

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

A noteworthy activity in railroad stocks on the Wall Street Stock Exchange and a quite wide rise in their values has been in progress during the last two or more weeks. No known facts have been found to justify this movement and it consequently is especially noteworthy. So far as the published net earnings of railroads go, they have been, since the new year opened, becoming week by week less favorable. As they are the basis of dividends, and, indeed, of the solvency of the railroads, that, obviously, is an adverse fact. We should, however, cite as features conspicuously out of character with the foregoing, and so tending to aid, sympathetically at least, this more general advance movement, that the steel and iron markets are reported in a promising state, and it does not need to be said that they are very broad factors in and towards an industrial revival; while copper's present abnormally large exports may be claimed as a favorable feature which ought not to be overlooked. It is to be added, however, that in face of the large exports and fractionally better prices for the metal, it is to be said that there is no improvement in the domestic demand, and the copper companies are still reducing their dividends, as was the case last week with the Calumet & Hecla Co., which will pay only \$5 per share in March 1908, against \$20 per share in March last year.

The dislocation of industrial affairs which has involved the country only needs a staffer to unravel it. Every labyrinth has its clew. We have a great many times called attention to this situation, but people are so blinded by their prejudices that they neglect to take advantage of our suggestion. Nature must do the work, and will do it, if the broken threads are put in place. The position differs materially from other like occasions, because our greatest industry, the railroad system, is incapacitated from being of, or doing, any curative service. If our people would only study the events of this week, they would have an eye-opener at hand. What has been the most striking incident? Indeed, there have been two of them along the same lines. The first was the turn in the stock market on Tuesday. Before that day the market had been going up with a daily increasing rapidity. What checked the movement? It was Mr. Taft's denial that the persecution of railroads was to be stopped if he (Taft) was elected President. That rumor was, when first afloat, a very thin-spun story, growing more and more in detail and substance for the three weeks of its existence. Indeed, it has existed longer than that. Every individual who favored Mr. Taft's nomination has all along carried the same rumored belief in solution in his mind; no one of Mr. Taft's closest friends who, by chance, whispered to another friend about the political outcome but closed by stating Taft is "all right;" and no one who has known Taft when he was his own master but believes that statement even now. They all say he cannot so have forgotten himself as to sell himself for an office.

But whatever is or may be at any time in the future the position of Mr. Taft in respect to these matters, the interest and duty of every voter is to get the railroads free from the shackles that prevent their full recuperative action through natural law. They include our largest industry, and are therefore most

potent in the matter of recovery. As to Mr. Taft, we seem to be forced to believe what he now says. It is a hard necessity to put his word against his character and life; but we see no way out of the dilemma. There is nothing to hinder a rapid and complete recuperation if the railroads can be made free as a restorative agent, and as they have always heretofore been on the occasion of other calamities upsetting our industries like those we are laboring under now. After the events of the current week no one can doubt where and what the weak spot is.

The other conspicuous and similar incident of the week, designating and bringing to light the same defect and need as a complete cure for our industrial involvement, was the rumor on Wednesday that President Roosevelt had agreed to a proposal for a general 10% increase in freight rates. The effect on Wall Street was an immediate advance in values of railroad stocks. As soon as this rumor was pronounced false, the advance in prices weakened. Clearly, here again it was made, and became, obvious that our industrial distress arises wholly from our railroad derangement and disorganization. This same truth we have been proving daily for two years or more, and have thereby brought home to Mr. Roosevelt that he is the cause of all our troubles. No truth has been more clearly established, but has been as wilfully denied. Such denials we are every week receiving by letter. With these incidents before us, the weak spot in the industrial situation needs no further proof. It does not admit of denial. If our railroads can be freed from the shackles which have taken away their freedom of action, natural law—the existing system of things—will do the rest.

We have another illustration this week going to show that there is no scarcity of investment funds and that when an offering of bonds is made, the standing of which is not threatened by the present political crusade, bids in abundance can be obtained. The State of New York on Wednesday of this week opened bids for \$5,000,000 highway-improvement bonds, running 50 years and bearing 4% interest. Of course in this case the State offered a higher rate of interest than in other bond issues of recent years (the present outstanding State debt bearing only 3@3½% interest), but that is simply owing to the fact that in lowering railroad credit and the credit of other large corporations we necessarily depreciated security values as a whole—and to such an extent that State and municipal bonds have not escaped the adverse effects. All States and municipalities are now obliged to pay a higher rate on their borrowings than a year or two back.

The point to which we wish to direct attention on this occasion is that these State and city offerings find abundant takers at a time when corporate securities, even those of the very best class, are very difficult to dispose of at all, though offered at very attractive rates. The form in which borrowing by corporations is now chiefly carried on is in the shape of short-term notes. Some of these notes of very high grade can be bought at figures yielding the purchaser a rate of 5½@7% per annum. Even on such attractive terms, the notes are often slow of sale. The reason is, not that there is anything inherently wrong in the properties themselves, but that investors are

holding aloof on account of the unfair treatment to which railroad and other corporations are being subjected. The fact that the political leaders are doing everything to keep alive the agitation makes the investor and moneyed classes generally timid and cautious and disposed to hold off until it can be known what the ultimate outcome is to be.

In the case of State and municipal obligations the situation is entirely different. Their stability is unquestioned. Accordingly, when New York City offered \$50,000,000 $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cents it received bids aggregating more than five times that amount, or \$271,242,650 altogether, and disposed of the long-term bonds on an interest basis of 4.29% and the short-term assessment bonds on a basis of about 4.38%. New York State this week did even better. The rate of interest, we have seen, was $\frac{1}{2}$ % lower than that in the case of the New York City bonds, but the offerings were more than sixteen times the amount of the loan, reaching over \$80,000,000, and the bonds commanded a very good premium, the successful bidder paying a price ranging from 106.456 to 109. On these prices the rate of return to the buyer falls appreciably below 4%, the average being, in fact, only 3.694%. The contrast between this low rate and the rate which our best railroads are obliged to pay for money at this time is striking and the lesson to be drawn will, we think, be obvious—except, of course, to those who are so blind that they will not see.

In their circular letter of last Saturday, the banking house of Middendorf, Williams & Co. of Baltimore undertake to point out the South's duty to itself in view of the suffering that that section of the country is now enduring by reason of the business depression brought on by the hostile attitude of so many of the Southern States against the railroads and against invested capital generally. The subject is treated in a very kindly and instructive way and the arguments and facts adduced are so convincing they should have an important influence in inducing the Southern people to reconsider the course so detrimental to their own best interests and induce them, by retracing their steps, to invite a return of the capital which by their present attitude they are so industriously expelling. It is pointed out that hardly more than a dozen years ago the South was the poorest section of the country—poor in known wealth, poor in recognized resources, poor in manufactures, poor in agricultural production with the prices which then prevailed, poor in railways and other forms of transportation, poor in known mineral resources, poor in everything save hope and ideal and lofty purpose. In the short space of a decade a wonderful transformation was worked and a wholly different picture presented—a new empire of the South, builded on the solid, rough-hewn foundation of that old South the memories of which are still treasured by all; an empire of tremendous wealth of resource, rich in transportation facilities, rich in agricultural products, rich in manufactures, rich in mineral wealth, rich in industry of all kinds, rich in lumber—in a word a wealthy empire instead of a poverty-stricken group of States.

It is well said that what has been accomplished is a mere fragment of the possible range of accomplishment in so fertile and resourceful a region; what has been done will be multiplied tenfold in the next ten, twenty

or thirty years if the South welcomes and encourages and seeks new capital, so essential to make passive natural resources active and fruitful; if there is a cessation of hostilities against capital and the latter is allowed free play within just limits to pursue its life-giving work. If that is done, then the South's present greatness is but the shadow cast before by what is to come. But if the South wars on capital, assumes a defiant attitude toward new enterprise, blindly antagonizes its best interests by driving capital from its borders, then the decade running from 1897 to 1907 will remain the South's golden age for many years to come; for without the leavening influence of outside money, outside capital, it cannot go forward or even hold its own, but must of necessity go backward.

In this state of things the problem of overwhelming importance for the South, it is pointed out, is to determine to what limits the campaign of hostility towards corporations which has been pushed vigorously in almost every Southern State, is to be carried. It is well enough to attack evils and root them out, says this Baltimore firm, but to attempt to dictate to owners of a property exactly how that property shall be operated, to legislate away almost every right which inheres in control, to arbitrarily enforce reductions of revenue at a time when hundreds of millions are needed by the railroads of the South for growth and expansion and improvement, is in a way to kill the goose which has left so many golden eggs scattered through the South. The South needs capital above everything else, but capital can be encouraged and welcomed only through sincere assurances of fair play. Capital has proved what it can do for the South, and politics has shown what it can do to capital. It now remains for the South to say whether it wishes to continue the advance begun so splendidly a decade ago and halted only when the feelings of the people got the better of their judgment.

We hope this appeal to the South will not be in vain. And the same appeal may be made with advantage to the West and to other undeveloped sections of the country. They need outside capital for their growth and development and this outside capital cannot be obtained unless there is assurance of fair treatment and likewise assurance that an investment once made shall have adequate and full protection.

The reduction by the Imperial Bank of Germany on Saturday of last week of its official rate of discount from 6% to $5\frac{1}{2}$ % marks the return to the normal of one of the first of the European banks which raised its rate to abnormally high figures during the height of the late crisis; this action by the German Bank, as also the similar action by the other European institutions, was due to the augmentation of reserves following the crisis, and the restoration of confidence. In three successive days in November 1907, it will be remembered, the three larger banks of Europe raised their discount rates—the Bank of England on Nov. 7 to 7%, that of France Nov. 6 to 4% and that of Germany Nov. 8 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ %. Reductions to minimum rates were made by the Bank of France to 3% Jan. 23, by that of England to $3\frac{1}{2}$ % March 5 and by that of Germany, as above noted, to $5\frac{1}{2}$ % March 7.

The hitherto unexplained delay by the Bank of England until March 5 in reducing its discount rate to $3\frac{1}{2}$ % seems now to be accounted for by the report

that the Bank Governors were apprehensive lest the liquidation by London bankers of a considerable amount of gold which had been procured from Russia during our recent crisis might tend to divert the market accumulations of the metal to St. Petersburg. It is said that in November and December last year \$50,000,000 gold was received by London bankers, of which \$35,000,000 was from Berlin and \$15,000,000 from Paris; but \$20,000,000 of the German consignment is reported to have come from St. Petersburg, through Berlin. Recently the British bankers have repaid to Russia \$5,000,000 of their indebtedness, and it is understood that they have arranged to liquidate the remaining \$15,000,000 at the rate of \$5,000,000 per month. This somewhat unexpected prospective drain from the market, together with the anticipated withdrawal from the Bank of gold for shipment to the provinces, incident to the season, and also the anticipation of more or less urgent demands for gold for export to Argentina, appeared to induce the Bank's Governors to await before reducing the rate below 4% for further accumulations of the metal. Last week's reduction by the Bank of England of its rate to 3½% followed the procurement by the Bank of the bulk of the arrivals of gold from the Cape. The return of the Reichsbank for the week showed an important increase in cash and a contraction in note issues, and that Bank on Saturday, as above noted, reduced its rate to 5½%. This had an assuring effect in London. If the Reichsbank shall continue to gain cash to the end of the quarter, it may be in a position to again reduce its rate, even though the Bank were to liquidate its above-noted indebtedness to Russia.

The call for the first installment—or 10%—of the public funds in the depository banks, amounting to about 14 millions, which was made by the Secretary of the Treasury on Feb. 24, matured on Monday, and by March 13th 13¾ millions of the deposits had been surrendered; the remainder of this installment will doubtless be turned over to the Treasury early in the ensuing week. The call for the final installment of 15% of deposits, or 21 millions, will mature March 23. The surrenders of funds thus far effected have made but a slight impression upon the money market, time loans only showing a firmer tone. It is expected, however, that the surrenders of deposits under the March 23d installment will have a more decided influence, for there is now in progress comparatively large retirements of circulation, not only under the 9 millions per month limitation, but through direct surrenders of the 3% Treasury certificates which were accepted as pledge for circulation; the amount of such surrenders thus far reported is 1¼ millions out of 15 millions that were issued last November, and accepted as security for bank notes.

The report on stocks of cereals in farmers' hands in the United States on March 1 1908, issued on Monday last by the Department of Agriculture, possesses more than ordinary interest in view of the present general left-over shortage of the crops of 1907. It seems that the reserves of wheat, corn and oats on the farms were at the date mentioned less than at the corresponding time in either 1907 or 1906, and that the same was true of the visible supply of various cereals at interior and seaboard points of accumulation. But while the deficiency from most recent years

is very important, and has resulted in a marked appreciation in prices, there would seem to be little reason to fear an exhaustion of supplies before the crops of 1908 are harvested, if harvesting is not abnormally late. The Department's report indicates that the quantity of wheat in farmers' hands on March 1 approximated 23.5% of the 1907 yield, or 148,721,000 bushels. This total appears meagre when compared with the 206,644,000 bushels held in reserve on the corresponding date in 1907, but contrasted with the result in 1906 the deficiency disclosed is less than 10 million bushels and there is a clear excess of 37 millions over 1905.

As regards corn, the quantity on hand on farms on March 1 covered 37.1% of the last harvested crop, or 962,429,000 bushels, which compares with 1,298 million bushels in 1907 and 1,108 millions in 1906. But, as in the case of wheat, this year's carry-over is greater than in 1905 or 1904. The true corn-crop situation of 1907 is indicated by the remark in the Department's report that only 77.7% of the yield is estimated to be merchantable, whereas in 1906 the proportion was 89.1% and in 1905 was 84.2%. Of oats, farmers are reported to have held at the beginning of the current month only 39.8% of last year's crop, or 267,467,000 bushels, or much smaller holdings than at the similar time in any of the three preceding years.

In connection with the foregoing it is interesting to note that the outlook for winter grains is considered to be promising. The area seeded last fall of both wheat and rye was, according to the Department of Agriculture, slightly less than in the preceding year. No Governmental report on condition is issued until April; but reliable private advices, especially those promulgated through the "Cincinnati Price Current," are to the effect that the outlook is fairly promising. Moisture is stated to have been ample in most sections, freezing and thawing conditions have not affected the plant to any material extent and insects have caused but little damage as yet.

Recent advices from Argentina give very satisfactory accounts of the situation there, the yields of the various crops in 1907-08 having been of record proportions. The out-turn of wheat is stated at 109,680,000 centals, against 84,900,000 centals in the preceding year, and a previous high record of about 93½ million centals. The oats yield is placed at 8,860,000 centals, or a much larger crop than in 1906-07. As regards corn, late-planted has been very slightly damaged by drought, but the crop as a whole is reported excellent and by far the largest ever raised in Argentina.

Our foreign export trade in February, as indicated by the advance statement of shipments of leading articles, was of record proportions for the short month. Mainly as a result of the higher prices secured, the out-flow of breadstuffs aggregated a value of \$19,959,991, or nearly six millions of dollars more than in February 1907. Wheat shipments, while double in quantity what they were in the period last year, represented a value 1½ times greater, and flour and corn, although showing decreases in quantity, exhibited excesses in value. Meat and dairy products shipments were much greater than in any recent period, exceeding the January total by 3 million dollars, February last year by

3½ millions and closely approximating the record aggregate of January 1906. Cotton exports were appreciably less in quantity than for February 1907, but as a result of better prices the decrease in value was only 4 millions of dollars. Cattle, sheep and hog shipments, and of mineral oil also, were greater this year than last. Altogether the shipments of these leading articles of commerce reached an aggregate value of \$94,332,779, which compares with \$87,682,072 in February 1907 and \$74,659,506 in 1906. For the eight months of the fiscal year 1907-08 the outward movement of these commodities covers a value of \$723,939,468, or 43½ millions greater than for the same period of 1906-07, and largely in excess of any earlier year.

On the other hand, and as noted from month to month recently, our import trade continues to show a declining tendency, compared with either of the three preceding years. Articles that class as luxuries of course show the greatest proportionate decrease in importation, but a glance at the detailed statement for January reveals the fact that there are very few commodities in the schedules that are not coming in less freely this year than last. At the port of New York, through which about 60% of the country's imports are received, the arrivals of merchandise in February aggregated barely 45 millions of dollars, or over 28 millions less than in the month of 1907. In precious stones alone the decline for the month was over 4 million dollars, this February's importations having been but \$200,443, as against \$4,275,300 in 1907 and \$3,067,036 in 1906. And during the last three months (Dec. 1907 and Jan. and Feb. 1908) the total inward movement of precious stones was barely 1 million dollars, against nearly 13 millions for the same period a year ago. With such a situation to face as a result of last fall's financial crisis, trouble in the diamond industry causes no surprise. It is stated as a fact that three-fourths of the world's production of diamonds are purchased by the people of this country. With almost literally no demand from such an important market, it is not strange that upwards of 2,000 diamond cutters should be thrown out of work at Antwerp, the seat of the industry.

Curtailment of production continues to be the order of the day in the cotton-manufacturing industry in various countries. It has been decided by many of the leading cotton-manufacturing companies of New England to continue in force for another three months the curtailment of production of goods. The original plan, which was agreed to last December by about 75% of the spindleage of New England, called for a curtailment of 25% (16 working days) between Dec. 25 and March 1, each corporation to arrange its own schedule so as to prevent interference with contracts. The agreement was quite generally lived up to and resulted in a cutting down of the accumulated stocks of goods. But with the expiration of the time during which the agreement was to be in force, the absence of such a demand as would warrant full operation caused an agitation in favor of continuing it for another three-month period. Fall River manufacturers have declined to enter into any signed agreement to curtail at any certain time, as some of them are under contracts that must be filled within two or three months. It is stated, however, that they will

continue to curtail in their own way. The motive back of the further curtailment is reported to be the quite general belief among manufacturers that they will thus be able to keep the supply of goods down close to the actual needs of the country and avoid the piling up of a large surplus stock, which would be difficult to dispose of unless there should be material trade revival.

In addition to the curtailing of production of goods in New England, wage reductions have either been announced or are in contemplation. In fact, in seven of the large mills of Lowell, notices of a 10% reduction in wages were posted at noon on Thursday. The reduction will become effective on March 30th and will affect over 20,000 operatives. Moreover, the Amoskeag Mfg. Co. of Manchester, N. H., employing 15,000 hands, and the Nashua Mfg. Co. and Jackson Mfg. Co. of Nashua, N. H., which jointly employ about 4,000 operatives, announced on Friday cuts in wages similar to that at Lowell and to go into effect at the same time. Advices from some other points in New England indicate that while nothing relative to a cut-down in wages has yet been done, there is a probability that the action of the Lowell manufacturers will be followed in a number of localities. Manufacturers are stated to look upon the outlook in the textile industry as not hopeful, and hold that the high cost of cotton, coupled with lower prices for goods and inactive demand, warrant wage reductions.

At the South, although no general plan of curtailment has been entered upon, the production of goods is being moderately reduced in a number of important mill towns in North Carolina, and by cutting down wages there has been some saving in expense of operating.

According to late cables it does not appear that any reduction in cotton-mill operations involving a cutting down of consumption of the raw material has yet occurred in Europe. In fact, conditions on the Continent seem to favor the continuation of full consumption throughout the current season. In Great Britain, however, a different situation prevails. We hear from time to time that demand is poor, both for home trade and foreign account, and that many looms have been stopped. It is therefore probable that before the season is much further advanced the stoppage of spindles will be in order. Advices from Japan are to the effect that the cotton-yarn mills of that country put in force on Jan. 12 a three-month curtailment plan which will reduce the output by about 122,000 bales of 400 pounds each.

Altogether it would seem that with curtailment of production, present or prospective, in so many quarters, it will be necessary to further reduce estimates of the season's cotton consumption requirements. Mr. Ellison's original estimate of last October called for 14,890,000 bales of 500 pounds average net weight each to supply the wants of Europe, the United States, Canada, Japan, &c., for the season of 1907-08, or an increase of 188,000 bales over 1906-07. This seemed to us at the time, and as we then intimated, rather high. It has since been reduced 400,000 bales. But whatever may be the final result of the season's cotton-mill operations, no appreciable decline in the value of the raw material is to be apprehended, at least not until such time as the new crop becomes a factor in making prices.

There was no change in official rates of discount by any of the European banks this week; the Imperial Bank of Germany lowered its rate to $5\frac{1}{2}\%$ last Saturday. Unofficial or open market rates were easy at all the chief centres.

The most notable of the changes shown by last week's Associated Bank statement was the increase of \$3,917,000 in the cash holdings, which resulted largely from receipts from the interior. Public deposits were reduced about 1 million and circulation nearly 2 millions. The surplus reserve was augmented \$4,492,600, to \$32,281,675, loans decreased \$6,093,200 and deposits decreased \$2,301,200. The bank statement of this week is expected to reflect the greater part of the surrender of about $13\frac{3}{4}$ millions of public deposits, which was effected on Monday, in response to the call for 10% of such deposits that was made by the Secretary of the Treasury on Feb. 24. Hereafter, until March 23, when the call for the final installment, or 15%, of such deposits matures, the banks should, it would seem, gain more or less cash through Sub-Treasury operations, though this gain may be offset to some extent by movements incident to bank-note retirements and current redemptions.

The market for money was only slightly influenced this week by the surrenders of public deposits; it, however, reflected in firmer rates for long-time loans the expected prompt response by the banks to the call for the remainder of such deposits. The large subscriptions on Wednesday for 5 millions 50-year 4% highway-improvement bonds offered by the New York State Comptroller had little effect on the call loan branch of the market; the great volume of over-subscriptions indicated that there was an enormous accumulation of funds awaiting employment on choice security. One notable feature of this week was the revival of the demand, which recently seemed to have subsided, for corporation collateral notes, and it is reported that foreign purchases thereof are large, especially for those that will mature in November and later this year. The securities, other than Government bonds, which have been released as pledge for public deposits, through the surrender of such deposits, are also in good request, as likewise is high-grade commercial paper, which is freely bought by New England and Western institutions.

Money on call, representing bankers' balances, loaned at the Stock Exchange this week uniformly each day at 2% and at $1\frac{3}{4}\%$, averaging 2%, at which rate by far the largest amount of loaning was effected; banks and trust companies quoted 2% as the minimum, though some balances were placed by the former at the lower rate. Time contracts were in better request for the longer than for the shorter maturities. The latter are quoted, on good mixed Stock Exchange collateral, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{3}{4}\%$ for sixty to ninety days and $3\frac{3}{4}$ to 4% for four months, while for six months $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ is demanded and a good business is reported. Rates for commercial paper are $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6% for sixty to ninety-day endorsed bills receivable and for prime four to six months' single names.

The Bank of England rate of discount remains unchanged at $3\frac{1}{2}\%$. The cable reports discounts of sixty to ninety day bank bills in London $2\frac{7}{8}$ to 3%. The open market rate at Paris is $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ and at Berlin

and Frankfort it is $4\frac{3}{4}\%$. According to our special cable from London, the Bank of England gained £718,309 bullion during the week and held £39,997,883 at the close of the week. Our correspondent further advises us that the gain was due mainly to imports from Egypt and purchases of bar gold in the open market. The details of the movement into and out of the Bank were as follows: Imports, £998,000 (of which £397,000 from Egypt, £40,000 from Constantinople, £11,000 from Panama, £5,000 from Paris, £5,000 from Australia and £540,000 bar gold bought); exports, £330,000 (wholly to South America), and receipts of £50,000 net from the interior of Great Britain.

The derangement to the European mail service, there being no fast steamer after Tuesday until Saturday, seemed to afford opportunity for speculators in foreign exchange, early this week, to operate with some assurance of success, though not with much profit. The pendency of the London Stock Exchange settlement was a factor favoring such speculation, owing to reports of some nervousness arising from the adjustment of large differences on French account. The exchange market was quite inactive on Saturday of last week, but on Monday liberal selling of sight bills by brokers and only a moderate demand for remittance by Tuesday's mail caused a sharp fall, which affected the whole list until the afternoon, when an attempt to cover the oversold bills brought about a reaction and the market closed at a substantial rally, though irregular. The tone was dull on Tuesday, with a light inquiry for remittance, but as there were only small offerings of bills, rates showed some improvement; cables were steady, indicating only a meagre demand on American account incident to the London settlement. The movement was sluggish on Wednesday, and rates fell off in the absence of requirements for the next day's mail by the French steamer; the tone was heavy on Thursday. Among the features other than those of a speculative character, one was some offering of bankers' bills which were reported to have been drawn against corporation collateral notes that have been placed abroad, and also such drafts against New York City revenue bonds. It was expected that successful bidders among large bankers for the New York State issue of highway-improvement bonds would find a market for them in Europe, thus contributing to later offerings of exchange.

On Saturday of last week rates for exchange, compared with those on the previous day, were but slightly changed, long falling 10 points to 4 8345@4 8350 and cables rising 5 points to 4 8665@4 8670, while sight was unaltered. On Monday long declined 10 points to 4 8335@4 8340, short 20 points to 4 8610@4 8620 and cables 20 points to 4 8645@4 8650. On Tuesday long rose 10 points to 4 8345@4 8350, short 15 points to 4 8625@4 8630 and cables 5 points to 4 8650@4 8655. On Wednesday rates fell 5 points all around—long to 4 8340@4 8345, short to 4 8620@4 8625 and cables to 4 8645@4 8650. On Thursday the market was heavy with long 5 points lower at 4 8335@4 8340, short 20 points at 4 86@4 8605 and cables 20 points at 4 8625@4 8635. On Friday the market was weak in the absence of demand at a decline of 15 points for long, of 20 for short and of 25 for cables.

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

		Fri., Mch. 6	Mon., Mch. 9	Tues., Mch. 10	Wed., Mch. 11	Thurs., Mch. 12	Fri., Mch. 13
Brown	60 days	4 84½	84	84	84	84	84
Brothers	Sight	4 87½	87	87	87	87	87
Kidder, Pea-	60 days	4 84½	84	84	84	84	84
body & Co.	Sight	4 87½	87	87	87	87	87
Bank British	60 days	4 84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½
North America	Sight	4 88	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Bank of	60 days	4 84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½
Montreal	Sight	4 88	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Canadian Bank	60 days	4 84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½
of Commerce	Sight	4 88	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Heidelberg,	60 days	4 84½	84	84	84	84	84
Ickel-	Sight	4 87½	87	87	87	87	87
heimer & Co.	60 days	4 84½	84	84	84	84	84
Lazard	Sight	4 87½	87	87	87	87	87
Ereres	60 days	4 84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½
Merchants' Bank	Sight	4 88	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
of Canada							

The market closed on Friday at 4 8320@4 8330 for long, 4 8580@4 8590 for short and 4 86@4 8610 for cables. Commercial on banks 4 82½@4 82¾ and documents for payment 4 82¼@4 83. Cotton for payment 4 82¼@4 82½, cotton for acceptance 4 82½@4 82¾ and grain for payment 4 82¾@4 83.

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

Week ending March 13 1908.	Received by N. Y. Banks.	Shipped by N. Y. Banks.	Net Interior Movement.
Currency	\$8,361,000	\$5,822,000	Gain \$2,539,000
Gold	940,000	400,000	Gain 540,000
Total gold and legal tenders	\$9,301,000	\$6,222,000	Gain \$3,079,000

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

Week ending March 13 1908.	Into Banks.	Out of Banks.	Net Change in Bank Holdings.
Banks' interior movement, as above.	\$9,301,000	\$6,222,000	Gain \$3,079,000
Sub-Treasury operations	30,101,000	36,032,000	Loss 5,931,000
Total gold and legal tenders	\$39,402,000	\$42,254,000	Loss \$2,852,000

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

Banks of	March 12 1908.			March 14 1907.		
	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
England	£ 39,997,833	£	39,997,833	£ 35,983,716	£	35,983,716
France	110,158,662	36,014,950	146,173,612	104,551,157	39,236,743	143,787,900
Germany	32,940,000	13,651,000	46,591,000	31,832,000	12,500,000	44,332,000
Russia	115,927,000	6,326,000	122,253,000	119,084,000	5,409,000	124,493,000
Aus.-Hamb.	46,521,000	12,640,000	59,161,000	46,357,000	12,301,000	58,658,000
Spain	15,735,000	25,984,000	41,719,000	15,423,000	24,723,000	40,146,000
Italy	36,633,000	4,000,000	41,233,000	32,358,000	4,943,000	37,301,000
Neth'lands	7,692,600	4,389,300	12,081,900	5,264,000	5,712,400	10,976,400
Nat. Belg.	4,142,000	2,071,000	6,213,000	3,362,000	1,681,000	5,043,000
Sweden	3,903,000		3,903,000	4,106,000		4,106,000
Switz'land	3,335,000		3,335,000	1,390,000		1,390,000
Norway	1,466,000		1,466,000	1,620,000		1,620,000
Total week	418,451,145	105,676,250	524,127,395	401,330,873	106,506,743	507,837,616
Prev. week	416,371,129	105,026,474	521,397,603	402,276,304	106,563,446	508,839,750

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

b The Austro-Hungarian Bank Statement is now issued in Kronen and Heller instead of Gulden and Kreuzer. The reduction of the former currency to sterling Pounds was by considering the Gulden to have the value of 80 cents. As the Kronen has really no greater value than 20 cents, our cable correspondent in London, in order to reduce Kronen to Pounds, has altered the basis of conversion by dividing the amount of Kronen by 24 instead of 30.

c The total of gold in the Bank of Russia includes the balance held abroad—that is, the amount held for Russian account in other Continental banks. The proportion so held, and consequently duplicated in the above statement, is about one-quarter of the total.

EUROPE AND THE WORLD'S MONEY MARKETS.

The developments of the past ten weeks on the money markets of the world have been of a nature to indicate some differences in the existing situation from what was expected a few months ago. Writing on January 18, when some doubt appeared to exist as to whether the bank rates at important European centers would fall to a normal level, we pointed out that such a downward reaction in the immediate sequel to a panic strain on resources had always occurred at a juncture of this sort. The course of events since that time has been in accordance with precedent. To-day the Bank of England rate stands at 3½ per cent as against 7 per cent at the opening of the year, the present rate being in fact the lowest reached at this time of year since 1905. The Bank

of Germany's reduction of its rate last week brought it to 5½ per cent, against 7½ at the opening of the year, and this is a matter of particular interest, because the general feeling of the financial community was that the tension on capital would last longer at Berlin than at any other European center.

When one looks more closely at these foreign bank returns, he will observe that the increase in cash holdings has been abnormally large during the period. A statement published by the Bank of Germany a couple of weeks ago showed \$70,000,000 more in cash reserve than was held at the opening of the year. Since January 1 the Bank of England's gold holdings have increased \$37,000,000; in the same period a year ago the increase was only \$28,000,000. The English Bank's gold holdings, by last Thursday's statement, were actually the largest on record for the second week in March. Furthermore, its ratio of reserve to liabilities, which was reported on Thursday at fifty per cent, as against the traditional forty per cent minimum, is the largest for the period since 1905, and is substantially higher than in any other year of the past decade excepting 1901, when, it will be recalled, stagnation and financial liquidation of the Boer War was increasing the supply of idle money at the European centers.

If it is asked, what is the specific cause of the sudden accumulation of gold in the European banks at the present time, a condition not wholly unlike that of 1901 will be assigned as at least a partial cause. The shock which culminated in the American panic of October, and in the lesser panics at such points as Amsterdam, Denmark, Egypt, Chili, Hamburg and Genoa, has necessarily had far-reaching effects on the world's trade. Something of industrial re- action has made its appearance at all the great centers. In England, attention is called to the substantial decrease in railroad earnings since the opening of the year, to the eight per cent shrinkage in exchanges at the London Bankers' Clearing House, and to the very considerable decrease in the aggregate foreign trade of important European nations. We in this country have in the past had abundant illustration, notably during the recent trade reaction of 1904, as to what the effect of such a slackening in trade will be on the distribution of the circulating medium. When business activity is at its maximum, exceptionally large amounts of actual currency are kept in hand-to-hand circulation, in the tills of merchants, or in quarters where manufacturers can utilize it for their large weekly or monthly pay-rolls; alter the situation through a distinct diminution of trade activity, and a mass of idle currency instantly flows back into the reserve depositories, accumulating in the rapid transfer mechanism of the present day very soon in the central banks of the large financial cities.

This tendency alone would explain much of the increase in foreign bank reserves which we have pointed out. Another influence, however, which is by no means to be ignored is the continuance of the large gold output from the mines which chiefly supply the European markets. Notwithstanding a moderate decrease in the Transvaal gold output of last month as compared with January, the officially reported product ran \$1,000,000 ahead of February 1907. The world's gold output in 1907, as we showed

in our recent review, did indeed indicate that the rapid advance of recent years had been checked. But it cannot as yet be said that the inflow of the precious metal into the world's markets is appreciably less than it was a year ago, at which time it far surpassed all records in history.

Whatever importance may be placed in this phase of the situation, the effect of the general strengthening of foreign bank reserves may have some interesting bearing on the general situation. In the first place, rapidly expanding reserves of gold at the European banks, along with slackening foreign trade and a continued decline in the money rates on those markets, would operate against the tendency, which lately seemed particularly strong, for export of gold in great quantities from this country. It has been the habit of the market, since our import of \$100,000,000 gold from abroad during the strain of panic, to argue that in the natural order of events this gold would be re-shipped to the foreign markets. Such a movement would not be at all illogical, particularly in view of the recent Government report showing that in the face of a 25% decrease in business activity, as indicated by American Clearing House exchanges, the country's entire circulating medium outside of the Treasury is \$200,000,000 greater than it was a year ago.

Nevertheless, the volume of such a return movement must bear some relation to the need for gold on the foreign markets, and, to the extent that gold is already piling into the European banks from other sources, such requirements will certainly be less urgent than they have been on other occasions. The natural comparison has been with the year after the panic of 1893, when export of \$80,000,000 gold to Europe—mostly procured from a falling Government reserve through presentation of legal-tender notes for redemption—became a seriously unsettling factor in the year's finances. Quite aside, however, from the circumstances which we have already noticed on the European markets, the situation in this country bears the slightest possible resemblance to that which existed in 1894. Foreign capital, which at that time was invested in our securities in enormous quantities, was withdrawn by its owners at an alarming rate throughout the year, the successive and very formidable railway insolvencies stimulating the movement. The prospect, which then seemed very near at hand, of a break-down of the Treasury's gold reserve and a relapse to depreciated currency, naturally increased this outward movement of capital. Whatever else is happening to-day, that situation does not appear to be before us.

It is not easy to say off-hand precisely what would be the result of a continuous strengthening of the bank position at home and abroad. That it will make for easy money goes without saying. That it will immediately stimulate trade activity and speculation cannot be so easily taken for granted. The experiences of the past year have taught this market, at any rate, that something more than large gold production and abundant bank reserves is needed for a basis of such a movement. Accumulation of free and available capital, and confidence in its employment, are two prerequisites which do not necessarily follow even an exhibition of abundant reserves in excess of legal requirements.

WHERE GOVERNOR HUGHES STANDS REGARDING RAILROAD REGULATION.

On Friday night of last week Governor Hughes delivered an address at the Hotel Astor at the annual dinner of the Traffic Club of New York. In this speech Mr. Hughes devoted himself chiefly to a discussion of the subject of Railroad Regulation. The present week he also delivered a series of addresses in Boston in which he incidentally referred to the same matter. As Mr. Hughes is a candidate for the Presidential nomination of the dominant political party, great interest naturally attaches to his views on the subject referred to, and which will probably be the burning issue of the campaign. The great need of the hour is conservatism in the matter of the treatment of the railroads—undoubtedly the largest single industry in the country, and which now, also, is suffering beyond all others—and any candidate who fills the requirements in that respect can count with the utmost confidence upon the support of the business classes.

The address before the Traffic Club will serve to dispel any illusions that may have existed that Mr. Hughes had modified or was ready to modify his views—that now he might be counseling moderation in the treatment of the roads. On the contrary, he seems to be as emphatic and insistent as President Roosevelt himself in urging regulation of the most comprehensive and all-pervading sort—regulation delegating the details and administrative management of the roads in large part to the care of the Government, without, however, having the latter assume ownership of the properties or take upon itself responsibility for their finances. In other words, shareholders are to bear the losses and to remain the nominal owners, but to be deprived in great measure of the direction of the roads, the Government taking upon itself this last function through regulative boards, clothed with power over both receipts and expenditures, inasmuch as they will at once have authority to fix rates and charges and to make orders of all kinds involving the expenditure of money. That is the policy which has brought the railroads and all industrial interests to their present pass, and its continuance could not fail to render the future even less inviting than the present.

There are a number of apparently very assuring phrases and statements in Mr. Hughes's remarks. These have been given great prominence in the newspapers. No one will wonder at that, for the whole public is looking anxiously for some prominent candidate to rise up and vigorously combat the present destructive policy. In this frame of mind it is willing on almost any pretext to declare loyalty and allegiance to any one who promises to lead in such a fight, even without definite assurance that its fealty is not misplaced. But the words uttered by Mr. Hughes, which appear to be so full of encouragement, can not be taken apart from the context. For Mr. Hughes resembles Mr. Roosevelt in the facility and readiness with which he indulges in the use of sentences and expressions tending to disarm criticism by reason of the fair spirit they seem to breathe. Many of Mr. Roosevelt's sayings stand as models in that respect, and Mr. Hughes is no mean pupil in the same school. We do not question the sincerity of either. The important thing after all, however, is what policies and

course of action these statements are meant to support. Judged from that standpoint, the position of our Governor seems to be no different from that of the President, since in all essential respects they are both advocating the same things. Speaking to the traffic men, Mr. Hughes said "You are subject to public regulation because the people have made up their minds that there shall be regulation of railroads—complete and adequate regulation." "It is idle to protest against it." He refers to what he is pleased to term "the capitalization of hope," and says that "What is desired is that securities should represent value, should be fairly issued."

But "hope" is what has given this country its immense railroad system with all the benefits accruing from the same. In any new railroad project through undeveloped parts of the country (and hardly any part is fully developed as yet), a portion of the capitalization necessarily represents "the capitalization of hope." The promoters issue capital in excess of the cost of the work in the hope and expectation that, with the building up of the adjacent territory, which is sure to follow the creation of railroad facilities, the enterprise will be able to earn a return on such excess capital. If the expectation is realized, the securities appreciate in value and the promoter gets compensation for the risks he has assumed. On the other hand, if the expectation is disappointed, the price of the securities fails to respond and he has to bear the resulting loss. For, contrary to the belief in many quarters, it is impossible to manipulate the security markets in such a way as to give a level of values for any considerable length of time above the intrinsic worth of the properties.

Nor is any harm done by the issue of securities in excess of the cost value of the work. As far as the investor is concerned, the Stock Exchange quickly puts its proper estimate upon the intrinsic value of any securities issued, and as far as the shippers and patrons of the road are concerned, it is a well-established fact that there is not the remotest connection between capitalization and rates and charges. Furthermore, State railroad commissions or other governmental agencies are sure to see to it that rates are not too high. If, now, the old-time policy, under which so much progress has been made, is to be changed—and it must be admitted that the trend of legislative and governmental action is in the direction of limiting the issue of securities to the cost value of the work—railroad extension and railroad development are sure to be seriously crippled, in some directions perhaps entirely checked. For neither capitalists nor investors will put their money at stake if they are not to have protection and fair treatment and also adequate compensation for the risks assumed.

Mr. Hughes argues in favor of sane regulation and then shows what sort of regulation in his estimation would measure up to that requirement. Here is what he says on this point

It was with that spirit and intent that the Public Utilities Bill was enacted last year. It was with the desire to make such a provision in this State that the Public Service Commission was organized, and under its provisions matters relating to the issue of securities, matters relating to rates, matters relating to service, matters relating to any of these questions as to which grievances may be alleged, may be taken before a body that has no object but to ascertain the truth, and, with a fair hearing on both sides, may be adjusted; and I believe in that policy, both with reference to

the Inter-State Commerce Commission and with reference to the Public Service Commission. It is a great mistake to oppose it.

Thus Mr. Hughes comes back to his plan of a Public Service Commission, a body which, though having an official life of only eight months, is already thoroughly discredited. He would delegate to the Inter-State Commerce Commission the functions now possessed by the Public Utilities Commission—that is, give it a power over "matters relating to the issue of securities, matters relating to rates, matters relating to service, matters relating to" anything else. The "New York Press," an ardent advocate of Mr. Hughes for the Presidential nomination, in expressing approval of the scheme, sums up its real scope and meaning in these words: "This would be doing for the Federal Government" what "the Legislature has done for the State of New York in relinquishing to the Public Service Commissions *complete and exclusive sovereignty over all questions of transportation*—from the putting in of a door in a street car up through the whole business to the issue of \$100,000,000 of stock in a railroad corporation." In one of his speeches at Boston this week Mr. Hughes declared against "arbitrary governmental interference" with any business "to prevent its growth." But how can the foregoing scheme be termed anything but "arbitrary" and how can its effect be other than to check growth?"

We cannot see that what Mr. Hughes is advocating is any different from what Mr. Roosevelt is so urgently insisting on, except that Mr. Hughes would make the National Government body even more meddlesome than it is at present—would have it assume supervision of all the details and minutiae of railroad affairs. The shareholders would be in effect divested of all control of the properties in which they had their money invested. It is because the trend of governmental action has been so strongly in this direction that railroad securities have suffered such tremendous shrinkage in values and that capital and investors are fleeing from the railroad field, with the result that all our industries are completely prostrated and that all enterprise is halted. We fail to discern any hope of a revival in suggestions that this policy, so detrimental and destructive in its operation thus far, is to be continued. Nor can we regard such recommendations as "conservative" or as evidencing moderation and self-restraint.

As for Mr. Hughes's statement contained in the above-quoted paragraph, that a political body like the Public Service Commission "has no object but to ascertain the truth," it is only necessary to say that it has one other and a paramount object, and that is to preserve its official life. For this reason its members, however high-minded they may be, cannot be indifferent to public clamor. If they fail to heed the demands made upon them, however unreasonable, they are in danger of being legislated out of existence. A few years ago a State Gas Commission was created in New York for the ostensible purpose of dealing fairly in the matter of fixing the price of gas, but really for the purpose of reducing said price. When the next Legislature met and it was found that this Commission had not lived up to expectations, and had failed to cut the price of gas, a resolution was promptly introduced providing for the abolition of the Commission. Its life thus threatened, it at once proceeded to issue an

order reducing the price (in this city) to eighty cents. The Legislature, still afraid of being balked in its endeavors, then made matters doubly sure by reducing the price to the same figure by legislative enactment. Even at the present time our legislators at Albany are seeking to force the hand of the Public Service Commission of this District with reference to the establishment of a five-cent fare to Coney Island.

There is another particular in which Mr. Hughes is like Mr. Roosevelt in his actions and opinions. He is apparently entirely oblivious of the harm which has resulted to railroad interests from the political assaults upon the same and the carrying of governmental regulation beyond a point where the capital invested in the same could feel sure of full and adequate protection. After reading his address one cannot avoid the conclusion that Mr. Hughes imagines the tremendous losses in income which the roads are experiencing, and the unparalleled prostration of all our industries, are mere passing phenomena—that all that is necessary to do is to resolve to go ahead and an immediate return of prosperity will follow. Two weeks ago we quoted the remarks of Mr. Roosevelt in addressing at the White House the delegates of the National Education Society to the following effect: "Seriously, friends, it is idle for any man to talk of despairing of the future of the country or feeling unduly alarmed about it." In almost identical language Mr. Hughes, in concluding his address last week Friday, spoke in the same confident way. Here is what he said, according to the account of the speech printed in the "Press:"

"My friends, we shall soon emerge from the temporary difficulties under which we have labored. You cannot stop this country. There is nothing intrinsically the matter with this country. It is full of men with activity and push. On every hand you meet those that are simply crying for opportunity; the working man wants work; employers want to give him a chance to work. All we want to do is to believe in ourselves and recognize the facts."

We wish we could take the same philosophical view of things. We wish we could persuade the investor and the capitalist to disregard the fact that the securities they hold have a market value only one-half or one-quarter or one-tenth what they had before the crusade against the railroads was begun. We wish we could make them act and think as if nothing had happened—as if bonds and stocks were worth just as much as before, as if railroad receiverships and inability to meet obligations were not a crushing reality, as if railroad revenues and railroad credit were as large and as good as before. We very much fear, however, that those thus shorn of their possessions will not come meekly to the slaughter again, with more money to carry on the development and extension work, the continuance of which alone can insure the future welfare and prosperity of the country. They will want some guaranty against similar treatment hereafter should they put their savings or accumulations once more at risk. We think it a pity that a man like Governor Hughes, temperamentally so different from Mr. Roosevelt, should fail to recognize this fact or should seek to obscure it, and should be willing to trail behind Mr. Roosevelt, hoping to gain political preferment in that way. Unfortunately, too, practically all the other prominent political leaders, whatever their party affiliations, seem to be bedeviled in the same way.

THE FOWLER CURRENCY BILL.

We have refrained heretofore from an analysis of the bill introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman Fowler because it seemed to us that the measure was so radical and so revolutionary in the changes which it proposes to make in our existing currency system that there was little chance of its finding acceptance at the hands of our National Legislative body, so many of whose members are wedded to the present system. Notwithstanding the development of recent weeks, apparently favorable to the prospects of the measure, we are still of the same opinion. As, however, considerable attention is now being directed to the scheme, it will be useful to furnish an outline of the same and discuss the bearing and application of some of its provisions.

The aim of the author of the measure is an excellent one, and the proposed law embodies many good features. In the first place, Mr. Fowler undertakes to wipe out the bond-collateral element in bank note circulation, for which there never was any decent excuse except the necessity which arose, when the country was in dire extremities during the Civil War, of providing a market for the obligations of the Government. That feature, grafted upon our bank note issues at a critical period in the country's history, it has never been possible to get Congress to eliminate since then. In any sound currency system the note issues must rest upon mercantile assets—upon goods and products in course of conversion, or passing from producer to consumer, the notes being emitted to facilitate the process of conversion and returning to the issuer when they have served that purpose.

A second good point in the Fowler Bill is that it seeks to make provision for the ultimate retirement of the existing \$346,681,016 of legal-tender notes. These, also, are a product of war times, and should not be allowed to remain a fixture. Section 35 of the bill provides that, whenever the accumulations or accretions of the Guaranty Fund (the nature of which we shall presently explain) shall reach \$25,000,000, after the payment of all expenses and losses, the excess above that sum shall on each Jan. 1 and July 1 be used to cancel the legal-tender notes. Mr. Fowler also seeks to provide, what is entirely lacking in the existing bank note system, a series of redemption agencies for the retirement and redemption of the notes. The Comptroller of the Currency immediately upon the passage of the bill is to designate cities for the location of bank note redemption agencies, not exceeding twenty in number. Furthermore, these redemption districts are to be under the control of a board of managers selected by the banks themselves.

All the national banks of each bank note redemption district must organize themselves into an association to be known by the number assigned to the district, and must elect a board of managers consisting of eight members. Each board in turn is to select a ninth member, who is thereupon to become a Deputy Comptroller of the Currency and give his entire time to the bank note redemption district, receiving as compensation for his services a salary of \$6,000 a year, and in certain contingencies a larger sum. Each board of managers is to "have entire and sole charge of the

organization and conduct of its bank note redemption agency, and shall select and direct such a number of bank examiners as the board may from time to time deem requisite for the proper supervision of the national banks within its redemption district; and thereafter all bank examinations under the direction of the Comptroller of the Currency shall cease, except when, in his judgment, the public interests demand a special examination, which shall be conducted under his direction."

Finally, the Government is to be eliminated as a disturbing force in the money market. We need hardly urge how very desirable such an accomplishment would be. By Section 33 it is provided that from and after the date that the Guaranty Fund shall amount to the sum of \$25,000,000, the Secretary of the Treasury shall deposit from day to day all Government receipts, from whatever source received, in such national banks as he may select.

But while we heartily agree with Mr. Fowler's aims and purposes, it strikes us that the means he has chosen to attain his ends are not altogether fortunate. It seems to us that Mr. Fowler starts wrong. While eliminating the provision of Government-bond collateral for bank notes, he provides—doubtless a concession to a supposed public sentiment with regard to bank notes—for a Guaranty Fund for the protection of the notes. The whole superstructure of the bill rests upon this Guaranty Fund, and, as devised, it appears to be an objectionable feature in the scheme. For this Guaranty Fund is to be used not only for the protection of the notes, but also to guarantee the deposits. Obviously, guaranteeing the deposits is a very much bigger job than guaranteeing the notes alone. The volume of outstanding notes is \$632,458,712, but the aggregate of the deposits at the December call was \$5,800,644,223. In Section 17 it is provided that the purpose of the Guaranty Fund is to be as follows; "To guarantee the payment of all individual deposits, all bank notes, all bank deposits and all Government deposits, *without discrimination or preference*, and to pay all the expenses incurred in any way," &c. It should be distinctly understood that the *Government* does not undertake to insure the deposits, or assume responsibility for them in any way. The only guaranty is in the Guaranty Fund, and this the banks themselves are to provide.

To our mind any kind of guaranty for the deposits is wrong. Its tendency would be to lessen the inducement to efficient, careful and conservative management over imprudent, slovenly and hazardous management. In the estimation of depositors, the good bank would have no advantage over the poor bank. All would stand on a common level. Even capital and surplus would count for little. On the contrary, with all deposits guaranteed, there would be slight inducement to offer a large capital to attract deposits, or to accumulate a large surplus for such purpose. The ordinary depositor would no longer be put on inquiry with reference to the character of the management or the standing of the institution, since, with his deposits protected, or apparently protected, he would feel that he had small cause for uneasiness in any event. Thus, the bad bank would flourish with the good bank until failure overtook the scheme, and it was shown by experience that the plan was Utopian and visionary. We know it is

urged that as all banks are to share in the burden of losses, this will ensure increased watchfulness on the part of the soundly managed institutions, and hence that the likelihood of failures will be diminished rather than increased. But failures are more often caused by bad banking practices than by illegal practices. Have not our clearing-house associations just as good means for discovering such practices as the boards of managers of the redemption districts will possess? Nevertheless, it is not always possible to prevent such practices, as witness the recent experiences here in New York in connection with the Morse-Thomas doings. It is also to be remembered that the most ceaseless vigilance cannot guard against the display of poor judgment on the part of the poorly managed banks or their proneness to make imprudent loans.

Under Mr. Fowler's bill, therefore, the good bank would inevitably have to bear the losses and meet the deficiencies of the poor bank. For by Section 23 it is provided "that whenever any bank failure occurs after Jan. 1 1909, one-fourth of the loss resulting therefrom shall be borne by the banks of the bank note redemption district to which the bank failing belongs, pro rata according to their respective deposits and note issues, the same being deducted from the interest due such banks upon their deposits in the Guaranty Fund, and the balance, or three-fourths of the loss, shall be borne by the general or common Guaranty Fund."

It seems to be thought that the existence of this Guaranty Fund would put an end to runs on the banks. On the contrary, in a time of panic like that of last autumn, should a couple of dozen medium-sized institutions (say carrying 15 to 20 million resources each) throughout the country close their doors, it might easily happen that confidence in the whole financial structure would be impaired, and general runs be started. The public would not stop to consider that the loss in these cases might not be total, but, knowing that the solvent banks would have to bear it, whatever it was—to the extent of one-quarter of the amount by the banks of the redemption district where the failures occurred and to the extent of the other three-quarters by all the banks in the country—the fear might easily be engendered that the burden would be so heavy as to endanger the solvency of many institutions.

Is it not a mistake also not to give the notes a lien on the Guaranty Fund superior to the lien of the deposits? It is a question whether in any event the notes should not have a first lien upon the assets, but under such a system as that proposed by Mr. Fowler, a first lien would seem to be absolutely essential in order that the notes might gain and retain public confidence. The noteholder has no such means of protecting himself as the depositor. The latter need not patronize a weak or poorly-managed institution. Sometimes it may be necessary to go a little outside of the immediate neighborhood to find the strong and properly-managed bank, but at any rate he is in position, with a little pains and inconvenience, to guard the money he has at risk. Not so the noteholder. Mr. Fowler proposes to make his series of bank notes full legal tender for everything except the payment of interest on the public debt. Thus, every one would be obliged to accept the notes. Fur-

thermore, these notes would not circulate merely in the district where the issuing bank was situated, and where its condition and character could be ascertained, but might circulate 3,000 miles from the point of issue, where knowledge concerning the issuing bank might not be available and certainly would not be within the reach of the whole population. With the notes, therefore, standing on a level with the deposits, and with a pseudo guaranty of the deposits, it might easily happen that the notes would not command full public confidence. It is no answer to say, as does the Merchants' Association in its argument in favor of the bill, that the Guaranty Fund at the end of the first year would reach a sum amounting to ten times the total losses of depositors and note holders of all the national banks during the forty-two years from 1865 to 1907. With the incentive to good management and to large capital and surplus in large measure removed, are not conditions so totally different that computations based on past losses possess little value?

It should also be noted that forming the Guaranty Fund will impose considerable burdens upon the banks. To create this Guaranty Fund the banks are required to deposit with the Treasurer of the United States in gold coin or other lawful money 5% not alone (as already said) of their circulating notes, but of their deposits. A 5% redemption fund against their circulating notes they are now required to keep. The new feature is the 5% fund against the deposits. This involves an amount nine to ten times as large. The 5% on the \$632,458,712 notes is only a little over \$31,500,000. But the 5% on the \$5,800,644,223 deposits calls for more than \$290,000,000. This would make over \$320,000,000 which would pass permanently out of the possession of the banks since it is required that each institution must at all times have on deposit on the 10th days of January and July 5% of its average deposits during the preceding calendar six months and 5% upon its outstanding notes. It is true that the banks are to be allowed to count as a part of their required reserve the amount on deposit with the United States Treasurer. But on the other hand they are to keep the same reserve against their outstanding note circulation that they now are required to hold against their deposits, namely 25% in reserve and central reserve cities and 15% elsewhere.

The situation as regards the individual banks may be illustrated by taking the case of a bank with a capital of \$1,000,000, a circulation of \$1,000,000 and deposits of \$15,000,000. Such a bank, by reason of the 5% requirement, would have to contribute to the Guaranty Fund \$750,000 on its deposits and \$50,000 on its circulation, making \$800,000 altogether. A bank like the National City Bank of New York, which by its statement of Feb. 14 had \$12,712,497 of circulating notes outstanding and \$193,563,232 of deposits, would be obliged to contribute to the Guaranty Fund \$9,678,162 as the 5% on its deposits and \$635,625 as the 5% on its circulation, making \$10,313,787 together. This it would be allowed to count as part of its 25% reserve; but on the other hand its aggregate reserve requirement would be \$3,178,125 greater than under existing law by reason of the 25% reserve requirement against circulation. Nor will the banks any longer have the use of Government deposits free of interest. The bill provides that they must pay 2% per annum on such deposits. On the other hand,

the rate of interest allowed the banks on their deposits in the Guaranty Fund is to be only 1%.

The author of the bill evidently entertains the idea that some State institutions might come into the national system with the bill a law, but there is at least a possibility that some of the national banks, in view of the 5% requirement against the deposits, might decide to forsake the national system. Yet, it is difficult to see how Mr. Fowler could discard the 5% requirement against deposits, because with the 5% figured on the circulation alone the Guaranty Fund would be so much reduced (amounting to only \$31,500,000, as we have already seen) that it would no longer be of imposing magnitude, and thus lose its potency for impressing the public by reason of its very size.

The Guaranty Fund is to perform another function besides serving as a protection for deposits and circulation. It is to be used to purchase the Government bonds released with the removal of the requirement of Government bond collateral as security for the notes. On Feb. 29, \$560,353,850 of the 2% consols of 1930 were held as security for bank circulation and \$43,342,000 were held as security for Government deposits, making together \$603,695,850. These bonds, no longer needed for the purpose they now serve (for Mr. Fowler, by Section 15, also eliminates the requirement of collateral as security for Government deposits), the greater portion would necessarily come on the market, since, bearing only 2% interest, there would be no inducement to hold them as investments. Furthermore, their price would drop heavily in any event, since it is only the fact that they have been indispensable as security for bank notes that has given them their present market value. We certainly could not expect our 2% consols to command a higher figure than the British 2½% consols, which sell in the neighborhood of 87.

Accordingly, in disposing of their present holdings of Government bonds—and by Section 24 of the bill no national bank is to be allowed to pay out over its counter after Jan. 1 1909 any bond-secured notes—the banks would be involved in large losses. With a view to guarding against such contingency, it is provided in the bill that the bonds shall be purchased from the banks at 104 and accrued interest. The Guaranty Fund is to provide the means for the purpose. This is obviously a clever contrivance, but the banks will themselves be providing the funds with which to buy the bonds. No money for the purpose will come from any other source.

Even as it is, the Guaranty Fund will be quite inadequate for the purpose. In the bill as drawn by Mr. Fowler there was a provision that if the 5% fund should not amount to sufficient to purchase all the U. S. 2 per cents held by the banks, the U. S. Government should use so much of its deposits then held by the banks as might be necessary to purchase the remainder of the bonds to an aggregate of \$200,000,000. But with Government revenues falling off, as they are now doing, and Treasury disbursements exceeding Treasury ingoes, there was evidently an element of risk to the Government in the retention of this provision. The eventual outcome might have been that the Government would have been obliged to issue new bonds in order to get the funds with which to take up the bonds held by the banks. Accordingly, in the bill

as reported to the House, the provision referred to has been stricken out, and therefore the Guaranty Fund will provide the only money with which to purchase the bonds at 104 and interest. It may be noted that this price is also an amendment made in committee, as Mr. Fowler had proposed to pay the price paid by the respective banks for the particular bonds held by them.

The situation, therefore, is that the 5% Guaranty Fund, as based on both deposits and circulation, will provide a total of only \$320,000,000 (even when figuring the deposits on the largest possible basis, including Government deposits, amounts owing to other banks, &c., &c.), whereas the 2% consols now held by the banks aggregate, as we have already seen, \$603,695,850. In this contingency it is now provided that if more bonds are offered than there are funds available for purchase, there shall be taken only a pro rata proportion of such offerings. The rest the banks would have to hold until more funds became available—a slow process.

Is it not likely, too, that the low tax imposed upon the notes would prevent ready contraction in their volume? This tax is only 1% each six months, or 2% per annum. At the same time the banks are to be allowed to issue these credit notes to the amount of their capital, and, with the consent of the board of managers of the Bank Note Redemption Agency in which the bank is located, they may even issue notes to an amount 100% in excess of the paid up and unimpaired capital. The capital of the banks is \$901,681,682; twice this latter would be \$1,803,000,000 as the maximum of notes that could be issued. At present only \$632,458,712 of notes are outstanding. Of course, with the absence of a bond requirement for the notes, there would not be the restriction on the taking out of circulation that now exists, and thus the possibility is presented of a maximum note issue nearly three times the amount of the present volume of notes. As an offset to this possible addition of \$1,171,000,000 of new notes, there would be simply the contraction to be effected by the retirement of the legal-tender notes, and this would come slowly and reach a maximum of only \$196,681,016—namely \$346,681,016 of legal-tenders less the \$150,000,000 of gold reserve now held against the same. It is rather noteworthy that there is no reference whatever to the outstanding silver or silver certificates, of which \$532,730,594 are in circulation. As the bill contemplates the use of the \$150,000,000 gold reserve in the retirement of a corresponding amount of legal tenders, the situation ultimately will be that there will be no special gold fund to ensure the convertibility of silver into gold.

Just how much money would be withdrawn from circulation by the requirement of a reserve against circulation it is impossible to tell, as the requirement varies. Out of the 25% required in reserve cities $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ may be kept in central reserve cities, and out of the 15% required by the country banks 4% may be kept on deposit in reserve or central reserve cities. The requirement of actual cash, therefore, is 25% in central reserve cities, $17\frac{1}{2}\%$ in reserve cities and only 11% by the country banks. Whatever the amount of money tied up under the reserve requirement, it would be relatively small alongside the tremendous increase permitted in circulation.

We have already seen that very extensive facilities are provided for the retirement of the notes through the redemption agencies to be created. But the notes are sent out clothed with full legal-tender attributes in every-day business affairs and under such circumstances a tax of no more than 2% per annum would be manifestly insufficient to drive the notes home when they were no longer needed to move the crops or for other mercantile purposes. The Merchants' Association in its argument in support of the bill says that a credit currency founded upon adequate cash reserves will so respond to the demands of business that when no longer needed no high tax will be required to drive it out of circulation. This, however, loses sight of the fact that the notes by reason of their legal-tender character are made so attractive—being available for all uses except as bank reserves and in payment of interest on the public debt—that there would be little inducement to get rid of them. Possibly with the note-issuing function lodged in some large central bank, as is the case in many of the European countries, the argument might not be open to the same criticism, but there are over 6,600 banks in the national system, and it would be too much to expect these banks to be governed by considerations such as would influence the action of the managers of a central banking institution. With the tax only 2%, the cost of the notes to the banks would be less than $2\frac{3}{4}\%$ per annum, after allowing for the 25% cash reserve required against the notes, and hence any rate of interest above $2\frac{3}{4}\%$ would leave a profit in keeping the notes afloat. In this state of things, would not the notes once out stay out? Would they not drift towards the financial centres, and become available for speculative uses? What a gigantic speculation it would be possible to foster under such conditions, particularly with a deposit-guaranty provision putting good management at risk, seems very obvious. And when a panic like that of last October came with the maximum amount of notes already out, how would the banks be in position to meet this special need for currency.

The Banking and Currency Committee has stricken out the provision in the bill allowing the banks to engage in a savings bank business. The committee should have gone a step further and eliminated also the section of the bill allowing the banks to do a trust company business. In the form in which this provision now stands, it is as little objectionable as it is possible to have it, since the investments of all trust funds are to be expressly subject to the laws of the several States. But the provision is nevertheless wrong in principle. National banks should be limited to a strictly mercantile business. Acting in a fiduciary capacity should be left to local institutions especially created for the purpose. As, however, we have discussed the suggestion embodied in this provision quite at length on a previous occasion, there is no need to rehearse here the numerous objections which exist against endowing the national banks with trust functions.

The conclusion to which all this leads is that the Fowler bill, while possessing many good points, also contains much of a highly experimental nature. It seems to us that to make it workable and acceptable it will be necessary to alter it in some essential respects.

RAILROAD GROSS AND NET EARNINGS FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR.

The compilations of the gross and net earnings of United States railroads which we present to-day possess unusual interest at this juncture. As far as the exhibit of the gross is concerned, it is highly satisfactory, for the falling off in traffic and collapse in general trade which came after the panic in October did not make their influence felt until the last month of the year. As regards the net results, however, the showing is just the reverse. In face of an improvement of large magnitude in the gross revenues, net earnings, treating the roads collectively, are found to be actually smaller than in 1906. This gives an idea of the trying conditions under which railroad affairs have been carried on, and the peculiar dilemma in which the railroads find themselves at this moment.

As these figures show, the situation was bad enough before, when gross earnings were still mounting up in a striking way; but now that the gross receipts are falling away in a most startling manner, the roads are reduced to a state of helplessness. It is this fact that gives force and timeliness to the discussions which have been current this week of a movement for a general advance in freight rates. Either higher rates must be obtained or wages will have to be reduced; and the way losses in earnings are piling up, it may become necessary to take both steps in order to avert general insolvency. The old level of expenses cannot be continued if, owing to business depression (resulting mainly from the condition to which the railroads have been reduced), there is to be shrinkage in traffic to the extent of 10 to 25%.

Our totals are of enormous magnitude, and serve by their size to direct attention to the importance of the railroad industry—that industry which now, above all others, has been put in peril. The aggregate of the gross earnings for the twelve months of the calendar year 1907 of the roads contributing returns to our compilations is \$2,287,501,605. This compares with a total for the same roads for the calendar year 1906 of \$2,090,595,451. Thus, there is an increase of 9.59%, or \$196,906,154, notwithstanding the loss which came in the closing month, December. Owing, however, to the higher operating cost, expenses increased 14.13%, or \$201,432,800. As a consequence, net earnings have actually fallen off in amount of \$4,526,646. Let the reader ponder well the significance of these figures. The railroad transportation service rendered by the roads was augmented to such an extent that their gross revenues were increased in amount of nearly 200 million dollars, and yet their profits were cut into in such a way that this huge addition to their revenues yielded no gain whatever in net, but actually left them $4\frac{1}{2}$ million dollars poorer than they were in the year preceding.

Bear in mind one other circumstance. To be in position to move the enormous additional traffic represented by the 200 million dollars gain in gross receipts, the companies had to make large additions to their equipment and facilities. In other words, considerable new capital had to be put into the properties, on which the roads are entitled to earn a decent return. Get with a larger requirement for dividends and interest charges, net earnings, as we see, were really less than in 1906. In such a state of things, and with our

legislators, both State and national, still keeping up their attacks on the railroads, and doing everything in their power on the one hand to decrease railroad rates and railroad revenues, and on the other hand by new and vexatious requirements adding further to their expense accounts, is it at all surprising that railroad values kept steadily shrinking throughout the year, until confidence became completely undermined and the panic, with all its disastrous consequences, ensued, bringing industrial activity suddenly to a stop, which now, in turn, is being reflected in perfectly frightful losses in railroad earnings, both gross and net? We need not discuss here the causes of the great increase in operating cost, since the facts are familiar to practically everyone. The chief factors were the increases in wages, the decreased efficiency of labor, the higher price of many things entering into the operating cost of the roads, and last, but not least, the extra burdens imposed upon the carriers by governmental regulations and requirements, State and national.

January 1 to December 31. (152 roads.)	1907.	1906.	Increase or Decrease.	
			Amount.	%
Miles of road.....	173,028	171,316	+1,712	0.94
Gross earnings.....	\$ 2,287,501,605	\$ 2,090,595,451	+196,906,154	9.59
Operating expenses.....	1,626,748,060	1,425,315,260	+201,432,800	14.13
Net earnings.....	660,753,545	665,280,191	-4,526,646	.68

Though our totals are of huge proportions, they by no means cover the entire railroad system of the country. For a number of large companies, prominent among which are the Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific and the Burlington & Quincy, we have been able to procure only figures of gross. These added roads we bring together in a separate table at the end of this article. With them included, the length of road for which we have returns of gross is raised to 205,276 miles, embracing a few thousand miles in Canada but none in Mexico. On this 205,276 miles, the aggregate of the increase in gross is brought up to the imposing figure of \$221,642,861. Even then we do not have the entire railroad mileage of the whole country, a small amount of road being still unrepresented. We estimate that if we could have returns for all the roads, the gain in gross earnings for the twelve months of the calendar year would reach \$230,000,000. The loss in net we should judge (based on the net results of the missing roads for the fiscal year ending June 30 1907) would be not less than \$10,000,000—in other words, an addition of \$240,000,000 in expenses turned a gain of \$230,000,000 in gross into a loss of \$10,000,000 in the net.

There has been only one other calendar year since 1896 that has shown any loss in net, namely the calendar year 1904. In the gross the record of growth has been absolutely uninterrupted. In previous annual reviews we have always taken great pleasure in referring to this achievement in railroad development, pointing with pride to the yearly additions to the revenues that had been piling up in such a magnificent way ever since the successful political settlement of 1896, when truth triumphed over error, and when so many of the political heresies of the day, some of which are again current, were consigned to what was supposed to be a lasting oblivion. To-day, with the railroads everywhere in great stress, with earnings falling off and showing losses as large as the previous gains, we can simply point to this

magnificent record of the past as showing the state of things upon which the country has turned its back, deliberately as it were. The following furnishes a summary of the gains in gross and net for each of the last eleven years.

Increase in—	Gross.	Net.
1907 over 1906	\$230,000,000	Loss \$10,000,000
1906 over 1905	250,000,000	85,000,000
1905 over 1904	180,000,000	60,000,000
1904 over 1903	10,000,000	Loss 5,000,000
1903 over 1902	210,000,000	50,000,000
1902 over 1901	105,000,000	2,000,000
1901 over 1900	155,000,000	70,000,000
1900 over 1899	120,000,000	32,000,000
1899 over 1898	140,000,000	55,000,000
1898 over 1897	90,000,000	30,000,000
1897 over 1896	75,000,000	45,000,000

1907 over 1896.....\$1,565,000,000 \$414,000,000

Thus during these eleven years of progress and development we added \$1,565,000,000 to the annual gross earnings of United States railroads and \$414,000,000 to the annual net earnings—that is to say our railroad carriers actually earned 1,565 millions more gross in 1907 than they did in 1896 and 414 millions more net. The history of nations affords no more imposing exhibit of advancement than this—no more surpassing triumph. The era of progress and development might still be going on to-day except that through our policy in destroying railroad credit and railroad activity, we have been inviting the very disaster under which the country is now groaning. We are paying the penalty for our recklessness and lack of foresight and wisdom. By striking at the railroads we have been simply striking at our industrial vitals and the whole country is now staggering under the effects of the blow. The moral and the lesson are obvious. We can bring back the old state of activity and prosperity if we will simply reverse our policy, send the political leaders responsible for this policy to the rear, and give assurance to investors and the moneyed classes that the principle of live and let live is to govern hereafter, thereby attracting capital again into the railroads and other industrial agencies instead of repelling it.

The figures in the table above, given in round numbers, are approximations intended to cover in each year the results for the whole railroad mileage of the country. In other words, we have made an allowance for the small percentage of mileage in each year unrepresented in our statements. In the following we show the totals just as registered in our compilations each year. The aggregates are a little smaller, but the general results are the same. In the whole series of years since 1896 there has been not one in which we have been obliged to record any loss in gross and only two (besides 1907) in which there has been any loss in the net.

Year	Gross Earnings.			Net Earnings.		
	Year Given.	Year Preceding.	Increase or Decrease.	Year Given.	Year Preceding.	Increase or Decrease.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1890	995,011,844	923,021,519	+71,990,325	325,070,663	319,533,311	+5,537,352
1891	1,068,333,463	1,025,147,353	+43,186,086	345,999,840	327,648,764	+18,351,076
1892	1,068,570,963	1,013,500,678	+55,070,285	341,021,576	334,279,273	+6,742,303
1893	950,257,148	906,601,520	+43,655,628	292,489,300	302,900,174	-10,410,874
1894	930,303,005	1,049,745,525	-119,442,520	288,166,115	325,605,016	-37,438,901
1895	976,821,976	920,006,966	+56,815,010	308,915,881	283,227,325	+25,688,556
1896	970,867,270	972,173,718	-1,306,448	293,856,099	299,637,327	-5,780,228
1897	1,030,003,222	998,025,924	+31,977,298	341,280,498	306,365,690	+34,914,802
1898	1,118,561,053	1,050,691,611	+67,869,442	364,293,652	342,385,415	+21,908,241
1899	1,209,137,161	1,099,217,301	+109,919,860	413,354,253	397,326,551	+16,017,702
1900	1,374,123,161	1,265,982,763	+108,140,398	461,799,395	432,565,578	+29,233,817
1901	1,522,309,165	1,383,335,544	+138,973,621	528,962,183	464,191,635	+64,800,548
1902	1,528,344,977	1,446,397,592	+81,947,385	459,879,407	493,045,617	-33,166,210
1903	1,733,784,055	1,547,759,417	+186,024,638	552,260,597	503,857,644	+48,402,953
1904	1,774,971,552	1,766,512,070	+8,458,582	553,586,219	557,485,916	-3,899,697
1905	1,895,473,120	1,745,302,445	+150,080,675	591,875,952	543,770,532	+48,105,420
1906	2,103,087,770	1,894,068,617	+209,019,153	665,080,905	592,176,002	+72,904,903
1907	2,287,501,605	2,090,595,451	+196,906,154	660,753,345	665,280,191	-4,526,846

Note.—The number of roads included was 202 in 1890; 214 in 1891; 206 in 1892; 192 in 1893; 199 in 1894; 202 in 1895; 196 in 1896; 185 in 1897; 176 in 1898; 165 in 1899; 175 in 1900; 155 in 1901; 166 in 1902; 167 in 1903; 170 in 1904; 148 in 1905; 159 in 1906 and 152 in 1907.

Neither the Mexican roads nor the coal-mining operations of the anthracite coal roads are included in this table.

When the roads are arranged in groups according to their location or the character of their traffic, the same feature of high operating cost and increased expenses as that already noted in the case of the grand totals is observable. Everyone of the eight groups shows a gain in gross, but all except two of the groups have losses in the net. The two groups which form exceptions to the rule of loss in net are the Anthracite Coal group and the Middle Western group. The gain in this last instance is trifling. The increase in the net of the coal group follows a loss the previous year and is entirely due to a special cause; in 1906 the coal roads suffered from a suspension of coal-mining in the spring, there having been complete abstention by the miners from work during April and up to the 10th of May; and a heavy increase in expenses resulted from that cause. In 1907 there were no labor troubles at the Anthracite mines and coal-mining was prosecuted on a greatly enlarged scale, allowing the roads to save a considerable portion of the increase in the gross for the net. This improvement in the net of the Anthracite roads gives additional significance to the loss in net by United States railroads as a whole, for it brings out the fact that, except for the gain by the Anthracite roads, the general loss in net would have been of yet larger proportions. In the following we show the comparative totals for the different groups. Further below we furnish a detailed statement giving all the separate roads for each group.

SUMMARY BY GROUPS.

Section or Group.	Gross Earnings.		Net Earnings.		Inc. or Dec.
	1907.	1906.	1907.	1906.	
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	\$	\$	\$	\$	%
New Eng. G.	121,239,607	115,397,393	30,089,828	30,992,730	-812,902 2.63
Tr. Lines (13)	657,713,356	609,599,997	172,497,202	174,064,674	-2,167,472 1.24
AN. Coal. (11)	182,205,516	161,632,162	70,899,634	63,026,183	+7,873,451 12.49
E. & Mid. (23)	80,461,657	72,288,834	21,294,941	21,652,066	-357,124 1.65
M. W. (31)	149,565,391	140,485,597	39,410,491	39,175,163	+235,328 .60
N. W. & N. P. (18)	310,293,826	284,311,569	108,178,696	110,958,820	-2,780,124 2.51
S. W. & S. P. (13)	499,077,372	439,811,916	148,664,894	140,698,123	+7,966,771 5.66
Southern (29)	286,974,990	267,298,583	69,717,859	75,292,433	-5,484,574 7.29
Total (152)	2,287,501,605	2,090,595,451	660,753,345	665,280,191	-4,526,846 .68
Mexican (4)	68,665,663	58,913,462	21,326,633	19,955,394	+2,271,239 11.92

Mileage.—The mileage for the above groups is as follows: New England, 6,141 miles, against 6,102 miles in 1906; Trunk Lines, 29,050, against 28,973; Anthracite Coal, 5,679, against 5,670; Eastern & Middle, 4,687, against 4,831; Middle Western, 12,285, against 12,137; Northwestern & North Pacific, 31,651, against 31,163; Southwestern & South Pacific, 52,370, against 51,582; Southern, 31,214, against 31,998; grand total, 173,028, against 171,316. Mexican, 6,611, against 6,579.

It is rather noteworthy that losses in the net earnings were recorded through half the different months of the year. The months so distinguished were January, February and September, October, November and December. The losses in the two early months were due in great part to the circumstance that comparison was with a period of extremely mild winter weather in 1906 and with extraordinarily large gains in gross earnings at that time by reason of that fact. These losses were followed in April, May and June by gains of very exceptional magnitude in both gross and net by reason of the fact that comparison was with the period of the suspension of coal mining in both the anthracite and the bituminous coal districts. After that the gains in gross earnings rapidly diminished and in December there came an actual loss in the gross. In the net decreases were resumed in September and gross each month thereafter until in December, with a falling off in the gross earnings and no saving in the expenses, the loss in the net amounted to \$11,644,048, or over 25 per cent.

GROSS AND NET EARNINGS.

Table with columns: Month, Gross Earnings (1907, 1906, Inc. or Dec.), Net Earnings (1907, 1906, Inc. or Dec.). Rows include Jan through Dec.

Note.—Percentage of increase or decrease in gross for the above months has been Jan., 5.22% inc.; Feb., 7.64% inc.; Mar., 10.09% inc.; Apr., 23.32% inc.; May, 10.30% inc.; June, 14.99% inc.; July, 15.63% inc.; Aug., 13.06% inc.; Sept., 10.28% inc.; Oct., 9.41% inc.; Nov., 3.60% inc.; Dec., 6.46% dec.

The returns of the separate roads also furnish evidence of the general nature of the augmentation in expenses. The Pennsylvania Railroad is an excellent illustration. Counting all lines owned, operated and controlled, this vast system added \$30,887,361 to its gross earnings, but suffered a decrease of \$722,954 in its net earnings.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN GROSS EARNINGS IN 12 MONTHS.

Table with columns: Road Name, Increase, Decrease. Lists various railroads and their earnings changes.

a This is without the Boston & Albany. Including that road, the increase would be \$9,279,290. b Covers 12 months on Grand Trunk proper, but 11 months on Grand Trunk Western and Detroit Grand Haven & Milwaukee.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN NET EARNINGS IN 12 MONTHS.

Table with columns: Road Name, Increase, Decrease. Lists various railroads and their net earnings changes.

Representing 27 roads in our respective compilations \$18,531,140. Representing 30 roads in our compilations \$22,599,398. a This is without the Boston & Albany. Including that road, the decrease would be \$2,739,463.

We now insert our detailed statement for the calendar year, classified in groups in the same way as our summary statement above, and giving the figures for each road separately.

EARNINGS OF UNITED STATES RAILROADS FROM JAN. 1 TO DEC. 31.

Table with columns: Road Name, Gross (1907, 1906), Net (1907, 1906), Inc. or Dec. Lists various railroads.

a Figures for 1907 and 1906 include the operations of the Newburg Dutchess & Connecticut and the Dutchess County RR. b These results are partly estimated.

Table with columns: Road Name, Gross (1907, 1906), Net (1907, 1906), Inc. or Dec. Lists various railroads.

Note.—In the above we show in the case of the Pennsylvania Railroad the results for the lines directly operated only, east and west of Pittsburgh and Erie. Including the roads controlled but separately operated such as the Northern Central, West Jersey & Seashore, Philadelphia Baltimore & Washington, Grand Rapids & Indiana, Terre Haute & Indianapolis, etc., all of which will be found below in the respective groups where they belong, the aggregate gross earnings of the whole Pennsylvania Railroad system for the calendar year 1907 were \$320,785,526, against \$295,898,165 for the calendar year 1906, an increase of \$24,887,361, and aggregate net earnings were \$53,631,445 for 1907 and \$44,654,399 for 1906, a decrease of \$8,977,046.

c These are results after deducting the earnings of the Boston & Albany included in the New England group above.

Table with columns: Road Name, Gross (1907, 1906), Net (1907, 1906), Inc. or Dec. Lists various railroads.

—Announcements in the daily papers this week stated that President Roosevelt had delegated Herbert Knox Smith, Commissioner of Corporations, to institute an investigation into the methods of trading on the principal stock exchanges of the country, with a view, it was stated, to furnishing the basis of future legislation regulating such practices. Yesterday, however, Secretary Straus of the Department of Commerce and Labor issued the following explanatory statement:

Secretary Straus states in regard to the matter of bucket shops that the President has simply referred the matter to this Department, with the request that Herbert Knox Smith, Commissioner of Corporations, be instructed to examine certain bills aimed at bucket shops, and to report his views on the general subject.

The President has not ordered any general investigation of stock exchanges, and Mr. Smith has been instructed to use his own judgment in reporting upon the subject and getting the facts that the President desires.

—The New York State Senate, by a vote of 27 to 16, passed on Tuesday a bill creating the position of Third Deputy Superintendent of Banks, to take charge of the New York City branch of the State Banking Department.

—The bills regulating reserves recommended by Superintendent of Banks Clark Williams were reported for amendment and second reading in the Assembly on the 6th inst. According to the "Albany Evening Journal" the changes affect the banks, individual bankers and trust companies in the boroughs of the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond. The maximum reserve of 25% for banks and 15% for trust companies in these boroughs is unchanged, but the requirement as to cash in vault has been made 12½% for banks and 10% for trust companies. Under the provisions of the bill governing institutions in New York City which before amendment were to apply to the above-named boroughs, three-fifths of the 25% reserve required to be maintained by the State bank is to be in cash, while the whole of the 15% trust company reserve is to consist of cash.

—The Cincinnati Clearing House Association reported a week ago the amount of scrip still outstanding was only about \$10,000, or in the neighborhood of one-half of one per cent of its total issue of \$2,100,000.

—The Greeley, Col., Clearing House Association reports as outstanding less than \$200 of the clearing house certificates issued last fall. The total amount of such issue, it is said, was but \$36,000.

—Of the million or more certificates issued by the Seattle Clearing House Association, there is now outstanding, the Seattle "Post Intelligencer" states, not more than \$20,000. The retirement of the certificates has been under way since January.

—A delegation representing the Merchants' Association of New York appeared before President Roosevelt this week and laid before him the objections framed against the Aldrich Bill by the Association's Committee on Commercial Law. One of the arguments against the measure made by the committee is that "upon the slender resource of a gold fund of 150 million dollars depends the solvency of 340 millions of United States notes, 600 millions of silver certificates, for whose parity with gold the nation's faith is pledged, and nearly 700 millions of national bank notes—a total of over 1,600 millions of promises to pay on demand. To this vast responsibility Senator Aldrich's bill proposes to add another 500 millions with no corresponding increase of reserve gold—making more than 2,000 millions of currency to be made good by the United States with 150 millions in gold."

—A report expressing the opposition of the Finance Committee of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation was presented to the latter on Wednesday by Alexander S. Gilbert, Chairman of the Committee, and President of the New York Clearing House Association, and unanimously adopted by the Board. The objectionable features of the bill, in the estimation of the Committee, are:

"1. Its passage would postpone for an indefinite time further serious consideration of currency reform.

"2. It would add one more unwelcome provision to our already defective banking system, viz., the inducement it offers to banks to invest in railroad, State, county and municipal bonds.

"3. Under the provisions of the bill, the cost of taking out currency and putting it in circulation would be so heavy that the bill would probably be inoperative."

In the judgment of the committee the passage of the bill should be opposed on the general ground that "it would bring no benefit whatever to our defective currency system, but on the contrary would probably introduce an element of weakness into our banking situation." It is argued that

investments in bonds by commercial banks is not in the line of good banking, and that no emergency currency measure should be adopted that would encourage banks to buy bonds for future use, or that will make necessary the purchase of bonds in an emergency in order to obtain a currency supply. Everything a bank owes, it is declared, is payable on demand, and its assets at all times should be kept in the most liquid state possible. "The provisions of the bill," say the committee, "would probably never be availed of except in the direst extremity. For stringency in crop-moving periods they would, in our judgment, be inoperative." "The purchase of bonds," it is added, "with its attendant risk of loss, the tax of 6%, the locking up of probably 15 to 25% of the cost of the bonds, would make the interest charge on the currency received so high that no banker could be induced to take it out. Even in the face of approaching panics bankers would hesitate to pay so high a rate for money." The report also declares that "the risk of loss involved in the purchase of bonds for emergency purposes would be great, especially if bought when speculative prices prevail." It is urged further that "the purchase of bonds during an emergency, as security for circulation, would weaken the cash condition of banks unless at the same time they were using Clearing-House loan certificates in settlement of balances between themselves, for the money required to purchase the bonds would be one-third greater than the amount of relief obtained and would have to be paid for in lawful money through the Clearing House." The committee recommends, for the reasons set out, that the New York Board of Trade and Transportation enter its protest against the passage of the bill, and that the Committee on Finance be authorized to take such steps as in its judgment seem wise to oppose the enactment of such law. Besides Mr. Gilbert, the members of the committee are Albert Plant, Louis Windmuller, William S. Gray, E. A. De Lima and George C. Boldt.

—The Committee on Currency of the National Association of Credit Men has issued to the members of the association a letter pointing out what it considers defective points in the Aldrich Currency Bill, and asking the members to act unitedly in protesting against the enactment of the measure. James G. Cannon, Vice-President of the Fourth National Bank of this city, is Chairman of the committee.

—At a meeting of the Boston Chamber of Commerce on the 6th inst., resolutions opposing the passage of the Aldrich Currency Bill were unanimously adopted. The resolutions were offered in a report presented by the Committee on Banking, of which James J. Storrow is Chairman, and are as follows:

Resolved, That the Boston Chamber of Commerce is opposed to the passage of Senate bill 3023, for the amendment of the national banking laws, known as "The Aldrich Bill," because,

1. It is makeshift legislation, which tends to perpetuate another piece of makeshift legislation originally adopted as a war measure, and which had chiefly for its object the creation of an artificial demand for Government bonds rather than a scientific, elastic currency.

2. It provides for the subtraction of \$500,000,000 of mercantile balances from active trade.

3. It contemplates the investment of \$500,000,000 of deposits payable on demand in long-time obligations instead of in short time, and constantly maturing obligations which constitute the proper and customary method of employing bank deposits.

The acute strain on our national banks of the recent panic is now over, the country is not under the stress of war, and the Boston Chamber of Commerce believes that now is the proper time to set the house in order by a comprehensive, constructive and scientific piece of currency legislation, and we have confidence that the intelligence and patriotism of Congress can give us a currency system which will equal in merit the best system in vogue in any other country.

The contemplated legislation should embody the following features:

(1.) An elastic currency which shall expand and contract, not merely under the crux of a great commercial crisis, but shall be sensitive to the seasonable and other minor fluctuations of trade.

(2.) The currency should be guaranteed by the Government.

(3.) The Government should be amply protected in its guaranty by such tax as shall serve to fully cover any possible loss under the guaranty.

(4.) The currency should not be marked or labeled in any way as emergency circulation, but should consist of a fluctuation in amount of the currency normally in use.

(5.) If the currency is to be secured by the special pledge of collateral the banks should be permitted to deposit with the Government clearing-house certificates secured in turn by the deposit with the local clearing house of short-time mercantile paper.

—The Chicago Association of Commerce has sent to the Chicago members of Congress a letter embodying resolutions adopted on February 28 by the Executive Committee of the Association disapproving of Senator Aldrich's Currency Bill. The Association regards as unsound the principle embodied in the bill that the currency should be based on bonds, believing that any such emergency is absolutely rigid and does not meet the varying demands of the country at different seasons of the year. It also declares as "unnecessary and oppressive" the high tax which the bill proposes on the the currency issued under its provisions. "If,

however," it states, "the bill were amended by reducing the tax to not over 2%, and by providing for the receiving as security for the currency (in addition to the bonds already specified therein) clearing-house certificates issued by the banks in reserve cities and based chiefly upon commercial paper, it is our opinion that the most objectionable features of the bill would be removed, and that the bill so amended might be a wise step toward currency reform."

—The motion for the appointment of a permanent receiver for the Knickerbocker Trust Co., of this city was dismissed on Saturday last at the hearing before Supreme Court Justice Clark, at St. George, Staten Island, and an order was signed permitting the company to resume business at noon on Thursday, the 26th inst. Justice Clark's action was based on the recommendation of State Superintendent of Banks Clark Williams, who was directed to examine into the company's affairs and report as to the safety and practicability of the plan for resumption. In his report Mr. Williams stated that the examination showed the capital of \$1,200,000 to be unimpaired, and in addition there is a surplus of \$711,444. The following tabular statement was introduced in the report to show the condition on Feb. 28 1908, after making proper deductions:

Stock and bond investments	\$5,736,391 84
Bonds and mortgages	2,986,293 59
Real estate, net	2,350,000 00
Loans and bills purchased	27,202,544 81
Cash in office and on deposit	11,765,016 99
Due from banks	4,002 28
Accrued interest due company	948,173 15
Total	\$50,992,421 66

The total liabilities are given as \$49,080,978, exclusive of capital and surplus and inclusive of a contingent liability of \$300,000 on account of real estate at Broadway and Exchange Place. The report gives the gross deposits of the company on Feb. 29 as \$46,370,621, and makes the following statement with reference to the assents to the plan of resumption:

General assents	\$36,162,730 78
Qualified assents	1,254,852 17
General approvals	594,652 04
Total	\$38,012,234 99

The cash requirements at resumption are given as follows:

Preferred deposits	\$1,844,082 09
Assenting deposits	2,517,912 32
Qualified assents	77,154 13
Non-assenting deposits	4,232,715 76
Cash reserve	3,502,416 91
Underwriting subscriptions	86,056 29
Commitments	365,487 50
Expense bills	25,967 12
National Bank of Commerce, &c.	1,521,983 59
Total	\$14,175,775 71

To meet these requirements, Mr. Williams stated, the receivers had up to Feb. 29 collected \$11,765,016, and it was estimated that during the present month they would receive \$1,500,000 additional. Besides this, it is stated, the contribution of \$2,400,000 by the stockholders (one of the provisions of the resumption plan) has been made available. These several amounts, aggregating \$15,665,016, it is pointed out, are sufficient to meet the above requirements and leave free cash of \$1,491,240, from which amount proper allowance should be made for fees and expenses of receivership and the Committee on Resumption. Attention is also drawn to the fact that the above items include the payment in full of the obligation of the company to its former Clearing-House agent, the National Bank of Commerce, and provide for the legal cash reserve. Mr. Williams also takes occasion to state that "an analysis of the assets of the company and a conservative estimate of collections indicate the ability of the trust company to meet its obligations to depositors as they mature from time to time during the period covered by the agreements postponing payment thereof." He adds that "an estimate of the probable earnings of the company, made by the examiners, indicates that during the period covered by the plan of resumption (29 months), the gross earnings should approximate \$3,800,000, while during the same period the expenses, including interest to be paid to depositors under the plan, should not exceed \$2,000,000. The apparent profit thus indicated would be \$1,800,000." The following statement was submitted as showing the approximate condition of the company on the day of opening, under the terms of the resumption plan:

Assets.	
Stocks and bonds	\$5,735,000
Bonds and mortgages	2,986,000
Real estate	2,350,000
Loans	25,700,000
Cash	15,660,000
Total	\$52,651,000

Liabilities.	
Deposits payable at opening	\$9,050,000
Deposits deferred	26,725,000
Due National Bank of Commerce	1,521,000
Capital	1,200,000
Surplus subject to expenses of receivership, &c.	14,175,000
Total	\$52,651,000

The company has been closed since Oct. 22 last, its suspension following a run resulting in the withdrawal of \$8,000,000. On the previous day the company had been notified by the National Bank of Commerce that that institution would cease to clear for it, and on that day, also, Charles T. Barney resigned as the company's President. Mr. Barney's death, it will be recalled, occurred on Nov. 14, from a self-inflicted pistol wound. The plan under which the company is to resume was given in full in this department on Dec. 28. Under its terms a majority of the stock has been deposited and is under the control of the following voting trustees: Lewis Cass Ledyard, Henry C. Frick and Myron T. Herrick, who are to choose the board of the reorganized company. The plan provides for the payment of all preferred deposits to the full amount. Of the other deposits, 70% are to be represented by special transferrable certificates of deposit, and 30% by "surplus certificates," the latter to be paid only out of net earnings and surplus and to bear interest at 4%. Ten per cent of the first-named certificates is to be paid on the date of resumption, and the balance in installments running over a period of two years and four months. It is stated, however, that if conditions warrant, the depositors may receive the whole amount of their deposits before the expiration of this time.

—The Advisory Committee of the American Bankers' Association, on the authority given it by the Executive Council at the annual convention last September, has selected Lakewood, N. J., as the place for holding the spring meeting of the Council. The dates chosen for the Council meeting are Tuesday and Wednesday, May 5 and 6, extending to Thursday, if necessary. Monday, May 4, will be set aside for meetings of the general committees of the Association and the various section committees, as the latter are expected to report to the Council at this meeting.

—At a recent meeting of the directors of the Mechanics' National Bank of this City, S. T. Morgan, President of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co., was elected to the board.

—Charles W. Morse and Alfred H. Curtis, formerly Vice-President and President, respectively, of the National Bank of North America of this city, were indicted on Wednesday by the Federal Grand Jury on charges alleging conspiracy and the making of false entries in the bank's books. The joint indictment contains twenty-nine counts, eleven for conspiracy and eighteen for false entries. Both pleaded not guilty to the charges. They were granted two weeks within which to change their pleas and argument on the motion was set for the week beginning March 30. Mr. Morse's bail was fixed at \$30,000, and was furnished by the Massachusetts Bonding & Insurance Company. He is also held under a similar amount of bail on charges returned against him several weeks ago by the special grand jury, alleging grand larceny and perjury in matters connected with the discounting of a note received from Morgan J. O'Brien. Mr. Curtis was held in \$10,000 bail, furnished by his sister-in-law.

—Suit against the former directors of the National Bank of North America for the recovery of some \$700,000 claimed to have been lost in stock transactions was begun by Receiver Charles A. Hanna on the 7th inst. The defendants are reported to be Charles W. Morse, John H. Flagler, William F. Havemeyer, President of the bank at the time it closed in January; Alfred H. Curtis, former President; Ashbel H. Barney and James T. Barney, as executors of the will of Charles W. Barney; John W. Gates, Charles M. Schwab, Henry Chapin Jr., Robert M. Thompson and Morgan J. O'Brien. The complaint alleges, it is said, that the bank lost heavily in transactions in American Ice Securities Company stock bought from Mr. Morse at different times, and in various other purchases.

Receiver Hanna also instituted suit on Monday to recover \$405,673 from Mr. Morse, alleged to have been obtained by the latter through dummy loan transactions. Besides this, there is understood to be an attachment against Mr.

Morse for \$243,000 levied under the bank's claim during his absence in Europe. An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed against Mr. Morse yesterday in the United States District Court. The appointment of a receiver, however, was refused by Judge Holt until the settlement of the question as to whether the petitioners were genuine creditors of Mr. Morse.

—The receivers of the Mechanics' & Traders' Bank of this city, have discharged the debt of that institution to the Clearing House, having been accorded permission by the court to pay the indebtedness. At the time of the bank's closing on January 29 it held Clearing-House certificates to the amount of \$1,900,000, secured by \$6,000,000 collateral.

—The Phenix National Bank of this city issued on the 14th inst its third annual detailed statement, showing not only the condition of the institution, but the character and value of its assets. The present management has been in control a little less than three years, during which time, it is stated, it has charged out all bad and doubtful assets, added over \$300,000 to surplus and profits, and on the first of the year commenced the payment of regular dividends. The statement referred to shows surplus of \$400,000 and undivided profits of \$130,036. The total resources are \$12,476,724.

—After reducing its capital stock from \$1,000,000 to \$500,000 last week, the directors of the Hudson Trust Co., Broadway and 42d St., this city, unanimously voted to add the entire amount represented by the reduction to surplus fund instead of distributing it to the stockholders. With a present capital of \$500,000, its surplus is now over \$600,000.

—John G. Jenkins Sr., ex-President of the First National Bank of Brooklyn Borough and of the Williamsburg Trust Co., died on Thursday at his home in Sea Cliff. Death was due to an attack of apoplexy believed to have been brought on through worry over his banking affairs. The several institutions with which Mr. Jenkins and his sons had been identified—the First National Bank, the Williamsburg Trust Co. and the Jenkins Trust Co.—closed their doors last October and indictments charging conspiracy and perjury were handed down in December against Mr. Jenkins Sr. and three of his sons. Mr. Jenkins Sr. had occupied a prominent position in business circles in Brooklyn, some of the interests with which he had been identified as officer or director having been the Brooklyn Queens County & Suburban R.R. Co., the Brooklyn Heights R.R. Co., the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co., the Brooklyn Union Elevated R.R. Co., the Fuse Wire & Mfg. Co., the Tompkins Realty League, &c., &c. Owing to his financial troubles Mr. Jenkins had severed his connection with some of these interests.

Supreme Court Justice Townsend Scudder on the 7th inst, granted the motion for a change of venue for the four members of the Jenkins family indicted on conspiracy charges. He moved the venue from Kings County but did not transfer the trial to any specified place.

—The hearing on the application for the discharge of the temporary receivers of the Borough Bank of Brooklyn Borough was adjourned last Saturday by Judge Betts at Kingston until the 28th inst., in order to permit Referee Walter Shaw and State Superintendent of Banks Clark Williams to complete their examinations. Goodwin Brown, as Receiver of the International Trust Co., has been authorized by Judge Betts to sign the deferred-payment plan for the latter's claim of \$500,000. An order has also been signed by Judge Betts authorizing the transfer of stock of the Borough Bank to enable the new directors chosen by the depositors to elect officers.

—The stockholders of the Ironbound Trust Co. of Newark, N. J., at a meeting on Wednesday ratified a proposition to increase the capital from \$100,000 to \$200,000. The surplus will also be raised from \$50,000 to \$100,000. The institution began business on June 3 of last year.

—The Lincoln Trust Company of Boston, Mass., has been incorporated with \$200,000 capital. Fisher K. Rice is given as President and Howard P. Dodge as Treasurer.

—The Merchants' National Bank at 324 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, is reported to have taken title to property at 310 and 312 Chestnut Street, both of which buildings are to be altered into banking quarters for its use.

—Arrangements for the payment of the second dividend to the depositors of the defunct City Trust, Safe Deposit & Surety Co. of Philadelphia have been made by receiver J. Hampton Moore. The distribution amounts to 19.607%, and with 41.115% previously paid makes the total payments 60.722%. The institution was placed in receiver's hands in June 1905.

—An assignment was made on the 6th inst. by William Slade Clark of Philadelphia, operating as William Slade Clark & Co. Frederick C. Newbourg Jr., the assignee, places the liabilities at about \$75,000. Mr. Clark had been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange since 1901.

—Jos. Channon has become Vice-President of the Northwestern National Bank of Philadelphia, succeeding the late L. J. Bauer. Mr. Channon also continues as Cashier of the bank.

—Charles F. Wignall was lately promoted from the assistant cashiership to the cashiership of the Western National Bank of Philadelphia. C. L. Gilliland and J. Baumgartner are the Assistant Cashiers of the bank.

—George W. White has succeeded R. A. Chester as First Vice-President of the Commercial National Bank of Washington, D. C. G. O. Watson takes the place of Cashier, previously held by Mr. White.

—In the "Indianapolis Star" of Feb. 27 G. E. Gregory, Assistant Cashier of the National City Bank of New York, is quoted as having made the following statement with reference to the building of the American National Bank of Indianapolis:

"We have no bank in New York that will compare with your American National. It is the most complete as to minute detail I was ever in. In fact, we think so much of it that we will incorporate many, if not all, its most desirable features into our own building. Our bank will be housed in what is known as the old Custom Building, it having been bought from the Government. It has been remodeled and is now awaiting the interior finish. The directors ordered that no expense be spared in making the interior arrangement complete and artistic, and when completed it will be the most tasteful and convenient banking house in the United States. We think your American National will greatly aid in this."

—In the United States District Court at Chicago last week Judge Landis appointed the American Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago receiver for the Ravenswood Exchange Bank to supplant the Chicago Title & Trust Co., which was appointed by the State court at the time of the bank's suspension last November. The action of Judge Landis, according to the Chicago papers, was the result of bankruptcy proceedings started for creditors who became dissatisfied with the receivership in the State court and made charges of insolvency against the bank. Judge Landis stated that while he had nothing personal against the receiver first appointed, and had no doubt but that everything would be properly done, in view of the opposition shown by the State court receiver to the Federal court proceedings, it was obvious he could not appoint the same receiver. A 20% dividend was paid to the creditors of the Ravenswood Exchange Bank on the 1st inst.

—The motion for a new trial for John R. Walsh, formerly President of the Chicago National Bank of Chicago, Ill., was denied yesterday by Judge Anderson in the United States District Court, and Mr. Walsh was sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Preparations were immediately made for an appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals on a writ of supersedeas to stay the execution of sentence pending review by the upper court.

—Manager Charles F. Hatfield, of the Fraternal Department of the American Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago, has issued a little pamphlet for the benefit of members of fraternal societies. He terms it "An informal heart-to-heart talk with members of fraternal insurance societies, calling attention to a radical and dangerous weakness in the system and pointing out a remedy." Mr. Hatfield gives figures to show the magnitude of the insurance business of beneficial fraternal societies and lays stress upon the importance of the adoption by them of an improved system of collecting. He also urges the superiority over an individual of an institution equipped as the American Trust & Savings Bank, and points out the safeguards offered in its new department through which collectors are relieved of the burdens of detail incident to their office. The Manager of the department, who inaugurated it and worked out its details, is a practical man of over twenty-five years' experience in a dozen of the leading fraternal societies.

—At a meeting to be held on the 23d inst. the stockholders of the failed National Bank of Commerce of Kansas City, Mo., are to act on several propositions incidental to the proposed reorganization of the institution. One of the matters to be considered concerns an addition of \$1,000,000 to the capital, making it \$2,000,000. An amendment to the by-laws is also contemplated, providing for a board of twenty-one members, instead of fifteen as at present. It is reported that the notices to the stockholders of the bank show that in order to meet the requirements of Comptroller Ridgely there must be provided \$2,870,000 of new money before the reopening. These requirements are summarized in the Kansas City papers as follows:

To cover money tied up in ranch and plantation in Mexico	5600,000
Other real estate owned and not used in its business	400,000
Bad paper	50,000
Slow paper, face value	320,000
\$500,000 face value 5% building bonds	220,000
Selling 10,000 shares new stock at \$110 per share	1,100,000
	\$2,870,000

Efforts are being made to induce Comptroller Ridgely to take the presidency of the reorganized bank. The institution has been closed since Dec. 5.

—It has been decided to hold the annual convention of the Tennessee Bankers' Association on May 26 and 27 at Memphis.

—An application to organize the Commercial National Bank of Greensboro, N. C., capital \$200,000, was approved on the 7th inst. The proposed institution is to succeed the Greensboro Commercial & Savings Bank, and will be under the same management as the latter, the following officers continuing in charge: F. B. Ricks, President; E. J. Stafford, Vice-President, and F. C. Boyles, Cashier.

—The City National Bank of Greensboro, N. C., was put in charge of a receiver on the 6th inst., following the decision of the directors to place the institution in voluntary liquidation. The bank had a capital of \$100,000.

—The Georgia Bankers' Association will meet in annual convention this year at Brunswick. The meeting is to take place about the middle of June.

—John J. Flowers has become Cashier of the New Farley National Bank of Montgomery, Ala., succeeding L. W. Tyson.

—A call has been issued for a meeting of the stockholders of the Merchants' National Bank of New Orleans, La., to be held on April 2, to take action on the proposition to change the name of the institution to the People's National Bank.

—J. E. McAshan, Cashier of the South Texas National Bank of Houston, Tex., since its organization, was elected a Vice-President of the institution on Feb. 24, in which capacity he continues in the active management of the bank. Beverly D. Harris, formerly Cashier of the Commercial National Bank of Houston, has been chosen to succeed Mr. McAshan as Cashier of the South Texas National.

—Guinn Williams has been chosen to succeed the late John C. Harrison as Cashier of the State National Bank of Fort Worth, Texas.

—George P. Levy has recently become President of the Western National Bank of Fort Worth, Texas, and F. H. McFarland has become Vice-President, succeeding William Bohning.

—A new financial institution in which Canadian capital is interested is being organized to operate in Spokane, Wash., under the name of the British-American Bank. The "Chicago Banker" states that this is announced to be the first attempt of Canadian capital to put the Canadian banking system into operation in this country under a State charter. In the application for a charter the capital is placed at \$100,000, but it is said that the amount will be increased before the institution opens for business. H. C. Flumerfelt, President of the British-American Trust Co. of Vancouver, B. C., and H. N. Galer, Vice-President of that institution, will be identified with the management of the new bank.

—The Comptroller of the Currency has approved an application to organize the Union National Bank of Pasadena, Cal., capital \$100,000.

—It is understood that the Farmers' & Merchants' National Bank of Colusa County, at Colusa, Cal., which suspended on Dec. 10, has been declared solvent by the Court and will resume business. The Bank Commissioners are said to have withdrawn the custodian who has been temporarily in charge of the institution.

Monetary & Commercial English News

(From our own Correspondent.)

London, Saturday, February 29 1908.

Business has again been exceedingly slack and disappointing during the week. On Monday the fortnightly settlement in mining securities began; on the following day the settlement in all other securities began, and on Thursday the settlement was completed. On Friday the settlement in Consols began. Therefore, the members of the Stock Exchange have been very much employed in merely completing these several settlements. In addition to this, the joint-stock banks have been making up their accounts for the close of the month, and, as usual, have been calling in loans so as to make it appear that they hold larger reserves than they really do. This has made money scarcer and has compelled the outside market to borrow largely from the Bank of England. The best estimate amongst bankers is that the outside market has up to the present borrowed about eight millions sterling from the Bank of England, and between now and the end of March 1 borrowings will probably continue. On the one hand, this large borrowing has prevented money from becoming so scarce as at one time it threatened to be. By and by the inevitable repayment will come, and it looks now as if early in April there would not be as much cheapness of money as hitherto has been anticipated, unless, of course, some of the gold sent to New York during the crisis is returned.

Meantime, business on the Stock Exchange is exceedingly stagnant. There is a steady investment going on. Prices are exceedingly attractive, and everybody who can scrape money together is buying favorite securities. But speculation has come to a standstill. Mainly, this is due to the rise in the value of money since the beginning of February. The great activity in January was in consols and other gilt-edged securities, all of which yield interest considerably lower than borrowers have to pay at the present time. Consequently, careful operators have been deterred from continuing their operations in consols, and the less careful, finding the public withdrawing, have got frightened and have sold. Probably there will be little resumption of the movement in consols until early in April, when, if the new Budget is favorable, the best judges are all looking for a very considerable further rise in all high-class securities.

In Paris business is quite as slack as it is in London. This is due mainly to the state of things in Morocco. Fully eight thousand French troops are now employed in Morocco, and it is possible that even that number may have to be increased. Yet the tribes, far from being alarmed, are gaining in confidence, and of late the French have had to fight two or three stiff engagements. Thus, the probability of an early restoration of order is growing less and less, and, considering the attitude of Germany, it would clearly be unsafe to adopt really effective measures. Yet it is scarcely possible for France to withdraw altogether from Morocco, were it only because of the engagements she undertook at Algeiras. In addition to the anxieties caused by Morocco, there is a certain amount of apprehension springing out of the various rumors concerning the Baltic and North Sea questions, the Austrian railway policy and the attitude of Russia with regard to that policy.

In Germany liquidation is going on. The banks hold an immense amount of stock for their clients, and they are gradually liquidating, and thus accumulating liquid funds. But the liquidation will have to continue for a long time yet.

Money, as already said, has been in strong demand during the week. The general expectation is that it will be more plentiful next week, and that, as March advances, the payments out of the Treasury will exceed the payments into it, and therefore will tend to make money more plentiful and cheap. Nevertheless, actual ease is not to be anticipated until early in April, for next month the usual spring agricultural requirements will take a good deal of money from London to the interior. In Paris money is exceedingly abundant—is, indeed, so over-abundant that the banks find it difficult to employ their balances. Yet the banks are not employing as large amounts in London and Berlin as might reasonably have been expected. Apparently, the political rumors receive more credence in Paris than they do in London, and the banks, therefore, think it necessary to keep larger reserves. In the long run, however, unless apprehension grows, the redundancy of money must compel greater activity upon the bourses.

The India Council offered for tender on Wednesday 40 lacs and the applications exceeded 39½ lacs, at prices ranging from 1s. 3 29-32d. to 1s. 3 15-16d. per rupee. Applicants for bills at 1s. 3 29-32d. per rupee were allotted in full.

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:

	1908. Feb. 28.	1907. Feb. 27.	1906. Feb. 28.	1905. March 1.	1904. March 2.
Circulation	27,810,505	27,885,190	28,265,930	27,593,105	27,963,270
Public deposits	17,177,719	14,979,775	18,096,249	15,190,746	11,117,041
Other deposits	43,728,432	42,740,510	45,449,383	41,558,327	41,041,069
Government securities	14,327,216	15,453,756	16,388,867	15,589,185	19,224,834
Other securities	34,840,075	35,231,809	38,032,070	29,628,936	25,713,997
Reserve, notes & coin	29,960,212	27,294,433	27,147,954	29,851,884	25,550,400
Coin & bull., both dep.	39,320,717	36,729,623	37,263,884	38,994,889	35,003,679
Prop. reserve to liabilities					
Bank rate	4 1/4	4 3/4	4 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2
Consols, 2 1/2% p.c.	87 7-16	87 5-16	90 1/4	90 15-16d	85 7-16
Silver	25 11-16d.	32 1/4d.	30 1/4d.	27 11-16d.	26 11-16d.
Clear-house returns	206,530,000	219,579,000	290,477,000	301,252,000	235,775,000

The rates for money have been as follows:

Table showing money rates for Bank of England, Open market, and Interest allowed for deposits by joint-stock banks.

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

Table showing interest rates for various Continental cities including Paris, Berlin, Hamburg, Frankfurt, Amsterdam, Brussels, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Madrid, and Copenhagen.

Messrs. Pixley & Abell write as follows under date of Feb. 27.

GOLD.—The Bank purchased about £400,000 of gold in the open market, the balance being taken partly for the Continent and partly for India.

SILVER.—The market has been weaker; the chief reason being that the Indian demand shows signs of being satisfied, the amounts already bought being very large.

The quotations for bullion are reported as follows: GOLD, SILVER, London Standard, Feb. 27, Feb. 20, Feb. 15, Feb. 6.

The following shows the imports of cereal produce into the United Kingdom during the season to date, compared with previous seasons:

Table showing imports of wheat, barley, oats, peas, beans, and Indian corn for the years 1907-08, 1906-07, 1905-06, and 1904-05.

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

Table showing supplies available for consumption for wheat, flour, and maize for the years 1907-08, 1906-07, 1905-06, and 1904-05.

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

Table showing quantities of wheat, flour, and maize afloat for the years 1907, 1906, and 1905.

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:

Large table of financial market data including prices for silver, consols, French rentes, Russian imperial bonds, Canadian Pacific, and various other securities.

a Price per share. b £ sterling per share.

Breadstuffs Figures Brought from Page 678.—The statements below are prepared by us from figures collected by the New York Produce Exchange.

Table showing receipts of flour, wheat, corn, oats, barley, and rye for various ports from Chicago to Kansas City.

Table showing receipts of flour and grain at the seaboard ports for the week ended March 7 1908.

Table showing receipts of flour and grain at the seaboard ports for the week ended March 7 1908, comparing 1907 and 1906.

The exports from the several seaboard ports for the week ending Mch. 7 1908 are shown in the annexed statement:

Table showing exports of wheat, corn, flour, oats, barley, and rye from various ports for the years 1907, 1906, and 1905.

The destination of these exports for the week and since July 1 1907 is as below:

Table showing the destination of exports for the week and since July 1 1907, including United Kingdom, Continent, West Indies, and other countries.

The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports Mch. 7 1908 was as follows:

Table showing the visible supply of grain at various ports including New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Galveston, Montreal, Toronto, Buffalo, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Fort William, Port Arthur, Duluth, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Peoria, Indianapolis, and others.

Commercial and Miscellaneous News

GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES.— Through the courtesy of the Secretary of the Treasury, we are enabled to place before our readers to-day the details of Government receipts and disbursements for the month of February. From previous returns we obtain the figures for previous months, and in that manner complete the statement for the eight months of the fiscal years 1907-08 and 1906-07. For statement of Feb. 1907 see issue of March 30 1907, page 728.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS (000s omitted).

Table with columns for months (Total, Feb, Jan, Dec, Nov, Oct, Sept, Aug, July) and rows for Receipts 1907-08, Receipts 1906-07, Disbursements 1907-08, Disbursements 1906-07. Includes sub-totals for Total receipts and Total disbursements.

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 various stocks and bonds for auction, including items like 25 Equit. Gas Lt. Co. of Suffolk Co., 50 Little Pittsb. Cons. Mining Co., and various bonds.

DIVIDENDS.

The following shows all the dividends announced for the future by all large or important corporations: Dividends announced this week are printed in italics.

Table listing dividends for various companies, including Name of Company, Per Cent., When Payable, and Books Closed. Includes entries for Atlantic Coast Line RR., Beech Creek, Boston & Albany, etc.

Large table listing various companies and their financial details, including Name of Company, Per Cent., When Payable, and Books Closed. Includes entries for Railroads (Steam), Street Railways, Banks, Trust Companies, and Miscellaneous.

a Transfer books not closed. b 3% declared, 1 1/2% payable April 15 and 1 1/2% Oct. 15. c Payable in stock. d 3% declared, 1 1/2% payable March 20 and 1 1/2% June 20.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF SPECIE AT NEW YORK.

Table with columns for Gold, Exports, Imports, and various bank categories like Great Britain, France, Germany, etc.

Of the above imports for the week in 1908, \$192,598 were American gold coin and \$3,659 American silver coin.

Statement of New York City Clearing-House Banks.—The detailed statement below shows the condition of the New York City Clearing-House banks for the week ending March 7.

Table with columns: Banks, Capital, Surplus, Loans, Specie, Legals, Deposits, Reserve. Lists various banks like Bank of N.Y., Manhattan Co., etc.

On the basis of averages "circulation" amounted to \$62,162,300 and United States deposits (included in deposits), \$54,474,100.

The statements compiled by the State Banking Department, together with the totals for the Clearing-house banks, both the averages for the week and the actual figures at the end of the week, are shown in the following table.

Table with columns: Loans and Investments, Specie, Legals, Deposits, Reserve on P.C. Deposits of Reserve. Compares Clearing-House Banks and State Banks.

+ Increase over last week. - Decrease from last week. a Includes bank notes. b After eliminating the item "Due from reserve depositories and other banks and trust companies in New York City."

Note.—In the case of the Clearing-House banks the deposits are "net" both for the average and actual figures; in all other cases "gross" deposits are shown.

"Reserve on deposits" includes, for both trust companies and State banks, not only cash items but amounts due from reserve agents, and in the case of trust companies includes likewise municipal bonds.

The State Banking Department also furnishes the following report for State banks and trust companies outside of Greater New York.

Table with columns: Loans, Deposits, Reserve, % of Res. for State Banks and Trust Companies.

Reports of Non-Member Banks.—The following is the statement of condition of the non-member banks for the week ending March 7, based on average daily results.

Table with columns: Bank, Capital, Surplus, Loans, Specie, Legals, Deposits, Reserve, Net Deposits. Lists various banks like N.Y. City, Boroughs of Man. & Br., Wash. Hgts., etc.

New York City, Boston and Philadelphia Banks.—Below is a summary of the weekly totals of the Clearing-House banks of New York City, Boston and Philadelphia.

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

a Including Government deposits, and for Boston and Philadelphia, the item "due to other banks." At New York Government deposits amounted to \$54,474,100 on March 7, against \$55,350,100 on Feb. 29.

Banking and Financial.

We shall be pleased to mail to institutions and investors copies of our Bond Circular entitled "INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES."

Spencer Trask & Co.

WILLIAM AND PINE STS., NEW YORK. Branch Offices: Chicago, Ill., and Albany, N. Y.

MOFFAT & WHITE

Members New York Stock Exchange. 5 NASSAU STREET, HANOVER BANK BUILDING. DEALERS IN INVESTMENT SECURITIES. Commission Orders Executed for Cash Only.

Bankers' Gazette.

Wall Street, Friday Night, March 13 1908.

The Money Market and Financial Situation.—The security markets have displayed more animation and strength this week than for some time past. Inasmuch as there has been practically no change in conditions governing Stock Exchange values, it is not easy to determine on just what this revival of activity was based. The movement was accelerated and prolonged, however, by the circulation of reports which were intended in one case to enhance the value of Union Pacific shares and in another case to stimulate more hopefulness in regard to future railway earnings. When the groundlessness of the latter report became known, there was a corresponding decline in railway stocks.

We are pleased to note that there are evidences of a little more activity in the iron and steel trade and also in the export demand for copper. This fact is especially interesting when it is remembered that any general quickening of industrial activity would naturally begin with a larger demand for these metals.

The local money market remains in an apathetic condition, with the flow of currency from the interior increasing. The Bank of England reports a reserve of over 50%, and discount rates in the open London market are lower than for many months past.

The open market rates for call loans on the Stock Exchange during the week on stock and bond collaterals have ranged from 1 3/4% to 2%. To-day's rates on call were 1 3/4% to 2%. Prime commercial paper quoted at 5 1/2% to 6% for 60 to 90-day endorsements and 5 1/2% to 6% for best single names.

The Bank of England's weekly statement on Thursday showed an increase in bullion of £718,309, and the per cent of reserve to liabilities was 50.01, against 49.59 last week.

The rate of discount remains unchanged at 3 1/2% as fixed March 5. The Bank of France shows a decrease of 4,750,000 francs gold and 2,875,000 francs silver.

NEW YORK CITY CLEARING HOUSE BANKS.

	1908. Averages for week ending March 7.	Differences from previous week.	1907. Averages for week ending March 9.	1906. Averages for week ending March 10.
Capital	\$ 124,350,000		\$ 126,150,000	\$ 116,472,700
Surplus	159,864,900		156,252,300	145,655,100
Loans and discounts	1,164,340,200	Inc. 3,291,500	1,066,956,900	1,019,579,300
Circulation	62,162,300	Dec. 1,971,300	52,281,300	51,438,700
Net deposits	1,175,700,500	Inc. 8,076,800	1,019,889,100	1,001,932,000
U. S. dep. (incl. above)	54,474,100	Dec. 876,000	14,479,500	9,659,800
Specie	265,288,700	Inc. 3,370,500	185,456,700	178,668,000
Legal tenders	88,772,400	Dec. 1,078,000	71,667,300	78,278,700
Reserve held 25% of deposits	\$ 224,061,100	Inc. 2,892,500	\$ 257,024,000	\$ 256,946,700
	298,925,125	Inc. 2,019,200	254,972,275	250,483,000
Surplus reserve	30,135,975	Inc. 873,300	2,051,725	6,463,700
Surplus excluding U. S. deposits	43,754,500	Inc. 654,300	5,671,625	8,878,650

Note.—The Clearing House now issues a statement weekly showing the totals of the actual figures on Saturday morning. These figures, together with the returns of separate banks, also the summary issued by the State Banking Department showing the condition of State banks and trust companies not reporting to the Clearing House, appear on the preceding page.

Foreign Exchange.—After an active movement early in the week, due to speculative operations, the market became quiet and irregular, though with a fairly strong undertone, and it so continued to near the close, when it became weak.

To-day's (Friday's) nominal rates for sterling exchange were 4 84@4 84 1/2 for sixty-day and 4 87@4 87 1/2 for sight. To-day's (Friday's) actual rates for sterling exchange were 4 8320@4 8330 for long, 4 8580@4 8590 for short and 4 86 @4 8610 for cables. Commercial on banks 4 82 1/2@4 82 3/4 and documents for payment 4 82 1/4@4 83. Cotton for payment 4 82 1/4@4 82 1/2, cotton for acceptance 4 82 1/2@4 82 3/4 and grain for payment 4 82 3/4@4 83.

To-day's (Friday's) actual rates for Paris bankers' francs were 5 20@5 19 3/8 for long and 5 18 1/2@5 17 1/2 for short. Germany bankers' marks were 94 5-16@94 3/8 for long and 94 15-16@95d for short. Amsterdam bankers' guilders were 40 11@40 13 for short.

Exchange at Paris on London to-day 25f. 18 1/2c.; week's range 25f. 18 1/2c. high and 25f. 18 1/2c. low.

The week's range for exchange rates follows:

	Long	Short	Cables
Sterling, Actual—			
High	4 8345	4 8035	4 8640
Low	4 8320	4 8580	4 84
Paris Bankers' Francs—			
High	5 20	5 17 1/2	5 17 1/2
Low	5 20 1/2	5 18 1/2	5 17 1/2
Germany Bankers' Marks—			
High	94 3-16	95	95 1/2
Low	94 3-16	94 15-16	95
Amsterdam Bankers' Guilders—			
High	40 11	40 11	40 13-16
Low	40 11	40 11	40 13

Less: a 1-16 of 1%, d 1-32 of 1%, h 3-32 of 1%.
Plus: a 1-16 of 1%, x 1-32 of 1%, y 3-32 of 1%.

The following were the rates for domestic exchange on New York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah buying, 50c. per \$1,000 discount; selling, 75c. per \$1,000 premium. Charleston selling, \$1 per \$1,000 premium. New Orleans bank, 25c. per \$1,000 discount; commercial, 50c. per \$1,000 discount. Chicago, 30c. per \$1,000 premium. St. Louis, 70c. per \$1,000 premium. San Francisco, 25c. per \$1,000 premium.

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

The market for railway and industrial bonds has, as noted above, been more active, and a large portion of the issues traded in have recovered an average of about 1 point from the low level reported last week. The transactions in this department of the Exchange have exceeded 2 1/2 millions, par value, each day, and on Wednesday reached nearly 3 millions. New York City 4 1/2s have been favorites at fractionally higher quotations. U. S. Steel 5s have been the active feature and close 2 1/2 points higher than last week.

United States Bonds.—Sales of Government bonds at the Board include \$20,000 4s, reg., 1925, at 122; \$120 3s, coup., 1908-18, small bonds, at 101, and \$20,000 Panama Canal 10-30 2s at 103 1/4 to 103 1/2. The following are the daily closing quotations; for yearly range see third page following.

	Interest Periods	Mch. 7	Mch. 9	Mch. 10	Mch. 11	Mch. 12	Mch. 13
2s, 1930	registered	Q-Jan	*103 1/4	*103 1/4	*103 1/4	*103 1/4	*103 1/4
2s, 1930	coupon	Q-Jan	*104 1/2	*104 1/2	*104 1/2	*104 1/2	*104 1/2
3s, 1908-18	registered	Q-Feb	*101	*101	*101	*101	*101
3s, 1908-18	coupon	Q-Feb	*101	*101	*101	*101	*101
3s, 1908-18	small coupon	Q-Feb	*100 1/2	*100 1/2	*100 1/2	*100 1/2	*100 1/2
4s, 1925	registered	Q-Feb	*122	*122	*122	*122	*122 1/2
4s, 1925	coupon	Q-Feb	*122 1/2	*122 1/2	*122 1/2	*122 1/2	*122 1/2
2s, 1935	Panama Canal regis	Q-Nov	*103 1/2	*103 1/2	*103 1/2	*103 1/2	*103 1/2

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

Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.—The stock market has been more active, the transactions on Wednesday approximating 1,000,000 shares, and the upward movement which developed at the close last week increased in force, until an advance of from 3 to 6 points or more has in many cases been recorded. Thursday's market was hesitating and unsteady, the volume of business fell over one third, and the high prices of Wednesday were not generally maintained. To-day's market was of yesterday's type until the last hour, when the upward movement was resumed and, in many cases, closing prices are the highest of the week.

Among the exceptional features are Union Pacific, which closes with a net gain during the week of over 10 points, Reading, which is 7 1/2 points higher, St. Paul and Louisville & Nashville which are up between 6 and 7 points. Industrial issues have followed closely the general trend.

The copper stocks were strong on a better demand for metal and Am. Sugar Refining sold over 4 points above its previous highest price of the year. U. S. Steel common and preferred show an advance of over 3 points within the week.

For daily volume of business see page 659. The following sales have occurred this week of shares not represented in our detailed list on the pages which follow:

STOCKS. Week ending Mch. 13.	Sales for Week.	Range for Week.		Range since Jan. 1.				
		Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.			
Amer Steel Fdry tr recls	100	5 1/4	Mch 13	5 1/4	Mch 13	4 1/2	Feb 6	Feb
Preferred trust recls	300	30	Mch 11	30 1/2	Mch 10	27 1/2	Feb 30 1/2	Mch
Bethlehem Steel Corp	300	13	Mch 7	14	Mch 9	12	Jan 16	Jan
Canadian Pac subscript'n	940	140	Mch 7	142 1/2	Mch 10	140	Mch 142 1/2	Mch
recls 1st instal't paid.	200	2	Mch 9	2	Mch 9	2	Jan 3	Feb
Chic Un Tr trust recls	250	6	Mch 10	6	Mch 11	6	Feb 10	Jan
Preferred trust recls	30	135	Mch 12	135	Mch 12	135	Mch 135	Jan
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	420	5	Mch 11	5	Mch 11	5	Mch 5 1/2	Feb
Des Moines & Ft Dodge	300	85 1/2	Mch 12	87	Mch 11	73 1/2	Feb 87	Mch
General Sugar Ref pref	315	53	Mch 11	58	Mch 11	70	Feb 58	Mch
GT Northern subscription	2,160	119	Mch 7	122 1/2	Mch 12	114	Feb 123 1/2	Jan
receipts 95% paid	200	71 1/2	Mch 10	72	Mch 11	67	Jan 72	Jan
Homestake Mining	100	84	Mch 13	84	Mch 13	80	Feb 84	Mch
Immersoll-Rand pref	334	33	Mch 12	33	Mch 12	30	Feb 33	Mch
New Central Coal	100	73	Mch 12	73	Mch 12	70	Jan 73	Mch
New York Dock pref.	232	99	Mch 12	99 1/2	Mch 12	90	Feb 101 1/2	Jan
N Y & N J Telephone	200	3	Mch 7	3 1/2	Mch 12	2	Jan 4 1/2	Jan
Ontario Silver Mining	100	14	Mch 9	14	Mch 9	14	Feb 15	Jan
Peoria & Eastern	1,000	11 1/2	Mch 11	11 1/2	Mch 11	11 1/2	Feb 11 1/2	Jan
Standard Mining	4,950	5 1/2	Mch 13	7 1/2	Mch 9	5 1/2	Mch 13	Jan
Western Maryland								

Outside Market.—Trading in copper shares has dominated the "curb" market this week. The activity and strength of several issues has helped to impart a better tone, though on Thursday a reaction caused prices to sag somewhat. To-day's market was quiet but strong. Nevada Consolidated Copper was a prominent feature during the week, the stock moving up from 9 to 11 3/8. It fell off to 10 7/8 but to-day improved to 11 1/2, closing at 11 1/4. The new 6% bonds, of which over 95% was reported subscribed for, sold "w. i" up from 109 to 125 and back to 118. Cumberland-Ely shared the attention, heavy transactions carrying the price up from 7 1/2 to 8 1/4, the close to-day being at 8 1/2. Boston Consolidated advanced a point to 15 1/4. Butte Coalition rose from 19 7/8 to 20 3/8. Davis-Daly Estates went up from 4 1/2 to 4 3/4 and back to 4 1/2. Douglas Copper gained half a point to 6 1/2. Greene Cananea sold down from 8 1/2 to 8, and up to 8 1/2. Nevada-Utah advanced from 3 13-16 to 4 1/2. United Copper common was weak, dropping from 5 1/2 to 5. Nipissing, after a decline from 7 1/4 to 6 3/8, advanced sharply to 7 1/2 and ends the week at 7. Miemac sold between 3 1/2 and 3 3/8, but on Thursday jumped to 4 1/2, the final transaction to-day being at 4 1/4. But few transactions have taken place in the specialties. Havana Commercial preferred advanced from 47 3/8 to 50 1/2 and Central Foundry preferred from 7 1/2 to 8. A sensational rise of 25 points in Standard Oil to 515 was one of the features in this department. Later it broke to 501, followed by a recovery to 510. To-day it sold at 509 1/2. Chicago Subway advanced from 16 1/2 to 17. Consolidated Steamship 4s were traded in from 10 down to 9 3/4 and up to 10 1/2.

Outside quotations will be found on page 659.

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

OCCUPYING FOUR PAGES

BONDS										BONDS																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE										N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
WEEK ENDING MARCH 13										WEEK ENDING MARCH 13																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
U. S. Government		Foreign Government		State and City Securities		Railroad		Miscellaneous		U. S. Government		Foreign Government		State and City Securities		Railroad		Miscellaneous																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
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U S 2s consol registered	103 1/2	U S 2s consol coupon	104 1/2	U S 3s registered	101 1/2	U S 3s coupon	101 1/2	U S 3s reg small bonds	101 1/2	U S 3s consol small bonds	101 1/2	U S 4s registered	122 1/2	U S 4s coupon	122 1/2	U S 5s 10-30 yr 2s	103 1/2	Philippine Islands 4s	111	Pub wks and imp reg 4s	103 1/2	Cent of Ga RR—(Con)	45	2d pref income g 5s stamped	33	3d pref income g 5s stamped	37	Chatt Div pref inc g 4s	101	Atch & Nor Div 1st g 5s	101	Mid Ga & At Div 5s	101	Mobile Div 1st g 5s	101	Gen RR & B of Ga col g 5s	97	Cent of N J gen'l gold 5s	123 1/2	Am Dock & Imp gu 5s	103	Le & Hnd R gen gu 5s	93 1/2	Le & W Va R Coal 5s	97 1/2	Con ext guar 4 1/2s	97 1/2	N Y & Long Brgen g 4s	95	Cent Pacific See So Pacific Co	85	Cent Vermont 1st gu 5s	102	Chas & Sav See Atl Coast Line	102	Ches & Ohio g 5s ser A	104	Gold 5s	108 1/2	1st consol g 5s	108 1/2	Registered	98 1/2	General gold 4 1/2s	104	Registered	104	Craiz Valley 1st g 5s	102	R & A Div 1st con g 4s	94 1/2	3d consol g 4s	87 1/2	Warm Spr Val 1st g 5s	113 1/2	Greenbrier Ry 1st gu g 4s	65	Chic & At RR ref g 3s	62	Kentucky 1st lien 3 1/2s	87 1/2	Chic Burl & Q 3 1/2s	87 1/2	Illinois Div 3 1/2s	88 1/2	Registered	99 1/2	Iowa Div sink fund 5s	107	Sinking fund 4s	98 1/2	Nebraska Extension 4s	98 1/2	Registered	86	Joint bonds See Great North	101	Debuture 5s	103	Han & St Jos consol 6s	81 1/2	Chic & E Ill ref & imp g 4s	110 1/2	1st consol g 6s	110 1/2	General consol 1st 5s	113 1/2	Registered	109 1/2	Chic & Ind C Ry 1st 5s	117 1/2	Chicago & Erie See Erie	103	Chic R & Lony ref 6s	104 1/2	Refunding gold 5s	104 1/2	Louisy N & A Ch 1st g 5s	102	Chic M & St P term g 5s	102	General g 4s series A	104 1/2	Registered	106	Chic & L S Div 5s	108	Chic & Mo Ry Div 5s	104 1/2	Chic & Pa Ry Div 5s	104 1/2	Chic & W 1st g 5s	104 1/2	Dak & St S 5s	118	Far & Sou assn g 5s	104	Hart & D Div 1st 7s	100	I & D Exten 1st 7s	109	LaCrosse & D 1st 5s	101	Mineral Point Div 5s	101 1/2	So Minn Div 1st 5s	103 1/2	Wis & Minn Div 1st 5s	103 1/2	Mt & N 1st M L 5s	103 1/2	1st consol 6s	117	Chic & North cons 7s	97 1/2	Extension 4s	94	Registered	90	General gold 3 1/2s	91	Sinking fund 6s	100	Registered	107	Sinking fund 6s	106 1/2	Registered	106	Debuture 5s	101 1/2	Registered	109 1/2	Debuture 5s	102 1/2	Sinking fund del 5s	109	Registered	108	North Illinois 1st 5s	99	Chic R & W 1st 5s	117 1/2	Mt L S & West 1st 5s	110	Knt & Imp sfund g 5s	118 1/2	Ashland Div 1st g 5s	118 1/2	Mich Div 1st g 5s	118 1/2	Incomes	112 1/2	Chic Rock Isl & Pac 6s	95	Registered	89 1/2	General gold 4s	89 1/2	Refunding g 4s	89 1/2	Cent trust series H 4s	92 1/2	J 4s	90 1/2	M 4s	90 1/2	N 4s	90 1/2	O 4s	90 1/2	P 4s	90 1/2	Chic R I & Pac RR 4s	60 1/2	Registered	63 1/2	Bur Ced R & North	110	Con lat & col tr g 5s	110 1/2	Registered	111	CRIF & N W lat gu 5s	111	M & St L 1st gu g 7s	112 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS—Continued on Next Page

Street Railway										Street Railway																																																									
Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price																																																
Brooklyn Rap Tr g 5s	95 1/2	1st refund conv g 4s	87 1/2	Bk City 1st con g 5s	98 1/2	Bk C Co & S con gu g 5s	95 1/2	Bklyn Un El 1st g 4s	95 1/2	Stamped guar 4 1/2s	95 1/2	Kings Co El 1st g 4s	73 1/2	Nassau Klec gu 4s	77 1/2	Conn Ry & L 1st & ref g 4 1/2s	95 1/2	Stamped guar 4 1/2s	95 1/2	Den Con Tr Co 1st g 5s	95 1/2	Det United 1st con g 4 1/2s	91 1/2	Havana Klec consol g 5s	91 1/2	Inter-Met col 4 1/2s	58 1/2	Internat Trac col tr 4s	58 1/2	Louis Ry Co con g 5s	109 1/2	Manila Elec 1st & col 5s	98 1/2	Met St Ry gen col tr g 5s	70 1/2	Bway & 7th W 1st g 5s	49 1/2	Col & 9th A V 1st gu g 5s	102 1/2	Lex A & P 1st gu g 5s	102 1/2	Third Ave RR con gu 4s	52 1/2	Cent Trust Co certfs	49 1/2	Third Ave Ry 1st g 5s	103 1/2	Met W S El (Chic) 1st g 4s	93 1/2	Mt El Ry & L 30-yr g 5s	99 1/2	Min St Ry 1st con g 5s	107 1/2	N C Ry & L 30-yr g 5s	90 1/2	St Jos Ry L E H & P 1st g 5s	100 1/2	St Paul City Cab con g 6s	100 1/2	Underground of Lon 5s	64 1/2	Union El (Chic) 1st g 5s	100 1/2	United Rys San Frst 4s	66 1/2	United Rys St L 1st g 4s	78 1/2

* Last price Friday; latest price this week. a Due Jan b Due Apr c Due May d Due June e Due July f Due Aug g Due Oct h Due Nov i Common Sale

Main table containing bond listings for 'N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE WEEK ENDING MARCH 13'. It includes columns for bond names, prices, and dates. The table is organized into two main sections: 'BONDS' and 'N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE WEEK ENDING MARCH 13'.

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS—Continued on Next Page.

Table containing 'Miscellaneous Bonds' listings. It includes columns for bond names, prices, and dates. The table is organized into two main sections: 'Gas and Electric Light' and 'Miscellaneous Bonds'.

*No price Friday latest bid and asked this week, a—Due Jan b—Due Feb c—Due Apr d—Due May e—Due July f—Due Aug g—Due Oct h—Due Dec i—Other Sale

Main table containing bond listings under 'N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE WEEK ENDING MARCH 13'. It is organized into columns for 'Bonds', 'Price Friday March 13', 'Week's Range or Last Sale', 'Range Since January 1', and 'N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE WEEK ENDING MARCH 13' with various sub-columns for bond details and prices.

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS—Concluded.

Miscellaneous bonds section listing various bonds like 'Manufacturing & Industrial', 'Jewelers', and 'Adams' with columns for bond name, price, and date.

* No price Friday; latest bid and asked this week. a Due Jan b Due Feb c Due Apr d Due May e Due June f Due July g Due Nov h Other Sale

Volume of Business at Stock Exchanges

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

Table showing weekly and yearly transactions at the New York Stock Exchange, including columns for Week ending, Stocks, Railroad, State Bonds, and U.S. Bonds.

Table showing sales at the New York Stock Exchange, including columns for Week ending, 1908, 1907, 1908, and 1907, with sub-sections for Stocks and Bonds.

DAILY TRANSACTIONS AT THE BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGES

Table showing daily transactions at the Boston and Philadelphia exchanges, including columns for Week ending, Boston, and Philadelphia, with sub-sections for Listed shares, Unlisted shares, and Bond sales.

Outside Securities

A weekly review of Outside Market will be found on a preceding page

Large table listing various securities such as Street Railways, Gas Securities, and other companies, with columns for Bid, Ask, and price.

Table listing various telegraph and telephone companies, including Amer. Tel. & Cable, Central & So. Amer., and others.

Table listing various ferry companies, including Brooklyn Ferry, N.Y. & N.J. Ferry, and others.

Table listing various short-term notes, including Am. Clg ser A 48 '11, Ser B 48 Mch 15 '12, and others.

Table listing various industrial and miscellaneous stocks, including Amer. Ry. Lgt. & Pwr., Consol. Rubber, and others.

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

Table listing various industrial and miscellaneous stocks, including Am. Ry. Lgt. & Pwr., Consol. Rubber, and others.

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* Per share, † Buyer pays accrued int. ‡ Ex-rights, § Seals on Sta. ¶ Not very active, ** New stock, *** Nominal, **** Sale price, % Div.

Main table containing bond market data for Boston Stock Exchange, including columns for Bid, Ask, Price, Range, and various bond titles like Am Bell Telephone, Am Telen & Tel, etc.

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 with multiple columns for stock prices and active stocks. It includes sub-sections for Philadelphia and Baltimore, listing various companies and their stock prices across different time periods.

* Bid and asked; no sales on this day. † Ex-rights. ‡ \$7.50 paid. § \$12.50 paid. ¶ \$10 paid. †† \$33 paid. ‡‡ Receipts. § §25 paid. ¶ ¶30 paid. ††† \$42.50 paid.

Investment and Railroad Intelligence.

RAILROAD GROSS EARNINGS.

The following table shows the gross earnings of every STEAM railroad from which regular weekly or monthly returns can be obtained. The first two columns of figures give the gross earnings for the latest week or month, and the last two columns the earnings for the period from July 1 to and including such latest week or month. We add a supplementary statement to show the fiscal year totals of those roads whose fiscal year does not begin with July, but covers some other period. The returns of the street railways are brought together separately on a subsequent page.

Main table with columns: ROADS, Latest Gross Earnings (Week or Month, Current Year, Previous Year), July 1 to Latest Date (Current Year, Previous Year). Includes sub-tables for 'Various Fiscal Years' and 'AGGREGATES OF GROSS EARNINGS—Weekly and Monthly'.

AGGREGATES OF GROSS EARNINGS—Weekly and Monthly.

Table with columns: Weekly Summaries (Cur't Year, Prev's Year, Inc. or Dec., %), Monthly Summaries (Cur't Year, Prev's Year, Inc. or Dec., %).

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 Denver, Elgin & Gulf RR., Pease Valley System and Santa Fe Pre-empt. h Includes in both years earnings of Denver, Elgin & Gulf RR., Pease Valley System and Santa Fe Pre-empt. i These figures do not include receipts from sale of coal. j Figures here are on the old basis of accounting—not the new or Inter-State Commerce Commission. k These figures are on the new basis prescribed by the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

Latest Gross Earnings by Weeks.—In the table which follows we sum up separately the earnings for the first week of March. The table covers 33 roads and shows 12.48% decrease in the aggregate, over the same week last year.

Table with 5 columns: Road, 1908., 1907., Increase, Decrease. Lists various railroads like Buffalo Rochester & Pittsburgh, Canadian Northern, etc., with their earnings for the first week of March 1908 and 1907.

For the fourth week of February our final statement covers 45 roads and shows 5.77% decrease in the aggregate over the same week last year.

Table with 5 columns: Road, 1908., 1907., Increase, Decrease. Lists 45 roads including previously reported roads and new ones like Alabama Great Southern, etc.

For the month of February the returns of 55 roads show as follows:

Table with 5 columns: Road, 1908., 1907., Decrease, Per Cent. Shows gross earnings for 55 roads in February 1908 and 1907, with a 9.39% decrease.

It will be seen that there is a loss on the roads reporting in the amount of \$4,443,835, or 9.39%.

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 Feb. 29 1908. The next will appear in the issue of March 28.

Table with 5 columns: Road, Current Year, Previous Year, Current Net, Previous Net. Lists railroads from Ala Tenn & North'n to Grand Trunk of Canada, showing monthly gross and net earnings for 1908 and 1907.

Table with 5 columns: Road, Current Year, Previous Year, Current Net, Previous Net. Continuation of the previous table, listing roads like Greenwich & Johnsonville, Intern & Gr Nor, etc.

a Net earnings here given are after deducting taxes.
b Net earnings here given are before deducting taxes.
c Figures revised for previous year so as to accord with the new classification of earnings and expenses now required by the Inter-State Commerce Commission.
d For January additional income was \$118,453, against \$3,098 in 1907, and for period from July 1 to Jan. 31 was \$65,809 in 1908, against \$21,782 in 1907.
e After allowing for miscellaneous income, which was a debit item for the month of January, total net earnings were \$293,113 in Jan. 1908, against \$336,466 last year, and for period from July 1 to Jan. 31 were \$2,363,222 this year, against \$2,785,453.

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

Table with 5 columns: Road, Current Year, Previous Year, Current Net, Previous Net. Lists roads like Boston & Albany, Copper Range, Duluth So Sh & Atlantic, etc., showing interest and surplus.

e After allowing for other income received.

STREET RAILWAYS AND TRACTION COMPANIES.

Table with 5 columns: Name of Road, Week or Month, Current Year, Previous Year, Current Net, Previous Net. Lists street railways like a American Rys Co, aAur Elgin & Chic 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). Rows include Chicago & Milw Elec., Chicago & Oak Park, etc.

a Figures for the month in both years include operations of the Seranton Ry., acquired Jan. 1 1906. c These figures are for consolidated company. d These are results for main line. f No earnings for Detroit Jackson & Chicago Ry. for Jan. 1907 included in these figures. h Decrease due to strike and boycott.

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 Mch. 7 1908. The next will appear in the issue of April 4 1908.

Table with columns: Roads, Gross Earnings (Current, Previous), Net Earnings (Current, Previous). Rows include Duluth St Ry Co., East St L & Suburban, etc.

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, Previous), Bal. of Net E'ngs. (Current, Previous). Rows include Duluth Street Ry Co., etc.

c After allowing for other income received.

ANNUAL REPORTS.

Annual Reports.—An index to annual reports of steam railroads, street railways and miscellaneous companies which have been published during the preceding month will be given on the last Saturday of each month. This index will not include reports in the issue of the "Chronicle" in which it is published. The latest index will be found in the issue of Feb. 29. The next will appear in that of March 28.

Interborough Rapid Transit Co., New York.

(Report for Years Ended Dec. 31 1907.)

Table with columns: Years ended Dec. 31 (1907, 1906), Increase. Rows include Passengers carried, Gross earnings, Operating expenses, Net earnings, etc.

—V. 86, p. 803, 108.

Chicago Junction Railway & Union Stock Yards Co.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31 1907.)

President Nathaniel Thayer, under date of Feb. 11 1908, says:

General Results.—The business of the company and the receipts of live stock were excellent during the first three-quarters of the year, but in the later months it felt the depression and decrease of business which swept over the country as the result of the panic conditions which existed in October and November.

The combined net earnings of the Chicago Stock Yards and of the Chicago Junction Railway Co. for the calendar year show an increase compared with 1906 of \$186,704.

Sale of "Outer Belt"—Description and Disposition of \$2,500,000 Bonds Received in Payment.—Since the last annual meeting, that part of the railroad of the Chicago Junction Railway Co. known as the "Outer Belt," which is the railroad originally belonging to the old Chicago Hammond & Western RR. Co., has been sold under contract dated June 29 1907, between the Chicago Junction Railway Co. and the Indiana Harbor Belt RR. Co., the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Ry. Co. and the Michigan Central RR. Co.

The consideration received consisted of \$2,500,000 bonds issued by the Indiana Harbor Belt RR. Co. These bonds bear interest at the rate of 2% per annum for the first five years, 3% per annum for the second five years and 4% per annum thereafter, and the principal is payable July 1 1957. The bonds are guaranteed as to principal and interest by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Ry. Co. and the Michigan Central RR. Co., jointly and severally.

The so-called "Outer Belt" was subject to a mortgage executed by the old Chicago Hammond & Western RR. Co. to secure an outstanding issue of \$2,500,000 6% bonds, and connected with it were contracts with other railroad companies which involved constant expenditures for increased trackage and facilities. This mortgage and indebtedness and the performance of these contracts were assumed by the purchasers. As the property would require the immediate expenditure of large sums for necessary betterments and improvements, and increased facilities, the sale upon the terms stated was considered highly advantageous to the Chicago Junction Ry. Co.

The result has been practically to relieve the railway company from liability for the payment of the \$2,500,000 of existing bonds and the fixed charge of \$50,000 per annum, as well as from the necessity of providing large sums for improvements and for additional trackage under existing contracts.

Nearly all the stock of the Chicago Junction Ry. Co. having been heretofore pledged with the Standard Trust Co. of New York as trustee under your company's mortgage dated April 10 1900, as part of the security for its issue of 4% 40-year mortgage and collateral trust refunding gold bonds, due April 1 1940, the trustee insisted that the bonds received on the sale of the "Outer Belt" should be pledged with it, and this was done by the terms of a supplemental instrument of pledge dated Nov. 1 1907, which provides that these bonds shall be held by the trustee as additional security for said refunding gold bonds as fully as if originally pledged.

Real Estate Improvement Bonds—New Issue of \$3,000,000, Replacing \$2,000,000 Issue Authorized in 1907.—In order to improve and develop new properties in which your company had recently become beneficially interested, as well as to discharge existing liens thereon, the stockholders at the last annual meeting authorized the issue of \$3,000,000 first mortgage 5% 20-year real estate improvement bonds, to be secured by a mortgage to be executed by your company and Messrs. Spoor and Winston, as trustees, mortgaging certain lands standing in their name as trustees.

A mortgage was thereupon executed to The Standard Trust Co. of New York as trustee, dated May 1 1907, and \$585,000 of new bonds were from time to time issued and certified by the trust company. (The balance sheet of Dec. 31 1907 shows that of these \$585,000 bonds, \$387,000 are in the treasury and \$198,000 are outstanding.)

It has, however, been deemed advisable to increase the authorized issue of the proposed bonds from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000, so as to provide a larger fund for contemplated buildings and other purposes. To this end there will be submitted to you at this meeting for your approval a proposition to cancel the existing mortgage and deed of trust covering the authorized issue of \$2,000,000 bonds, and to substitute in its place a new deed of trust to be dated as of March 1 1908, which shall authorize a similar issue of "real estate improvement bonds" to the amount of \$3,000,000 in denominations of \$1,000 each, payable March 1 1928, with interest payable semi-annually in March and September at the rate of 5% per annum.

The present outstanding bonds of the original issue will be exchanged for the new bonds now proposed, and additional bonds will be issued to your company to represent part of the investment. The net earnings, after payment of interest and all fixed charges, and any other receipts from these properties are accumulating in the hands of the trustee and will be expended only upon improvements to the properties and in retirement of the real estate improvement bonds.

Volume of Business.—The following is a comparative statement of livestock and car receipts for the past two years:

Table with columns: Year, Cattle, Calves, Hogs, Sheep, Horses, Cars. Rows include 1907, 1906, 1905.

Earnings of Properties Controlled.

Table with columns: Stock Yards Co., Railway Company, Both, 1907, 1906, 1905, 1904. Rows include Gross earnings, Expenses, Interest and Taxes, Net Earnings.

Income Account.

Table with columns: 1907, 1906, 1905, 1904. Rows include Balance from previous year, Div. from U. S. Y. & T. Co., Interest, Total.

Table with columns: 1907, 1906, 1905, 1904. Rows include Total, General expenses, Interest, Common dividend, Preferred dividend, Miscellaneous, Surplus to balance sheet.

(The) American Tobacco Company.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31 1907.)

Treasurer J. M. W. Hicks, under date March 11 1908 says: There has been no change in the capital stock during the year. As required by the trust indenture there was deposited with Morton Trust Company, trustee, in Jan 1907 the sum of \$500,000 to be expended in the

purchase for cancellation of 6% gold bonds of the company upon the terms specified in said trust indenture, and bonds of the par value of \$458,150 have been so purchased and canceled, the cost of same being \$489,957. The difference between par value and cost of the bonds so purchased has been written off as an expense.

By order of the board of directors 4% gold bonds of the par value of \$7,496,000 have been purchased at a cost of \$5,034,237 and paid for out of the surplus and canceled, and the par value (\$7,496,000) deducted from the amount carried among the assets of this company as good-will, patents and trademarks.

The statement below does not include the company's share of the undivided net earnings of companies in which it holds stock which they have deemed it advisable not to declare as dividends.

Results for Calendar Year.

	1907	1906	1905
Net earnings over all charges and expenses for management, &c.	27,371,029	26,406,373	25,212,285
Deduct—			
Premium on 6% bonds purchased and canceled (\$458,150 in 1907)—see above	41,807	58,180	59,744
Total	27,329,213	26,348,193	25,152,541
Deduct—			
Interest on 6% bonds	3,275,140	3,312,501	3,332,413
Interest on 6% bonds purchased and canceled	2,142,244	2,442,084	2,539,564
Interest on 4% bonds	291,827	259,863	234,667
Interest on 4% bonds purchased and canceled	4,721,346	4,721,346	4,721,346
Div'ds on pref. stock, 6%	4,024,240	4,024,240	4,024,240
Reg. div'd's on com. stock, 10%	(15) 6,036,350	(12) 5,030,300	(10) 4,024,440
Extra dividend on com. stock			
Total	20,294,156	19,583,962	18,996,470
Balance, surplus for year	7,035,057	6,764,231	6,156,071
Total surplus brought forward	30,553,888	25,685,961	29,518,880
Total	37,588,945	32,440,192	35,674,951
Cost of 4% gold bonds of this company purchased and canceled	25,034,237	21,886,304	29,988,990
Total surplus Dec 31	32,554,708	30,553,888	25,685,961

± 37,496,000 ± 23,437,000 ± 15,200,000
 * This is amount after deducting \$6,872 for adjustments on account of over-provision last year on 6% bonds purchased and canceled in 1907 prior to interest date April 1 1907

BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31.

Assets—		Liabilities—	
1907	1906	1907	1906
Real estate, machinery, fixtures, trademarks, patents, good-will, &c.	116,324,530	123,331,600	
Leaf tobacco, manufactured stock, operating supplies, &c.	29,857,837	31,187,514	
Stocks in foreign companies	20,748,682	21,495,085	
Stocks in other companies	73,142,527	70,451,549	
Cash	9,719,259	5,163,965	
Bills & accounts receivable	24,075,135	26,998,551	
Total	274,467,971	278,628,564	
		Preferred stock	78,689,100
		Common stock	40,242,400
		6% gold bonds	54,750,200
		4% gold bonds	55,208,350
		4% gold bonds remaining	
		Consol. Co. not yet exchanged	53,556,100
		Preferred div's payable Jan. 2	1,180,337
		Accrued interest	1,713,855
		Commissions and allowances	6,838,729
		Advertising fees	6,152,953
		Accounts & bills payable, incl. amts. due cos. in which stock is held	4,342,542
		Surplus	32,554,708
Total		Total	274,467,971

American Cigar Co.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31 1907.)

Treasurer George G. Finch, March 3 1908, says:

There has been no change in the capital stock during the year, the total amount now outstanding being \$10,000,000 preferred stock and \$10,000,000 common stock. There has been no change in the 4% gold notes during the year, the total amount now outstanding being \$10,000,000.

Results of Operations for Calendar Year.

	1907	1906
Net earnings over all charges and expenses for management, &c.	\$1,887,098	\$2,332,379
Amounts not necessary to be retained in provisions of previous years for advertising, &c., funds		350,000
Total	\$1,887,098	\$2,682,379
Deduct—		
Dividends on preferred stock (6%)	600,000	600,000
Net applicable to surplus	\$1,287,098	\$2,082,379
Total surplus Dec. 31 1907, \$6,764,775; including \$5,477,677 on hand Dec. 31 1906.		

Note.—The balance for the year 1907 applicable to surplus as above was \$1,287,098; previous surplus Dec. 31 1906 was \$5,477,677, making a total of \$6,764,775.—V. 86, p. 604.

American Snuff Co.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31 1907.)

Treasurer E. D. Christian, March 3, writes:

This statement does not include this company's share of the undivided net earnings of companies in which it holds stock which they have deemed advisable not to declare as dividends.

The increase in the item "real estate, machinery, trade marks, &c." is due in part to the completion during the year 1907 of two large factories and the transfer to this company of assets formerly owned by two companies of which this company owned the issued stock. The transfer of assets and the winding up of these companies make a corresponding reduction in the item "securities of other companies."

The net earnings of the company are shown after reducing book value of good-will and deducting all charges and expenses of management.

	1907	1906	1905	1904
Net earnings	\$2,390,586	\$2,781,867	\$2,633,550	\$2,458,419
Div. on pref. (6%)	\$720,000	\$720,000	\$720,000	\$720,000
Div. on com. (11%)	1,210,187	(10) 1,100,170	(10) 1,100,170	(10) 1,100,170
Surplus	\$960,399	\$961,697	\$813,380	\$638,249

BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31.

Assets—		Liabilities—	
1907	1906	1907	1906
Real estate	20,960,640	13,851,284	
Supplies, &c.	5,078,775	3,839,186	
Securities of other companies	2,901,224	6,935,040	
Cash	697,706	708,159	
Accounts and bills receivable	839,295	1,675,607	
Total	30,467,640	29,489,276	
		Preferred stock	12,000,000
		Common stock	11,901,700
		Div. on pref., Jan.	180,000
		Div. on com., Jan.	330,051
		Res'd for adv., &c.	905,151
		Accounts payable	876,508
		Surplus	5,174,230
Total		Total	30,467,640

—V. 86, p. 605.

Havana Tobacco Co.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31 1907.)

The report of the Treasurer states:

There has been no change during the year in the capital stock and bonds. The earnings of the company come chiefly from dividends on its holdings of stocks of Henry Clay and Bock & Co., Ltd.; Havana Clear & Tobacco Factories, Ltd.; Havana Commercial Co.; H. de Cabanas y Carbajal and J. S. Murias y Ca.

Notwithstanding the fact that the factories of said manufacturing companies were closed, through labor troubles, for 5 1/2 months, the share of the company of the earnings for 1907 which has not been declared as dividends and which has not been received into the treasury of this company amounts to \$338,349; from this should be deducted the deficit in the operations of the company itself, as shown below, \$141,251; in order to show actual operations for the year 1907 there should also be deducted the dividends received by this company in 1907 from operations during previous years, amounting to \$335,491, leaving a net shortage on the year's transactions of \$148,393.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS OF CALENDAR YEAR.

	1907.	1906.
The net earnings of company, incl. divs. paid to it during year, and after deducting charges & expenses in management, are	\$233,749	\$128,994
Interest on 5% gold bonds	375,000	375,000
Leaving this company to secure from other sources in order to meet fixed charges	\$141,251	\$246,006

FINANCIAL STATEMENT DEC. 31.

Assets—		Liabilities—		
1907.	1906.	1907.	1906.	
Stock in other cos.	39,056,092	39,043,439	Common stock	30,000,000
do in foreign corp's	2,810,992	2,810,692	Preferred stock	5,000,000
Bills & acc'ts rec.	394,650	727,944	5% gold bonds	7,500,000
Treas'y stock, pd.	296,200	296,200	Acc'd int. on bds.	
Treas'y stk., com.	209,059	209,059	payable June 1.	31,250
Mach'y, fixt., &c.	69,814	85,581	Accounts and bills payable	2,010,638
Cash	1,690	12,897		2,216,981
Deficit	1,703,870	1,502,619		
Total	44,541,888	44,748,231	Total	44,541,888

—V. 86, p. 605.

Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Company.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Nov. 30, 1907)

Below are comparative figures:

EARNINGS, EXPENSES AND CHARGES.

	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.
Profits on pig. a.	\$1,400,392	\$975,463	\$1,117,148	\$803,093
Profits on coal after deducting for depreciation	61,362	41,968	85,184	185,444
Profits on coke	133,127	79,944	108,964	155,236
Prop. charge, N. Ala. F. Co			loss 14,905	loss 27,027
Ore and dolomite sales	8,739	loss 2,400	2,242	392
Rents, royalties, stores and miscellaneous, &c.	157,423	182,574	156,593	154,170
Interest and exchange	16,539	37,251	29,056	
Total	1,779,673	\$1,314,800	\$1,485,282	771,367
Deduct general expense acct., tax's & licenses	107,387	103,957	70,203	77,730
Net profit	\$1,672,286	\$1,210,843	\$1,415,079	\$693,637
Bond interest	\$210,000	\$210,000	\$210,000	\$210,000
7% div's on preferred	469,000	469,000	469,000	469,000
5% div's on common	500,000	500,000	375,000	
Surplus for year	\$493,286	\$31,843	\$361,079	\$14,637
Surplus Nov. 30	\$3,216,608	\$2,723,322	\$2,691,479	\$2,330,399

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

BALANCE SHEET NOV. 30.

Resources—		Liabilities—		
1907.	1906.	1907.	1906.	
Property account	21,629,344	21,257,965	Preferred stock	6,700,000
Stocks and bonds	392,558	392,557	Common stock	10,000,000
Supp. raw and finished materials	657,723	400,146	Sloss Iron & Steel Co. Co.	2,000,000
Stock in company's stores	118,790	148,088	Sloss Iron & Steel Co. 4 1/2% bonds	2,000,000
Treas. securities	244,218	244,218	Current accounts	727,897
Cash, bills and accounts receivable	1,390,086	1,478,562	Pay-rolls	77,550
Insurance & taxes	6,285	6,228	Profit and loss	3,161,580
Extraord. repair & renewal account	218,823	82,850		2,751,827
Total	24,666,827	24,010,907	Total	24,666,827

—V. 85, p. 1522.

Pittsburgh Coal Co.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31 1907.)

President M. H. Taylor, Pittsburgh, Pa., March 3, writes in substance:

Production.—The total tonnage output handled for the year 1907, including purchases and coal used in making coke, was 19,553,494 tons of run-of-mine coal, or a decrease of 237,796 tons from the preceding year, or 1.21%. Of this tonnage there were 579,835 tons coked, with an increase in coke production over 1906 of 27,857 tons, or 6.45%.

Earnings.—As a result of better prices for coal and coke, the gross earnings increased 4434,860, or 8.21%. Net earnings were \$2,968,593, an increase of \$765,825, or 34.95%, and equal to a dividend of 10.95% on the preferred stock outstanding; the relatively larger increase in net earnings is due principally to a saving of interest resulting from the retirement of \$2,981,000 of first mortgage bonds and to a substantial reduction in plant and equipment depreciation charges incident to re-valuation of plants and equipments at Dec. 31 1906, as set forth in report for that year, and to sale of Lake Michigan dock properties.

Working Capital.—The net working capital Dec. 31 1907, after large payments of funded debt, is \$4,298,190, being an increase of \$2,692,043 over the preceding year.

Reserve for Depletion of Coal Lands—Bond Sinking Fund.—Royalties reserved by charge against operating expenses, being 5 cents for each ton of run-of-mine coal taken from properties owned, amount for the year to \$725,937. The portion of this amount paid into bond sinking fund, together with proceeds received from the sale of this company's interests in the Milwaukee-Western Fuel Co. of Milwaukee and of the C. Reiss Coal Co. of Sheboygan, Wis., which was authorized at the last annual meeting—effected the retirement during the year of \$2,981,000 first mortgage bonds, at a cost of \$2,221,952. The total retirement of such bonds to date is \$3,820,000, or 15.28% of the total issue.

There yet remain of coal rights 193,965 acres, and, based on the royalty payments of the past, only about 55,691 acres, or 28.71%, of the coal owned will be required for the total extinction of the first mortgage bonds.

Balance Due on Preferred and Common Stocks Purchased to Dec. 31 1907.—Excepting loans unpaid, amounting to \$45,153, for which is pledged 1,453 shares of preferred stock, all of the stock bought and owed for, referred to in the last annual report, has been paid for, such cost during the year having been \$731,294.

Preferred and Common Stocks Purchased During 1907.—In order to acquire the shares of stock loaned, settlements have been made during the year, resulting in purchases of 1,750 shares preferred stock, 1,930 shares common stock.

Total Preferred and Common Stocks Purchased Dec. 31 1907, and Cost (Including the small balance unpaid which is above referred to, as of Dec. 31 1907.)

Table with 4 columns: No. of Shares, Total Cost, Per Share, and stock types (Preferred, Common, Total).

all of which cost is constituted a charge against the working capital, since there have been no other means out of which payment could be made.

Stocks Released During 1907.—The 7,940 shares of preferred and 5,558 shares of common stock placed in the hands of the Union Trust Co. of Pittsburgh by the syndicate managers, and held by it as trustee as security for the payment by this company of \$794,000 of bonds of the Northwestern Coal Ry. Co., without any contract as to purpose or terms, have been adjudged by the courts to be returned to this company and this has been done.

Table with 3 columns: Preferred, Common, Total. Rows include Total authorized and issued, Less in treasury, Less purchased for the treasury, and Balance outstanding Dec. 31 1907.

Reserve for Depreciation of Plants and Equipments.—The policy of transferring from earnings to renewal fund a sum equal to 6% per annum on the value of all the plants and equipments has been continued during the year, \$904,809 being so reserved. This reservation has been sufficient, within \$4,219, to cover all expenditures made for new plants and equipments and for renewals of existing plants and equipments, expenditures for ordinary maintenance and repairs being charged direct to operations.

Coke Ovens.—There were completed 390 coke ovens, making the total number owned 1,119. The operation of all these ovens was suspended about Dec. 1, but it is expected that in the near future business conditions will so have improved as to make it possible to then operate these ovens to their full capacity on a profitable basis.

Fire Insurance.—All the risks formerly carried by the Mutual Company are now provided for by an insurance fund system under which are set aside monthly premiums. This fund is safeguarded by carrying outside insurance on the larger risks. The average total value of all property subject to loss was \$10,943,328. Twenty-four fires occurred during the year, entailing total loss of \$27,872, the percentage of loss to value being 0.255%.

Marine Insurance.—The company during the year carried all of its marine risks on coal shipped on the Great Lakes, the net balance of premiums saved, after provision for losses, being upwards of \$20,000. Insurable value of company's coal shipped from Lake Erie ports during the year 1907, \$10,636,387; losses on the same, \$3,653.

RESULTS FOR YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, INCL. SUBSIDIARY CO'S.

Table with 4 columns for years 1907, 1906, 1905, 1904. Rows include Production—Tons (2,000 lbs.), Net profits, Dividends on preferred stock, and Undivided profits.

*Production includes sundry purchases from other producers and coal used in manufacture of coke.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31.

(Pittsburgh Coal Co. and Subsidiary Companies.)

Large balance sheet table with 4 columns for years 1907, 1906, 1905, 1904. Rows include Assets (Properties, Treasury stock, Cash, Investments, etc.) and Liabilities (Preferred stock, Common stock, etc.).

* Properties owned Dec. 31 1907, consisting of coal lands, mine plants and equipments, coke plants, railroads, railway cars, docks on Great Lakes, etc., etc., were Coal lands and real estate, less allowance for depletion of coal lands, \$92,073,914 plants and equipments, less allowance for depreciation, \$15,872,431; advance royalties, \$685,302.

† Certain construction and purchase of lands and equipments authorized but not completed will require \$440,020, on account of which the re-investment fund of \$70,370 is available.—V. 85, p. 606, 424.

American Radiator Co., Chicago.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Jan. 31 1908.)

President Clarence M. Woolley, March 4 1908, writes in part:

General Results.—Unusual prosperity prevailed throughout the first nine months—the sales and profits were increased. The last three months, however, did not keep pace with the earlier months. The results for the entire year were gratifying, the net profits being the largest in our history.

The company passed through the panic of 1907 without stress or strain, and emerged therefrom with cash on hand approximately equal to its liabilities.

Foreign Subsidiaries.—The growth of the European companies continues at a gratifying rate. Each has transacted a larger volume of business than during the preceding year, accompanied by a corresponding increase in earnings.

The plant in England is thoroughly organized and in successful operation. The plant in Germany produced a larger volume of product than ever before and the outlook for continued growth is favorable.

RESULTS FOR YEARS ENDING JAN. 31.

Table with 4 columns for years 1907, 1906, 1905, 1904. Rows include Net profits, Div. on pref. stock, Div. on com. stock, and Balance, surplus.

BALANCE SHEET OF JAN. 31.

Table with 4 columns for years 1908, 1907, 1906, 1905. Rows include Assets (Plants, patents, etc., Cash, Notes receivable, etc.) and Liabilities (Stock, preferred, Stock, common, etc.).

*After deducting in both years \$100,000 for depreciation.—V. 86, p. 604.

Railway Steel Spring Co.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31 1907.)

Table with 4 columns for years 1907, 1906, 1905, 1904. Rows include Net earnings, Dividends on pref. stock, Balance, Dividend on common, Surplus.

BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31.

Table with 4 columns for years 1907, 1906, 1905, 1904. Rows include Assets (Plants, Merchandise, Stocks, bonds, etc.) and Liabilities (Common stock, Labrore bonds, etc.).

—V. 85, p. 606.

International Silver Co.

(Statement for Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31 1907.)

The company reports as follows for the years ended Dec. 31:

EARNINGS, CHARGES, ETC.

Table with 4 columns for years 1907, 1906, 1905, 1904. Rows include Earnings for year, Interest on bonds, Divs. on pref. stock, Balance, surplus.

From these surpluses the amounts paid, which have been written off for depreciation: in 1904, \$167,458; in 1905, \$206,283; in 1906, \$309,316 (also \$400,000 from plant investment); in 1907, none.

BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31.

Table with 4 columns for years 1907, 1906, 1905, 1904. Rows include Assets (Plant, patents, etc., Stock on hand, etc.) and Liabilities (Common stock, Preferred stock, etc.).

—V. 86, p. 605.

Quaker Oats Company, Chicago.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31 1907.)

President H. P. Crowell, under date of Chicago, Feb. 14 1908, says;

General Results.—The year 1907 was filled with difficulties from the milling as well as the operating point of view, and yet our volume of business, not only as to total sales, but also as to advertised brands, was larger than that of any previous year, while the balance sheet shows that we have earned a profit of \$1,365,166. This is \$81,776 more than was secured in 1906, when the earnings made, and the volume of business done, were the largest in our history up to that time.

Products.—Many people think we manufacture only Quaker Oats. As a matter of fact, we are the largest manufacturers of feed for horses, cows, calves, cattle, hogs and poultry in the world. The same is true in respect to pearl barley, also oatmeals of all descriptions, independently of our Quaker Oats. We are among the largest manufacturers of rye flours, hominy, grits, cornmeals, corn flours—both white and yellow corn—in the United States, and therefore, in the world. We make large quantities of flour, whole wheat and graham flours and farina; also a great variety of specialty foods, such as cracked and rolled wheat, Saxon wheat food, Pettibone Aptezzo, etc., and finally and over all our Quaker family food group—Quaker Oats, Quaker puffed rice, Quaker wheat berries, Quaker toasted corn flakes and Quaker white and yellow cornmeal. These cereal products were entered at the Jamestown Exposition and we had the satisfaction of obtaining the gold medal on each.

Dividends, etc.—We have declared dividends on the preferred stock at the rate of 6% per annum, payable 1 1/2% quarterly on the number of shares issued, amounting to \$571,974, and on the common stock at the rate of 8% per annum, payable 2% quarterly, amounting to \$357,136, or a total of \$929,110.

Profit and Loss Account for Calendar Year.

Table with 4 columns for years 1907, 1906, 1905, 1904. Rows include Profits for year, Interest on bonds of Am. Cereal Co., Dividend on preferred, Construction expenditure, Depreciation, Surplus for year.

BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31.

Table with columns for Assets and Liabilities, split into 1907 and 1906. Assets include Plants, Stocks, Treasury stock, etc. Liabilities include Preferred stock, Common stock, Bonds, etc.

Earnings for Fiscal Years ending June 30.

Table showing earnings for fiscal years ending June 30 from 1906-07 to 1902-03. Includes Railway earnings, Lighting earnings, Net gross earnings, etc.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Co. (of N. J.), Wilmington, Del.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31 1907.)

The company makes the following report:

The authorized common stock was increased to \$30,000,000 from \$25,000,000 in November 1906 and stockholders offered the right to subscribe...

In September 1907 the stockholders were offered the right to subscribe at par for \$2,500,000 new common, payable 40% Nov. 1 1907, 60% Nov. 1 1908...

Regular quarterly dividends have been paid on the preferred stock since Aug. 1 1903. Dividends on common stock have been paid as follows: 15% Dec. 15 1904...

The funded debt consists of \$12,067,000 debenture gold 4 1/2%, dated June 1 1906, due June 1 1936; Interest June and Dec. 1 at Guaranty Trust Co., New York, trustee...

The directors (and officers) are: T. C. du Pont, President; H. M. Barksdale, Alfred I. du Pont, Victor du Pont Jr., J. A. Haskell, A. J. Moxham, Charles L. Patterson, Vice-Presidents; Alexis I. du Pont, Secretary; Pierre S. du Pont, Treasurer; F. L. Connable, Eugene E. du Pont, Francis I. du Pont, H. F. du Pont, Irene du Pont, J. H. P. Kelly.

INCOME ACCOUNT, YEARS ENDED DEC. 31—E. I. du PONT de NEMOURS POWDER CO. WITH SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES.

Table showing income account for years ended Dec. 31 from 1907 to 1903. Includes Gross receipts, Net earnings, Deductions, etc.

* Indicates credits to profit and loss.

CONSOLIDATED NET EARNINGS OF ALL SUBSIDIARY CORPORATIONS, 1903, 1902, 1901, 1900, 1899, 1898.

\$4,464,723 \$2,052,718 \$3,458,854 \$3,033,303 \$2,788,070 \$2,308,153

COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET, JAN. 1—E. I. du PONT de NEMOURS POWDER CO. AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES.

Table comparing balance sheet for Jan. 1 from 1908 to 1904. Includes Assets (Cash, Investments, Real estate, etc.) and Liabilities (Accounts payable, Deferred liabilities, etc.).

The consolidated balance sheet, as given above, assumes that all shares of the subsidiary companies are owned by E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Co. and the preferred and common stock shown as 'held in reserve' on the balance sheet represents the estimated value of the few remaining shares not actually owned.

Note.—The foregoing statements differ slightly from those previously published in several particulars, chiefly the following:

(a) The net earnings heretofore reported were declared after taking out extraordinary adjustments and adding an amount sufficient to pay dividends on stock reserved to take up outstanding shares of subsidiary companies. The earnings as now reported are before taking up the extraordinary adjustments, &c., and no allowance is made for paying dividends on the stock held in reserve.

(b) Formerly the dividend charges included an amount sufficient to pay dividends on preferred and common stock reserved to take up outstanding shares of subsidiary companies, which is not the case in this report.—V. 85, p. 923.

GENERAL INVESTMENT NEWS.

RAILROADS, INCLUDING STREET ROADS.

Albany & Hudson (Electric) RR.—Proposition to Fund Coupons.—By circular dated New York Feb. 10 the bondholders are requested to surrender their coupons due March 1 and Sept. 1 in 1908 and 1909 in exchange for negotiable certificates convertible into first mortgage bonds in amounts of \$1,000 on the basis of 87 1/2%, or for each \$875 of coupons there will be exchanged a \$1,000 bond. The circular says:

The company has outstanding \$1,750,000 first mortgage 5% gold bonds out of a total authorized issue of \$2,000,000. \$100,000 bonds is held in the treasury, having been issued for betterments and improvements made to the property; \$50,000 representing moneys borrowed and about the same sum earnings expended. The company may, with the consent of the Public Service Commission, issue the remaining \$150,000.

The requirements of the company make it necessary and desirable to expend further amounts in order to increase its earning power. The directors, therefore, recommend the acceptance of the above plan. A large number of bondholders have consented to this plan, and upon its acceptance by not less than two-thirds of the total amount outstanding, the plan will be declared operative and provision will be made to deposit \$100,000 of the treasury bonds with the Trust Company of America for exchange.

The interests which control the company are proposing to build a 22-mile extension from Nassau to the State line, under the title of Troy Albany & Pittsfield Street Ry., as part of a through route between Albany and Pittsfield, Mass.—V. 82, p. 803.

Bituminous Coal Roads.—Convention of Mine Workers.—The National Convention of the United Mine Workers of America met in Indianapolis on March 12 to adopt a policy in view of the failure of the operators and miners of the central competitive field, consisting of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Western Pennsylvania, to agree upon a joint wage conference to fix a scale in place of the present one, which expires April 1. It has been customary to base the wage scales of the bituminous fields generally on the scale fixed for the central competitive field. President John Mitchell is quoted as saying:

We have stated our willingness to keep the mines in operation after April 1 for a limited time, provided a wage settlement is under negotiation on April 1, but the operators, with some exceptions, notably the Indiana operators, have repudiated our requests for a joint wage conference and have persisted in postponements and delays. The miners' convention is convened to adopt our policy.—V. 82, p. 1436.

Boston & Maine RR.—Temporary Reduction Desired.—President Tuttle has asked the conductors, trainmen and firemen to consent to a temporary 5% wage reduction, to continue only until July 1. This would save the company \$50,000 monthly on its pay-roll during the period named.—V. 86, p. 479, 336.

Carolina Clinchfield & Ohio RR.—New Name.—See South & Western RR. below.

Central California Traction Co.—Assessment on Stock.—An assessment of \$5 a share was recently called for payment 'delinquent' Feb. 21. The receiver of the California Safe Deposit & Trust Co. was authorized by the Court to pay the assessment on 3,050 shares held as collateral for notes.—V. 84, p. 867.

Central of Georgia Ry.—Purchased in Interest of Illinois Central RR.—In June last year the entire \$5,000,000 capital stock of this company was purchased by Oakleigh Thorne and Marsden J. Perry from the Richmond Terminal reorganization committee. From an announcement made this week by the Georgia Railroad Commission it appears that the purchase was really made by E. H. Harriman, and that it is proposed to turn over the property to the Illinois Central RR. These facts were made known to the Commission by Mr. Harriman three months ago, but owing to the contest, settled last week, respecting the control of the Illinois Central, Mr. Harriman requested that the aforesaid fact, for the time being, be withheld from the public. The Illinois Central and the Central of Georgia connect at Birmingham, Ala., and the acquisition of the latter gives the former an outlet to the Atlantic at Savannah, Ga.—V. 86, p. 419.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.—Decision Upholding New Jersey Tax on Stored Coal.—The Court of Errors and Appeals on March 12, in a test case made in the interest of a number of coal companies, sustained the tax imposed by the assessors for local purposes on about 100,000 tons of coal stored by the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Co. at Junction, about 20 miles from the Pennsylvania State line.

The company claimed that the coal stored was in transit and that the storage was merely an incident of inter-State transportation from the mines to tidewater and thus the coal was not taxable locally. The opinion by Judge Dill holds that the fact is clear that the purpose of the storage plant was more for the control of the output for the convenience of the coal company in the economical distribution of its product than to facilitate transportation to another State.

The local tax in addition to that paid on the Pennsylvania properties would be a serious drawback to the further maintenance of the large coal depots in New Jersey, which are important to the coal companies in controlling the situation at tidewater and also in times of strike at the mines.—V. 85, p. 785.

Charleston & Summerville Electric Ry., South Carolina.—Reorganization Plan Endorsed.—The committee consisting of James M. Seignious, Chairman; Wilson G. Harvey, James Allan Jr., R. B. Gilchrist and A. C. Kaufman, appointed at a meeting of business men held in Charleston, S. C., on Feb. 12, has unanimously approved the plan for the completion of this road. Their report shows:

Total estimated cost of the main line from Charleston to Summerville, \$600,000. To provide this amount subscriptions are being secured from local and other interests for an issue of about \$600,000 bonds. Existing claims, it is thought, can mostly be taken up with preferred stock at par. Total amount heretofore expended apparently \$30,020, for which \$204,000 in bonds of the company are pledged as collateral security. It is estimated the road will earn from \$150,000 to \$170,000 annually.—V. 80, p. 2437; V. 85, p. 1945.

Chicago & Alton RR.—Inter-State Commerce Committee Refuses Application.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission

last month refused the application of John B. Manning, the owner of some stock in the Louisiana & Missouri River RR., to direct the Chicago & Alton to render a statement of the earnings and expenses of the Missouri company.

The complainant requests that the Alton Company keep a separate set of accounts. The opinion by Commissioner Knapp holds that the powers conferred on the Commission are not intended to be exercised for the purpose of ascertaining whether an individual has been wronged by such transactions as those in question in the case, and that the investigation desired is not required by considerations of public interest or the proper discharge of public duties, and should therefore be refused.—V. 86, p. 545, 167.

Chicago City Ry.—Bonds Offered.—E. H. Rollins & Sons of Boston, Chicago, Denver and San Francisco are offering at 95½ and interest \$500,000 first mortgage 5% gold bonds. Total amount of bonds issued, \$13,000,000, of which \$1,000,000 in the treasury. Compare V. 86, p. 545, 475.

Chicago Great Western Ry.—Debenture Stockholders' Committee.—At a meeting of some of the largest debenture stockholders, which took place in London on Feb. 26, it was decided that a separate committee should be appointed to protect the interests of the debenture stock. The following committee has been selected and has consented to act provided it is requested to do so by owners of a large proportion of the stock held in England:

Chicago & Milwaukee Electric RR.—Receivers' Certificates to Be Issued.—The receivers on March 5 applied to Judge Grosscup for permission to issue not exceeding \$1,000,000 of receivers' certificates on the Wisconsin division to complete the road into Milwaukee. In order to facilitate the move, Judge Grosscup has issued an order permitting the deposit of bonds on the Wisconsin division, now held as collateral, under the bondholders' agreement covering that division (see below), and holders of a majority of the bonds have authorized the committee to consent to the issue of the receivers' certificates.

Protective Committees.—The following committee has been formed to represent the holders of the Wisconsin division bonds.

John B. Clarke and C. B. Shedd of Chicago and Z. A. Lash, A. J. S. Mcville and Cassels of Toronto, Canada. The Chicago Title & Trust Co. and National Trust Co. of Toronto will act as depositaries.

A committee headed by F. J. Lisman, now being formed, will represent a majority of the \$4,000,000 Illinois division 5s of 1922.—V. 86, p. 336, 284.

Robert Fleming, Chairman; Stanley Bulter, Walter Culliffe, Chairman of the London Finance Committee and a director in the Bank of England; L. B. Schiesinger, of A. Keyser & Co., and Henry A. Vernet, of the banking firm of Robert Merson & Co.—V. 86, p. 601, 339.

Chicago St. Paul Minneapolis & Omaha Ry.—Bonds Offered.—Moffat & White offer at 127 and interest the unsold portion of \$1,000,000 of consolidated 6% mortgage bonds, making the total amount of consols outstanding \$19,705,000, of which \$3,265,000 are 3½s and the rest 6s.

The New York Stock Exchange has been requested to list \$3,265,000 additional bonds of the issue, bringing the amount listed up to the total outstanding as above.—V. 86, p. 1515.

Colorado & Southern Ry.—Results for Calendar Year.—In connection with the announcement of the regular semi-annual dividends of 2% on the \$8,500,000 each of first and second preferred stock, the following is given out:

Results for Year Ending Dec. 31 1907.	
Income of the Colo. & Southern Ry. Co. applicable to interest	\$2,735,328
Interest on first mortgage bonds	5764,963
Interest on "refund. & exten. mortgage" bonds chargeable to income	425,106
Interest on equipment obligations	41,745
Interest on other obligations	49,038
Surplus for calendar year	\$1,452,370
Add.—Company's equity in the net income of Colo. Springs & Cripple Creek District Ry. (after payment of dividend 5% on pref.) Ft. Worth & Denver City Ry. Co. and Wichita Valley Ry. Co. for calendar year.	913,552
Total	\$2,365,928
Dividends on \$8,500,000 1st preferred stock (4%)	\$340,000
Dividend on \$8,500,000 2d preferred stock (4%)	340,000
Surplus over dividends	\$1,685,928

—V. 86, p. 420, 238.

Concord & Montreal RR.—Company to Sell Stock at Auction.—The company advertises for sale at public auction, in Boston, by R. L. Day & Co., auctioneers, at No. 4 Liberty Square, on March 18 at 11:30 o'clock, 1,600 shares of capital stock of \$100 each, being additional shares authorized by votes of the stockholders.—V. 85, p. 921.

Cumberland Corporation.—New Note Issue.—This company, which in 1906 pledged its stock ownership of the South & Western Railroad, the Clinchfield Corporation, etc., to secure an issue of \$15,000,000 6-year 5% notes (V. 83, p. 155), has recently issued \$3,000,000 one-year 6% notes secured by pledge of the bonds of the three constituent railroads of the South & Western RR. Co. The new notes will mature in February 1909, but are subject to call on the first of any month on ten days' notice. See South & Western RR. below.—V. 83, p. 155.

Dayton & Xenia Transit Co.—Receivership.—Judge Thompson in the United States Court at Cincinnati on March 12, upon the application of the Worcester (Mass.) Trust Co., as receiver under the \$300,000 second mortgage, appointed the President of the road, C. J. Ferneding, as receiver for the company. The interest due in 1906 and 1907 on the second mortgage 5s, it is stated, is in default.—V. 78, p. 820.

Delaware & Hudson Co.—Further Suits to Enjoin Dividend.—Judge Ray in the United States Circuit Court at Norwich, N. Y., on application of two non-resident debenture holders, issued an order returnable to-day temporarily

restraining the payment of the dividend declared payable on Monday next.

These parties are represented by the counsel who some weeks since addressed a letter to the Public Service Commission (V. 86, p. 285) and yesterday requested the Public Service Commission to intervene in the suit. Hymans & Zoon of Amsterdam, Holland, named as one of the complainants, publicly disown connection with the suit.

An order to show cause why an injunction should not be granted obtained by other debenture holders from Judge Holt in the United States Circuit Court in this city was returnable yesterday. Judge Holt refused to grant a restraining order. See also V. 86, p. 546, 337.

Injunction Denied by State Court.—Justice O'Gorman in the Supreme Court in this city on Thursday denied the application of three holders of securities to prevent the payment of the dividend.

The Court says there is no necessity for an injunction and that if the plaintiffs' claim is well founded their interest can be protected by final judgment after a trial on the merits, since the company is solvent. Compare V. 86, p. 546, 337.

Exeter Hampton & Amesbury Street Ry.—Sold.—At the receivers' sale in Hampton, N. H., on March 10 the property was bid in for \$250,000 by Charles H. Penny of Hartford, Conn., representing the bondholders' committee.—V. 86, p. 420.

Fitchburg RR.—New Bonds.—The shareholders will vote March 18 (1) upon rescinding the action taken at the annual meeting in 1907 authorizing \$2,900,000 bonds for refunding bonds maturing May 1 1908 and for other purposes, as some of these purposes have already been provided for, wholly or in part, by the issue of one-year obligations to the amount of \$500,000; and (2) on authorizing an issue of \$2,400,000 bonds to provide for refunding \$2,000,000 bonds maturing May 1, and also to provide for cost of construction of second track from Johnsonville to Troy, N. Y., and for other permanent additions and improvements.—V. 86, p. 228.

Great Northern Ry.—Maturing Bonds—Option of Exchange.—Holders of the \$4,700,000 Eastern Railway Co. of Minnesota first mortgage 5% bonds maturing April 1 1908 are notified that the bonds will be redeemed at maturity at the office of the Great Northern Ry. Co., New York, or at the office of Lee, Higginson & Co., Boston; or, at the option of holders, may be exchanged for Northern Division first mortgage 4% bonds of the Eastern Ry. Co. of Minnesota, dated 1898 (compare V. 66, p. 471). To holders making this exchange a payment of \$20 per \$1,000 bond will be made. This privilege is subject to withdrawal after April 15.—V. 86, p. 602, 480.

Illinois Central RR.—Acquisition in Company's Interest.—See Central of Georgia Railway above.—V. 86, p. 602, 547.

Illinois Tunnel Co., Chicago.—New Mortgage Trustee.—Judge Walker at Chicago on March 7 appointed the Central Trust Co. of Illinois trustee under the deed of trust made in 1903 to secure a bond issue of \$30,000,000.—V. 85, p. 1082.

Indianapolis & Cincinnati Traction Co.—Reorganization Agreement.—A reorganization agreement is being sent to the stockholders and bondholders for their signatures. The "Indianapolis News" of March 5 says:

The agreement provides that each subscriber thereto shall, on or before April 30, transfer to trustees their stocks and bonds, to be controlled or disposed of by the trustees in accordance with the agreement. If the owners of all the capital stock and all of the bonds outstanding transfer their stock and bonds in this manner the trustees will have the receivership closed up, the indebtedness paid and raise money for the extension of the road from Connersville to Hamilton, O. To raise money for these purposes the trustees would be empowered to sell all or part of the bonds turned in.

In the event all of the owners of the capital stock and bonds do not turn over their stock and bonds to the trustees, the trustees are authorized to take such steps as they may deem proper to close out the receivership by a sale of the property at a judicial sale and to become the purchasers on behalf of the subscribers.

The agreement was approved at a recent meeting of the stockholders and bondholders at which more than three-fourths of the capital stock and bonds were represented.

The trustees named in the agreement are Theodore F. Rose and George A. Ball of Muncie; Winfield T. Durlin of Anderson; John J. Appel of Indianapolis, and Claude Cambren of Rushville.—V. 85, p. 221.

Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—See "Annual Reports." Tunnel to Long Island City.—See New York & Long Island RR. below and compare V. 86, p. 603.

Kansas City Mexico & Orient Railway.—New Subsidy.—The company was recently granted a subsidy of \$200,000 by the State of Sinaloa, in addition to the subsidies heretofore granted by the Mexican Government and the State of Chihuahua.—V. 86, p. 480, 421.

Lake Shore Electric Ry., Cleveland.—Bonds Offered.—Chas. D. Barney & Co., New York and Philadelphia, and the Guaranty Trust Co., New York and London, E. C., are offering at 87 and accrued interest, yielding slightly over 6%, a block of general mortgage 5% gold bonds dated Feb. 1 1903 and due Feb. 1 1933. Authorized, \$7,000,000; issued, \$2,160,000. Compare V. 86, p. 418, 285.

Massachusetts Electric Companies.—Subsidiary Companies to Authorize Preferred Stock.—The shareholders of the Boston & Northern and the Old Colony Street Railway companies will meet on March 17 to authorize preferred stock issues of not exceeding \$1,250,000 and \$750,000 respectively.

This new class of stock is to have full voting power, to be entitled to 6% cumulative dividends and to be subject to call for payment at 120. It is thought that under present conditions such preferred shares should be an especially good means for obtaining funds to retire floating debt.—V. 85, p. 1646.

Metropolitan Securities Co., New York.—New Suit.—See Metropolitan Street Ry. above.—V. 86, p. 286.

Metropolitan Street Ry.—Application to Issue Receivers' Certificates.—Receivers Joline and Robinson on March 7 filed

a petition to the United States Circuit Court for permission to issue \$3,500,000 receivers' certificates required to make necessary improvements to the road-beds, rolling stock and other property of the company, and to provide adequate insurance and get sufficient additional equipment to give the service which they and the Public Service Commission consider desirable. The bonds, it is suggested, are to be made superior in lien to the \$16,604,000 refunding 4s and \$12,500,000 general collateral trust 5% bonds. A hearing will take place on March 19.

Exclusive of the amount required to rebuild the car barns at 95th and 97th streets, which were destroyed by fire on Feb. 29 (V. 86, p. 603), and to substitute new cars for the 334 destroyed or made useless therein, estimated to cost at least \$1,000,000, the receivers state that they need \$2,539,487 for the following purposes:

For the reconstruction of rolling stock	590,000
Rehabilitation of tracks, paving, &c.	400,000
Payment for transformation of tracks on First Ave. line between 59th and 125th streets from horse road to underground trolley	277,305
Completion of car barns and repair shops at 146th St. and Lenox Ave., in excess of insurance from fire of April 1907	174,463
New cars to replace those of Central Crosstown line destroyed by fire in excess of insurance due	350,440
Installation of sprinkler systems and fire-protective apparatus	507,279

In their statement to the Court the receivers say:

Our fixed charges to the first of July proximo aggregate \$1,354,925. In our judgment, it is advisable that all of these fixed charges should be paid as they accrue. So far as we can now determine, it is inadvisable to default on any of them, because the revenue derived from the operation of the various lines seems sufficient to meet such charges. In other words, the lines are fully self-supporting, and it seems advisable under these circumstances, from our standpoint, to keep the present operating system intact.

Suit.—The receivers on March 8 filed a complaint in a suit against the Metropolitan Securities Co. to recover \$4,964,000 claimed to be the remainder due under the agreement of May 22 1907.

Under the agreement the New York City Ry. was to lend the Metropolitan Street Ry. \$8,000,000 for various expenditures necessary for change in motive power and other purposes, this sum to be furnished on reasonable notice any time before Jan. 1 1909. The Metropolitan Street Ry. was to issue 3% improvement notes to the amount of \$8,000,000, secured by notes of its subsidiary companies, and to turn these over to the Metropolitan Securities Co., the latter to furnish the New York City Ry. such sums as it might need to carry out its contract. The complaint says that \$3,036,000 was furnished, suit being brought for the remainder with interest from Sept. 24 1907 and costs.—V. 86, p. 603, 548.

New York Central & Hudson River RR.—Results from Electrification.—The Journal of the American Society of Civil Engineers, Feb. 1908, Vol. XXXIV, No. 2, pages 68-98, contains a paper by W. J. Wilgus on "The Electrification of the Suburban Zone in the Vicinity of New York City," which is to be presented before the Society on March 18.—V. 86, p. 286.

New York City Ry.—Suit—Receiver's Certificates.—See Metropolitan Street Ry. above.—V. 86, p. 338, 286.

New York & Long Island RR.—Offer to Sell to City.—The company, following a series of conferences recently sent to the Public Service Commission (First District) a letter, published at length in the daily papers yesterday, in which it offered to sell to the city all the tunnel railroad and rights of the company and its successors at actual cost to the Interborough Rapid Transit Co. for construction, real estate necessary for rights of way, interest charges, &c., say \$7,239,476.

Payment would be accepted in 4% bonds of the city taken at par. It is suggested that an operating contract be made with the New York & Queens County Ry. to operate the tunnel for 25 years, in connection with its system of surface railroads in Queens, upon the following terms:

The expenses of operation to be fixed at an arbitrary sum to represent estimated cost, of which one-half to be paid by the city and one-half by the company. A single fare of 5 cents to be charged between 42d St. and 4th Ave., Manhattan, and any point on the line of the N. Y. & Queens Co. Ry.

All local fares collected at the stations in Queens County to be paid to the city until it shall have been reimbursed all amounts advanced by it for operating expenses and all interest on the city bonds issued in payment for the tunnel, and a sinking fund of 1% per annum on such bonds, including all arrears of such interest and sinking fund, after which all local fares are to be divided equally between the city and N. Y. & Queens Co. Ry. All through fares to be retained by the operating company. Compare V. 85, p. 1518, 1539, 864.

The counsel to the Public Service Commission on March 10 rendered an opinion holding that the decision on the proposition to purchase is, in the first instance, one for the city authorities having to do with the expenditure of public money. This would make it necessary to apply to the Board of Estimate.—Ed.—V. 85, p. 1518.

Pennsylvania RR.—Purchase Authorized.—At the annual meeting on March 10 the shareholders duly approved the proposition to purchase the property and franchises of the following subsidiary corporations: The Bald Eagle Valley RR., the Southwest Connecting Ry. and the Junction RR.—V. 86, p. 607, 598.

St. Charles & St. Louis County Bridge Co.—Sold.—At the foreclosure sale in Clayton, Mo., on Feb. 29, under decree of foreclosure entered a month ago by Judge McElhinney of Clayton, the property was bid in for \$300,000 by L. S. Mitchell and Joseph E. Otis, representing the bondholders. The Commonwealth Trust Co. of St. Louis was mortgage trustee. The bonds (\$400,000) were issued in 1904 but no interest was ever paid. Compare V. 78, p. 703; V. 84, p. 997.

The cost of the bridge structure was greatly in excess of the amount anticipated, necessitating a floating debt which has required the net earnings of the bridge to discharge. The cost of the bridge to the company was about \$40,000 more than was expected, and besides this the contractors claimed to have lost \$50,000 on the job. The plan of reorganization has as yet not been completed.—V. 84, p. 997.

Seaboard Air Line Ry.—Dissolution of Voting Trust.—Notices were sent out on March 11 announcing that, in accordance with an agreement on Dec. 31 1907 between John Skelton Williams and Byrne, Watts and Untermeyer, counsel, respectively, for the New York interests and the Seaboard Air Line Railway, the voting trustees of the Seaboard will meet in New York March 25 to dissolve the trust. The voting trust holds all the \$60,916,000 of capital stock, of which 248,950 shares are preferred and 370,110 are common,

each share being for \$100—except 210 shares.—V. 86, p. 604, 548.

South & Western RR.—Change of Name—Increase of Stock.—This company filed at Nashville, Tenn., on March 9 papers changing its name to the Carolina Clinchfield & Ohio Railway, and increasing the capital stock from \$7,600,000 to \$27,000,000, of which \$15,000,000 is 6% pref. and \$12,000,000 common.

The road will extend from Elkhorn, Ky., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry., southerly, traversing the extensive coal lands of the Clinchfield Corporation to Spartanburg, S. C., on the Southern Ry., and Atlantic Coast Line, a distance of about 285 miles (see map in "Official Guide"). Of this mileage there is in operation 67½ miles from Johnson City, Tenn., south to Altapass, N. C., and 8 miles from Dante to Fink, Va. Construction is completed or largely completed from Altapass to Bastie, N. C., 61 miles, and from Fink, Va., to Johnson City, Tenn., 78 miles. The road will develop the 285,000 acres of coal lands of the Clinchfield Coal Corporation, this latter being owned by the Cumberland Corporation (compare V. 83, p. 154), which controls the road also.

New Mortgage.—A new mortgage will be made to secure an issue of \$15,000,000 bonds, of which a sufficient amount will be reserved to retire the bonds of the constituent companies (see Cumberland Corporation above). The mortgage will be secured on the road from Dante, W. Va., to Spartanburg, 245 miles. The road has cost to date, it is stated, some \$18,000,000, the construction work through the Blue Ridge mountains being very heavy. There will be 29,500 feet of tunnels and through the mountains a grade of five-tenths of one per cent. The enterprise is being financed by leading New York bankers. See Cumberland Corporation above.—V. 86, p. 230.

Southern Railway.—Dividend.—The directors held a regular meeting yesterday but did not consider the question of a dividend on the preferred stock.—V. 86, p. 230, 170.

Texas Central RR.—Bond Issue Approved.—The Texas Railroad Commission on Feb. 25 sanctioned the issue of \$500,000 of the \$650,000 treasury bonds on the 42 miles of road completed in Feb. 1907 from Rotan to Stamford. These bonds are part of an authorized issue of \$2,000,000, dated 1892, of which only \$650,000 have as yet been sold.—V. 85, p. 1396.

Texas & Pacific Ry.—Requirements of State Railroad Commission.—The improvements which the Texas Railroad Commission in Dec. last ordered the company to make, and concerning which the company has until April 1 to signify its intentions, it is estimated will cost not more than \$800,000, or possibly \$1,000,000, as contrasted with the \$2,000,000 mentioned in a recent press dispatch.

The company in its reply to the Commission is expected to call attention to the extensive improvements which have been made in recent years, largely from earnings, and to show the radical change that has taken place since the order was issued in the condition of this and other railroads, both as to traffic and finances.—V. 86, p. 422.

United Railways Investment Co.—Notes.—This company has arranged for an issue of \$3,500,000 6% notes to take care of its floating debt. The notes will mature in varying amounts annually from February 1909 to August 1917. They are secured by the entire \$5,000,000 first preferred stock of the United Railroads Co. of San Francisco. Practically all of the company's creditors have accepted the notes.—V. 86, p. 170.

Washington Water Power Co., Spokane, Wash.—Notes Offered.—Lee, Higginson & Co., Boston, New York and Chicago, and Moffat & White, New York, offer by advertisement on another page at 96, yielding about 7½% on the investment, \$3,000,000 3-year 6% gold notes, dated July 1 1908 and due July 1 1911, but redeemable on July 1 1909 or July 1 1910 at par and interest on six months notice. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1 at office of the Registrar, the Bankers' Trust Co., New York City. Coupon or fully registered notes of \$1,000 and \$10,000 denominations. These notes are issued to retire \$2,000,000 5% notes maturing July 1 1908, and to provide for improvements and extensions now under way to the extent of about \$1,000,000.

Abstract of Letter from Pres. Henry M. Richards, Spokane, Wash., Feb. 24 '08.—The company was incorporated in 1888 under the laws of Washington. In 1893 the street railway and electric-lighting companies of Spokane, which it owned and operated, were merged with it; the constituent companies have since been discontinued, all their stocks and bonds having been canceled. All property belonging to the Washington Water Power Co. now stands in the name of the company and is security for the lien of the first mortgage.

Capitalization Jan. 1 1908.

Capital stock	Authorized	Outstanding
First mortgage 5% bonds, due July 1 1923	\$10,000,000	\$5,001,000
Three-year 5% notes, due July 1 1908 (to be retired by these new notes)	2,000,000	1,600,000
	2,000,000	1,997,000

From 1900 to date the stock increases, amounting to \$5,129,700, have been offered to and subscribed by stockholders, at par, without underwriting of any sort, and every dollar realized thereby has gone into the property. In addition to this there has been charged off for depreciation during this time \$785,063 and the company had on Dec. 31 1907 a surplus of \$644,800.

New Notes.—These \$3,000,000 6% notes are to be issued to retire \$2,000,000 5% notes maturing July 1 1908 and to provide for improvements and extensions now under way to the amount of about \$1,000,000.

Incorporated in the 6% note is formal reference to the resolution of the board of trustees of the company providing that until this note issue is paid no further mortgage may be placed upon the company's property.

Property and Business.—The company owns two power stations on the Spokane River, one within the city limits (on deeds of riparian rights from previous owners), with a present development of 13,000 electrical horse power, and having an ultimate capacity of 26,000 h. p.; and one at Post Falls, 20 miles east, in Idaho (on grant by Act of Congress), with a present capacity of 12,000 h. p., to which will be added 3,000 h. p. in March; also a steam relay station within the city limits, with a present development of 4,000 h. p., to which will be added 12,000 h. p. in August.

By August 1908, therefore, the company will have developed 28,000 hydraulic electric horse-power and 16,000 electric horse-power from steam. The stability of the water supply is insured by the natural reservoir of Lake Coeur d'Alene, with an area of about 40 square miles. The real estate owned is carried at cost, although it has increased largely in value.

The company owns and operates a street railway system 96 miles in length, of which 73 miles are in Spokane. The railways carry freight and express, as well as passengers. During the year 1907 the company carried 17,249,327 passengers, against 13,915,579 in 1906, an increase of 23%. The company now sells about 5,000 h. p. to the Spokane & Inland Empire RR. Co., which operates suburban lines east and south of Spokane and a city system handling about 25% of the traction business within the city limits, the other 75% being handled by our company.

Our company furnishes all the electric current used for lighting and power in the city of Spokane, the lighting done by the local gas company being only about 15% of the total illuminating business in the city. The number of meters in use in 1907 was 10,503, an increase of 30% over 1906. Owing to its low price, electric power, instead of steam power, is generally used throughout the city and also by the numerous mills and large iron works and the car shops of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern.

The company owns 277 miles of long-distance transmission lines, by which it delivers current for lighting and power to almost all the small towns in the Coeur d'Alene mining district to the east, in the agricultural regions of the Palouse district in the south and of the Big Bend district to the west and southwest. The transmission lines of the company when the new lines to the Big Bend district are completed will reach points about 100 miles east, south and west of Spokane.

Gross Earnings for Eight Calendar Years.

1900	...	\$503,906	1902	...	\$638,997	1904	...	\$1,011,870	1906	...	\$1,614,689
1901	...	535,996	1903	...	801,253	1905	...	1,266,557	1907	...	2,094,281
Income Accounts for Calendar Years 1907 and 1906.											
Gross earnings		\$2,094,281	1906		\$1,614,689	Tot. net inc.		\$333,774	1906		\$612,561
Operating expenses		1,262,610	1,002,441		Int. charges		126,000	80,000		Balance	
Net earnings		\$831,671	\$612,248		Charged off for depreciation		200,600	161,469		Susp. Items	
Other income		2,103	313		*Div. on stk. (7%)		321,209	(7)267,949		1907	
Total net income		\$833,774	\$612,561		Balance over dividend		\$151,901	\$95,944			

*Supplied by "Chronicle," since not appearing in letter.

For January 1908 gross earnings increased 22% and net earnings over 30%, as compared with January 1907. The net earnings as estimated for the year ending Dec. 31 1908 (after operating expenses, taxes and interest on first mortgage bonds) will be over 4½ times the interest on the entire new note issue. [The gross earnings for January 1908 were \$199,416, against \$162,601 in 1907; net \$93,826, against \$59,280.—Ed.]

Dividends.—The company has paid dividends on its capital stock at the rate of 4% in 1900 and 1901, 5% in 1902, 6% in 1903 and 1904 and 7% in 1905, 1906 and 1907.

Franchises.—The company's franchises for electric lighting and power business have 36 years to run; those for the street railway lines, granted at many different times, an average of over 20 years, the earliest one expiring considerably after the maturity of these notes. Where transmission line cross private property, necessary rights of way have been secured.

Population.—The population of Spokane in 1890 was 19,922; in 1900 was 36,848, and in 1907 estimated at 85,000.

[The physical property of the company, it is stated, represents a cash outlay of over \$9,500,000. Ed.]—V. 84, p. 627, 222.

West Chester Kennett & Wilmington Electric Ry.—Merger.—The shareholders of this 18-mile trolley line on Feb. 26 voted to merge in the company the controlled line, the Oxford West Grove & Avondale Street Ry., which is being built from Avondale to Oxford, 12½ miles, a portion already being operated.—V. 80, p. 1730.

Westchester Traction Co., New York.—Receivership.—Judge Ward, in the United States Circuit Court at New York on March 13, appointed Edward G. Benedict as receiver of the property, in a suit brought by the Industrial Constructing Co. of Delaware to recover \$32,059 advanced during the past four years, secured by 64 shares of the stock of the Traction Company. The defendant admits its inability to pay the amount named at present.—V. 76, p. 867.

Western Maryland RR.—Protective Committee.—Alvin W. Krech, Myron T. Herrick, Henry S. Redmond, Geo. P. Butler and Winslow S. Pierce announce, under date of March 6, that at the request of holders of a large number of the bonds, they have organized as a committee to protect the interests of the "general lien and convertible mortgage" bonds, deposits of which may be made with the Equitable Trust Co., 15 Nassau St., N. Y. As the interest of the bondholders "will be best conserved by preventing any default under the first mortgage, the committee will co-operate in the application for payment of interest on the first mortgage bonds on April 1 next. See advertisement on another page.

Another committee, representing a large amount both of stock and of "general lien and convertible mortgage bonds," announces that it has an agreement in course of preparation under which deposits will be invited. The Bankers' Trust Co. of New York will act as depository. This committee consists of:

William F. Harrity, Edward L. Fuller, George Cator, Fairfax S. Landstreet and Richard Sutro, with Samuel Untermyer as counsel and O. H. Smith as Secretary, No. 1 Broadway, New York. Compare V. 86, p. 604.

Sale of Bonds at Auction.—At auction in this city on March 11 a block of \$4,000,000 of the first mortgage 4% bonds, due 1952, was bid in at 53 by Edward D. Adams, representing the Deutsche Bank, which, it is understood, took this means of closing out a loan of \$3,000,000 made in 1906.

Attachment.—Deputy Sheriff Porges on March 11 received an attachment for \$1,003,295 granted by Judge Fitzgerald of the Supreme Court in favor of the Bowling Green Trust Co. of New York, being the amount alleged to be due on 19 notes made between June 18 and Sept. 7 1907. The Sheriff was instructed to attach any stock or bonds belonging to the company held by the Mercantile Trust Co.—V. 86, p. 604.

Windsor Essex & Lake Shore Rapid Ry.—Underlying Bonds.—It appears that there is an issue of \$750,000 5% 40-year bonds outstanding dated Jan. 1 1907, which, it is understood, the company intends to retire between now and Sept. 1 1908, replacing the same by bonds to be issued under the \$2,500,000 mortgage dated Oct. 22 1907. Compare V. 86, p. 482.

INDUSTRIAL, GAS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

American Cigar Co.—New Director.—A. R. Haskin of New York has been elected a director to fill a vacancy.—V. 86, p. 604.

American Tobacco Co.—Report.—See "Annual Reports." **Directors, &c.**—Thomas B. Yuille of New York has been elected a director, succeeding the late C. E. Halliwell and Geo. D. Widener of Philadelphia in place of B. N. Duke resigned, J. T. Wilcox has been appointed Secretary.

Favorable Decision.—The Court of Errors and Appeals on March 2 affirmed the judgment of the Court of Chancery in the action brought by Richard T. Dana of New York in refusing to set aside the merger of the Continental Tobacco Co. with the American Tobacco Co. Compare V. 84, p. 105.

The decision is based on the ground that the plaintiff was guilty of aches in beginning the action and was debarred from whatever equitable relief he would otherwise be entitled to.—V. 85, p. 1520.

Bell Telephone Co. of Pennsylvania.—Regularly Listed in Philadelphia.—The \$39,059,900 capital stock (par \$100) has been admitted to dealings on the regular list of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange.—V. 86, p. 482, 231.

Butte (Mont.) Electric & Power Co.—Proposed Issue of \$5,000,000 Bonds Jointly with Madison River Power Co.—The shareholders will vote March 30 on a proposition to authorize the making of an issue of bonds jointly with the Madison River Power Co. (V. 81, p. 1045; V. 84, p. 511) to an amount not exceeding \$5,000,000, to mature not later than 30 years from date and to bear interest at not exceeding 6% per annum. The bonds are to be secured by a mortgage on the property of the two companies, and, if stockholders so determine, they will be convertible at par at the option of the holders in the common stock of the Butte Electric & Power Co. at par.

President C. W. Wetmore says in substance:

The company for itself and constituent companies has unmet debt March 5 1908 of \$470,066, which has accumulated during several years past from construction and the acquisition of additional properties in excess of the proceeds of the sale of first mortgage bonds and common stock and earnings applied thereto. The company desires to pay this indebtedness in full and also to provide, as may be needed, approximately \$230,000 for capital expenditures necessary to meet the demands of its growing business during the present year. This provision of approximately \$700,000 will not only enable the existing obligations to be paid in full and the requirements for the year to be fully met, but will release the entire net income for the establishment of reserve funds and the payment of dividends. Compare V. 86, p. 111, 423.

Canadian General Electric Co., Toronto.—Dividend Reduced.—The directors on March 7 declared a quarterly dividend of 1¼% on the \$4,700,000 common stock, payable with a semi-annual 3½% on the preference stock April 1 to holders of record March 13. This reduces the annual dividend rate for the common shares to 7%, contrasting with 10% each year since and including 1899. Compare V. 85, p. 96, 162, 1340, 1464.

Chapman Timber Co., Portland, Ore.—Bonds Offered.—Peabody, Houghteling & Co., Chicago, are offering at par and interest the entire issue of \$250,000 first mortgage 6% serial gold bonds, dated March 15 1908. A circular gives the following information:

These bonds are issued to refund floating debt and are secured by a closed first mortgage on all property now owned and hereafter acquired, including 13,597 acres of timber lands in Columbia County, Ore., within 20 miles of Portland, containing 587,000,000 feet of merchantable timber, mostly Douglas fir; also by deposit of the entire capital stock of the Portland & Southwestern RR., a road 8½ miles long with 714 miles of branches. Total valuation of property, \$1,592,951; actual investment by shareholders \$600,000; by bondholders, \$250,000. In year 1907 (property still incomplete) the company marketed 28,995,337 feet of logs and earned net, applicable to interest and principal of bonds, \$75,805. Bonds due \$25,000 each six months, beginning Sept. 15 1908, but redeemable in reverse of numerical order on March 15 1939 or any interest date thereafter at 102½ and interest. Denomination, \$1,000 and \$500 (e). Principal and interest payable at office of trustee, First Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago. Sinking fund, \$1 25 per \$1,000 feet of timber cut. President and General Manager, S. Chapman.

See full particulars in advertisement on another page.

Citizens' Heat & Light Co., Elwood, Ind.—Receivership.—At Anderson, Ind., on March 7 the Elwood Trust Co. was appointed receiver, on application of the American Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago, as mortgage trustee, the interest due Jan. 1 1908 on \$342,000 first mortgage 5% bonds being in default. Compare V. 77, p. 2100.

Cleveland & Sandusky Brewing Co.—Report.

Cal.	Gross	Oper. Exp.	Bond	Sinking	Divid's	Balance,
Year—	Earnings,	depr. &c.	Interest,	fund,	on stock,	surplus,
1907	...	\$1,073,855	\$375,321	\$384,252	\$60,000	\$243,848
						\$16,445

Dividends include 6% on preferred and 4% on common stock. Compare V. 85, p. 159.

Consolidated Gas Co. of New York.—Favorable Decision in Hearst Suit.—The Court of Appeals on Feb. 18 affirmed the decision of the lower courts dismissing the suit brought by William R. Hearst as a taxpayer to prevent the city from making payment under a settlement for past lighting bills. Compare V. 80, p. 1177.

Rulings of Court in 80-Cent Gas Suit.—The following rulings of Judge Hough in the course of the settlement of the record in the 80-cent gas case preparatory to appeal, now almost completed, are of interest. (Compare V. 86, p. 238; V. 85, p. 1648, 1579; V. 84, p. 1250.)

Judge Hough denied the application of the Public Service Commission that he order a rate of 84 cents a thousand or refuse the company the injunctive relief asked for (such rate being claimed to be compensatory), holding that the right to fix rates is a legislative, not a judicial, function. In denying the application to rule that a 5% return would be fair in fixing the price of gas, the Court stated he had never held that even 6% would be a reasonable return, saying:

"It has not been asserted and is not believed that 6% is a profitable, satisfactory or attractive rate for the investment of capital in the gas business. In my opinion it is the lowest rate which in the city of New York can be considered legislatively fair to those who are already engaged therein and cannot readily escape."

The valuation of the company's real estate is increased from \$11,155,845 to \$11,985,435 and the tangible property from \$47,001,845 to \$47,831,435.—V. 86, p. 483, 282.

Consolidated Rubber Tire Co.—Report.—See Annual Report in V. 86, p. 605.

Favorable Decision.—Judge Holt in the United States Circuit Court on Feb. 29 decided in favor of the company the suit against the Diamond Rubber Co. for an injunction to prevent infringement of patent on tires and damages therefor. Compare V. 83, p. 378.—V. 86, p. 605.

Crane Company, Chicago.—New Stock.—The company filed at Springfield, Ill., on March 9 a certificate of increase of capital stock from \$10,000,000 to \$13,000,000.—V. 79, p. 272.

Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co., Ltd., Toronto.—Earnings.—The report for the calendar year 1907, it is stated, shows:

Calendar Year	Output (tons)	Coal	Coke	Net Profits	Dies. (10%)	Bal.	Tot. Surp.
1907	981,933	231,368	8382,986	\$355,179	\$27,807	\$381,986	
1906	806,901	213,295	351,791	350,000	1,791	351,791	
1905	831,249	267,702	497,899	349,418	148,481	351,801	

—V. 85, p. 1272.

Duquesne Light Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.—New Officers.—George R. Webb of Baltimore has been elected President to succeed Robert C. Hall, who resigned.

The other officers, it is stated, are: Vice-President, D. P. Reighard; Treasurer, Robert C. Hall; Secretary, S. P. Austin.—V. 85, p. 1211.

Ellsworth Collieries Co.—Status.—See report of Lackawanna Steel Co. in V. 86, p. 599.—V. 84, p. 510, 393.

Greene Consolidated Copper Co.—Report for Seventeen Months Ending Dec. 31.—The report for the seventeen months ending Dec. 31 1907 shows the following data:

The company produced 58,180,856 lbs. of refined copper and its gross earnings on copper, gold and silver and miscellaneous revenues (other than sale of treasury assets) aggregated \$11,360,387; net earnings \$319,968. From the sale of stock of the Cananea Central Copper Co. and the Sierra Madre Land & Lumber Co. a profit of \$3,350,000 is reported (but see Sierra Madre Co. below). Three dividends were paid aggregating \$1,200,000.—V. 84, p. 934.

Halcomb Steel Co., Syracuse, N. Y.—New Stock.—This company, which in Jan. 1907 increased its capital stock from \$1,200,000 to \$1,500,000, has recently made a further increase to \$1,750,000. Bonded debt, if any, not stated.

Lake Superior Corporation.—Injunction Denied.—At Jersey City yesterday Vice-Chancellor Harrison declined to grant an injunction in the suit of the Canadian Improvement Co. to restrain certain banks and bankers, chiefly in New York and Philadelphia, from voting 50,174 shares of the company's stock held by them as collateral. The decision, however, limits voting power in such case to elections of directors. Compare V. 85, p. 1465, 1521.

Lynn (Mass.) Gas & Electric Co.—New Stock.—The Massachusetts Gas & Electric Light Commission has authorized the company to issue 1,950 additional shares, these to be offered stockholders at \$235 per share. The proceeds will be applied on account of outstanding obligations and additions to plant. There is outstanding \$805,000 capital stock (par \$100) on which dividends at the rate of 10% per annum are being paid (Q-F); no bonds.—V. 76, p. 1146.

Madison River Power Co.—Proposed Joint Bond Issue.—See Butte Electric & Power Co. above.—V. 84, p. 511.

Mutual Telephone Co., Des Moines.—Bonds Offered.—The company offered last week for public subscription \$475,000 "funding and improvement" first mortgage 6% gold bonds dated Feb. 1 1908 and due Feb. 1 1918, but subject to call on any interest date after 2½ years from date of issue at 101. Iowa Loan & Trust Co., trustee. A pamphlet gives the following information:

Incorporated under laws of Iowa with an authorized capital stock of \$1,600,000, \$100,000 thereof being telephone "service" stock, \$500,000 being non-voting 7% cumulative preferred stock and \$1,000,000 being common stock. The authorized bond issue is \$1,000,000, of which the proceeds of the \$475,000 now offered are to be used to fund indebtedness incurred for rebuilding and development work and to provide for further extensions; and the remaining \$525,000 bonds are issuable at rate of 7% for each telephone put in operation in addition to the 6,000 now owned, and \$150 for each circuit mile of copper toll line hereafter acquired. Denominations, \$1,000, \$500, \$100.

The income for the year ending June 30 1907, as found by the Des Moines Clearing House Association, was \$152,800. The cost of operation, maintenance and general expense was \$67,263, leaving a net income of \$85,537, or \$37,037 more than enough to meet the annual interest on the bonds here offered. The gross income for year Jan. 1 1907 to Dec. 31 1907 was \$145,169. The present value of the property is near \$750,000. President, Clyde B. Brenton, Dallas Centre, Ia.; Vice-President, J. W. Hill; Secretary, J. C. Home and Treasurer, L. M. Gimes, all of Des Moines.—V. 85, p. 225.

Neptune Steamship Co., Cleveland, Ohio.—Bonds Offered.—The Detroit Trust Co. of Detroit, the mortgage trustee, is offering at prices to net the investor 6% per annum the entire issue of \$215,000 first mortgage 5% gold bonds, dated Sept. 1 1907 and payable in ten annual installments on Sept. 1 to and including 1918. Interest payable March 1 and Sept. 1 at office of trustee. A circular says:

A first mortgage on the new steel freighter "Arthur H. Hawgood," length, 569 ft.; beam, 56 ft.; depth, 31 ft.; capacity, 11,000 tons. Cost of vessel, \$520,000. Total bond issue, \$215,000. Arthur H. Hawgood, President; Sheldon Parley, Vice-Pres.; William A. Hawgood, Sec. and Treas.; W. A. Hawgood & Co., Managers.

New York Air Brake Co.—Financial Plans.—The New York "Times" of March 10 said:

The management, it was learned yesterday, has practically completed arrangements for placing a bond issue sufficient to take care of floating debt and supply new capital needed. The details have not yet been made public, but it is understood the bond issue will be \$3,000,000. Meanwhile, the plan of extending the notes formulated last December by a committee of creditors consisting of President William A. Nash of the Corn Exchange Bank, President Stephen Baizer of the Bank of the Man-

hattan Company and A. A. Fowler of Rogers, Brown & Co., is held in abeyance. Practically all the creditors have accepted the committee's plan to grant a six months' extension on the notes, with a restricted renewal privilege. In return for security in the shape of a mortgage on the \$4,000,000 plant. The new notes secured by the mortgage were to be given in exchange for the notes outstanding. The valuation of \$4,000,000 on the plant takes no account of patents and other valuable rights. At the time of the formation of the committee, the company had something like \$2,000,000 due from railroads which it could not collect promptly. Since then funds have come in rapidly.—V. 86, p. 112.

New York Dock Co.—Extra Dividend.—The directors on March 7 declared a regular semi-annual dividend of 2% and also an extra dividend of ½ of 1% on the \$10,000,000 preferred stock (5% non-cumulative) payable April 15 on shares of record April 1.

Annual Dividend Record (Per Cent) of Preferred Shares.

Year	Dividend	Year	Dividend
1902	1	1905	2 1/2
1903	2	1906	3 1/2
1904	2	1907	4 (2% s.-an.)
1908	2 1/2	1908	April, 2% and 1/2% extra

—V. 85, p. 862.

Pacific Light & Power Co., Los Angeles, Cal.—Earnings for Calendar Year 1907.—The report to the city authorities shows for 1907:

Gross income..... \$1,281,058
Operating and general expenses and fixed charges..... 867,913

Net profits..... 413,143
The net profits here shown (\$413,143) were expended for new construction. No dividends paid.—V. 86, p. 55.

Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co.—Report.—The earnings of the company organized Dec. 31 1906 compare with those of the predecessor, Pacific States Telephone & Telegraph Co. for 1906 as follows:

Calendar Year	Gross Earnings	Net Earnings	Preferred Dividends	Balance Surplus	Sub's No.
1907	\$9,223,565	\$1,395,149	(6%) \$1,080,000	\$315,149	301,469
1906	7,731,615	1,464,623	*(4 1/2%) 704,566	760,057	255,416

* These are dividends on stock of old Pacific States Telephone & Telegraph Co.

The number of exchanges and toll offices on Dec. 31 1907 were 778, against 1,832 in 1906; miles of long distance circuits 31,325 against 29,617. Expended during 1907 on plant and real estate \$6,174,040 against \$5,523,082 in 1906.—V. 85, p. 472.

Sheffield Coal & Iron Co.—Reorganization Plan.—The reorganization committee, E. C. Converse, Chairman (see V. 86, p. 340), has prepared a plan of reorganization dated March 1 1908, which provides for the incorporation of a new company, probably under laws of New Jersey and entitled the Sheffield Iron Co. The new company will take over, as far as practicable, the direct ownership of the various properties embraced in the reorganization, including the furnaces, ore lands, &c., in Alabama and Tennessee, interests in coke ovens in Alabama, and in coke plant, coal land and royalty leases of coal lands in Virginia and railroad property of the Wise Terminal RR. in Virginia.

Proposed Capitalization of New Company.

First M. 20-year 5% gold bonds, subject to call at 105 and interest. Denomination \$500 and \$100 each. Authorized issue	\$750,000
Issuable as part consideration for old bonds	\$334,600
Issuable with \$250,000 pref. stock and \$2,500,000 com. stock for \$500,000 new cash from stockholders or others	250,000
For carrying out plan or for uses of new company	165,400
Prof. stock, 6% non-cumulative, with preference also as to principal only in case of liquidation. Par \$100. Auth. issue	\$750,000
Issuable as part consideration for old bonds	\$334,600
Issuable for new cash (see bonds above)	250,000
For carrying out plan or for uses of new company	165,400
Common stock, all issuable for new cash (see bonds). Par \$100.	\$2,500,000
Authorized issue	\$2,500,000

Basis of Exchange of Securities.

Holder of Each \$10,000 of—	Pays	And Receives New Securities—
Shef. C. & I. 6s, \$400,000	None	\$5,000 \$5,000
Shef. C. I. & Steel 1st 6s, \$322,000	None	4,500 4,500
Shef. C. & I. stock, \$2,500,000 (par value of shares \$100)	2,000x	1,000 1,000 \$10,000

x To be provided for at amount of loans made against them with interest to April 1 1908, \$378,000, approximate. The "floating debt" as of Feb. 1 1908 was about \$150,000.

y Total issue \$750,000 (secured principally by lien upon the furnaces at Sheffield, Ala.), but of this amount \$414,000 are held as part security for the \$400,000 Sheffield Coal & Iron Co. bonds and \$14,000 by the receiver, leaving \$332,000 outstanding.

z Payable in installments, but not exceeding \$400 on May 1 1908 and \$200 on the first of each month succeeding to and including Jan. 1 1909.

The directors of the new Company are to be persons approved by the committee and provision will be made by voting trust or otherwise for future election of directors.

New money is to be devoted: \$125,000 to pay floating debt; \$100,000 to improve furnaces and ore properties; \$75,000 to improve coal and coke properties; \$250,000 for working capital. Unless otherwise determined by the committee, consummation of the plan is conditioned upon subscriptions for this \$500,000.

Assenting securities must be deposited with the Bankers' Trust Co., New York, on or before April 1 1908. The committee is to decide whether the assents and subscriptions to the \$500,000 cash fund from shareholders or others are sufficient to warrant declaring the plan operative.—V. 86, p. 340.

Sierra Madre Land & Lumber Co.—Default—Cancellation of Lumber Contract.—This company defaulted on Dec. 1 1907 in the payment of the semi-annual interest then due upon its first mortgage bonds, authorized issue \$3,000,000. (Compare V. 84, p. 164). The report of the Greene Consolidated Copper Co. issued this week discloses the fact that default has also been made by the interests which purchased a majority of the capital stock. The report gives the following information:

Referring to the 51% of the stock of the Sierra Madre Land & Lumber Co., owned by the Cananea Consolidated, your company (the Greene Consolidated Copper Co.) had advanced large sums to the lumber company, and as to carry that company it would be necessary for still further large advances, it was deemed wise to retire from the enterprise. The 51% of the lumber company stock was sold for \$2,000,000 on deferred payments, secured by deposits of 75% of the lumber company stock as collateral. Payments under this contract have been defaulted and with 75% of the stock in their possession, your officers are considering the course of action to pursue. The lumber company repaid to your company its cash advances, aggregating about \$1,000,000, and has also paid off notes for

\$150,000 which had been guaranteed by us. The contract calling for \$1,000,000 of lumber every year for the Greene Consolidated Copper was canceled and a new contract made which obligates the lumber company to supply us the lumber we require at the market price. Compare V. 84, p. 164.

Standard Chain Co.—Earnings.—For calendar year 1907: Surplus after bond interest \$143,186 7% on preferred stock \$32,818 Deduct depre'n. reserve 15,000 Surplus for year 95,368 —V. 79, p. 700.

Standard Oil Co.—Status.—Vice-President John D. Archbold, in an article entitled "Petroleum, a Great American Industry," published in a recent issue of the "Independent" of New York says:

In 1859 the output of petroleum was 2,000 barrels. By 1906 it had become 123,000,000. To distribute American petroleum is the mission of the Standard Oil Co. As its share in this gigantic undertaking the Standard employs 8,000 miles of trunk pipe lines with 75,000 miles of feeders from wells; storage tanks for crude oil holding 82,000,000 barrels; 10,000 tank cars in America and 2,000 abroad; 60 bulk steamers for ocean traffic and 12 for foreign coasting trade, with 150 steamers and barges at home; 3,000 tank stations in America and 5,000 elsewhere; representing an investment of over \$600,000,000 and giving employment to 65,000 men.—V. 86, p. 289, 173.

J. B. Stetson Co., Philadelphia.—New Stock Listed.—The Philadelphia Stock Exchange has listed \$951,800 additional common stock, making the total amount listed \$2,957,300. The stock is part of the \$955,000 offered to the stockholders of record Dec. 3. Compare V. 85, p. 1466.—V. 86, p. 112.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & RR.—Purchase of Property.—See United States Steel Corporation below.—V. 85, p. 1406.

Tennessee Copper Co.—Report.—For calendar years:

Year.	Copper	Royalties.	Bond	Bond	Depre'n	Dividends	Balance
	Prod'n.	&c. rec'd.	int. disc.	&c. acct.	declared.	surplus.	
1907	\$839,958	\$60,716	\$20,000	\$10,039	\$70,000	(13) \$650,000	\$150,635
1906	867,082	91,766	21,997	7,500	106,000	(10) 500,000	324.23
1905	482,110	74,714	22,500	20,175	62,043	(5) 218,750	233,356

Dividends deducted above were: In 1907, 8% paid Aug. 1907 and 5% paid Feb. 15 1908; in 1906, 5% paid July 1906 and 5% in Jan. 1907; in 1905, 5% paid Jan. 1905. Compare V. 85, p. 165.

Union Carbide Co.—Exchange of Bonds for Stock.—Stock Dividend.—This company, which last fall increased its authorized issue of capital stock from \$6,000,000 to \$14,000,000, has retired most of its outstanding bonds through an exchange of the same for stock, and on the share capital as so increased paid on March 1 a stock dividend of 40%. This distribution brings up the total amount of capital stock outstanding to about \$10,800,000.—V. 85, p. 1212.

Union Ferry Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.—Dividends Suspended.—The directors on March 10 decided to omit the regular quarterly dividend of 1/2 of 1% on the \$3,000,000 stock. The "Brooklyn Eagle" quotes one of the officials of the company as saying that the earnings have been so far reduced since the subway was opened to Brooklyn that the company at present is not even earning the interest on its bonds.

United States Steel Corporation.—To Purchase.—At the annual meeting on April 20 the stockholders will vote on authorizing the purchase of the property belonging to the Tennessee Coal, Iron & RR. Co.—V. 86, p. 425, 340.

Universal Caster & Foundry Co., Newark, N. J.—Called Bonds.—Twenty first mortgage 6% bonds secured by mortgage dated Dec. 14 1903 will be paid at par and interest at the Fidelity Trust Co. of Newark, trustee, on April 1.—V. 84, p. 698.

Vandalia Coal Co.—Report for Half-Year.—The "Indianapolis News" recently said: The output for the six months ending Dec. 31 showed an increase over the preceding six months of 312,000 tons. The total output for 1907 was 2,100,000 tons. The company met the semi-annual interest on its bonds amounting to \$84,000 and paid the regular quarterly installment of the sinking fund of \$25,000. The authorized bond issue is \$3,000,000, of which \$215,000 has been redeemed in the last two years.

Papers filed under the laws of Kansas state that of the \$12,750,000 capital, \$10,250,000 has been paid up; also that the company has real estate to the value of \$9,857,407 and personal property to the value of \$1,233,992.

Western Telephone & Telegraph Co.—Report.—The results for the years ending Jan. 31 were:

Years—	Net receipts.	Int. charges &c. Paid.	Prof. dble. (5%)	Bal. sur.
1907-08	\$2,124,311	\$1,316,351	\$50,000	\$7,863
1906-07	1,821,234	922,084	800,000	99,870
1905-06	1,464,842	577,416	800,000	87,425

—V. 85, p. 38.

Western Union Telegraph Co.—Quarterly Dividend Again Payable in Stock.—The directors on March 11, pursuing the course adopted three months ago, declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4% payable in stock. The distribution will be made April 15 to holders of record March 20 out of the unissued stock, \$1,413,000, of the total authorized issue of \$100,000,000.

Quarterly.—For 3 and 9 months ending March 31 (partly estimated in 1907):

3 Mos. end.	Net Revenue.	Interest Charges.	Dividends Paid.	Balance Surplus.
Dec. 31—				
1908 (est.)	\$1,100,000	\$435,062	*(1 1/4%) \$1,230,000	def. 563,062
1907 (actual)	1,599,700	366,187	(1 1/4%) 1,217,024	def. 73,511
9 Mos.—				
1907-08	\$1,592,450	\$1,299,188	*(3 3/4%) \$3,664,025	def. \$3,370,763
1906-07	4,787,009	1,031,561	(3 3/4%) 3,651,072	sur. 104,376

*Dividends for Dec. 1907 and March 1908 quarters paid or payable in scrip, the latter April 15 1908.

Total surplus (estimated) March 31 1908, \$13,514,018. President Robert C. Clowry, March 11, says:

In the report for the quarter ended Dec. 31 1907 the hope was expressed that "business will soon resume and earnings become normal," but the commercial depression continues throughout the country and the revenues of the company show a large decrease over the same period last year. This decrease, however, is greatly offset by reductions of expense in all branches of the service. Notwithstanding the fact that this is the least profitable part of the year, the estimated net revenue for the present quarter, after paying fixed charges and bond interest, amounts to \$666,937. This amount is being used for payment of the indebtedness resulting from the recent

extraordinary expenditures, which it will practically complete.—V. 86, p. 234, 112.

Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.—Extension of Time for Mr. Westinghouse.—A press report from Pittsburgh says:

Bankers of New York, Philadelphia, Boston and elsewhere have agreed to an extension of time for George Westinghouse on his personal liabilities, amounting to almost \$3,000,000. Bankers of Pittsburgh to-day said the new agreement went into effect last Saturday, though dating back to Jan. 15. In order to have the extension of three years, Mr. Westinghouse was required to put up \$10,000,000 additional collateral. The agreement is that one-third of Mr. Westinghouse's liabilities will be paid off one year from Jan. 15 last, one-third in two years from the same date and the last third in three years.—V. 86, p. 550.

Wyoming Land & Irrigation Co., Basin, Wyo.—Bonds Offered.—Cutter, May & Co., the Rookery, Chicago, are offering at par and interest \$450,000 first mortgage 6% gold bonds, dated July 1 1907 and due July 1 1917, but redeemable at any interest period on or after July 1 1910 on 30 days notice at 103 and interest. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1 at office of trustee, Chicago Title & Trust Co.

The company is a Wyoming corporation and under the provisions of the Carey Act it is establishing an irrigation system, using the water of the Paint Rock stream and its tributaries for 70,000 acres of land located in what is described as the most productive portion of Big Horn County, Wyo. Among the directors are David Vernon, Vice-President Commercial National Bank; Dr. L. L. McArthur, Calvin M. Favorite, former director of Armour & Co., all of Chicago, and Hon. Fenimore Chatterton, ex-Governor of Wyoming.

—The new 4% bonds of the State of New York sold by the State Comptroller this week are advertised in another column by Wm. A. Read & Co. It is pointed out that these State 4s, running to 1958, will yield about 3.60%, and will be attractive to trustees holding United States Government 4s of 1925, which at present price of 122 yield only 2.45%. These 4% highway improvement gold bonds are accepted by the United States Government to secure Federal deposits, by the State of New York as security for State deposits, by the Superintendent of Insurance to secure policy-holders, and by the Superintendent of the Banking Department in trust for banks and trust companies. The net debt of the State of New York, \$11,658,264, will be reduced by this year's sinking funds to \$5,983,700 on Sept. 30 next. These bonds were oversubscribed 16 times in Albany this week. Applications will be filled in order received at Wm. A. Read & Co.'s New York office, or 43 State Street, Boston, 203 E. German Street, Baltimore, and 205 La Salle Street, Chicago.

—Having sold over two-thirds of a \$1,000,000 block of Chicago St. Paul Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Co. consolidated mortgage 6% bonds, Moffat & White, of this city, offer the balance to the investing public at 127 and interest, subject to previous sale. At this price, these bonds, which are legal investments for savings banks in New York and Connecticut, and due in 1930, will yield 4.15%. The C. St. P. M. & O. is part of the Chicago & North Western system. The bonds are secured by first consolidated mortgage on the company's entire railroad and all other property, having a first mortgage on 627 1/2 miles, and followed by \$11,259,911 preferred stock paying 7% dividends and \$18,559,086 common stock paying 7% dividends.

—Edward B. Smith & Co., bankers of Philadelphia and New York, have issued an interesting pamphlet of 20 pages on the Pennsylvania RR., entitled "A Decade of Progress—1898-1907," containing many facts not heretofore published. It is their belief that some of the statements made in the booklet will tend to correct erroneous impressions about the system and do general good in holding up as a standard what has been accomplished by it.

—Michael M. Van Beuren, Mulford Martin and Richard M. Jesup have organized the New York Stock Exchange house of Van Beuren, Martin & Jesup, to succeed Van Beuren & Bucknam, 7 Wall Street, which was dissolved by mutual consent this week. Clifford Bucknam, of the old concern of Van Beuren & Bucknam, will be associated with the new firm, which is represented on the New York Stock Exchange by Michael M. Van Beuren.

—Kountze Bros., 120 Broadway, New York City, are to-day offering to the public a portion of their award of New York State tax exempt 50-year 4% gold bonds. The State offered \$5,000,000 of these bonds and received bids aggregating over \$80,000,000. See the advertisement elsewhere for a statement of the State of New York's financial condition. Price on application.

—Attention is called to the advertisement of MacDonald, McCoy & Co., Chicago, offering \$260,000 Tucson, Arizona, water bonds. These bonds are authorized by Act of Congress approved Feb. 21 1908 and are exempt from taxation, the same as U. S. Government bonds. Special circular will be sent on application.

—A. B. Leach & Co. of New York, at 149 Broadway, have for sale a railroad bond netting 5 1/4%, of a company now paying 6% dividends on \$1,050,000 stock, and on which it earned 13% in 1907. They will furnish particulars on application.

—Marc Hubbert, for some years special agent of the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co., with headquarters at Chicago, has been appointed Manager of the Puget Sound department for his company, with offices at Tacoma.

—Hayden, Miller & Co., Cleveland, have favored us with a copy of "Cleveland Securities," 1908 edition, an excellent hand-book of securities dealt in on the Cleveland Stock Exchange.

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

Friday Night, March 13 1908.

With spring-like weather trade has somewhat increased, and iron and steel production has risen to higher figures than for some time past. But on the whole conservatism is still the dominant note, even though many are disposed to think that the turn in the lane has come. Prices have been pretty generally steady.

LARD on the spot has been stronger. Trade has been less active, but offerings have been light and the movement of hogs at times has been rather light. The demand has been principally from jobbers. Western 7.80c. and City 7 1/2c. Refined lard has ruled steady with trade quiet and offerings light. Refined, Continent 8.15c., South America 8.75c. and Brazil, in kegs, 9.10c. Speculation in lard futures at the West has been moderately active. The strength of corn has imparted firmness to the market at times, and so has the moderate movement of hogs. There has been more or less commission-house buying; but of late packers have sold rather freely, causing weakness. Dulness in the cash trade has discouraged aggressive buying. Supplies at the West are increasing.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF LARD FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
May delivery	7.87 1/2	7.95	7.80	7.82 1/2	7.72 1/2	7.75
July delivery	8.07 1/2	8.15	8.02 1/2	8.05	7.95	7.97 1/2
September delivery	8.30	8.35	8.22 1/2	8.25	8.15	8.20

PORK on the spot has been dull but firm on light offerings. Local jobbers have been the only buyers. Mess \$14.25@ \$14.75, clear \$15@ \$15.75 and family \$15.50@ \$16. Beef has been quiet and steady; mess \$11@ \$11.50, packet \$12@ \$12.50, flank \$11.50@ \$12, family \$13.50@ \$14.50 and extra India mess \$21@ \$21.50. Cut meats have been dull here, but Western advices have reported an increased demand. Prices have ruled firm. Pickled hams 8 3/4@ 9c. and pickled bellies, 14@ 10 lbs., 7@ 7 3/4c. Tallow has been quiet and firm; City 5 1/2@ 5 3/8c. Stearines have been quiet with oleo steady at 7 1/4c. and lard stronger at 8 3/4@ 9c. Butter has been active and easier on increased offerings; creamery extras 28c. Cheese has been moderately active and firm; State, f. c., small, colored, fancy, 15 1/4c.; white 16c. Eggs have been active and weaker on increasing supplies; Western firsts 21c.

OIL.—Cottonseed has been steady with a larger demand, partly for export; prime summer yellow 37c. Linseed has been firm and more active; City, raw, American seed, 43@ 44c.; boiled 44@ 45c.; Calcutta, raw, 70c. Lard has been dull and easier; supplies larger; prime 65@ 67c. and No. 1 extra 52@ 54c. Coconut has been quiet and steady; stocks light; Cochin 8@ 8 1/2c. and Ceylon 6 1/2@ 7c. Olive has been quiet and steady; yellow 60@ 70c. Peanut has been quiet and steady; yellow 65@ 80c. Cod has been quiet and steady; domestic 42@ 43c. and Newfoundland 44@ 45c.

COFFEE on the spot has been quiet and easy. Rio No. 7, 6 1/8@ 6 1/4c. West India growths have been quiet and easy; fair to good Cucuta 9 1/4@ 10 3/8c. The speculation in future contracts has been on an exceedingly small scale and prices have shown no marked changes. There has been a certain amount of liquidation by tired holders, and Europe has sold a little at times. But local dealers and roasters have continued to give sufficient support to prevent any decline worth mentioning, though the tone of the market on the whole has been easier.

The closing prices were as follows:

March	5.80c.	July	5.95c.	November	6.10c.
April	5.85c.	August	6.00c.	December	6.10c.
May	5.90c.	September	6.00c.	January	6.15c.
June	5.90c.	October	6.05c.	February	6.20c.

SUGAR.—Raw of late has been more active than for some time past and prices have advanced. Centrifugal, 96-degrees test, 4.05c.; muscovado, 89-degrees test, 3.55c., and molasses, 89-degrees test, 3.30c. Refined has been moderately active and firm. Granulated 4.90c. Teas have been in moderate jobbing request and steady. Spices have been fairly active and steady. Hops have been quiet and easy. Wool has been quiet and easier.

PETROLEUM has been firm and in good demand for export and domestic account. Refined, barrels, 8.75c; bulk 5c. and cases 10.90c. Gasoline has been active and firm; 86-degrees, in 100-gallon drums, 22c.; drums \$8.50 extra. Naphtha has been moderately active and firm; 73@ 76-degrees, in 100-gallon drums, 19c.; drums \$8.50 extra. Spirits of turpentine has been quiet and firm at 53c. Rosin has been quiet and steady; common to good strained \$3.70.

TOBACCO.—Trade in domestic has continued quiet, reflecting the reduced consumption. The tobacco market as yet has not responded to the better feeling in financial circles and in other parts of the country. A good deal of complaint is heard regarding the low quality of the new crop leaf, prices for which are considerably cheaper than those ruling last year at this time. Sumatra and Havana have been quiet and steady.

COPPER has been quiet and firmer; Lake 12 5/8@ 12 7/8c. and electrolytic 12 1/4@ 12 3/4c. Lead has been quiet and firm at 3.65@ 3.70c. Spelter has been dull and easy at 4.60@ 4.70c. Tin has been quiet and easy; Straits 29 1/4c. Iron has been quiet; No. 1 Northern \$17.75@ \$18.75 and No. 2 Southern \$17.25@ \$17.75.

COTTON.

Friday Night, March 13 1908

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 109,489 bales, against 97,612 bales last week and 117,984 bales the previous week, making the total receipts since the 1st of September 1907, 7,046,813 bales, against 8,515,382 bales for the same period of 1906-07, showing a decrease since Sept. 1 1907 of 1,468,569 bales.

Receipts at—	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Total
Galveston	6,832	7,292	7,450	4,731	6,266	7,113	39,684
Port Arthur	6,355	—	—	—	—	—	6,355
Corpus Christi, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	196
New Orleans	2,338	4,913	4,558	3,632	5,882	2,384	23,707
Mobile	332	804	869	408	149	—	3,711
Pensacola	10,154	1,176	—	—	—	—	11,436
Jacksonville, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Savannah	1,262	1,841	2,628	1,645	1,966	1,309	10,651
Brunswick	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Charleston	151	302	309	127	213	86	1,188
Georgetown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wilmington	891	1,875	675	234	1,072	695	5,442
Norfolk	738	1,221	792	504	539	—	4,764
Newport News, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boston	98	—	12	—	72	—	204
Baltimore	—	—	—	—	—	2,683	2,683
Philadelphia	—	62	59	—	—	—	146
Totals this week	29,251	19,486	17,352	11,293	16,159	15,948	109,489

The following shows the week's total receipts, the total since Sept. 1 1907, and the stocks to-night, compared with last year:

Receipts to March 13.	1907-08.		1906-07.		Stock.	
	This week.	Since Sep 1 1907.	This week.	Since Sep 1 1906.	1908.	1907.
Galveston	39,684	2,072,818	79,605	3,423,895	153,623	356,989
Port Arthur	6,355	102,459	—	123,764	—	—
Corp. Christi, &c.	196	37,405	—	28,172	—	—
New Orleans	23,707	1,639,237	38,717	2,001,136	106,189	305,326
Mobile	3,933	286,341	1,716	281,626	26,038	20,776
Pensacola	11,436	141,790	5,450	123,090	—	—
Jacksonville, &c.	—	7,569	37	6,871	—	—
Savannah	10,651	1,355,753	18,176	1,322,922	70,921	100,988
Brunswick	—	196,392	1,298	151,346	4,983	6,314
Charleston	1,188	187,744	1,519	140,296	16,872	12,392
Georgetown	—	387	—	1,055	—	—
Wilmington	5,442	461,126	4,472	306,274	7,871	18,711
Norfolk	4,764	470,818	11,733	495,395	27,100	54,351
Newport News, &c.	—	5,822	1,167	33,545	119	823
New York	—	3,189	—	14,363	109,519	156,964
Boston	204	9,987	2,851	37,892	10,665	11,524
Baltimore	2,683	60,924	2,263	48,469	13,723	8,273
Philadelphia	146	7,048	490	5,337	1,764	2,870
Totals	109,489	7,046,813	169,294	8,515,382	630,378	1,035,401

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

Receipts at—	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.
	Galveston, &c.	39,684	79,605	33,726	37,322	18,515
Port Arthur, &c.	6,355	—	349	4,376	368	1,792
New Orleans	23,707	38,717	42,122	60,118	22,987	29,658
Mobile	2,933	1,716	2,262	5,433	2,304	281
Pensacola	10,951	13,176	11,122	14,074	7,518	13,619
Jacksonville, &c.	—	1,398	3,297	487	373	1,041
Savannah	1,188	1,319	555	499	2,166	223
Brunswick	5,442	4,472	428	2,133	2,056	1,534
Charleston	4,764	11,733	4,443	8,190	5,374	5,154
Wilmington	—	1,167	1,068	698	342	419
Norfolk	—	1,193	2,365	6,303	5,727	5,855
Newport News, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boston	204	9,987	2,851	37,892	10,665	11,524
Baltimore	2,683	60,924	2,263	48,469	13,723	8,273
Philadelphia	146	7,048	490	5,337	1,764	2,870
Totals	109,489	169,294	101,597	139,562	65,687	99,134
Since Sept. 1.	7,046,813	8,515,382	6,441,127	7,332,197	6,581,042	6,818,179

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 119,207 bales, of which 20,794 were to Great Britain, 29,689 to France and 68,724 to the rest of the Continent. Below are the exports for the week and since Sept. 1 1907.

Exports from—	Week ending Mch. 13 1908.				From Sept. 1 1907 to Mch. 13 1908.			
	Great Britain.	France.	Continent.	Total.	Great Britain.	France.	Continent.	Total.
Galveston	250	12,550	16,940	29,740	840,482	286,920	655,292	1,782,694
Port Arthur	—	—	6,455	6,455	47,200	—	55,369	102,469
Corp. Christi, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,687	2,687
New Orleans	10,435	10,445	22,106	43,046	713,838	207,063	507,339	1,328,237
Mobile	3,972	6,688	1,176	11,836	64,186	45,592	97,580	207,358
Pensacola	—	—	—	—	42,261	43,452	60,929	146,642
Jacksonville, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Savannah	—	—	13,748	14,748	157,380	86,510	561,693	805,592
Brunswick	844	—	—	844	82,936	—	84,328	169,264
Charleston	—	—	—	—	10,408	—	34,050	44,518
Wilmington	—	—	—	—	122,757	28,620	295,941	447,218
Norfolk	—	—	—	—	1,259	—	5,072	31,033
Newport News	—	—	—	—	1,036	—	—	1,630
New York	2,838	—	5,639	8,477	216,227	29,201	229,233	474,661
Boston	1,221	—	50	1,271	127,319	—	5,620	132,839
Baltimore	1,233	—	—	1,233	36,771	3,538	69,290	100,599
Philadelphia	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,925	47,487
Portland, Me.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Francisco	—	—	1,550	1,550	—	—	46,422	46,422
Seattle	—	—	—	—	—	—	65,909	65,909
Tacoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	28,543	28,543
Portland, Ore.	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	100
Pembina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Detroit	—	—	—	—	2,111	—	—	2,111
Total	20,794	29,689	68,724	119,207	2,529,093	730,805	2,308,202	6,068,109
Total 1906-07	70,479	39,689	76,244	177,412	3,058,788	778,092	2,850,358	6,693,938

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.

March 13 at—	On Shipboard, Not Cleared for—					Leaving stock.
	Great Britain.	France	Germany.	Other Foreign	Coast-wis.	
New Orleans	7,655	12,222	9,885	7,942	300	38,002
Galveston	27,900	12,238	41,877	2,364	2,930	87,359
Savannah	—	—	421	—	900	1,321
Charleston	—	—	—	—	600	600
Mobile	700	5,800	4,300	—	1,200	12,000
Norfolk	1,100	—	1,900	—	16,000	17,100
New York	1,800	300	—	1,100	—	5,100
Other ports	5,000	—	5,500	300	—	10,800
Total 1908	44,153	30,610	63,883	11,706	22,020	172,372
Total 1907	74,971	32,794	79,013	39,365	32,027	258,170
Total 1906	65,820	10,609	29,606	21,893	19,370	147,298

Speculation in cotton for future delivery has still kept within very circumscribed limits and the swing of prices has also been as a rule similarly contracted, the net result for the week, however, being a decline. Reports have been current from time to time that the South was disposed to sell the actual cotton rather more freely, and though such reports have not been fully confirmed, they have not been without their influence. Furthermore, some of the Southern mills seem disposed to reduce their production to four days a week, and while Fall River mills have refused to formally agree to curtail for another three months, it is understood that many of the mills at that center will continue to restrict their production, at least for a time. General trade, too, continues quiet, even if here and there signs of improvement are not wanting. Spinners' takings thus far this season show a decrease compared with the corresponding period last year of over 800,000 bales; spinners are still, as a rule, buying the actual cotton very sparingly, and as for speculation, as already intimated it has been a very small affair. Confined largely to prominent operators, the trading has been for the most part of a professional character and oftentimes it has been more a question of what this, that or the other operator was doing, or was likely to do, than of the fundamental facts affecting the cotton situation as a whole. Much has been said about the alleged existence of a large short interest in the May option if not in March, but, whether because of a fear that a sharp advance at this time would attract large quantities of cotton to New York or because of the failure of the market to respond to the rise in stocks or the absence of any great pressure to cover shorts account, bulls are understood to have of late reduced their holdings of both March and May cotton. Complaints have been received of rather too much rain in parts of the Atlantic States and not a little has been said about the reported reduction in the sales of mules and fertilizers thus far this season; but of late sales of fertilizers in Alabama and Georgia, for instance, appear to have greatly increased. In Texas crop preparations seem to be at least as well forward as they were a year ago and from parts of Mississippi come reports that the acreage will be the largest ever planted and that sales of mules and agricultural tools are also larger than ever before. Most reports incline to the view that crop preparations are more or less in arrears over much of the region east of the Mississippi. But not only have the sales of spot cotton at the South been on a very small scale but the spot business in Liverpool has latterly fallen off, though the tone of that market has on the whole been pretty firm. Of late there has been considerable selling of May here against purchases of July and it is worthy of note that, whereas at one time recently May was 36 points over July, the premium has latterly fallen to 13 points. The wages of 25,000 operatives at Lowell are to be reduced 10 per cent on March 30th and similar reductions at Manchester and Nashua, N. H., will effect about 20,000 more. To-day heavy liquidation caused a sharp break in prices, accompanied by rumors that prominent bulls were selling May. The weather at the South was favorable and the Liverpool market unexpectedly dull and depressed. Spot cotton has been quiet and easier. Middling uplands closed at 11.20c.

The official quotation for middling upland cotton in the New York market each day for the past week has been:

March 6 to March 13—	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Middling upland	11.45	11.55	11.50	11.40	11.30	11.20

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS FOR 32 YEARS.

The quotations for middling upland at New York on March 13 for each of the past 32 years have been as follows:

Year	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901
1908 c	11.20	11.90	9.69	11.02	6.88	11.84	11.00	10.88
1907	11.20	11.90	6.37	11.91	9.00	11.83	11.10	10.10
1906	11.10	11.98	6.12	11.90	11.44	11.82	12.06	12.06
1905	8.00	11.97	7.25	11.89	10.19	11.81	10.94	10.94
1904	16.85	11.96	7.49	11.88	10.19	11.80	11.25	11.25
1903	9.00	11.95	6.00	11.87	9.88	11.79	9.75	9.75
1902	9.12	11.94	7.50	11.86	9.12	11.78	11.00	11.00
1901	8.75	11.93	9.06	11.85	11.19	11.77	12.00	12.00

MARKET AND SALES AT NEW YORK.

	Spot Market Closed.	Futures Market Closed.	Sales of Spot and Contract.			
			Expor.	Con-sum'n.	Con-tract.	Total.
Saturday	Quiet	Steady	—	—	—	—
Monday	Quiet, 10 pts. adv.	Steady	—	—	—	—
Tuesday	Quiet, 5 pts. dec.	Barely steady	—	—	3,000	3,000
Wednesday	Quiet, 10 pts. dec.	Steady	—	—	—	—
Thursday	Quiet, 10 pts. dec.	Steady	—	—	1,500	1,500
Friday	Quiet, 10 pts. dec.	Barely Steady	—	—	300	300
Total	—	—	—	—	4,800	4,800

FUTURES.—The highest, lowest and closing prices at New York the past week have been as follows:

Month	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
March	10.46 @ 10.55	10.48 @ 10.58	10.52 @ 10.62	10.56 @ 10.66	10.60 @ 10.70	10.64 @ 10.74	10.68 @ 10.78	10.72 @ 10.82	10.76 @ 10.86	10.80 @ 10.90
April	10.48 @ 10.58	10.52 @ 10.62	10.56 @ 10.66	10.60 @ 10.70	10.64 @ 10.74	10.68 @ 10.78	10.72 @ 10.82	10.76 @ 10.86	10.80 @ 10.90	10.84 @ 10.94
May	10.50 @ 10.60	10.54 @ 10.64	10.58 @ 10.68	10.62 @ 10.72	10.66 @ 10.76	10.70 @ 10.80	10.74 @ 10.84	10.78 @ 10.88	10.82 @ 10.92	10.86 @ 10.96
June	10.52 @ 10.62	10.56 @ 10.66	10.60 @ 10.70	10.64 @ 10.74	10.68 @ 10.78	10.72 @ 10.82	10.76 @ 10.86	10.80 @ 10.90	10.84 @ 10.94	10.88 @ 10.98
July	10.54 @ 10.64	10.58 @ 10.68	10.62 @ 10.72	10.66 @ 10.76	10.70 @ 10.80	10.74 @ 10.84	10.78 @ 10.88	10.82 @ 10.92	10.86 @ 10.96	10.90 @ 11.00
August	10.56 @ 10.66	10.60 @ 10.70	10.64 @ 10.74	10.68 @ 10.78	10.72 @ 10.82	10.76 @ 10.86	10.80 @ 10.90	10.84 @ 10.94	10.88 @ 10.98	10.92 @ 11.02
Sept.	10.58 @ 10.68	10.62 @ 10.72	10.66 @ 10.76	10.70 @ 10.80	10.74 @ 10.84	10.78 @ 10.88	10.82 @ 10.92	10.86 @ 10.96	10.90 @ 11.00	10.94 @ 11.04
Oct.	10.60 @ 10.70	10.64 @ 10.74	10.68 @ 10.78	10.72 @ 10.82	10.76 @ 10.86	10.80 @ 10.90	10.84 @ 10.94	10.88 @ 10.98	10.92 @ 11.02	10.96 @ 11.06
Nov.	10.62 @ 10.72	10.66 @ 10.76	10.70 @ 10.80	10.74 @ 10.84	10.78 @ 10.88	10.82 @ 10.92	10.86 @ 10.96	10.90 @ 11.00	10.94 @ 11.04	10.98 @ 11.08
Dec.	10.64 @ 10.74	10.68 @ 10.78	10.72 @ 10.82	10.76 @ 10.86	10.80 @ 10.90	10.84 @ 10.94	10.88 @ 10.98	10.92 @ 11.02	10.96 @ 11.06	11.00 @ 11.10

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

March 13—	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.
Stock at Liverpool	1,105,000	1,207,000	1,118,000	854,000
Stock at London	11,000	8,000	—	12,000
Stock at Manchester	78,000	80,000	47,000	51,000
Total Great Britain stock	1,194,000	1,295,000	1,165,000	917,000
Stock at Hamburg	13,000	11,000	11,000	9,000
Stock at Bremen	500,000	407,000	327,000	349,000
Stock at Antwerp	—	—	—	1,000
Stock at Havre	249,000	287,000	217,000	155,000
Stock at Marseilles	4,000	3,000	4,000	3,000
Stock at Barcelona	45,000	19,000	9,000	72,000
Stock at Genoa	36,000	132,000	116,000	39,000
Stock at Trieste	18,000	9,000	5,000	3,000
Total Continental stocks	865,000	868,000	683,000	631,000
Total European stocks	2,059,000	2,163,000	1,877,000	1,548,000
India cotton afloat for Europe	137,000	197,000	152,000	76,000
American cotton afloat for Europe	399,480	521,803	556,239	381,000
Egypt, Brazil, &c. afloat for Europe	48,000	67,000	67,000	45,000
Stock in Alexandria, Egypt	233,000	229,000	184,000	199,000
Stock in Bombay, India	623,000	690,000	850,000	709,000
Stock in U. S. ports	633,378	1,035,401	781,547	634,954
Stock in U. S. interior towns	513,127	529,584	578,308	597,268
U. S. exports to-day	9,656	29,510	28,583	41,368
Total visible supply	4,657,641	5,453,298	4,974,677	4,229,330

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

American—	1908	1907	1906	1905
Liverpool stock	995,000	1,101,000	991,000	777,000
Manchester stock	65,000	66,000	54,000	43,000
Continental stock	792,000	808,000	643,000	589,000
American afloat for Europe	399,480	521,803	556,239	381,000
U. S. port stocks	633,378	1,035,401	781,547	634,954
U. S. interior stocks	513,127	529,584	578,308	597,268
U. S. exports to-day	9,656	29,510	28,583	41,368
Total American	3,399,641	4,091,298	3,432,677	3,063,590

The above figures for 1908 show a decrease from last week of 24,306 bales, a loss of 795,657 bales from 1907, a decrease of 317,026 bales from 1906, and a gain of 428,551 bales over 1905.

AT THE INTERIOR TOWNS the movement—that is, the receipts for the week and since Sept. 1, the shipments for the week and the stocks to-night, and the same items for the corresponding period for the previous year—is set out in detail below.

Towns.	Movement to March 13 1908.			Movement to March 15 1907.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
	Week.	Season.	March 13.	Week.	Season.	March 15.
Alabama	66	23,888	4,312	10	21,275	1,400
Arkansas	1,331	154,910	1,727	3,818	6,496	6,496
Georgia	635	89,712	1,253	1,223	10,157	12,756
Illinois	938	87,752	1,011	1,528	6,476	14,156
Indiana	1,934	145,071	1,935	4,037	219,988	7,288
Mississippi	31	1,852	1,007	15	23,818	11,702
North Carolina	1,430	104,612	1,565	1,197	103,814	2,839
South Carolina	2,687	124,347	2,776	1,151	137,557	11,663
Texas	2,981	819,200	4,140	5,347	329,504	5,877
Virginia	378	45,048	344	5,139	22,500	13,944
West Virginia	909	55,947	1,031	1,036	1,255	16,054
Kentucky, net	12	4,068	1,222	1,076	4,352	4,182
Louisiana	918	73,810	1,343	1,184	46,360	4,360
Missouri	48	36,441	343	804	14,320	14,301
Nebraska	1,077	66,048	917	1,240	40,523	40,512
Oklahoma	950	78,815	750	1,240	65,888	208
Arkansas	1,516	73,449	2,802	1,008	13,175	13,247
Georgia	507	62,049	862	1,771	89,383	2,151
Alabama	1,163	81,448	634	1,825	71,845	1,059
Florida	309	33,078	337	1,025	81,302	2,559
South Carolina	4,469	82,817	9,275	1,357	54,640	4,077
North Carolina	12,104	608,884	13,470	610,174	22,399	37,711
Texas	129	5,269	450	4,701	19,031	5,351
Arkansas	221	4,882	213	764	19,091	3,333
Georgia	200	2,300	2,115	500	11,816	459
Florida	540	42,104	506	177	16,340	429
Alabama	20,110	1,470,200	16,838	826	88,303	191
Arkansas	800	56,160	964	826	90,178	452
Georgia	70,165	4,401,833	70,270	630	102,636	661
Total, 33 towns.			133,146	6,562,385	150,583	529,354

The above totals show that the interior stocks have decreased during the week 105 bales and are to-night 16,457 bales less than at the same time last year. The receipts at all the towns has been 62,981 bales less than the same week last year.

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

March 13—	1907-08		1906-07	
	Shipped	Since Sept. 1.	Shipped	Since Sept. 1.
Via St. Louis	9,831	316,968	22,599	625,562
Via Cairo	6,898	147,070	5,112	185,431
Via Rock Island	1,398	25,305	2,931	60,201
Via Louisville	502	40,282	2,199	64,654
Via Cincinnati	3,020	32,238	1,274	42,924
Via Virginia points	3,033	70,666	3,039	99,988
Via other routes, &	4,822	188,698	22,935	235,606
Total gross overland	29,440	821,727	60,089	1,314,356
Deduct shipments—				
Overland to N. Y., Boston, &	3,033	81,139	5,604	125,061
Between interior towns	302	57,536	2,182	55,221
Inland, &, from South	450	45,627	1,931	40,143
Total to be deducted	3,785	184,302	9,717	221,424
Leaving total net overland *	25,655	637,425	50,372	1,092,932

* Including movement by rail to Canada.

The foregoing shows the week's net overland movement has been 25,664 bales, against 50,372 bales for the week last year, and that for the season to date the aggregate net overland exhibits a decrease from a year ago of 455,507 bales.

In Sight and Spinners' Takings	1907-08		1906-07	
	Week.	Since Sept. 1.	Week.	Since Sept. 1.
Receipts at ports to March 13	109,459	7,040,313	169,294	8,515,332
Net overland to March 13	25,664	637,425	50,372	1,092,932
Southern consumption to March 13	44,000	1,327,099	48,000	1,322,000
Total marketed	179,153	9,011,238	267,666	10,930,314
Interior stocks in excess	*105	432,544	*17,437	433,038
Came into sight during week	179,048		250,229	
Total in sight March 13		9,443,782		11,363,622
North spinners' takings to Mch. 13	34,468	1,269,073	53,543	2,084,993

* Decrease during week.

Movement into sight in previous years:			
Week—	Bales.	Since Sept. 1—	Bales.
1906—Mch. 16	144,930	1905-06—Mch. 16	8,916,740
1905—Mch. 17	212,599	1904-05—Mch. 17	9,914,347
1904—Mch. 19	115,895	1903-04—Mch. 15	8,911,941
1903—Mch. 20	135,377	1902-03—Mch. 20	9,169,521

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—	Closing Quotations for Middling Cotton on—					
	Sat'day	Monday	Tuesday	Wed'day	Thurs'day	Friday
Galveston	11 3/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 5-16	11 5-16	11 3-16
New Orleans	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
Mobile	11	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
Savannah	11	11	11	11	11	11 1/4
Charleston	11	11	11	11	11	10 3/4
Wilmington	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11	11	11
Norfolk	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
Boston	11.45	11.45	11.55	11.60	11.40	11.30
Baltimore	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
Philadelphia	11.70	11.80	11.75	11.65	11.55	11.45
Augusta	11 1/4	11 7-16	11 7-16	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
Memphis	11 1/4	11 9-16	11 9-16	11 9-16	11 1/4	11 1/4
St. Louis	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
Houston	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
Little Rock	10 13-16	10 13-16	10 13-16	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/4

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	Monday	Tuesday	Wed'day	Thurs'day	Friday
	Mch. 7.	Mch. 9.	Mch. 10.	Mch. 11.	Mch. 12.	Mch. 13.
March—						
Range	10.62	10.69	10.72	10.68	10.65	10.55-61
Closing	10.67	10.76	10.71	10.72	10.65-63	10.55-60
April—						
Range	@	@	@	@	@	@
Closing	10.67	10.74	10.64	10.68	10.57	10.48
May—						
Range	10.55-67	10.65-75	10.63-74	10.56-68	10.55-69	10.42-49
Closing	10.66-67	10.74-75	10.63-64	10.67	10.56-57	10.47
June—						
Range	@	@	@	@	@	@
Closing	10.60	10.70	10.59	10.63	10.52	10.42
July—						
Range	10.47-58	10.57-69	10.56-67	10.50-56	10.48-61	10.32-41
Closing	10.37-58	10.47-68	10.56-57	10.58-60	10.48-49	10.38-39
October—						
Range	9.91-93	9.98-90	9.92-90	9.87-89	9.84-95	9.75-81
Closing	9.95-97	9.99-91	9.91-93	9.92-94	9.84-85	9.77-79
December—						
Range	@	@	@	@	9.78-90	9.75-77
Closing	9.91-93	9.95-97	9.85-87	9.88-90	9.79-81	9.71-75
Options	Steady.	Steady.	Firm.	Steady.	Steady.	Quiet.

WEATHER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.—Telegraphic advices to us this evening from the South indicate that, in the main, the weather has been favorable during the week. While rain has fallen in most localities, the precipitation has been light as a rule, and temperatures on the whole seasonable. In Texas preparations of land for the next crop are said to be about completed, and planting has been commenced at some points. Elsewhere crop preparations are progressing well quite generally.

Galveston, Texas.—Preparations of soil for the next crop are about completed in Texas, the ground is well seasoned and in fine condition, and planting has been commenced in some localities, but is not general as yet. We have had a trace of rain on one day during the week. Thermometer has ranged from 52 to 74, averaging 63.

Abilene, Texas.—Rain has fallen on one day during the week, the rainfall being six hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer 54, highest 78, lowest 30.

Corpus Christi, Texas.—There has been rain on two days during the week, the precipitation being twenty-seven hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 61, the highest being 76 and the lowest 48.

Fort Worth, Texas.—We have had rain on three days during the week, the rainfall reaching one inch and sixty-six hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 59, ranging from 38 to 80.

San Antonio, Texas.—It has rained on two days of the week, the rainfall reaching thirty-eight hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 42 to 84, averaging 63.

Taylor, Texas.—Rain has fallen on two days during the week, the rainfall being one inch and fifty-six hundredths. Average thermometer 61, highest 80, lowest 42.

Palestine, Texas.—We have had rain on three days of the week, the precipitation reaching one inch and nine hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 61, the highest being 80 and the lowest 42.

New Orleans, Louisiana.—Rain has fallen on one day during the week, the rainfall being two hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer 66.

Leland, Mississippi.—We have had rain during the week, the rainfall reaching thirty hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 60.4, ranging from 37 to 79.

Vicksburg, Mississippi.—We have had rain on four days during the week, the rainfall reaching seventy-eight hundredths of an inch. Thermometer has ranged from 41 to 82, averaging 58.

Helena, Arkansas.—Rain has interfered somewhat with farm operations. We have had rain on two days of the week, the precipitation reaching forty-five hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 53.8, the highest being 75 and the lowest 40.

Little Rock, Arkansas.—The weather has been favorable for farm work, but preparations for planting are not very far

advanced. There has been rain on three days during the week, to the extent of ninety-one hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 57, ranging from 38 to 76.

Memphis, Tennessee.—The weather is clear and spring-like and preparations for the next crop are active. It has rained on two days of the week, the rainfall reaching one inch and eight-hundredths. The thermometer has ranged from 37.8 to 73.2, averaging 55.

Mobile, Alabama.—Fine weather has prevailed in the interior and farm work is making good progress. We have had rain on one day of the week, the precipitation reaching one hundredth of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 65, the highest being 79 and the lowest 53.

Montgomery, Alabama.—With fine weather farmers are catching up nicely with their work. There has been rain on three days during the week, to the extent of ten hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 64, ranging from 52 to 80.

Selma, Alabama.—It has rained on three days of the week, the rainfall reaching thirty-five hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 40 to 83, averaging 62.5.

Madison, Florida.—Dry all the week. Average thermometer 64, highest 81, lowest 51.

Augusta, Georgia.—We have had rain on two days of the week, the precipitation reaching thirty-one hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 62, the highest being 84 and the lowest 44.

Savannah, Georgia.—Dry all the week. The thermometer has averaged 65, ranging from 48 to 83.

Charleston, South Carolina.—It has rained on three days of the week, the rainfall reaching ten hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 46 to 81, averaging 66.

Greenwood, South Carolina.—Rain has fallen on two days of the week, the rainfall being thirty hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer 56, highest 67, lowest 46.

Statesburg, South Carolina.—Preparations for planting have been delayed by bad weather which still hangs on. We have had rain on three days of the week, the rainfall being seventy-five hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 61, ranging from 41 to 85.

Charlotte, North Carolina.—There has been rain the past week, the precipitation reaching one inch and sixty hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 57, ranging from 37 to 79.

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

	Feet.	Feet.
New Orleans	16.5	15.3
Memphis	32.8	28.7
Nashville	22.7	29.3
Shreveport	7.2	16.5
Vicksburg	45.1	39.2

EUROPEAN COTTON CONSUMPTION TO MARCH 1.—By cable to-day we have Mr. Ellison's cotton figures brought down to March 1. We give also revised totals for last year that comparison may be made. The spinners' takings in actual bales and pounds have been as follows:

October 1 to March 1.	Great Britain.	Continent.	Total.
For 1907-08.			
Takings by spinners... bales.	1,909,000	2,679,000	4,588,000
Average weight of bales... lbs.	508	485	494.1
Takings in pounds.....	967,772,000	1,299,215,000	2,266,987,000
For 1906-07.			
Takings by spinners... bales.	1,950,000	2,829,000	4,779,000
Average weight of bales... lbs.	506	486	494.2
Takings in pounds.....	991,760,000	1,373,436,000	2,365,196,000

According to the above, the average weight of the deliveries in Great Britain is 508 pounds per bale this season, against 506 pounds during the same time last season. The Continental deliveries average 485 pounds, against 486 pounds last year, and for the whole of Europe the deliveries average 494.1 pounds per bale, against 494.2 pounds last season. Our dispatch also gives the full movement for this year and last year in bales of 500 pounds.

October 1 to March 1. Notes of 500 lbs. each, 000s omitted.	1907-08.			1906-07.		
	Great Brit'n.	Continent.	Total.	Great Brit'n.	Continent.	Total.
Spinners' stock Oct. 1.....	367	1,089	1,456	233	556	809
Takings to March 1.....	1,936	2,598	4,534	1,934	2,747	4,731
Supply.....	2,303	3,687	5,990	2,237	3,303	5,540
Consumption, 21 weeks.....	1,638	2,226	3,864	1,571	2,205	3,776
Spinners' stock March 1.....	665	1,461	2,126	666	1,098	1,764
Weekly Consumption, 000s omitted.						
In October.....	78	106	184	74	105	179
In November.....	78	106	184	74	105	179
In December.....	78	106	184	75	105	180
In January.....	78	108	184	75	105	180
In February.....	78	106	184	76	105	181

The foregoing shows that the weekly consumption is now 184,000 bales of 500 pounds each, against 181,000 bales of like weights at the corresponding time last year. The total spinners' stocks in Great Britain and on the Continent have increased 215,000 bales during the month and are now 362,000 bales more than at the same time last season.

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.	1907-08.		1906-07.	
	Week.	Season.	Week.	Season.
Visible supply March 6.....	4,681,947	2,291,844	5,473,987	1,784,156
Visible supply Sept. 1.....	179,048	9,443,782	230,229	11,363,622
American in sight to March 13.....	64,000	1,326,000	103,000	1,648,000
Bombay receipts to March 12.....	2,000	130,000	9,000	148,000
Other India ship'ts to March 12.....	14,000	856,000	11,000	882,000
Alexandria receipts to March 11.....	1,000	190,000	3,000	215,000
Other supply to March 11.....	1,000	190,000	3,000	215,000
Total supply.....	4,941,995	14,237,626	5,850,216	16,040,778
Output.....	4,657,641	4,657,641	5,453,298	5,453,298
Visible supply March 13.....	4,657,641	4,657,641	5,453,298	5,453,298
Total takings to March 13.....	284,354	9,579,985	396,918	10,587,489
Of which American.....	234,354	7,379,985	303,918	8,170,489
Of which other.....	50,000	2,200,000	93,000	2,417,000

ALEXANDRIA RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COTTON.—Through arrangements made with Messrs. Chorem, Benachi & Co., of Liverpool and Alexandria, we now receive a weekly cable of the movements of cotton at Alexandria, Egypt. The following are the receipts and shipments for the past week and for the corresponding week of the previous two years:

Alexandria, Egypt, March 11.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1905-06.
Receipts (cantars)—			
This week.....	100,000	90,000	125,000
Since Sept. 1.....	6,417,277	6,613,515	5,622,802

Exports (bales)—	This week.		This week.		This week.	
	Sept. 1.	Sept. 1.	Sept. 1.	Sept. 1.	Sept. 1.	Sept. 1.
To Liverpool.....	3,500	175,459	---	169,496	3,750	173,585
To Manchester.....	---	15,929	---	159,604	4,000	137,358
To Continent.....	14,000	248,764	5,500	259,180	7,000	231,899
To America.....	800	43,466	2,250	89,912	1,500	60,582
Total exports.....	18,300	625,218	7,750	678,192	16,250	603,424

Note.—A cantar is 99 lbs. Egyptian bales weigh about 750 lbs. This statement shows that the receipts for the week were 100,000 cantars and the foreign shipments 18,300 bales.

JUTE BUTTS, BAGGING, &c.—There has been practically nothing doing in the market for jute bagging during the week under review, and prices are nominally unchanged at 7¼ cents per yard for 2-lb. domestic bagging and 6½ cents per yard for re-woven and inferior foreign. Jute butts continue dull at 2@3 cents per lb. for bagging quality.

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:

March 12.	1907-08.		1906-07.		1905-06.	
	Week.	Since Sept. 1.	Week.	Since Sept. 1.	Week.	Since Sept. 1.
Bombay.....	64,000	1,326,000	103,000	1,648,000	62,000	1,748,000

Exports from—	For the Week.			Since September 1.		
	Great Britain.	Continent.	Total.	Great Britain.	Continent.	Total.
Bombay—						
1907-08.....	2,000	7,000	9,000	15,000	342,000	357,000
1906-07.....	2,000	18,000	20,000	27,000	574,000	601,000
1905-06.....	3,000	44,000	47,000	33,000	480,000	513,000
Calcutta—						
1907-08.....	---	---	---	3,000	9,000	12,000
1906-07.....	---	3,000	3,000	4,000	59,000	63,000
1905-06.....	---	5,000	5,000	5,000	52,000	57,000
Madras—						
1907-08.....	---	---	---	4,000	25,000	29,000
1906-07.....	---	1,000	1,000	2,000	18,000	20,000
1905-06.....	---	3,000	3,000	1,000	34,000	35,000
All others—						
1907-08.....	1,000	1,000	2,000	9,000	80,000	89,000
1906-07.....	---	5,000	5,000	7,000	58,000	65,000
1905-06.....	---	---	---	10,000	60,000	70,000
Total all—						
1907-08.....	3,000	8,000	11,000	31,000	455,000	487,000
1906-07.....	2,000	27,000	29,000	49,000	709,000	749,000
1905-06.....	3,000	52,000	55,000	49,000	626,000	675,000

According to the foregoing, Bombay appears to show a decrease compared with last year in the week's receipts of 39,000 bales. Exports from all India ports record a loss of 18,000 bales during the week and since Sept. 1 show a decrease of 262,000 bales.

MANCHESTER MARKET.—Our report received by cable to-night from Manchester states that the market is quiet for yarns and steady for shirtings. The demand for India is poor but for China is good. We give the prices for to-day below and leave those for previous weeks of this and last year for comparison.

1908.					1907.								
32s Cop		8 1/4 lbs. Shirts			Col'n		32s Cop		8 1/4 lbs. Shirts			Col'n	
Topst.	Underst.	d.	s.	d.	d.	s.	d.	d.	s.	d.	d.	s.	d.
Jan. 31	10 1/4 @ 11 1/4	5 11	@ 9	2	6.39	9 11-16 @	10 1/4	6	7	@ 9	9	5.37	
Feb. 7	9 15-16 @ 11 1/4	5 10	@ 9	1	6.35	9 15-16 @	11	6	7	@ 9	10	6.09	
14	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2	5 9	@ 8	0	6.31	9 1/2 @ 10 15-16	6	7	@ 9	10	6.03		
21	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2	5 8	@ 8	10	6.14	9 11-16 @	10 1/4	6	7	@ 9	10	6.03	
28	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2	5 5	@ 8	9	6.00	9 13-16 @	10 1/4	6	7	@ 9	9	6.14	
Mar. 6	9 @ 10 1/2	5 4 1/2 @ 8	8		6.04	9 15-16 @	11	6	7 1/2 @ 9	9	6.24		
13	9 @ 10	5 4 @ 8	7		6.00	9 15-16 @	10 1/4	6	7 1/2 @ 9	9	6.03		

The prices are given in pence and 100ths. Thus, 5 58 means 5 58-1000.

Mch. 7 to Mch. 13	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.
March	5 58	64 1/2	64 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	63 1/2	65	66 1/2	66 1/2	68 1/2	57	57
Mch.-Apr.	5 58	64 1/2	64 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	63 1/2	65	66 1/2	66 1/2	68 1/2	57	57
Apr.-May	5 60 1/2	67	67	70	69	64	65 1/2	67	67	69 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
May-June	5 62	67 1/2	67 1/2	70	69	64 1/2	66	67	67	69 1/2	58	58
June-July	5 63 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	70 1/2	69 1/2	65 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	69 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
July-Aug.	5 64 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	71 1/2	70 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	70 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Aug.-Sep.	5 49	55	53	55	54 1/2	50	51 1/2	53	53	55 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Sep.-Oct.	5 42	47	42 1/2	45	44	41	42 1/2	43	44	46 1/2	38	38
Oct.-Nov.	5 35	40	35 1/2	38	37	34	35 1/2	36	37	39 1/2	31	31
Nov.-Dec.	5 32 1/2	37 1/2	36	35	34	31	32 1/2	33	34	36 1/2	28	28
Dec.-Jan.	5 33	37	32 1/2	34	33	30	31 1/2	32	33	35 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Jan.-Feb.	5 33	37	32 1/2	34	33	30	31 1/2	32	33	35 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2

SHIPPING NEWS.—As shown on a previous page, the exports of cotton from the United States the past week have reached 119,207 bales. The shipments in detail, as made up from mail and telegraphic returns, are as follows:

		Total bales.
NEW YORK	To Liverpool—March 11—Victorian, 1,402	1,402
	To London—March 6—Mesaba, 814	814
	To Hull—March 10—Buffalo, 222	222
	To Newcastle—March 10—London City, 400	400
	To Bremen—March 11—Seydlitz, 286	286
	To Hamburg—March 10—Montrose, 50	50
	To Antwerp—March 6—Kronland, 150	150
	To Genoa—March 6—Principe di Piemonte, 500; Republic, 2,345	2,845
	March 7—Friedrich, 859	859
	March 10—Florida, 250	250
	To Naples—March 6—Republic, 100	100
	March 7—Friedrich, 400	400
	To Trieste—March 10—Florida, 400	400
	To Flume—March 11—Eugenia, 100	100
	To Venice—March 11—Eugenia, 99	99
GALVESTON	To Hull—March 10—Greystoke Castle, 250	250
	To Havre—March 6—Mardican, 12,556	12,556
	To Antwerp—March 9—Greystoke Castle, 3,311	3,311
	To Barcelona—March 11—Edoardo Musil, 2,992	2,992
	To Genoa—March 9—Dora Baltea, 6,997	6,997
	To Venice—March 11—Edoardo Musil, 1,187	1,187
	To Trieste—March 11—Edoardo Musil, 2,453	2,453
PORT ARTHUR	To Bremen—March 7—Rokeby, 6,455	6,455
NEW ORLEANS	To Liverpool—March 6—Tactician, 3,743	3,743
	March 13—Louisianan, 2,500	2,500
	To Glasgow—March 12—Nyassa 500	500
	To Belfast—March 7—Glenarm Head, 2,752; Inishowen Head, 940	3,692
	To Havre—March 6—Huntsman, 10,445	10,445
	To Bremen—March 12—Afghan Prince, 10,445; Wittenberg, 5,228	15,673
	To Rotterdam—March 11—Sirdar, 2,543	2,543
	To Barcelona—March 10—Puerto Rico, 4,150	4,150
PENSACOLA	To Liverpool—March 6—E. O. Saltmarsh, 3,972	3,972
	To Havre—March 6—Sandhurst, 6,568	6,568
	To Genoa—March 7—Emilia, 1,176	1,176
SAVANNAH	To Rotterdam—March 11—Homewood, 100	100
	To Bremen—March 7—Irmingard, 4,368	4,368
	To Reval—March 7—Irmingard, 833	833
	To St. Petersburg—March 7—Irmingard, 200	200
	To Gothenburg—March 7—Irmingard, 50	50
	Home-wood, 100	100
	To Norfolk—March 7—Irmingard, 100	100
	To Barcelona—March 7—Westhampton, 4,152	4,152
	Manchester, 1,551	1,551
	To Stockholm—March 11—Homewood, 100	100
	To Genoa—March 12—Margherita, 1,294	1,294
	To Trieste—March 12—Margherita, 1,750	1,750
	To Flume—March 12—Margherita, 150	150
BRUNSWICK	To Liverpool—March 11—Bangor, 844	844
NORFOLK	To Liverpool—March 9—Rotterdam, 1	1
BOSTON	To Liverpool—March 7—Sagamore, 118	118
	Sylvania, 31	31
	March 10—Winifredan, 1,072	1,072
	To Yarmouth—March 10—Prince Arthur, 50	50
PHILADELPHIA	To Manchester—Feb. 29—Manchester Corpora- tion, 1,233	1,233
SAN FRANCISCO	To Japan—March 10—Siberia, 1,550	1,550
Total		119,207

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

	Great Britain	French ports	Germany	North America	South America	Mer. & Japan	Total
New York	2,858	335	151	6,153			9,497
Galveston	250	12,556		3,311	19,629		23,746
Port Arthur			6,455				6,455
New Orleans	10,435	10,445	15,673	2,543	4,150		43,048
Pensacola	3,972	6,568		1,176			11,826
Savannah			4,368	1,483	8,897		14,748
Brunswick	844						844
Norfolk	1						1
Boston	1,221				50		1,271
Philadelphia	1,233						1,233
San Francisco					1,550		1,550
Total	20,794	29,669	26,832	7,287	33,005	50	119,207

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

	Feb. 21.	Feb. 28.	Mch. 5.	Mch. 13.
Sales of the week	47,000	43,000	54,000	45,000
Of which speculators took	1,000		2,000	1,000
Of which exporters took	46,000	43,000	52,000	44,000
Sales, American	45,000	41,000	50,000	42,000
Actual export	16,000	15,000	19,000	12,000
Forwarded	101,000	75,000	77,000	81,000
Total stock—Estimated	1,112,000	1,121,000	1,128,000	1,105,000
Of which American—Est.	983,000	1,010,000	1,012,000	990,000
Total import of the week	159,000	198,000	91,000	70,000
Of which American	137,000	103,000	78,000	64,000
Amount afloat	269,000	242,000	200,000	155,000
Of which American	245,000	215,000	167,000	118,000

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.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
Market, 12:15 P. M.	Moderate demand.	Good demand.	Fair business doing.	Fair business doing.	Fair business doing.	Quiet.
Mid. Upl'ds	6.00	6.07	6.12	6.05	6.00	6.00
Sales	5,000	10,000	8,000	8,000	7,000	6,000
Spec. & exp.	500	1,000	1,000	500	500	600
Futures.	Steady at 5 1/2 @ 6 pts. dec.	Steady at 4 @ 5 pts. adv.	Steady at 2 @ 4 pts. adv.	Quiet at 3 @ 4 pts. decline.	Steady, unchanged.	Quiet, 6 points decline.
Market, 4 P. M.	Steady at 4 1/2 @ 6 pts. dec.	Quiet at 1/2 @ 6 1/2 pts. adv.	Quiet at 1/2 @ 6 1/2 pts. adv.	Quiet at 1 1/2 @ 3 1/2 pts. dec.	Quiet at 1 @ 1 1/2 pts. adv.	Quiet at 3 1/2 @ 9 1/2 pts. dec.

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

BREADSTUFFS.

Friday, March 13 1908.

Prices for wheat flour have shown no marked changes during the week, but on the whole the tone has been easier, owing to the fall in wheat, and some grades are lower than they were a week ago. But trade has been extremely dull and quotations are largely nominal. Export business has been at a standstill. Trade reports from the large milling centres of the Northwest, the Southwest and the West have been unfavorable, trade continuing dull at most points, with no prospects of greater activity in the near future. Favorable reports in regard to the new winter-wheat crop of this country have had a tendency to restrict purchases. Rye flour and corn meal have been quiet and steady.

Wheat has declined about four cents per bushel during the week, owing partly to unexpectedly large holdings by farmers as revealed by the Government report which appeared on March 9th, partly to warmer weather at the West, and partly to depression at times in the European markets, where the offerings of Argentina wheat have still been large. The effect of the Government report was attributable mainly to the fact that the figures were larger than had been expected, rather than to anything necessarily of a discouraging character in the report itself, aside from this fact. In other words, the reserves, as stated in the official report, are 148,721,000 bushels, against 206,644,000 a year ago, 158,403,000 in 1906, 111,000,000 in 1905 and 132,600,000 in 1904. That is to say, the farm stocks are really only 23.5% of the crop, as against 28.1% a year ago and a ten-year average for this time of the year of 24.5%. The report, indeed, might have had a stimulating effect but for the rumors previously circulated that the reserves were really some 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 bushels smaller than the Government figures proved to be. Reports had been extensively circulated of an almost absolute exhaustion of farm reserves at the Northwest and the Southwest. Speculators for a rise had so seriously misunderstood the facts that the Government figures came as a disagreeable revelation to very many, who promptly sold their holdings. Moreover, the receipts have increased and the cash demand at one time fell off sharply. The world's shipments have been anything but small, even though they show some decrease. More favorable crop reports received not only from the West but also from most parts of Russia, and from various other countries of Europe, have been so favorable that they have contributed noticeably to the depression in prices. The decline in the European markets has also counted for not a little. Argentina's crop seems to be turning out larger than was expected. Yet of late the cash demand has increased, and this, with a rising stock market, has had a more or less steadying effect, while complaints have also been received from India that rain is needed. A rally in English and continental markets also contributed to some advance here on Thursday. On the whole, however, the cash demand has been light. To-day prices were lower at first on large Argentine shipments, weak cables and liquidation, but a rally occurred later on bull support, reports of a better cash demand, partly for export, and covering of shorts.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN NEW YORK.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
No. 2 red winter	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4	101 1/4
May delivery in elevator	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4
July delivery in elevator	99 1/4	97 1/4	96 1/4	96 1/4	96 1/4	97 1/4

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
May delivery in elevator	96 1/4	95 1/4	93 1/4	93 1/4	94 1/4	95 1/4
July delivery in elevator	90 1/4	89 1/4	89 1/4	89 1/4	89 1/4	89 1/4
September delivery in elevator	89 1/4	87 1/4	86 1/4	86 1/4	86 1/4	86 1/4

Indian corn futures have been strong during much of the week, owing to the poor grading, support from leading Chicago operators who are arrayed on the bull side and covering by nervous shorts. The buying for short account has been active at times, but there is said to be a considerable May short interest still outstanding. The arrivals at Chicago have not only been light, but they have included practically no corn of contract grade. The cash demand has been fairly active and Liverpool has shown strength at times. The Government report on reserves was bullish, stating the amount in the hands of farmers at 962,429,000 bushels, against 1,298,000,000 last year. Of late, however, bulls have liquidated to some extent and prices have shown a reactionary tendency. To-day prices were easier at first on liquidation and favorable weather, but later they rallied on small receipts, firmness of wheat and covering.

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

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Cash corn	65	65	66	66 1/2	67	67
May delivery in elevator	73 1/4	73 1/4	73 1/4	73 1/4	73 1/4	74 1/4
July delivery in elevator	70 1/4	71 1/4	71 1/4	71 1/4	70 1/4	71 1/4

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
May delivery in elevator.....	63 1/4	64 1/4	65	65	64 1/4	65 1/4
July delivery in elevator.....	61 1/4	62	62 1/4	62 1/4	61 3/4	62 1/4
September delivery in elevator.....	60 1/4	61	61 1/4	61 1/4	60 3/4	61 1/4

Oats for future delivery in the Western market have moved within a comparatively narrow range. In the main, however, prices have been firmer, owing to the strength of corn buying by prominent Chicago interests, commission-house buying and covering of shorts. On the other hand the receipts have been liberal, and this fact, with dulness of the cash trade, has militated against any marked rise in prices. At times, too, leading Chicago bulls have liquidated and cash interests have sold to some extent. The Government stated farm reserves at 267,476,000 bushels, against 384,461,000 a year ago. This report had little effect, however, owing to the break in wheat. To-day prices were firmer on the strength of wheat, bull support and covering.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS IN NEW YORK.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Mixed, 26 to 32 lbs.....	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57
White clipped, 32 to 34 lbs.....	59 1/4-61	59 1/4-61	59 1/4-61	59 1/4-61	59 1/4-61	60-62

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS IN CHICAGO.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
May delivery in elevator.....	53 1/4	53 1/4	53 1/4	53 1/4	53 1/4	54 1/4
July delivery in elevator.....	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4	45 1/4

The following are closing quotations:

FLOUR.			
Low grades.....	\$3.55 @ \$4.00	Kansas straights.....	\$4.75 @ \$5.00
Second clears.....	3.35 @ 3.75	Blended clears.....	5.10 @ 5.20
Clears.....	4.20 @ 4.35	Blended patents.....	5.70 @ 6.20
Straights.....	5.10 @ 5.35	Rye flour.....	4.65 @ 5.25
Patent, spring.....	5.40 @ 6.35	Buckwheat flour.....	3.50
Patent, winter.....	4.80 @ 5.00	Graham flour.....	Nominal.
Kansas patents.....	@	Corn meal.....	3.20 @ 3.70
GRAIN.			
Wheat, per bush.—	c.	Corn (new), per bush.—	c.
N. Duluth, No. 1.....	114 1/4	No. 2 mixed.....	L.o.b. 67
N. Duluth, No. 2.....	111 1/4	No. 2 yellow.....	67 1/4
Red winter, No. 2.....	L.o.b. 101	No. 2 white.....	67 1/4
Hard.....	111 1/4	Rye, per bush.....	87 @ 88
Oats, per bush.—		No. 2 Western.....	87 @ 88
Natural white.....	58 1/4 @ 60 1/2	State and Jersey.....	Nominal
" mixed.....	57	Barley—Maltin.....	104 @ 110
" white, clipped.....	60 @ 62	Feeding.....	Nominal

For other tables usually given here, see page 648.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

New York, Friday Night, March 13 1908.

Prices on certain lines of cotton goods have again shown irregularity during the past week, but on the whole sentiment is improving and the future is being looked forward to with more confidence. In the primary market orders have only been for small quantities of goods, but they have been coming forward steadily, and from their character indicate that stocks throughout the country are running low. Jobbers have of late done a very much larger business proportionately than agents, and it is felt that this is a condition which cannot continue much longer. During the week it has developed that, particularly in the West, they have been buying from one another to maintain their stocks without entering the primary market and at prices which agents at present would not in any way consider. Announcement has been made that on March 30 there will be a reduction in wages averaging 10% in all mills in Lowell, and it is expected that other manufacturing centres will shortly follow this example. Fall River will be unaffected, owing to the six months sliding scale agreement which went into operation on Nov. 25 last. There is little likelihood of wage reductions resulting in lower prices for goods, however, as the revisions have already been material and there has been no equivalent decline in the price of cotton; in fact the latter has been steadily maintained at the highest level for many years, with the one exception of the Sully boom year. In the meantime, curtailment is becoming even more drastic both North and South, and while no actual agreement has been reached among New England mills, there are indications that it will continue at over 25% for at least three months more. There has been little doing in men's wear woolen and worsted heavy-weight goods, but dress goods have been moderately active.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.—The exports of cotton goods from this port for the week ending March 7 were 3,703 packages, valued at \$215,205, their destination being to the points specified in the tables below:

New York to March 7.	—1908—		—1907—	
	Week.	Since Jan. 1.	Week.	Since Jan. 1.
Great Britain.....	93	33	93	569
Other European.....	4	115	10	131
China.....	1,664	5,402	4	4,141
India.....	2	3,122	54	2,881
Arabia.....		3,906	100	12,371
Africa.....	41	974		201
West Indies.....	587	4,116	456	4,955
Mexico.....	19	387	20	304
Central America.....	223	2,515	366	3,619
South America.....	652	8,783	305	10,336
Other Countries.....	498	3,343	816	8,800
Total.....	3,703	32,756	2,365	51,108

The value of these New York exports since Jan. 1 has been \$2,142,223 in 1908, against \$3,164,768 in 1907.

Heavy brown drills and sheetings have again shown an easier tendency during the week and the demand has only been of moderate proportions. Medium and light-weight sheetings are also slightly lower, but purchases have been

somewhat heavier at the decline. Moderate sales have been made to China, mostly for March-April shipment, and inquiries from this source have continued on quite a heavy scale. A transaction that created a good deal of interest in dry goods circles was the sale of a small lot of sheetings to Madagascar, this being the first in twelve years, or since the French Government imposed an import duty of 55% on foreign cottons entering the island. At first hands bleached goods have been moving slowly, but jobbers announce that they are quite satisfied with the business they have been doing. Kid-finished cambrics have sold moderately well at the lower level recently established, and napped goods continue among the most active of lines. Coarse, colored cotton goods have been quiet as far as the domestic trade is concerned, but there have been some sales of denims, plaids, &c., to Pacific ports. Jobbers have received some good orders for ginghams for early shipment, and prints have also been in demand for immediate delivery. Print cloths have been irregular with gray goods again from 1/8c. to 1/4c. lower; buyers are only covering their urgent requirements.

WOOLEN GOODS.—Revisions in the men's wear heavy-weight woolen and worsted goods market are now practically over and a quiet time is inevitable for the next few weeks. While a feeling of optimism is still apparent in some quarters, there is no doubt that many looms will be idle and that manufacturing will be on a much lighter scale than for several years past. A great deal will, of course, depend upon the duplicate ordering and this will partly be affected by the volume of spring business. The worst sufferers have been the cheaper qualities of goods and the best business has been done in fine worsteds. In practically all lines above \$1 50 a yard the initial sales have been satisfactory, although probably in no instance have they been as large as last year. Buyers at the present time are anxious to get their sample pieces as early as possible to enable them to test their market. In dress goods there has been a good spot demand for certain classes of fabrics, notably striped serges, and where these have been obtainable they have readily commanded a premium. In heavy-weight goods the best buying has been in worsteds, which have fared comparatively well, but there is little in the situation to encourage manufacturers of woollens. Broadcloths are still popular and it is expected that they will continue so during the fall season.

FOREIGN DRY GOODS.—Imported woolen and worsted dress goods are quiet, and in some instances prices are lower. Silks and ribbons have been moving rather more freely. There has been a fair demand for spot linens. Burlaps have advanced sharply, following the Calcutta and Dundee markets.

Importations and Warehouse Withdrawals of Dry Goods.

The importations and warehouse withdrawals of dry goods at this port for the week ending Feb. 7 1908 and since Jan. 1 1908, and for the corresponding periods of last year, are as follows:

Imports Entered for Consumption.	1908.		1907.	
	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.
Total imports.....	16,533	2,886,700	190,882	31,020,684
Manufactures of—				
Wool.....	298	76,401	3,071	971,672
Cotton.....	1,261	402,201	19,647	4,638,781
Silk.....	284	130,787	2,850	1,510,582
Flax.....	518	132,508	4,613	1,174,901
Miscellaneous.....	2,601	65,888	60,776	810,670
Total.....	5,162	827,965	84,932	9,106,632
Entered for consumption.....	10,336	2,138,735	105,950	21,914,032
Total imports.....	16,533	2,886,700	190,882	31,020,684
Warehouse Withdrawals Thrown Upon the Market.				
Manufactures of—				
Wool.....	378	95,370	3,758	1,168,128
Cotton.....	1,261	424,870	14,099	4,830,503
Silk.....	227	146,854	2,860	1,561,328
Flax.....	470	122,448	4,929	1,286,382
Miscellaneous.....	5,489	118,064	51,867	974,128
Total.....	7,865	907,616	77,533	9,840,469
Entered for consumption.....	10,336	2,138,735	105,950	21,914,032
Total imports.....	16,533	2,886,700	190,882	31,020,684
Imports Entered for Warehouse During Same Period.				
Manufactures of—				
Wool.....	298	76,401	3,071	971,672
Cotton.....	1,261	402,201	19,647	4,638,781
Silk.....	284	130,787	2,850	1,510,582
Flax.....	518	132,508	4,613	1,174,901
Miscellaneous.....	2,601	65,888	60,776	810,670
Total.....	5,162	827,965	84,932	9,106,632
Entered for consumption.....	10,336	2,138,735	105,950	21,914,032
Total imports.....	16,533	2,886,700	190,882	31,020,684
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Miscellaneous.....	5,489	118,064	51,867	974,128
Total.....	7,865	907,616	77,533	9,840,469
Entered for consumption.....	10,336	2,138,735	105,950	21,914,032
Total imports.....	16,533	2,886,700	190,882	31,020,684

STATE AND CITY DEPARTMENT.

MUNICIPAL BOND SALES IN FEBRUARY.

We present herewith our detailed list of the municipal bond issues put out during the month of February, which the crowded condition of our columns prevented our publishing at the usual time.

The review of the month's sales was given on page 618 of the "Chronicle" of March 7. Since then several belated February returns have been received, changing the total for the month to \$60,613,665. The number of municipalities issuing bonds was 186 and the number of separate issues 296. In the case of each loan reference is made to the page of the "Chronicle" where an account of the sale is given.

FEBRUARY BOND SALES.

Table with columns: Page, Name, Rate, Maturity, Amount, Price. Lists various municipal bond sales including Auburn Sch. Dist., Ind.; Aurora, Minn.; Barnstable County, Mass.; Bartlesville, Okla.; Bay City, Mich.; Bayonne, N. J.; Benton Co. S. D.; Berne, N. Y.; Bethlehem, N. Y.; Bettendorf, Iowa; Bradford Sch. Dist., Ohio; Burlington, N. C.; Cambridge, Ohio; Canton Union Sch. Dist., Ohio; Carroll County, Iowa; Charles City, Iowa; Chehalis Co. S. D.; Chemung County, N. Y.; Cheneyville Sch. Dist., La.; Chicago Sanitary Dist., Ill.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Claremore, Okla.; Clarksdale, Miss.; Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; Colbert County, Ala.; Commadore, Ga.; Concord Sch. Dist., Ohio; Cumberland, R. I.; Dallas, Tex.; Delta Sch. Dist., Ohio; Devils Lake, Minn.; Douglas Co. S. D.; Dover, Ohio; Eastchester, N. Y.; East St. Louis S. D.; Eaton, Ohio; Easton, Ga.; Elmwood Place, Ohio; El Paso County, Tex.; Fairfax Sch. Dist., Cal.; Falls City, Neb.; Farmville, N. C.; Floral Park, N. Y.; Grand Falls, Minn.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Greensburg, Pa.; Greenville, S. C.; Hamilton, Ohio; Hancock County, Ind.; Hannaford Sch. Dist., N. D.; Harlan County, Ohio; Harlan Co. High S. D.; Harrisburg Sch. Dist., Pa.; Harris County, Tex.; Hastings, Mich.; Hetticher County, N. D.; Huntington, W. Va.; Johnston Sch. Dist., Pa.; Joplin, Mo.; Kanakee, Ill.; Kearney, N. J.; Kirksville, Mo.; Knoxville, Penn.; Lakewood, Ohio; Lancaster, Pa.; La Rue Sch. Dist., Ohio; Latonia, Ky.; Lebanon Sch. City, Ind.; Lenoir, N. C.; Lewiston, Idaho; Lewistown, Pa.; Lexington, Ky.; Lima, Ohio; Lima, Ohio (3 issues); Long Branch, N. J.; Louisville, Ky.; Louisville, Ky.; Magnolia, Miss.; Manitowoc Sch. Dist., Wis.; Marlon Sch. Dist., Ill.; Medford, Wis.; Martinsburg Sch. Dist., W. Va.; Miami County, Ohio; Midway Ind. Sch. Dist., Tex.; Middletown, Ohio; Mingo Junction, Ohio; Mobile County, Ala.; Morehead, Ky.; Newark, Ohio; Newark, Ohio (2 issues); New Bern, N. C.; New Folsen Sch. Dist., Minn.; New Castle County, Del.; New Hampshire; New Scotland, N. Y.; Newton, Ohio; New York City; Nodaway County, Mo.; North Dakota (29 issues); Norway, Mich.; Norwich, Conn.; Oak Grove Sch. Dist., Cal.; Odessa, Wash.

Table with columns: Page, Name, Rate, Maturity, Amount, Price. Continuation of municipal bond sales list including Portland, Ind.; Posser, Wash.; Reedley Sch. Dist., Cal.; Rensselaerville, N. Y.; Rome, Ga.; Rome, N. Y.; Rutherford County, N. C.; Rutherford County, N. C.; Sag Harbor Un. S. D.; Salem, Mass.; Salem, Mass.; Salida Sch. Dist., Cal.; Sandusky, Ohio; San Rafael Sch. Dist., Cal.; Scranton, Miss.; Seneca Falls, N. Y.; Staples, Minn.; Staples, Minn.; Struthers, Ohio; Superior, Wis.; Temple, Tex.; Tifton, Ga.; Tucson, Ariz.; Ulster County, N. Y.; Union County, Ohio; Union County, Ohio; Utica, N. Y.; Wapakoneta, Ohio; Warren County, N. Y.; Waterbury, Conn.; Waynesburg, Ohio; Wayne County, Ohio; Webb City, Mo.; Webster Groves Sch. Dist., Mo.; Westerlo, N. Y.; Wharton Co. S. D.; White County, Ind.; Winthrop, Mass.; Winthers, N. Y.; York, Neb.; York, Neb.; Youngstown, Ohio; Youngstown, Ohio; Youngstown, Ohio; Youngstown, Ohio; Youngstown, Ohio (3 issues).

Total bond sales for February 1908 (186 municipalities covering 296 separate issues) \$60,613,665

a Average date of maturity. b Subject to call in and after the earlier year and mature in the later year. c Not including \$6,935,000 of temporary loans reported, and which do not belong in the list. d Taken by sinking fund as an investment. e And other considerations.

BONDS SOLD BY CANADIAN MUNICIPALITIES.

Table with columns: Page, Name, Rate, Maturity, Amount, Price. Lists Canadian municipal bond sales including Calgary, Alberta; Calgary, Alberta; Carberry, Man (3 issues); East Toronto, Ont.; Edmonton, Alberta; Fort William, Ont. (3 issues); Goderich, Ont.; Guelph, Ont.; Hastings County, Ont.; Oshawa, Ont.; Rolling Meadow S. D., Sask.; Walkerville, Ont.; Windsor, Ont. (3 issues); Windsor, Ont.; Winnipeg Sch. Dist. No. 1, Man.

Total \$1,653,258

REVISED TOTALS FOR PREVIOUS MONTHS.

The following items, included in our totals for previous months, should be eliminated from the same, as the sales have not been carried to completion. We give the page number of the issue of our paper in which the reason for the failure to consummate the sale may be found.

Table with columns: Page, Name of Municipality, Amount. Lists items to be eliminated: Bayonne, N. J. (3 issues) \$432,000; Hamilton, Ohio (January list) 15,168; Memphis, Tenn. (May list) 551,000; Mingo Junction, Ohio (January list) 13,500.

We have also learned of the following additional sales for previous months:

Table with columns: Page, Name, Rate, Maturity, Amount, Price. Lists additional sales: Winthrop, Mass. 1909-1938 \$139,000; Louisville, Ky. 1947 98,000.

All the above sales (except as indicated) are for January. These additional January issues will make the total sales (not including temporary loans) for that month \$10,907,968.

News Items.

Alabama.—Amendments to State Constitution.—During the regular session of the Legislature of this State, which adjourned Aug. 7 1907, provision was made for three amendments to the Constitution to be voted on at the next general election in November. One of these amendments pertains to the formation and the establishing of new counties out of portions of one, two or more counties as may be desired. Another provides that the State may, under appropriate laws, cause the net proceeds from the State convict fund to be applied to the construction and maintenance of public roads for the State. The third proposal, which is to amend Sections 46 and 48 of Article IV, prescribes the manner in which Senators and Representatives shall be elected and the length of terms of office. The amendment further provides

for biennial sessions of the Legislature instead of quadrennial, as is now the requirement. Below we give in full Section 46 of Article IV as it will read when adopted by the people.

Section 46. Senators and Representatives shall be elected by the qualified electors on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November unless the Legislature shall change the time of holding elections. The terms of office of Representatives shall be two years, and the terms of office of Senators four years, commencing on the day after the general election, except as otherwise provided in this Constitution. At the general election in 1910 all the Senators and Representatives shall be elected. The terms of Senators elected at said election to represent the even numbered districts to be for two years; and the terms of Senators elected to represent the odd numbered districts to be for four years. Thereafter the terms of all the Senators shall be for four years. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in either House, the Governor shall issue a writ of election to fill such vacancy for the remainder of the term.

Following is the law as it now appears:

Section 46. Senators and Representatives shall be elected by the qualified electors on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, unless the Legislature shall change the time of holding elections, and in every fourth year thereafter. The terms of office of the Senators and Representatives shall commence on the day after the general election at which they are elected, and expire on the day after the general election held in the fourth year after their election, except as otherwise provided in this Constitution. At the general election in the year 1902 all the Representatives, together with the Senators for the even numbered districts and for the 35th district, shall be elected. The terms of those Senators who represent the odd numbered districts under the law in force prior to the ratification of this Constitution, are hereby extended until the day after the general election in the year 1906; and until the expiration of his term as hereinbefore extended, each such Senator shall represent the district established by this Constitution, bearing the number corresponding with that for which he was elected. In the year 1906, and in every fourth year thereafter, all the Senators and Representatives shall be elected. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in either House, the Governor shall issue a writ of election to fill such vacancy for the remainder of the term.

If approved by the electors, Section 48 of Article IV will stand as follows. We indicate by means of brackets such portions of the old law as have been omitted and italicize the new portions.

Section 48. The Legislature shall meet [quadrennially] biennially at the Capitol, in the Senate Chamber, and in the hall of the House of Representatives, on the second Tuesday in January next succeeding their election, or on such other day as may be prescribed by law; and shall not remain in session longer than 60 days at the first session held under the Constitution, nor longer than 50 days [at any subsequent session]. If at any time it should from any cause become impossible or dangerous for the Legislature to meet or remain at the Capitol, or for the Senate to meet or remain in the Senate Chamber, or for the Representatives to meet or remain in the hall of the House of Representatives, the Governor may convene the Legislature or remove it, after it has convened, to some other place [] or may designate some other place for the sitting of the respective houses, or either of them, as necessity may require.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Validity of Bonds Upheld by Common Pleas Court.—The decision of Judge Bromwell of the Common Pleas Court rendered on Feb. 10 overruled the demurrer of the City Solicitor to the answer filed by the Board of Water Commissioners in the suit instituted by the Solicitor to test the validity of the \$250,000 water bonds recently authorized by resolution of the City Council. The suit charged that as the Water Works Commission was created under a special Act of the Legislature, which also authorized an aggregate issue of \$10,000,000 in bonds, it was necessary to secure authority from that body for a further issue of bonds. The Water Works Commissioners on its part claimed that the \$10,000,000 allowed by the Legislature was found to be insufficient to complete the work. They also stated that the face of the contracts now due, or that would become due at the completion of the work, exceeded the amount now in the hands of the Commission by about \$304,000. Of this amount it was claimed \$250,000 would be needed in the immediate future. The Court held that as the Longworth Act was passed subsequent to the Water Works Act, the Council would be lawfully authorized to pass the ordinances and order the proceeds of the sale of the bonds placed at the disposal of the Water-Works Commissioners for the completion of the work yet to be done and the payment of obligations under contract.

Connecticut.—Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Bonds as Investments for Savings Banks.—According to the Hartford "Courant" of March 3, Attorney-General Marcus H. Holcomb has rendered an opinion in which he states that the bonds of the Atlantic Coast Line RR. do not meet the requirements of the Savings Bank Law and therefore are not legal investments for Connecticut savings banks. The last dividend of this company was paid in January with 4% certificates of indebtedness instead of in cash, and the Attorney-General holds that "the test made by the State law is not met by paying in promises to pay, which simply add the amount of the dividend to the outstanding obligations of the company. The opinion of Attorney-General Holcomb of Connecticut is based on the same facts as that of Attorney-General Jackson of New York State, who recently declared that Missouri Pacific bonds were not legal investments for savings banks, owing to the failure of that company to pay its last dividend in cash. See V. 86, p. 494.

New York State.—Bond Sale.—The award of the \$5,000,000 4% 50-year gold coupon or registered highway-improvement bonds offered on March 11 shows that there were twelve successful bidders at prices ranging from 106.456 to 109—an average price of about 106.9558—a basis of about 3.694%. The issue was oversubscribed sixteen times, the aggregate of bids submitted by 244 bidders being more than \$80,000,000. The largest allotment was made to the Hanover National Bank of New York City, which institution purchased \$2,250,000 of the issue. The bonds have been admitted to the unlisted department of the Stock Exchange and sales reported (w. i.) at 107.50 and 108. The following are the successful bidders:

Table listing successful bidders and their amounts. Columns include bidder name, amount, and a second amount. Includes entries like M. & H. Clarkson, Adams & Co., Amer. Foreign & Marine Ins., etc.

Following are some of the bids received: 5,000 - 106.50, 8,000 - 106.25, 5,000 - 106, 5,000 - 106.75, 5,000 - 103.50, Martin Glynn - 5,000, 100, Hallgarten & Co., New York - 3,000, 5,000 - 104.75, Hamilton Tr. Co., Brooklyn - 100,000 - 104, Halsey, N. W. & Co., New York - "all or none" 104.36, 1,000,000 - 107.511, 1,000,000 - 107.011, 250,000 - 106.751, 250,000 - 106.251, Hanover Nat. Bank, New York - 500,000 - 106.001, 500,000 - 105.501, 500,000 - 105.001, 1,000,000 - 104.501, 25,000 - 105.51, 25,000 - 105.26, 25,000 - 105.01, 25,000 - 104.76, 25,000 - 104.55, 25,000 - 104.51, 25,000 - 104.26, 25,000 - 104.01, King Co. Tr. Co., Brooklyn - 50,000 - 102.51, King Co. Sav. Inst., Brooklyn - 50,000 - 102.125, 3,000,000, all or none - 104.15, 100,000 - 106.15, 100,000 - 106.01, 100,000 - 105.83, 100,000 - 105.67, 100,000 - 105.51, 100,000 - 105.35, 100,000 - 105.09, 100,000 - 104.93, 100,000 - 104.77, 100,000 - 104.61, 100,000 - 100.50, 100,000 - 100.50, 5,000 - 100, 5,000 - 104, Kellogg Brothers - 10,000 - 100.25, 500,000 - 107.03, 500,000 - 105.51, 500,000 - 105.27, 500,000 - 104.07, 500,000 - 103.87, 500,000 - 105.67, 500,000 - 105.57, 500,000 - 105.47, 500,000 - 105.37, 500,000 - 105.27, 10,000 - 104, 10,000 - 103, 10,000 - 102, 100,000 - 101.599, 100,000 - 102.099, 100,000 - 103.099, 125,000 - 105.67, 75,000 - 105.799, 50,000 - 104.599, 50,000 - 104.799, 50,000 - 105.099, 50,000 - 105.299, 105,000 - 105.599, 200,000 - 105.799, 100,000 - 105.599, 50,000 - 105.099, 50,000 - 105.099, 50,000 - 102.75, 50,000 - 102.25, 10,000 - 104.47, 10,000 - 104.26, 10,000 - 104.01, 25,000 - 103, 100,000 - 100.50, 100,000 - 100.35, 100,000 - 100.15, 100,000 - 100.01, 100,000 - 100.01, 125,000 - 103.625, 125,000 - 103.625, 25,000 - 102.50, 50,000 - 103, 25,000 - 104.875, 100,000 - 106.641, 100,000 - 104.31, 100,000 - 104.31, 100,000 - 103.631, 100,000 - 103.251, 100,000 - 102.951, 100,000 - 104.641, 100,000 - 104.31, 50,000 - 105.641, 50,000 - 105.391, 50,000 - 105.141, 50,000 - 104.891, 25,000 - 103, Merchants' Trust & Deposit Co. - 200,000 - 104, Nassau Trust Co., Brooklyn - 50,000 - 102

N. Y. Produce Exchange Bk., N. Y.	25,000 - 103.81 25,000 - 103.31 25,000 - 102.81 25,000 - 102.31
N. Y. Life Ins. Co., New York	500,000 - 102 500,000 - 101
Nat. City Bank, N. Y., and N. W. Harris & Co., New York	5,000,000 - 105.329 "all or none"
N. Y. State Bank, Albany	25,000 - 105.754 25,000 - 105.503 30,000 - 101 100,000 - 100
O'Connor & Kahler, New York	50,000 - 107.885 50,000 - 107.389 50,000 - 106.677 50,000 - 105.478 50,000 - 105.186 50,000 - 104.912 50,000 - 104.779 50,000 - 104.378 50,000 - 104.67 25,000 - 105.37 25,000 - 105.69 25,000 - 105.38 25,000 - 105.18 25,000 - 105.05 25,000 - 104.89 25,000 - 104.71 25,000 - 104.52 25,000 - 104.23 25,000 - 104.17
Orange County Tr. Co., Middletown, N. Y.	50,000 - 100 50,000 - 107.17 50,000 - 107.07 100,000 - 105.27 150,000 - 106.87 150,000 - 105.77 150,000 - 104.72 150,000 - 104.22 100,000 - 103.92 50,000 - 103.66 50,000 - 103.36
People's Bk., Buffalo People's Trust Co., Buffalo	50,000 - 100 25,000 - 105.81 25,000 - 105.69 25,000 - 105.38 25,000 - 105.18 25,000 - 105.05 150,000 - 105.03 200,000 - 104.53 300,000 - 104.28 500,000 - 104.03 500,000 - 103.78 500,000 - 103.53 200,000 - 103.28 750,000 - 103.03 700,000 - 102.78 700,000 - 102.53
Proctor & Borden, Buffalo	5,000 - 102.25 5,000 - 104 5,000 - 103 50,000 - 101.65 25,000 - 103.51 25,000 - 103.01 25,000 - 102.51
Redmond & Co. and J. & W. Seligman & Co., New York	150,000 - 105.03 200,000 - 104.53 300,000 - 104.28 500,000 - 104.03 500,000 - 103.78 500,000 - 103.53 200,000 - 103.28 750,000 - 103.03 700,000 - 102.78 700,000 - 102.53
Union Trust Co., Albany, N. Y.	5,000 - 102.25 5,000 - 104 5,000 - 103 50,000 - 101.65 25,000 - 103.51 25,000 - 103.01 25,000 - 102.51
Union Bank of Medina, N. Y.	12,000 - 100.125

to exceed in any one year two mills on each dollar of the assessed valuation of all taxable property in the State, to be ascertained by the last assessment made for State and county purposes.

And whenever it shall appear that such ordinary expenses shall exceed the income of the State for such year, the Legislature shall provide for levying a tax for the ensuing year sufficient, with other sources of income, to pay the deficiency of the preceding year together with the estimated expenses of such ensuing year. And for the purpose of paying the public debt, the Legislature shall provide for levying a tax annually, sufficient to pay the annual interest and the principal of such debt within ten years from the final passage of the law creating the debt, provided that the annual tax for the payment of the interest and principal of the public debt shall not exceed in any one year two mills on each dollar of assessed valuation of all taxable property in the State as ascertained by the last assessment made for State and county purposes.

SECTION 2. All taxes to be raised in this State shall be uniform on all real and personal property, according to its value in money, to be ascertained by such rules of appraisal and assessment as may be prescribed by the Legislature by general law, so that every person and corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his, her or its property. And the Legislature shall provide by general law for the assessing and levying of taxes on all corporation property as near as may be by the same methods now provided for the assessing and levying of taxes on individual property.

SECTION 3. The power to tax corporations and corporate property shall not be surrendered or suspended by any contract or grant to which the State shall be a party.

SECTION 4. The Legislature shall provide for the taxing of all moneys, credits, investments in bonds, stocks, joint-stock companies, or otherwise and also for taxing the notes and bills discounted or purchased, moneys loaned and all other property, effects or dues of every description, of all banks and of all bankers, so that all property employed in banking shall always be subject to a taxation equal to that imposed on the property of individuals.

SECTION 5. The property of the United States and of the State, county and municipal corporations, both real and personal, shall be exempt from taxation.

SECTION 6. The Legislature shall, by general law, exempt from taxation, property used exclusively for agricultural and horticultural societies, for school, religious, cemetery and charitable purposes, and personal property to any amount not exceeding in value two hundred dollars for each individual liable to tax on.

SECTION 7. All laws exempting property from taxation, other than that enumerated in Sections 5 and 6 of this Article, shall be void.

SECTION 8. No tax shall be levied except in pursuance of a law, which shall distinctly state the object of the same, to which the tax only shall be applied.

SECTION 9. All taxes levied and collected for State purposes shall be paid into the State treasury. No indebtedness shall be incurred or money expended by the State, and no warrant shall be drawn upon the State Treasurer except in pursuance of an appropriation for the specific purpose first made. The Legislature shall provide by suitable enactment for carrying this section into effect.

SECTION 10. The Legislature may vest the corporate authority of cities, towns and villages, with power to make local improvements by special taxation of contiguous property or otherwise. For all corporate purposes, all municipal corporations may be vested with authority to assess and collect taxes; but such tax shall be uniform in respect to persons and property within the jurisdiction of the body levying the same.

SECTION 11. The making of profit, directly or indirectly, out of State county, city, town or school district money, or using the same for any purpose not authorized by law, shall be deemed a felony and shall be punished as provided by law.

SECTION 12. An accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public moneys shall be published annually, in such manner as the Legislature may provide.

United States.—Motion to Compel Allotment of Panama Bonds Dismissed.—The appeal to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia by George W. Austin to compel Secretary Cortelyou to award him \$3,000,000 of the recent issue of Panama Canal bonds has been dismissed. The Court holds that the Secretary had the right, according to the terms of the official circular soliciting proposals, to reject any or all bids and to consider the financial conditions of the country. A similar decision was rendered by this Court on Jan. 20 (V. 86, p. 240) regarding the application made by the same person for a restraining order against the Secretary of the Treasury to prevent the allotment of \$21,500,000 of these bonds.

Washington.—Bonds Declared Valid.—The following letter has been received from the Secretary of State regarding the friendly suit brought to test the validity of the \$35,000 bonds for the erection of a mansion for the Governor:

March 4th, 1908.

William B. Dana Company,
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen—

The friendly suit brought by the Attorney General against the State Auditor to restrain the issuance of \$35,000 bonds for the erection of a mansion for the Governor, was decided in favor of the State. Since then, the matter has been referred to Attorney General Bonaparte of the United States Government, relative to the regularity of the matter, and he has ruled that the State can go ahead and sell its warrants. I would respectfully refer you to the Board, which is composed of George G. Mills, State Treasurer, Chairman, Olympia, Washington.

Yours very truly,
Sam. H. Nichols,
Secretary of State.

As stated in V. 86, p. 240, the bonds were authorized by the last Legislature to be drawn against the Capitol land grant fund, and prospective purchasers desired a test suit because their attorneys advised that the Federal authorities might set the warrants aside as not being under Congress's grant of the Capitol lands.

West Virginia.—Special Session of Legislature Adjourns.—The Legislature of this State which convened in special session on Jan. 28 (V. 86, p. 240) adjourned March 3.

Bond Proposals and Negotiations this week have been as follows:

Adams County (P. O. Natchez), Miss.—Bond Sale.—In local papers it is reported that the First National Bank of Natchez on March 4 purchased the \$18,500 6% gold coupon road and bridge-construction bonds described in V. 86, p. 557, at 103. Maturity \$2,500 yearly on March 2 from 1916 to 1922 inclusive and \$1,000 on March 2 1923.

Alba, Jasper County, Mo.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 8 p. m. March 20 by W. E. Robbins, City Treasurer, for the following bonds:

\$12,000 6% coupon water-works bonds. Maturity twenty years, subject to call at the end of each five-year period. Certified check for \$100 required. Denomination \$500.

1,000 6% coupon city-hall bonds. Maturity ten years, subject to call at the end of each three-year period. Certified check for \$10 required. Denomination \$100.

South Dakota.—Amendments to State Constitution.—The Legislature at its recent session made provision for the submission to the voters in November of two amendments to the State Constitution. One of these relates to the increasing of the salary of the Attorney-General. The other, which amends Article XI. of the Constitution, provides for various changes in the Constitutional provisions regarding taxation; among other things, the Legislature is required to classify incomes and arrange for a graduated or progressive tax thereon. If adopted by the people, Article XI. of the State Constitution will read as follows:

SECTION 1. The Legislature shall provide for raising sufficient revenue to defray the ordinary expenses of the State by an annual tax, as nearly uniform from year to year as practicable. And for the purpose of paying the public debt, the Legislature shall provide for levying a tax annually, sufficient to pay the annual interest and the principal of such debt within ten years from the final passage of the law creating the debt.

SECTION 2. All taxes shall be uniform on the same class of subjects and shall be levied and collected for public purposes.

SECTION 3. The power to tax corporations and corporate property shall not be surrendered or suspended by any contract or grant to which the State shall be a party.

SECTION 4. The Legislature shall classify inheritances, devises, legacies and bequests in respect to the recipients thereof, and provide for a graduated or progressive tax thereon, with such exemptions to the surviving husband or wife, children and other relatives as it may prescribe.

SECTION 5. The Legislature shall classify incomes in respect to the recipients thereof, and provide for a graduated or progressive tax thereon with such exemptions as it may prescribe.

SECTION 6. The property of the United States and of the State, county and municipal corporations, both real and personal, shall be exempt from taxation.

SECTION 7. The Legislature shall by general law exempt from taxation property used exclusively for agricultural and horticultural societies, for school, religious (including parsonage, and president's house of sectarian colleges), cemetery and charitable purposes, and personal property to any amount not exceeding in value two hundred dollars for each individual liable to taxation.

SECTION 8. All laws exempting property from taxation except as provided for in this article shall be void.

SECTION 9. No tax shall be levied except in pursuance of a law, which shall distinctly state the object of the same, to which the tax only shall be applied.

SECTION 10. All taxes levied and collected for State purposes shall be paid into the State treasury. No indebtedness shall be incurred or money expended by the State and no warrant shall be drawn upon the State Treasurer except in pursuance of an appropriation for the specific purpose first made. The Legislature shall provide by suitable enactment for carrying this section into effect.

SECTION 11. The Legislature may vest the corporate authorities of cities, towns and villages with power to make local improvements by special taxation of contiguous property or otherwise. For all corporate purposes all municipal corporations may be vested with authority to assess and collect taxes; but such tax shall be uniform on the same class of subjects.

SECTION 12. The making of profit, directly or indirectly, out of State, county, city, town or school district money, or using the same for any purpose not authorized by law, shall be deemed a felony, and shall be punished as provided by law.

SECTION 13. An accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public moneys shall be published annually in such manner as the Legislature may provide.

Below we give this Article as it now stands:

SECTION 1. The Legislature shall provide for an annual tax sufficient to defray the estimated ordinary expenses of the State for each year, not

Authority Section 6351 of the Laws of 1899. Date Jan. 17 1908. Interest Jan. 1 and July 1 at the Bank of Alba. Certified checks in the above amounts must be made payable to the City Treasurer. Accrued interest to be paid by purchaser.

Albany, Dougherty County, Ga.—Bond Sale.—On March 10 the five issues of 5% bonds aggregating \$75,000, described in V. 86, p. 557, were awarded to the First National Bank and the Exchange Bank, both of Albany, at their joint bid of 101 and accrued interest. The bids received were as follows:

First National Bank/Albany-101.00 | N.W. Harris & Co., N. Y. - 100.544
Exchange Bank - - - - - | Cent. Bk. & Tr. Corp. Atlanta-100.933

All bidders offered accrued interest in addition to their bids. Maturity \$5,000 every two years from date of issue.

Albuquerque, Bernalillo County, N. Mex.—Bond Election.—The Mayor of this city on March 5 issued a proclamation calling an election for April 7 for the purpose of voting on the question of issuing \$400,000 5% sewer-construction bonds in denominations of \$1,000 each.

Alexandria, Rapides Parish, La.—Bond Election.—An election will be held April 7, according to reports, to determine whether or not this city shall issue \$32,000 40-year city-hall bonds.

Ambridge, Beaver County, Pa.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 9 p. m. April 6 by B. R. Hough, Secretary of the Borough Council, for \$25,000 5% (second issue) bonds. Denomination \$1,000. Maturity \$5,000 on Jan. 2 in each of the years 1913, 1918, 1923, 1928 and 1933. Certified check for \$300 is required. Assessed valuation \$3,360,715.

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

Ashtabula Township School District (P. O. Ashtabula), Ashtabula County, Ohio.—Bond Election.—The question of issuing \$5,000 school-building improvement bonds will be voted upon, it is stated, at an election to be held March 17.

Athens, Clarke County, Ga.—Bond Election.—An election will be held, it is stated, on April 15 to vote on the question of issuing \$40,000 water-works-system-extension bonds.

Beattie Independent School District (P. O. Beattie), Comanche County, Tex.—Bonds Registered.—On Feb. 8 an issue of \$1,000 6% school-house bonds was registered by the State Comptroller. Securities mature Jan. 1 1928 but are subject to call after five years.

Beaver, Beaver County, Pa.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 7 p. m. March 24 by Harry J. Boyde, Borough Secretary, for the \$50,000 5% coupon sewer bond voted on Feb. 19. Denomination \$1,000. Date April 1 1908. Interest semi-annually at the Borough Treasurer's office. Maturity on Oct. 1 as follows: \$6,000 in 1913, \$6,000 in 1918, \$7,000 in 1923, \$10,000 in 1928, \$12,000 in 1933 and \$9,000 in 1936. Certified check for 2% of the bonds bid for is required. Official circular states that default has never been made in the payment of any of the borough's obligations, nor is there any controversy or litigation pending or threatened concerning the validity of these bonds.

Beloit, Rock County, Wis.—Bond Sale.—This city on March 7 awarded the \$15,000 1-15-year (serial) coupon public-ground bonds, described in V. 86, p. 618, to Thomas J. Bolger Co. at 98.51 for 4 1/2%—a basis of about 4.726%. The following bids were received for 5% bonds as advertised:

Mason, Lewis & Co., Chic.	\$15,240.00	Beloit State Bank, Beloit	\$13,196.50
S. A. Kean, Chicago	15,240.00	W. J. Hayes, Cleveland	par
McDonald, McCoy & Co. Ch.	15,211.00	John Thompson	par
Seasongood & Mayer, Cin.	15,291.00		

Berea, Cuyahoga County, Ohio.—Bond Sale.—On March 9 four issues of 5% coupon bonds, aggregating \$21,560, described in V. 86, p. 558, were awarded to Seasongood & Mayer of Cincinnati for \$22,276 (103.32) and accrued interest.

Birmingham, Jefferson County, Ala.—Bonds Authorized.—On Feb. 19 the City Council passed ordinances providing for the issuance of the following bonds:

\$2,500 6% gold coupon street-improvement bonds.
5,000 6% gold coupon street-improvement bonds.
6,000 6% gold coupon street-improvement bonds.

Denomination \$500. Interest annually at the Hanover National Bank in New York City. Maturity ten years.

Bond Election.—Ordinance No. 125, recently passed by this city, provides for an election to be held May 4 for the purpose of voting on the question of issuing \$400,000 5% 30-year sewer-construction bonds. Denomination \$1,000. Interest semi-annual.

Bode, Iowa.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until March 26 by F. M. Highy, Town Clerk, for \$6,000 6% water-works bonds. Denomination \$500. Interest payable at the State Bank in Bode. Maturity twenty years, subject to call after ten years. Bonds are free from all taxes. Certified check for \$250, payable to the "Town of Bode," is required. Total debt at present, \$2,000. Assessed valuation for 1907, \$290,000.

Bolwie, Montague County, Tex.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received at any time by Wm. A. Ayres, City Treasurer, for \$15,000 street-improvement and \$2,000

water-works-extension 5% gold registered bonds. Denomination \$1,000. Date Jan. 1 1908. Interest semi-annually in New York City or Austin. Maturity Jan. 1 1948, subject to call after Jan. 1 1913.

Brantford, Ont.—Description of Debentures.—The official circular describing the debentures authorized by By-Law No. 940 which was adopted at the election Jan. 6 (see item reported under head of "Ontario" on page 121, Vol. 86.) states that they amount to \$55,000. These debentures, as already stated, were voted for the purpose of providing money to pay the cost of obtaining the necessary appliances for the distribution of electrical power to be supplied to this city by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission from Niagara Falls. They may be issued in denominations of not less than \$100 or £20 sterling each. Debentures are dated Dec. 31 1908 and carry 5% interest, payable annually. Maturity part yearly on Dec. 31 from 1909 to 1938 inclusive.

Brown County (P. O. Ainsworth), Neb.—Bond Election Proposed.—Papers report that this county purposes to call an election to vote on a proposition to issue from \$15,000 to \$20,000 5% high-school-building bonds.

Canton, Haywood County, N. C.—Bond Offering.—Further details are at hand relative to the offering on April 1 of the \$65,000 5% coupon sewerage water-supply, electric-light, school and street-improvement bonds mentioned in V. 86, p. 619. Proposals for these bonds will be received until 2 p. m. on that day by J. W. Scott, Town Clerk. Denomination \$1,000. Date Jan. 1 1908. Interest semi-annually at the Chase National Bank in New York City. Maturity Jan. 1 1938. Certified check for \$100, payable to the Town Clerk, is required.

Carberry, Man.—Price Paid for Debentures.—We are advised that the price paid by G. A. Stimson & Co. of Toronto for the \$8,000 fire-debentures dated July 2 1907, the \$2,000 town-hall debentures dated July 2 1907 and the \$1,367.85 local-improvement debentures dated March 1 1908, awarded them on Feb. 24 (V. 86, p. 619) was 94. These debentures carry 5% interest, which is payable annually, and they mature part yearly for twenty years. Total debenture debt, including these issues, \$41,851.50.

Carbon County (P. O. Red Lodge), Mont.—Bond Offering.—Further details are at hand relative to the offering on March 23 of the \$20,000 coupon road refunding bonds at not exceeding 5% interest, mentioned in V. 86, p. 495. Proposals for these bonds will be received until 3 p. m. on that day (bonds to be sold April 1) by G. S. Finley, County Clerk. Denomination \$1,000. Date April 1 1908. Interest Jan. 1 and July 1 at Red Lodge. Maturity April 1 1928. Bonds are exempt from taxation. Certified check or a cash deposit to the amount of \$250, payable to the County Clerk, is required.

Cashton, Monroe County, Wis.—No Bond Election.—It has been discovered that the village could not legally hold an election to vote on the question of issuing the \$15,500 bonds for the erection of a building to contain an electric-light plant, a pumping station and a meeting place for the Council. See V. 86, p. 122.

Chillicothe, Ohio.—Bond Sale.—The following bonds were sold on March 11 by the Sinking Fund Trustees:

\$4,700 4 1/2% Main Street Improvement No. 3 bonds dated Aug. 15 1906 and maturing Aug. 15 1916, awarded to the Savings Bank of Chillicothe for \$4,968.80, the price thus being 105.719.
4,800 4 1/2% street-intersection bonds dated March 1 1908 and maturing March 1 1922, awarded to Samuel Dearth of Chillicothe for \$4,949, the price thus being 102.916.
12,700 4 1/2% High Street paving bonds dated Aug. 15 1906 and maturing Aug. 15 1916, awarded to the Central National Bank for \$12,863, the price thus being 101.299.

These are not new issues but securities held by the Sinking Fund as investments.

Cincinnati School District (P. O. Cincinnati), Hamilton County, Ohio.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. April 13 by William Grautman, Clerk Board of Education, for \$250,000 4% coupon improvement bonds. Denomination \$500. Date, day of sale. Interest semi-annually at the American Exchange National Bank in New York City. Maturity forty years. Certified check for 5% of the amount of bonds bid for, payable to the Board of Education, is required. Accrued interest to be paid by purchaser.

Clarendon County (P. O. Manning), S. C.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. April 15 by Charlton Du Rant, Secretary, Court House Commission, for the \$60,000 5% Court House bonds mentioned in V. 85, p. 1600. Denomination \$500 and \$1,000. Interest April 1 and Oct. 1. Maturity forty years. Cost of lithographing to be paid by purchaser.

Bond Offering.—On the same day proposals will be received by R. E. McFadden, County Supervisor, for the purchase of \$10,000 6% 10-year bonds.

Clarksville, Clinton County, Ohio.—Bond Sale.—The \$1,000 6% coupon refunding bonds described in V. 86, p. 558, were awarded on March 10 to the Farmers' National Bank of Clarksville at 106 and accrued interest. The following bids were received:

Farmers' National Bank,		Hayden, Miller & Co., Clev.	\$1,017.00
Clarksville	\$1,060.00	Security Savings Bank &	
I. N. Lahr, Wilmington	1,031.90	Trust Co., Toledo	1,012.50
Centerville Bank, Thurman	1,025.50	A. W. Thomas, Clarksville	1,010.30
S. M. Smith, Wilmington	1,020.00	Albert Kleybotte & Co. Cinc.	1,010.90

Bonds are dated Feb. 3 1908 and mature \$200 yearly on March 10 from 1911 to 1915 inclusive.

Collinwood School District (P. O. Collinwood), Cuyahoga County, Ohio.—*Bond Sale.*—On March 6 the \$35,000 4% coupon school-building bonds, described in V. 86, p. 558, were awarded to Borton & Borton of Cleveland for \$35,037 50—the price thus being 100.107. Bids were also received from Seasongood & Mayer of Cincinnati and Otis & Hough of Cleveland.

Columbus, Ohio.—*Bond Offering.*—Proposals will be received until 2 p. m. March 18 by Martin A. Gemunder, Secretary of the Sinking Fund Trustees, for the following bonds: 550,000 4% coupon (with privilege of registration) public-improvements No. 11 (city's portion) bonds. Date Dec. 1 1906. Maturity Sept. 1 1917. 350,000 4% coupon (with privilege of registration) bonds for constructing works for purifying and softening water. Date Dec. 30 1904. Maturity March 1 1945, subject to call after March 1 1920.

Denomination \$1,000. Interest March 1 and Sept. 1 at the agency of the City of Columbus in New York City. Bonds are tax-exempt. Bid must be made on a printed form furnished by the Sinking Fund Trustees and accompanied by a certified check for 2% of bonds bid for, drawn on some local bank and made payable to the Sinking Fund Trustees. Delivery of bonds March 25 1908. Purchaser to pay accrued interest. Official circular states there has never been any default in the payment of principal or interest. These securities are not new issues, but bonds held by the Sinking Fund as an investment.

Conecuh County (P. O. Evergreen), Ala.—*Bond Sale.*—On March 2 Otto Marx & Co. of Birmingham purchased the \$50,000 5% 30-year coupon road-improvement bonds described in V. 86, p. 496.

Crafton School District (P. O. Crafton), Allegheny County, Pa.—*Bond Offering.*—Proposals will be received until 7:30 p. m. March 21 by J. T. Montgomery, Secretary, for \$10,000 4% coupon bonds. Denomination \$500. Date April 1 1908. Interest semi-annually at the First National Bank in Crafton. Maturity \$500 yearly on April 1 from 1915 to 1934 inclusive. Bonds are exempt from taxation.

Cuyahoga County (P. O. Cleveland), Ohio.—*Bond Offering.*—Proposals will be received until 11 a. m. March 25 by William F. Black, Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, for \$12,000 5% coupon St. Clair Road Bridge bonds. Authority Sections 871, 872 and 2825 Revised Statutes. Denomination \$1,000. Date April 1 1908. Interest semi-annual. Maturity \$1,000 yearly on Oct. 1 from 1909 to 1920 inclusive. Certified check for 10% of the amount of bonds bid for, payable to the County Treasurer, is required. Accrued interest to be paid by purchaser.

Dayton, Ohio.—*Bond Offering.*—Proposals will be received until 12 m., March 16, by Edward Philipps, City Auditor, for the following bonds:

- 118,500 5% coupon Burns Avenue extension bonds. Denomination \$1,000, except one bond of \$1,500. Date Feb. 1 1908. Maturity \$9,500 on Feb. 1 1916 and \$9,000 on Feb. 1 1917.
- 32,500 5% coupon general street improvement bonds. Denomination \$1,000, except one bond of \$1,500. Date March 1 1908. Maturity \$8,500 on March 1 1915, and \$8,000 yearly on March 1, from 1916 to 1918 inclusive.
- 7,500 4% coupon storm-water-sewer bonds. Denomination \$1,000, except one bond for \$1,500. Date Dec. 1 1907. Maturity Dec. 1 1912.
- 11,200 4% coupon Hubicon Street extension bonds. Denomination \$1,000, except one bond for \$1,200. Date Dec. 1 1907. Maturity Dec. 1 1913.

Interest semi-annually in New York City. Certified check on a national bank for 5% of the bonds, payable to the City Auditor, is required. Delivery of bonds on March 16.

Dos Palos Joint Union High School District, Merced County, Cal.—*Bond Sale.*—On March 4 an issue of \$30,000 6% school-building-construction bonds was awarded to E. H. Rollins & Sons of Chicago at 106.16—a basis of about 5.496%. The following bids were received:

E. H. Rollins & Sons, Chgo., \$31,848 James H. Adams & Co., Los Angeles, Tr. Co., Los Angeles, \$2,199 Angeles \$31,506

Denomination \$1,000. Date April 1 1908. Interest annual. Maturity \$1,000 yearly on April 1 from 1914 to 1943 inclusive.

Douglas, Converse County, Wyo.—*Bond Offering.*—Proposals will be received until 7:30 April 10 by F. H. DeCastro, Town Clerk, for \$50,000 5½% coupon water-works-system-enlargement and extension bonds. Denomination \$500. Date, day of issue. Interest annual. Maturity thirty years, subject to call after ten years.

East Cleveland (P. O. Station J, Cleveland), Ohio.—*Bond Offering.*—Proposals will be received until 2 p. m. to-day (March 14) by H. F. Jordan, Clerk Board of Education, for the \$38,000 4% coupon school-addition bonds voted on Feb. 15. Denomination \$1,000. Date March 14 1908. Interest semi-annually at the Superior Savings & Trust Co. in East Cleveland. Maturity March 14 1928. Certified check for 10%, payable to the Treasurer of the Board of Education, is required.

East Liverpool School District (P. O. East Liverpool), Columbiana County, Ohio.—*Bond Offering.*—Proposals will be received until March 16 by W. E. Duulap, Clerk of the Board of Education, for \$12,000 4% Sixth Street school-building-addition-construction bonds. Interest March and Sept. at the First National Bank in Liverpool. Maturity \$2,000 yearly from 1912 to 1917 inclusive.

East Providence (P. O. Providence), Providence County, R. I.—*Bond Offering.*—Proposals will be received until

7:30 p. m. March 20 by Joseph W. Sampson, President of the Town Council (care of William E. Smyth, Town Clerk), for \$200,000 4% gold funding bonds. Denomination from \$1,000 to \$5,000, to suit purchaser. Interest semi-annual. Maturity fifty years.

East Toronto, Ont.—*Debtenture Sale.*—On Feb. 17 the \$10,000 5% general debentures mentioned in V. 86, p. 434, were awarded to W. C. Brent & Co. of Toronto at 96. Maturity part yearly for thirty years.

Elizabethtown, Lancaster County, Pa.—*Bond Sale.*—Reports state that the Borough Council recently disposed of \$12,000 4% refunding bonds.

Elyria School District (P. O. Elyria), Lorain County, Ohio.—*Bond Offering.*—Proposals will be received until 12 m. March 17 by H. C. Harris, Clerk Board of Education, for \$10,500 4½% Jefferson School Building improvement bonds. Denomination \$500. Date March 17 1908. Interest semi-annually at the Elyria Savings & Banking Co. Maturity \$1,500 yearly on March 17 from 1915 to 1921 inclusive. Certified check for \$500, payable to the Clerk Board of Education, is required.

Elyton (P. O. Birmingham), Jefferson County, Ala.—*Bond Election.*—On March 23 an election will be held to vote on a proposition to issue \$75,000 5% 30-year school-house bonds.

Fall River, Mass.—*Bond Sale.*—On March 12 \$50,000 4% 30-year sewer bonds were awarded to Merrill, Oldham & Co. of Boston at 102.279—a basis of about 3.872%. Following are the bids:

Merrill Oldham & Co., Boston 102.279 Blodget, Merritt & Co., Bos-
H. L. Day & Co., Boston 100.82 Ton 100.657
Estabrook & Co., Boston 100.78 Blake Bros. & Co., Boston 100.41

Denomination \$1,000 or multiples thereof. Date March 2, 1908. Interest semi-annual.

Bonds Not Sold.—No award was made of an issue of \$170,000 4% 10-year bonds offered on the same day.

Falls City, Richardson County, Neb.—*Bond Sale.*—On Feb. 17 the \$10,000 5% 10-20-year (optional) electric-light-system extension bonds offered last August (V. 85, p. 425) were awarded to Holland & Slocum at par. Denomination \$500. Date Feb. 17 1908. Interest annual.

Fort Bend County (P. O. Richmond), Texas.—*Bond Sale.*—We are advised that the \$75,000 4% 5-40-year (optional) court bonds mentioned in V. 86, p. 123, were recently awarded to the State School Fund at par and accrued interest. Securities are dated Oct. 10 1907.

Glen Rock (P. O. Ridgewood), Bergen County, N. J.—*Bonds Not Sold.*—No award was made on March 10 of the \$35,000 5% street-and-high-way-grading-and-macadamizing bonds, described in V. 86, p. 434.

Goshen Township (P. O. Wapakoneta), Clermont County, Ohio.—*Bond Sale.*—On March 2 \$8,000 5% 1-8-year (serial) high-school bonds were awarded to Charles F. Herbst & Son of Wapakoneta at 100.245. Denomination \$1,000. Date March 2 1908. Interest annual.

Grand Rapids, Kent County, Mich.—*Bond Offering.*—Further details are at hand relative to the offering on March 16 of the \$102,000 4½% coupon street-improvement bonds mentioned in V. 86, p. 559. Proposals for these bonds will be received on that day by John L. Boer, City Clerk. Denomination \$1,000. Date May 1 1907. Interest semi-annually at the City Treasurer's office. Maturity \$51,000 on May 1 in the years 1910 and 1911. Certified check for 3% of the amount of the bonds bid for, payable to the City Treasurer, is required. These bonds are part of an issue of \$153,000 (maturing \$51,000 on May 1 from 1910 to 1912 inclusive), offered on Feb. 17. See V. 86, p. 434. We were informed at that time that the bonds were all awarded to National City Bank of Grand Rapids, whereas it appears that only the \$51,000 bonds maturing May 1 1912 were disposed of.

Holdrege, Phelps County, Neb.—*Bond Offering.*—Proposals will be received until 8 p. m. March 17 by Nels Nelson, City Clerk, for \$20,000 5% sewer bonds. Date Oct. 17 1907. Interest annual. Maturity twenty years, subject to call after five years. Certified check for \$500 is required.

Hope, Hempstead County, Ark.—*Bond Offering.*—Proposals will be received until 2 p. m. April 15 by E. S. Greening, Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, for \$95,000 sewer and \$80,000 water bonds. Denomination and maturity to suit purchaser. Assessed valuation \$1,800,000.

Jefferson County Road Improvement District No. 1 (P. O. Pine Bluff), Ark.—*Bond Sale.*—We are informed that the \$30,000 7% coupon road-construction bonds mentioned in V. 86, p. 560, were awarded on March 2 to the Citizens' Bank of Pine Bluff at par. Interest annually on March 1. Maturity \$3,000 yearly for ten years.

Joplin, Mo.—*Bond Offering.*—Proposals will be received until 3 p. m. April 8 by Julius Becker, City Treasurer, at the First National Bank of Joplin, for \$25,000 5% "fire-department improvement bonds." Authority vote of 810 to 138 at election held Feb. 25; also Sections 5858 and 6350, Revised Statutes. Denomination \$500. Date April 1 1908. Interest semi-annually at the City Treasurer's office. Maturity April 1 1928, subject to call after April 1 1913. Certified check for \$500, payable to the "City of Joplin", is required. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

Kansas City, Wyandotte County, Kan.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 3 p. m. March 17 by George Proeschler Jr., City Clerk, for \$116,000 5% coupon funding bonds. Interest semi-annual. Maturity fifteen years. Deposit of \$100 is required.

Le Roy, Genesee County, N. Y.—Bond Sale.—On March 2 an issue of \$20,000 5% 1-10-year (serial) bridge bonds was awarded to the Mechanics' Savings Bank of Rochester at 101.275—a basis of about 4.735%. Denominations \$250 to \$1,000. Date March 2 1908. Interest semi-annual.

Lincolnton, Lincoln County, N. C.—Bond Sale.—This town on March 1 awarded the \$35,000 5% improvement bonds, mentioned in V. 86, p. 435, to the Thos. J. Bolger Co. of Chicago at par. Bids were also received from C. H. Coffin of Chicago and S. A. Kean of Chicago at 94 and 99 respectively.

Linneus, Linn County, Mo.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until March 23 by H. E. Symons, City Clerk, for the \$3,500 5% 5-20-year (optional) electric-light-plant re-building and equipment bonds voted on Feb. 17. Denomination \$500. Date April 1 1907. Interest semi-annually at the National Bank of Commerce in St. Louis. Certified check for \$100 is required. Bonded debt, including this issue, \$9,000. Assessed valuation, \$202,000.

Lynden, Whatcom County, Wash.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 2 p. m. March 20 by D. W. Bender, Town Clerk, for \$9,000 6% general improvement bonds. Denomination \$100. Date May 1 1908. Interest semi-annual. Maturity 1928, subject to call after fifteen years. Certified check for \$500, payable to the "Town of Lynden," is required. Bonds are exempt from taxation. These bonds were offered without success 5s (V. 86, p. 436) on Jan. 31.

Mansfield, Newton County, Ga.—Bonds Not Sold.—No sale was made on Feb. 22 of the \$6,000 school bonds offered on that day; see V. 86, p. 497.

Menominee County (P. O. Menominee), Mich.—Bond Sale.—On March 4 the \$13,000 4½% gold coupon agricultural school-building bonds mentioned in V. 86, p. 560, were awarded, we are informed, to A. B. Leach & Co., Chicago, at 101.925. Denomination \$500. Date Oct. 1 1907. Interest annually on April 1. Maturity April 1 1922.

Metamora, Fulton County, Ohio.—Bond Sale.—An issue of \$9,000 5% street bonds has been awarded, it is stated, to Otis & Hough of Cleveland.

Mingo Junction, Jefferson County, Ohio.—Bond Sale.—On Feb. 10 \$13,500 4.90% 20-year refunding bonds were sold to Hoehler & Cummings of Toledo for \$13,989 50—the price thus being 103.625. Denomination \$500. Date Feb. 15 1908. Interest semi-annual. We are advised that these securities take the place of the \$13,500 5% 10-15-year (optional) coupon refunding bonds awarded on Jan. 20 to the same party (V. 86, p. 302), which sale was never consummated as "the ordinance providing for the original issue of bonds was passed at a meeting of the Village Council under the suspension of rules, with only four members present, while the law requires five.

Morgan County (P. O. Martinsville), Ind.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 2 p. m. March 16 by C. O. Abbott, County Treasurer, for the following bonds:
 \$16,400 4½% Washington Township gravel road bonds. Denomination \$520. Interest semi-annually at the First National Bank of Martinsville. Maturity \$820 due each six months beginning May 15 1909. Certified check for \$250 is required.
 6,200 4½% Jackson Township gravel road bonds. Denomination \$310. Interest semi-annually at the Citizens' National Bank in Martinsville. Maturity \$310 due each six months beginning May 15 1909. Certified check for \$100 is required.

Nelson, B. O.—Debentures Not Sold.—No sale was made on March 2 of the \$60,000 5% 20-year coupon school-building debentures dated July 1 1907 and described in V. 86, p. 561.

Newark, Licking County, Ohio.—Bond Sale.—It is stated that the First National Bank of Newark, Ohio, has purchased \$1,800 4% Pine and Riley street sewer bonds, \$1,575 5% Union Street sewer bonds and \$1,210 5% Eleventh Street sewer bonds of this city.

Newport News, Warwick County, Va.—Bond Offering.—Local papers state that proposals will be received until 12 m. March 19 by Floyd A. Hudgins, City Clerk, for the \$100,000 4½% 40-year street-improvement bonds offered without success (V. 86, p. 561) on Sept. 30 1907.

New York State.—Bond Sale.—See page 680 for the list of successful bidders and other details concerning the sale on March 11 of the \$5,000,000 4% highway bonds described in the "Chronicle" of Feb. 22.

North Dakota.—Purchases by the State for January and February.—We are advised that the following-described bonds, aggregating \$63,400, were purchased by the State of North Dakota with endowment funds of educational institutions, during the months of January and February. "All such purchases having been made direct from municipalities and school districts issuing same, all bearing 4% interest and all bought at par." "No purchase subject to call."

Alder School District No. 5, Hettinger County—\$4,000 bonds dated Jan. 2 1908 and maturing Jan. 2 1928.
 Belfield School District No. 10, Stark County—\$2,000 bonds dated Nov. 1 1907 and maturing Nov. 1 1927.
 Blue Hill School District No. 59, McLean County—\$1,000 bonds dated Jan. 2 1908 and maturing Jan. 2 1928.
 Connors School District No. 30, McLean County—\$5,000 bonds dated Jan. 2 1908 and maturing Jan. 2 1928.
 Crystal School District No. 64, McLean County—\$2,000 bonds dated Nov. 1 1907 and maturing Nov. 1 1927.

Donnybrook School District No. 24, Ward County—\$6,980 bonds dated Sept. 2 1907 and maturing Sept. 2 1917.
 Douglas School District No. 48, McLean County—\$1,200 bonds dated Jan. 2 1908 and maturing Jan. 2 1928.
 Fretth School District No. 9, Kidder County—\$900 bonds dated Nov. 1 1907 and maturing Nov. 1 1917.
 Gibbs School District No. 32, Burleigh County—\$250 refunding bonds dated Nov. 1 1907 and maturing Nov. 1 1912.
 Hackett School District No. 40, McLean County—\$3,000 bonds dated Oct. 1 1907 and maturing Oct. 1 1927.
 Hastings School District No. 28, Bottineau County—\$3,500 bonds dated Oct. 1 1907 and maturing Oct. 1 1917.
 Hebron School District No. 1, Wells County—\$2,000 bonds dated Nov. 1 1907 and maturing Nov. 1 1917.
 Hettinger County School District No. 11—\$3,100 bonds dated Jan. 2 1908 and maturing Jan. 2 1928.
 Hillsdale School District No. 19, Dickey County—\$1,000 bonds dated Jan. 2 1907 and maturing Jan. 2 1928.
 Horawal School District No. 4, Hettinger County—\$8,000 bonds dated Jan. 2 1908 and maturing Jan. 2 1928.
 Kroeber School District No. 1, Logan County—\$1,500 bonds dated Nov. 1 1907 and maturing Nov. 1 1917.
 Lignite School District No. 94, Ward County—\$750 bonds dated Nov. 1 1907 and maturing Nov. 1 1927.
 Logan Center School District No. 98, Grand Forks County—\$700 refunding bonds dated Jan. 2 1908 and maturing Jan. 2 1928.
 North Prairie School District No. 50, Ward County—\$2,800 bonds dated Oct. 1 1907 and maturing Oct. 1 1927.
 Odessa School District No. 2, Ramsey County—\$1,500 bonds dated Oct. 1 1907 and maturing Oct. 1 1917.
 Pleasant Valley School District, Oliver County—\$850 bonds dated Aug. 1 1907 and maturing Aug. 1 1927.
 Pleasant Valley School District No. 35, Wells County—\$1,000 bonds dated Nov. 1 1907 and maturing Nov. 1 1917.
 Snow School District No. 47, McLean County—\$1,150 refunding bonds dated Jan. 2 1908 and maturing Jan. 2 1928.
 South Valley School District No. 11, Rolette County—\$800 refunding bonds dated Jan. 2 1908 and maturing Jan. 2 1928.
 Toga School District No. 15, Williams County—\$4,800 bonds dated Nov. 1 1907 and maturing Nov. 1 1927.
 Ulrich School District, McLean County—\$900 bonds dated Oct. 1 1907 and maturing Oct. 1 1927.
 Versippi School District No. 11, Stark County—\$800 bonds dated Nov. 1 1907 and maturing Nov. 1 1917.
 Viking School District No. 92, Ward County—\$900 bonds dated Nov. 1 1907 and maturing Nov. 1 1917.
 Whitteberg School District No. 8, Mercer County—\$2,000 bonds dated Nov. 1 1907 and maturing Nov. 1 1927.

Norwood (P. O. Station H, Cincinnati), Hamilton County, Ohio.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. March 31 by L. H. Gebhart, City Auditor, for the following bonds:

35,850 50 4½% 1-10-year (serial) Cortlandt Avenue Improvement assessment bonds. Date Feb. 4 1908. Interest annual.
 5,911 23 4½% 1-10-year (serial) Feldman Avenue Improvement assessment bonds. Date March 22 1908. Interest annual.
 6,000 00 4½% 25-year stable-construction and equipment bonds. Denomination \$500. Date, day of sale, interest semi-annual. Maturity twenty-five years.
 8,500 71 4½% 1-10-year (serial) Kenilworth Avenue Improvement assessment bonds. Date March 23 1908. Interest annual.
 6,737 33 4½% 1-10-year (serial) Hazel Avenue Improvement assessment bonds. Date Feb. 4 1908. Interest annual.
 3,114 88 4½% 1-10-year (serial) Park Avenue Improvement assessment bonds. Date March 8 1908. Interest annual.

Certified check for 5% of the bonds, payable to the City Treasurer, is required. The amount of bonds to be issued will be reduced by the amount of assessments paid in cash prior to the date of offering.

Oakville, Ont.—Debenture Offering.—Proposals will be received until March 17 by Charles A. Bradbury, Town Clerk, for \$25,000 improvement debentures, maturing in twenty years.

Omaha, Douglas County, Neb.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 3 p. m. March 26 by Frank A. Furay, City Treasurer, for the following bonds:

\$50,000 4½% 20-year Intersection bonds. Denomination \$1,000. Date March 1 1908. Interest semi-annual.
 49,000 4½% 20-year sewer bonds. Denomination \$1,000. Date March 1 1908. Interest semi-annual.
 30,000 4½% 20-year fire-engine house bonds. Denomination \$1,000. Date March 1 1908. Interest semi-annual.
 50,000 4½% 20-year paving-renewal bonds. Denomination \$1,000. Date May 1 1908. Interest semi-annual.
 100,000 4½% 20-year sewer-renewal bonds. Denomination \$1,000. Date May 1 1908. Interest semi-annual.
 231,500 4½% 7-year (average) street-improvement bonds. Denomination \$500. Date Jan. 1 1908. Interest annual.

Interest payable at the Nebraska Fiscal Agency in New York City. The certified check for 2% of the amount of the bid, payable to the "City of Omaha," is required. Official circular states that there is no litigation threatened or pending and that the city has never defaulted in the payment of principal or interest on its bonds.

Oronogo School District (P. O. Oronogo), Jasper County, Mo.—Bond Sale.—On March 4 the \$9,000 building bonds, bids for which were rejected on Feb. 5 (V. 86, p. 500), were awarded to Luther Arnold at par for 5s. Bids were also received from Gessler & Krassnick and Lyle & Hays.

Orrville, Wayne County, Ohio.—Bond Sale.—On March 9 the following bids were received for the \$28,500 1-15-year (serial) village's portion and the \$29,666 71 1-5-year (serial) assessment 5% coupon sewerage-system and disposal-plant-construction bonds described in V. 86, p. 437:

	\$28,500	\$29,666 71
Orrville National Bank, Orrville	\$29,715 00	\$30,000 00
Mansfield Savings Bank, Mansfield	29,507 50	30,041 71
Breed & Harrison, Cincinnati	29,711 00	
W. R. Todd & Co., Cincinnati	29,702 00	331,470 71
Cite & Hough, Cleveland	29,483 00	29,888 71
Hayden, Miller & Co., Cleveland	29,355 00	29,778 71
Citizens National Bank, Wooster	29,212 00	29,966 71
W. J. Hayes & Sons, Cleveland	29,171 00	
Well, Roth & Co., Cincinnati	29,145 00	

a Successful bidders b Said to have made an "error in bid" Purchasers to pay accrued interest.

Pelham, Westchester County, N. Y.—Bond Sale.—On March 6 the \$8,000 5-20-year (serial) registered street-improvement bonds described in last week's issue, were awarded to Edmund Seymour & Co. of New York City at par for 5s.

Port Huron, Saint Clair County, Mich.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. March 18 by E. A.

Cady, City Comptroller, for \$45,000 5% high-school-building bonds. Authority Section 6, Chapter 15, City Charter. Denomination \$1,000. Date Jan. 1 1908. Interest semi-annually at the Hanover National Bank of New York City. Maturity Jan. 1 1918. An unconditional certified check for \$2,250, payable to the "City of Port Huron," is required. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

Rochester, N. Y.—Note Sale.—On March 9 the \$90,000 five-months notes mentioned in V. 86, p. 501, were awarded as follows: \$40,000 to the Security Trust Co. of Rochester at 4.95% interest; \$25,000 to the Union Trust Co. of Rochester at 5% interest; \$15,000 to the Merchants' Bank of Rochester at 5% interest, and \$10,000 to the National Bank of Commerce in Rochester at 5% interest.

Rochester, Beaver County, Pa.—Bond Sale.—We are informed that the \$50,000 4 1/2% bonds offered on Feb. 3 (V. 86, p. 438) were awarded on March 3 to Newburger, Henderson & Loeb of Philadelphia at par.

Rockport (P. O. West Park), Cuyahoga County, Ohio.—Bond Bid.—In addition to the bid of Seasongood & Mayer of 100,192 for the \$13,000 4% 30-year water-main-extension bonds awarded to them on March 2 (V. 86, p. 622), a bid was also received from Otis & Hough at par, less \$100 for attorney's fees.

St. Bernard (P. O. Cincinnati), Ohio.—Bond Sale.—On March 5 the \$4,968 50 5% 1-10-year (serial) Sullivan Avenue improvement assessment bonds, described in V. 86, p. 501, were awarded to Charles C. Murray & Co. of Cincinnati at 103.995 and accrued interest—a basis of about 4.179%. Following is a list of the bids received:
Chas. C. Murray & Co., Cin. \$5,167.00 | Well, Roth & Co., Cincinnati \$5,094.50
Prov. Sav. Bk. & Tr. Co., Cin. 5,117.50 | German National Bank, Cincinnati 5,085.50
Seasongood & Mayer, Cin. 5,107.50 | Cincinnati

Saint Clair County (P. O. Ashville), Ala.—Bond Sale.—We are informed that an issue of \$85,000 5% 30-year road-improvement bonds has been awarded to Otto Marx & Co. of Birmingham.

St. Louis, Mo.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 12 m., March 16, by Rolla Wells, Mayor, and James Y. Player, City Comptroller, for \$1,000,000 4% gold coupon bonds to be issued for the construction, reconstruction and

extension of, and additions to, the insane asylum, and for the purchase of sites for the same.

Denomination \$1,000. Date April 1 1908. Interest semi-annually in United States gold coin at the National Bank of Commerce in New York City, or in pounds sterling at the National Bank of Scotland, Ltd., London, England, at the rate of \$4.8665 per pound sterling. The bonds may be exchanged for registered bonds at any time. Maturity twenty years. Each bid must be accompanied by a deposit of cash or certified check for 5% of the bonds bid for, payable to the City Comptroller. Opinion of Dillon & Hubbard of New York City as to the validity of the bonds will be furnished to the successful bidder. Blank forms for bids will be furnished by the city.

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

Bond Sale.—Up to March 6 \$917,000 of the \$2,000,000 3.65% 20-year gold coupon renewal bonds mentioned in V. 86, p. 125, had been disposed of. This makes a total of \$67,000 sold since Jan. 11, the date of our last report.

Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio.—Bond Sale.—Proposals will be received until 7 p. m. to-day (March 14) by the Board of Sinking Fund Trustees for \$16,000 4 1/2% coupon refunding bonds. Denomination \$500. Date March 14 1908. Interest annually at the City Treasury. Maturity \$1,000 yearly on March 14 from 1909 to 1924 inclusive. Bonds are exempt from taxation.

Sandusky County (P. O. Fremont), Ohio.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. March 30 by S. M. Fronizer, County Auditor, for \$1,100 10 Ida Patterson ditch and \$1,050 Clara Straub ditch-construction 5% coupon bonds. Authority Section 4479, Revised Statutes. Date March 30 1908. Interest semi-annually at the County Treasurer's office. Maturity March 30 1909.

San Rafael School District, Marin County, Cal.—Bond Sale.—We are informed that an issue of \$5,000 6% gold school-building bonds was awarded on Feb. 18 to E. C. Lund of

NEW LOANS.

\$1,000,000.00

CITY OF ST. LOUIS

4%

Public Buildings and Public Improvement

INSANE ASYLUM GOLD BONDS

Dated April 1, 1908

Due April 1, 1928

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received for the whole or any part of this issue by the undersigned until 12 o'clock noon of the 16th day of March, 1908 for \$1,000,000 00 of 4 per cent twenty-year gold bonds, dated April 1st, 1908 and issued for the construction, re-construction and extension of, and additions to, the INSANE ASYLUM, and for the purchase of sites for the same.

Proposals must be accompanied by a cashier's or certified check, payable to the order of the Comptroller (and subject to his approval), equal to five per cent (5%) of the nominal amount of the bonds bid for.

The bonds will be delivered against payment therefor in current funds at the Office of the Comptroller in the City of Saint Louis, on the 1st day of April, 1908, or, if the bidder so elects in his proposal, at the National Bank of Commerce, New York City, on the 1st day of April, 1908.

The opinion of Messrs. Dillon & Hubbard, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, New York City, as to the validity of the bonds, will be furnished to the successful bidders by the City.

No bids will be accepted for less than the par value of the bonds.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

Further information can be obtained at the Office of the Comptroller.

ROLLA WELLS, Mayor.

JAMES Y. PLAYER, Comptroller.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COLORADO SPRINGS AND CRIPPLE CREEK DIST. RY. Co. 1st MTG. 5% BONDS

T. W. STEPHENS & CO., 2 WALL ST., NEW YORK

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Regular Weekly Sales

STOCKS and BONDS EVERY WEDNESDAY.

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Albert Kleybolte & Co., 409 Walnut Street, CINCINNATI, O. Municipal, County, State, and High-Grade Public Service Securities Correspondences Solicited

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San Rafael at 105.245. Denomination \$1,000. Date Sept. 16 1907. Interest annually at the County Treasurer's office in Marin. Maturity \$1,000 yearly on Sept. 16 from 1908 to 1912 inclusive.

Seranton, Jackson County, Miss.—Bond Sale.—On Feb. 28 an issue of \$20,000 6% street and sewer bonds was purchased by John Nuveen & Co. of Chicago at 102.50. Denomination \$1,000. Date Jan. 1 1908. Interest annual. Maturity \$1,000 yearly on Jan. 1 from 1909 to 1928 inclusive.

Seattle, Wash.—Bonds Voted.—At the municipal election held March 3, it is reported that a proposition to issue \$2,250,000 water-system-extension bonds carried by a vote of 15,709 to 2,292. These securities take the place of the \$2,250,000 5% Cedar River water-system-extension bonds awarded last August to local banks at par, but subsequently declared invalid by the State Supreme Court on Dec. 10 1907. See V. 85, p. 1599. It is further stated that the issuance of \$65,000 bonds to reimburse the general fund of this city in paying off the indebtedness of the former City of Ballard, which was assumed by Seattle when the northern suburb was annexed, was also authorized at the election held March 3. The vote was 11,592 "for" to 3,846 "against." Twenty-one amendments to the City Charter were likewise voted upon favorably.

Sheridan, Sheridan County, Wyo.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until April 20 for the \$250,000 5% 10-30-year water-system-extension bonds voted last November. Denomination \$500. Date June 1 1908. Interest annually on Jan. 1 at the Chemical National Bank in New York City. Certified check for 5% of the bonds bid for, payable to the City Treasurer, is required. C. W. Sheldon is City Clerk.

Statesville, Iredell County, N. C.—Bond Sale.—On March 6 the \$25,000 5% 30-year coupon funding bonds described in V. 86, p. 624, were awarded to S. A. Kean of Chicago at 100.05 and accrued interest. Following are the bids:
S. A. Kean, Chicago, \$25,012.50
A. J. Hood & Company, Seasidegood & Mayer, Chi., 25,000.00
Detroit, \$25,015.00

a Less \$250 for legal expenses.
Syracuse, Onondaga County, N. Y.—Bond Offering.—On March 16 at 11 a. m. City Comptroller R. J. Shanahan will

offer at public auction \$16,000 4% registered local-improvement bonds of the denomination of \$100 each. Date Feb. 1 1908. Interest semi-annually at the City Treasurer's office. Maturity \$3,200 yearly on Feb. 1 from 1909 to 1913 inclusive. Certified check or cash for 10%, payable to the City Comptroller, is required.

Tecumseh, Lenawee County, Mich.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 2 p. m. April 8 by W. S. Jones, Village Clerk, for the \$29,000 5% coupon sewer bonds mentioned in V. 85, p. 1418. Authority, election held Sept. 23 1907. Denomination \$1,000. Date, day of sale. Interest January and July at the Chase National Bank in New York City. Maturity \$1,000 yearly from 1918 to 1927 inclusive, \$2,000 yearly from 1928 to 1936 inclusive and \$1,000 in 1937. Certified check for \$1,000, payable to the "Village of Tecumseh," is required. Bonded debt, including this issue, \$51,000. Assessed valuation 1907, \$1,458,250.

Thief River Falls, Red Lake County, Minn.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until March 20 by L. Backe, City Clerk, for the \$12,000 5% coupon water-works-improvement bonds voted on Nov. 5 1907. Denomination \$500. Date April 15 1908. Interest semi-annual. Maturity April 15 1928.

Trenton, N. J.—Bond Sale.—On March 13 \$50,000 4½% 30-year coupon or registered water-works bonds were awarded to Ferris & White of New York City at 104.444 and accrued interest—a basis of about 4.238%. The bids were as follows:

Ferris & White, New York, 104.444	Adams & Co., Boston, 103.06
Wadsworth & Wright, N. Y., 104.42	A. B. Leach & Co., N. Y., 102.57
N. W. Halsey & Co., N. Y., 103.877	Parkinson & Burr, Boston, 102.44
Blodget, Merritt & Co., Bos., 103.68	O'Connor & Kahler, N. Y., 102.31
Emery, Anderson & Co., Cleve., 103.45	Howard K. Stokes, N. Y., 102.152
Konatz Bros., New York, 103.38	Mechanics' Nat. Bk., Trenton, 102.00
R. M. Grant & Co., N. Y., 103.35	Mackay & Co., New York, 101.09
N. W. Harris & Co., N. Y., 103.087	

Denomination \$100 or multiples thereof. Date March 1 1908. Interest semi-annually at the City Treasurer's office.

Troy, Rensselaer County, N. Y.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 11 a. m. March 20 by Charles F. McLindon, Deputy Comptroller, for \$30,000 4½% registered

NEW LOANS.

\$35,000

Wilmington, Delaware,

4% BONDS.

Sealed bids will be received by the Finance Committee of the Council and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of Wilmington until 12:00 O'CLOCK NOON ON MARCH TWENTY-FIFTH, 1908, for the purchase of all or any part of Thirty-five Thousand Dollars Bonds, issued as follows:

Twenty Thousand Dollars under the provisions of Section 14 of Chapter 177, Volume 24, Laws of Delaware, and an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to borrow Twenty Thousand Dollars Fifteen Thousand Dollars of which shall be used for the purpose of purchasing land for park purposes, and Five Thousand Dollars of which shall be used for the erection of a bath-house in or near Kirkwood Park," passed by Council January 30th, 1905.

Ten Thousand Dollars under the provisions of Chapter 171, Volume 23, Laws of Delaware, and an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to authorize the Mayor and Council of Wilmington to borrow Ten Thousand Dollars to be applied and expended under the charge of the Board of Park Commissioners of the said City for the purpose of improving the public parks," passed by Council July 25th, 1907.

Five Thousand Dollars under the provisions of Chapter 163, Volume 23, Laws of Delaware, and an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to authorize the Mayor and Council of Wilmington to borrow Five Thousand Dollars to be applied and expended under the charge of the Board of Park Commissioners of the said City for the purpose of improving the public parks," passed by Council July 25th, 1907.

All of the said bonds will bear date of April 1st, 1908; will bear interest at the rate of four per centum per annum, payable semi-annually on April 1 and October 1 of each year, fall due on the first day of October, 1930, and are in denominations of Fifty Dollars or multiples thereof.

All bids must be in sealed envelopes and endorsed: "Bids for the purchase of Wilmington City Bonds," and delivered to the undersigned in the City Treasurer's office at Wilmington, on or before 12:00 o'clock noon on March twentieth 1908.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check, payable to City Treasurer of Wilmington on a Bank or Trust Company of Wilmington for 3% of the amount of the par value of the bonds bid for, which amount will be accepted as a part of the purchase price if the bidder is successful, or will be returned if not.

The successful bidder must pay for the bonds on April first, 1908, at 12:00 o'clock noon in the City Treasurer's office at Wilmington, Delaware, at which time said bonds will be ready for delivery.

WM. B. WHITE,
Chairman, Finance Committee.
ALFRED B. MOORE,
WM. T. LYNAM,
FRANK D. MACKAY,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

NEW LOANS.

\$35,000

City of Mount Vernon,

Westchester County, N. Y.

SCHOOL TAX RELIEF BONDS.

The Common Council of the City of Mount Vernon, N. Y., will at its Chambers in the Lucas Building, Depot Place, in said City of Mount Vernon, N. Y., on the 17TH DAY OF MARCH 1908, at 8 o'clock p. m., receive sealed proposals for the purchase of thirty-five (35) School Tax Relief Bonds of said city, numbered consecutively as issued from 429 to 464, both inclusive, and that the said thirty-five (35) bonds will be sold to the highest bidder at a public sale to be held at said time and place.

These are a series of bonds which are authorized to be issued under and pursuant to Section 229 of Chapter 182 of the Laws of 1892 as amended in 1895. Each bond will be for the principal sum of One Thousand (\$1,000) Dollars and will bear interest at the rate of 5 per centum per annum, payable semi-annually at the office of the City Treasurer of the City of Mount Vernon. They will be dated March 1, 1908, and will be payable on the 1st day of March, 1911. The bonds will be delivered to the purchaser on or before the 24th day of March, 1908. Each bid for the said bonds must be accompanied by a certified check for One Thousand (\$1,000) Dollars, as security for the performance of the bid if accepted.

That said Common Council will at said time open such proposals as may be received and accept the highest thereof if it deem it for the best interests of the City so to do, but reserves the right to reject any or all bids or proposals should it deem it advisable.

Bonds will be engraved under the supervision of and certified as to their genuineness by the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, and their legality approved by J. H. Caldwell, Esq., of New York City, whose opinion as to legality will be furnished to the purchaser.

By statute the bonds cannot be sold for less than par and accrued interest.
By order of the Common Council of the City of Mount Vernon, N. Y.,
Dated Mount Vernon, N. Y., Feb. 20th, 1908.
A. W. REYNOLDS, BENJAMIN HOWE,
City Clerk, Mayor.

Blodget, Merritt & Co.

BANKERS,

60 State Street, Boston

36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK

STATE, CITY & RAILROAD BOND

INVESTMENT BONDS

Lists upon request.

Denison & Farnsworth

BOSTON

CLEVELAND and PHILADELPHIA

NEW LOANS.

\$60,000

City of Mount Vernon,

Westchester County, N. Y.

TAX RELIEF BONDS.

The Common Council of the City of Mount Vernon, N. Y., will at the Common Council Chambers in the Lucas Building, Depot Place in said city, on the 17TH DAY OF MARCH, 1908, at 8 o'clock p. m., receive sealed proposals for the purchase of sixty (60) Tax Relief Bonds of said city, numbered consecutively as issued from 1,126 to 1,185, both inclusive, and that the said sixty (60) bonds will be sold to the highest bidder at a public sale to be held at said time and place at not less than the par value thereof with accrued interest.

These are a series of bonds which are authorized to be issued under and pursuant to Section 142 of Chapter 182 of the Laws of 1892. Each bond will be for the principal sum of One Thousand (\$1,000) Dollars and will bear interest at the rate of 5 per centum per annum, payable semi-annually at the office of the City Treasurer in the City of Mount Vernon, N. Y. They will be dated March 1, 1908, and payable on the first day of March, 1911.

The bonds will be delivered to the purchaser on or before the 24th day of March, 1908. Each bid for said bonds must be accompanied by a certified check for One Thousand (\$1,000) Dollars, payable to the City of Mount Vernon, as security for the performance of bid if accepted.

The said Common Council will at said time and place open such proposals as may be received and accept the highest thereof if it deem it for the best interests of the city so to do, but it reserves the right to reject any or all proposals should it deem it advisable.

Bonds will be engraved under the supervision of and certified as to their genuineness by the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, and their legality approved by J. H. Caldwell, Esq., of New York City, whose opinion as to legality will be furnished to the purchaser.

By statute the bonds cannot be sold for less than par and accrued interest.
By order of the Common Council of the City of Mount Vernon, N. Y.,
Dated Mount Vernon, N. Y., Feb. 20th, 1908.
A. W. REYNOLDS, BENJAMIN HOWE,
City Clerk, Mayor.

MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD BONDS.

LIST ON APPLICATION.

SEASONGOOD & MAYER,

Mercantile Library Building,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Knickerbocker Audit Co.

45 William Street.

CHAS. GRISWOLD BOURNE, President
Telephone Connections

Prospect Park bonds. Denomination \$1,500. Date March 20 1908. Interest semi-annually at the City Treasurer's office. Maturity part yearly on March 20 from 1909 to 1928 inclusive. Certified check for 1% of the amount of the bid, payable to the "City of Troy," is required.

Waltham, Mass.—Temporary Loan.—This city recently negotiated a loan of \$25,000 with Loring, Tolman & Tupper of Boston at 4.44% discount. Loan is dated March 11 1908 and matures Dec. 4 1908.

Warren County (P. O. Vicksburg), Miss.—Bond Sale.—Local reports state that on March 3 the \$11,000 5% bridge-construction bonds mentioned in V. 86, p. 502, were sold to the Vicksburg Savings Bank of Vicksburg for \$11,467 20—the price thus being 104.247.

Wellsville, Allegany County, N. Y.—Bond Sale.—On March 9 an issue of \$25,953 63 street-improvement bonds was awarded to Rudolph Kleybolte & Co. of Cincinnati for 100.024 for 4.85s. Following are the bids:

Rudolph Kleybolte & Co., Cincinnati	\$25,960 00	for 4.854
Edward Seymour & Co.	25,966 63	for 4.908
W. H. Colet & Co.	25,972 00	for 4.908
W. J. Hayes & Son	25,987 00	for 5s

Denomination \$500, except one bond of \$453 63. Date March 1 1908. Interest semi-annually at the First National Bank in Wellsville. Maturity \$953 63 on Sept. 1 1911 and \$1,000 yearly on Sept. 1 from 1912 to 1936 inclusive.

Westerville School District (P. O. Westerville), Franklin County, Ohio.—Bond Sale.—No bids were received on March 4 for the \$16,000 4% coupon public-school-improvement bonds described in V. 86, p. 502. Reports state, however, that the rate of interest was subsequently raised to 4½% and that the bonds were then awarded to the New First National Bank of Columbus at 103. Maturity \$500 yearly on Sept. 4 from 1912 to 1931 inclusive and \$1,000 yearly on Sept. 4 from 1932 to 1937 inclusive.

Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne County, Pa.—Certificate Sale.—Under date of March 9 we are informed that an issue of \$27,500 5% 1-4-year certificates dated March 4 1908 has been awarded to local bidders.

Windsor School District, Sonoma County, Cal.—Bond Sale.—On March 4 the \$9,000 5% school-building bonds offered without success on Nov. 6 1907 (V. 85, p. 1419), were disposed of at par and accrued interest to the Los Angeles Trust Co. of Los Angeles. Denomination \$900. Interest annual. Maturity \$900 yearly.

Woodlawn (P. O. Station, Birmingham), Ala.—Bond Election.—The City Council has ordered an election to be held April 6 to vote on the question of issuing \$15,000 fire-engine-house-construction bonds.

Worcester, Worcester County, Mass.—Bond Sale.—An issue of \$75,000 10-year 4% bonds has been awarded, it is stated, to the State Mutual Life Insurance Co. at 102.

York, York County, Neb.—Bond Sale.—We are advised that the following bonds have been recently disposed of: \$17,000 5% 10-20-year (optional) funding railroad bonds offered but not sold on Nov. 7 1907 (see V. 85, p. 1235); awarded to the Harris Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago. Interest semi-annual.

34,000 6% 10-year paying bonds awarded to M. Ford of Cedar Rapids. Denomination \$1,000. Interest semi-annual. Date Feb. 1 1908.

Young County (P. O. Graham), Texas.—Bond Sale.—The \$40,000 4% coupon Brazos River bridge-construction bonds, mention of which was made in V. 86, p. 564, were recently disposed of to the State School Fund at par and interest. These securities mature on Aug. 14 1927 with privilege of redemption at the expiration of five years.

Youngstown, Mahoning County, Ohio.—Bond Sale.—The following bids were received on March 9 for the four issues of 5% street and sewer bonds, described in V. 86, p. 503:

	\$10,000	\$1,910	\$1,206	\$1,325
	Boardman	Mahoning	Thurman	Allman
	St. Bonds	St. Bonds	St. Bonds	St. Bonds
Commercial Nat. Bk., Colum	\$10,326 00			
New First Nat. Bank, Columbus	10,173 00	a1,912 50	a1,309 50	a1,437 00
Breed & Harrison, Cincinnati	10,329 50			
Seasongood & Mayer, Cincinnati	10,216 50			
Denison & Farnsworth, Cleve.	10,207 00			
Hayden, Miller & Co., Cleveland	10,203 75			
Otis & Hough, Cleveland	10,202 00			
Well, Roth & Co., Cincinnati	10,196 00			
Provident Sav. & Trust Co., Cin	10,160 00			
First National Bank, Cleveland	10,145 00	\$1,918 50	\$1,313 50	\$1,445 00

a Successful bidders. b Bid for "all or none" of the issue

All bidders offered accrued interest in addition to their bids.

NEW LOANS.

\$200,000

City of Wilmington, North Carolina

WATER and SEWERAGE BONDS FOR SALE

Scaled proposals for the sale of \$200,000 City of Wilmington, N. C., Water and Sewerage Bonds will be received at the office of the City Treasurer of said City until 12 o'clock m. March 16th, 1908.

Said Bonds bear interest at the rate of 4½% per annum, payable semi-annually, and mature forty years after date of their issue.

A deposit of 2% required with each bid.

The City reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

JNO. J. FOWLER,

City Clerk and Treasurer.

\$25,000

The Borough of Ambridge, Pa.

SECOND ISSUE

TWENTY-FIVE \$1,000 5% BONDS.

- Nos. 1 to 5, payable Jan. 2nd, 1915.
- Nos. 6 to 10, payable Jan. 2nd, 1918.
- Nos. 11 to 15, payable Jan. 2nd, 1923.
- Nos. 16 to 20, payable Jan. 2nd, 1928.
- Nos. 21 to 25, payable Jan. 2nd, 1933.

Assessed valuation \$3,360,715.

BIDS CLOSE APRIL 6TH, 1908, AT 9 P. M. Certified check for \$300 to accompany bid.

Mark envelopes "Sealed Bids" and mail to B. R. HOUGH, Secretary of Council, Ambridge Borough, Penn'a

\$80,000

DUNKIRK, N. Y.

4% SCHOOL BONDS

The City and Town of Dunkirk, N. Y., will sell \$80,000 00 4% School Bonds dated March 1st, 1908 to the highest bidder on MARCH 20TH, 1908. These Bonds run 25 years, the first series maturing after the 10th year. Interest payable semi-annually. Tax free. No bids received under par.

TREASURER OF SCHOOL BOARD, Dunkirk, N. Y.

NEW LOANS.

\$300,000

County of Luzerne, Pa.,

4½% BONDS

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the office of the County Comptroller, in the court house, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., until 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday, March 19th, 1908, for the purchase of three hundred (300) coupon bonds, dated Dec. 1st, 1907, of the par value of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) each of the County of Luzerne, Penna., bearing interest at the rate of four and one-half (4½) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, free from taxes in Pennsylvania. Bids must be directed to James M. Norris, County Comptroller, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and shall be plainly marked "Bids for bonds." Of the bonds to be sold, fifteen (15) will mature in each year from 1912 to 1916, inclusive, 18 each year from 1917 to 1920, inclusive, 19 in each of the years 1921 and 1922, 23 each year from 1923 to 1927, inclusive. Two hundred of said bonds will be delivered April 1st, 1908, and the remaining one hundred bonds at any time within 30 days at the option of the purchaser. The legality of the bonds will be passed upon by John G. Johnson, Esq., of Philadelphia, Pa. Bids must be accompanied by certified check in 2 per cent of the amount of the bid. Present outstanding funded indebtedness of the county \$400,000 00. Last adjusted valuation \$155,490,275 00.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved. JAMES A. DEWEY, JAMES M. NORRIS, Deputy, County Comptroller. Wilkes-Barre, Pa., March 3, 1908.

HUNT, SALTONSTALL & CO.,

Members of New York Stock Exchange

Investment Securities

60 STATE STREET

BOSTON

R. L. DAY & CO.,

37 Wall St. NEW YORK

35 Congress St. BOSTON

HIGHGRADE INVESTMENT BONDS

Municipal and Railroad

Members New York and Boston Stock Exchanges

NEW LOANS

\$55,000

City of Stamford, Connecticut,

PUBLIC PARK BONDS.

Scaled proposals for the sale of \$55,000 City of Stamford, Connecticut, Public Park Bonds will be received by the City Treasurer at the Stamford National Bank until 12 o'clock, noon, MARCH 20, 1908.

Said bonds bear interest at the rate of 4% per annum, payable semi-annually, and mature thirty years from April 1, 1908. Principal and interest payable in New York.

No bid will be accepted for less than par and accrued interest.

All proposals must be accompanied by a certified check or bank draft for 2% of the par value of the bonds bid for.

For further particulars address:

WM. N. TRAVIS, City Treasurer, Stamford, Conn.

Perry, Coffin & Burr, INVESTMENT BONDS.

60 State Street, BOSTON.

BLACKSTAFF & CO. INVESTMENTS

1332 Walnut Street PHILADELPHIA

LIST OF SPECIALTIES ON REQUEST

MaoDonald, McCoy & Co.,

MUNICIPAL AND CORPORATION BONDS.

181 La Salle Street, Chicago.

Established 1885.

H. C. Speer & Sons Co.

First Nat. Bank Building, Chicago
CITY COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP BONDS.

Trust Companies.

Mercantile Trust Co.

St. Louis, Mo. Member St. Louis Clearing House Association Capital and Surplus, \$9,500,000

Table with 2 columns: Date and Deposits. Shows growth from Nov. 16, 1899 to Nov. 16, 1907.

The root of good service is constant growth

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF ILLINOIS, CHICAGO

Capital, - - - - \$2,000,000 Surplus and Profits - 900,000

CHARLES G. DAWES, President. W. IRVING OSBORN, Vice-President.

BANKING, SAVINGS AND TRUST DEPARTMENTS.

Girard Trust Company.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$10,000,000. CHARTERED 1836.

Acts as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Assignee and Receiver. Financial Agent for Individuals or Corporations.

E. B. MORRIS, President. W. N. ELY, 1st Vice-President.

MANAGERS: Effingham B. Morris, John A. Brown Jr., Benjamin W. Richards

John B. Garrett, William H. Jenks, William H. Gaw, Francis I. Gowen, Geo. H. McFadden, Henry Tatnall, Isaac H. Clothier, Thos. DeWitt Cuyler.

N E Co. Broad and Chestnut Streets. PHILADELPHIA.

The Trust Company of North America

503-505-507 Chestnut St. Philadelphia. CAPITAL - - - - - \$1,000,000

ADAM A. STULL, President. HENRY G. BRENGLE, 1st Vice-Pres. & Treasurer.

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CITY TRUST CO.

50 STATE STREET, BOSTON, MASS. BUNKER HILL BRANCH: City Square, CHARLESTOWN, MASS. Capital & Surplus, - - \$4,000,000

Transacts a General Trust and Banking Business. Interest Allowed on Deposits Subject to Check.

A legal Depositary for Court Funds, and authorized to act as Executor, Guardian, Administrator and Trustee.

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Boston Safe Deposit AND Trust Company BOSTON, MASS.

Transacts a General Trust and Banking Business.

Interest Allowed on Deposits Subject to Check. Acts as Trustee under Railroad and other Mortgages and is authorized to act as Executor, Guardian, Administrator and Trustee.

Capital - - - - \$1,000,000 Surplus (Earned) 2,000,000

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Mississippi Valley Trust Co.

Fourth & Pine Sts., St. Louis CAPITAL, SURPLUS and PROFITS \$8,500,000.

A GENERAL FINANCIAL AND FIDUCIARY BUSINESS TRANSACTED

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BOSTON, MASS. Capital and Surplus, - \$7,000,000

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