3	578,331	560,325
London	999,862	819,651	+22.0	780,584	686,571
Calgary	1,300,000	Not included in total.			
Edmonton	900,000	Not included in total.			
<b>Total Canada</b>	<b>75,020,459</b>	<b>61,999,849</b>	<b>+21.0</b>	<b>54,809,524</b>	<b>38,144,551</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 each issue, but on account of the length of the other tables is crowded out once a month. The figures are received by telegraph from other leading cities. It will be observed that, as compared with the corresponding week of 1906, there is a decrease in the aggregate of 3.6%. So far as the individual cities are concerned, New York exhibits a loss of 9.4% and Baltimore 2.6%. Boston records a gain of 5.1%, Chicago 17.3%, St. Louis 2.3%, Philadelphia 4.5% and New Orleans 5.8%.

**Monetary and Commercial English News**

(From our own correspondent.)

London, Saturday, March 23 1907.

Business on the Stock Exchange continues very inactive. There is a more cheerful spirit, and prices, generally speaking, have recovered somewhat. But there is a certain amount of apprehension all the same that at the fortnightly settlement next week there may be several failures. Nobody anticipates serious failures, for people in good credit have ample time to obtain all the accommodation they require. But that weak people, who have speculated beyond their means, may in several cases be unable to meet their differences is probable. The settlement will end on Wednesday next. Until that is over, it is very unlikely that there will be any increase of activity. Friday and the following Monday will be Bank holidays. Large numbers of persons will go out of town for the week end, and many of them will not return during the following week.

Until, therefore, the end of the first week in April, or rather the beginning of the second week, the general impression is that business will continue very quiet. How it will go afterwards will depend, firstly, upon the course of events in New York. If nothing adverse happens there, and if New York does not take large amounts of gold, the general impression is that there will be a decided recovery in London. If, however, much gold is taken for New York, nobody doubts that the Bank of England will promptly put up its rate of discount to 6%. Secondly, the course of events next month depends upon what will happen in Russia. A most favorable view is taken both in London and Paris just now of the prospects in Russia, for the Russian Prime Minister at the beginning of this week made a very satisfactory speech in which he declared in the plainest language that Russia must be made a constitutional country, and promised a long list of very important reforms. It was known that he would make such a speech. What was feared was that the Douma might refuse to co-operate with him; might, in fact, insist upon his resignation. On the contrary, the Constitutional Democrats had the good sense to adopt a motion for the Order of the Day, and since then they have also shown political capacity in adopting similar orders. Hence, the hope is now strong that a great Centre Party will be formed and that it will accept all the real reforms offered by the Government. In that case, there will probably be a sharp rise in Russian securities, which would greatly enrich the Paris Bourse and probably give rise to a marked speculation in Paris.

Meantime, Paris has been cheered by the declaration of a dividend of £3 per share on Rio Tinto shares. The share is nominally a £5 share. When the dividend came out, the quotation was about 91¼. It rose almost immediately to 95. There has been a very great speculation in these shares in Paris for many months past, and the good dividend, followed by a large recovery, has given courage to operators.

In Germany, on the other hand, business on the bourses has been bad. There has been throughout the week a steady fall in almost all prices and the public is preparing itself for exceedingly dear money at the end of the month. Next week will be the end of the month and of the quarter, and Good Friday and Easter Sunday fall within it likewise. Consequently, preparations will have to be made for the usual quarterly requirements and the holiday calls. In consequence, everybody is prepared to see an enormous increase in the note circulation of the Imperial Bank.

The state of the money market this week is curious. Immense sums have been obtained at the Bank of England, both by borrowing and by discounting bills. It is said that the Bank has taken an immense number of bills running for sixty days and even for ninety days, and that it has taken some bills running for as long as six months. Consequently the Bank will have a considerable hold upon the outside market for a long time to come. For the moment, however, the loans and discounts have given the outside market a great increase of funds which, of course, will have to be paid back early in April. In addition to this, the Government is disbursing very large sums, for the financial year comes to an end with the month of March. Therefore, the Treasury will have to pay out exceptionally heavy amounts during the remainder of the month. All this, for the moment, is giving the outside market command of considerable money. On the other hand, there is so much uncertainty as to whether New York will take much gold that the joint-stock banks are doing little in the way of discounting. The result is that while day-to-day loans have been decidedly easier than they were a few days ago, bills are almost quite up to Bank rate. Since Thursday, even day-to-day rates have somewhat stiffened, for late on that day the Bank of France put up its rate of discount from 3% to 3½%. It had remained at 3% since May 25 1900, that is, almost seven years. The rise was expected whenever the Bank of England moved its rate upwards. But that the Bank of France should take the initiative, nobody anticipated. Consequently, the change has made a sensation here as well as in Paris.

The India Council offered for tender on Wednesday 50 lacs and the applications exceeded 302 lacs, at prices ranging from Is. 4 1-16d. to Is. 4 5-32d. per rupee. Applicants for bills at Is. 4 3-32d. and for telegraphic transfers at Is. 4 5-32d. per rupee were allotted about 58% of the amounts applied for.

Clearings—Returns by Telegraph. Week ending April 6.	1907.	1906.	Per Cent.
New York	\$1,666,627,875	\$1,838,704,116	-9.4
Boston	155,190,420	147,666,356	+5.1
Philadelphia	139,425,740	133,494,731	+4.5
Baltimore	26,651,440	27,359,595	-2.6
Chicago	201,988,505	172,170,783	+17.3
St. Louis	50,836,200	49,708,199	+2.3
New Orleans	15,961,427	15,091,130	+5.8
Seven cities, 5 days	\$2,256,681,607	\$2,384,194,910	-5.4
Other cities, 5 days	421,069,723	389,117,681	+8.2
Total all cities, 5 days	\$2,677,751,330	\$2,773,312,591	-3.4
All cities, 1 day	540,168,381	563,256,878	-4.1
Total all cities for week	\$3,217,919,711	\$3,336,669,469	-3.6

Our usual monthly detailed statement of transactions on the various New York exchanges is appended. The results for the three months of 1907 and 1906 are given below.

Description	Three Months 1907.			Three Months 1906.		
	Par Value or Quantity.	Actual Value.	Aver. Price.	Par Value or Quantity.	Actual Value.	Aver. Price.
St'k/Sh's. (Val.)	71,382,257	\$5,706,250,001	94.3	79,680,032	\$6,756,497,552	93.7
R.R. bonds	\$121,162,000	\$115,356,858	95.2	\$187,935,100	\$182,626,484	97.2
Gov't bds.	\$234,000	\$260,916	111.5	\$544,400	\$586,811	107.8
State bds.	\$15,666,500	\$14,564,465	93.0	\$27,469,550	\$24,822,735	90.0
Bank st'ks	\$122,700	\$240,745	196.2	\$174,600	\$351,723	201.4
Total	\$6,191,101,375	\$5,836,672,985	94.3	\$7,428,764,850	\$6,964,885,305	93.8
Grain, bu.	126,863,150	104,841,670	82.6	97,238,700	80,068,880	82.3
Tot. value		\$5,941,514,655			\$7,044,952,185	

The volume of transactions in share properties on the New York Stock Exchange each month since January 1 in 1907 and 1906 is indicated in the following:

SALES OF STOCKS AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

M'th.	1907.			1906.		
	Number of Shares.	Values.		Number of Shares.	Values.	
		Par.	Actual.		Par.	Actual.
Jan.	22,702,760	\$1,948,477,925	\$1,854,950,930	38,518,548	\$3,513,808,700	\$3,333,481,498
Feb.	16,470,972	\$1,318,394,800	\$1,241,478,649	21,699,800	\$1,968,990,600	\$1,831,598,764
Mar.	32,208,525	\$2,787,043,450	\$2,609,820,422	19,467,684	\$1,729,841,900	\$1,591,417,290
1st qr.	71,382,257	\$6,053,916,175	\$5,706,250,001	79,680,032	\$7,212,641,200	\$6,756,497,552

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

MONTHLY CLEARINGS.

Month.	Clearings, Total All.			Clearings Outside New York.		
	1907.	1906.	%	1907.	1906.	%
Jan.	\$15,020,747,342	\$16,333,604,104	-8.1	\$5,383,076,858	\$5,095,403,426	+7.4
Feb.	\$11,792,953,798	\$12,477,037,577	-5.5	\$4,461,444,022	\$4,152,614,053	+7.4
Mar.	\$14,625,282,333	\$13,007,090,991	+12.4	\$5,063,004,520	\$4,629,856,802	+9.4
1st qr.	\$41,438,983,463	\$41,817,732,672	-0.9	\$14,907,525,000	\$13,877,874,281	+7.4

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.

000,000s omitted.	March				Jan. 1 to March 31			
	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.
New York	9,562	8,377	8,732	4,804	26,531	27,940	23,584	14,925
Chicago	1,066	928	865	765	3,034	2,740	2,421	2,164
Boston	759	684	658	514	2,329	2,178	1,864	1,594
Philadelphia	639	655	569	449	1,842	1,923	1,612	1,347
St. Louis	271	249	255	241	504	762	722	709
Pittsburgh	242	230	199	160	697	688	579	462
San Francisco	201	200	153	126	589	541	412	362
Cincinnati	118	109	102	97	359	331	294	287
Baltimore	127	118	108	98	379	363	307	262
Kansas City	137	107	102	93	395	321	275	276
Cleveland	74	62	66	56	217	192	188	169
New Orleans	83	85	81	96	276	276	252	336
Minneapolis	82	76	71	62	231	222	197	184
Louisville	59	59	53	45	177	177	155	136
Detroit	58	52	46	41	170	155	135	119
Milwaukee	46	41	36	34	142	123	105	103
Providence	34	33	31	28	104	103	91	90
Omaha	54	47	40	35	141	124	105	97
Buffalo	35	29	27	26	106	92	81	75
St. Paul	37	32	27	26	106	91	74	71
Indianapolis	33	27	26	24	105	85	78	77
Denver	34	28	26	18	98	84	79	53
Richmond	27	25	21	19	82	80	63	61
Memphis	21	24	24	24	68	74	67	78
Seattle	41	43	22	18	114	115	59	49
Hartford	17	16	15	13	48	46	41	34
Salt Lake City	23	20	12	11	75	74	40	37
Total	13,880	12,356	12,367	7,923	39,229	39,900	33,880	24,157
Other cities	745	651	552	474	2,210	1,918	1,537	1,419
Total all	14,625	13,007	12,919	8,397	41,439	41,818	35,417	25,576
Outside New York	5,063	4,630	4,187	3,593	14,908	13,878	11,833	10,651

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 four years.

Table with columns for years 1907, 1906, 1905, 1904, 1903 and rows for Circulation, Public deposits, Other deposits, Government securities, etc.

The rates for money have been as follows:

Table showing Bank of England rate, Open Market rate, and Interest allowed for deposits by joint-stock banks and discount houses.

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

Table with columns for cities (Paris, Berlin, Hamburg, Frankfurt, Amsterdam, Brussels, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Copenhagen) and rows for Bank Rate and Open Market Rate.

Messrs. Pixley & Abell write as follows under date of March 21:

GOLD.—The Bank has again succeeded in keeping this week's arrivals of gold, but has found it necessary to raise the price to 77s. 9 3/4d. SILVER.—The reaction in silver has continued, and we have fallen 11-16d. MEXICAN DOLLARS.—There is no business to report in these coins.

The quotations for bullion are reported as follows:

Table with columns for GOLD and SILVER, and rows for London Standard, U.S. gold, German gold coin, French gold coin, Japanese yen.

Commercial and Miscellaneous News

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 for Stocks (Mercantile Safe Deposit Co., Liquid Air Power & Automobile Co.) and Bonds (Amer. Steel Foundries Co., Inter-State Ry. Co., etc.).

DIVIDENDS.

We have changed the method of making up our weekly list of dividends. Heretofore our record has included only the dividends announced each week, but for the convenience of our readers we now enlarge the scope of the compilation so as to show also dividends previously declared, but the date of payment of which has not yet arrived.

Dividends announced this week are printed in italics.

Table with columns: Name of Company, Per Cent., When Payable, Books Closed, Days Inclusive. Lists various railroad and utility companies.

Large table with columns: Name of Company, Per Cent., When Payable, Books Closed, Days Inclusive. Lists numerous railroad and utility companies.

a Transfer books not closed. e On account of accrued dividends to date. f Also 1 1/2% on common, payable Oct. 15 1907. b Payable in common stock at par.

Banking and Financial.

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS PRESENTED TO THE PROPRIETORS AT THEIR SEVENTY-FIRST YEARLY GENERAL MEETING.

The seventy-first yearly general meeting was held on March 5, at the office of the corporation, 5 Gracechurch Street, E. C., London, Mr. Henry J. B. Kendall presiding.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said: I am glad to preface my remarks by congratulating you on the very favorable result we are able to put before you. This is due in some measure to the change in the financial situation in the United States, where our results have been somewhat disappointing, owing to the low rates previously ruling for money in New York.

We have appropriated, as you will have observed, to bank premises account the sum of £20,000, thereby writing it down to £157,768. The actual value of our premises is considerably larger than that. There is, therefore, no depreciation to provide for; but our building program for the current year will require at least this sum of £20,000, which prudence dictates should be provided for out of profits.

Mr. Richard H. Glyn seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. Messrs. J. H. Brodie, R. H. Glyn and F. Lubbock were re-elected directors, and the election of Mr. J. H. Mayne Campbell to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. H. R. Farrer was confirmed.

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA BALANCE SHEET 31ST DECEMBER 1906.

Table showing Dr. and Cr. accounts for the Bank of British North America. Dr. side includes Capital (£4,866,666), Reserve Fund (£2,238,666), and various other accounts. Cr. side includes Cash at Bankers (£4,376,148), Investments (£1,253,410), and other securities (£568,655).

We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the Books in London and the Certified Returns from the Branches, and find it to present a true statement of the Bank's affairs. EDWIN WATERHOUSE, GEORGE SNEATH, (Of Price, Waterhouse & Co., Chartered Accountants) Auditors. London, 22nd February, 1907.

English Financial Markets—Per Cable.

The daily closing quotations for securities, &c., at London as reported by cable have been as follows the past week:

Table of daily closing quotations for securities in London. Columns include date (from Sunday to Friday) and prices for various securities like Silver, Consols, and various stocks.

a Price per share. b £ sterling. c For May account.

Statement of New York City Clearing-House Banks.

The following statement shows the condition of the New York City Clearing-House banks for the week ending March 30. It should be distinctly understood that as to all items except capital and surplus the figures are the averages of the daily results, not the totals at the end of the week.

We omit two ciphers (00) in all cases.

Table with 8 columns: Banks (00s omitted), Capital, Surplus, Loans, Specie, Legals, Deposits, and Reserve. Lists various banks and their financial metrics.

a Total of United States deposits included, \$18,093,600.

Reports of Non-Member Banks.—The following is the statement of condition of the non-member banks for the week ending March 30 1907, based on average daily results.

We omit two ciphers (00) in all cases.

Table with 9 columns: Banks, Capital, Surplus, Loans and Investments, Specie, Legal Tender and Bank Notes, Deposit with Clearing Agent, Other Banks, and Net Deposits. Lists various banks including N.Y. City, Brooklyn, and Hoboken.

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 7 columns: Banks, Capital and Surplus, Loans, Specie, Legals, Deposits, and Clearings. Compares New York City, Boston, and Philadelphia banks.

Including for Boston and Philadelphia the item "due to other banks" and also Government deposits. For Boston these Government deposits amounted on March 30 to \$3,474,000; on March 23 to \$3,479,000.

Imports and Exports for the Week.—The following are the imports at New York for the week ending March 30; also totals since the beginning of the first week in January:

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.

Table with 5 columns: For week, 1907, 1906, 1905, 1904. Lists Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

The following is a statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports for the week ending March 30 and from Jan. 1 to date:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.

Table with 5 columns: For week, 1907, 1906, 1905, 1904. Lists Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

The following table shows the exports and imports of specie at the port of New York for the week ending March 30 and since Jan. 1 1907, and for the corresponding periods in 1906 and 1905:

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF SPECIE AT NEW YORK.

Complex table with multiple columns: Gold, Exports, Imports, Week, Since Jan. 1. Lists Great Britain, France, Germany, West Indies, Mexico, South America.

Of the above imports for the week in 1907, \$6,100 were American gold coin and \$300 American silver coin. Of the exports during the same time \$4,500 were American gold coin and \$4,000 were American silver coin.

Banking and Financial.

Advertisement for Spencer Trask & Co. featuring text: "We shall be pleased to mail investors copies of our 10-page circular describing 57 Short-Term Notes and Collateral Trust Bonds."

MOFFAT & WHITE

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STOCKS—HIGHEST AND LOWEST SALE PRICES

Main table containing stock prices for various companies like Twin City Rapid Transit, Union Pacific, and American Express, with columns for dates (March 30 to April 5) and price ranges.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES—BROKERS' QUOTATIONS

Table listing bank and trust company quotations, including Union Exch, U S Exch, Wash. H'nts, and various trust companies like N. Y. City, Fifth Ave Tr, and Mut. Alliance.

† Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. † Less than 100 shares. † Ex-rights. † New stock. † Ex-dividend and rights. † Now quoted dollars per share. \* Sale at Stock Exchange or at auction this week. † Ex stock dividend. † Trust Co. certificates. † Banks marked with a paragraph (¶) are State banks.



Main table containing bond listings for 'N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE WEEK ENDING APRIL 5' and 'N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE WEEK ENDING APRIL 5'. Columns include bond names, prices, ranges, and dates.

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS—Continued on Next Page.

Miscellaneous Bonds table listing various gas and electric light bonds with columns for bond name, price, and date.

No price Friday; latest bid asked this week. a Due Jan b Due Feb c Due Mar d Due Apr e Due May f Due June g Due July h Due Aug i Due Oct j Due Dec k Option Sale









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 daily, weekly, and yearly. Columns include Week ending, Stocks (Shares, Par value), Railroad & Bonds, State Bonds, and U.S. Bonds.

Table showing sales at the New York Stock Exchange for the week ending April 5, 1907, and January 1 to April 5, 1906. Columns include Stocks-No. shares, Par value, Bank shares, and various bond categories.

DAILY TRANSACTIONS AT THE BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGES

Table showing daily transactions at the Boston and Philadelphia exchanges. Columns include Week ending, Listed shares, Unlisted shares, and Bond sales for both cities.

Outside Securities

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

Large table listing various securities including Street Railways, Gas Securities, and Electric Companies. Columns include Street Railways, Bid, Ask, and various security descriptions.

Table listing various telegraph and telephone services, including Amer Teleg & Cable, Central & So Amer, and others.

Table listing various ferry companies, including Brooklyn Ferry, B & N Y 1st 6s, and others.

Table listing various short term notes, including Am Cit Ser A 4s, Ser B 4s, and others.

Table listing various railroad securities, including Chic Peo & St L pref, Deposited stock, and others.

Table listing various industrial and miscellaneous securities, including Ahmeek Mining, Alliance Realty, and others.

Buyer pays acc'd int. Price per sh. Sale price. A-Ex-rights. Z-Ex-div. N-New stock. S-Sell on Stk Exch., but not a very active security.

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

Table with columns for dates (Saturday March 30 to Friday April 5), share prices (Share Prices—Not Per Centum Prices), stock categories (STOCKS, BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGE), and ranges for 1907 and 1906. Includes sub-sections for Railroads, Miscellaneous, and Mining.

c Before pay't of assess'ts called in 1907. \* Bid and asked prices; n sales made on this day. f NEW STOCK. f Ass't paid. f Div. rights. A Ex-div. & rights

Table of Boston Stock Exchange Week Ending April 5, 1907. Columns include Bond/Stock description, Price (Bid/Ask), Week's Range, and Range since January 1. Includes various municipal and industrial bonds.

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

Large table containing stock prices for Philadelphia and Baltimore. Includes columns for Share Prices (Not Per Centum Prices), Active Stocks, and Inactive Stocks. Lists various companies like Allegheny, American Cement, and various railroads.

\* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. † Ex-rights. ‡ \$7.50 paid. § \$15 paid. ¶ \$10 paid. \* \$20 paid. a Receipts. b \$25 paid. c \$30 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 of Railroad Gross Earnings with columns for Road, Week or Month, Current Year, Previous Year, July 1 to Latest Date, and July 1 to Last Date. Includes sub-tables for 'Various Fiscal Years' and 'AGGREGATES OF GROSS EARNINGS'.

AGGREGATES OF GROSS EARNINGS--Weekly and Monthly.

Table showing Monthly Summaries and Weekly summaries of gross earnings with columns for Cur'nt Year, Prev's Year, Inc. or Dec., and %.

a Mexican currency. b Includes earnings of Gulf & Chicago Division. c Includes the Houston & Texas Central and its subsidiary lines in both years. d Covers lines directly operated. e Includes the Chicago & Eastern Illinois in both years. f Includes Evansville & Indiana RR. g Includes earnings of Col. & South., Ft. Worth & Denver City and all affiliated lines, excepting Trinity & Brazos Valley RR. h Includes in both years earnings of Denver Enid & Gulf RR., Pecos System and Santa Fe Prescott & Phoenix Ry. i Figures prior to April 10 1905 are those of the Indiana Illinois & Iowa and Indiana Harbor of Indiana.

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 22 roads and shows 14.82% increase in the aggregate over the same week last year.

Table with columns: Fourth week of March, 1907, 1906, Increase, Decrease. Rows include Buffalo Rochester & Pittsburgh, Canadian Northern, Canadian Pacific, etc.

For the third week of March our final statement covers 44 roads and shows 13.15% increase in the aggregate over the same week last year.

Table with columns: Third week of March, 1907, 1906, Increase, Decrease. Rows include Previously reported (38 roads), Alabama Great Southern, Cincinnati New Ori & Tex Pac, etc.

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 issue of March 23 1907. The next will appear in the issue of April 20 1907.

Table with columns: Roads, Gross Earnings Current Year, Gross Earnings Previous Year, Net Earnings Current Year, Net Earnings Previous Year. Rows include Atlanta Brim & Atl, Atl & Char Alr Line, Atlantic Coast Line, etc.

Table with columns: Roads, Gross Earnings Current Year, Gross Earnings Previous Year, Net Earnings Current Year, Net Earnings Previous Year. Rows include Pennsylvania—Lines directly operated, East of Pitts & Erie, West of Pitts & Erie, etc.

Interest Charges and Surplus.—Int., Rentals, &c.—Bal. of Net Earnings.—Current Year, Previous Year. Rows include Bangor & Arrostook, Duluth So Sh & Atl, Hocking Valley, etc.

Table with columns: Name of Road, Latest Gross Earnings Week or Month, Current Year, Previous Year, Current Year, Previous Year. Rows include Albany & Hudson, American Rys Co, Aur Elgin & Chic Ry, Binghamton Ry, etc.

Table with columns: Name of Road, Latest Gross Earnings (Week or Month, Current Year, Previous Year), Jan. 1 to latest date (Current Year, Previous Year).

a Figures for the month in both years include operations of the Scranton Ry., acquired Jan. 1 1906. b Figures are from Feb. 1. c These figures are for consolidated company. d These are results for main line. f Now includes Rapid Ry. Syst., Sandwich Windsor & Amherstburg Ry. and Detroit Monroe & Toledo Short Line Ry. h These are early preliminary returns; decrease due to earthquake, fire and strike among employees, Aug. 26 to Sept. 5 1906.

Street Railway Net Earnings.—The following table gives the returns of STREET railway gross and net earnings reported this week. A full detailed statement, including all roads from which monthly returns can be obtained, is given once a month in these columns, and the latest statement of this kind will be found in the issue of March 30 1907. The next will appear in the issue of April 27 1907.

Table with columns: Roads, Gross Earnings (Current Year, Previous Year), Net Earnings (Current Year, Previous Year).

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

Interest Charges and Surplus.

Table with columns: Roads, Int., Rentals, &c. (Current Year, Previous Year), Bal. of Net Earnings (Current Year, Previous Year).

z After allowing for other income received.

ANNUAL REPORTS.

Pittsburgh Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31 1906.)

The report of the President will be found on pages 812 to 815. The operations, earnings and charges, and the general balance sheet for four years were as below.

OPERATIONS AND FISCAL RESULTS.

Table with columns: 1906, 1905, 1904, 1903, Miles operated, Operations (Passengers carried, Rate per pass, Freight, Mail, express, &c.), Earnings (Passenger, Freight, Mail, express, &c.), Expenses (Transportation, Maint. of equipment, Gen. expenses), Total.

Three classifiers (000) omitted

Table: INCOME ACCOUNT. Receipts—Net earnings of P. C. C. & St. L., Profit on St. L. V. & T. H., Miscellaneous, Rents (net), Disbursements—Interest on bonds, Rentals paid, Interest on car trusts, Car trusts, principal, Interest, general acct., St. L. V. & T. H. loss, Loss on L. M. RR., Extraordinary expenses, D. & W. sinking fund, Consol. M. sink. fund, Miscellaneous, Dividends on pf., Divs. on common.

b Rents in 1903 and 1904 were included in mail, express, &c.; net rentals are now included in other income.

BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31

Table: BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31. Assets—Road and equipment, Bonds & stocks owned, Supplies on hand, Little Miami RR., for betterments, Cash, Cash on special deposit, Cash in transit, Cash to pay interest, Bills receivable and accounts due by agents, companies, &c., Sinking funds. Liabilities—Stock, common, Stock, preferred, Bonds, Collateral obligations, Current accounts, Due other companies, Interest on bonds, Dividends payable, Sinking fund, Pennsylvania Co. adv's., Misc., Incl. mtges. and ground rents, Profit and loss balance.

a Includes amounts for other companies' stocks not exchanged. b Includes accrued interest and matured interest unpaid.

-V. 84, p. 391.

American (Bell) Telephone & Telegraph Co.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31 1906.)

The remarks of President Frederick P. Fish, together with the company's income account and balance sheet and a table showing the growth of the Bell system for a series of years, will be found on pages 815 and 817. The reports of all the subsidiary companies furnishing the data will be given in a later issue of the "Chronicle." Our usual comparison of earnings and balance sheet for four years past was published in last week's "Chronicle" on page 746.

Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Company.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31 1906.)

The report of President J. C. Waben for the late fiscal year will be found on subsequent pages of this issue.

The usual comparative statement of earnings and balance sheet was given in the "Chronicle" of March 16 on page 625.

American & British Manufacturing Co. of Providence.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31 1906.)

This company, controlled through stock ownership by the International Power Co. (V. 79, p. 2799; V. 82, p. 51; V. 83, p. 268), has called a meeting of the shareholders for April 24 at the office, 74 Broadway, New York, to vote on reducing the common stock from \$8,000,000 to \$2,000,000 through a reduction in the number of shares, the par value of single shares (\$100) as well as the amount of the preferred issue (\$2,000,000) to remain unchanged. President George W. Hoadley, Providence, Dec. 26 1906, writes:

The gross earnings were \$1,725,478 and show an increase over the year 1905 of \$771,701. The earnings include the revenue from the manufacture of ordnance, ammunition, calissons, lathes and automobile parts, and sundry commercial work at the Bridgeport, Conn., and "Diesel" and steam engines and general repair work at the Providence, R. I., works, together with sundry items of income from other sources.

The expenses were \$1,384,407, an increase of \$601,913 over the preceding year. The expenses include all direct and indirect charges against manufacturing, maintenance and administration. They also include a liberal depreciation charge on all patterns, drawings, templates, flasks and dies, and a readjustment of material and stock values by careful inventory.

To provide for necessary improvements and additions at the two plants, \$150,000 has been appropriated out of the surplus earnings. After deducting the interest charges, New York expenses and the \$153,337 charged off, \$8,527 is carried to profit and loss. The amount charged off covers not only all improvements and patterns and drawings made during the year 1906, but charges off all improvements, real estate, development and patterns and drawings acquired by the company since its organization in 1902, and leaves the plant, property and pattern and drawing accounts at less than they were taken over for by the company.

The steady increase of orders for Diesel engines and the development of the Wilkinson engine at the Providence plant, and the activity of the automobile parts department at the Bridgeport plant, makes it imperative that additional facilities in the way of modern building and machines be provided for at once at both places—hence the appropriation noted heretofore.

The company suffered a loss by fire Dec. 5 1906, resulting in the total destruction of the Diesel engine testing department. The material loss is covered by insurance, but the delays and inconvenience suffered will be felt for some little time to come.







Jersey proceedings against the receivers based on about \$80,000 of the certificates, and until these proceedings are finally determined the receivers cannot be discharged nor distribution made of the funds in their hands.

The entire net earnings of the company are now of necessity being diverted to capital account, and it is the opinion of every director that this temporary suspension of dividends is being reflected in a more than proportionate increase in value of your securities and that the distribution of profits to shareholders, when again resumed, will be on an enduring and satisfactory basis.—V. 84, p. 53.

**GENERAL INVESTMENT NEWS.  
RAILROADS, INCLUDING STREET ROADS.**

**Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Ry.—Dividend Increased.**—The directors on April 3 declared a semi-annual dividend of 3% on the \$102,998,000 common stock, payable June 1 to holders of record May 10. This increases the annual rate to 6%, contrasting with 3½% in the calendar year 1901, 4% from June 1902 to June 2 1903, both inclusive, and 5%, the rate established last fall by the declaration of a semi-annual dividend of 2½%, payable Dec. 1. The management, it is understood, expect that the road will show earnings for the current fiscal year equal to 14% on the common shares.—V. 84, p. 569, 389.

**Atlantic City & Suburban Traction Co.—Readjustment.**—The creditors' committee, consisting of John L. Clawson of Philadelphia, H. von H. Stoerer of Chester, Pa., and A. C. Stamm of Harrisburg (Secretary), appointed at a meeting held in Philadelphia on Feb. 15, issued under date of March 5 a readjustment agreement, accompanied by a circular letter, which says in substance:

The company defaulted in the interest due Feb. 1 1907 upon its \$750,000 of outstanding bonds (viz., \$500,000 first mortgage, dated Aug. 1 1902, and \$250,000 refunding mortgage, dated Aug. 1 1903; trustee for both, West End Trust Co. of Philadelphia.—Ed.). The company has a floating debt of about \$100,000; has issued \$27,000 of car equipment bonds, \$4,000 of which become due in June 1907; and has entered into a contract, in pursuance of its franchise in Atlantic City, to pave Florida Avenue, at a cost of about \$15,000, which will have to be paid during the coming summer. The plan herewith seems best adapted to accomplish the readjustment. Many of the creditors, including the largest of each of the several classes, have approved it. On the part of the first mortgage bondholders, the plan contemplates simply deferring the payment of the interest maturing Feb. 1 and Aug. 1 1907 (negotiable scrip to be issued therefor, payable with interest at 5% per annum from the date of each coupon respectively, the principal to be payable at option of the company), without any impairment of the lien or relative position with respect to other creditors of the bonds or of the coupons maturing upon those dates. The refunding mortgage bondholders are asked to agree that the interest for two years upon their bonds shall be deferred upon the same conditions, and also to buy (at par, non-cumulative, 6%) preferred stock to an amount not exceeding \$30,000 (in amounts equal to 12% of their respective holdings of the bonds), to provide for the paving of Florida Ave. and other pressing obligations. The unsecured creditors are asked to accept preferred stock in full payment of their claims (as of March 1 1907), amounting to \$50 and upwards. The taxes must be paid in cash, as well as odd amounts not equal to \$50, the value of a share of preferred stock; but if the plan is to succeed and the property be saved from a receivership or foreclosure sale, every unsecured creditor for advances, supplies, machinery, &c., with the limitation just suggested, must accept preferred stock for the amount of his claim.

The holders of more than a majority of the capital stock have agreed to assign their certificates to this committee, that the committee may control and manage the company. The present officers and directors will resign.

Those assenting to the plan were asked to communicate with the Secretary of the committee before March 15. At a meeting of the shareholders in Atlantic City on March 30, more than 14,000 shares of stock, it is stated, were voted in favor of issuing the \$30,000 preferred stock called for by the plan.—V. 84, p. 692.

**Birmingham (Ala.) Railway, Light & Power Co.—Bonds Offered—Earnings.**—N. W. Harris & Co., the Harris Trust & Savings Bank and Perry, Coffin & Burr are offering for sale \$250,000 general mortgage refunding 4½% gold bonds.

Total authorized issue \$10,000,000, of which \$8,720,000 outstanding (including those now offered); \$1,080,000 reserved to retire \$981,000 underlying 5s and \$200,000 reserved for future improvements and extensions.

*Results for Year Ending Feb. 28 1907.*

Gross earnings.....	\$1,998,270	Bond Interest.....	\$406,322
Net earnings (over taxes).....	808,925	Balance, surplus.....	402,603

Compare V. 82, p. 508, 567; V. 83, p. 1590.

**Boston Elevated Ry.—New Stock for Subsidiary.**—See West End Street Ry. below.—V. 84, p. 270, 155.

**British Columbia Electric Railway.—Consolidated Debenture Stock.**—Subscriptions were invited recently in London for £300,000 4¼% perpetual consolidated debenture stock at 98%, payable, on application, 5%; on allotment, 10%; on May 6, 25%; on July 5, 25%, and on Sept. 5 1907, 33%, or in full on allotment or on any Wednesday prior to Sept. 5 1907 under discount at 4½% per annum.

The stock is perpetual and irredeemable and is entitled to the benefits of a trust deed dated Feb. 23 1907, whereby the whole of the assets and undertaking, including uncalled capital, are charged by way of first floating charge according to English law, subject to £238,000 first mortgage debentures and £220,000 Vancouver Power debentures now outstanding. The trust deed provides that the total amount of the debenture stock shall be limited to the amount of the share capital for the time being issued and paid up; that no mortgage or charge shall be created ranking in priority to or pari passu with it; that so long as any of the first mortgage debentures or the Vancouver Power debentures remain outstanding, an amount of debenture stock exceeding the amount of all the first mortgage debentures and Vancouver Power debentures outstanding shall be retained unissued. Interest is payable on March 31 and Sept. 30. The proceeds are required more particularly in connection with increasing the capacity of the hydraulic electric plant at Lake Buntenz and with the construction and equipment of further railways.

**New Share Capital.**—The shareholders were to vote Nov. 6 1903 on increasing the capital to £1,500,000 by the creation of 500,000 new shares of £1.

**Dividend on Deferred Stock.**—The company on Nov. 6 1903 paid a semi-annual dividend of 3%, free of income tax, on deferred ordinary stock for half-year ending June 30 1906, making 6% for year 1905-06.—V. 82, p. 1322.

**Canada Southern Ry.—Refunding.**—A committee of the directors, it is understood, has been appointed to prepare a plan for the refunding of the first mortgage 5% bonds which mature Jan. 1 1908. In June 1903 the shareholders

empowered the board to make an issue of bonds to retire the existing \$14,000,000 first and \$6,000,000 second mortgage bonds maturing, respectively, in 1908 and 1913, and for such further additions and improvements as the directors might authorize.—V. 82, p. 927.

**Chicago & Alton RR.—Defense of Re-capitalization.**—At a hearing before the Inter-State Commerce Commission at Washington on Thursday Mr. Paul D. Cravath submitted a brief respecting the proceedings in the re-capitalization of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Co. He contended:

- (1) They were conducted lawfully.
- (2) They were conducted openly, and all of the essential facts were given wide publicity, and have at all times been accessible to the stockholders and to investors in Chicago & Alton securities.
- (3) They were in accordance with the approved methods which were at the time in vogue in re-capitalizing other railroad companies and large industrial enterprises.
- (4) They were conducted for the equal benefit of all stockholders, and there was no discrimination or injustice.
- (5) While the Chicago & Alton transactions may be regarded as typical of a class of financial transactions that have been common in the past and which have generally been regarded as proper, whatever basis there may be now for objection to such transactions as a class, there is no basis for stalling out for special criticism the Chicago & Alton transactions and the men by whom they were conducted.

The full text of Mr. Cravath's argument is printed on subsequent pages. There was also filed with the Commission an elaborate report of 60 pages, regarding the reorganization prepared by J. H. McClement, a railroad accounting expert. This report describes very fully the facts relating to the re-capitalization and also gives a number of instances to show that the Alton plans were on similar lines to those adopted in the cases of other railroad companies.—V. 84, p. 626, 507

**Chicago Indiana & Southern RR.—Earnings.**—Cal. years:  
Year— Gross. Net. Other Inc. 1st Chgs. Bal. sur.  
1906 ----- \$2,332,732 \$480,924 \$32,240 \$254,869 \$258,304  
1905 ----- 2,115,044 400,822 5,429 278,130 128,121

The operating expenses for 1906 include \$24,856 for construction and new equipment, against \$30,889 in 1905.—V. 82, p. 867, 803.

**Chicago Union Traction Co.—Traction Ordinances Approved.**—At the city election on April 2 the Republican candidate for Mayor for the next four years was elected by a plurality of 13,476 over Mayor E. F. Dunne, his Democratic opponent. The traction ordinances were approved by a majority of 33,126, clearing the way for the rehabilitation of the trolley lines and the reorganization of the Chicago Union Traction Co. Compare V. 84, p. 338, 390.

**Cincinnati Hamilton & Dayton Ry.—Receiver's Certificates.**—Judson Harmon, receiver of this company and the Pere Marquette RR. Co., replying to our inquiry about the receiver's certificates which are to be issued in connection with the Chicago Cincinnati & Louisville settlement (V. 84, p. 693), writes, under date of March 30:

The \$400,000 of receiver's certificates you mention are those of the Pere Marquette alone. There are 400 of them for \$1,000 each, running one year, with interest at 5%. You are right in your understanding that no certificates have been issued by either road since July last except those above mentioned.

Stephen H. Gale of Exeter, N. H., Chairman of a Pere Marquette minority shareholders' committee, has issued to the shareholders a protest against the issue of receivers' certificates on that road, claiming that the purchase of the Chicago Cincinnati & Louisville was in fact a C. H. & D. affair and should be treated as such.—V. 84, p. 693, 507.

**Detroit Mackinac & Marquette Railroad Land Grant.**—April Interest Omitted.—The semi-annual interest due this month will not be paid, owing to there having been no sales of land for some time past.—V. 83, p. 818.

**Erie RR.—Notes Sold to Replace Notes Maturing.**—The company has sold to J. P. Morgan & Co. \$5,500,000 one-year notes to provide for the retirement of the \$3,000,000 notes maturing April 8 and also to take up about \$2,000,000 other notes which will fall due on or before July 1. The new notes carry no interest, the notes being discounted at the outset.

Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co. and Clark, Dodge & Co., both of New York, are offering a limited amount of these notes, dated April 8 1907 and due April 8 1908, denomination \$1,000, at 7% discount, yielding about 7½% interest on the \$930 per \$1,000 note invested.—V. 84, p. 693, 390.

**Gainesville & Gulf Ry.—New Name.**—This road, extending from Sampson City to Fairfield, Fla., 48 miles, and projected from Tampa to Jacksonville, 186 miles, of which 10 miles are under construction, is now operated under the name of Tampa & Jacksonville Ry.—V. 81, p. 613.

**Galveston Harrisburg & San Antonio Ry.—Suit as to Second Mortgage Interest.**—See Southern Pacific Co. below.—V. 81, p. 1242.

**Georgia Railway & Electric Co., Atlanta.—Stock Dividend.**—We now have official confirmation of the report that at meetings of the stockholders and directors held on March 26 the common capital stock of the company was increased \$2,004,800. A resolution was also adopted declaring a stock dividend of 33 1-3% to the common stockholders of the company, payable in this increased common stock at par on May 20 1907 to the common stockholders of record at the close of business May 10 1907. The stock itself will be distributed and not the proceeds.—V. 84, p. 749.

**Great Northern Railway.—Subscriptions for the \$60,000,000 New Stock.**—A circular dated March 29 says:

The decision of the Supreme Court of Minnesota in the suit brought by the State of Minnesota to restrain the issue of this company's capital stock having been favorable to this company, the company will proceed with the issue in accordance with the resolutions of the directors and the terms of the circular of the President dated Dec. 11 1906. (V. 83, p. 1469). The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 p. m. April 2 and will remain closed until 10 a. m. April 15 1907. Subscriptions from stockholders who have not already subscribed will be received by the company up to the close of business April 2 1907. Assignments of rights will be received up to the close of business April 6 1907.

The first four installments, of 10% each, payment of which has heretofore been postponed, will now fall due on April 9 1907, and the remaining installments as follows: May 7, 5%; June 7, 5%; July 8, 5%; Aug. 7, 5%; Sept. 6, 5%; Oct. 7, 5%; Nov. 7, 5%; Dec. 6, 5%; 1908, Jan. 7, 5%; Feb. 6, 5%; March 6, 5%; April 7, 5%.

**Change in Officers.**—At a meeting of the board of directors held April 2 the organization of the corporation was enlarged by the election of a Chairman of the board of directors. James J. Hill was elected Chairman of the board, Louis W. Hill President and Frank H. McGuigan Vice-President. Mr. McGuigan will have direct charge of operating the road.—V. 84, p. 749, 693.

**Humboldt Transit Co., Eureka, Nev.**—Change in Control.—The "San Francisco Commercial News" of March 23 says:

George Heazleton of this city, the well known bond dealer, has purchased the street railway in Eureka, Humboldt County, known as the Humboldt Transit Co. This company has been in successful operation about four years. It is capitalized at \$500,000 and has a bond issue of \$180,000 in 5% 30-year bonds. It has its own power-house, with 15 miles of track, which traverses Eureka in all directions, including the business and residence sections.

**Kansas City Southern Ry.**—First Dividend.—The directors on Wednesday declared a first dividend on the \$21,000,000 non-cumulative preferred stock, being the full annual 4%, payable July 1. An official statement says:

Whereas, it appears that the company has already earned, during the first eight months of the current fiscal year, an amount largely in excess of that required to pay the full 4% dividend on the preferred stock; Resolved, that a dividend of 4% on the preferred stock be declared, payable July 1 1907, out of the earnings of the fiscal year ending June 30 next to stockholders of record at 3 p. m. June 10 1907.

*Partly Estimated Results for Fiscal Year ending June 30 1907.*

Net income for the first eight months of the present fiscal year, after meeting all charges for interest, taxes, car trusts, &c.	\$1,316,365
Estimated net income for the remaining four months, charges deducted	648,647
Total estimated net income	\$1,965,012
Dividend on preferred stock (4%)	840,000
Balance	\$1,125,012

—V. 83, p. 1347.

**Lincoln (Neb.) Traction Co.**—Increased Dividend.—A semi-annual dividend of 4% has been declared on the common stock, payable April 15 to holders of record April 10, being at the rate of 8% per annum; 6% was paid in calendar year 1906 and 5% previously.—V. 82, p. 751.

**Louisville Traction Co.**—New Stock.—An advertisement states that the shareholders will vote April 13 on a proposition to increase the authorized common stock from \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000, so that the total capital authorized shall be \$17,500,000, the preferred remaining as at present, \$2,500,000.—V. 84, p. 570.

**Maine Central RR.**—Purchase.—This company, it is stated, has arranged to purchase control of the Somerset Ry. (compare V. 83, p. 97) for a sum said to be about \$600,000. The directors of the Somerset Ry. were to meet yesterday to ratify the sale.—V. 83, p. 814.

**Metropolitan West Side Elevated RR., Chicago.**—Earnings.—For years ending Feb. 28:

Year.	Gross.	Net.	Other inc.	1st chgs.	Bal., sur
1906-07	\$2,697,238	\$1,385,083	\$9,654	\$990,283	\$404,454
1905-06	2,452,327	1,279,897	12,636	969,901	322,632

—V. 84, p. 570, 220.

**Missouri Kansas & Texas Ry.**—New Directors.—J. G. Metcalfe, of New York, and C. Haile, traffic manager of the road, of St. Louis, have been elected directors to succeed Otto Miller and fill a vacancy. A third vice-presidency was also created, Mr. Haile being elected to the position. The executive committee now consists of Adrian H. Joline, Charles G. Hedge, James N. Wallace, Henry W. Poor, J. G. Metcalfe and James Brown Potter, Messrs. Wallace and Metcalfe being added to the committee.—V. 84, p. 508.

**New York New Haven & Hartford RR.**—Agreement with Grand Trunk Ry.—The following is pronounced substantially correct:

The company has completed plans for the most important trunk line connection made since President Mellen took charge of the system. A new route is being surveyed from Palmer to Southbridge, giving the New Haven road a through connection from Boston to the West. At Palmer a connection will be established with the New London Northern, which is owned by the Central Vermont, which, in turn, is a part of the Grand Trunk system. A traffic agreement has been established between the New Haven road and the Central Vermont, thus connecting up with the Grand Trunk, giving it an outlet to the West over the lines of the latter company.

**Bonds Offered for Subscription in Paris.**—A press dispatch from Paris on March 29 said:

Subscriptions were opened to-day for the issue of \$29,000,000 in 4% 15-year debentures of the New York New Haven & Hartford RR., placed in this city through Kuhn, Loeb & Co. The issue price is 98. Compare V. 84, p. 391, 508.

**Purchase Completed.**—See Poughkeepsie & Eastern below and also in V. 84, p. 694.—V. 84, p. 749.

**New York & Queens County Ry.**—New President.—Vice-President and General Manager F. S. Fuller has been elected President in place of Arthur Turnbull, who is abroad.—V. 83, p. 752.

**Northwestern Elevated RR., Chicago.**—New Officers.—Mason B. Starring (formerly Vice-President of the Chicago City Railway) has been elected President, succeeding Clarence Buckingham, who at his own request is made Vice-President. Mr. Starring and Samuel McRoberts (a director of various Armour enterprises) have been elected directors in place of Walter B. Smith and C. Ledyard Blair, who resigned.—V. 84, p. 571.

**Pacific Gas & Electric Co., San Francisco.**—Fire Insignificant.—The fire on Wednesday, we are informed, was confined to the roof of the power-house, involving a loss of only about \$50,000, fully covered by insurance, the machinery

being uninjured and the efficiency of the plant unimpaired.—V. 84, p. 272.

**Panama RR.**—New Officers.—The following changes were made at the annual meeting on April 1:

New members of the Panama Canal Commission were elected to the board, succeeding seven old members, and the board was enlarged to thirteen to admit R. R. Rogers, General Counsel for the Commission.

C. W. Goethals, who has been appointed Chief Engineer in charge of the canal work, was elected President of the road, to succeed Theodore P. Shonts. The other officers elected were E. A. Drake, Vice-President, T. H. Rossbottom, Secretary, and S. Deming, Treasurer.

Compare Panama Canal under "Industrials" below.—V. 83, p. 688.

**Pere Marquette RR.**—Receiver's Certificates.—See Cincinnati Hamilton & Dayton above and in V. 84, p. 693.—V. 84, p. 749, 509.

**Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co.**—Another Call.—The directors on Thursday made a call of \$5 per share on the 600,000 shares of \$50 each (\$30 paid in), payable on or before May 6. Books close April 29 and re-open May 7. The last call, also \$5, was paid Dec. 10 1906 (V. 83, p. 1171).—V. 84, p. 749.

**Poughkeepsie & Eastern Ry.**—Sale Consummated.—The estate of Russell Sage has completed the sale of this property to the New York New Haven & Hartford RR. for a sum currently reported as \$400,000.—V. 84, p. 694.

**Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) Lighting & Transportation Enterprises.**—New Franchises.—We have received the following regarding a proposed new hydro-electric power and lighting enterprise:

The Government of Brazil has just granted permission to Guinle & Co. of Rio de Janeiro to sell electricity in the capital city as well as other important cities in the republic. The contracts for light and power in Niterooy and other cities along the proposed transmission lines have already been let. The initial electric power sources will include several hydro-electric stations just being completed on various water falls controlled by Guinle & Co. These have an aggregate capacity of some 50,000 horse-power. The electrical equipment was furnished by the General Electric Co. of New York. It is expected that work on the transmission lines will be started next June.

A consular report in January last gave the following respecting a projected elevated railroad:

A 70-year franchise has been granted to Carlos Schmidt and others of Rio de Janeiro for construction of an elevated railroad to serve the city of Rio de Janeiro and its suburbs. This franchise was obtained for an American company. It represents a purely American enterprise, and present plans are that all the equipment will be purchased in the United States. Charles E. Browne of New York City is President of the company. Within four years 1 3-5 miles must be in operation. Plans call for about 60 miles of right-of-way, which is to be double-tracked throughout. The third rail electric system will be used, motive power to be derived from its own plant or from one of the two great concerns now preparing to develop water power in the mountains near Rio de Janeiro. For its privileges, the company holding the concession must pay the municipality \$16,666 for the first year, \$20,000 per annum for the next 30 years and \$23,333 per annum for the following 30 years.

**Rio de Janeiro Tramway, Light & Power Co.**—See Rio de Janeiro Lighting & Transportation Enterprises above.—V. 84, p. 571, 391.

**Rochester Syracuse & Eastern (Electric) RR.**—Bonds Offered.—E. H. Gay & Co., Boston, New York, etc., on March 28, when offering at 98½ and interest \$440,000 first mortgage 40-year 5% gold bonds, due May 1 1945, said:

Over 75%, or \$1,560,000, of the present authorized issue of \$2,000,000 bonds have been placed with national banks, savings banks, trustees and private investors. The section of the road upon which bonds are now being sold is the completed portion from Rochester to Lyons, which has been open and in operation since October last. Construction on the remaining portion, i. e., from Lyons to Syracuse, is being pushed rapidly.—V. 84, p. 272.

**Somerset Ry.**—Change in Control.—See Maine Central RR. above.—V. 83, p. 97.

**Southern Pacific Co.**—Suit.—Thomas H. Hubbard of New York and the Crocker Estate Co. of California, each as holder of more than \$1,000,000 of the \$6,354,000 Western Division second mortgage bonds of the Galveston Harrisburg & San Antonio, have brought suit to recover interest on these bonds and to enjoin the Southern Pacific from paying dividends on its common stock until such interest is fully met. The interest on the bonds was originally obligatory, but in 1898 the holders, being closely allied with the Huntington management, agreed to the endorsement of the bonds with a statement making the interest payable only if earned. Compare V. 58, p. 719.

The plaintiffs claim that the G. H. & S. A. is an integral part of the Southern Pacific system, and is only showing a deficit because of the methods of accounting adopted by the management. The Southern Pacific interests contend that the G. H. & S. A. has not earned the interest on its bonds, and that its earnings do not contribute to the Southern Pacific dividends, but that, on the contrary, the Southern Pacific has advanced money to the G. H. & S. A. for payment of first mortgage interest and for improvements.—V. 83, p. 1528.

**Tampa & Jacksonville Ry.**—New Name.—See Gainesville & Gulf Ry. above.

**Vandalia RR.**—Earnings.—For calendar years:

Cal. Year	Gross Earnings	Net Earnings	Other Income	Int. & Rentals	Dividends on stock	Balance Surplus
1906	\$8,904,859	\$1,972,969	\$81,905	\$994,302	(4 1/2%)\$647,009	\$413,543
1905	7,845,223	1,695,169	34,271	743,974	(4%)\$64,282	421,184

Payments to the extraordinary expenditure fund reduced the surplus for the year to \$13,543, as against \$96,184 in 1905. The dividend rate was increased to 5% from beginning Feb. 1907, but only 4 1/2% was paid from the earnings of 1906.—V. 84, p. 160.

**Vera Cruz & Pacific RR.**—New Director.—Carroll Van Ness has been elected a director to succeed Michael Jenkins. L. S. Zimmerman of Baltimore is Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer.

**Earnings.**—For three calendar years:

	1906	1905	1904
Gross earnings	\$968,998	\$761,141	\$572,362
Operating expenses	935,668	990,011	676,822
Net earnings	33,330	def.228,870	def.103,960

The gross earnings above include construction freight as follows: 1905, \$64,659; 1905, \$99,122; 1904, \$82,132.—V. 81, p. 1846.

**Wabash RR.**—Extension of Notes.—The company is arranging to extend for two years the \$6,160,000 3-year 5%

collateral trust notes maturing May 10. Holders not desiring to participate in the extension plan will receive payment in cash and accrued interest. Formal announcement will be made shortly.—V. 84, p. 272, 222.

**West End Street Railway.**—Approved.—The Massachusetts Railroad Commission has authorized the company to issue \$420,000 additional common stock at \$85 per share, par \$50, to cover the cost of improvements and additions. The shareholders will vote April 13 to authorize this amount of new stock.—V. 84, p. 572.

**Western Trunk Lines.**—No Strike.—The negotiations between the committee of conductors and trainmen and the officials of the leading Western lines, which have been pending at Chicago for some time past, resulted Thursday in a settlement arranged by Chairman Knapp of the Interstate Commerce Commission and Commissioner Neill of the Government's Department of Labor, by which, it is said, the trainmen will get an advance of wages of about 10%, or 2% less than was demanded, and waive their nine-hour request. The agreement was expected to be ratified yesterday.—V. 81, p. 1376.

**INDUSTRIAL, GAS AND MISCELLANEOUS.**

**Acker Process Co., Niagara Falls.**—Fire—Attachment.—This company's plant, insured for \$260,000, was destroyed by fire on Feb. 25. On March 25 an attachment for \$23,002 in favor of the Niagara Falls Hydraulic Power & Manufacturing Co. for electric power and rent was received in this city from Erie County. Another attachment for \$879 was also received.—V. 68, p. 668.

**American & British Manufacturing Co.**—Reduction of Stock, &c.—See "Annual Reports" on a preceding page.—V. 83, p. 268.

**American Tobacco Co.**—Bonds Purchased.—The company, it is announced, has purchased for cancellation out of surplus funds an additional \$3,000,000 of its 4% bonds, making, with the \$500,000 mentioned last week, a total of \$3,500,000 canceled within the past month. The amount reported as now outstanding is \$52,731,000.

In addition, \$500,000 of 6s have recently been retired by the sinking fund. Compare V. 84, p. 750, 625.

**Anglo-Californian Oil Syndicate, Ltd.**—Listed in London.—The London Stock Exchange has appointed a special settling day for 9,300 vendors' shares of £1 each, fully paid, Nos. 1 to 9,300.

**American Writing Paper Co.**—Payment of Dividends Postponed Owing to Litigation.—The first dividend of 1% on the preferred shares, which was declared last October, payable April 1 1907, will, it is announced, not be paid at present, owing to the suit recently brought by a stockholder to test its validity. Treasurer George B. Holbrook, in a circular letter addressed to the shareholders, says:

It was known to the directors that there were those who claimed that before there could be net earnings from which a dividend could be paid any impairment of the capital resulting from an over-valuation of property or good will at the time the company was formed must first be made good. Appreciating the possibility of action by some stockholders to settle this question, the directors provided in the vote declaring said dividend that, in case such action should be brought, the payment of the dividend should be postponed until the final determination thereof. The proceedings instituted to try the question are pending in the courts of New Jersey, and they will be prosecuted to final judgment as rapidly as possible, of which due notice will be given the stockholders.—V. 84, p. 506, 451.

**Bay State Gas Co.**—Receiver's Report.—Receiver George Wharton Pepper of Philadelphia has filed in the United States Circuit Court at Boston a detailed report of his receipts and disbursements, showing in brief:

July 8 1903, witness fee received Kidder-Peabody suit.....	\$4
Dec. 2 1903, received from Thomas W. Lawson under settlement agreement.....	\$350,000
Jan. 26 1907, received from Randal Morgan as earnest money in H. H. Rogers suit.....	250,000
Feb. 13 1907, balance from Randal Morgan under settlement agreement, H. H. Rogers suit.....	1,250,000
<b>Total receipts.....</b>	<b>\$1,850,004</b>
Expenditures (Rogers suit, \$158,563; Lawson suit, \$35,421; Kidder-Peabody & Co. suit, \$39,943; miscellaneous expenses, \$1,649).....	235,576
Balance for distribution.....	\$1,614,428
Remitted to Delaware receivership.....	200,000
<b>Net balance.....</b>	<b>\$1,414,428</b>

A preliminary report filed March 12 says:

The stock of the Bay State Gas Co. of Delaware was increased from time to time until on or about May 26 1902 the authorized capital was \$1,000,000,000 and the amount issued and outstanding was \$175,000,000. At or about that time there was issued to J. Edward Addicks \$75,000,000 at par of the stock of the Delaware Co. in settlement of an alleged claim of the said Addicks against the said company. Up to the last mentioned date the stock of said company had been sold by the company to raise funds for its purposes, the company receiving at first as high as \$10 per share and at last as low as 46¢ cents per share. The total amount received from the sale of said stock was \$6,739,613, or an average of \$1.98 per share. (The receiver's settlement with Addicks in the stock suit involved the cancellation of \$51,062,500 of the \$75,000,000 issue, and the company itself had bought in \$14,350,000, leaving \$184,587,500 stock outstanding. Compare V. 79 p. 2698.)

The "Boston News Bureau" says:

It is understood that Receiver Pepper has about \$100,000 in Delaware after settling a suit against the company there, making about \$1,500,000 net cash awaiting the direction of the court for the receiver's compensation and the distribution of the money. Receiver Pepper began his work with \$80.70 in the treasury of the company, and is certainly entitled to a very handsome compensation.

There are now outstanding \$184,587,500 stock (par of shares \$50) and \$507,000 7% non-cumulative income bonds on which no interest has been paid since May 1 1893, the interest being payable only out of net earnings which would otherwise be applicable to dividends—nothing is due if

nothing is earned. The bonds are not due until 1939, but, they may be called at par at any time, but only on payment of interest at 7% in full to date, less interest paid. Compare V. 84, p. 273.

**Bethlehem Steel Corporation.**—Report.—The earnings compare as follows:

Results for Calendar Years for the Company and its Subsidiaries.			
	1906.	1905.	
Mfg. profits.....	\$ 1,859,353	\$ 3,468,802	Deductions—
Est. losses (see below).....	647,193	-----	Interest.....
Net profit.....	1,212,160	3,468,802	Depreciation....
Other income.....	152,015	153,673	Tot. deduct'n.
			Bal. net income ..
			Previous surp....
			Total surplus..

Total income 1,364,175 3,622,475 Total surplus 2,606,368 2,661,070 From the total accumulated surplus as above were deducted in 1906 preferred dividends \$894,480 and extraordinary losses \$1,118,467, leaving the profit and loss surplus Dec. 31 1906 \$593,421. Of the extraordinary losses \$500,973 was on uncompleted ship contracts taken since the formation of the corporation, being due largely to the unfavorable labor conditions existing at the Union Iron Works in San Francisco following the earthquake; and \$439,082 was on Government cruisers contracted for by the United States Shipbuilding Co. The "estimated losses" in the table are the year's proportion of the estimated loss on uncompleted contracts. See also V. 84, p. 573.

**Boston Suburban Express & Parcel Co.**—Mortgage.—The voluntary association organized with this name under the laws of Massachusetts in 1904 with \$500,000 capital stock, to merge local and suburban express companies conducting business within a 10-mile radius of Boston, has been dissolved, and the property turned over to a Massachusetts corporation under the same name, with a share capital of \$175,000 and a bond issue of the same amount, secured by a mortgage covering the entire property to the American Loan & Trust Co. of Boston, as trustees. The directors are Edward P. Shaw (President), Walter E. Simmons (Treasurer) and William R. Buckminster (Secretary).

The express companies which, it was said in the newspaper reports, would be acquired by the association (but to what extent acquired does not appear) were: Merchants' Parcel & Express Co., Boston; Sawlin's, Cambridge; Danforth, Brookline; Benjamin Vaughan, Malden; Welch, Medford; Bancroft, Somerville; Churchill, Wintthrop; Cheney, Chelsea; Johnson, Arlington; Newcomb, Newton; Eames, Newton Centre; Barstow, Wakefield; Smith, East Boston; Joy, West Roxbury; and Shelnut, Auburndale.

**Boston Cape Cod & New York Canal Company.**—Contract.—The Cape Cod Construction Co., of which August Belmont is President, has the contract to dig the proposed canal across Cape Cod from Barnstable to Buzzard's Bay and construct wharves, breakwaters, etc., necessary therefor, for the sum of \$11,990,000, of which \$6,000,000 is to be paid in bonds and the remainder in stock of the Canal Co. The authorized capitalization of the Canal Co. (originally incorporated in Massachusetts in 1899) is \$6,000,000 stock (par \$100) and \$6,000,000 first mortgage 5% 50-year gold bonds. Work is to begin at once, and, it is thought, will be completed in three or four years.

The canal, which will be built without locks, will be about 8 miles in length, 25 feet deep at low water with a minimum width at the bottom of 100 feet, and at the surface of from 250 to 300 feet. The Construction Co. was incorporated under the laws of Maine with \$1,000,000 authorized capital stock, the officers being August Belmont, President; Arthur L. Devens, of Devens, Lyman & Co., of Boston, bankers and brokers; and John B. McDonald of New York, Vice-Presidents; John F. Buck, 23 Nassau Street, New York, Secretary and Treasurer; Wm. Barclay Parsons, Chief Engineer. Directors, in addition to Messrs. Belmont, Devens, McDonald, and Parsons, De Witt C. Flanagan and E. W. Lancaster of New York, and Dudley Piekman of Boston.

**Bush Terminal Co.**—Report.—For calendar year:

Year—	Gross.	Net.	Charges.	Prof. Dte.	Bal. sur.
1906 (12 mos.).....	\$885,025	\$507,777	\$415,722	(5%) \$75,000	\$17,055
1905 (12 mos.).....	740,954	429,407	309,334	-----	120,073
1904 (11 mos.).....	521,936	362,933	184,475	-----	178,458

The dividend above shown was paid in Feb. 1906; none has been declared since.—V. 82, p. 1441, 1039.

**Cadillac (Mich.) Gas Light Co.**—Control, &c.—See Chattanooga Gas Co. below.

**Central Brewing Co., East St. Louis, Ill.**—Called Bonds.—Mortgage bonds numbered 1 to 20, both inclusive, \$1,000 each, were payable on April 1 1907 at the Franklin Bank, St. Louis, Mo.

**Central & South American Telegraph Co.**—Report.—See "Annual Reports" on a preceding page.

**Partly Estimated Earnings.**—For quarters ending March 31:

3 Mos.—	Tot. Inc.	Net Inc.	Dividends.	Bal., sur.	Tot. surp.
1907.....	\$412,500	\$287,500	(1 1/2%) \$115,884	\$171,616	\$2,942,066
1906.....	348,000	239,000	(1 1/2%) 115,884	123,116	1,517,993

—V. 82, p. 1499.  
**Chattanooga (Tenn.) Gas Co.**—Bonds Offered.—The American Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago, the mortgage trustee, is offering at par and interest \$200,000 first mortgage 5% gold bonds of \$1,000 each (c\*), being the unsold portion of the present issue of \$500,000, dated Jan. 1 1907 and due Jan. 1 1927, but optional after Jan. 1 1917 at 105 and interest. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1 at office of trustee in Chicago or at First National Bank, New York. A circular says in substance:

Capitalization.—	Authorized.	Issued.
Common stock.....	\$750,000	\$750,000
Preferred stock (6%).....	500,000	400,000
First mortgage 5% bonds.....	1,500,000	500,000

The \$1,000,000 unissued bonds are held in escrow and may be issued for not to exceed 80% of the actual cash cost of permanent extensions and additions, but only when the net earnings for the preceding year have been at least twice the interest on the bonds outstanding and those to be issued. The trust deed provides a cash sinking fund from 1912 to 1926 inclusive of \$15,000 yearly when \$500,000 bonds are outstanding and a further amount equal to 2% of any additional bonds issued; \$225,000 bonds should thus be redeemed before maturity.

Statement of Earnings for the Year ended Dec. 31 1906.

Gross earnings.....	\$164,157
Net (over taxes).....	\$52,477
Full year's interest on \$500,000 bonds.....	25,000
Surplus.....	\$27,47

The \$75,000 to be expended for improvements and the modern, aggressive methods of the new management will substantially increase gross earnings and decrease considerably the percentage of operating expenses. The property includes a commercial gas apparatus for making coal and water gas, with one holder of 225,000 and two holders each of 60,000 cubic feet capacity, and approximately 40 miles of mains to which are connected 3,832 meters; also a Plintsch gas plant for supplying compressed gas to the railroads for car lighting. The cash cost of this property after the \$75,000 has been expended for improvements will have been more than \$850,000. On Jan. 23 1907 the city granted the company a 21-year franchise, under which the city contracts that it will permit the company to sell gas in Chattanooga at \$1.10 per 1,000 cubic feet with discount of 10c. for prompt payment of bills. The company is required to make cash payments to the city of \$500 in 1907, increasing to \$5,000 in 1917 and each year thereafter. Officers: President, J. P. Hoskins; Vice-President, Guy W. Rouse; Secretary, Howard A. Thornton; Treasurer, Ralph S. Child; Assistant Treasurer, and Manager, J. M. Robb; Chairman executive committee, Frank T. Hulswit. All but J. M. Robb and J. P. Hoskins are from Grand Rapids.

Child, Hulswit & Co. of Grand Rapids, who control the company, also control and operate:

Muscatine (Ia.) Light & Traction Co. (V. 83, p. 1171); Cheboygan (Mich.) Gas Light Co. (having outstanding at last accounts \$100,000 stock and \$50,000 5% bonds due 1924); Cadillac (Mich.) Gas Light Co. (capitalization, recently, \$100,000 stock and \$105,000 5% bonds, due 1925); La Porte (Ind.) Gas Light Co. (V. 81, p. 1496); Fort Dodge (Ia.) Light Co. (V. 82, p. 1043); Mattoon (Ill.) Gas Light & Coke Co. (V. 81, p. 730), &c.

**Cheboygan (Mich.) Gas Light Co.—Control, &c.**—See Chattanooga Gas Co. above.

**Citizens' Gas Co., Jacksonville, Fla.—Bonds Called.**—All the \$150,000 bonds dated Dec. 31 1900 and Dec. 1 1898 (see V. 72, p. 582) were called for payment on Feb. 1, either at the Columbia Trust Co., Middletown, Conn., or the National Bank of North America in New York.

**Bonds Offered.**—N. W. Harris & Co., New York, Chicago and Boston, recently offered for sale \$350,000 first mortgage 30-year 5% gold bonds of \$1,000 each (c\*) dated Dec. 1 1906 and due Dec. 1 1936, but subject to call at 110 and interest on Dec. 1 1911 or any interest day thereafter. Interest payable June 1 and Dec. 1 at the office of N. W. Harris & Co., New York. United States Mortgage & Trust Co., New York, trustee.

*Abstract of Letter from President A. S. Hubbard, Jacksonville, Dec. 7 1906*

This company was originally chartered on July 17 1874, and does the entire gas business of Jacksonville, Fla. Preferred stock issued, \$50,000; common stock authorized, \$250,000; issued, \$100,000. First mortgage 6s. authorized issue, \$1,000,000; outstanding, \$350,000. The unissued bonds are reserved in escrow with the trustee and can be issued only for 80% of the cash cost of additions and extensions, providing the net earnings for the year preceding issuance are at least double the interest charge on all bonds outstanding together with those proposed to be issued.

The earnings have shown an uninterrupted and large annual increase for a number of years. The net earnings for 1906 will show an increase as compared with 1904 of over 73%.

*Earnings for Calendar Years, the Last Two Months of 1906 Being Estimated.*

Year—	Gross.	Net.	Pres. Interest.	Bal., Sur.
1906 (partly est.)	\$75,215	\$33,047	\$17,500	\$15,547
1905	62,960	24,335		

At the present rate of increase it is estimated that the net earnings during 1907 will amount to over \$40,000, or considerably more than twice the interest charge on the outstanding bonds. Jacksonville has a present estimated population of 40,000, which is increasing rapidly. The company does the entire gas business of the city. The plant is in good physical condition and capable of economical operation. Buildings substantially constructed of brick, with slate and corrugated iron roofs. Present facilities capable of handling a large increase in production at a very small expenditure. Franchise perpetual, free from burdensome restrictions and favorable from a business standpoint. (R. B. Goodman is Treasurer.—Ed.)—V. 72, p. 582.

**(The) Dean Electric Co., Elyria, O.—Re-incorporated.**—This company was re-incorporated on Dec. 7 1906 under the laws of Ohio, the authorized capital stock being increased from \$1,000,000 to \$4,000,000, of which \$1,000,000 is 7% cumulative preferred; outstanding, all the \$3,000,000 common and \$500,000 preferred; par of shares, \$100. A mortgage has also been made to the Guardian Savings & Trust Co. of Cleveland, as trustee, to secure an issue of \$500,000 6% gold bonds (\$250,000 outstanding) dated Dec. 8 1906 and due December 1926 without option of earlier redemption; denominations \$100, \$500 and \$1,000; interest payable June 10 and Dec. 10 at office of trustee. Sinking fund \$30,000 yearly after 1910. The company manufactures telephone switchboards and electrical apparatus. President, Samuel B. Rawson; 1st Vice-Pres., W. W. Dean; 2d Vice-Pres., A. E. Barker; Sec. and Treas., A. G. Bean. A special dispatch to the "Cleveland Leader" from Elyria recently said:

The increase in the capital stock was made on account of increase in business, the company having between \$600,000 and \$700,000 worth of orders ahead. The capacity of the plant will be doubled and new buildings will be erected. The working staff will be increased by 500 men, making a total of 1,000 employees. Compare V. 82, p. 694.

**Dering Coal Co.**—See Kelly Coal Co. below.—V. 84, p. 696.

**(E. I.) du Pont de Nemours Powder Co.—Acquisition.**—A London financial paper on March 16 said:

The directors of the American, "E. C." & "Schultze" Gunpowder Co., Ltd., recommend that, pursuant to the terms of the agreement between the company and the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company, this company should (under its option) call upon the Dupont Company to buy up the whole of the shares of this company at the rate of 12s. 6d. per share, the purchase to be spread over four years, commencing with the present year. (The authorized capital stock is £100,000 in shares of £1 each; issued, £75,000. Under an agreement dated Nov. 9 1903 the business was leased to the du Pont Company for 99 years from June 1 1903 at a yearly rental of £3,750.)—V. 84, p. 690, 449.

**Eastman Kodak Co. of New Jersey.—Report.**—See "Annual Reports" on a preceding page.

**Extra Dividend.**—The directors have declared an extra dividend of 5% on the common stock, payable May 1 to stockholders of record April 15. The common shares have received regular quarterly dividends at the rate of 10% per annum since Oct. 1902, and last year extra dividends of 2% in January, 2½% in May and 5% Dec. 1.—V. 84, p. 751.

**Federal Furnace Co., Chicago.—Stock Increased.**—This company, which was incorporated in Illinois in Sept. 1905, and in Dec. last increased its stock issue from \$600,000 to \$800,000 (all sold, par \$100), has filed a first mortgage to the Superior Savings & Trust Co. of Cleveland, as trustee, to secure \$1,000,000 of 5% gold bonds of \$1,000 each,

dated Nov. 1 1906, of which series A, \$600,000, was issued to refund existing indebtedness (no prior liens remain outstanding), and series B, \$400,000, is reserved for improvements and extensions. The bonds mature in installments from Nov. 1 1909 to Nov. 1 1926, but are subject to call at any interest period at 105. Interest payable May 1 and Nov. 1 at office of trustee.

The company has completed and on Feb. 1 put in operation one new stack adjoining the Calumet River between 107th Street and 109th Street at South Deering, Ill. (see "Iron Age" of July 19 1906), and proposes immediately to erect a second furnace of the same size and capacity. The two furnaces will have an annual estimated capacity of 240,000 tons of foundry and malleable Bessemer iron. William L. Brown is President; C. P. Wheeler, Vice-President; and A. F. Maynard, Secretary and Treasurer. Offices, The Rookery, Chicago.

**Franchise Taxation in New York.—Valuation for 1907.**—The State Tax Commission on March 30 made public the special tax franchise valuations for the year 1907. The total assessments in New York City amount to \$466,855,000 for 223 corporations, firms and individuals, as against a total of \$361,479,300 last year, being an increase of \$105,375,700. The following shows the larger corporations:

	Valuation.	Increase.
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.	\$24,000,000	\$6,000,000
Brooklyn Rapid Transit system	54,645,000	16,166,000
Manhattan Elevated Ry.	74,900,000	12,200,000
Metropolitan Street Ry. system	103,600,000	24,130,000
Consolidated Gas system	100,500,000	17,579,000
Brooklyn Union Gas system	19,120,000	1,170,000
New York Telephone Co.	27,400,000	10,312,000
Bush Terminal RR. Co.	350,000	225,000
Coney Island & Brooklyn RR. system	4,700,000	1,534,000
Long Island RR. Co.	100,000	76,000
New York Central & Hudson River RR.	2,400,000	750,000
New York & Harlem (Steam) RR.	11,650,000	325,000
Hudson & Manhattan RR. Co.	1,500,000	1,000,000
New York & Long Island RR. Co.	1,010,000	800,000
New York & Queens County Ry. Co.	2,275,000	850,000
Pennsylvania New York & Long Island RR. Co.	1,500,000	300,000
Consolidated Telegraph & Electrical Subway Co.	6,435,000	1,310,000
Edison Electric Illuminating Co., Brooklyn	10,100,500	3,380,000
Empire City Subway Co., Ltd.	7,840,000	2,055,000
New York & New Jersey Telephone Co.	8,560,000	3,570,000
Western Union Telegraph Co.	671,500	100,000

—V. 82, p. 868.

**Greene-Cananea Copper Co.—Official Statement.**—The management issued a statement on April 3 denying that the \$10,000,000 of the authorized share capital (\$60,000,000), not issuable for the stocks of the two constituent companies (V. 84, p. 510), was to be issued as promoters' bonus, or at present for any other purpose.

Should the company decide to issue it at any time in the future, for acquisition of additional properties or other purposes, it would only be done pro rata to its stockholders. The promoters simply exchange their stock precisely as the bulk of the other stockholders have done. About three-fourths of the stock of both the old companies has already been exchanged.—V. 84, p. 510, 105.

**Huber Manufacturing Co. of Marion, Ohio.—Stock Offered.**—Stevenson & Vercoe, Columbus, Ohio, recently offered at 104 and interest a block of the new 6% cumulative preferred stock, subject to redemption at par after 1917. "Dividends payable quarterly in Feb., May, Aug. and Nov. Assets over four times amount of preferred issue. Average net earnings for last eight years over five times amount required for preferred dividends."

Incorporated in Ohio about 1879; manufactures traction engines, threshing machines, etc. No bonded debt. Authorized capital stock recently increased from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 by the addition of \$500,000 6% preferred stock; there is outstanding \$500,000 common and \$400,000 preferred; par of shares, \$100. Officers: President, S. E. Barlow; Secretary, E. Durfee; Treasurer, S. E. Barlow. The "Monetary Times" of Toronto on Feb. 16 said: The Huber Mfg. Co. of Ohio has amalgamated with the Portage Iron & Machine Co. and the new plant to be erected will be one of the largest for the manufacturing of machinery in the West.

**Hudson River Telephone Co.—Dividend.**—The directors this week declared a quarterly dividend of 1%, payable April 15, thus reducing the annual rate from 6% to 4%. See V. 84, p. 511.

**Illinois Car & Equipment Co.—Dividend—Reduction of Stock.**—A London paper recently had the following:

The directors have declared a dividend of 4% (7½d. per share) per annum (interim), payable May 1. Last year no dividend.

Shareholders are requested to forward their share certificates to the office, 31 Lombard St., London, E. C., in order that they may be stamped with notice of the reduction of capital to \$600,000 by the reduction of the nominal amount of each share to \$7.50. Compare V. 84, p. 53.

**Imperial Paper Mills of Canada, Sturgeon Falls, Ont.—New Securities.**—A meeting of the holders of the 6% coupon bonds was to be held yesterday in London, to consider resolutions: (1) for the creation and issue of 5% mortgage debentures for £400,000, maturing in 30 years, at a premium, and secured in priority to the 6% coupon bonds; and (2) that all interest on the coupon bonds due up to July 1 1909 shall remain unpaid until that date.—V. 83, p. 1415, 1350.

**Ingersoll Rand Co., New York.—New Stock.**—This company, having outstanding \$4,500,000 preferred stock and \$3,000,000 common stock, the total issues thereof being \$5,000,000 each, has resolved to issue \$225,000 additional preferred stock "in payment for property acquired or to be acquired," and offers to its shareholders of record April 4 the privilege of subscribing at par and before April 19 for a further \$75,000 preferred stock to the extent of one share for every 100 shares held by them respectively.—V. 84, p. 511.

**International Power Co.—Report of Subsidiary and Reduction of Its Stock.**—See American & British Manufacturing Co. under "Annual Reports" on a preceding page.—V. 83, p. 216.

**Jenkins Steamship Co., Mentor, O.—New Stock.**—The company has filed a certificate of increase of authorized capital stock from \$286,500 to \$1,000,000. Compare V. 84, p. 162.

**Kelly Coal Co., Vermilion County, Ill.—Change in Control.**—Concerning the sale of this company, mentioned in V. 84,



April 1 1907, \$225,000 5% bonds of 1908, including various numbers ranging from 20 to 935 inclusive. Compare V. 78, p. 1396.—V. 80, p. 1061.

**St. Louis Ore & Steel Co.**—*Stock at Auction.*—At auction in this city on Wednesday 37 shares of the company stock were sold at \$7 for the lot.

**San Francisco Coke & Gas Co.**—*New Name—New Stock and Bonds.*—The shareholders at a meeting held at San Francisco on March 25 voted to change the name of the company to the Metropolitan Light & Power Co. in order to avoid confusion with another light company in the city with a similar name, and also because the company intends to furnish electricity as well as gas. The company, it is understood, will obtain its electricity from the Stanislaus Electric Power Co. (compare V. 82, p. 570), but it has not, we are informed, purchased either that company or any other.

The shareholders also voted to increase the capital from \$5,000,000 to \$7,500,000, the new shares to be used as needed to provide for extensions and improvements and also to increase the bonded debt from \$2,500,000 to \$7,500,000. The new bonds will be 40-year 5s of \$1,000 each, secured by mortgage to the Knickerbocker Trust Co. of New York, as trustee. Leopold Michels is the President and Charles G. Lyman is Secretary.—V. 84, p. 275.

**Standard Oil Co.**—*Increase of Stock by Subsidiary.*—See Ohio Oil Co. below.

**California Matters.**—The "Engineering and Mining Journal" of Feb. 23 1907 had the following from California:

The Midway district oil producers of Kern County have come out successfully in their contest with the Standard Oil Co. A contract has been entered into by which the Standard agrees to take 3,500,000 barrels at 30c., the highest price paid for five years; the pipe line recently surveyed must be built and ready to run oil within 60 days; all oil of 14 gravity or above shall be accepted; a minimum of 7,000 barrels a day must be delivered, with option to take all. There is no limit in which the producers' end of the contract must be filled.

The Oil City and Twenty-eight Oil properties in Coalinga district, Fresno County, have been purchased by parties interested with the standard Oil Co., for \$955,000. The properties include 320 acres owned by the Oil City Co. and 160 acres owned by the Twenty-eight Oil Co. and many producing wells in Coalinga. The lands are under a lease to the Hanford Company, which is controlled by the Western Fuel Co., back of which is the Standard Oil Co. The product from Coalinga will be running to Point Richmond soon, where the great refinery plant of the Standard Oil Co. on this coast is situated.—V. 84, p. 512.

**Topeka (Kansas) Independent Telephone Co.**—*Bonds Offered—Status.*—The H. P. Wright Investment Co. of Kansas City recently offered for sale at 91½ and interest \$50,000 of the outstanding issue of \$390,000 5% gold bonds (total authorized issue \$1,000,000, of which \$104,000 reserved to retire \$100,000 old 6s); denomination \$1,000, dated May 1 1906 and due May 1 1926; interest payable May 1 and Nov. 1 in St. Louis. A circular then issued said:

The company operates in Topeka, Kan., and vicinity, serving a population of over 45,000, and now has 4,925 telephones in operation, with new subscribers coming in steadily. Their city franchise runs until July 17 1931 and is favorable. Estimated earnings for year 1907: Revenue, \$135,000; operating, maintenance and taxes, \$67,500; reserve, 10% of gross earnings to off-set depreciation, \$13,500; net earnings, \$54,000; interest on outstanding bonds, \$25,500; balance, surplus, \$28,500. Compare V. 82, p. 1444.

**United Box Board & Paper Co.**—*Change of Management.*—The new management, it is announced, has completed plans for financing the company. Of the \$914,000 bonds offered to the shareholders at 80, more than half, it is said, have been subscribed for. James Todd, attorney for the protective committee, and Gustave Wuerst have been elected directors, succeeding Messrs. Fleming and Wiley. The only representatives of the Barber interests still remaining in office are E. M. Watkins of Chicago and S. D. Theiss of Akron, and they are directors only of the American Straw Board Co. Sidney Mitchell is now President of both companies. Compare V. 84, p. 630, 512.

**United Gas Co., Wichita, Kan.**—*Bonds Offered.*—The Royal Trust Co., Chicago, the mortgage trustee, is offering at par and interest the unsold portion of \$250,000 first mortgage 6% gold bonds, dated Sept. 1 1906 and due \$25,000 yearly on Sept. 1 from 1908 to 1917, both inclusive, but redeemable on any interest date at 105. Coupons bonds of \$100 and \$500 (c\*), interest payable March 1 and Sept. 1.

*Abstract of Letter from President J. O. Davidson, Wichita, Jan. 2 1907.*

The company was incorporated under the laws of Kansas with a paid-in capital of \$250,000 and has a franchise running until 1926 for the sale of natural and artificial gas. It being the purpose to operate with natural gas, the company has entered into an exclusive contract with the *Wichita Natural Gas Co.* for its supply. The latter company, controlled by T. N. Barnsdall of Pittsburgh, Pa., and his associates, owns 80,000 acres of gas leases in the Kansas gas belt near Independence, Kansas, about 110 miles southwest from Wichita. The *Wichita Natural Gas Co.* has built a 12-inch steel pipe line to Wichita at an expense of over \$1,000,000. Their wells now average a daily tested flow of over 400,000,000 cubic feet, which will, upon completion of the work under way, soon be increased to 700,000,000 feet. Wichita will consume about 6,000,000 feet per day. Mr. Barnsdall has been prominent in the natural gas development of Pittsburgh and vicinity for thirty years, as well as in Ohio and Indiana. Experts advise us that indications point to many years of ample supply of natural gas in the Kansas fields. Under the terms of the above-mentioned contract, which continues until 1926, the *United Gas Co.* receives its supply of gas at or near the corporate limits of Wichita. (See *Wichita Natural Gas Co.*, V. 84, p. 512.)

The *United Gas Co.*'s system comprises about 60 miles of four to twelve-inch wrought iron and steel mains with house services and meters for 5,000 consumers, all located within the city of Wichita. The mains are constructed with the ultimate object in view of converting the entire system to the use of artificial gas at any time.

The authorized bond issue is \$500,000, \$250,000 being reserved by the trustee under suitable restrictions for future acquisitions and betterments, including the construction of an artificial gas plant, should one become necessary. I estimate the net earnings as follows: First year, \$30,000; second year, \$70,000; third year and thereafter, \$100,000. The interests owning the *United Gas Co.* have recently acquired the only other lighting plant in Wichita—an artificial gas and electric-light property. Wichita is a growing city of about 40,000 population. (Officers of *United Gas Co.*: President, J. O. Davidson; Treasurer, C. H. Randle; Secretary, J. B. Wilbur Jr., of Chicago.)

**United States Rubber Co.**—*Earnings.*—The directors on Thursday declared the usual quarterly dividends, viz.: 2% upon the first preferred stock (including the outstanding "old preferred" stock) and 1½% upon the second preferred stock for the quarter beginning Jan. 1 1907, payable, without closing of transfer books, to stockholders of record April 15 1906. An official statement says: "The net earnings for the year (March partially estimated) after payment of all interest charges, are approximately \$4,405,874, which includes dividends amounting to \$684,308 received upon stock of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co., in this company's treasury." The comparison with previous years is as follows:

	1906-07.	1905-06.	1904-05.
Net earnings, after deducting all interest, provisions for bad debts, &c.	About \$3,721,566	\$3,604,500	\$3,761,922
Dividends received on pref. stock holdings in Rubber Goods Mfg. Co.	684,308	276,770	-----
Total net earnings	\$4,405,874	\$3,881,270	\$3,761,922

Dividends at the rate of 8% have been paid on the first preferred stock during all the years named and on the second preferred at 6% since Oct. 1905. The annual dividend charge on the \$35,463,000 first preferred and \$9,848,600 second preferred stock, as now reported to be outstanding by the New York Stock Exchange, is about \$3,425,000.—V. 84, p. 343, 225.

**United States Steel Corporation.**—*New Plant.*—The directors this week authorized the construction of a steel plant at Duluth to meet the requirements of that section of the country. The plant will probably cost from \$5,000,000 to \$7,000,000, and include, it is said, one blast furnace, six open-hearth furnaces, one blooming mill, one rail and shape mill, two bar mills, by-product coke ovens, coal docks, &c.—V. 84, p. 755, 630.

**(The) Wellman-Seaver-Morgan Co., Cleveland, Ohio.**—*Bonds Offered—Status.*—Peabody, Houghteling & Co., Chicago, are offering at par and interest \$100,000 of the 5½% bonds (marketed by them in 1905; see V. 81, p. 1440) at par and interest, to net 5½% if they run to maturity and over 7% if redeemed in 1910. The present circular says:

The company is enjoying a full share of prosperity, is employing 1,500 men, running both of its plants day and night, and its entire product is sold ahead for a considerable time. The management is in unusually strong hands. The first maturing \$100,000 of the bonds were promptly paid on their due date, March 15.—V. 84, p. 698.

**Western Union Telegraph Co.**—*Increase in Telegraph Rates.*—On April 1 an adjustment in the telegraph rates throughout the country was made by this company and simultaneously by the Postal Telegraph Cable Co., which is controlled by the Mackay Companies through ownership of the Commercial Cable Co. (compare V. 84, p. 447, 448). The adjustment amounts in some few cases to 33% or more, but the officials assert that "the average increase has not been more than 2%, and probably less than 2%." Night rates particularly have been advanced.

An official statement issued by President Clowry of the Western Union explaining the necessity for the increase was published in the "New York Times" of April 3. In an interview on March 31 Colonel Clowry said more briefly:

It is simply a readjustment of the rates, made necessary by the fact that the Western Union has been losing money on many of its messages for several years. We have been losing money on a great many 25-cent messages. Such messages have been costing us in many instances from 28 to 30 cents to handle. Another thing is the great increase in the cost of running the business. For instance, copper wire now costs twice as much as it did a few years ago. The increase in cost of telegraph material has been from 25 to 100%. The cost of labor is higher. On March 1 the company gave an increase of 10% to all its operators.—V. 84, p. 630.

**Wilson Distilling Co.**—*Incorporation.*—The company was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey on Feb. 28 with a capital stock of \$5,000,000, of which \$1,500,000 is 7% preferred and \$3,500,000 common, to manufacture and distill alcohol, spirits, whiskeys and other liquors, &c. We are informed that the incorporation is "merely a matter of reorganization to extend charter and enlarge and perfect organization." The incorporators are: Herman Ellis, New York; Jacob Albert Ulman, Brooklandville; Albert Marburg, Spring Lake, N. J.; and William Augustus Marburg, Baltimore.

**York Haven (Pa.) Water & Power Co.**—*Description.*—The "Electrical World" of March 2 contained an illustrated article describing the electrical transmission system of the company.

The total present installation is 10,000 horse power, which has all been contracted for, although only about 6,000 horse power is now being delivered. The company is ready to deliver the balance, and will do so as soon as the consumers have their machinery ready, which should be not later than June 1st. A contract was recently made to furnish about 1,500 horsepower to the Pennsylvania Steel Co. The power company has now outstanding: Stock, \$3,000,000; 1st mort. bonds, \$1,500,000; 2nd mort bonds, \$1,000,000.—V. 79, p. 1026.

—Redmond & Co. are offering an exceedingly attractive list of bonds, guaranteed stocks and short-time notes, the latter at prices to yield as high as 6.75%. In addition to the Pennsylvania and New York Central issues may be mentioned the Missouri Pacific 5s of 1908, to yield 6.25%, the Chicago Rock Island & Pacific 4½s of 1908, to yield 6%, and the Portland Railway Light & Power Co. 3-year 5% notes, to yield 6.75%. The Portland notes are secured by deposit of general mortgage 4s of 1935, and the earnings of the company, after payment of all charges, are equivalent to about ten times the interest on this note issue.

—We have received from Geo. Eustis & Co., Mercantile Library Building, Cincinnati, a copy of the 1907 edition of "Cincinnati Securities," published by the Finance Publishing Co., and containing financial data of corporations local to the Cincinnati market.

## Reports and Documents.

### THE CHICAGO & ALTON REORGANIZATION.

At the hearing Thursday before the Inter-State Commerce Commission, in the inquiry into the reorganization of the Chicago & Alton property, Mr. Paul D. Cravath, of counsel for the company, filed an elaborate memorandum respecting the transactions connected with this reorganization. In view of the prominence which the subject has assumed and the importance of having the facts clearly and accurately presented, we give Mr. Cravath's argument in full below.

#### Memorandum Respecting the Chicago & Alton Transactions.

It is presumed that the primary purpose of the Commission in investigating the various steps taken in the recapitalization of the Chicago & Alton property was to ascertain the basis of the issue of the present outstanding securities of the Chicago & Alton Company, and the character and amount of the investment which those securities represent. Upon this assumption any discussion of the details of the various transactions regarding which witnesses were examined would be unnecessary, as having no bearing upon the formal conclusions which the Commission will reach as the result of its investigation. Inasmuch, however, as the testimony taken in the recent investigation has resulted in a widespread misunderstanding of the facts respecting the recapitalization of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, the following brief is submitted at the risk of carrying the discussion beyond what would ordinarily be the scope of an inquiry by the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

Submitted herewith is a report upon the Chicago & Alton recapitalization by the eminent authority on railroad finance, Mr. J. H. McClement, to which report and the Appendix thereto references will be made in this memorandum.

There are three important facts which seem not to have been generally understood and which should constantly be borne in mind:

1. Messrs. Harriman, Gould, Schiff and Stillman were not the sole owners of the 97% of the capital stock of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company which was purchased in their name in 1899. The stock simply stood in their names as the representatives of a syndicate which included, besides themselves, about one hundred firms, individuals and corporations, so that the stock was in effect owned by about one hundred stockholders, who shared in all of the transactions in question.

2. In all of the benefits of the transactions in question all of the stockholders shared equally. No one was "frozen out" or discriminated against.

3. All of the transactions were carried through in the most public manner and every important fact brought out upon the recent investigation had been made public through reports and circulars to stockholders, listing applications to the New York Stock Exchange, and other publications. Full information regarding the manner of issuing and distributing the securities, the prices at which they were sold and the basis of the capitalization of the Chicago & Alton Companies has been obtainable from Poor's Manual and other similar manuals which are published for the information of investors. (See Appendix B at the end of this brief.)

It will be unnecessary to re-state in detail the steps which were taken in the Chicago & Alton recapitalization. We will simply discuss the particular transactions which, because of the misunderstanding and unjust criticism which they have caused, seem to call for special comment.

#### I.

The sale to the stockholders of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company of \$32,000,000 of 3 per cent bonds at 65.

##### A NEW BOND ISSUE WAS NECESSARY.

No one can doubt that at the time when the Syndicate acquired control the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company was under the necessity of soon creating a new issue of securities to provide for the refunding of its high interest bonds which were soon to mature, and to provide for very large capital expenditures that would soon have to be made upon the property, if it was to maintain its position among the railroads of Illinois. Accordingly there is no question as to the propriety of the decision of the Company to create its issue of \$40,000,000 of 3 per cent bonds. The question is: Was it proper for the Company to sell \$32,000,000 of these bonds to its stockholders at 65?

REASONS WHY THE SALE OF THE BONDS TO STOCKHOLDERS AT 65 WAS PROPER.

(a) The bonds were sold on a 4 $\frac{7}{8}$  per cent basis.

In selling three per cent bonds at 65 the Company was securing money upon an interest basis of about 4 $\frac{7}{8}$  per cent after making a proper allowance for the distribution of the discount over the period of the bonds. In other words, the effect of the sale, so far as the Company was concerned, was precisely the same as if five per cent bonds had been sold at

a price slightly above par. Would any one question the propriety of the Company selling five per cent bonds to its own stockholders at par?

(b) All stockholders shared alike.

It is true that, by reason of the low interest rates which prevailed in 1900 and of the great demand for bonds which were savings bank investments in the State of New York, a part of the \$32,000,000 of three per cent bonds sold by the Company at 65 were resold by the stockholders at an average price somewhat in excess of 90, thus producing a profit to the stockholders much greater than was originally contemplated. But no one was injured, inasmuch as all the stockholders shared *pro rata* in the purchase of the bonds and in the opportunity for profit. As a matter of fact, the members of the Syndicate who elected to hold the bonds as an investment have to-day a very small profit, as, owing to the change in investment conditions, the bonds are now selling at but a small advance over the price at which they were issued.

The *pro rata* sale of bonds and stock to stockholders at less than market value has been very common for many years, and has not until very recently provoked adverse comment. For illustration: In April 1899, shortly prior to the issue of the Chicago & Alton bonds, the Chicago Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company sold to its stockholders at 75 \$16,166,000 of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent bonds, which immediately upon their issue sold above par. This transaction seems to have provoked no criticism. Another conspicuous case is that of the St. Paul Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway Company, which in 1883 sold an issue of its 6 per cent Mortgage Bonds to its stockholders at ten per cent of their face value, which bonds soon after their issue sold at over par. A number of other illustrations of such sales will be found in Appendix to Mr. McClement's Report, pages 51-54.

(c) Most of the discount on the bonds was charged against surplus.

A further justification for the sale of these bonds to the stockholders at 65 is the fact that the Company had a surplus of \$14,824,931 against which \$8,155,751 of the discount on these bonds was charged. In other words, the sale of the bonds at less than the market price may be regarded an indirect and entirely proper means of giving to the stockholders the benefit of part of this surplus that had been created from the earnings of the Company which had in the first instance been diverted to capital expenditures.

(d) No danger of deceiving investors.

There was not the slightest danger of deceiving the purchasers of, and investors in, these bonds. The fact that the bonds had been taken by the stockholders at 65 was widely known and could have been readily ascertained by an intelligent investor by consulting any banker, or the Stock Exchange listing applications, or any of the investors' manuals or financial publications. (Appendix B at the end of this brief.)

#### II.

The action of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company in readjusting its accounts and carrying to Surplus \$12,444,177 which during previous years had been taken from earnings and expended for additions and permanent improvements, but in the first instance charged upon the books of the Company to current expenditures.

ALL AGREE THAT THE EXPENDITURES IN QUESTION WERE FOR CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

That the Company had during the previous years devoted at least \$12,444,177 of its profits to capital expenditures no one questions, and that these expenditures might have been charged from year to year to Capital Account and carried to Surplus is equally clear. The witness Hilliard, the present Comptroller of the Company, testified (testimony, page 451): "I have not any doubt that they might have been fairly so charged at the time." Mr. Blackstone, the President of the Company, in his annual report of 1894, stated that the capitalization of the Company, including its bonds and all obligations assumed by it, aggregated less than 60 per cent "of the actual cost of the property in its present improved condition," and that "a dividend of 8% is, therefore, the equivalent of about 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ % upon such a number of shares as would, together with the funded debt, represent the actual cost of the property."

THE READJUSTMENT OF ACCOUNTS WAS ENTIRELY PROPER AND IS SUSTAINED BY HIGHEST ACCOUNTING AUTHORITY.

After these expenditures for Capital Account had from year to year been charged to Current Expense, the board of directors could properly and lawfully readjust the accounts and transfer these expenditures to Capital Account, thus correspondingly increasing the Company's surplus. It is respectfully submitted that, notwithstanding the opinion of the witness Hilliard to the contrary, there is not the slightest doubt about the legality and propriety of such procedure. In Appendix A, at the end of this brief, will be found the opinion of Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co., Haskins & Sells and J. H. McClement, three of the most prominent experts in railroad accounting, who join in the opinion that such procedure is lawful and permissible. In Appendix to Mr. McClement's Report (pages 35-47) will be found several examples of similar procedure by conservative and reputable corporations.

IN THE READJUSTMENT OF ACCOUNTS THE NEW MANAGEMENT SIMPLY CARRIED OUT THE DECLARED POLICY OF THE BLACKSTONE MANAGEMENT.

That the capitalization of these past expenditures for permanent improvements was proposed and recommended by the old management is shown by the following circular issued by President Blackstone in February 1899, shortly after Mr. Mitchell had issued his circular communicating to the stockholders the offer of purchase which had been made by the Harriman syndicate:

"February 1899.

"To Chicago & Alton Stockholders:

"In my communication addressed to you under date of 31st of January (1899), I made certain statements with reference to an offer made by Mr. J. J. Mitchell to purchase your shares. I now wish to supplement that statement by advising you that in case a majority of the shares of the Company are not sold to the syndicate represented by Mr. Mitchell, I shall advise that you authorize the refunding of the outstanding bonds of the Company and the issue of a stock dividend to represent earnings heretofore invested in permanent improvements.

"T. B. BLACKSTONE,"

#### DECISIONS OF COURTS.

This procedure is also amply supported by the decisions of the courts. A case precisely in point is *Mills vs. Northern Ry., &c., Co.*, 5 Chancery Appeals, 621 (1870). In that case a railroad company had for a considerable period pursued the practice of charging the cost of certain locomotives and other rolling stock to Revenue, but, finally, in order to increase the surplus available for distribution among the stockholders by way of dividends, the directors proposed to readjust the accounts and transfer these expenditures from Income Account to Capital Account, and to distribute by way of dividend among stockholders part of the surplus thus created. Against this procedure the plaintiff made precisely the objection which Mr. Hilliard has made against the similar procedure adopted by the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, but the High Court of Appeal overruled the objection and said (page 631):

"I have no hesitation in saying that the circumstance that they had been paying what ought to be charged to capital out of revenue does not prevent their right or their duty to the persons who are looking for their payment out of revenue to credit back to revenue those things which have been carried for the time to capital account."

#### III.

The use of \$6,669,180 of the proceeds of the sale of the \$32,000,000 of 3 per cent bonds to pay a dividend of 30 per cent upon the stock of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, against the Company's surplus, most of which was the result of the readjustment of accounts discussed in the preceding paragraph.

A COMPANY HAVING A SURPLUS MAY LAWFULLY USE THE PROCEEDS OF BONDS AS A DIVIDEND FUND.

As the readjustment of accounts and the carrying of past capital expenditures to surplus were lawful, so it was equally lawful to pay out \$3,669,180 of that surplus by way of a 30 per cent dividend upon the stock. The proposition that money can be borrowed for the paying of dividends (assuming that the books of the corporation show a sufficient surplus) is amply supported by the authorities.

In 2 Cook on Corporations (5th Edition), Section 546, it is said:

"When the company has used profits for improvements, it may lawfully borrow an equivalent sum of money for the purpose of a dividend. And it may properly borrow money to pay a dividend if, upon a fair estimate of its assets and liabilities, it has assets in excess of its liabilities and capital stock equal to the amount of the proposed dividend."

It is difficult to see how the *legality* of the dividend can be questioned. It is, therefore, only necessary to discuss its *propriety*.

THE PROPRIETY OF A DIVIDEND TO REPRESENT THE EARNINGS INVESTED IN PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS WAS RECOGNIZED BY THE BLACKSTONE MANAGEMENT.

In declaring this dividend the new management simply carried out the purpose of the old management as publicly declared in the circular quoted above (page 6), except that the dividend was paid in *cash* and represented only a *part* of the earnings invested in permanent improvements, while apparently the purpose of the prior management had been to issue a *stock* dividend to represent *all* the earnings theretofore invested in such improvements.

As President Blackstone pointed out in his annual report of 1894, such large amounts of earnings had been expended upon permanent improvements that the Company's securities outstanding, taken at their par value, represented "less than 60% of the actual cost of the property" \* \* \* "and while dividends had been paid at the rate of 8% upon the par value of the stock, the rate upon the investment which the stock represented, that is, upon the actual cost of the property, was only 4¾ per cent. That, of course, is the chief reason why the common stock of the Company was

worth the price of \$175 a share which the Syndicate paid for it. What possible impropriety, therefore, could there be in the stockholders deciding that their investment in the stock should be reduced by the payment of a 30 per cent dividend, funds for that dividend to be furnished by the sale of low interest-bearing bonds? The distribution of a *stock* dividend under such circumstances is exceedingly common. It is equally proper to pay out a cash dividend and issue a reasonable amount of low interest-bearing bonds for the purpose of producing the cash for that dividend. This was not a case where a bare majority of the stockholders were forcing their will upon an unwilling majority, for practically all of the stockholders joined in the *declaration* of the dividend and *all* of the stockholders without exception shared in the *distribution* of the dividend.

The balance of the proceeds of the sale of the three per cent bonds was applied to the refunding of high interest-bearing obligations, to improvements and betterments and to other purposes regarding which no question has been or can be raised.

#### IV.

The organization of the Chicago & Alton Railway Company and its issue of \$22,000,000 of 3½ per cent bonds, \$19,544,000 of 4 per cent preferred stock and \$19,542,800 of common stock, in payment for the 97 per cent of the stock of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company owned by the Syndicate and for the line between Springfield and Peoria.

THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILWAY COMPANY HAD A CLEAR LEGAL RIGHT TO ISSUE THESE SECURITIES.

It may fairly be assumed that the primary purpose of the organization of the Chicago & Alton Railway Company and the creation of the 3½ per cent bonds, preferred stock and the common stock, above mentioned, was to create new securities to represent the investment of about \$3,000,000 in the line from Springfield to Peoria and to represent the stock (approximately \$22,000,000 par value) of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company which the Syndicate had acquired at an original aggregate cash cost of about \$39,000,000, which cost had been reduced by approximately \$6,000,000 by the cash dividend of 30 per cent. There can be no question that the Chicago & Alton Railway Company had the legal right to acquire stock of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, and also the line from Springfield to Peoria, and to issue stocks and bonds in payment therefor in such amounts as the directors determined would represent the fair worth of the property acquired, considering its present value and earning capacity and its future prospects.

In this case, as in the other cases already considered, the *legality* of the transaction is so clear that the discussion may be confined to its *propriety*, that is, to its moral aspects.

THE METHODS APPLIED TO THE CHICAGO & ALTON RECAPITALIZATION WERE THE METHODS GENERALLY IN USE AND REGARDED AS PROPER AT THE TIME.

The undoubted purpose of the Syndicate in adopting the new scheme of capitalization was to create low interest-bearing securities (bonds and preferred stock) to represent the value of the property based upon its *actual cost* and its *past annual dividend distribution*, and common stock to represent the *future additional earning capacity* which was expected to result from a liberal expenditure of capital in improving the property and from the application of progressive methods of management. That was the basis of recapitalization which at that period was being applied to many railroad and industrial properties both in involuntary and voluntary reorganizations. In almost all of the great industrial reorganizations that were carried through in those days the *par value* of the new securities greatly exceeded the *par value* of the old securities, and in most cases the new securities consisted of (a) preferred stock or bonds, or both, which absorbed the earnings of the property based on past experience, and (b) common stock, which represented the future and the benefits that were expected to result from consolidation or reorganization, as the case might be. Precisely the same theory of capitalization was applied in most of the great railroad reorganizations resulting from foreclosure. In the Appendix to Mr. McClement's Report will be found many well-known cases of increases of capital stock upon recapitalization similar to the increase upon the recapitalization of the Chicago & Alton.

In other words, in the Chicago & Alton readjustment the Syndicate were simply adopting the methods generally in vogue and considered proper at that time. It is not necessary for our present purpose to either criticize or defend those methods; we are simply seeking to demonstrate that our clients were pursuing commonly accepted and well recognized methods.

THE CHICAGO & ALTON RECAPITALIZATION WAS JUSTIFIED BY THE VALUE OF THE PROPERTY AND ITS ANTICIPATED GROWTH.

Now, let us analyze the results of the application of the prevailing method of recapitalization to the Chicago & Alton property.

\*The aggregate cash value of the property as of June 30 1903, based upon the price paid for the old stock by the Syndicate and including the expenditures for extensions and betterments was approximately----- \$77,000,000

\*For the details of the computations on this page, see Appendix C at the end of this brief and page 13 of Appendix to Mr. McClement's Report.



As a result of the recapitalization the total amount of securities (bonds at approximate market value, stocks at par value) outstanding against that total cash value on June 30 1906 was about-----\$105,000,000

The resulting increase in capitalization is, accordingly, about-----\$28,000,000

The aggregate amount of the preferred securities under the recapitalization (bonds at approximate market value, stocks at par) was about-----\$85,000,000

An excess over the cash value of only-----\$8,000,000

The average annual amount which the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company had been paying out in interest and dividends for many years prior to the recapitalization was-----\$2,906,927

The annual fixed charges as of June 30 1906, including interest upon all obligations, rentals and 4% dividends upon the preferred stock, were-----\$3,228,864

An increase of only-----\$321,937

This increase represents only 1.43% per annum upon \$19,500,000 of new capital which the present management has expended upon the property and the amount (about \$3,000,000) paid for the Springfield & Peoria line.

THE PREFERRED SECURITIES (INCLUDING THE PREFERRED STOCK) REPRESENT APPROXIMATELY THE INTRINSIC VALUE OF THE PROPERTY AT THE TIME OF THEIR ISSUE

It will thus be seen that the fixed charges under the new capitalization, including dividends on the preferred stock, were based on an annual disbursement approximately equaling the amount which had been annually disbursed by the Company for interest and dividends for many years. It was, of course, a fair assumption that the additional earnings resulting from the expenditures for improvements would yield at least a fair rate of interest upon the amount of such expenditures.

It should be borne in mind that every \$100 share of Chicago & Alton stock represented an actual cash investment of about \$175 and that 8% upon the par value of the stock was only 4¾% upon the cash investment which the stock represented (President Blackstone's annual report of 1894). This is without making allowance for the enormous increase which must have taken place in the actual intrinsic value of the company's terminals and its large holdings of real estate. It would, therefore, be conservative to say that every \$100 share of old Chicago & Alton stock represented at least \$200 in actual cash value without any allowance for future additions to earning capacity. Accordingly, the issue of \$20,000,000 of additional stock could not from any point of view be considered as watered stock. Stating the case differently, there could be no possible criticism of a recapitalization the result of which would be that a property having a conservative value of \$40,000,000, based on actual investment and past earnings, should be represented by \$40,000,000 of stock, earning dividends at 4%, in place of \$20,000,000 of stock, earning 8% dividends. The doubling of the par value of the securities without increasing the annual charge is precisely what happened when the New York Central issued \$200 in 3½% obligations for every \$100 share of Lake Shore stock, and when the Great Northern and Northern Pacific companies issued \$200 in 4% obligations for every \$100 share of Chicago Burlington & Quincy stock.

The preferred securities under the recapitalization were sound investment securities. This was so because of the relation which their amount bore to the earning capacity of the property as demonstrated by a record of many years. It has also been shown by subsequent experience, since the property has regularly earned and paid not only interest upon both issues of bonds, but also regular dividends at 4 per cent upon the preferred stock, notwithstanding the unexpected heavy decline in rates.

It seems clear, therefore, that the criticism of the Chicago & Alton recapitalization must be confined to the \$20,000,000 of new common stock; for if the capitalization had been reduced by that amount there would have been no conceivable basis for criticism, inasmuch as, in that case, the aggregate amount of the new securities would have only slightly exceeded the actual cash invested, while the annual disbursements for interest and dividends would have been substantially less than the average disbursements for that purpose for many years preceding, plus a fair rate of interest upon the new capital invested.

THE FRAMERS OF THE PLAN OF RECAPITALIZATION WERE JUSTIFIED IN PROVIDING FOR \$20,000,000 OF COMMON STOCK TO REPRESENT THE FUTURE OF THE PROPERTY.

As has just been stated, the common stock, which is the only part of the new capitalization that from any point of view can be attacked as watered stock, was issued to represent the future of the property and the additional earning capacity which was expected to result from the methods applied by the new management. This stock, in practical effect, was like the deferred or founders' shares which are so common in European practice. It is respectfully submitted that those who framed the plan of recapitalization were entirely justified at the time in their judgment that the future of the property was worth \$20,000,000 over and above the amount of the preferred securities, and that with new management that amount of common stock would under normal conditions readily earn a fair dividend.

The average annual net income of the Company for eight years from 1891 to 1898 inclusive (which included four years of business depression) was-----\$3,082,573

If to this amount be added 5 per cent upon the additional cash invested (about \$22,500,000) as the estimated additional income which should result therefrom-----1,125,000

We have as the assumed income based on past achievements-----\$4,207,573

This sum would enable the Company to pay all its existing fixed charges and dividends at the rate of four per cent per annum on both preferred and common stocks, and show a surplus of-----\$197,000

In the case of most railroads of the West, the net earnings have increased since 1898 in a greater proportion than have the gross earnings. If the Chicago & Alton Company had increased its net earnings in only the same proportion as the gross earnings increased, it would have resulted in net earnings for the fiscal year of 1906 amounting to \$4,900,000, which amount would have been sufficient to pay all fixed charges, rentals, four per cent dividends on the preferred stock and leave a surplus of \$1,671,000, or over eight per cent on the common stock.

The failure of the Chicago & Alton Company to make the expected earnings for the common stock is due mainly to two causes: first, it took over \$19,000,000 to modernize and fully equip the property instead of about \$6,000,000, as had been originally estimated; and, second, while the new management succeeded in promptly increasing the gross revenues of the Company (an increase of about 84 per cent), the increase in net earnings was very slight because of unexpected reductions in rates, which, in the case of freight rates, seem to have averaged about 30 per cent. Had the freight rates of the Chicago & Alton remained on a parity with the rates of most Western railroads, it would have earned over eight per cent on the common stock. As it was, in 1905 the Chicago & Alton earnings, after the payment of all preferred charges, amounted to more than four per cent upon its common stock. (Appendix to Mr. McClement's Report, page 19.)

THE CAPITALIZATION OF THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILWAY COMPANY IS NOT EXCESSIVE COMPARED WITH THAT OF OTHER RAILROAD COMPANIES SIMILARLY SITUATED.

Nor is the present capitalization of the Chicago & Alton Company excessive as compared with that of a number of other railroads of a similar character. This is demonstrated by the following comparison between the Chicago & Alton and other railroad companies:

\*Present capitalization, including stocks and bonds, all taken at their par value (which is unfair to the Chicago & Alton, because of the fact that all of its bonds bear either 3 per cent or 3½ per cent interest and are therefore worth much less than par), per mile:

Chicago & Alton-----	\$114,481
Seventeen other railroads (average)-----	\$150,895

Fixed charges, per mile:

Chicago & Alton (including dividends on preferred stock)-----	\$3,328
Twenty-four other railroads (fixed charges only) (average)-----	\$4,997

Percentage of gross earnings required to pay fixed charges as shown by the Inter-State Commerce Commission Report of 1905:

Chicago & Alton-----	19.57%
All railroads of United States (average)-----	18.63%

Disbursements per mile required to pay fixed charges and demands for dividends (4% on Chicago & Alton common stock assumed):—

Chicago & Alton-----	\$4,515
Thirty-five other railroads (average)-----	\$5,729

An apparent misapprehension has resulted from the testimony of Mr. Hilliard that the mortgage securing the 3½ per cent bonds covered, as an unimportant part of the security, a short piece of road which the Company was authorized to build but which had not actually been constructed. It will be remembered, however, that Mr. Hilliard (testimony page 450) admitted that there was no illegality or impropriety in mortgaging an unconstructed line, and stated in substance that he had called attention to the fact simply for the purpose of pointing out that no financial provision had been made to defray the cost of this line, which is now being constructed. As a matter of fact, in this respect, the Chicago & Alton mortgage is in accord with the practice prevalent at that time of drawing general railroad mortgages so that they would cover all of the lines and franchises and other mortgageable assets of the mortgagor.

In many instances, the after acquired property clauses of such mortgages are so stringent that equipment and even new lines are subjected to the lien of such mortgage, even though they are paid for out of earnings. In order to avoid this, when no mortgage bonds are available, payment for equipment is often made by the issue of equipment notes, title to such equipment remaining in the vendor or the trustee, until all the notes are paid, when the equipment passes under the mortgage.

\*For the details of the following computations see Appendix of Mr. McClement's Report, pp. 15-19

## CONCLUSIONS.

The following conclusions with respect to the various proceedings in the Chicago & Alton recapitalization are confidently submitted:

1. They were conducted lawfully.
2. They were conducted openly, and all of the essential facts were given wide publicity and have at all times been accessible to the stockholders and to investors in Chicago & Alton Securities.
3. They were in accordance with the approved methods which were at the time in vogue in recapitalizing other railroad companies and large industrial enterprises.
4. They were conducted for the equal benefit of all stockholders, and there was no discrimination or injustice.
5. While the Chicago & Alton transactions may be regarded as typical of a class of financial transactions which have been common in the past and which have generally been regarded as proper, and whatever basis there may now be for objection to such transactions as a class, there is no basis for singling out for special criticism the Chicago & Alton transactions and the gentlemen by whom they were conducted.

New York, April 3 1907.

PAUL D. CRAVATH.

## APPENDIX A.

## Opinion of Expert Accountants.

New York, March 29 1907.

Paul D. Cravath, Esq., 52 William St., New York City.

Dear Sir: The following hypothetical question has been put to us:

"Assume that an American railroad corporation has pursued the practice for a long period of time of expending each year a portion of its earnings for additions and permanent improvements which should properly have been charged to cost of road and equipment; that after this practice had been pursued for many years the President of the Company made a report to the board of directors showing the amount of such expenditures for additions and permanent improvements which had from time to time been charged against income or operations, and recommended that the accounts of the Company be re-stated and that the amount of such expenditures be added to the cost of road and equipment and the surplus of the Company correspondingly increased and that proper entries be made upon the books of account; and that the board of directors thereupon took the action recommended by the President, would such a re-stating of the accounts and the making of proper entries upon the books in accordance therewith be permissible under the rules of accounting?"

In our opinion it is correct accounting practice for an American railroad company to charge each year to the cost of road and equipment all expenditures made for additions and permanent improvements. We are also of the opinion that upon the facts assumed in the hypothetical question the readjustment of accounts and the entries upon the books of the Company, as assumed in the question, would be admissible under the rules of accounting.

(Signed)

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.  
HASKINS & SELLS.  
J. H. McCLEMENT.

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

## SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT—FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31 1906.

(SYNOPSIS.)

Pittsburgh, Pa., March 25 1907.

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

GENERAL INCOME ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31 1906, AND COMPARISON WITH YEAR 1905.  
ALL LINES DIRECTLY OPERATED.

	1906.	1905.	(+) Increase or (-) Decrease.
<i>Earnings—</i>			
From freight traffic	\$25,191,920 89	\$22,317,916 88	+\$2,874,004 01
From passenger traffic	7,021,852 26	6,439,548 55	+582,303 71
From express traffic	1,021,394 39	943,221 15	+78,173 24
From transportation of mails	1,228,872 06	1,216,719 35	+12,152 71
From miscellaneous sources	21,461 33	134,195 32	—112,733 99
Gross earnings	\$34,485,500 93	\$31,051,601 25	+\$3,433,899 68
<i>Expenses—</i>			
For maintenance of way and structures	\$4,604,247 14	\$3,902,857 62	+\$701,389 52
For maintenance of equipment	6,748,520 05	5,958,730 24	+789,789 81
For conducting transportation—traffic	706,955 85	666,724 76	+40,231 09
For conducting transportation—operation	12,093,128 23	11,323,987 20	+769,141 03
For general expenses	657,943 59	619,535 28	+38,408 31
For taxes	1,139,554 62	1,047,550 72	+92,003 90
Operating expenses	\$25,950,349 48	\$23,519,385 82	+\$2,430,963 66
Net earnings from operation	\$8,535,151 45	\$7,532,215 43	+\$1,002,936 02
<i>Deduct—</i>			
Rentals paid roads operated on basis of net earnings	650,932 30	565,253 29	+85,679 01
Net operating earnings of the Pittsburgh Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.	\$7,884,219 15	\$6,966,962 14	+\$917,257 01
<i>To which add—</i>			
Dividends and interest received from investments	\$146,404 73	\$91,646 90	+54,757 83
Interest, general account		38,864 08	—38,864 08
a Rents	97,893 91	365,494 15	—267,600 24
Miscellaneous income	51,526 58	89,992 09	—38,465 51
	\$295,825 22	\$585,997 22	—\$290,172 00
Gross income	\$8,180,044 37	\$7,552,959 36	+\$627,085 01
<i>Deduct payments—</i>			
Fixed rental of leased roads	\$711,801 50	\$702,621 50	+\$8,680 00
Rental paid for use of tracks of other companies under contract	138,218 08	137,482 84	+735 24
Interest on funded debt	2,324,440 00	2,344,754 31	—20,314 31
Interest, car trusts	330,854 98	627,620 98	+53,734 00
Interest, general account	154,622 30		+154,622 30
Advances to Cincinnati Richmond & Fort Wayne Railroad Co.	3,220 93	10,868 28	—7,647 35
	\$3,662,457 79	\$3,472,647 91	+\$189,809 88
Net income	\$4,517,586 58	\$4,080,311 45	+\$437,275 13
From this net income for the year			\$4,517,586 58
the following amounts have been deducted, viz.:			
Contribution to sinking fund for Pittsburgh Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co. consolidated mortgage bonds		\$449,990 00	
Payments on account of principal of car trusts		596,133 08	
Dividend of 5% on preferred stock	\$1,372,837 50		
Dividend of 3 1/2% on common stock	867,310 50		
		2,240,148 00	3,286,271 08
Deduct extraordinary expenditures in revising grades and alignment, and other outlay not properly chargeable to capital account			\$1,731,315 50
			900,000 00
Balance transferred to credit of profit and loss			\$331,315 50
Amount to credit of profit and loss December 31 1905		\$3,781,661 34	
Less amount paid in settlement of old accounts		286,488 17	
			3,495,173 17
Balance to credit of profit and loss December 31 1906			\$3,826,488 67

a Commencing January 1 1906 the net balance of rentals received and paid is credited to income account; prior to that date rentals received were credited to earnings, and those paid charged to expenses.

b For purposes of comparison the amount paid in 1905 on account of the principal of car trusts (\$506,112 25) has been separated from the interest thereon, which will account for the difference between these figures and corresponding items in the report for 1905.



The earnings from passenger traffic increased \$518,743 48, or 9.81%, the number of passengers carried increased 288,023, or 3.52%, and the passenger mileage 21,784,868, or 8.48%. The average earnings per passenger per mile were 2.03 cents, while the cost was 2.10 cents, resulting in a loss of .07 of a cent per passenger per mile.

Fifty-one new and two second-hand locomotives were received during the year, thirty-six of which completed the number authorized in 1905, and seventeen replaced an equal number destroyed during the year.

There were four vacancies in the passenger car equipment December 31 1905 and four vacancies were created during the year; to partially fill these, four coaches and one combination baggage car were received, leaving three vacancies at the close of the year. Six coaches and two postal cars authorized as additions to the equipment in 1905 were received, and eight coaches, five combination passenger cars and three horse cars were added to the equipment during the year.

There were seventy-six vacancies in the authorized freight car equipment on December 31 1905 and 454 cars were destroyed during the year; to partially replace these cars 330 new cars were received, leaving 200 vacancies on December 31 1906. Sixteen cabin cars authorized as additional equipment in 1905 were received. There were 1,078 low capacity cars destroyed during the year out of the 1,359 cars dropped from the authorized equipment in 1905, leaving 281 still in service.

New interlocking plants were installed at Jewett, Hagenbaugh, Summit and Ripley to control and protect third track and passing sidings, at Bradford to control the east end of the yard, at Air Line Junction to control the crossing of the Chicago Indianapolis & Louisville Railway, and at Kentland to control the crossing of the Indiana Harbor Railroad and the interlocking plants at Bulger, Burgettstown, Milford Centre, Anderson and Dolton were extended to protect additional tracks. The block system was practically completed on the main lines and the work of extending the block system to control all main line divisions and all branch lines with heavy traffic is well under way and will be completed early in 1907.

The freight running track from Bulger to RS Tower, on the Pittsburgh Division, was completed and put into service early in the year. This work involved a complete change in alignment, and the replacement of tunnel No. 3 with a cut wide enough for four tracks. The grading for 6.6 miles of west-bound freight running track between Central City and Outville and for 5.3 miles of east-bound freight running track between Summit and Big Walnut, on the Columbus & Newark Division, was completed and a large part of the track laid. The double-tracking of the Indianapolis Division between Columbus and Bradford with improvement in the grades and alignment, and of the Logansport Division between Logansport and Chicago, was vigorously pushed during the year. The section between Woodstock and Urbana, a distance of 16.1 miles, with necessary passing sidings at Brush Lake, Milford Centre and Hagenbaugh was completed; considerable progress was made with the work of constructing second and third tracks, on an entirely new line and grade, a distance of 9.1 miles, between Urbana and St. Paris, and on second and third tracks on present line with revised grade, between St. Paris and Jordans, a distance of 13 miles, the second track from Summit to Bradford, a distance of 7.56 miles, was nearly completed, and the second track was extended eastwardly from Irvington, a distance of 3,600 feet. The second track was extended 43.9 miles, from Aylesworth to Thornhope, completing the double-tracking between Logansport and Chicago. New east and west-bound freight running tracks, each having a length of four miles, were constructed between Kouts and Aylesworth. The west-bound classification yard at Columbus was completed. New passing sidings were constructed in connection with the second track at a number of points and at Newell, Irvington, Jackson Hill, Red Key, Horatio and Rendcomb Junction, and the passing sidings at a number of other points were extended. There were 79 miles of track ballasted with stone, 350 miles with gravel and 50 miles with cinder. In the construction of additional tracks and sidings there were used 11,088 tons of new and 5,567 tons of partly worn steel rails and 349,176 cross-ties.

The net increase in track was 94.83 miles, made up as follows:

Second track	69.44	Miles.
Third track	7.06	"
Fourth track	4.10	"
Sidings	14.23	"
Total	94.83	"

The new engine-house at Dennison, with necessary rearrangement of tracks, was completed, and as a result the handling of locomotives and trains at that point has been very greatly facilitated.

New coaling stations were erected at Indianapolis and Aylesworth, and plants at Collier and Louisville are in course of re-construction, and water-softening plants were installed at Indianapolis and Hartsdale. A new freight station was built at Carnegie, a passenger station at Raceoon, a combined freight and passenger station at Bethewan, a modern rest house for use of employees at Bradford, and the rest house at 59th Street, Chicago, mentioned in the 1905 report, was completed.

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

Construction, Right of Way and Real Estate—	
Second and third tracks Pittsburgh Indianapolis & Logansport Divisions	\$1,164,955 06
Third track, Pittsburgh Division	177,610 81
Dennison round-house improvements, etc.	359,520 58
Third and fourth tracks, etc., Chicago, Ill.	163,128 24
Track elevation, Chicago, Ill.	178,004 99
Real estate for new engine-house, Chicago, Ill.	262,692 31
Leonard Avenue yard, etc., Indianapolis Division	136,144 09
Bridges, etc., Richmond, Logansport and Louisville Divisions	132,230 67
	\$2,574,286 75
Equipment—	
Locomotives	\$676,159 85
Car trust and other equipment	794,269 15
	1,470,429 00
Total	\$4,044,715 75

#### LITTLE MIAMI RAILROAD.

Main line	119.63	Miles.
Xenia and Springfield Branch	19.31	"
Dayton and Western Branch	53.43	"
Cincinnati Street Connection Tracks	2.49	"
Total	194.86	"
	1906.	1905.
Gross earnings	\$3,344,510 75	\$3,043,728 98
Expenses	2,870,038 56	2,692,960 10
Net earnings from operation	\$474,472 19	\$350,768 88
Add miscellaneous income	9,869 01	89,992 09
* Rents	41,657 57	94,168 03
	\$525,998 77	\$534,929 00
Deduct guaranteed rental	711,361 50	702,621 50
Loss	\$185,362 73	\$167,692 50

\* Commencing January 1 1906 Rents are shown as an item of "Other Income" instead of in Gross Earnings.

The gross earnings increased \$300,781 77, or 9.88%, and the operating expenses \$177,078 46, or 6.58%, and the net earnings increased \$123,703 31, or 35.27%.

The freight earnings increased \$216,647 07, or 10.99%, the tonnage 426,318 tons, or 13.48%, and the ton mileage 33,574,677, or 13.68%. The classified tonnage items showing largest increases were coal, stone, bar and sheet metal, pig and bloom iron, and cement, brick and lime.

The average earnings per ton per mile were 7.8 mills, a decrease of .2 of a mill, and the average cost increased .2 of a mill, resulting in net earnings of .9 of a mill as compared with 1.3 mills in the preceding year.

There was an increase of \$66,210 16, or 8.35%, in the passenger earnings, the number of passengers transported increased 40,216, or 4.14%, and the passenger mileage increased 1,961,132, or 4.71%, as compared with the year 1905.

The average earnings per passenger per mile were 1.93 cents, an increase of .07 of a mill, or 3.76%, and the average cost was 2.16 cents, a decrease of .34 of a cent, resulting in a net loss of .23 of a cent per passenger per mile as compared with a loss .64 of a cent in the preceding year.

\* \* \* \* \*

Charges to Construction and Equipment Account were:

Right of way and real estate	\$55,113 68
Additional tracks	150,052 95
Stations and other structures	31,467 72
Locomotives	48,464 65
Total	\$285,099 00

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

The continued prosperity of the country was reflected in the operations of the railroads comprised in your system, all showing large gains in tonnage, a slight increase in the number of passengers carried, and a larger increase in the average distance traveled by each passenger.

The large volume of traffic moved on your lines during the year 1906 was handled promptly and without congestion at any point, thus fully justifying the policy you have pursued of greatly increasing your facilities of all kinds during the past three years. The only failure in the furnishing of facilities for all traffic offering was in the matter of car supply, and this was not because your company had neglected to purchase sufficient equipment, but because of the impossibility, under existing conditions, of controlling it after it was placed in service. Every effort was made to meet the situation through joint action with other lines, but while an agreement was entered into between a number of the railroad companies owning a large proportion of the freight equipment of the country, providing for an increased per diem rate and thus giving the owning company a more equitable compensation for the use of its equipment, it was impracticable to effect any arrangement whereby a company could enforce the prompt return of its cars. If your company could have had the use of the equipment owned or controlled by it, there would have been an ample supply for all the business offering on your lines during the past year.

The total tonnage handled on all lines was 43,156,331, an increase of 5,094,033, or 13.38%. The ton mileage was 3,931,450,877, an increase of 10.41%.

The average rate received per ton mile was 6.4 mills, an increase of .2 of a mill as compared with the preceding year. The cost per ton mile increased .1 of a mill, so that the net earnings per ton mile were 1.7 mills, or an increase of .1 of a mill over the preceding year.

The total number of passengers carried was 11,586,166, an increase of 363,482, or 3.24%, and the passenger mileage was 352,441,239, an increase of 7.64%.

The average earnings per passenger per mile were 2.02 cents, an increase of .02 of a cent. The cost per passenger

mile was 2.12 cents, a decrease of .08 of a cent, and the net loss per passenger per mile was .1 of a cent as compared with .2 of a cent in 1905.

After providing for all charges and liabilities, the net earnings were sufficient to provide for a dividend of 5% on the preferred stock and a dividend of 3½% on the common stock, supply nearly \$600,000 for one-half of the principal of maturing car trusts, \$900,000 for extraordinary expenditures in the revision of grades and alignment, improvement of freight equipment and other outlays not properly chargeable to capital account, and leave a balance of \$331,315 50, which was transferred to the credit of profit and loss 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 the sum of \$2,574,286 75, and for equipment \$1,470,429, a total of \$4,044,715 75. The balance sheet also shows that this company was indebted to the Pennsylvania Company for advances for construction, etc., at the close of 1906 to the amount of \$4,250,000. This amount will be largely increased during the year 1907, on account of further advances by the Pennsylvania Company for construction and equipment, and provision will have to be made through the issue of bonds or stock, or both, to re-pay these advances and also to furnish funds for the construction of the second track between Columbus and Chicago which the demands of the traffic make it necessary to complete at the earliest possible date.

The first mortgage 7% bonds of the Jeffersonville Madison & Indianapolis Railroad Company, one of your constituent companies, matured on October 1st. There were \$563,000 of these bonds outstanding at the close of 1905, and, with the exception of \$9,000, which were not presented, they were paid off and canceled.

There were \$20,000 of Union & Logansport Railroad Company first mortgage 7% bonds which had not been presented at the close of the year 1905; these bonds were paid off and canceled during the year.

Under the terms of the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the consolidated mortgage bonds of The Pittsburgh Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company \$560,000 of these securities were redeemed and canceled and the amount outstanding at the close of the year was \$44,439,000.

Of the roads operated directly by your company, the Ohio Connecting Railway, the Chartiers Railway and the Little Miami Railroad show large increases in gross and in net earnings, while the Pittsburgh Wheeling & Kentucky Railroad and the Englewood Connecting Railway show decreases in gross earnings, increases in expenses and decreases in net earnings.

New interlocking plants were constructed on the Ohio Connecting Railway at SQ Tower, on the Duff Branch, to control the cross-overs and main line connection, at DJ Tower to control the connection with the P. C. & Y. Railway and the end of the Scully Yard, and at FD Tower to control the cross-overs and the operations over the hump at the entrance to the yard. Electric automatic spacing signals

were installed between JC Tower, Rosslyn and DU Tower, Temperanceville, a distance of about eight miles.

The Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railroad shows an increase in gross earnings of 6.46%, in expenses of 5.57%, and in net earnings of 10.78%. The net income was sufficient to pay a dividend of 2% on the capital stock and leave a substantial balance for permanent improvements.

The Waynesburgh & Washington Railroad, which is controlled by the Chartiers Railway Company, shows an increase of 5.56% in the gross earnings, a decrease of 2.16% in the expenses and an increase of \$10,363 63 in net earnings. The new passenger station being built by this company at Washington, Pa., was nearly completed at the close of the year.

The Pittsburgh Chartiers & Youghioghney Railway, one-half of which company's capital stock is owned by your company, shows an increase of 42.52% in gross earnings, of 22.46% in expenses and of \$84,164 42 in the net earnings. After paying a dividend of 6% and purchasing and canceling \$29,000 of its first mortgage bonds, the company had a substantial surplus available for betterments. Additional capital stock of this company was issued to the extent of \$240,000 and used to pay off its floating debt.

The authorized betterment expenditures on the Little Miami Railroad having exceeded the amount of the betterment bonds that had been provided for such expenditures, it was necessary to further modify the provisions of the lease of February 23 1870. An agreement was therefore entered into with The Little Miami Railroad Company under which either bonds or special betterment stock can hereafter be issued as in the judgment of your company may be most available with respect to economy of interest and negotiability, such bonds or special betterment stock to bear interest or dividends not exceeding 4% per annum. This agreement has been approved by the stockholders of The Little Miami Railroad Company and will be submitted to you for approval at the annual meeting on April 9, 1907. The Little Miami Railroad Company has increased its authorized capital stock to \$10,000,000, and the betterment bonds which have been issued to your company under the lease as modified by the agreement of May 1st 1899 will be exchanged for an equal amount of the betterment stock, which will also be hereafter used in settlement of betterment expenditures until otherwise arranged.

A general advance of 10%, taking effect December 1 1906, was made in the salaries and wages of employees permanently in the service and receiving less than \$200 per month. This advance, which was made in consideration of the increased cost of living, will necessarily add materially to the cost of operation during the current year.

\* \* \* \* \*

It gives pleasure to the management to again express its appreciation of the efficiency and fidelity with which the officers and employees have performed their respective duties during the past year.

By order of the Board.

JAMES McCREA, *President.*

**AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY.**

**ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31 1906.**

*New York, March 26 1907.*

*To the Stockholders:*

The results of the business for the year 1906, as shown by the Treasurer's statement appended, were as follows:

Gross Revenue.....	\$24,526,097 82
Expenses, including interest and taxes.....	11,555,161 06
Net Revenue.....	12,970,936 76
*Dividends paid.....	10,195,233 50
Carried to Reserve.....	1,773,736 62
Carried to Surplus.....	1,001,966 64

The following were the corresponding figures for the year 1905:

Gross Revenue.....	\$21,712,831 29
Expenses, including interest and taxes.....	8,678,792 90
Net Revenue.....	13,034,038 39
*Dividends paid.....	9,866,355 00
Carried to Reserve.....	1,743,295 16
Carried to Surplus.....	1,424,388 23

\* The increase of dividends in 1906 was due to the fact that the last two dividends declared in that year were each two per cent, while the corresponding dividends in 1905 were respectively one and one-half and two and one-quarter per cent.

The net output of telephones during the year 1906 was 1,409,578, making the total number in the hands of the operating companies 7,107,836.

The number of exchange stations at the end of the year operated by the companies which constitute our system in the United States was 2,727,289, an increase of 485,922. In addition to this number there were 297,220 exchanges and toll stations operated by so-called sub-licensees, namely, independent companies or associations under sub-license or connection contracts and making use of our telephones. Adding also our telephones employed for private-line purposes, our companies had a total of 3,068,833 stations as against 2,528,715 stations at the close of the previous year.

The total mileage of wire in use for exchange and toll service was 7,468,905 miles, of which 1,688,987 were added during the year. These figures do not include the mileage of wire operated by sub-licensees.

Including the traffic over the long distance lines, but excluding sub-licensees, the daily average of toll connections was about 462,000, and of exchange connections about 16,478,000, as against corresponding figures in 1905 of 368,000 and 13,543,000; the total daily average for 1906 reaching 16,940,000, or at the rate of about 5,455,000,000 per year, being 64 telephone calls for each man, woman and child in the United States.

The amount added to construction and real estate by all the companies, excluding sub-licensees, constituting our system in the United States during the year 1906, was:

For Exchanges.....	\$59,971,094
For Toll Lines.....	13,585,659
For Land and Buildings.....	5,810,196
	\$79,366,949

The amount added in 1900 was \$31,619,100; in 1901, \$31,005,400; in 1902, \$37,336,500; in 1903, \$35,368,700; in 1904, \$33,436,700; and in 1905 \$50,780,906; making the grand total of expenditure upon these properties during the seven years \$298,914,255.

During the year 1906 the amount expended for maintenance and re-construction, independent of construction, by all the Bell telephone companies in the United States was \$32,814,568. This amount came from the earnings of the properties, and was charged into the expenses of the year. As a result of these expenditures for maintenance and re-construction, the plant of our companies is in a better condition than ever before. That plant could not at the present time be reproduced for a less sum than \$70,000,000 in excess of its cost. The scrap value of the lead and copper in the lines and cables alone is not less, at present prices, than \$80,000,000. Every year the plant becomes more permanent in character and of longer life. There is no reason to doubt that at the present time it is substantially of a type which need not be re-placed until it is worn out.

The amount contributed by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company in 1906 by way of investment in its

own long-distance plant (\$5,642,000), in telephones (\$1,737,000), in real estate (\$330,000), and in the purchase of stock and bonds and in loans to its operating companies (\$53,432,000), was in all \$61,141,000, an addition of almost 26% to its entire investment up to January 1 1906.

This greatly increased investment was made with the view of lifting the entire business to a distinctly higher plane specifically and as compared with its competitors. Your directors believe that the expenditure was wise and that, because of it, the position and business of the Bell companies were never so secure as at the present time. The controlling importance of our companies in the telephone field is even more marked than before, and there is hardly a district of any extent throughout the country in which their business is not supported by a satisfactory plant, a good organization and good service.

While even in these important phases of the business the situation requires constant watching and there still remains much to be done, particularly in some places, the improvement, generally speaking, has been marked and constant.

In the expenditures for construction during the past year, the Bell companies have proceeded more positively than ever before upon a definite theory which is believed to be that required to meet the conditions of the business as now known. They have built for the future as far as was consistent with sound economy. They have laid the foundations for the development that is sure to come and have not limited their construction to the business actually in sight.

In the earlier stages when, as in 1896, there was a gain of only 43,549 stations, or, as in 1900, a gain of only 167,934, it was impossible to realize how rapidly the demand for telephones would increase. It seemed consistent with sound policy to assume a rate of growth not greatly in excess of that then prevailing. If this policy were to be continued, it would be a matter of great difficulty to adjust the plant conditions to the demands of a vastly increased business, and the difficulty would be greater every year. If buildings were erected and central office equipment installed only for the business practically then in sight, it would not be long before those buildings and central office equipments would be inadequate. It is inherent in the nature of the business that when telephone buildings and central office equipment become inadequate, they can be enlarged, in many cases, only at an expense altogether out of proportion to the increased facilities gained by such an enlargement. In fact, it has not unfrequently happened that, because of the unexpected demands for service, it has been found necessary to abandon a building and central office equipment and start again from the beginning, with a new building and new apparatus, as the most economical way of meeting the situation.

The same is true, even to a greater extent, of the line construction which connects the exchange with the subscribers' stations.

The improvement in cables made within the past few years has revolutionized the art of telephone line construction. Not only is it now possible to place in underground ducts cables containing four hundred or even six hundred circuits, but a pole line, the carrying capacity of which would have been exhausted by forty pairs of open wires, can carry six hundred pairs of wires in the form of cables. The old-fashioned exchange pole line rarely carried more than twenty pairs of open wires. When an open wire aerial line has reached the low limit of its carrying capacity, it must be taken down and a larger line built unless there is an opportunity for a new line, which frequently is not the case. In either event, there is a great waste as compared with a type of construction in which, by the use of cables, a given pole line may have a capacity many times as great. Sound economy has many times in the past year required the scrapping of all the wires on a pole line, cable being substituted for them, as the only way of securing the enlargement of facilities that was required, and not unfrequently it has been necessary to re-construct the whole line as the cheapest way of securing the opportunity for growth that was required.

In so far as cable construction is concerned, it is not only of great advantage, as a matter of economy and as affording opportunities for growth that are not possible with open wires, but by the use of cables the chances of interruption of service are lessened, and the expense of maintenance is very greatly reduced.

If the very great development of the business could have been foreseen and the engineers and manufacturers had, at an early date, solved the cable problem, so that cables of large capacity could have been originally installed instead of open wire, in the places where a large number of circuits would ultimately be required, much money would have been saved.

Now that it is certain that the business will develop on lines of reasonable profit to an extent much greater than even the most enthusiastic telephone man ventured to expect a few years ago, and cables for exchange distribution are made which are in all respects satisfactory vehicles of transmission, it would be the height of folly not to anticipate the certain extension of the business by providing facilities for future growth when they can be most economically installed.

There will always be a substantial amount of open-wire construction where few circuits are likely to be required, but the substitution of cable for open wires as the demands

upon the plant increase is a sound practice even though it involves an investment based upon the certain requirements of the future rather than upon what is immediately necessary.

The great extent to which the telephone business was sure to develop became apparent about the year 1901, when the number of new subscribers increased nearly 220,000, as compared with about 167,000, the largest increase in any prior year. The increase was 257,336 in 1902; 247,184 in 1903; 274,466 in 1904, and 441,734 in 1905.

These large increases in the number of subscribers, which were attended by an equally large increase in the demand for toll service, practically exhausted the plant of the Bell companies and involved rebuilding that plant to a large extent. The year 1906 has seen additions to construction which not only enabled the companies to take care of the 2,241,367 subscribers connected with the system on the first of January 1906 and the nearly 500,000 added during the year 1906, but which resulted in plant conditions, based on scientific study, which will enable the growth of future years to be taken care of with an economy and efficiency due to the application of the most approved methods of work. Constant additions will have to be made to the plant, but they will largely be on predetermined lines, utilizing, extending and rounding out the systematic plant conditions that now exist.

The effort has been made to design buildings and provide central office equipment that will not be exhausted in a short time. Careful engineering studies have been made of nearly all the large cities in the country, open wires have been displaced to a large extent, and underground construction and aerial and underground cables have been installed that were not merely adequate for the growth then in sight, but for a substantially larger growth. The lines upon which increases of plant should be made have been laid out in advance, so as to fit into the work now done.

The same general engineering plan has characterized the work of our companies in their toll-line equipment. It has been necessary to erect from time to time lines of poles which carried a single circuit, or only a small number of circuits, no larger number being required to do the business between the points connected by the pole line. Every circuit added to such a pole line reduces the cost of the installation per circuit mile, and it is a satisfaction to know that the number of miles of wire per mile of pole line has increased from 5.6 January 1 1900 to 9.4 January 1 1907. For the year 1906 the increase in miles of pole lines was 9,334, while the increase in miles of wire was 195,937, the ratio being more than twenty to one.

Another, and by no means the least important, advantage of systematic engineering, such as now characterizes our work, lies in the fact that, by reason of it, we shall be much better able to meet promptly and satisfactorily the demands of the public for good service.

It does not seem extravagant to say that, as the result of the work of the past few years, the companies have started on a new line of development, in so far as plant and business are concerned, which is of the utmost importance and sure to result in better service and more economical operation, and thereby in distinctly better returns on the investment than would otherwise have been the case.

As an indication of the extent to which the companies have built for the future, attention is called to the fact that at the present time not less than \$25,000,000 are invested in circuits in cable that are not yet in use, but all of which will soon be in service, and that pole and conduit facilities are now installed which will take care of a very large number of cables over and above those that now exist.

Large expenditures will be required in the future, as in the past, to enable our companies to do the business that is forced upon them by the increasing demand for telephone service. It is the opinion of your Directors that the plant was never in better condition to meet the demand upon our companies, and that the additions to it which are surely necessary will not only result in a proper return, but will create an adequate revenue from a substantial portion of the plant that now exists which in the nature of the case has not yet been utilized.

The extensive building for the future and the very high cost of labor and material during the past year have somewhat increased the cost per station added to the Bell system over the corresponding costs of 1905. The cost per mile of toll wire did not increase.

There is no reason to question the validity of the statement made in the last Annual Report that the reduction in the cost of construction per unit, which has been so significant during the past few years, will continue to characterize the business as it develops.

As has been the case for many years, there are certain portions of the country in which the return from the business is not satisfactory. These are for the most part localities in which our companies had not been able to cover the field rapidly enough to supply the demand for telephone service, and were, therefore, particularly exposed to competition.

As stated in prior reports, the unintelligent views of our competitors as to what rates for service are possible have created conditions in the portions of the country to which reference is now made, under which neither they nor the Bell companies are getting proper returns for the service rendered. These conditions are sure to correct themselves in time, particularly as almost everywhere, except in some of

the comparatively few places in which new promotion schemes are being exploited, our competitors have discovered their mistake and are as anxious to raise their rates as they formerly were to do business at a loss. We have now developed our plant, business and organization in most of these localities to such an extent as to have the situation in hand, and have now only to proceed on sound lines to establish such relations with the public as will enable us to secure a fair return for the service rendered. There are definite indications that the public in these localities appreciates the situation to a greater extent than ever before, and that it will ultimately co-operate to secure the adequate telephone service which it needs, by encouraging our companies to make the readjustment of rates that is necessary to enable us to give that service under fair conditions.

In by far the greater part of the country rates are established and maintained, with the approbation of the public, which permit the reasonable return required by the Bell companies to enable them to meet the demands of those who use the telephone.

Considering the difficulties in telephone rate-making, and the fact that even now there has not been sufficient experience, with the constantly changing phases of the business, to make it possible to establish rigid theories fitting all conditions, it is a satisfaction to find that the complaints made as to the rates of the Bell companies are comparatively few in number, and are generally based upon some special feature of the system employed in a particular locality, and not upon the scheme of rates as a whole.

The so-called Independent telephone companies, which are in competition with the Bell companies throughout the United States, have, as far as can be learned, except in a few localities, made no relative gain. It is a matter of common notoriety that many of them recognize that their situation is unstable. Comparatively few new Independent plants have been established in competition with the Bell during the past two years. A number of franchises for competing companies have been granted in various cities, but during the year 1906, and up to the present time in the year 1907, substantially no work has been done under any of the franchises in the more important places. The investors from whom Independent telephone promoters have secured money in the past are apparently less inclined than formerly to make the advances required to install telephone exchanges under the very unfavorable conditions, among others the excessive cost of material and labor and the high rates for money, which now prevail. The known financial situation of some of the larger Independent enterprises undoubtedly also operates to check such investment.

In spite of the fact that during the past year a large portion of the time and energy of the executive officers of the Bell companies has been absorbed in construction work and in the extension of the plant and business, the character of the service throughout the country has undoubtedly improved. Effort is everywhere made to keep the service at a proper standard and to improve it. The time and thought of hundreds of engineers and traffic men is devoted, not only to applying the present methods of giving service as efficiently as possible, but to finding out, by careful and intelligent study, methods of operation and of handling the business that will lead constantly to better and more efficient service. Substantial progress has been made in this direction; and while the service in this country is conceded to be the best in the world, there is every reason to believe that it can and will be improved as the result of the comprehensive and intelligent efforts that are being made to that end.

There was during the year 1906 at least the usual amount of destruction of plant by sleet storms, washouts and fire. The San Francisco catastrophe undoubtedly inflicted upon the plant of the Pacific States Company, which operates on the Pacific Coast, a greater injury than any telephone plant ever suffered before. If it had not been for this disaster, the Pacific States Company would have gained not less than thirty thousand subscribers more than it did in fact gain. The telephone plant in San Francisco has been rebuilt and the service restored to a surprising extent.

As stated in the last Annual Report, convertible 4% bonds of the company to the amount of \$100,000,000 were sold in February 1906. By the terms of the contract, bonds to the amount of \$30,000,000 were taken and paid for during that year. Construction work proceeded so rapidly throughout the country that, during the year, it became necessary for the company to obtain money on short-time notes to secure the funds required in anticipation of the payments on the bonds. On the first of January 1907 its short-time obligations amounted to about \$21,000,000. It also became evident that if the great commercial development throughout the country, which was taxing the resources of practically every public service company, and the telephone companies almost more than any other, was to continue, the proceeds from the bonds would not be sufficient to meet the necessary expenditures of the company to the end of the year 1907, as had been expected.

In January 1907, therefore, the company sold three-year 5% notes to the amount of \$25,000,000. These notes were readily placed at a price that was reasonable, in view of the abnormal financial conditions that have characterized the past year. From the proceeds of the securities sold, the floating indebtedness of the company will be paid when due, and on May 1 1907 the \$20,000,000 three-year 5% notes of a company, due that day, will be paid.

The gross revenue for the year 1906 of all the Bell companies in the United States, taken as a whole and excluding duplications, was over \$114,000,000. In spite of the abnormal financial conditions, which involved unusual interest charges, the very great investment in construction, much of which did not become revenue-producing during the year, and the high cost of labor and material, the net returns from the business as a whole were not reduced, although there was not the increase which would have been made if the conditions had been more nearly normal. All things considered, the financial results were satisfactory. Your Directors believe that for the year 1907 the financial results of the business of your companies will be substantially better than in the year 1906.

The gross revenue of the companies above given does not include the Bell Company of Canada, nor does it take into account the revenue of the Western Electric Company. The business of that company for the year 1906 was the largest in its history.

Appended hereto, as usual, are a series of comparative statistics showing certain phases of the development of the business of the company and its associated companies.

For the Directors,

FREDERICK P. FISH,  
President.

INSTRUMENTS IN THE HANDS OF BELL LICENSEES,  
UNDER RENTAL.

The figures in lower line show increase from year to year.

Dec. 20	Dec. 20	Dec. 20	Dec. 20	Dec. 20
1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
919,121	1,124,846	1,580,101	1,952,412	2,525,606
146,494	205,725	455,255	372,311	573,194
Dec. 20	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31	Dec. 31
1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
3,150,320	3,779,517	4,480,564	5,698,258	7,107,836
624,714	629,197	701,047	1,217,694	1,409,578

TOLL LINES IN THE UNITED STATES OF THIS COMPANY AND  
THE COMPANIES ASSOCIATED WITH IT.

	Jan. 1	Jan. 1	Jan. 1	Jan. 1	Jan. 1
	1898.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Miles of Pole Lines	67,791	130,178	136,547	145,535	154,869
Miles of Wire	324,883	975,702	1,121,228	1,265,236	1,461,173

TOLL CONNECTIONS.

The average daily number of toll connections is	461,519
Or a total per year of about	148,609,000

EXCHANGES OF THE BELL COMPANIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

	Jan. 1	Jan. 1	Jan. 1	Jan. 1	Jan. 1
	1898.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Exchanges	1,025	1,609	4,080	4,532	4,889
Branch Offices	937	2,131			
Miles of wire on poles and buildings	341,091	1,358,140	1,654,379	2,159,567	2,754,571
Miles of wire underground	282,634	1,618,691	1,888,760	2,345,742	3,241,471
Miles of wire submarine	2,675	6,358	6,671	9,373	11,690
Total miles of wire	626,400	2,983,189	3,549,810	4,514,682	6,007,732
Total Circuits	295,904	798,901	930,251	1,135,449	1,384,175
Total Employees	16,682	53,795	59,451	74,718	90,324
Total Stations	384,230	1,525,167	1,799,633	2,241,367	2,727,289

EXCHANGE CONNECTIONS.

The estimated number of exchange connections daily in the United States, made up from actual count in most of the exchanges, is	16,478,058
Or a total per year of about	6,305,900,000
The number of daily calls per station varies in different exchanges, the average throughout the United States being about	6

LEDGER BALANCES DEC. 31 1906.

<b>Debtors—</b>	
Construction, Equipment and Supplies	\$40,336,776 14
Telephones	10,244,817 39
Real Estate	2,908,098 46
Stocks and Bonds	182,357,238 15
Patent Account	261,384 35
Machinery, Tools and Supplies	42,299 10
Cash and Deposits	3,018,024 43
Notes and Accounts Receivable	67,521,977 14
American Bell Telephone Co.	22,110,400 00
Old Colony Trust Co., Trustee	25,000,000 00
	<b>\$353,801,015 16</b>
<b>Creditors—</b>	
Capital Stock	\$158,661,800 00
Surplus	8,627,454 52
Convertible Bonds	30,000,000 00
Collateral Trust Bonds	53,000,000 00
(Collateral)	25,000,000 00
Five Per Cent Notes due May 1 1907	20,000,000 00
Reserves	9,108,138 81
Notes and Accounts Payable	31,358,411 58
Contingent	18,645,210 25
	<b>\$353,801,015 16</b>

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

	1905.	1906.
<b>Earnings—</b>		
Dividends	\$8,897,879 95	\$10,281,437 60
Rental of Instruments	3,896,151 27	4,518,990 66
Telephone Traffic	6,529,556 82	7,622,082 31
Real Estate	82,384 46	67,296 29
Interest	2,306,858 79	2,136,290 96
	<b>\$21,712,831 29</b>	<b>\$24,526,097 82</b>
<b>Expenses—</b>		
Expenses of Administration	\$1,313,586 32	\$1,629,802 85
Interest and Taxes	3,578,681 86	5,288,413 95
Telephone Traffic	3,786,524 72	4,636,944 26
	<b>\$8,678,792 90</b>	<b>\$11,555,161 06</b>
Net Revenue	\$13,034,038 39	\$12,970,936 76
Dividends Paid	9,866,355 00	10,195,233 50
Balance	\$3,167,683 39	\$2,775,703 26
Carried to Reserves	\$1,743,295 16	\$1,773,736 62
Carried to Surplus	1,424,388 23	1,001,966 64
	<b>\$3,167,683 39</b>	<b>\$2,775,703 26</b>

WM. R. DRIVER Treasurer.

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

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT—FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 30 1906.

## PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

To the Stockholders of the Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Company:

Gentlemen:—In our last annual report reference was made to the unprecedented production and consumption of iron in this country, when the production was thought to be about the limit of our ability to produce. The production for the past year, however, shows a still further increase of 2,300,000 gross tons over that of the previous year, and still the consumptive capacity at work seems to have increased even greater than the production, as evidenced by the sharp advance in prices, the premium paid for spot iron and the importation of a considerable amount of iron from Europe. The great increase in production in 1905 over that of 1904 (over 6,000,000 tons) prevented any advance in prices in 1905 until the last two months of the year, when an advance of \$1 per ton was established. During last year, however, with a still further production of over 2,300,000 tons, the supply was not equal to the demand, and the price of No. 2 iron at Birmingham advanced from \$13 50 in June and July to \$15 50 by September, which price continued to be maintained for deliveries during the first half of 1907, and in December the price was further advanced to \$19 for deliveries during the third and fourth quarters of 1907, while iron for prompt delivery brought from three to four dollars per ton more.

Alabama did not share proportionately in the great increase in the production of iron, having produced only about 70,000 tons more than in 1905, when a strike of the miners at the coal mines of all the furnace companies but one in the Birmingham District more seriously interfered with the operation of the furnaces than during last year. The failure of Alabama to show a proportionate increase in production must be attributed somewhat to the scarcity of labor, but more largely to the failure of some of the railroads to handle the raw material for the furnaces, which we had occasion to refer to in our last report. The labor situation was somewhat improved during the year, but some of the railroads seemed less able to handle their business than during the previous year, and your furnaces were frequently banked for from a few hours to a day for the want of coke, when train loads of it were standing on sidings within a few hours' run of the furnaces, which, despite our every effort, it seemed impossible to get placed in time. This, of course, decreased your output of iron, added to the cost and produced bad working of the furnaces.

The problem of handling the furnace material in this State, as well as other freights, is a serious one, for while the railroads are beginning to realize that additional facilities must be provided, adverse legislation, both national and State, is rendering it difficult for the railroad companies to secure the money necessary to make these improvements.

The furnaces of your Company produced 31,000 tons less iron than in 1905, while the output of coal fell off 90,000 tons, and that of coke 20,000 tons, which must be attributed entirely to the causes before enumerated.

The profits for the year were further curtailed by the failure to secure cars for the shipment of pig iron, which forced us to carry over into the present year a large tonnage.

Altogether last year was a most trying one in many ways, certainly for those in the iron and steel business in the South, and it would seem that the South, at least, was undertaking to handle more business than can be done profitably. A striking illustration of this is the heavy increase in gross earnings of many of the railroads and the large decrease in net earnings. Your Company earned about \$200,000 less than in 1905, although the delivery price of iron averaged eighty-five cents a ton more, which was due to the higher cost, caused to a great extent by our inability to get the railroad service which we should have had. The marked advance in the price of iron did not take place until about the close of your fiscal year, and as your Company had sold large amounts of iron for future delivery at prices prevailing during the earlier months of the year, the average price of our deliveries during the year was below \$13 00.

The strike of our coal miners, which continued for over two years, was officially declared off last August, and the mines are now being operated on the open-shop basis.

Notwithstanding the adverse conditions prevailing, the net earnings of your Company during the year, after deducting for depreciation, charging off to cost a fair proportion of the amounts expended for improvements to your plants, a very considerable amount to cover extraordinary expenses growing out of the strike of your miners, and other things which should not occur again, were sufficient to pay the full dividends on both the preferred and common stocks and carry a small amount to surplus account, which, as will be seen by statement attached, is now \$2,723,322. The working capital shows a decrease of a little over \$200,000, which must be accounted for by the large amounts spent during the year in opening new coal and ore mines (\$183,000 having been spent on one coal mine), improving your furnaces, providing additional equipment in the way of steam shovels, dinkey

locomotives and large side dump tram cars for the brown ore mines at Russellville and paying for the one-third interest in the North Alabama Furnace Company. As no new securities are issued to meet the payments for such improvements, they must be paid out of earnings or Working Capital. The latter is still more than ample for all the requirements of the Company, and more than double the amount provided and thought to be much more than sufficient at the time the Company was organized.

## BLAST FURNACES.

No. 2 furnace was out of blast from December 15 1905 to July 3 1906, during which time it was refitted.

The Philadelphia furnace was put out of commission July 1 1906, and has since then been undergoing repairs, and additional boilers, a new stove and skip hoist, with other improvements, are being installed.

The Lady Ensley furnace was put in repair while out of blast during the spring and early summer, and went into blast July 1.

Your other furnaces operated during the entire year.

An additional stove was built during the year at both the Hattie Ensley and Lady Ensley furnaces. During the year your Company bought the one-third interest owned by outside parties in the North Alabama Furnace Company, including the bonds, so that you now own all of the bonds and the entire Capital Stock of that Company.

## COAL MINES.

The heavy construction work at Bessie Mine has been practically completed, and the output of the mine is steadily increasing, as the slope is extended, providing more working places.

A considerable amount was spent during the year at Flat Top Mine in improving conditions there, and the results of operation are already more satisfactory than they had recently been, and we hope a still further improvement will be shown in the near future.

Smaller amounts have been spent at other mines and charged against the cost of coal.

Your Executive Committee towards the close of the fiscal year made large appropriations for new work at Ivy and No. 1 Blossburg mines, including at the former the building of a new washer, a new tippie, changing the tracks, etc.; but as yet nothing more than preliminary work has been done, as the work must be carefully considered and planned and an agreement reached with the railroad company regarding a change of the tracks.

During the strike of the miners several of your smaller mines, among them Crocker Hollow, Cardiff and E Mine at Coalburg, were closed down, but they were all put in operation again during the year.

## IRON ORE MINES.

The slope on the Irondale vein of ore at your Ruffner No. 1 Mine is being steadily driven, and we are now loading ore from both the Irondale and "Big Seam" veins, over one tippie, and ore is being loaded in the cars, crushed, at a moderate cost. As the work has progressed we have been more and more impressed with the value of this mine, and Prof. Prouty, Assistant State Geologist, in a carefully prepared interview refers to it as "the already famous mine." Additional houses were built there for the accommodation of miners.

A new compressor was installed at Sloss Mines, and the foundations are being built preparatory to assembling all of the compressors for both slopes under one roof.

Under the appropriation made by the Executive Committee in October, a new washer is under construction at your Russellville brown ore mines (making five), the Central pumping station is being entirely overhauled and changes made, one and a quarter miles of standard railroad track is being constructed, additional boilers installed, and other construction work is being done, while the equipment there has been increased during the year by the addition of four steam shovels (making twelve), seven dinkey locomotives (making twenty) and fifty-four large side-dump tram cars; and three more dinkeys and forty tram cars will be added in the near future. The operation of these mines for the past year was not satisfactory. The output decreased 17,000 tons, and the cost of the ore was too great. A change of management was made towards the close of the year, and we hope for better results during the present year.

Herewith are published statements of Resources and Liabilities, of Earnings, Gross Receipts and Expenditures, and Working Capital in business.

Respectfully submitted, by order of the Board of Directors,

J. C. MABEN,  
President.

Birmingham, March 1907.



STATEMENT

SLOSS-SHEFFIELD STEEL & IRON COMPANY, FISCAL YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30 1906.

Resources.		
Property Account.....		\$21,257,965 39
Treasury Securities.....		244,218 11
Stocks and Bonds of other Companies.....		392,557 17
Cash, Bills and Accounts Receivable.....		1,478,852 48
Supplies, Raw and Finished Material, at cost.....		400,148 04
Stocks in Company's stores and warehouses at cost.....		148,087 62
Extraordinary Repair and Renewal Fund.....		82,850 26
Insurance and Taxes unexpired.....		6,228 29
		\$24,010,907 36
Liabilities.		
Capital Stock, Preferred.....	\$6,700,000	
Common.....	10,000,000	
		\$16,700,000 00
Sloss Iron & Steel Company:		
Mortgage 6% Bonds, 1920.....	\$2,000,000	
" 4 1/2% " 1918.....	2,000,000	
		4,000,000 00
Current Accounts.....	459,688 74	
Pay Rolls (current month).....	99,591 46	
Profit and Loss.....	2,751,627 16	
		\$24,010,907 36

STATEMENT SHOWING EARNINGS.

SLOSS-SHEFFIELD STEEL & IRON COMPANY FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30 1906.

Profit on Pig Iron shipped:		
After charges against cost for depreciation on iron ore; twenty-five cents (\$0.25) per ton on iron for extraordinary repairs and renewals and profit on coke.....	\$975,462 78	
Profit on coal after depreciation.....	41,963 36	
Profit on coke.....	79,944 56	
Rents, Royalties, Stores and other revenues.....	182,574 36	
Interest and Exchange.....	37,251 32	
	\$1,317,201 38	
Less, Ore and dolomite sales, and New Orleans Agency.....	Loss 2,401 25	
	\$1,314,800 13	
Deductions—		
General Expense not charged in Cost Sheets.....	\$64,895 05	
Taxes and License.....	39,061 79	
	103,956 84	
	\$1,210,843 29	
Year's Bond Interest.....	210,000 00	
	\$1,000,843 29	
Surplus for 1906.....		
Dividends Paid:		
7% on Preferred Stock.....	\$469,000 00	
5% " Common.....	500,000 00	
	969,000 00	
Year's Surplus after Dividends.....	\$31,843 29	
Surplus November 30 1905.....	2,691,478 81	
Surplus November 30 1906.....	\$2,723,322 10	

WORKING CAPITAL.

NOVEMBER 30 1906.

Cash, Bills and Accounts Receivable.....	\$1,478,852 48
Raw and Finished Material on hand at cost.....	406,339 21
Merchandise and Supplies in Company's stores and warehouses at cost.....	148,087 62
Insurance and Taxes unexpired.....	6,228 29
Treasury Securities, Stocks and Bonds at market value.....	571,886 63
	\$2,611,394 25
Contra—	
Pay Rolls (current month).....	\$99,591 46
Accounts Payable (current business).....	459,688 74
Bills Payable.....	None.
	559,280 20
Balance Working Capital in Business.....	\$2,052,114 05

STATEMENT SHOWING GROSS RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES AND NET SURPLUS.

FOR YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30TH 1906.

	1905.	1906.	Changes.
Gross Sales and Earnings.....	\$6,290,014	\$5,747,075	Inc. \$542,939
Operating Expenses, Taxes, Maintenance, etc.....	4,938,268	4,181,838	Inc. 756,430
Net Earnings.....	\$1,351,746	\$1,565,237	Dec. \$213,491
Fixed Charges.....	210,000	210,000	-----
Balance.....	\$1,141,746	\$1,355,237	Dec. \$213,491
Depreciation.....	140,902	150,157	Dec. 9,255
Surplus.....	\$1,000,844	\$1,205,080	Dec. \$204,236

—We invite our readers' attention to the advertisement in to-day's issue of N. W. Harris & Co. of this city, offering investors \$400,000 Laclede Gas Light Co. 5% 30-year gold bonds, due April 1 1934. This company operates under perpetual franchises, and owns and controls the entire gas business of the city of St. Louis, the fourth largest city in the United States. Circular on request.

—William H. Case and John N. Cutler will have personal charge of the branch office which C. Schumacher & Co. of 25 Broad Street have opened this week on the first floor of the Tribune Building at Park Row. This new office, opposite City Hall Park, is very convenient to Brooklyn Bridge and has all the New York Stock Exchange facilities, the same as the down-town headquarters of the concern.

—Denison & Farnsworth have issued an April circular describing at length a number of municipal bond issues, legal investments for savings banks, to which they invite the attention of investors. The firm have offices at 24 Milk St., Boston; Guardian Building, Cleveland, and Drexel Building, Philadelphia, to any of which offices requests for the circulars may be made.

—J. M. Fiske & Co., 42 Broadway, members of the New York Stock Exchange, announce the opening of a branch office in the Emmet Arcade, corner 59th St. and Madison Ave. E. L. Gilbert, formerly a member of the New York Stock Exchange and a curb broker since 1893, with Goodwin D. Beattie, will have the joint management of the firm's uptown office.

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

Friday Night, April 5 1907.

Trade is still good, prices are very generally steady, the money market has become easier and in the world of general business confidence is still the dominant note.

Stocks of Merchandise.	April 1 1907.	March 1 1907.	April 1 1906.
Lard.....	tierces 6,250	7,325	5,538
Cocoa.....	bags 12,500	8,500	15,500
Coffee, Brazil.....	bags 3,392,893	3,327,108	3,500,738
Coffee, Java.....	mats 264,220	248,300	131,796
Coffee, other.....	bags 245,153	265,823	401,396
Sugar.....	hogsheads none	none	none
Hides.....	bags, &c. none	none	875,865
Cotton.....	No. 2,250	2,850	5,500
Rosin.....	bales 170,071	146,260	160,160
Spirits turpentine.....	barrels 12,871	15,150	22,721
Tar.....	barrels 968	713	1,035
Saltpetre.....	bags 1,949	1,540	962
Manila hemp.....	bales 3,600	3,000	1,319
Sisal hemp.....	bales 26,500	12,232	42,515
Flour.....	bales 3,950	2,650	5,567
	barrels and sacks 76,900	64,600	126,500

LARD on the spot has ruled steady. The demand has increased slightly, but is still of small proportions. City 8 3/4c. and Western 9.10@9.15c. Refined lard has been steady with trade quiet. Refined Continent 9.50c., South America 10.25c. and Brazil in kegs 11.25c. The market for lard futures at the West has shown irregularity, but the fluctuations in prices have been within moderate limits.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF LARD FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
May delivery.....	8.95	9.02 1/2		8.95	8.85	8.92 1/2
July delivery.....	9.05	9.15	Holl.	9.05	8.97 1/2	9.02 1/2
September delivery.....	9.12 1/2	9.22 1/2	day.	9.15	9.05	9.12 1/2

PORK on the spot has been easy but changes in quotations have not been marked. Trade has been quiet. Mess \$17 50@18 25, clear \$17 25@19 25 and family \$19 50@20. Cut meats have been somewhat firmer in tone, owing to the smallness of supplies, but where advances have been made they have been mainly nominal, sales during the week having been extremely small. Pickled shoulders 9 3/4@10c., pickled hams 12@12 5/8c. and pickled bellies, 14@10 lbs., 10 1/2@11c. Tallow has been dull and easier at 6 1/2@6 5/8c. for City. Stearines have been quiet and steady. Oleo 9 1/2c. and Western 10c. Butter has been in moderate demand and steady; creamery, extras, 30 1/2@31c. Cheese has quiet but firm, with stocks small; State factory, fancy, 15c. Eggs have been active and easier; Western firsts 16 1/2@16 3/4c.

OIL.—Cottonseed has been quiet and easier. Prime summer yellow 45@46c. and prime winter yellow 51c. Linseed has been dull. The tone has been easier of late but prices are not quotably changed. City, raw, American seed, 42@43c.; boiled 43@44c. and Calcutta, raw, 70c. Lard has been quiet but firmer; prime 77@79c. and No. 1 extra 58@60c. Olive has been moderately active and irregular; yellow 80@90c. and green 70@75c. Coconut has been quiet and steady; Cochin 10 3/4c. and Ceylon 9 7/8@10c. Peanut has been quiet and steady; yellow 50@60c. Cod has been quiet; domestic 38@40c. and Newfoundland 40@42c.

COFFEE on the spot has been quiet and steady. Rio No. 7, 6 7/8@7c., and Santos No. 4, 8 1/8@8 3/4c. West India growths have been quiet and steady; fair to good Cucuta 8 1/2@9 1/2c. The market for future contracts has been dull but firm. There has been an absence of selling pressure, and small purchases for local and Wall Street account.

The closing prices were as follows:

March.....	5.80c.	July.....	5.75c.	November.....	5.70c.
April.....	5.85c.	August.....	5.75c.	December.....	5.70c.
May.....	5.90c.	September.....	5.75c.	January.....	5.75c.
June.....	5.80c.	October.....	5.70c.	February.....	5.75c.

SUGAR.—Raw has been firm in the main. Offerings have been light and refiners have been moderate buyers of Cubas for late April and May shipment. Centrifugal, 96-degrees test, 3.58c.; muscovado, 89-degrees test, 3.11c., and molasses, 89-degrees test, 2.86c. Refined has been moderately active and firm; granulated 4.60@4.70c. Teas have been fairly active and steady. Spices have been in moderate jobbing demand and firm. Hops have been more active and steady.

PETROLEUM has been active and firm. Refined, barrels, 8.20c.; bulk 4.75c. and cases 10.65c. Naphtha has been active and firm; 73@76 degrees 18c. in 100-gallon drums. Gasoline has been active and steady; 86 degrees 21c. in 100-gallon drums. Spirits of turpentine has been dull and weak at 72@72 1/2c. Rosin has been fairly active and firm; common to good strained \$4 55.

TOBACCO.—The market for domestic leaf has continued quiet. A rather better demand is noted for light Connecticut wrappers, however, as they are considered relatively cheaper than other varieties. Havana has been dull and firm. At the last Sumatra inscription lower prices prevailed, the new crop being of unsatisfactory quality, and as a consequence an increased demand is reported for the old crop.

COPPER has been quiet and easier; lake 24 7/8@25c., electrolytic 24 1/4@24 1/2c. Lead has been dull and easier at 6.10c. Spelter has been quiet and easy at 6.75@6.80c. Tin has been quiet and easier; Straits 39 3/4c. Iron has been steady and more active; No. 1 Northern \$23 20@24 70, No. 2 Southern \$22 75@24.

COTTON.

Friday Night, April 5 1907.

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 109,008 bales, against 136,702 bales last week and 159,389 bales the previous week, making the total receipts since the 1st of September 1906, 8,920,481 bales, against 6,754,997 bales for the same period of 1905-06, showing an increase since Sept. 1 1906 of 2,165,484 bales.

Receipts at—	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Total.
Galveston	6,481	7,149	8,571	5,398	4,136	5,938	37,673
Port Arthur	5,034	128,798	---	---	5,034	---	5,034
Corp. Christi, &c	5,486	---	---	---	6,498	---	11,984
New Orleans	7,065	1,204	5,141	5,138	2,682	3,880	25,110
Mobile	294	429	544	109	177	54	1,607
Pensacola	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Jacksonville, &c.	1,496	2,227	1,581	1,576	1,681	722	9,283
Savannah	1,146	---	---	---	---	4,683	5,829
Brunswick	230	11	321	212	148	234	1,156
Charleston	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Georgetown	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wilmington	274	149	3	285	40	27	778
Norfolk	1,592	1,120	965	263	652	721	5,313
N'port News, &c.	375	---	---	---	---	147	522
New York	22	---	96	207	374	861	1,530
Boston	---	746	250	455	1,085	213	2,759
Baltimore	516	---	---	---	---	293	809
Philadelphia	65	---	4	46	175	---	290
Totals this week	25,052	13,035	17,476	13,689	16,184	23,572	109,008

The following shows the week's total receipts, the total since Sept. 1 1906, and the stocks to-night, compared with last year:

Receipts to April 5.	1906-07.		1905-06.		Stock.	
	This week.	Since Sep 1 1906.	This week.	Since Sep 1 1905.	1907.	1906.
Galveston	37,673	3,603,086	34,228	2,299,610	266,233	140,723
Port Arthur	5,034	128,798	---	111,696	---	---
Corp. Christi, &c.	11,984	40,300	---	31,097	---	---
New Orleans	25,110	2,104,038	32,016	1,388,163	238,201	221,634
Mobile	1,607	239,777	2,366	207,325	21,469	27,901
Pensacola	---	123,240	---	128,807	---	---
Jacksonville, &c.	---	6,871	255	16,059	---	---
Savannah	9,283	1,364,544	24,322	1,269,213	72,391	72,470
Brunswick	5,829	159,530	2,148	163,209	11,978	4,235
Charleston	1,156	143,783	1,733	158,095	10,949	18,862
Georgetown	---	1,095	74	1,117	---	---
Wilmington	778	311,524	1,731	287,781	111,553	7,120
Norfolk	5,313	516,039	6,720	550,122	28,172	33,541
Newport News, &c.	522	34,943	598	19,106	175	---
New York	861	16,821	940	4,786	167,919	157,875
Boston	2,759	66,973	499	54,652	12,399	7,174
Baltimore	809	52,783	1,187	57,147	10,429	10,601
Philadelphia	290	6,336	436	7,012	1,827	2,633
Total	109,008	8,920,481	109,253	6,754,997	853,695	704,770

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

Receipts at—	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.
Galveston, &c	54,691	34,228	71,753	12,917	13,454	25,408
New Orleans	25,110	32,016	55,781	11,292	27,780	26,737
Mobile	1,607	2,366	2,979	295	1,551	66
Savannah	9,283	24,322	19,091	3,958	14,882	7,760
Charleston, &c	1,156	1,807	2,917	107	46	300
Wilmington, &c	778	1,731	5,658	224	490	522
Norfolk	5,313	6,720	12,304	6,959	4,899	3,597
N'port N., &c	522	598	468	998	148	416
All others	10,548	5,465	12,969	3,383	4,176	5,802
Total this wk.	109,008	109,253	183,920	40,133	67,426	70,618
Since Sept. 1.	8,920,481	6,754,997	7,889,210	6,741,742	7,789,010	6,940,878

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 197,629 bales, of which 81,311 were to Great Britain, 38,012 to France and 78,306 to the rest of the Continent. Below are the exports for the week and since Sept. 1 1906:

Exports from—	Week ending April 5 1907.				From Sept. 1 1906 to April 5 1907.			
	Great Britain.	France.	Continent.	Total.	Great Britain.	France.	Continent.	Total.
Galveston	30,423	13,718	43,576	87,717	1,565,468	421,178	931,550	2,918,196
Port Arthur	5,034	---	---	5,034	56,962	---	71,836	128,798
Corp. Christi, &c	---	---	---	---	1,547	---	21,393	21,393
New Orleans	26,541	23,984	3,236	53,761	821,983	258,830	672,909	1,753,722
Mobile	4,491	---	100	4,591	68,524	28,059	55,178	151,761
Pensacola	---	---	---	---	53,277	26,432	52,349	132,058
Fernandina	---	---	---	---	---	---	100	100
Savannah	---	6,769	6,769	142,845	46,208	642,350	831,403	1,243,004
Brunswick	---	---	---	---	75,492	---	48,812	124,304
Charleston	---	---	---	---	---	---	21,393	21,393
Wilmington	---	---	---	---	115,021	6,000	176,463	297,484
Norfolk	---	---	---	---	2,367	---	3,897	6,264
Newport News	---	---	---	---	4,420	---	694	5,114
New York	7,767	310	7,741	15,818	155,847	35,713	165,421	356,981
Boston	6,234	---	430	6,664	113,758	---	16,884	130,642
Baltimore	645	---	1,186	1,831	67,533	6,083	61,584	135,200
Philadelphia	---	---	---	---	32,600	---	2,700	35,300
Portland, Me.	176	---	---	176	7,008	---	7,008	7,008
San Francisco	---	504	504	---	---	---	70,825	70,825
Seattle	---	13,299	13,299	---	---	---	76,647	76,647
Tacoma	---	1,465	1,465	---	---	---	37,123	37,123
Portland, Ore.	---	---	---	---	---	---	400	400
Pembina	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,959	2,959
Detroit	---	---	---	---	9,579	---	9,579	9,579
Total	81,311	38,012	78,306	197,629	3,292,684	828,503	3,113,621	7,234,808
Total 1905-06.	81,630	13,822	64,304	159,756	2,463,980	617,168	2,138,890	5,220,038

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.

April 5 at—	On Shipboard, Not Cleared for—					Leaving stock.
	Great Britain.	France.	Germany.	Other Foreign.	Coast-wise.	
New Orleans	7,445	4,570	17,275	25,321	1,167	55,778
Galveston	51,517	6,700	28,374	16,811	3,168	106,570
Savannah	2,060	---	---	4,217	1,150	7,427
Charleston	---	---	---	---	300	3,885
Mobile	160	---	3,725	---	---	17,584
Norfolk	---	---	---	---	19,591	19,591
New York	2,800	250	1,500	4,500	---	8,581
Other ports	6,800	---	5,700	1,500	---	158,869
Total 1907	70,782	11,520	56,574	52,349	25,376	216,601
Total 1906	30,851	10,440	54,080	27,225	19,210	141,806
Total 1905	76,631	16,989	30,209	22,122	24,961	170,912

Speculation in cotton for future delivery has been on a very small scale and prices have been irregular within a correspondingly contracted compass, the net changes for the week being trifling. For a time they declined, owing to a steady fall of quotations in Liverpool, rather more favorable weather in the Southwest, needed rains falling in some sections, and, finally, a dribbling out of cotton from discouraged bulls. Moreover, last week's statistics, showing a much smaller decrease in the visible supply than for the same time last year, and disappointingly light spinners' takings, were by no means unheeded, and had, in fact, a noticeably depressing influence for a time. By the middle of the week, however, reports began to be circulated to the effect that exhaustion of supplies was imminent in Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas, and late Wednesday afternoon a sudden move against the shorts by leading bull interests here, accompanied by reports of rather liberal buying in this market by St. Louis spot interests led to a sharp advance, considering the narrowness of the market. Moreover, of late the receipts both at the ports and the interior towns have been running behind those of two years ago with sufficient regularity to encourage the bulls to believe that the long predicted falling off in the crop movement had actually set in. It looked, however, as though the rise of Wednesday and Thursday was due in no small degree to bull manipulation and covering by Board-room shorts, including some who have been rather prominently identified with the bear side. One great drawback has been the smallness of the "future" trading, the outside public holding aloof more resolutely than ever, a fact which has neutralized to a large extent any decrease in the receipts, the rise of late in Liverpool and the favorable reports in regard to the dry goods trade, the large cotton exports and decreasing interior stocks. To-day a decline occurred of 8 to 10 points, owing partly to the fall of needed rains in Texas, Arkansas and Tennessee, and, in fact, it would appear, rather generally in the lower Mississippi Valley. Moreover, Liverpool showed a reactionary tendency and the demand from the shorts here fell off noticeably. The weather and crop news from some parts of the South is that the season is more advanced than usual and the belief here is very general that an increase will be made in the acreage, while some of the reports coming to hand indicate that the sales of fertilizers are larger than recently. Houston's estimated receipts for to-morrow were so large as to excite comment, but the rains in Texas and the dullness of speculation were the most depressing factors. There is also said to be some disposition to sell futures here against low grades at the South. The stock of cotton here is gradually increasing. Spot cotton has been dull. Middling closed at 11c., showing an advance for the week of 5 points.

The rates on and off middling, as established Nov. 21 1906 by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contract, are as follows:

Fair	1.00 on	Strict low mid.	0.14 off	Middling tinged.	0.12 off
Strict mid.	1.75 on	Fully low mid.	0.32 off	Strict low mid.	0.46 off
Middling fair.	1.50 on	Low middling.	0.50 off	Low mid.	0.90 off
Barely mid.	1.25 on	Barely low mid.	0.70 off	Strict g'd ord.	1.25 off
Strict good mid.	1.00 on	Strict good ord.	0.90 off	Fully mid.	0.42 off
Fully good mid.	0.88 on	Fully good ord.	1.07 off	Middling stained.	0.50 off
Good middling.	0.76 on	Good ordinary.	1.25 off	Barely mid.	0.78 off
Barely good mid.	0.57 on	Strict g'd mid.	0.30 on	Strict low m.	1.50 off
Strict middling.	0.38 on	Good mid.	tinged.	Even	Fully 1 m.
Middling	Basis	Strict mid.	tinged.	0.06 off	Low mid.

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

UPLANDS.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Good Ordinary	9.70	9.65	9.70	9.75	9.75	9.75
Low Middling	10.45	10.40	10.40	10.50	10.50	10.50
Middling	10.95	10.90	10.95	11.00	11.00	11.00
Good Middling	11.71	11.66	11.71	11.76	11.76	11.76
Middling Fair	12.45	12.40	12.45	12.50	12.50	12.50
GULF.	H	O	L			
Good Ordinary	9.95	9.90	9.95	10.00	10.00	10.00
Low Middling	10.70	10.65	10.70	10.75	10.75	10.75
Middling	11.20	11.15	11.20	11.25	11.25	11.25
Good Middling	A	11.96	11.91	11.96	12.01	12.01
Middling Fair	Y	12.70	12.65	12.70	12.75	12.75
STAINED.						
Low Middling	8.95	8.90	8.95	9.00	9.00	9.00
Middling	10.45	10.40	10.45	10.50	10.50	10.50
Strict Low Mid.	10.49	10.44	10.49	10.54	10.54	10.54
Good Middling Tinged	10.95	10.90	10.95	11.00	11.00	11.00

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS FOR 32 YEARS.

The quotations for middling upland at New York on April 5 for each of the past 32 years have been as follows:

1907	11.00	1899	6.19	1891	9.00	1883	10.00
1906	11.70	1898	6.19	1890	11.44	1882	12.06
1905	8.15	1897	7.38	1889	10.25	1881	10.75
1904	15.00	1896	7.88	1888	9.81	1880	12.88
1903	10.25	1895	6.38	1887	10.62	1879	11.12
1902	9.19	1894	7.75	1886	9.25	1878	10.56
1901	8.44	1893	8.38	1885	11.19	1877	11.56
1900	9.75	1892	6.69	1884	11.56	1876	13.38



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

Week ending April 5.	Closing Quotations for Middling Cotton on—					
	Sat'day.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed'day.	Thurs'dy.	Friday.
Galveston	10 13-16	10 13-16	10 13-16	10 13-16	10 13-16	10 13-16
New Orleans	10 5/8	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 9-16	10 9-16	10 9-16
Mobile	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4
Savannah	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4
Charleston	H 10 3/8	10 3/8	10 3/8	10 3/8	10 3/8	10 3/8
Wilmington	O 10 3/8	10 3/8	10 3/8	10 3/8	10 3/8	10 3/8
Norfolk	L 11	11	11	11	11	11
Boston	I 10.95	10.95	10.90	10.95	11.00	11.00
Baltimore	D 11	11	11	11	11	11
Philadelphia	A 11.20	11.15	11.20	11.25	11.25	11.25
Augusta	Y 11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
Memphis	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
St. Louis	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4
Houston	10 13-16	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 13-16	10 13-16	10 13-16
Little Rock	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 3-16	10 3-16	10 3-16

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

Atlanta	10 11-16	Montgomery	10 1/4	Raleigh	10 1/2
Columbus, Ga.	10 1/4	Nashville	10 1/4	Shreveport	10

NEW ORLEANS OPTION MARKET.—The highest, lowest and closing quotations for leading options in the New Orleans cotton market for the past week have been as follows:

	Sat'day, Mch. 30.	Monday, Apr. 1.	Tuesday, Apr. 2.	Wed'day, Apr. 3.	Thurs'dy, Apr. 4.	Friday, Apr. 5.
April—						
Range	— @ —	— @ —	— @ —	— @ —	— @ —	— @ —
Closing	10.12	10.05-.08	10.14	10.29	10.23	10.23
May—						
Range	10.12-.16	10.06-.11	10.07-.20	10.22-.35	— @ —	— @ —
Closing	10.13-.14	10.08-.09	10.19-.20	10.29-.30	10.22-.23	10.22-.23
July—						
Range	10.19-.24	10.13-.18	10.13-.27	10.27-.39	— @ —	— @ —
Closing	10.21-.22	10.15-.16	10.25-.26	10.34-.35	10.26-.27	10.26-.27
October—						
Range	10.09-.13	10.03-.08	10.06-.19	10.20-.28	— @ —	— @ —
Closing	10.11-.12	10.06-.07	10.17-.18	10.23-.24	10.16-.17	10.16-.17
December—						
Range	10.11-.16	10.05-.10	10.06-.20	10.21-.28	— @ —	— @ —
Closing	10.13-.14	10.08-.09	10.18-.19	10.24-.25	10.17-.18	10.17-.18
January—						
Range	10.16-.20	10.14-.17	10.14-.24	10.30-.31	— @ —	— @ —
Closing	10.18-.20	10.15-.17	10.25-.27	10.32-.33	10.23-.25	10.23-.25
Terms—						
Spot	Quiet.	Quiet.	Steady.	Firm.	Firm.	Firm.
Options	Quiet.	Quiet.	Steady.	Steady.	Quiet.	Quiet.

WEATHER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.—Our advices by telegraph this evening from the South denote that the weather has been fairly favorable during the week. Rain has been quite general, and as a rule has been beneficial. A cold wave is reported from some sections, but no complaint of damage is made. Farm work is making good progress and the putting in of seed is being actively prosecuted in many districts.

Galveston, Texas.—The week's rain was very favorable and beneficial in Texas. Preparations for the crop are well in hand compared with previous seasons. Rain has fallen on two days of the week, to the extent of one inch and twenty-six hundredths. Average thermometer 66, highest 76, lowest 56.

Fort Worth, Texas.—There has been rain on three days of the past week, the rainfall being twenty-six hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 62, the highest being 84 and the lowest 40.

Palestine, Texas.—Rain has fallen heavily on two days of the week, the precipitation being two inches and sixty-eight hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 59, ranging from 44 to 74.

Taylor, Texas.—It has rained on three days of the week, the precipitation reaching one inch and fifty-six hundredths. The thermometer has ranged from 42 to 78, averaging 60.

San Antonio, Texas.—Rain has fallen on one day during the week to the extent of one inch and fifty-eight hundredths. Average thermometer 64, highest 82, lowest 46.

Corpus Christi, Texas.—Rain has fallen on one day of the past week, to the extent of thirty hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 65, the highest being 76 and the lowest 54.

Abilene, Texas.—We have had a trace of rain on one day during the week. The thermometer has averaged 63, ranging from 38 to 88.

New Orleans, Louisiana.—It has rained on two days during the week, the rainfall being one inch and seventy-seven hundredths. Average thermometer 63.

Shreveport, Louisiana.—We have had rain on three days during the week, the precipitation being sixty-three hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 58, the highest being 74 and the lowest 42.

Leland, Mississippi.—It has rained during the week, the precipitation reaching ninety-three hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 33 to 82, averaging 55.7.

Vicksburg, Mississippi.—Rain has fallen on four days of the week. The rainfall reached one inch and seven hundredths. Average thermometer 60, highest 82, lowest 40.

Helena, Arkansas.—The river is high but falling. This week's rain was beneficial. There has been rain on two days of the past week to the extent of one inch and forty-three hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 57, the highest being 73 and the lowest 40.

Little Rock, Arkansas.—Farm work is progressing fairly well, but some interference on account of rain. Rain has fallen on one day of the week, the precipitation being one inch and fifty hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 58, ranging from 38 to 78.

Memphis, Tennessee.—Farm work has made good progress and planting has begun. It has rained on three days of the week, the precipitation reaching ninety-three hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 36.2 to 78, averaging 56.2.

Nashville, Tennessee.—We have had rain the past week, the rainfall being seventy hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer 55, highest 78, lowest 32.

Mobile, Alabama.—Rain in the interior early part of week, followed by cold wave and frost. Cotton planting is making good progress in some sections but is going ahead slowly in others. We have had rain on one day during the week, the precipitation being fifty hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 62, the highest being 78 and the lowest 41.

Montgomery, Alabama.—Everything is progressing well. There has been rain on one day of the week, to the extent of seventy-nine hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 59, ranging from 37 to 84.

Madison, Florida.—Rain has fallen on one day of the week, to the extent of seventy-five hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer 59, highest 85, lowest 35.

Savannah, Georgia.—Rain has fallen on two days of the week, the precipitation being one inch and eight hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 59, ranging from 40 to 91.

Augusta, Georgia.—Frost with ice in this section has killed some cotton. There has been rain on two days of the past week, the rainfall being fifty-seven hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 58, the highest being 90 and the lowest 34.

Charleston, South Carolina.—It has rained on two days of the week, the precipitation reaching one inch and thirteen hundredths. The thermometer has ranged from 37 to 91 averaging 58.

Greenwood, South Carolina.—Rain has fallen on one day during the week, to the extent of eighty-two hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer 57, highest 70, lowest 45.

Stateburg, South Carolina.—Rain in showers on Sunday to the extent of one inch and two hundredths, accompanied by thunder in various directions nearly all day. A cold wave followed with high northeast wind for two days. The thermometer has averaged 60, the highest being 91 and the lowest 32.

Charlotte, North Carolina.—There has been rain the past week, the rainfall being sixty-eight hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 31 to 89, averaging 55.

The following statement we have also received by telegraph, showing the height of rivers at the ports named at 8 a. m. of the dates given:

	April 5 1907.	April 6 1906.
	Feet.	Feet.
New Orleans	Above zero of gauge. 16.6	14.3
Memphis	Above zero of gauge. 34.7	33.1
Nashville	Above zero of gauge. 10.3	27.8
Shreveport	Above zero of gauge. 5.2	13.8
Vicksburg	Above zero of gauge. 44.6	38.8

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

April 4.	1906-07.		1905-06.		1904-05.	
	Week.	Since Sept. 1.	Week.	Since Sept. 1.	Week.	Since Sept. 1.
Bombay	140,000	2,005,000	81,000	1,952,000	80,000	1,730,000

Exports from—	For the Week.			Since September 1.		
	Great Britain.	Continent.	Total.	Great Britain.	Continent.	Total.
Bombay—						
1906-07	1,000	64,000	65,000	34,000	688,000	722,000
1905-06	—	11,000	11,000	43,000	523,000	566,000
1904-05	—	26,000	26,000	14,000	208,000	222,000
Calcutta—						
1906-07	—	5,000	5,000	4,000	77,000	81,000
1905-06	—	4,000	4,000	5,000	67,000	72,000
1904-05	—	—	—	1,000	17,000	18,000
Madras—						
1906-07	—	—	—	2,000	19,000	21,000
1905-06	—	—	—	2,000	34,000	36,000
1904-05	—	—	—	2,000	12,000	14,000
All others—						
1906-07	—	3,000	3,000	7,000	71,000	78,000
1905-06	—	7,000	7,000	10,000	77,000	87,000
1904-05	—	6,000	6,000	7,000	79,000	86,000
Total all—						
1906-07	1,000	77,000	78,000	47,000	855,000	902,000
1905-06	—	22,000	22,000	60,000	701,000	761,000
1904-05	—	32,000	32,000	24,000	316,000	340,000

According to the foregoing, Bombay appears to show an increase compared with last year in the week's receipts of 59,000 bales. Exports from all India ports record a gain of 51,000 bales during the week and since Sept. 1 show an increase of 141,000 bales.

JUTE BUTTS, BAGGING, &c.—The market for jute bagging has been without animation the past week. Prices, however, are nominally unchanged at 9 1/8c. for 2 lbs., standard grades. Jute butts dull at 3 @ 4c. for bagging quality.

**WORLD'S SUPPLY AND TAKINGS OF COTTON.**—The following brief but comprehensive statement indicates at a glance the world's supply of cotton for the week and since Sept. 1, for the last two seasons, from all sources from which statistics are obtainable; also the takings, or amount gone out of sight, for the like period.

Cotton Takings. Week and Season	1906-07.		1905-06.	
	Week.	Season.	Week.	Season.
Visible supply on March 29	5,372,102	1,784,156	4,659,871	2,545,470
Visible supply Sept. 1	163,588	11,947,073	141,939	9,331,726
Bombay receipts to April 4	140,000	2,005,000	81,000	1,952,000
Other India ship'ts to April 4	8,000	180,000	11,000	195,000
Alexandria receipts to April 3	3,000	901,000	4,000	772,000
Other supply to April 3	2,000	222,000	16,000	343,000
<b>Total supply</b>	<b>5,688,690</b>	<b>17,030,229</b>	<b>4,913,810</b>	<b>15,139,196</b>
<i>Deduct—</i>				
Visible supply April 5	5,315,459	5,315,459	4,525,658	4,525,658
<b>Total takings to April 5</b>	<b>373,231</b>	<b>11,723,770</b>	<b>388,152</b>	<b>10,613,538</b>
Of which American	282,231	8,962,770	278,152	7,978,538
Of which other	91,000	2,761,000	110,000	2,635,000

a Embraces receipts in Europe from Brazil, Smyrna, West Indies, &c.

**COTTON CONSUMPTION AND OVERLAND MOVEMENT TO APRIL 1.**—Below we present a synopsis of the crop movement for the month of March and the seven months ended March 31 for three years.

	1906-07.	1905-06.	1904-05.
Gross overland for March	215,646	119,142	174,504
Gross overland for 7 months	1,418,679	953,225	1,110,256
Net overland for March	159,899	109,169	146,661
Net overland for 7 months	1,171,005	784,885	919,075
Pore receipts in March	691,457	462,382	713,294
Port receipts in 7 months	8,836,525	6,668,162	7,705,280
Exports in March	764,328	469,705	632,342
Exports in 7 months	7,066,631	5,106,481	6,352,729
Port stocks on March 31	947,099	748,852	647,598
Northern spinners' takings to April 1	2,225,194	1,902,661	1,702,535
Southern consumption to April 1	1,426,000	1,394,000	1,272,000
Overland to Canada for 7 months (included in net overland)	101,536	94,357	75,108
Burnt North and South in 7 months	11,171	3,173	22,370
Stock at North. Interior markets April 1	957,256	647,551	1,033,633
Amount of crop in sight April 1	11,817,530	9,220,047	10,420,033
Came in sight balance season	2,099,813	3,136,808	3,136,808
Total crop	11,817,530	11,319,860	13,556,841
Average gross weight of bales	515.99	511.95	514.22
Average net weight of bales	493.45	489.44	492.00

**MARKET AND SALES AT NEW YORK.**

Spot Market Closed.	Futures Market Closed.	Sales of Spot and Contract.			
		Export	Con- sum'n	Con- tract.	Total
Saturday	HOLIDAY				
Monday	Steady		100	4,400	4,500
Tuesday	Quiet				
Wednesday	Firm		31		31
Thursday	Quiet				
Friday	Steady				
<b>Total</b>			<b>131</b>	<b>4,400</b>	<b>4,531</b>

**ALEXANDRIA RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.**

Alexandria, Egypt, April 3.	1906-07.	1905-06.	1904-05.
Receipts (cantars a)—			
This week	21,000	30,000	125,000
Since Sept. 1	6,758,884	5,790,473	5,604,120

Exports (bales)—	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.
To Liverpool	750	176,137	1,750	180,906	3,500	171,670
To Manchester	172,752	4,500	147,341	2,750	113,222	
To Continent	8,000	276,656	12,500	234,002	8,250	233,804
To America	400	95,937	300	63,042	1,500	56,996
<b>Total exports</b>	<b>9,150</b>	<b>721,482</b>	<b>19,050</b>	<b>645,291</b>	<b>16,000</b>	<b>575,782</b>

a A cantar is 98 lbs.

This statement shows that the receipts for the week were 21,000 cantars and the foreign shipments 9,150 bales.

**MANCHESTER MARKET.**—Our report received by cable to-night from Manchester states that the market is firm for both yarhs and shirtings. The demand for both home trade and foreign markets is good. We give the prices for to-day below and leave those for previous weeks of this and last year for comparison.

1907.						1906.					
32s Cop. Twist.		8½ lbs. Shirtings, common to finest.		Col'n Mid Upl's		32s Cop. Twist.		8½ lbs. Shirtings, common to finest.		Col'n Mid Upl's	
Feb. d.	d. s. d.	d. s. d.	s. d.	d. s. d.	d. s. d.	Feb. d.	d. s. d.	d. s. d.	s. d.	d. s. d.	d. s. d.
22	9 11-16 @ 10½	6	7 @ 9 10	6.03	8½ @ 9½	6	5 @ 9 4½	5.73			
1	9 13-16 @ 10½	6	7 @ 9 9	6.14	8½ @ 9½	6	4½ @ 9 5	5.78			
8	9 15-16 @ 11	6	7½ @ 9 9	6.24	8 11-16 @ 9½	6	4½ @ 9 5½	5.97			
15	9 15-16 @ 10½	6	7½ @ 9 9	6.03	8½ @ 9½	6	4½ @ 9 5½	5.77			
22	9½ @ 10 15-16	6	8 @ 9 9	6.01	8½ @ 9½	6	5 @ 9 4½	6.00			
29	9 13-16 @ 10½	6	8 @ 9 9	5.97	8 13-16 @ 9½	6	5½ @ 9 6	6.03			
Apr. 5	9 13-16 @ 10½	6	8 @ 9 9	6.03	8 15-16 @ 10	6	6 @ 9 7	6.10			

**SHIPPING NEWS.**—As shown on a previous page, the exports of cotton from the United States the past week have reached 197,629 bales. The shipments in detail, as made up from mail and telegraphic returns, are as follows:

	Total bales.
NEW YORK—To Liverpool—April 2—Georgic, 5,017 upland; 80 foreign	5,097
To Manchester—March 29—Terence, 1615	1,615
To Hull—April 3—Consuelo, 1,055	1,055
To Dunkirk—March 28—Laupar, 110	110
To Marseilles—March 30—Rhodesian, 200	200
To Bremen—March 27—Main, 1,883	1,883
To Hamburg—April 3—Kurfuerst, 1,100	1,100
To Rotterdam—March 29—Pennsylvania, 81	81
Woodfield, 618	618
To Rotterdam—April 2—Tropic, 249	249
To Antwerp—March 29—St. Andrew, 210; Zealand, 757	967
To Genoa—March 29—Cretic, 872	872
100; Hamburg, 8	980
To Naples—March 29—Cretic, 200	200
To Japan—March 30—St. Patrick, 409	409
To China—March 30—Verona, 895	895
NEW ORLEANS—To Liverpool—March 30—Mexican, 5,341	5,341
April 4—Alexandrian, 6,000; Author, 6,200	17,541
To Manchester—March 30—Manchester Spinner, 9,000	9,000
To Havre—March 30—Mexican, 6,984	6,984
17,000	17,000
To Copenhagen—April 2—Brattingsborg, 200	200
To Barcelona—April 3—Valbanera, 3,036	3,036
GALVESTON—To Liverpool—March 30—Basil, 7,694	7,694
—Etonian, 13,917	13,917
April 4—Barrister, 8,812	8,812
To Havre—April 4—Monadnock, 13,718	13,718
To Bremen—March 28—Monarch, 17,737	17,737
15,029	15,029
To Hamburg—March 30—Diadem, 655	655
100	100
To Rotterdam—March 28—Lord Iveagh, 705	705
To Antwerp—March 30—Corby Castle, 6,304	6,304
To Reval—March 29—Glenarm Head, 1,146	1,146
To Yarmouth—March 29—Glenarm Head, 1,900	1,900
PORT ARTHUR—To Liverpool—April 3—Eastwood, 5,034	5,034
MOBILE—To Liverpool—April 2—Ashanti, 4,491	4,491
To Rotterdam—April 4—Barton, 100	100
SAVANNAH—To Bremen—April 1—Steinberger, 3,918	3,918
—Coningsby, 2,451	2,451
To Hamburg—April 1—Steinberger, 150	150
To Reval—April 1—Steinberger, 200	200
50	50
BOSTON—To Liverpool—March 23—Sachem, 1,343	1,343
—Cymric, 2,850	2,850
April 2—Ivernia, 2,041	2,041
To Copenhagen—April 2—Nicolai II., 200	200
To Yarmouth—March 29—Boston, 230	230
BALTIMORE—To Liverpool—March 23—Ustermore, 645	645
To Bremen—April 3—Hannover, 300	300
To Hamburg—March 22—Aclia, 336	336
200	200
To Antwerp—March 30—Oakmore, 350	350
PORTLAND, ME.—To Liverpool—March 30—Vancouver, 176	176
SAN FRANCISCO—To Japan—March 26—Doric, 504	504
SEATTLE—To Japan—April 1—Minnesota, 11,483	11,483
Tosa Maru, 1,186	1,186
TACOMA—To Japan—April 4—Tosa Maru, 1,465	1,465
Total	197,629

The particulars of the foregoing shipments for the week, arranged in our usual form, are as follows:

	Great Britain.	French ports.	Germany.	Other Europe.	Mex.	Japan.	Total.
New York	7,767	310	4,041	1,216	1,180	895	15,818
New Orleans	25,541	23,984	200	3,036			53,761
Galveston	30,423	13,718	33,521	10,055			87,717
Port Arthur	5,034						5,034
Mobile	4,491			100			4,591
Savannah			6,519	250			6,769
Boston	6,234			200		230	6,664
Baltimore	645		836	350			1,831
Portland, Me.	176						176
San Francisco						504	504
Seattle						13,299	13,299
Tacoma						1,465	1,465
Total	81,311	38,012	44,917	12,371	4,216	1,125	156,777

The exports to Japan since Sept. 1 have been 185,484 bales from Pacific ports, 10,000 bales from Galveston and 1,437 bales from New York.

Cotton freights at New York the past week have been as follows, quotations being in cents per 100 lbs.:

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Liverpool	17	17	17	17	17	17
Manchester	16	16	16	16	16	16
Havre	22½	22½	22½	22½	22½	22½
Bremen	18	18	18	18	18	18
Hamburg	18 @ 20	18 @ 20	18 @ 20	18 @ 20	18 @ 20	18 @ 20
Antwerp	20	20	20	20	20	20
Ghent, via Ant.	25	25	25	25	25	25
Reval, indirect	30	30	30	30	30	30
Reval, via Canal	30	30	30	30	30	30
Barcelona	30	30	30	30	30	30
Genoa	18	18	18	18	18	18
Trieste	32	32	32	32	32	32
Japan	45	45	45	45	45	45

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

	Mch. 15.	Mch. 22.	Mch. 27.	Apr. 5.
Sales of the week	63,000	52,000	28,000	37,000
Of which speculators took	1,000	1,000	600	1,000
Of which exporters took	4,000	2,000	2,200	4,000
Sales, American	56,000	47,000	24,000	33,000
Actual export	6,000	11,000	7,000	18,000
Forwarded	84,000	82,000	50,000	83,000
Total stock—Estimated	1,207,000	1,216,000	1,248,000	1,258,000
Of which American—Est.	1,101,000	1,098,000	1,137,000	1,139,000
Total import of the week	169,000	101,000	89,000	112,000
Of which American	150,000	68,000	83,000	71,000
Amount afloat	222,000	269,000	227,000	280,000
Of which American	222,000	213,000	166,000	234,000

The tone of the Liverpool market for spots and futures each day of the past week and the daily closing prices of spot cotton have been as follows:

	Spot.	Saturday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed. day.	Thursday.	Friday.
Market, 12:15 P. M.			Dull.	Quiet.	Moderate demand.	Quiet.	
Mid. Upl'ds			5.90	5.90	6.00	6.03	
Sales	H	H	6,000	6,000	8,000	7,000	
Spec. & exp.	O	O	300	500	1,000	1,500	
Futures	I	I	Quiet, unch.	Quiet at 1 @ 2 pts. dec.	Steady at 5 points adv.	Quiet at 1 point dec.	
Market 4 P. M.	Y	Y	Steady at 1½ @ 3½ pts. dec.	Quiet at ½ @ 1½ pts. dec.	Steady at 8 @ 10½ pts. adv.	Sty at 3½ pts. dec. @ 2 pts. adv.	

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.

The prices are given in pence and 100ths. Thus: 5 55 means 5 55-100d.

March 30 to April 5.	Sat.		Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.	
	12 1/4 p.m.	12 1/2 p.m.	12 1/4 p.m.	4 p.m.	12 1/4 p.m.	4 p.m.	12 1/4 p.m.	4 p.m.	12 1/4 p.m.	4 p.m.	12 1/4 p.m.	4 p.m.
April	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Apr.-May	5 54 1/2	55	54	54	54 1/2	55	54	54 1/2	63 1/2	65	65	66
May-June	5 52	53	52	52	52	52	52	52	61	62	62 1/2	64
June-July	5 53	54	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	64
July-Aug.	5 53	53 1/2	52	52	52	52	52	52	61	62	61	62
Aug.-Sep.	5 52 1/2	53	52	52	52	52	52	52	60 1/2	61 1/2	60	61
Sept.-Oct.	5 51	51 1/2	51	51	50 1/2	51	50 1/2	51	58 1/2	59 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2
Oct.-Nov.	5 49	50	49	49	49	49	49	49	57	57 1/2	55 1/2	56
Nov.-Dec.	5 48	49	48	48	48	48	48	48	56	56 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Dec.-Jan.	5 47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	55 1/2	56	52 1/2	52 1/2
Jan.-Feb.	5 47	48	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	55 1/2	56	52 1/2	52 1/2
Feb.-Mch.	5 49	50	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	57	57 1/2	54	54

**BREADSTUFFS.**

Friday, April 5 1907.

Prices for wheat flour have been heavy, and not a few grades have shown moderate reductions of late. This sagging tendency has been due to the continued stagnation of trade, buyers still taking only enough flour to fill immediate requirements. Similar conditions have been reported at the leading centres of the Northwest and the Southwest. The firmness of wheat quotations and the reports of crop damage have had no effect on the flour trade. Export business has been at a standstill, though the clearances of flour from the seaboard of late have increased. Rye flour and corn meal have been quiet and steady.

Wheat has been under the influence to some extent of reports of damage to the crop in the Southwest, partly from drought and partly from green bugs. Moreover, the world's shipments have shown a noteworthy diminution, while the world's visible supply has decreased much more rapidly than in the previous week, even if the decrease is not so great as that of a year ago. Then, too, whereas an increase in the American visible supply had been expected, a decrease occurred of some 940,000 bushels as contrasted with an increase in the previous week of some 200,000 bushels. The crop in Roumania seems to be more or less threatened by the revolution, and prices at Buda Pesth have advanced sharply for April delivery. A decrease has latterly occurred in the Argentine visible supply, and Liverpool, which had been rather apathetic, has within a day or two shown a rising tendency. On the other hand, bears dilate on the big stock at Chicago, the supply there being nearly 15,000,000 bushels, or about double that of a year ago, while of contract grade it amounts to 9,905,000 bushels against 4,869,000 a year ago. Also the movement of the crop is large, Northwestern receipts being particularly heavy, stocks there are increasing and the export demand is slack. Flour, too, is dull and weak, and, in a word, about the only sustaining factor has been the reports of damage to the crop in this country, notably at the Southwest, and even these have been to some extent contradicted. It is usually pretty safe to allow for exaggeration in such reports, though some insist that, what with drought and green bugs, some parts of the Southwest have suffered more or less seriously. To-day prices advanced, owing mainly to unfavorable crop reports from the Southwest. These reports led to active buying for both long and short account. Damage reports were received from Kansas.

**DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN NEW YORK.**

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
No. 2 red winter	83	83 3/4	83 3/4	83 1/4	82 3/4	83 3/4
May delivery in elevator	84 3/4	85 3/4	85 3/4	85 1/4	84 3/4	85 3/4
July delivery in elevator	85	86	86 1/4	86	85 1/4	86 3/4
September delivery in elevator	85 3/4	86 1/4	86 3/4	86 1/4	85 3/4	86 3/4

**DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN CHICAGO.**

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
May delivery in elevator	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 3/4	76 1/2	75 3/4	77
July delivery in elevator	78 3/4	78 3/4	Holl.	78 3/4	77 3/4	79 1/4
September delivery in elevator	79 3/4	79 3/4	day.	79 3/4	78 3/4	80 3/4

Indian corn futures have been irregular during the week, though the trading has been on a rather restricted scale. At times prices have been strengthened by the rise in wheat and the smallness of contract stocks at Chicago. Bulls have given more or less support and shorts have covered. On the other hand, the cash demand has been light at declining prices. Moreover, leading bull interests have liquidated at times, and there has been little inclination among commission houses to take the long side. Larger receipts are expected by many. To-day prices advanced, owing to the strength of wheat, small receipts of contract grade, support from leading bulls and covering of shorts.

**DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF NO. 2 MIXED CORN IN NEW YORK.**

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Cash corn	56 3/4	56 3/4	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56
May delivery in elevator	54	54	54 1/4	53 3/4	53 3/4	54 1/4
July delivery in elevator	53 3/4	53 1/2	53 3/4	54	54	54 3/4

**DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN FUTURES IN CHICAGO.**

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
May delivery in elevator	45 3/4	45 3/4	45 3/4	45 3/4	45 3/4	46 1/4
July delivery in elevator	46 3/4	45 3/4	Holl.	45 3/4	45 3/4	46 1/2
September delivery in elevator	46 3/4	46 3/4	day.	46 3/4	46 3/4	46 3/4

Oats for future delivery in the Western market have been easier during the week, owing to liquidation attributed to the bull clique. Cash interests have sold, and the cash demand has been small at easier prices. There has been an absence of aggressive selling for the decline, however, owing to the fear of bull manipulation. The stock of contract grade at

Chicago, moreover, continues small, and some of the crop reports from the Southwest have been distinctly unfavorable. To-day prices advanced on the rise in wheat, bullish crop reports, bull support and covering of shorts.

**DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS IN NEW YORK.**

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Mixed, 26 to 32 lbs.	46	46	46	46	45 1/2	46
White clipped, 36 to 38 lbs.	49-51	49-51	49-51	49-51	49-51	48-50

**DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF NO. 2 MIXED OATS IN CHICAGO.**

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
May delivery in elevator	42 3/4	42 3/4	42 3/4	42 1/4	41 3/4	42 3/4
July delivery in elevator	37 3/4	37 3/4	Holl.	37 1/4	36 3/4	37 3/4
September delivery in elevator	33	32 3/4	day.	33 1/4	32 3/4	33 1/4

The following are closing quotations:

FLOUR.		GRAIN.	
Low grades	\$2 75 @ \$3 10	Kansas straights	\$3 50 @ \$3 65
Second clears	2 90 @ 2 95	Kansas clears	3 00 @ 3 20
Clears	3 50 @ 3 75	Blended patents	4 50 @ 4 25
Straights	3 65 @ 3 75	Rye flour	2 10 @ 2 20
Patent, spring	3 90 @ 4 10	Buckwheat flour	2 10 @ 2 10
Patent, winter	3 75 @ 4 00	Graham flour	2 90 @ 3 75
Kansas patents	3 70 @ 3 80	Cornmeal	2 70 @ 2 80

Wheat, per bush.—		Corn, per bush.—	
N. Duluth, No. 1	89 3/4	No. 2 mixed	f.o.b. 56
N. Duluth, No. 2	f.o.b. 88 1/4	No. 2 yellow, new	f.o.b. 52
Red winter, No. 2	f.o.b. 83 3/4	No. 2 white, new	f.o.b. 54 1/2 @ 55
Hard "	"	Rye, per bush.—	"
Oats—per bushel—	47 @ 49	No. 2 Western	Nominal.
No. 2 white	46	State and Jersey	Nominal.
No. 2 mixed	46	Barley—Western	Nominal.
No. 2 white, clipped	48 @ 50	Feeding	Nominal.

The statement of the movement of breadstuffs to market as indicated 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 last Saturday and since Aug. 1 for each of the last three years, have been:

Receipts at—	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	bbls. 196 lbs.	bush. 60 lbs.	bush. 56 lbs.	bush. 32 lbs.	bush. 48 lbs.	bu. 56 lbs.
Chicago	225,515	153,596	2,556,346	2,087,044	659,415	41,596
Milwaukee	46,200	102,000	219,000	372,400	348,000	25,200
Duluth	15,750	803,712	—	7,357	174,549	2,394
Minneapolis	—	2,007,500	71,050	407,270	327,750	28,810
Toledo	—	16,000	115,000	104,300	—	400
Detroit	2,000	25,200	92,882	78,646	—	—
Cleveland	—	579	6,115	97,351	2,000	—
St. Louis	61,055	200,367	1,105,545	876,800	40,300	17,000
Peoria	23,100	4,500	232,800	195,000	54,000	—
Kansas City	—	489,000	392,000	102,600	—	—
Total week	374,199	3,807,990	4,881,974	4,468,768	1,606,014	115,200
Same wk. '06	310,276	2,997,105	3,522,472	3,892,531	869,483	52,064
Same wk. '05	245,475	2,431,127	4,745,836	3,476,932	1,064,582	70,849

Total receipts of flour and grain at the seaboard ports for the week ended March 30 1907 follow:

Receipts at—	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	bbls.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
New York	151,747	430,000	844,550	861,000	76,800	—
Boston	83,426	75,561	246,570	92,204	1,000	375
Portland	9,100	232,642	—	—	—	—
Philadelphia	71,135	127,942	141,212	104,561	—	—
Baltimore	43,924	33,840	829,093	51,573	—	7,869
Richmond	6,100	30,390	42,226	46,080	—	—
New Orleans	12,431	32,200	169,200	75,000	—	—
Galveston	—	119,000	92,000	—	—	—
Norfolk	550	—	—	—	—	—
Montreal	2,880	18,494	12,067	27,544	7,200	—
Mobile	3,965	—	18,024	1,500	—	—
St. John	1,536	112,234	—	—	—	—
Total week	356,794	1,212,353	2,506,370	1,259,462	101,833	8,244
Week 1906	252,033	695,352	1,189,185	1,329,809	176,403	27,623

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

Total receipts at ports from Jan. 1 to Mar 30 compare as follows for four years:

Receipts of—	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.
Flour	bbls. 4,765,595	4,016,837	3,376,292	5,301,200
Wheat	bush. 18,321,911	18,443,760	4,276,557	12,916,685
Corn	bush. 36,572,822	53,036,088	41,506,813	23,947,666
Oats	bush. 11,343,190	23,237,413	9,046,691	10,302,205
Barley	bush. 1,582,574	5,228,062	2,144,011	1,284,371
Rye	bush. 295,028	450,619	137,730	319,575
Total grain	68,115,525	100,395,942	57,111,802	48,770,502

The exports from the several seaboard ports for the week ending March 30 1907 are shown in the annexed statement:

Exports from—	Wheat.	Corn.	Flour.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.	Peas.
	bush.	bush.	bbls.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
New York	134,834	514,109	33,293	25,700	—	11,510	1,955
Portland	232,642	—	—	9,100	—	—	16,758
Boston	187,224	60,626	11,428	—	—	—	—
Philadelphia	239,942	369,559	39,587	—	—	—	550
Baltimore	80,000	586,141	54,909	70	—	—	—
Norfolk	—	—	550	—	—	—	—
New Orleans	927	80,343	6,399	840	—	—	—
Galveston	224,000	98,929	17,364	—	—	—	—
Mobile	—	18,024	3,965	1,500	—	—	—
St. John, N. B.	112,234	—	1,536	—	—	—	16,833
Port Arthur	—	111,428	—	—	—	—	—
Total week	1,211,803	1,839,159	178,131	28,110	—	28,343	19,263
Same time 1906	706,377	2,376,618	125,297	861,062	106,015	281,148	2,476

The destination of these exports for the week and since July 1 1906 is as below:

Exports for week and since July 1 to—	Flour		Wheat		Corn	
	Week	Since	Week	Since	Week	Since
	Mar. 30	July 1	Mar. 30	July 1	Mar. 30	July 1
United Kingdom	105,984	4,574,945	691,949	37,905,348	650,489	22,246,086
Continent	32,178	1,910,176	518,927	34,454,587	1,125,875	27,783,235
So. and Cent. Amer.	21,530	593,694	927	301,913	25,287	538,582
West Indies	16,100	1,158,841	—	10,547	31,508	1,775,871
Brit. No. Am. Colon.	1,229	60,104	—	8,000	6,000	67,890
Other countries	1,110	151,364	—	376,893	—	161,907
Total	178,131					

The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports Mar. 30 1907, was as follows:

	Wheat bush.	Corn bush.	Oats bush.	Rye bush.	Barley bush.
New York	909,000	1,190,000	346,000	5,000	53,000
"  afoat	---	---	---	---	---
Boston	181,000	196,000	4,000	---	---
Philadelphia	435,000	247,000	100,000	---	---
Baltimore	299,000	2,392,000	129,000	75,000	---
New Orleans	350,000	281,000	145,000	---	---
Galveston	578,000	226,000	---	---	---
Montreal	5,000	30,000	212,000	1,000	59,000
Toronto	23,000	---	10,000	---	---
Buffalo	1,185,000	102,000	336,000	415,000	225,000
"  afoat	83,000	---	199,000	80,000	41,000
Toledo	791,000	669,000	637,000	18,000	---
"  afoat	---	---	---	---	---
Detroit	237,000	319,000	41,000	16,000	1,000
"  afoat	---	---	---	---	---
Chicago	9,846,000	2,197,000	670,000	546,000	239,000
"  afoat	59,000	1,194,000	299,000	---	---
Milwaukee	404,000	559,000	653,000	---	196,000
"  afoat	70,000	26,000	---	---	---
Fort William	3,917,000	---	---	---	---
Port Arthur	3,835,000	---	---	---	---
"  afoat	490,000	---	---	---	---
Duluth	7,484,000	---	852,000	182,000	584,000
"  afoat	221,000	---	---	---	78,000
Minneapolis	9,597,000	371,000	3,305,000	79,000	860,000
St. Louis	2,108,000	683,000	202,000	7,000	10,000
"  afoat	---	---	---	---	---
Kansas City	3,698,000	643,000	41,000	---	---
Peoria	224,000	410,000	1,060,000	16,000	---
Indianapolis	178,000	242,000	155,000	---	---
On Mississippi River	---	---	---	---	---
On Lakes	---	---	---	---	---
On Canal and River	---	---	---	---	---
Total Mch. 30 1907	47,207,000	11,977,000	9,396,000	1,441,000	2,349,000
Total Mch. 23 1907	47,753,000	12,657,000	9,530,000	1,543,000	2,240,000
Total Mch. 31 1906	46,470,000	11,391,000	21,332,000	2,126,000	3,606,000
Total April 1 1905	32,327,000	8,812,000	16,312,000	1,289,000	2,865,000
Total April 2 1904	31,727,000	9,679,000	10,494,000	949,000	3,372,000
Total April 4 1903	41,958,000	9,841,000	7,339,000	1,118,000	1,703,000

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

New York, Friday Night, April 5 1907.

The dry goods market has ruled very firm this week, with no indications of weakness in any quarter. Trading in cotton goods has been somewhat lighter and of a more normal character than recently, but the lull has caused no apprehension; in fact, selling agents and commission merchants welcome any quiet period which will give them an opportunity to catch up on back orders, and the well-sold-up condition of practically all lines is against the development of easier prices. The present quietness in cotton goods is due largely to the great scarcity of goods available for immediate or near-by shipment, many houses being unable to accept further orders, and to the uncertainty as to future deliveries. Demand for spot cottons continues active, but is not quite so keen as recently. Sellers have no difficulty in getting top prices on all additional business, while premiums are still being paid for quick delivery where goods are available. Not a few new orders, however, have been declined on prints, bleached and other cotton goods because of the scarcity at first hands. A large spring business is being done in silk piece-goods; demand is increasing and prices tending upward; the outlook for the fall silk trade is unusually bright. A feature of the week has been the shortening of discounts on prints. On woolens, in both men's and women's wear, advances named over opening values are being obtained on re-orders for fall. The shortage in underwear and hosiery lines continues acute, with no abatement in the demand; underwear houses are already booking orders for spring of 1908 at current prices. Dress goods are rather quiet, owing to the between-seasons period. Export trade is still practically at a standstill.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.—The exports of cotton goods from this port for the week ending March 30 were 3,218 packages, valued at \$205,967, their destination being to the points specified in the tables below:

New York to March 30.	1907		1906	
	Week.	Since Jan. 1.	Week.	Since Jan. 1.
Great Britain	46	718	19	266
Other European	170	170	14	534
China	---	6,191	---	27,134
India	50	4,022	100	3,729
Arabia	50	14,733	---	8,221
Africa	5	2,989	78	2,548
West Indies	551	6,504	626	9,308
Mexico	20	632	96	601
Central America	354	4,490	291	4,419
South America	1,450	13,055	634	15,123
Other countries	692	11,131	461	3,971
	3,218	64,635	2,310	72,854

The value of these New York exports since Jan. 1 has been \$3,979,653 in 1907, against \$4,103,925 in 1906.

All lines of domestic cottons are in a very strong position; supplies are inadequate and any goods available for immediate shipment are quickly taken at top prices or better. Bleached goods are especially scarce and strong, and further advances are expected in the near future. An increased demand has developed for eight-ounce osnaburgs. Colored cottons of all descriptions are short, especially for fall delivery, and command high prices, while fancy cottons are more closely sold up than they have been in years. Some lines of shirtings have been withdrawn, but fair supplies are still available. Gingham continue active, sales of fine

dress gingham having been made for spring 1908. The print-cloth market has been quiet but generally strong, with some improvement in the demand for narrow goods. Much complaint is heard over delayed deliveries. Wide goods for spot delivery have been sold to a limited extent on a 7c. basis, or 1/8c. lower than last week; but this figure is considered largely nominal. Linings are stronger and stocks further depleted. Napped goods are in a firmer position, with indications of higher prices. A feature of the week was the further shortening of discounts on staple prints, which are now quoted at 6c., five off. The export trade shows no improvement, only a few small orders having been received from South America and some inquiries from Red Sea ports.

WOOLEN GOODS.—Men's wear agents will soon show low-grade 3/4 goods for the spring of 1908, and it is quite generally expected that prices on the low-grade woolens will show material advances, owing to the increased cost of clothing wool. Almost a normal yardage has already been booked on the heavy-weight lines for fall; on fancy woolens the business for fall of 1907 is heavier than in any recent season, while manipulated fabrics are being re-ordered in large volume. A normal trade has come forward on high-grade fancy worsteds, but business in the lower grades is below that of the past two seasons. Mercerized worsteds have been taken freely by Western clothiers. Staple and fancy overcoatings have moved well, but trading on fall lines is not up to the average. The dress goods market is quiet. Light-weight lines for spring and summer use are well sold up; some buying is still in evidence for this season's requirements, but the volume of this business is small, as little stock remains in first hands. Initial orders have been placed for fall and re-orders are now awaited. Woolen fabrics, especially in high-color plaids and checks, are prime favorites for fall, the demand for fine fancy woolens being very heavy. Broadcloths, panamas and voiles are also in strong favor. Fall buying of cloakings and special wrap materials is progressing steadily, buyers paying full asking prices, which are much higher than last season.

FOREIGN DRY GOODS.—Linen show little change; the scarcity of goods is as pronounced as ever, and importers are receiving little encouragement from manufacturers' representatives as to improved deliveries; linen crashes show an advance of 1/2c. over recent quotations and are hard to secure even at the new prices. Burlaps continue strong and active. Imported woolens and worsteds are firm and moving in good volume. An increased demand has developed for imported white goods.

Imports and Warehouse Withdrawals of Dry Goods.

The importations and warehouse withdrawals of dry goods at this port for the week ending Mar. 30 1907 and since Jan. 1 1907, and for the corresponding periods of last year, are as follows:

Imports Entered for Consumption	1907		1906	
	March 30 1907.	Since Jan. 1 1907.	March 30 1906.	Since Jan. 1 1906.
Manufactures of—	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Wool	872	224,430	14,386	4,447,670
Cotton	3,776	1,134,659	46,337	15,529,205
Silk	1,923	1,935,800	24,878	13,572,534
Flax	1,294	943,765	27,003	5,714,426
Miscellaneous	6,664	394,712	57,363	5,214,954
Total	14,529	3,153,366	169,967	44,478,789
Warehouse Withdrawals Thrown Upon the Market.				
Manufactures of—				
Wool	224	62,242	4,940	1,512,885
Cotton	714	225,704	10,321	3,253,151
Silk	316	184,247	3,511	2,143,050
Flax	398	93,876	6,768	1,537,852
Miscellaneous	5,600	108,796	46,837	1,286,102
Total	7,252	674,865	72,377	8,733,040
Entered for consumption	14,529	3,153,366	169,967	44,478,789
Total marketed	21,781	3,828,231	242,344	54,211,829
Imports Entered for Warehouse During Same Period.				
Manufactures of—				
Wool	440	122,087	4,214	1,362,188
Cotton	666	220,108	9,194	3,045,356
Silk	278	133,407	3,328	2,050,899
Flax	238	86,322	5,899	1,483,003
Miscellaneous	1,480	118,424	33,064	1,349,640
Total	3,102	680,348	55,799	9,461,056
Entered for consumption	14,529	3,153,366	169,967	44,478,789
Total imports	17,631	3,833,714	225,766	53,930,845
Warehouse Withdrawals Thrown Upon the Market.				
Manufactures of—				
Wool	289	114,289	5,379	1,432,528
Cotton	517	162,342	133,199	2,275,824
Silk	231	147,691	272	178,224
Flax	434	88,945	443	98,837
Miscellaneous	8,403	61,225	7,206	72,906
Total	8,844	574,492	9,008	669,139
Entered for consumption	14,175	3,105,962	14,115	3,105,962
Total marketed	24,019	3,680,454	23,183	3,775,101
Warehouse Withdrawals Thrown Upon the Market.				
Manufactures of—				
Wool	434	1,388,865	4,379	1,432,528
Cotton	8,244	2,486,530	7,261	2,275,824
Silk	3,737	2,302,961	3,811	1,938,030
Flax	5,155	1,089,764	4,611	1,001,229
Miscellaneous	92,693	781,501	72,906	718,455
Total	8,049,621	114,173	92,468	7,428,086
Entered for consumption	150,590	39,470,318	150,590	39,470,318
Total marketed	264,763	47,519,939	243,058	46,896,404

STATE AND CITY DEPARTMENT.

MUNICIPAL BOND DISPOSALS IN MARCH.

The aggregate of municipal bond disposals in March reached \$9,849,320, the smallest output for that month since 1903. This total does not include negotiations of temporary loans to the amount of \$3,072,975 or Canadian securities aggregating \$2,234,924.

The drift towards higher interest rates, which has been a feature for some time past, was further illustrated by the failure of several large cities to sell their bonds at the former rates of interest. Thus, Philadelphia's offering on March 18 of \$5,000,000 3 1/2s attracted only one bid of par, and this was for but \$125,000 of the bonds. In 1904 Philadelphia was not only able to sell 3 1/2s, but succeeded in obtaining a premium sufficient to reduce the interest basis to 3.44 1/2%, while in 1900 a large block of 3s was placed at a premium. St. Louis, Mo., was no more successful on March 18 with eight issues of 3.65% bonds, aggregating \$3,000,000, no bids at all being the result in this case. In 1905 that city sold \$1,000,000 3 1/2s at 103.78—a basis of about 3.242%. Louisville, Ky., and Seattle, Wash., also failed to dispose of large issues of water bonds. In justice, however, to these latter cities, it is proper to say that the securities in their cases were not direct obligations, but liens upon the water plants and, therefore, not so desirable as regular city issues.

The number of municipalities emitting bonds and the number of separate issues made during March 1907 were 188 and 232 respectively. This contrasts with 137 and 207 for Feb. 1907 and with 161 and 207 for March 1906.

For comparative purposes we add the following table showing the aggregates for March and the three months for a series of years:

	Month of March.	For the Three Mos.	Month of March.	For the Three Mos.
1907	\$9,849,320	\$57,747,378	1899	\$5,507,311
1906	20,332,012	57,030,249	1898	6,309,351
1905	17,980,922	35,727,806	1897	12,488,809
1904	14,723,524	46,518,646	1896	4,219,027
1903	9,084,046	30,176,768	1895	4,915,355
1902	7,989,232	31,519,536	1894	5,080,424
1901	10,432,241	23,894,354	1893	6,994,246
1900	8,980,735	34,492,466	1892	8,150,500

Owing to the crowded condition of our columns, we are obliged to omit this week the customary table showing the month's bond sales in detail. It will be given next week.

News Items.

**Chicago, Ill.—Trolley Franchise Ordinance Ratified.**—The election April 2 resulted in the adoption of the ordinances granting franchises to the present street railway companies. These ordinances provide for an expenditure by the trolley companies of many millions to improve the transportation facilities; also permit the purchase of the trolley lines by the city at any time upon payment of fifty millions of dollars in addition to the cost of rehabilitating the lines. See V. 84, p. 403; also item headed Chicago Union Traction Co. in our Investment Department on a preceding page.

**Colorado.—Legislature Adjourns.**—The Legislature of this State adjourned on April 1.

**Maine.—Legislature Adjourns.**—The seventy-third Legislature of the State of Maine adjourned on March 28.

**Massachusetts.—Street Railway Bonds Legal for Savings Banks.**—In this column several weeks ago (page 461) we gave a list of the street railways meeting the requirements of Chapter 463, Laws of 1906, and in the bonds of which therefore, Massachusetts savings banks are allowed to invest, subject to the approval of the Bank Commissioner. With this list as a basis, the Bank Commissioner has named the following bonds which he "deems good and safe securities for the investments of savings banks and institutions for savings:"

Name of Company.	Character of Bonds.	Int. Rate.	Date of Issue.	Date of Maturity.
Athol & Orange St. Ry. Co.	First mort.	5	Jan. 1 1895	Jan. 1 1915
Boston Elevated Ry. Co.	Debentures	4	May 1 1903	May 1 1935
Citizens' Electric St. Ry. Co.	First mort.	5	Dec. 1 1900	Dec. 1 1920
Dartm. & Westp. St. Ry. Co.	First mort.	5	April 1 1895	April 1 1915
East Middlesex St. Ry. Co.	Plain	5	Sept. 1 1898	Sept. 1 1918
Fitchb. & Leomin. St. Ry. Co.	First mort.	5	Jan. 1 1902	Jan. 1 1922
Holyoke Street Ry. Co.	Debentures	5	April 1 1897	April 1 1917
" " " "	Con. mort.	4 1/2	Feb. 1 1901	Feb. 1 1921
" " " "	"	5	April 1 1895	April 1 1915
" " " "	"	5	Oct. 1 1900	Oct. 1 1920
" " " "	"	5	April 1 1903	April 1 1923
Pittsfield Electric St. Ry. Co.	Mortgage	4	July 1 1903	July 1 1923
Springfield Street Ry. Co.	First mort.	4	April 1 1903	April 1 1923
Union Street Ry. Co.	Con. mort.	5	Jan. 1 1894	Jan. 2 1914
West End Street Ry. Co.	"	"	"	"
West End Street Ry. Co.	Debentures	4 1/2	Mch. 1 1894	Mch. 1 1914
" " " "	"	4	May 1 1896	May 1 1916
" " " "	"	4	Feb. 1 1897	Feb. 1 1917
" " " "	"	4	Aug. 1 1900	Aug. 1 1915
" " " "	"	4	Aug. 1 1902	Aug. 1 1932

**Porto Rico.—Bond Sale.**—J. & W. Seligman & Co. announce that the \$1,000,000 4% bonds of Porto Rico for which bids were invited up to April 3 (see advertisement in our issue of March 23) have been allotted as below:

Muller, Schall & Co., as agents for the American Colonial Bank, Porto Rico, San Juan	\$230,000
National Bank of Fort Wayne, Ind.	40,000
Fisk & Robinson (the remainder)	730,000

The bonds were sold at an average price of 104.89, being about a 3 7-16% basis. A large number of bids was received. See V. 84, p. 705 for full description of bonds.

Bond Proposals and Negotiations this week have been as follows:

**Allen Township, Darke County, Ohio.—Bond Sale.**—On March 16 the \$1,500 5% 1-3-year (serial) coupon town-hall bonds a description of which was given in V. 84, p. 644, were awarded to T. A. Donovan at 102.04—a basis of about 3.93%.

**Allentown School District (P. O. Allentown), Lehigh County, Pa.—Bond Sale.**—On March 26 the \$109,500 4% coupon school bonds described in V. 84, p. 644, were awarded to local people at prices ranging from 100.31 to 102.50. The largest purchaser was the Lehigh Valley Trust & Safe Deposit Co. of Allentown, it taking \$67,000 of the issue.

**Alma, Harlan County, Neb.—Bonds Not Sold.**—The \$7,000 5% electric-light bonds offered on Feb. 8 have not yet been sold.

**Asheville, Buncombe County, No. Car.—Bond Sale.**—On March 27 the \$30,000 30-year coupon school bonds described in V. 84, p. 705, were awarded to the Provident Savings Bank & Trust Co. at 103.261 for 5%—a basis of about 4.794%.

**Ashland School District, Ashland County, Ohio.—Bond Sale.**—On April 1 the \$20,000 5% 11-year (average) school-building bonds described in V. 84, p. 644, were awarded to the First National Bank of Ashland at 110.05 and accrued interest—a basis of about 3.87%.

**Baumont, Jefferson County, Tex.—Bond Sale.**—On April 2 the \$75,000 sewerage, \$25,000 school-building, \$5,000 school-repair and \$25,000 paving 5% bonds, described in V. 84, p. 523, were awarded to the Gulf National Bank of Baumont at 103.50 and accrued interest.

**Bloomington School District (P. O. Bloomington), Ind.—Bond Sale.**—On March 21 this district awarded \$32,000 4% school-building and site bonds to the Harris Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago for \$32,661 53 (102.037) and accrued interest, not 101.875, as stated last week. Denomination \$500. Date April 1 1907. Interest June 1 and Dec. 1. Maturity as follows:

\$1,000	June 1 1907	\$1,500	Dec. 1 1910	\$1,500	June 1 1914
1,000	Dec. 1 1907	1,500	June 1 1911	2,000	Dec. 1 1914
1,000	June 1 1908	2,000	Dec. 1 1911	2,000	June 1 1915
1,000	Dec. 1 1908	1,500	June 1 1912	2,000	Dec. 1 1915
1,500	June 1 1909	2,000	Dec. 1 1912	2,000	June 1 1916
1,500	Dec. 1 1909	1,500	June 1 1912	2,000	Dec. 1 1916
1,500	June 1 1910	2,000	Dec. 1 1913		

**Boston, Mass.—Bond Sale.**—The following bonds were sold during the month of March to the Sinking Fund Commissioners at par:

\$13,150 3 1/2% tunnel and subway bonds maturing Jan. 1 1947.
4,100 3 1/2% Dorchester Street bonds maturing Jan. 1 1927.

**Bowling Green, Warren County, Ky.—Bond Offering.**—Proposals will be received until 12 m. April 10 by the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners for \$20,000 public-school-building and \$25,000 city-hall-building 4% coupon bonds. Authority Section 158, Kentucky Constitution; also vote of 447 to 119 at election Nov. 6 1906 on the school bond issue and vote of 565 to 258 at election Nov. 7 1905 on the city-hall bond issue. Denomination \$500. Date Jan. 1 1907. Interest semi-annually at Citizens' National Bank of Bowling Green. Maturity Jan. 1 1937. Bonded debt including this issue \$184,500. Assessed valuation \$3,900,000. The official notice states that there is no litigation now pending or threatened affecting this issue and that there has never been any default in payment of any obligations.

**Bozeman School District No. 7 (P. O. Bozeman), Gallatin County, Mont.—Bond Offering.**—Proposals will be received until 2 p. m. April 30 by Philip Dodson, District Clerk, for \$36,000 coupon refunding bonds at not exceeding 6% interest. Interest semi-annual. Maturity twenty years, subject to call after ten years. These securities are issued to refund \$36,000 of the \$60,000 6% 15-30-year (optional) coupon bonds issued May 2 1892. The remainder of the bonds (\$24,000) will be paid in cash.

**Buffalo, Erie County, N. Y.—Bond Sale.**—Under the ordinance, the \$81,970 79 4% judgment-funding bonds recently authorized (see V. 84, p. 645) are to be taken at par by the Perry Street Grade-Crossing Sinking Fund. Authority Section 16, Chapter 345, of the Laws of 1888. Date April 1 1907. Interest semi-annually at the office of the City Comptroller. Maturity April 1 1923.

**Carbon County (P. O. Red Lodge), Mont.—Bond Offering.**—Proposals will be received until 3 p. m. April 25 by G. L. Finley, County Clerk, for \$12,000 coupon bonds at not exceeding 5% interest. Denomination \$1,000. Date July 1 1907. Interest semi-annual. Maturity July 1 1927. Certified check for \$250, payable to the County Clerk, is required.

**Celina, Mercer County, Ohio.—Bond Sale.**—On April 2 the \$6,000 4 1/2% 1-6-year (serial) West Market Street (village's portion) bonds and the \$22,000 4 1/2% 5 1/2-year (average) street-improvement bonds described in V. 84, p. 645, were awarded to the New First National Bank of Columbus at 100.89.



**Chagrin Falls, Cuyahoga County, Ohio.—Bond Offering.**—Proposals will be received until 12 m. May 2 by H. D. Bishop, Village Clerk, for the following bonds:

- \$10,000 4½% coupon Franklin Avenue assessment bonds. Denomination \$1,000. Maturity \$1,000 yearly on Oct. 1 from 1907 to 1916 inclusive.
- 4,700 4½% coupon Franklin Avenue (village's portion) improvement bonds. Denomination \$470. Maturity \$470 yearly on Oct. 1 from 1907 to 1916 inclusive.
- 7,000 4½% coupon Orange Street assessment bonds. Denomination \$700. Maturity \$700 yearly on Oct. 1 from 1907 to 1916 inclusive.
- 1,250 4½% Orange Street (village's portion) improvement bonds. Denomination \$125. Maturity \$125 yearly on Oct. 1 from 1908 to 1917 inclusive.

Date April 1 1907. Interest semi-annually at the Chagrin Falls Banking Company. Accrued interest to be paid by purchaser. A certified check for \$500, drawn on the Chagrin Falls Banking Company or on Rogers & Son, payable to the Village Treasurer, is required.

**Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, N. C.—Bond Sale.**—According to local papers, the \$175,000 4½% 30-year coupon funding bonds offered but not sold on March 23 were awarded on March 25 to MacDonald, McCoy & Co. and John Nuveen & Co., both of Chicago.

**Chisago County (P. O. Centre City), Minn.—Bond Offering.**—Proposals will be received until 2 p. m. April 18 by A. B. Slattengren, County Auditor, for \$28,674 97 5% county-ditch bonds. Date Jan. 1 1908. Interest annually at St. Paul or Minneapolis. Maturity \$4,674 97 Jan. 1 1911 and \$4,000 yearly on Jan. 1 from 1912 to 1917 inclusive. Certified check or certificate of deposit for 5% of bonds bid for, payable to the County Treasurer, is required. Bonded debt, including this issue, \$63,000. Assessed valuation \$3,498,137.

**Cincinnati, Hamilton County, Ohio.—Bond Sale.**—On April 1 the \$204,000 3.65% 30-year hospital bonds described in V. 84, p. 585, were awarded to the German National Bank and the Central Trust & Safe Deposit Co., both of Cincinnati, at 100.381, while the \$40,000 3.65% 30-year water-main bonds were awarded to H. M. Bezell of Cincinnati at 101.27. The following bids were received:

	\$204,000 Hospital bonds.	\$40,000 Water-main bds.
German National Bank, Cincinnati, and the Central Trust Co., Cincinnati.....	\$204,777 31	\$40,206 40
W. M. Bezell, Cincinnati.....	40,508 00	40,250 75
Atlas National Bank, Cincinnati.....	204,714 00	40,200 00
Seasongood & Mayer, Cincinnati.....	204,550 80	40,108 00
Provident Savings & Trust Co., Cincinnati.....	30,200 50	10,026 50
W. E. Meserole, Cincinnati (for \$30,000).....	500 63	500 00
Well, Roth & Co., Cincinnati (for \$10,000).....	500 00	500 00
Jewish Settlement (for \$500).....	500 00	
Joseph Franken (for \$500).....		500 00

**Coitsville Township (P. O. Youngstown), Ohio.—Bond Sale.**—On April 1 the \$30,000 4% coupon road-improvement bonds described in V. 84, p. 645, were awarded, it is stated, to David S. Loveland at par.

**Columbus, Franklin County, Ohio.—Bonds Authorized.**—The City Council on March 11 passed an ordinance providing for the issuance of \$8,000 4% coupon Oakley Avenue improvement bonds. Denomination \$1,000. Date not later than June 1 1907. Interest semi-annually on March 1 and Sept. 1 at the City Treasurer's office. Maturity Sept. 1 1918, subject to call Sept. 1 1909.

**Custer County Free High School District, Mont.—Bond Offering.**—The Board of County Free High School Trustees will offer at public auction at 2 p. m. on May 6, at their office in Miles City, an issue of \$35,000 4½% high-school bonds. Denomination \$1,000. Date March 1 1905. Interest semi-annual. Maturity March 1 1926, subject to call after March 1 1916. Deposit of 5% of bonds is required.

**Cuyahoga County (P. O. Cleveland), Ohio.—Bond Sale.**—On March 30 the \$21,470 5% (5-year average) coupon North Ridge Road No. 2 improvement notes described in V. 84, p. 764, were awarded to the Cleveland Trust Co. at 103.776—a basis of about 4.156%. The following bids were received:

Cleveland Tr. Co., Cleve. a22,280 92	Emery, And'son & Co., Cleve. \$22,114 10
Hayden, Miller & Co., Cleve. a22,279 00	Well, Roth & Co., Cincin. a22,093 00
Otis & Hough, Cleveland. a22,225 00	Seasongood & Mayer, Cinc. a22,066 87
New First Nat. Bk., Colum. a22,221 45	F. L. Fuller & Co., Cleve. a22,060 00
Security Savings Bank & Trust Co., Toledo. a22,118 00	W. J. Hayes & Sons, Cleve. a22,009 00
	Denison & Farnsworth, Cleve. a21,914 44

a And accrued interest.

**Delaware, Delaware County, Ohio.—Bond Sale.**—On April 1 the four issues of 5% 1-10-year (serial) coupon street-improvement bonds aggregating \$6,260, and described in V. 84, p. 585, were awarded to the Somerset Bank of Somerset at 104.91 and accrued interest—a basis of about 4%. The following bids were received.

Somerset Bank, Somerset. \$6,567 44	W. J. Hayes & Sons, Cleve. \$6,465 00
Delaware Nat. Bk., Delaw. 6,511 00	Delaware Sav. Bk., Delaw. 6,400 00
Otis & Hough, Cleveland. 6,480 98	Security Savings Bank & Trust Co., Toledo. 6,345 00
MacDonald, McCoy & Co., Cin. 6,470 50	

**Dickinson, Stark County, N. D.—Bond Offering.**—Proposals will be received until 6 p. m. April 25 by A. J. Osborn, City Auditor, for \$26,000 5% water-works bonds. Authority vote of 117 to 18 at election held March 11. Denomination \$1,000. Date day of sale. Maturity April 25 1927. Certified check for \$500, payable to City Treasurer, is required.

**Donaldson School District (P. O. Donaldson), Kittson County, Minn.—Bond Sale.**—This district has awarded \$10,000 4% 20-year building bonds to the State. Interest annual.

**Douglas Sch. D. No. 17, Converse Co., Wyo.—Bond Sale.**—On March 30 the \$3,500 building and the \$1,500 refunding

5% 5-20-year (optional) coupon bonds described in V. 84, p. 706, were awarded to Pauline Bolln at 100.60 and accrued interest—a basis of about 4.864% to the optional date and about 4.953% to the full maturity. Following are the bids:

Pauline Bolln.....	\$5,030	S. A. Kean, Chicago.....	\$5,005
State Treasurer, Cheyenne.....	5,025		

**Douglas County School District No. 140, Wash.—Bond Sale.**—On March 25 this district awarded \$1,300 6% well-construction and funding bonds to Wm. D. Perkins & Co., of Seattle, at par. Denomination \$260. Date April 15 1907. Interest annual. Maturity April 15 1912.

**Edgewood, Ga.—Bond Sale.**—This place has awarded the \$12,500 5% 30-year electric-light bonds dated March 1 1907 and described in V. 83, p. 1605, to the Provident Savings Bank & Trust Co. of Cincinnati at 106.06—a basis of about 4.625%.

**Elyria, Lorain County, Ohio.—Bond Sale.**—On April 2 the four issues of 5% coupon improvement assessment bonds aggregating \$6,500 and described in V. 84, p. 525, were awarded to Otis & Hough of Cleveland at 105.374. Following are the bids:

Otis & Hough, Cleveland.....	\$6,489 33	Somerset Bank, Somerset.....	\$6,801 65
		Dime Sav. Bank, Akron.....	64,572 00

a For \$4,400 bonds.

**Eureka School District No. 45 (P. O. Eureka), Flathead County, Mont.—Bond Offering.**—Proposals will be received until 2 p. m. April 25 by F. P. Garey, Chairman Board of School Trustees, for \$1,969 6% coupon additional school bonds. Authority election held Jan. 19 1907. Denomination \$500, except one bond for \$469. Date April 25 1907. Interest annual. Maturity April 25 1917.

**Evansville School City, Vanderburgh County, Ind.—Bond Offering.**—As stated last week, proposals will be received until 4 p. m. April 25 by the Board of Trustees for \$132,000 3½% coupon refunding and improvement bonds. Bids for these securities must be made on blank forms furnished by the city and each bidder will be required to file with his bid an affidavit that he has not entered into any combination collusion or agreement with any person relative to the price to be bid by any one at the letting of said bonds, nor to prevent any person from bidding, nor to induce any one to refrain from bidding, and that his bid is made without reference to any other bid, and without any agreement, understanding or combination with any other person in reference to such bidding. For details of bonds and terms of offering see V. 84, p. 765. Bonded debt, including this issue, \$149,000. Assessed valuation 1906 \$29,917,140.

**Falls City, Polk County, Ore.—Bonds Not Sold.**—No sale has yet been made of the \$8,000 5% 5-10-year (optional) gravity-water-system bonds described in V. 84, p. 407. Proposals for these bonds will receive consideration at any time.

**Fort Morgan Irrigation District (P. O. Fort Morgan), Morgan County, Col.—Bond Offering.**—Proposals will be received until 2 p. m. April 22 by the Board of Directors for \$30,500 6% bonds. Tyler D. Hinkel is Secretary.

**Goshen, Elkhart County, Ind.—Bonds Re-Awarded.**—Local papers state that the \$50,000 4% 22-year refunding bonds awarded to Breed & Harrison of Cincinnati on Feb. 25 (V. 84, p. 525) were subsequently refused by them and have been re-awarded to MacDonald, McCoy & Co. of Chicago.

**Guadalupe County (P. O. Seguin), Texas.—Bonds Registered and Sold.**—The State Comptroller on March 26 registered \$50,000 4% 10-40-year (optional) road bonds dated Dec. 10 1906. These bonds have been purchased by the State Permanent-School Fund at par and interest.

**Guilford County (P. O. Greensboro), N. C.—Bond Sale.**—On April 1 the \$50,000 5% coupon highway-improvement bonds described in V. 84, p. 707, were awarded to Bumpus-Stevens & Co. of Detroit and A. J. Hood & Co. of Detroit, each receiving \$30,000 of the issue at 107.05—a basis of about 4.536%. The other bids are as follows:

A. J. Hood & Co., Detroit \$63,655 00	Prov. Sav. Bk. & Tr. Co., Cin. \$62,802 00
Union Sav. Bk. & Tr. Co., Cin. 63,347 00	Emery Anderson & Co., Chi. 61,863 00
Seasongood & Mayer, Cin. 63,177 80	Well, Roth & Co., Cin. 63,500 00
MacDonald, McCoy & Co., Chi. 63,102 00	Otis & Hough, Cleveland. 61,950 00
	W. J. Hayes & Sons, Cleve. 459,400 00

a Bids said to be irregular and therefore not considered.

**Hamilton, Butler County, Ohio.—Note Sale.**—On March 28 the \$9,000 5% street-improvement notes maturing May 1 1907 and described in V. 84, p. 646, were awarded to MacDonald, McCoy & Co. of Cincinnati at par.

**Henry County (P. O. Napoleon), Ohio.—Bond Offering.**—Proposals will be received until 1 p. m. April 16 by F. J. Beck, County Auditor, for the following bonds:

- \$2,500 4½% coupon Freedom Township road-improvement bonds. Denomination \$500. Maturity \$500 yearly on May 1 from 1908 to 1912 inclusive.
- 3,000 4½% coupon Ridgeville Township road-improvement bonds. Denomination \$500. Maturity \$500 yearly on May 1 from 1908 to 1912 inclusive and \$500 on Nov. 1 1912.
- 2,500 4½% coupon Pleasant Township road-improvement bonds. Denomination \$500. Maturity \$500 yearly on May 1 from 1908 to 1912 inclusive.
- 17,000 4½% coupon Marion Township road-improvement bonds. Denomination \$1,000. Maturity \$1,000 yearly on May 1 from 1908 to 1910 inclusive; \$1,000 each six months from Nov. 1 1910 to May 1 1914 inclusive and \$2,000 each six months from Nov. 1 1914 to Nov. 1 1915 inclusive.
- 15,000 4½% coupon Napoleon Township road-improvement bonds. Denomination \$1,000. Maturity \$1,000 yearly on May 1 from 1908 to 1912 inclusive; \$1,000 Nov. 1 1912; \$1,000 May 1 1913, and \$2,000 each six months from Nov. 1 1913 to May 1 1915 inclusive.

Authority Section 6 of the Laws of 1900. Interest semi-annual. Check or draft for \$1,000, certified by the First

National Bank or by the Citizens' State Bank of Napoleon, is required.

**Hoboken, Hudson County, N. J.—Bond Offering.**—Proposals will be received until 8 p. m., April 10, by the Mayor and City Council for \$20,000 4% registered or coupon fire bonds. Authority Chapter 5, Laws of 1907. Interest semi-annual. Maturity twenty years. Certified check for \$1,000 is required. James H. Londrigan is City Clerk.

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

**Hudson County (P. O. Jersey City), N. J.—Bond Sale.**—On April 4 the \$90,000 4% 20-year registered highway-bridge-reconstruction bonds described in V. 84, p. 765, were awarded to the Sinking Fund at par and accrued interest.

**Islip Union Free School District No. 1 (P. O. Bay Shore), Suffolk County, N. Y.—Bond Offering.**—Proposals will be received until 1 p. m. to-day (April 6) by A. Downing, President Board of Education, for \$25,000 school-building bonds. Denomination \$1,000. Date May 1 1907. Maturity \$5,000 on May 1 of the years 1912, 1917, 1922, 1927 and 1932.

**Jamestown Union Free School District, Chautauqua County, N. Y.—Bonds Not Sold.**—No sale has yet been made of the \$105,000 4% bonds offered on March 20. See V. 84, p. 646, for description of securities.

**Jersey City, Hudson County, N. J.—Temporary Loan.**—This city recently negotiated a loan of \$238,000, in anticipation of taxes, with the Bernard Shanley Estate of Newark at 4%.

**Kanawha, Hancock County, Iowa.—Bond Election.**—On April 25 this town will vote on the issuance of \$5,000 water-works bonds.

**Kittson County (P. O. Hallock), Minn.—Bond Sale.**—This county recently disposed of \$15,464 ditch bonds to the State of Minnesota.

**La Crosse, La Crosse County, Wis.—Bond Offering.**—Proposals will be received until 2 p. m. April 10 by William Torrance, Mayor, and Joseph M. Sieger, City Clerk, for \$20,000 4% coupon school-building bonds. Denomination \$1,000. Date July 1 1906. Interest semi-annually at the City Treasurer's office. Maturity twenty years, subject to call after ten years. Blank bonds to be furnished free of charge to the city.

**Laguna School District, Los Angeles County, Cal.—Bond Sale.**—On March 25 the \$5,000 5% 1-10-year (serial) bonds, described in V. 84, p. 708, were awarded to the Adams-Phillips Co. of Los Angeles at 104.20—a basis of about 4.138%. Following are the bids:

Adams-Phillips Co., Los Ang.	\$5,210 00	Los Angeles Tr Co., Los An.	\$5,155 00
Merchants' Tr. Co., Los An.	5,200 25	J. W. Phelps, Los Angeles.	5,155 00
J. B. Coulston	5,188 00	J. M. C. Marble & Co.	5,090 00
W. R. Staats Co., Pasadena	5,161 00		

**Lakewood, Cuyahoga County, Ohio.—Bond Offering.**—Proposals will be received until 12 m. April 22 by B. M. Cook, Village Clerk, for \$15,243 Coutant Street grading and paving-assessment bonds. Denomination \$1,524 30. Date April 1 1907. Interest semi-annually at the Cleveland Trust Co., Cleveland. Maturity one bond yearly on October 1 from 1908 to 1917 inclusive. Certified check for 5% of bid is required. This offering is in addition to the \$1,330 5% Kenilworth Avenue bonds to be sold at the same time, the details of which were given in V. 84, p. 766.

**Lancaster, Fairfield County, Ohio.—Bond Offering.**—Proposals will be received until 12 m. April 26 by the City Auditor for \$25,000 4% municipal-hospital-construction and equipment bonds. Authority Sections 2835, 2835b and 2836 of the Revised Statutes of Ohio. Denomination \$1,000. Date Dec. 24 1906. Interest semi-annual. Maturity \$1,000 yearly on Dec. 24 from 1913 to 1937 inclusive. Certified check for 2% of bonds bid for, payable to City Treasurer, is required. Accrued interest to be paid by purchaser.

**Lawrence, Essex County, Mass.—Temporary Loan.**—This city recently negotiated a loan of \$50,000 with Blake Bros. & Co. of Boston at 5.91%. Maturity seven months.

**Limestone County (P. O. Athens), Ala.—Bond Sale.**—We are advised that the \$135,000 4½% 30-year gold road-improvement bonds voted on March 23 (V. 84, p. 766) have been placed with Otto Marx & Co. of Birmingham at par.

**Los Feliz School District, Los Angeles County, Cal.—Bond Sale.**—On March 25 the \$10,000 5% 1-10-year (serial) school bonds, described in V. 84, p. 708, were awarded to the Hollywood National Bank of Hollywood at 104.40—a basis of about 4.10%. Following are the bids:

Hollywood N. B., Hollyw.	\$10,440 00	N. W. Harris & Co.	\$10,347 75
Adams-Phillips Co., Los An.	10,427 20	Los Angeles Trust Co.	10,315 00
Merch. Tr. Co., Los Angeles	10,417 50	N. W. Halsey & Co., SanF	10,303 00
J. W. Phelps, Los Angeles.	10,403 00	First Nat. Bank, Oakland.	10,231 10
J. B. Coulston	10,376 00	J. M. C. Marble Co.	10,180 00
W. R. Staats & Co., Pasad.	10,366 00		

**Madisonville (P. O. Ind. Sta. M., Cincinnati), Hamilton County, Ohio.—Bond Sale.**—On March 29 the \$1,500 82 4% 10-year street-improvement bonds described in V. 84, p. 586, were awarded to the First National Bank of Madisonville at par. This was the only bid received.

**Magnolia, Pike County, Miss.—Bond Election.**—The Mayor and Board of Aldermen have called an election April 8 (postponed from April 1) to vote on a proposition to issue \$25,000 school bonds.

**Mamaroneck Union Free School District No. 1 (P. O. Mamaroneck), N. Y.—Bond Sale.**—On April 2 the \$41,000 4-23-year (serial) registered school-house-addition bonds described in V. 84, p. 708, were awarded to George M. Hahn of New York City at 100.13 and accrued interest for 4.90s. Interest semi-annual. Bids were also received from W. J. Hayes & Sons, Cleveland; Jas. Magoffin, Otis & Hough, Cleveland, and Emery, Anderson & Co., Cleveland.

**Massachusetts.—Bond Sale.**—On April 3 the eleven issues of 3½% gold bonds aggregating \$3,283,000, and described in V. 84, p. 708, were awarded to Estabrook & Co. of Boston and R. L. Day & Co. of Boston at their joint bid of 101.85—a basis of about 3.407%. Following are the bids: Estabrook & Co. and R. L. Day & Co., of Boston, for all or none...101.85  
N. W. Harris & Co., Boston, for all or none...101.15  
Merrill, Oldham & Co., Bos. for \$850,000 reg. Chas. Riv. Basin bds. 101.089  
for \$300,000 coup. Chas. Riv. Basin bds. 102.399  
Blodgett, Merritt & Co., Boston, for \$300,000 coup. Chas. Riv. Basin bds. 102.57  
Boston for \$300,000 Metropolitan Park bonds...101.16  
Blake Bros. & Co., Boston, for \$300,000 Charles River Basin bonds. 102.00  
Dr. Theodore Chamberlain, for \$20,000 bonds due Jan. 1 1947...100

**Medina, Orleans County, N. Y.—Bond Sale.**—On March 26 \$40,000 of the \$60,000 sewer bonds described in V. 84, p. 708, were awarded to the Farmers' & Mechanics' Savings Bank of Lockport and \$20,000 to the Union Bank of Medina at par and accrued interest for 5s. A bid was also received from Emery, Anderson & Co. of Cleveland at par and accrued interest. Securities are dated April 1 1907 and will mature one-fifth yearly on Aug. 1 from 1908 to 1912 inclusive.

**Meridian, Lauderdale County, Miss.—Bond Sale.**—This city, according to local reports, recently sold \$40,000 4½% 30-year school-house bonds to the "Woodmen of the World" at par, purchaser to pay cost of lithographing bonds.

**Midland School District No. 2 (P. O. Midland), Mo.—Bond Sale.**—On March 29 this district disposed of \$50,000 5% 20-year coupon building bonds. Denomination \$1,000. Date March 15 1907. Interest semi-annually at National Bank of Commerce in St. Louis. Bonded debt, including this issue, \$75,000. Assessed valuation \$2,530,000.

**Milton United School Districts Nos. 8, 12, 93, 153 and 160, Sussex County, Del.—Bond Offering.**—Proposals will be received until April 10 by Joseph M. Lank, Secretary (P. O. Milton), for \$5,400 coupon school bonds at not exceeding 4% interest. Denomination \$100. Date May 1 1907. Interest annually on Sept. 1. Maturity ten years, subject to call part yearly.

**Minneapolis, Ottawa County, Kan.—Bond Sale.**—On March 27 the State Auditor registered \$35,750 water-plant bonds. These bonds have been sold to the State School Fund Commission.

**Montezuma Valley Irrigation District (P. O. Cortez), Montezuma County, Col.—Bond Sale.**—This district has arranged for the issuance of \$795,000 bonds to the Empire Construction Co., D. A. Camfield, President, in payment of the cost of a completed system of irrigation. These bonds take the place of those awarded last August to T. C. Henry & Sons Co. of Denver, which sale was never consummated.

**Montgomery County (P. O. Dayton), Ohio.—Bond Offering.**—Proposals will be received until 12 m., April 23, by T. J. Kauffman, County Auditor, for \$50,000 4% bridge bonds. Authority, Section 871 Revised Statutes. Denomination \$1,000. Date May 1 1907. Interest semi-annually at the County Treasury. Maturity \$5,000 yearly on Nov. 1 from 1909 to 1918 inclusive. Certified check for 5% of bonds bid for, drawn on a national bank or trust company and made payable to the County Commissioners, is required.

**Montpelier, Williams County, Ohio.—Bond Sale.**—The highest bid received on March 30 for the \$5,000 4½% 20-year coupon street-improvement bonds described in V. 84, p. 586, was submitted by Rudolph Kleybolte & Co. of Cincinnati, who offered 107.07 and accrued interest—a basis of about 3.985%. The other bids were as follows:

Prov. S. B. & Tr. Co., Cin.	\$5,271 00	Seasongood & Mayer, Cin.	\$5,232 80
Well, Roth & Co., Cin.	5,262 50	MacDonald, McCoy & Co., Ch.	5,227 00
Security S. B. & Tr. Co., Tol	5,238 00	Hoehler & Cummings, Tol.	5,187 50
Otis & Hough, Cleveland.	5,235 75	W. R. Todd & Co., Cin.	5,060 00

**Moorhead, Monoma County, Ia.—Bond Offering.**—Proposals will be received until 8 p. m. April 8 by the Town Council for \$5,000 6% water-works bonds. Securities are dated May 1 1907. Maturity twenty years, subject to call after ten years. Certified check for \$500 is required. These bonds were offered as 5s on Feb. 15 but no bids were received on that day. See V. 84, p. 466.

**Neenah, Winnebago County, Wis.—Bond Sale.**—On March 16 \$76,000 of the \$80,000 4½% coupon high-school-building bonds mentioned in V. 84, p. 466, were awarded to MacDonald, McCoy & Co. of Chicago at 102.236 and accrued interest.

**Nelsonville School District (P. O. Nelsonville), Athens County, Ohio.—Bond Sale.**—On March 28 the \$50,000 4% 17¼-year (average) coupon school-building bonds, described in V. 84, p. 648, were awarded to Rudolph Kleybolte & Co. of Cincinnati at 101.27—a basis of about 3.90%.

**New Decatur, Morgan County, Ala.—Bond Offering.**—Further details are at hand relative to the offering on April 10 of the \$25,000 5% gold coupon school-building bonds mentioned in V. 84, p. 709. Proposals will be received until 12 m. on that day by Samuel Blackwell, Mayor. Denomination \$500. Date June 1 1907. Interest semi-annually in New Decatur or New York City. Maturity June 1 1932.

Bonds are tax-exempt. Bonded debt, including this issue, \$55,000. Floating debt \$4,500. Assessed valuation 1906 \$2,034,632.

**New Orleans, Orleans Parish, La.—Bonds Not Sold.**—No bids were received on March 26 for the \$175,000 to \$200,000 4% 10-20-year (optional) school-teachers'-salary bonds described in V. 84, p. 527.

**Newport, Newport County, R. I.—Temporary Loan.**—This city on April 3 negotiated a loan of \$25,000, in anticipation of taxes, with the Newport Trust Co. at 5½% discount. Loan matures Sept. 1 1907.

**Newton School District, Jasper County, Iowa.—Bond Offering.**—Proposals will be received until 7:30 p. m. June 6 by C. F. Morgan, Treasurer, for \$40,000 school-building bonds. Denomination \$1,000. Maturity 10 years, subject to call after 5 years. Certified check for \$1,000 is required.

**New Ulm School District (P. O. New Ulm), Brown County, Minn.—Bond Sale.**—This district has awarded the \$15,000 4% school-building bonds voted on Feb. 26 to the State of Minnesota at par. Denomination \$1,000. Date July 1 1907. Interest annual.

**New York City.—Bond Issues.**—During the month of March the following issues of corporate stock were purchased by the sinking fund as an investment:

Purpose—	Int. Rate.	Maturity.	Amount.
Water supply	3	1956	\$5,000
For various municipal purposes	3	1956	51,000

In addition to the above stock, the following "revenue bonds" (temporary securities) were issued:

	Int. Rate.	Amount.
Revenue bonds—current expenses	5%	\$1,000,000
Revenue bonds—special (on or after Jan. 2 '08)	4%	\$475,000
Revenue bonds—special (Feb. 10 1908)	4½%	300,000
Revenue bonds—special (Jan. 16 1908)	4½%	25,000
	a	800,000

Total revenue bonds.....\$1,800,000

**New York State.—Bond Sale.**—On April 5 the \$5,000,000 3% 50-year gold canal-improvement bonds described in V. 84, p. 648, were awarded \$300,000 to various individuals and banks and \$4,700,000 to the sinking fund.

**Nodaway County 102 Drainage District No. 1, Mo.—Bond Sale.**—An issue of \$12,000 improvement bonds has been awarded to Percival Brooks Coffin of Chicago. Denomination \$1,000. Date Jan. 2 1907. Interest semi-annually in Chicago. Maturity Jan. 2 1912.

**North Dakota.—Bond Sale.**—The following bonds were recently purchased by the State Land Department of North Dakota at par:

- Perry School District, Cavalier County—\$2,200 4% 20-year school bonds dated Dec. 1 1906.
- Kandlohl School District, Ward County—\$800 4% 20-year school-bonds dated Dec. 31 1906.
- Antelope School District, Morton County—\$1,200 4% 15-year school bonds dated Dec. 31 1906.
- Sandale School District, Pierce County—\$2,000 4% 15-year school bonds dated Feb. 1 1907.

**North Yakima School District No. 7, Yakima County, Wash.—Bond Sale.**—On March 30 the \$150,000 coupon building bonds described in V. 84, p. 587, were awarded to the State of Washington at par for 4% 1-20-year (optional) bonds. Purchaser to furnish blank bonds free of cost. The other bids were as follows:

- Thos. J. Bolger Co., Chicago—\$153,151 25 for bonds bearing 5% annual interest; also furnish blank bonds free of cost.
- C. H. Coffin, Chicago—\$152,011 for 5% bonds. No check enclosed.
- A. J. Hood & Co., Detroit—\$150,000 for 5% bonds. No check enclosed.
- S. A. Kean, Chicago—\$152,250 for 5½%; also furnish bonds free of cost.

**Owensboro, Daviess County, Ky.—Bond Sale.**—Local papers state that \$35,000 4% water-extension bonds have been disposed of through Rudolph Kleybolte & Co. of Cincinnati. These securities are part of an issue of \$60,000, of which \$25,000 have not yet been placed.

**Palatka, Putnam County, Fla.—Bonds Not Sold.**—No sale was made on March 26 of \$30,000 5% paving bonds offered on that day.

**Pelham, Mitchell County, Ga.—Bonds Voted—Bond Offering.**—On March 26 this city authorized the issuance of \$15,000 electric-light, \$12,000 water-works, \$9,000 ice-plant and \$4,000 sewer 5% bonds by a vote of 190 to 0. We are informed that proposals will be received for these bonds until May 1. Maturity from 1926 to 1936.

**Peru Bottom Drainage District No. 1, Nemaha County, Neb.—Bond Offering.**—Proposals will be received until 1 p. m. April 30, by T. J. Majors, Secretary (P. O. Peru), for \$15,000 5% bonds. Denominations \$500 and \$100. Maturity ten years.

**Phoenix, Ariz.—Purchase of Plant Authorized.**—Congress just prior to adjournment passed a bill (approved March 4) validating the agreement entered into Jan. 15 1907 between the City of Phoenix and the Phoenix Water Co., whereby the city purchases the plant of the water company for \$90,000 in cash and assumes \$60,000 first mortgage bonds of the company. The Act also authorizes the city to use the proceeds of the sale of \$300,000 bonds provided for several years ago for the payment of the property and of the \$60,000 mortgage assumed and for the improvement and enlargement of the water system. The matter, however, must be submitted to a vote of the people at the next general election. The new bonds will be taken, when issued, by W. R. Todd & Co. of Cincinnati, under agreement made with that firm some months ago.

**Pike County (P. O. Petersburg), Ind.—Bond Sale.**—On April 2 the \$16,272 4½% coupon Madison Township road-improvement bonds described in V. 84, p. 767, were awarded to Rudolph Kleybolte & Co. of Cincinnati for \$16,376 15, the price thus being 100.64.

**Portland, Me.—Note Offering.**—Proposals will be received until 11:30 a. m. April 8 by David Birnie, City Treasurer, for the discount of a temporary loan of \$100,000 or \$150,000 in anticipation of taxes. Notes will be dated the day of issue and will mature Oct. 1 1907.

**Porto Rico.—Bond Sale.**—For report of sale of \$1,000,000 bonds see "News Items" on a preceding page.

**Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, N. Y.—Bond Sale.**—As stated in last week's issue, the highest bid received on March 29 for the \$40,000 4% 20-year registered refunding bonds was 100.50; this bid, however, was for only \$2,000 of the bonds. The award was made as follows:

D. Brown, Pough. (\$2,000)	100.50	I. W. Sherrill, Pough. (\$6,000)	*100.00
E. M. Weeks, Pough. (\$8,000)	100.25	Sinking Fund Committee, Pough. S. B., Pough. (\$16,000)	*100.00
		Poughkeepsie (\$8,000)	100.00
		* And interest.	

**Princeville School District No. 97 (P. O. Princeville), Peoria County, Ill.—Bond Sale.**—On March 18 \$6,000 of the \$7,000 5½% coupon building bonds, offered without success on Feb. 7, were awarded to Peter Auten, of Princeville, at par, cost of printing bonds, and attorney's fees, while the remaining \$1,000 was taken by Henry C. Houston, of Princeville, at 103.40. See V. 84, p. 289, for description of bonds.

**Reading, Hamilton County, Ohio.—Bond Sale.**—The Village Council recently awarded the \$7,800 4% 19½-year coupon street-improvement (village's portion) bonds described in V. 84, p. 528, to Seasongood & Mayer of Cincinnati at 103.125—a basis of about 3.773%. Following are the bids:

Seasongood & Mayer, Cinc. \$8,043 75	Provident Savings Bank & S. Kuhn & Sons, Cincinnati 8,010 60	Trust Co., Cincinnati	\$7,898 25
Well, Roth & Co., Cincin. 7,975 50	Atlas Nat. Bank, Cincinnati	7,800 00	
Reading Bank, Reading 7,919 94	W. R. Todd & Co., Cincin.	7,800 00	

**Rotterdam and Niskayuna School District No. 12, Schenectady County, N. Y.—Bond Sale.**—On April 1 the \$18,000 5% 3-20-year (serial) new school-house bonds, described in V. 84, p. 767, were awarded to W. J. Hayes & Sons of Cleveland at 100.266—a basis of about 4.97%. Following are the bids:

W. J. Hayes & Son, Cleve. \$18,048 00	W. N. Coler & Co., N. Y.	\$18,013 77
Geo. M. Hahn, New York. 18,023 40	Edm. Seymour & Co., N. Y.	18,000 00

**Saginaw, Saginaw County, Mich.—Bond Offering.**—Proposals will be received until 2 p. m. April 8 by Wm. Seyffardt, City Comptroller, for \$20,000 4% water refunding bonds. Authority, the City Charter. Denomination \$1,000. Date April 15 1907. Interest semi-annually at the City Treasurer's office or at the current official bank in New York City. Maturity \$5,000 yearly on April 15 from 1909 to 1912 inclusive. Accrued interest to be paid by purchaser. Certified check drawn on some Saginaw bank, or New York draft, for 2% of the par value of bonds, payable to the City Treasurer, is required. Bonds are tax-exempt.

**San Antonio, Texas.—Bond Sale.**—We are informed that of the \$55,000 5% 20-40-year (optional) improvement district No. 9 bonds dated April 1 1905 and of the \$120,000 5% 20-40-year (optional) improvement district No. 11 bonds dated Jan. 5 1906, offered without success on June 26 1906, \$17,000 of the former and \$53,000 of the latter have been placed. The \$43,000 5% bonds of improvement district No. 10 offered last June with the above-mentioned issues have not yet been sold. See V. 82, p. 1339, for description of bonds.

**Sandusky, Erie County, Ohio.—Bond Offering.**—Proposals will be received until 12 m. April 25 by Alex. M. Wagner, City Auditor, for the \$22,000 4% coupon Monroe and East and West Park Street (city's portion) paving bonds described in V. 84, p. 710. Denomination \$1,000. Date March 1 1907. Interest semi-annual. Maturity March 1 1917. Certified check for \$1,000 is required.

**Sandusky School District (P. O. Sandusky), Erie County, Ohio.—Bond Election.**—On April 9 a proposition to issue \$35,000 school-building-improvement bonds will be submitted to a vote of the people.

**Sangamon County (P. O. Springfield), Ill.—Bond Election.**—A special election will be held April 16 to vote on the question of issuing \$150,000 1-10-year (serial) coupon funding bonds at not exceeding 4½% interest. Date July 1 1907. Interest annual.

**Siloam Springs School District (P. O. Siloam Springs), Benton County, Ark.—Bond Sale.**—Little Rock papers state that this district has awarded \$25,000 school-building bonds to Henry Koppack of Kansas City, Mo., at 95.

**Sweetwater, Monroe County, Tenn.—Bonds Not Sold.**—No satisfactory bids were received on April 1 for the \$30,000 water and \$10,000 street 5% 30-year gold coupon bonds described in V. 84, p. 711.

**Swift County (P. O. Benson), Minn.—Bonds Not Sold.**—No award was made on March 20 of the \$15,000 ditch bonds offered on that day. See V. 84, p. 411. We are informed that application has been made to the State for this loan.

**Tisbury, Dukes County, Mass.—Bonds Authorized.**—This place has authorized the issuance of \$95,000 4% coupon water-supply-system bonds. Denomination \$1,000. Date Sept. 1 1906. Interest semi-annual. Maturity yearly on

Sept. 1, \$2,000 from 1907 to 1916 inclusive; \$3,000 from 1917 to 1926 inclusive; \$4,000 from 1927 to 1931 inclusive; and \$5,000 from 1932 to 1936 inclusive.

**Toledo, Lucas County, Ohio.—Bonds Authorized.**—The City Council on March 11 passed an ordinance providing for the issuance of \$106,000 4% 10-year coupon street-improvement and sewer bonds. Denomination \$1,000. Date May 1 1907. Interest semi-annually at the United States Mortgage & Trust Co., New York City.

**Uhrichsville School District (P. O. Uhrichsville), Tuscarawas County, Ohio.—Bond Sale.**—On April 1 the \$5,500 4% 20-year coupon school-repair bonds described in V. 84, p. 711, were awarded to Seasongood & Mayer, of Cincinnati, at 101.566 and accrued interest—a basis of about 3.887%. The following bids were received:

Seasongood & Mayer, Cin.	\$5,586 13	Secur. S. B. & Tr. Co., Tol.	\$5,515 50
Prov. S. B. & Tr. Co., Cin.	5,569 85	MacDonald, McCoy & Co., Cin.	5,505 00
Brighton-German Bk., Tol.	5,538 25	Emery, Anderson & Co., Clev.	5,500 00

**Viborg, Turner County, S. D.—Bond Offering.**—Proposals will be received until 8 p. m. April 22 by E. C. Nelson, City Auditor, for \$5,000 5% coupon water-works bonds. Authority Section 1391, Article 23, of the Revised Code of 1903; also vote cast at election Feb. 26 1907. Denomination \$1,000. Interest semi-annually at the office of the City Treasurer. Maturity twenty years.

**Wapella, Sask.—Debenture Sale.**—On Feb. 18 the \$4,000 6% debentures mentioned in V. 84, p. 412, were awarded to O. Leger of Montreal.

**West Baton Rouge Parish Drainage District No. 1, La.—Bond Offering.**—Proposals will be received until May 1 by D. Devall, Secretary (P. O. Chamberlin), for the \$25,000 5% coupon public-improvement bonds mentioned in V. 84, p. 769. Authority Act 281, State Constitution, and Act. 145, Legislature of 1902. Denomination \$100. Date May 1 1907. Interest semi-annually at the Bank of West Baton Rouge, Port Allen, La. Bonds are redeemable within ten years, at least \$2,500 to be redeemed each year, by allotment. Bonds are tax-exempt.

**West Branch, Cedar County, Iowa.—Bond Sale.**—The \$15,000 5% coupon water-works bonds offered without success on Feb. 12 and described in V. 84, p. 470, have been

disposed of at a private sale to O'Connor & Kahler of Chicago on a basis a little lower than 5%.

**West Salem, La Crosse County, Wis.—Bond Sale.**—On March 14 \$12,000 5% coupon water-works bonds were awarded to Rudolph Kleybolte & Co. of Chicago at 103.50 for bonds dated April 1 1907 and maturing \$500 yearly from 1909 to 1920 inclusive and \$1,000 yearly from 1921 to 1926 inclusive. The original advertisement provided for \$6,000 of the bonds to be dated June 1 1907 and payable \$500 yearly on March 1 from 1903 to 1920 inclusive, and \$6,000 to be dated Aug. 1 1907 and payable \$1,000 yearly on Aug. 1 from 1921 to 1926 inclusive. The following bids were received on this basis:

MacDonald, McCoy & Co., Chic.	102.09	Wells & Dickey, Minneapolis.	100.44
F. B. Sherman & Co., Chicago.	102.07	State Bank, La Crosse.	100.26
Thos. J. Bolger & Co., Chicago	101.25	Trowbridge & Niver Co., Chic.	100.09
Rudolph Kleybolte & Co., Chicago	101.04	La Crosse Co. Bk., West Salem	95.00
Chas. H. Coffin, Chicago	101.00	Mrs. Gillfillan, West Salem (for \$3,000)	104.00

**Whitefish, Flathead County, Mont.—Bond Sale.**—On March 23 the \$20,000 10-20-year (optional) coupon water-works bonds, described in V. 84, p. 531, were awarded to John Nuveen & Co. of Chicago at 100.75 for 6%<sup>s</sup>. A bid of 100.255 for 5½%<sup>s</sup> was also received from C. H. Coffin of Chicago but was not accompanied by a certified check as required.

**Willis Independent School District (P. O. Willis), Montgomery County, Texas.—Bond Sale.**—This district recently sold the \$3,000 5% 5-20-year (optional) school-house bonds mentioned in V. 84, p. 471, to Montgomery County for \$3,100—the price thus being 103.333.

**Woodbury, Gloucester County, N. J.—Bond Offering.**—Proposals will be received until 3 p. m. April 8 by Ernest Redfield, City Treasurer, for the \$84,000 4% coupon sewer bonds offered without success on Nov. 12 1906. Authority, an Act of the State Legislature approved April 7 1890. Denomination \$1,000. Date Jan. 1 1907. Interest semi-annually at the City Treasurer's office. Maturity \$3,000 yearly on Jan. 1 from 1908 to 1931 inclusive and \$2,000 yearly on Jan. 1 from 1932 to 1937 inclusive. Certified check for \$1,000, payable to the City Treasurer, is required. Accrued interest to be paid by purchaser. Bonded debt at present, \$71,500. Assessed valuation 1906, \$3,084,960.

**NEW LOANS.**

**\$20,000**

**CITY OF HOBOKEN, FIRE BONDS.**

Public notice is hereby given in accordance with the following resolution of the Council of the City of Hoboken, passed on the 27th day of February, 1907, and duly approved on the 28th day of February, 1907:

Resolved, That the City Clerk be and is hereby directed to advertise, according to law, for the purchase of \$20,000.00 fire bonds, to run twenty years from date of issue and to bear interest at the rate of four per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, said bonds to be issued under Chapter 5 Laws of 1907, entitled "An Act to enable cities to erect a fire house upon city lands, equip the same and issue bonds in payment therefor," that sealed proposals for the purchase of bonds of the City of Hoboken, to be known as "Fire Bonds" in the amount of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000), to run for a period of twenty (20) years from the date of issue, registered or coupon, at the option of the bidder, will be received at the regular meeting of the Council to be held on

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 10, 1907, at 8 o'clock.

Bidders state prices on bonds bearing interest at the rate of four per cent per annum, payable semi-annually.

All proposals must be directed to the Mayor and Council of the City of Hoboken, N. J., and shall be accompanied by a certified check for one thousand dollars (\$1,000).

The Mayor and Council of the City of Hoboken reserves the right to reject any or all bids if deemed in the interest of the city so to do.

By order of the Council.  
JAMES H. LONDRIGAN, City Clerk.

**Albert Kleybolte & Co.,**  
409 Walnut Street,  
CINCINNATI, O.

**Municipal, County, State, and High-Grade Public Service Securities**  
Correspondence Solicited

**Perry, Coffin & Burr,**  
**INVESTMENT BONDS**  
60 State Street,  
BOSTON.

**NEW LOANS**

**\$28,000**

**Borough of Tarentum Pa., Coupon Bonds**

Sealed bids will be received until MONDAY, APRIL 22, 2 o'clock p. m., by W. A. Gibson, Secretary of the Borough of Tarentum, Tarentum, Pa., for the purchase of \$28,000 coupon bonds, dated May 1st, 1907, denomination \$1,000 each, numbered consecutively from 415 to 442, bearing interest at 4½% per annum, payable semi-annually from date hereof, free of tax to holder, and shall mature as follows: Bonds numbered from 415 to 424 inclusive May 1 1927; Bonds numbered from 425 to 434 inclusive, May 1, 1932. Bonds numbered from 435 to 442 inclusive, May 1, 1937, for the payment of costs, damages and expenses of grading, curbing and paving and for sewerage of the streets and alleys of said Borough of Tarentum.

A certified check in the sum of \$500 must accompany each proposal, payable to order of Mr. A. J. Fulton, Borough Treasurer. The Borough of Tarentum reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

W. A. GIBSON,  
Borough Secretary.

Specialists in New Jersey Securities.

**EISELE & KING, BANKERS,**

Members of New York and Philadelphia Stock Exchanges.

Private Wires to 757-759 Broad St. N.Y. and Philadelphia. NEWARK.

**INVESTMENT BONDS**

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**H. C. Speer & Sons Co.**  
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CITY COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP **BONDS.**

THE **Northern Audit Company,**  
74 Broadway, New York  
CHAS. GRISWOLD BOURNE, President  
Telephone 5429 Rector

**INVESTMENTS.**

**H. W. NOBLE & COMPANY,**

DETROIT. PHILADELPHIA.  
NEW YORK.

**MUNICIPAL AND PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATION BONDS.**

**Blodget, Merritt & Co., BANKERS,**

60 State Street, Boston

36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

**STATE CITY & RAILROAD BONDS.**

**Mac Donald, McCoy & Co., MUNICIPAL AND CORPORATION BONDS.**

181 La Salle Street, Chicago.

**MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD BONDS.**

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**BONDS WITH OR WITHOUT COUPONS**  
with steel-plate borders, or lithographed, or partly printed from type. If the latter, then can be DELIVERED IN FEW DAYS  
Certificates engraved in best manner, or partly lithographed and partly printed  
**ALBERT B. KING & CO., 206 Broadway, N. Y.**

# BANK AND QUOTATION

## SECTION

OF THE

# COMMERCIAL & FINANCIAL CHRONICLE.

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1907 by WILLIAM B. DANA COMPANY, in Office of Librarian of Congress, Washington, D.C.

VOL. 84.

NEW YORK, APRIL 6 1907.

NO 2180.

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WILLIAM B. DANA COMPANY, Publishers.  
PINE ST., CORNER PEARL ST., NEW YORK

### REVIEW OF MARCH.

March 1907 will always be remembered for the world-wide disturbance of the markets. In this country the distrust and lack of confidence in the value of railroad properties which had been steadily growing more intense culminated on March 14 in one of the worst collapses in prices on the New York Stock Exchange of which there is any record. There had been a long antecedent decline, but on that day prices simply melted away—in some cases dropping five points at a time. Every one seemed to want to sell, and practically no one wanted to buy. The "shorts" were about the only purchasers, and they bought in their own way and upon their own terms. In some respects the collapse was worse even than that at the time of the memorable Northern Pacific corner in May 1901.

The next day, March 15, a concerted effort was apparently made to check any further precipitate downward movement and prevent utter ruin, and there were rumors of an agreement whereby leading interests stood ready to advance \$25,000,000 in the effort to give support and stay the decline. What truth there was in this rumor is not known, but a sharp recovery in prices ensued. The next week, however, it became apparent that the recovery was not enduring. Prices again ran off in an alarming way. The European financial markets were as much disturbed as our own, and on March 21 the Bank of France unexpectedly advanced its rate of discount from 3 to 3½%, being the first change made by it since May 24 1900. The effect was to further unsettle our own markets. On March 22 a sudden big drop in Canadian Pacific shares, which previously had held up rather better than the rest of the market, was reflected the next day in panicky markets in Berlin, where considerable amounts of these and other American railroad shares are held, and a very anxious frame of mind was engendered both at Berlin and London. At the latter point there were fears that the settlement the following week might reveal great weakness. The result of all this was a tremendous outpour of stocks on our Exchange the following Monday, March 25, under which prices again crumbled away in the same fashion as on March 14, and in numerous instances even lower quotations were recorded. Subsequently a fair upward reaction took place. A very important element in this improvement was the fact that the troubles feared at the settlement in London did not develop. The failures were small and unimportant, and at Berlin also the embarrassments were inconsequential.





















Table with columns: BONDS, N Y STOCK EXCHANGE, Int. Peri-od., Sales in March, Par value, Price about Jan. 2, 1907., PRICES IN MARCH (Mar. 1, Mar. 29, Lowest, Highest), RANGE SINCE JAN. 1. (Lowest, Highest). Rows include West Shore, Wheel & L. Erie, Bklyn. City, and various Gas & Electric Light Co. Bonds.

BONDS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE. Table with columns: Bond Name, Int. Period, Sales in March, Price about Jan. 2, 1907, and Prices in March (Mar. 1, Mar. 29, Lowest, Highest) and Range since Jan. 1 (Lowest, Highest).

a These are prices on the basis of \$5 to the £ sterling. b These are prices on the basis of four marks to one dollar. s Option sales.

STOCKS.—PRICES AND SALES FOR MARCH AND THE YEAR TO DATE.

Prices are on basis of 100-share lots. Exceptions of stocks which sell only in a small way are noted by the letter a. Option sales are disregarded.

STOCKS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE. Table with columns: Stock Name, Sales to Apr. 1 (In March, Since Jan. 1), Price about Jan. 2, 1907, and Prices in March (March 1, March 29, Lowest, Highest) and Range since Jan. 1 (Lowest, Highest).





Table with columns: STOCKS, SALES TO APR. 1. (In March, Since Jan. 1., Price about January 2, 1907. Bid., Ask.), PRICES IN MARCH. (March 1., March 29., Lowest., Highest., Sale Prices.), RANGE SINCE JAN. 1. (Lowest., Highest., Sale Prices.). Rows include various stock listings such as Amer. Malt Corp., Amer. Pneum Service, Am Smelt Sec pref B., etc.

a Less than 100 shares. x Ex div. b Ex rights. c Ex div. & rights. d Ex cts. benef. in ore properties. h Ex stock div. t Stamped extended.









Table with columns: Bonds, Bid., Ask., Bonds, Bid., Ask., Bonds, Bid., Ask. listing various railroad bonds and their market prices.

a Purchaser also pays accrued interest

b Basis.

c In London

n Nominal.

s Sale price.

x Ex-interest

Main table of financial data with columns: Bonds and Stocks, Bid., Ask., Stocks, Par., Bid., Ask., Stocks, Par., Bid., Ask. Includes entries for Washington Cent, Weatherford Mtn Wells & Nor, West Jersey & Sea Shore, etc.

a Purchaser also pays accrued interest. d Price per share, not per cent. l Last sale. l In London. n Nominal. s Sale price. x Ex-dividend.









Table with 16 columns: Stocks, Par, Bid, Ask. It lists various street railway securities across different cities including Halifax, Havana, Holyoke, Houston, Hudson, Indianapolis, Jersey City, Kansas City, Knoxville, Lexington, Lima, Louisville, Memphis, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Montreal, Nashville, New Bedford, New Orleans, New York, Norfolk, Northampton, Omaha, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland, Providence, Reading, Rochester, Saginaw, St. Louis, Spokane, Tampa, Terre Haute, Toledo, Toronto, Washington, D.C., and Wheeling. Each entry includes its name, par value, and current bid and ask prices.

a Purchaser also pays accrued interest. d This price is per share, not per cent. k Last sale. n Nominal. s Sale price. x Ex-dividend. y Ex-rights.

MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

Prices marked (a) indicate that the purchaser has to pay accrued interest in addition to the price given. Prices not marked are flat prices.

Table with 8 columns: Bonds, Bid, Ask. It lists various bond securities including Coal, Iron & Steel Bonds, U.S. Steel Corp., Electric Light, Gas & Power Bonds, and other municipal or corporate bonds. Each entry includes the bond name and its bid and ask prices.

a Purchaser also pays accrued interest. k Last sale. n Nominal. s Sale price. x Ex-interest.

























Where Names are Printed in Italics Fuller Returns may be Found in the Advertising Columns.

CONNECTICUT.—(Concluded.)

Table with columns: Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., Ask., Per share. Includes entries for Waterbury, Citizens' Nat Bank, Fourth Nat Bank, etc.

DELAWARE—Nat. banks last call Mar. 22; State institutions latest returns.

Table with columns: Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., Ask., Per share. Includes entries for Wilmington, Central Nat Bank, Farmers' Bank, etc.

DIST. OF COL.—Nat. bks. Jan. 26; other institutions latest returns.

Table with columns: Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., Ask., Per share. Includes entries for Washington, American Nat Bank, Central Nat Bank, etc.

FLORIDA—Nat. banks Jan. 26; State institutions latest returns.

Table with columns: Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., Ask., Per share. Includes entries for Jacksonville, Atlantic Nat Bank, Commercial Bank, etc.

GEORGIA—Nat. banks Jan. 26; State institutions latest returns.

Table with columns: Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., Ask., Per share. Includes entries for Atlanta, Augusta, Macon, Savannah, etc.

IDAHO—Nat. banks Jan. 26 State institutions latest returns.

Table with columns: Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., Ask., Per share. Includes entries for Boise City, Bank of Commerce, Boise City Nat Bank, etc.

ILLINOIS—Nat. banks last call Mar. 22; State institutions Jan. 28.

Large table with columns: Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., Ask., Per share. Includes entries for Aurora, Aurora Nat Bank, First Nat Bank, etc.

INDIANA—Nat. banks last call Mar. 22; State institutions latest returns.

Table with columns: Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., Ask., Per share. Includes entries for Evansville, Citizens' Nat Bank, City National Bank, etc.

\*Sale price. h Book value. a Capital and surplus to be increased. o Capital to be increased. d Does not do a general banking business. g Capital paid in; authorized amount is larger. x Ex-dividend. y Trust deposits c These are figures issued before last call. n Mar. 22 1907. l Increase from \$250,000 approved. f Capital to be increased to \$5,000,000. v Nov. 12 '06. e Nov. 13 '05. s Jan. 26 1907.



Where Names are Printed in Italics Fuller Returns may be Found in the Advertising Columns.

INDIANA—(Concluded.)

Table with columns: Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask. Rows include Indianapolis (Con.), Fletcher Nat Bank, Indiana Nat Bank, etc.

IND. TER.—Nat. banks Jan. 26; State institutions latest returns.

Table with columns: Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask. Rows include Muskogee, City Nat Bank, Bank of Commerce, etc.

IOWA—Nat. banks Jan. 26; State institutions latest returns.

Large table with columns: Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask. Rows include Burlington, Burlington Sav Bk, First National Bank, etc.

KANSAS—Nat. banks Jan. 26; State institutions latest returns.

Table with columns: Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask. Rows include Kansas City, Commercial N Bk, Inter-State Nat Bk, etc.

KENTUCKY—Nat. banks Jan. 26; State institutions latest returns.

Table with columns: Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask. Rows include Covington, Citizens' Nat Bank, Far & Traders' Nat, etc.

LOUISIANA—Nat. banks Jan. 26; State institutions latest returns.

Table with columns: Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask. Rows include New Orleans, Bank of Orleans, Canal La Bk & T Co, etc.

MAINE—Nat. banks Jan. 26; State institutions latest returns.

Table with columns: Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask. Rows include Bangor, First National Bk, Merchants' Nat Bk, etc.

MARYLAND—Nat. banks Jan. 26; State institutions latest returns.

Table with columns: Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask. Rows include Baltimore, Calvert Bank, Canton Nat Bank, etc.

\*Sale price a Capital and surplus to be increased. b Capital to be increased. d No deposits; does not do a general banking business; h Book value v This is amount paid in on shares, par value 100. We quote per share not per cent. x Ex-dividend. y Capital paid in; authorized amount is larger. e Figures date June 18. c Nov. 12 '06. n Mar. 22 '07. f These are figures issued before last call. i To consolidate.

Where Names are Printed in Italics Fuller Returns may be Found in the Advertising Columns.

MARYLAND—(Continued).

Table with columns: Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., Ask., Per share. Includes entries for Baltimore (Balt.—(Con.)) and Frederick.

MASSACHUSETTS—Nat. bks. (exc Boston) Jan. 26; State inst. latest ret.

Table with columns: Deposits of banks date, Mar. 30 1907, Per share. Includes entries for Boston, Beverly, Brockton, Cambridge, E. Cambridge, Chelsea, and Fitchburg.

MASSACHUSETTS—(Continued).

Table with columns: Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., Ask., Per share. Includes entries for Holyoke, Lawrence, Lowell, Lynn, New Bedford, Peabody, Salem, Springfield, Taunton, Worcester, and Bay City.

\*Sale price. a Capital to be increased. d No deposits; does not do a general banking business. e Capital paid in; authorized amount is larger. k This is the so-called "Weekly Deposits," now forming capital on which dividends are paid. z Ex-dividend. y Figures are for Sept. 4 1906; h Oct. 31 '06; i Dec 31 '06; n Jan. 3 '07; v Jan. 26 '07; r Mar. 22 '07; s Nov. 12 '06. c Figures issued before last general call. f To consolidate.

Where Names are Printed in Italics Fuller Returns may be Found in the Advertising Columns.

MINNESOTA—Nat. bks. Jan. 26; State institutions latest returns.

Table listing banks in Minnesota with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask, and Per share. Includes entries like Duluth, American Exch Bk, City Nat Bank, etc.

MISSISSIPPI—Nat. bks. Jan. 26; State institutions latest returns.

Table listing banks in Mississippi with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask, and Per share. Includes entries like Jackson, Capital Nat Bank, First National Bank, etc.

MISSOURI—Nat. bks. Jan. 26; State institutions latest returns.

Table listing banks in Missouri with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask, and Per share. Includes entries like Kansas City, American Nat Bank, Corn Belt Bank, etc.

MONTANA—Nat. bks. Mar. 22, State institutions latest returns.

Table listing banks in Montana with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask, and Per share. Includes entries like Butte, First National Bank, Silver Bow Nat Bk, etc.

MONTANA—Concluded

Table listing banks in Montana with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask, and Per share. Includes entries like Helena, American Nat Bk, Nat Bk of Montana, etc.

NEBRASKA—Nat. bks. Jan. 26; State institutions latest returns.

Table listing banks in Nebraska with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask, and Per share. Includes entries like Lincoln, City National Bank, Columbia Nat Bank, etc.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—National banks Jan. 26.

Table listing banks in New Hampshire with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask, and Per share. Includes entries like Manchester, Amoskeag Nat Bk, First National Bank, etc.

NEW JERSEY—Nat. bks. last call Mar. 22; State institutions latest returns.

Table listing banks in New Jersey with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask, and Per share. Includes entries like Camden, Camden Nat Bank, First National Bank, etc.

\* Sale price. a Capital and surplus to be increased. b Subscribed and nearly all paid in; amount authorized is \$500,000. c Capital paid in; authorized amount is larger. d No deposits; does not do a general banking business. g Amount paid in. h Book value. k Nominal. These are figures issued before last call. x Ex-div. y Capital to be increased. l Figures are for Sept 4. e Jan 26 '07. s Mar 22 '07. n Nov 12 '06.

Where Names are Printed in Italics Fuller Returns may be Found in the Advertising Columns.

NEW MEXICO—National banks Jan. 26 '07; State banks Jan. 7 '07.

Table with columns: Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask. Rows include Albuquerque—Bank of Commerce, First National Bank.

NEW YORK—Nat. banks except N.Y.C. Jan. 26; State institut's Jan. 1 '07

Table with columns: Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask. Rows include Albany—Albany County Bk, First National Bk, etc.

Table with columns: Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask. Rows include Auburn—Cayuga Co Nat Bk, Nat Bk of Auburn.

Table with columns: Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask. Rows include Binghamton—City National Bank, First National Bank, etc.

Brooklyn—Prices are per cent, not per share.

Large table with columns: Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask. Rows include Borough Bank, Broadway Bank, Brooklyn Bank, etc.

Buffalo—

Table with columns: Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask. Rows include Bank of Buffalo, Central Nat Bank, Citizens' Bank, etc.

Elmira—

Table with columns: Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask. Rows include Merchants' Nat Bk, Second Nat Bank, Chemung Canal TCo.

New York City—Prices are per cent, not per share.

Large table with columns: Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask. Rows include Aetna National Bk, America, Bank of, Amer Exch Nat Bk, etc.

NEW YORK—(Continued.)

Large table with columns: Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask. Rows include N. Y. City (Con.) Interboro Bank, International Bank, Irving Nat Exch Bk, etc.

\* Sale price. b Cap and surp to be increased. d Capital paid in; authorized amount is larger. h Book value. k Capital to be increased. x Ex-div. l Figures are of date Nov. 12 1906. c To consolidate. e Nov. 14. a Jan. 26 1907. y To consolidate. n June 18. r Sept. 4. g These are figures issued before last call. v New stock. f Capital to be reduced. s Jan. 1 '07.

Where Names are Printed in Italics Fuller Returns may be Found in the Advertising Columns

NEW YORK—(Concluded)

Table of bank data for New York, including columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask, and Per share. Lists banks like Utica, Watertown, Westchester, etc.

NORTH CAROLINA—Nat. bks. last call Mar. 22; State inst. latest returns.

Table of bank data for North Carolina, including Raleigh, Wilmington, and other regional banks.

NORTH DAKOTA—Nat. bks. Jan. 26, State inst. latest returns.

Table of bank data for North Dakota, including Fargo and Commercial Bank.

OHIO—Nat. bks. last call Mar. 22; State institutions latest returns.

Large table of bank data for Ohio, including Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, and other regional banks.

OHIO—(Concluded)

Continuation of bank data for Ohio, including Columbus, Dayton, Toledo, and Youngstown banks.

OKLAHOMA TER.—Nat. bks. Nov. 12; State inst. latest returns

Table of bank data for Oklahoma Territory, including Guthrie and other regional banks.

OREGON—Nat. banks Jan. 26; State institutions latest returns.

Table of bank data for Oregon, including Portland and other regional banks.

PENNSYLVANIA—Nat. bks. (except Phil.) Jan. 26; State inst. latest returns

Table of bank data for Pennsylvania, including Allegheny and other regional banks.

\*Sale price. h Book value. a Capital and surplus to be increased. c Capital stock paid in, authorized amount is larger & Capital to be increased. p Amount paid in. x Ex-dividend. y New stock d These are figures issued before last general call. i Jan. 26 '07. v Sept 4. n Nov. 12. b May 16. e Nov. 14 f To consolidate. s Mar. 22 1907. r Jan 1 1907.

Where Names are Printed in Italics Fuller Returns may be Found in the Advertising Columns.

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

Table listing Pennsylvania banks and trust companies with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., and Ask. Includes entries for Allentown, Altoona, Erie, Lancaster, Philadelphia, and various regional banks.

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

Table listing Pennsylvania banks and trust companies with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par., Bid., and Ask. Includes entries for Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and various regional banks.

\*Sale price. a Capital paid in; authorized amount is larger. b Capital to be increased c Figures are of date Dec. 31 1906. d May 26 1906. e All owned by Colonial Trust z Ex-dividend. These are figures issued before last general meeting & All owned by Safe Deposit & Trust.

Where Names are Printed in Italics Fuller Returns may be Found in the Advertising Columns.

PENNSYLVANIA—Concluded.

Table listing Pennsylvania banks and trust companies with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask, and Per share.

TENNESSEE—Concluded.

Table listing Tennessee banks and trust companies with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask, and Per share.

RHODE ISLAND—Nat. bks. last call Mar. 22; State inst. latest returns.

Table listing Rhode Island banks and trust companies with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask, and Per share.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Nat. bks last call Mar. 22; State inst. Mar. 19 '07.

Table listing South Carolina banks and trust companies with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask, and Per share.

TENNESSEE—Nat. banks Jan. 26; State inst. latest returns.

Table listing Tennessee banks and trust companies with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask, and Per share.

TEXAS—Nat. banks Jan. 12; State inst. latest returns.

Table listing Texas banks and trust companies with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask, and Per share.

UTAH—Nat. banks Jan. 26; State institutions latest returns.

Table listing Utah banks and trust companies with columns for Capital, Surplus & Profits, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask, and Per share.

\* Sale price. a Capital and surplus to be increased. c Capital stock paid in, authorized amount is larger. k Capital to be increased p Amount paid in. x Ex-dividend. y New stock. e Formed by consolidation of Union & Planters Bk and Tenn Tr Co. v These are figures issued before last call. f Figures date Jan. 26 1907. g Sept. 4 1906. h Mar. 22 1907. n Nov. 12 '06. s Dec. 20, '06.

Where Names are Printed in Italics Fuller Returns may be Found in the Advertising Columns.

VERMONT—Nat. banks last call Mar. 22; State institutions latest returns.

Table listing Vermont banks with columns: Capital, Surplus & Profit, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask, and Per share.

VIRGINIA—Nat. banks Jan. 26; State institutions latest returns.

Table listing Virginia banks with columns: Capital, Surplus & Profit, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask, and Per share.

WASHINGTON—Nat. bks. Jan. 26; State inst. latest returns.

Table listing Washington banks with columns: Capital, Surplus & Profit, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask, and Per share.

WEST VIRGINIA—Nat. bks. Jan. 26; State inst. latest returns.

Table listing West Virginia banks with columns: Capital, Surplus & Profit, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask, and Per share.

WISCONSIN—Nat. bks. last call Mar. 22; State inst. latest returns.

Table listing Wisconsin banks with columns: Capital, Surplus & Profit, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask, and Per share.

WYOMING—National banks Jan. 26.

Table listing Wyoming banks with columns: Capital, Surplus & Profit, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask, and Per share.

CUBA.

Returns are of date Dec. 31 1906.

Table listing Havana banks with columns: Capital, Surplus & Profit, Gross Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask, and Per share.

CANADA.

Returns are all of date January 31 1907.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Table listing New Brunswick banks with columns: Capital Paid in, Reserve Fund, Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask, and Per cent.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Table listing Nova Scotia banks with columns: Capital Paid in, Reserve Fund, Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask, and Per cent.

ONTARIO.

Table listing Ontario banks with columns: Capital Paid in, Reserve Fund, Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask, and Per cent.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Table listing Prince Edward Island banks with columns: Capital Paid in, Reserve Fund, Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask, and Per cent.

QUEBEC

Table listing Quebec banks with columns: Capital Paid in, Reserve Fund, Deposits, Par, Bid, Ask, and Per cent.

\*Sale price. v Par of this bank is £50. a Capital to be increased. c To consolidate. h Including deposits elsewhere than in Canada. y Nominal. g This is capital paid in; authorized amount is larger. b Capital and surplus to be increased. x Ex-dividend. k These are figures issued before last general call. l Figures date Nov. 12 '05. d Mar. 22 '07. n June 18. r New stock. f Book value. e Jan. 26 1907