## The Iommeritaly: Urranicle


CLEARINGS-FOR AUGUST, SINCE JANU ARY 1 AND FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 29.


## the financial situation.

Our people are naturally and deeply regretting the loss of industrial progress the country is experiencing, and are grieving and harassed over the hardships that have come as a substitute. The lesson has been a short one and there is no need of its being prolonged, President Hadley in his "Economics," written in 1896, seems to us to have hit the key to recovery when he says that the actions of men in their pursuit of money-making are a means of serving others, even when they have had no intention or consciousness of so doing. So confident have we, as a people, been of the substantial identity of interest between the business man and the community as a whole, that we have in the past given our capitalists the freest chance to direct the productive forces of society to their own individual profit. A few centuries ago the principle of individual freedom was not recognized in law or in morals any more than in trade. It was thought that liberty in trade meant avarice, that liberty in politics meant violence and that liberty in morals meant blasphemous wickedness. But as time went on the modern world began to see that this old view was a mistake. Human nature was better than it had been thought. Man was not in a state of war with his Creator, and all his fellow-men, which it required the combined power of the Chureh and the police to repress. Of course there may be danger of exaggerating the completeness of the products in the existing imperfect stage of human development left to social friction and free will for its outcome. But note the contrast-for we have had the experiencewhich is offered to-day: Leading Government officials with big sticks and hundreds and thousands of offices as douceurs ready to be bestowed upon their submissive tools. Do not such substitutes appear far less promising? Humanity as represented by society, left to work out the interests of its members, gives hope of becoming more and more harmonious until rational egoism and rational altruism tend to coincide.
In accord with the foregoing idens we have during past years been creating machines for rapid industrial procreation. Our railroads are one class of these agencies. They consist, however, not alone of locomotives and cars and roadway and tracks, but of men of high character and credit, who organized the roads, raised the money to build them, and pushed them and their beneficent influences into many parts of our undeveloped area. Without the human agency there would have been no progress. The leaders have been an indispensable part of the mechanism which carried forward the creative work. The reader will readily see that any thing which interfered with their work, and any thing which restricted the facility of movement of any other feature of those instruments of progress in any degree, must have had a large part in checking re-creative operations. In 1906-07 there was a free use of the newest devices working under fairly favorable conditions. Hostile legislation had been passed, to be sure, but although it was then in existence for the time being, it lay almost dormant. The political statutes had been encouraged by politicians, part of one school and part of the other, each of which thought it could thus serve its own party interests best by making its policy the more radical. Whatever else has been accomplished in producing changes in
the then existing surroundings which have so fearfully blotted out almost from memory our era of wonderful progress, most prominent among them have been the loss of energy and freedom in management, of the men who held the first places in the progress of the past; they have been pushed to the rear and their places and methods have been virtually filled by fixed statutory regulations by General Government and State commissions, by court receivers, and the like. They may be all good men for the places they have heretofore occupied, but not at all suited to be substitutes for the education, experience and special fitness of those they undertake to follow. The kind of blight which as a consequence struck our chief industries is well illustrated by reports of railroad earnings recorded by us this week and found on subsequent pages.

One unsettling political incident abroad this week was the reopening of the Algeciras controversy by Germany on Wednesday. That country demanded of the signatory Powers to the treaty the immediate recognition of Mulai Hafid, the new Sultan of Morocco. The French press regarded Germany's action as provocative, and perhaps productive, of an acute crisis. The bourses (Continental) were affeeted, German consols falling in Berlin and rentes and other seourities at Paris; at London the tone of the market was generally firm, the only ineident being a Continental inquiry for gold, which caused a rise in the price of the metal of $1 / 3$ of a penny to 77 shillings $101 / 2$ pence per ounce. There was, too, a decline in sterling in Amsterdam on London to unusually low rates, indicating possible withdrawals of gold from the British eapital incident to the unsettled Continental situation. After an informal conference of the French Ministry on Wednesday afternoon, and the exchange of telegrams with the Premier, it was announced that France intended to pursue the policy already mapped out, and that the signatory Powers to the Algeciras act would be allowed to decide whether her course or that of Germany is preferable. On Thursday the situation was more composed, for it was stated that the British Government would hold aloof, for the present, from Mulai Hafid, the new Sultan of Morocco; it was understood that Great Britain and France would act together and probably insist that Mulai Hafid give promises to the Powers to carry out the obligations of Morocoo before they recognize him.
It seems impossible now to determine what effect the new Moroccan developments may have upon the Russian loan negotiation. If it had been arranged so that Germany and Austria were to participate with France in the negotiation, possibly both these countries may withdraw, leaving the loan to be effected wholly by France, at least until the political situation shall become more composed. Non-participation by Germany and Austria might make necessary the procurement by French bankers of still larger amounts of gold; the inquiry at London from the Continent for the metal on Wednesday, as above noted, may have been preliminary to more active competitive bidding for gold when, next week, the Cape metal shall be offered in London.
The impression has latterly prevailed in London financial circles that the needs of French bankers for gold had been satisfied, and, therefore, that not only

Paris, but Berlin and Vienna, would not long compete with London for the metal; consequently, expectations have been entertained that the Bank of England would soon begin to accumulate gold, and thus beprepared to respond to the season's demands for the metal from Egypt and Argentina. It has been thought likely that as the result of such demands the Bank of England rate of discount might advance to $4 \%$ in the autumn; such rate has, however, not been regarded with apprehension, for it would contribute to attract gold, which is now repelled by adverse relative discount conditions. If Paris should renew absorptions of the metal because of tense political conditions resulting from an acute Algeciras imbroglio, naturally all calculations of a restoration of normal financial and industrial conditions in Continental Europe would be deranged. Therefore, it is hoped that both disputants will submit their Moroccan differences to the Powers, as France has decided to do, and thus effect a settlement of a situation which, while it exists, will be provocative of intermittent friction and be more or less unsettling.

Last week, according to Russian and Persian cables, a serious political situation developed at Teheran and at other cities in Persia. Civil war was fomented; the revolutionists demanded the granting by the Shah of a constitution, and the insurrectionary movement involved the whole empire. This political agitation seems to have been inspired by the successes of the "Young Turk" demonstration against the Ottoman Government. If it should be successful in its purpose, and such result seems probable, it will most likely have the effect of allaying apprehensions of the continued menace of Persia to British interests in India, through the periodical invasions by Afghans that have been conducted from time to time by predatory bands across the border. It may be observed, however, that the Persian revolution has not as yet been reflected in the European markets, nor, so far as is observed, in political circles.

It was reported this week that the Secretary of the Treasury contemplated a withdrawal in November of some portion of the public funds from the depository banks. This report was not confirmed; indeed, it appeared to be diseredited by an authority which is regarded as well informed concerning Treasury policies. Though the working balance of the Department was reduced about 15 millions during August, recalls of public deposits do not seem to be necessary. Money is likely to continue easy for the remainder of the year, largely because of redundant bank-note circulation put out during the panic, which is not corrected either by retirements or through current redemptions.
It will be remembered that soon after the passage of the Emergency Currency Act of May 30, a National Currency Association was tentatively organized in this city. The organization was not perfected, however, owing to the refusal of one of the banks to conform to the requirement that it must continue to retain its membership, even though it should liquidate all its obligations to the association. It is reported that recently a National Currency Association was organized in another city, the by-laws of which provided, as was the case with the New York association,
that an individual bank could withdraw when all the debts of the institution to the association were paid; the application of the organization was returned by the Secretary without approval. It was officially stated, however, that if the association would so amend this provision in its by-laws as to permit the retirement of individual banks, subject to the approval of all the other banks in the association, and also of the Secretary of the Treasury, the application to organize would be favorably considered. It would seem that if this modified ruling by Secretary Cortelyou shall be accepted by banks contemplating the organization of National Currency Associations, such associations may be organized in some localities throughout the country, provided there shall be the incentive thereto of possible profit in the emission of emergeney currency.

One of the live questions of the day, and one of pressing importance, is that of securing adequate compensation, in the way of fares, for the transportation of passengers on traction and street railway lines. The disruption of the local street railway system in Manhattan and the Bronx has brought the matter prominently to the front in this city. In Philadelphia, the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co. is making strenuous efforts to secure a better average return per passenger, and in Massachusetts the Board of Railroad Commissioners has recently granted a petition for an increase from 5 cents to 6 cents in fares on the Newton system of street railways. Evidence is daily accumulating going to show that with the multiplication of transfers and with the better accommodations and improved facilities demanded by the public, and the rise in operating cost, a five-cent fare no longer suffices to leave a reasonable margin of profit, and on certain lines leaves no profit at all. Certain remarks by President Edwin W. Winter in the annual report of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co., issued the present week, also serve to direct attention to the subject. Mr. Winter raises the question whether the whole local transit situation in Greater New York is not seriously imperiled by what he calls "the trend towards zero of net per passenger carried." He well says the matter is of vital importance to the companies concerned and to the public dependent upon them for continued development of transit facilities.
In Brooklyn the transit situation is particularly complex, and Mr. Winter discusses it in an intelligent and rational way. Encouraged, he states, by the rapidly increasing demand for more and better local transportation and the assumption that the gross rate of five cents for the carrier could be substantially preserved, enormous expenditures have been made by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co. in the improvement of existing facilities and the creation of still more costly means of transit, and these vastly enhanced conveniences turned to public use without increase in the rate of fares. But experience is not justifying this course. On the contrary, through the growth of transfers, the average gross return per passenger has been decreasing, until the cost of transportation supplied per capita and the amount received for it have come unpleasantly close to each other. He observes that these conditions cannot continue without serious results alike to the public and the transportation companies. Continuing, Mr. Winter says:
"If private capital is to be the means of further transit development in this city, the investor must first be assured of the safety of his money and a reasonable return thereon. The case is exceptional where this can be given on the present margin between cost and, after transfer dilution, the amount realized per passenger carried.
"The welfare of the public to the extent that it is dependent upon local transportation, as well as that of the corporations which are expected to supply it, would be promoted by the mutual recognition of a situation the undeniably discouraging aspect of which in its bearings on the question of future development must become evident to those who will give it patient and intelligent examination."
There is force in what the President of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co. says, and he states the situation none too strongly. Why could not a solution be followed along the lines pursued in the case of the Newton Street Railway Co., referred to above, where the Massachusetts Railroad Commissioners have held that the charge of one cent additional for each transfer issued by the Newton Street Ry . is reasonable, and have granted permission to charge the cent extra for an experimental period of one year. In other words, why would it not be a good idea in Brooklyn, in Manhattan, and elsewhere, where free transfers are proving too burdensome, to allow the roads to charge an extra cent for each transfer issued? The additional cost to the passenger would not be very great, while the roads would get a considerable increase in revenue and be enabled to furnish, with some profit to themselves, the facilities and accommodations upon which the public insist.

The improvement which would result in the credit of the roads would itself be an advantage of no small moment. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co. in the fiscal year 1907-08 was obliged to spend $\$ 6,476,959$ for new constraction and in the previous fiscal year spent $\$ 5,703,186$ in the same way. Yet its $4 \%$ first refunding bonds have been and are selling at a heavy discount-so much so that during the late fiscal year, according to the company's income statement, \$1,457,173 was charged off against accumulated surplus for discount on bonds sold and in the previous fiscal year $\$ 371,825$ was so charged off. With an improvement in the credit of the company, this drawback would be avoided, and certainly the company's credit would rise if it could get, in the way proposed or by some other method, a slight increase in the average rate obtained for transporting passengers. The company nominally gets 5 cents per passenger, but, owing to the extensive system of transfers, the average obtained is only 3.67 cents.
The situation of this Brooklyn company is a trying one not alone by reason of the system of free transfers but also by reason of the fact that it is obliged to carry passengers over the bridges without extra compensation. From the report, it appears that during the fiscal years 1900 to 1907, inclusive, the company paid out nearly $\$ 5,000,000$ for charges attaching exclusively to bridge maintenance and operation. This is after crediting the account with all revenue from local bridge traffic. The report also makes the statement that out of the total of $73,674,770$ miles run by the cars of the system during the late fiscal year, about $9,000,000$ car miles, or over $12 \%$ of the whole, was made on the two bridges. This very considerable part of the total car movement, it is noted, was "through a traffic desert, save the comparatively
small receipts in half fares from passengers riding between bridge ends." In other words, the Brooklyn system, after running its cars to the boundary of its traffic territory, adds an average of about $12 \%$ actual service at greatly increased relative cost without extra charge to the passenger. Certainly there is in that circumstance alone reason for a slight increase in fares, which the traveling public would not feel at all, and which would measurably improve the situation of the roads.

Of course where bankruptcy is allowed to supervene, and disruption of the lines of the system ensues, as in the case of the Metropolitan Street Railway Co., it is too late to talk of one-cent transfers. Then each line is obliged to work out its own salvation, and a five-cent fare on each is the inevitable consequence. Our suggestion has reference to transfers on solvent systems and is made with a view to preventing ultimate insolvency and to guard against a repetition of what has happened here.

Bank clearings returns continue to indicate a volume of mercantile transactions measurably less this year than last. In fact, for the month of August 1908, notwithstanding a noticeable increase in stock dealings at New York and Boston, the comparison with the same period last year is a little less favorable than the July figures were. In a few localities it is true that clearings seem to give warrant to the assertion that more business is now passing than was the case a year ago, and in some others the same method of judging denotes an almost complete recovery from the depression that set in last fall. But taking the country as a whole, the clearings returns do not furnish any basis for the claims, from time to time current, that business is again on nearly a normal plane. Altogether, however, a better feeling seems to pervade general mercantile circles, and the crop outlook encourages hopes of greater activity later on.

At the New York Stock Exchange, as intimated above, dealings for the month were appreciably larger than in July and well in excess of August 1907, share transactions having been $18,881,265$, against 13,857 ,563 in July and $15,561,583$ a year ago. But for the eight months the total dealings were only $117,388,266$ shares against $144,567,506$ shares for the like period of 1907. In bonds it is highly pleasing to note that the operations for both the month and eight months were largely in excess of a year ago. Boston Stock Exchange transactions make a similar comparison, the number of shares dealt in in the month this year having been $1,416,735$, against $1,139,293$ a year ago, with the eight months' total for 1908 at $7,813,767$, contrasting with $10,826,335$ in 1907.

As regards the exhibit made by our compilation of clearings, brief reference will suffice. For the whole country the falling off in August, as compared with last year, is $11.3 \%$, and for the eight months reaches $19.7 \%$. Contrasted with 1906 the declines are heavier, being $22.1 \%$ and $22.2 \%$ respectively. Outside of New York the loss for the month is $13.8 \%$ and for the eight months $14.5 \%$, compared with last year, and from 1906 the decline for the month reaches $6.8 \%$ and for the eight months $5.5 \%$. Individual cities or groups present no features so essentially different from earlier compilations as to call for special comment.

Across the border-in Canada-the clearings exhibit shows the effect of much the same conditions as have been operative in the United States. For the thirteen clearing houses the August aggregate shows a decrease of $11.1 \%$ from the corresponding period of 1907 and in the total since Jan. 1st the loss reaches $11 \%$.

Our review of the cotton crop, its marketing, distribution and manufacture, for the season of 1907-08 will be found in our editorial columns to-day, and will, we believe, repay careful study. These annual reviews have been issued continuously by us since 1865, and with the new features presented from time to time furnish as complete and comprehensive a history of the world's cotton crops as can be presented in condensed form. While in our review particular and greatest attention is given to the product and manufacture of the staple in the United States, no country in which cotton is raised or manufactured into goods is neglected in the compilations.

The leading fact our investigations for the year just closed brings out clearly is the complete change that has occurred in cotton-manufacturing branches in the United States since the financial disturbance of last fall. During the seasons of $1905-06$ and 1906-07 the results to manufacturers of cotton goods were highly favorable, and similar conditions, barring a slight let-up in the demand, were observable during the first few weeks of the current season. But immediately following the panic, demand fell off decidedly, prices declined steadily, and it was not long before the margin of profit in manufacture had been almost wiped out and short-time or complete stoppage of machinery became quite general. And thus the season closes, but with the outlook for the future not altogether unpromising. In contradistinction with the manufacturer, the producer of the raw material has had nothing to complain of unless it be that the crop turned out smaller than the area planted would have yielded with average conditions of weather. The commercial crop of the United States, as distinguished from the actual growth-which would necessitate a farm-to-farm count to determine-reached only $11,581,829$ bales, or $1,968,931$ bales less than the yield for the previous season. But the crop was marketed at exceedingly remunerative prices, although the conditions in manufacturing lines here during most of the season, and abroad the last few months, were unfavorable Consequently the producer has achieved better financial results from the diminished yield than in all but two or three preceding years. This becomes evident when it is pointed out that the average quotation for middling uplands at New York for the season at 11.28 cents per lb . was higher than in any year since 1881-82, only excepting 1903-04 and 1906-07.

Manufacturers of cotton goods in the United States, South as well as North, as already intimated, have had a comparatively poor season. Consumption has fallen off from the previous year in both sections, but most largely at the North, and now short-time is still being quite generally resorted to in the absence of orders sufficiently large to keep machinery fully engaged. Our trade in cotton goods with foreign countries, as represented by the export movement, showed a further diminution during the year, the aggregate shipments to all countries reaching only $\$ 25,177,758$ for the fiscal year ended June 30 1908,
which compares with $\$ 32,305,412$ in 1906-07 and $\$ 52,944,033$ in 1905-06.

What is true of the United States in this relation, moreover, applies at this time to all other cottonmanufacturing countries of the world. The turn from unexampled activity and prosperity to slackened demand and decreasing profits was not coincident with the change in the United States, but shortly followed it, being induced thereby, and now the world-over consumption is proceeding at a rate below that of a year ago. The very satisfactory results in cotton manufacture in 1905-06 and 1906-07 stimulated the extension of the industry materially abroad as well as in the United States, and the effect is reffected in the total of spindles, which for the world now stands at 127,281 ,919, against 122,691,017 at the close of 1906-07. Other establishments are approaching completion, which will further swell the total toa moderate extent, but the tendency to build has been quite thoroughly checked by the developments of the season, and awaits the return of more propitious conditions to again spring into life.

Cotton condition in the United States on Aug. 25th, as announced by the Department of Agriculture at noon on Tuesday last, showed no marked divergence from general intelligent opinion on the subject. Deterioration to a greater or lesser extent is a feature of summer growth, following favorable spring development, and 1908 has been no exception to the rule, although the lowering of condition has this year been somewhat heavier than in some earlier seasons. This statement for Aug. 25th, as issued, made the deterioration in condition in the country as a whole 6.9 points compared with July 25 , the average percentage for the belt being stated at 76.1 , against 83.0 a month earlier, 72.7 on Aug. 25 1907, 77.3 on the like date in 1906, 72.1 in 1905 and a ten-year mean of 73.9. In the deterioration during the month all the States share, except Missouri and Oklahoma, where some improvement is shown, and Tennessee, where the condition is given the same as on July 25. Impairment of condition, according to the Department, has been most pronounced in Louisiana, where a drop of 20 points (from 83 to 63) has occurred during the month.
The fact that the Department of Agriculture no longer makes reference to the causes accountable for mprovement or retrogression in crop conditions leaves an element of doubt in connection with this Aug. 25th report that will not be generaly dispelled until the issuance of the next monthly report, due about Oct. 1st, especially as regards the Atlantic States. The heavy rains, responsible for floods and more or less crop damage in the Carolinas and Georgia, set in on Sunday the 23 d , and continued into the 26 th. It is a question, therefore, whether the reports forwarded by local agents on the 25th took into account the damage the rains had caused, although the deterioration of 8 to 9 points given for the States mentioned would seem to indicate that at least partial, if not full allowance, had been made. Quite extravagant claims of damage have been current, but it is generally safe to liberally discount them. At least that is the inclination of those whose desire for the truth transcends the wish to make speculative capital out of apparently adverse developments. Such advices as we have received indicate that damage has been done, but not
to such an extent as to have any important bearing upon the ultimate yield. It may not be out of place to mention at this juncture that recent investigations by Government officials has definitely determined the fact that the ravages of boll-weevils have thus far this year been much less extensive than in 1907. The details of the Aug. 25 th report will be found in our Cotton Department.

The commercial failures exhibit for the United States for August 1908 compares unfavorably with either the preceding month or the corresponding period of last year in the amount of liabilities involved. In fact the aggregate indebtedness disclosed by the month's compilation is greater than for any similar period since February last. That unsatisfactory result, however, is not due to an increasing number of disasters; on the contrary, in that particular the showing is better than it was for July. But there were three large failures covering about $121 / 2$ millions of dollars, or over half of the total liabilities. One of these, that should hardly be classed as a commercial failure, but which is included among "brokers" by Messrs. Dun \& Co., was due entirely to speculation in the securities market. And as regards the Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills default, with indebtedness of $\$ 9,000,000$, it is a notable fact that under the management of the receiver the output of the establishment has increased.

Messrs. R. G. Dun \& Co.'s statement makes the number of failures in August 1,199, with liabilities of $\$ 23.782,378$, against 850 , with indebtedness of $\$ 15,197,749$ in the like period of last year, and 783 and $\$ 8,821,154$ in August 1906. Disasters in manufacturing lines account for $\$ 15,152,880$ of the total for August this year, against $\$ 11,047,249$ in 1907; liabilities of traders at $\$ 5,867,497$ compare with $\$ 3,740,828$ last year, and broker', transporters', \&c., debts amounted to $\$ 2,761,901$, against $\$ 409,672$ a year ago. Bank suspensions in August this year aggregated 7, with liabilities of $\$ 520,984$, against 3 , involving $\$ 2,662,696$ in the month last year. For the eight months the 1908 failures total 11,140, with liabilities of $\$ 162,379,337$, which contrasts with 7,234 and obligations of $897,101,121$ in the similar period of last year. Manufacturing disasters involved $\$ 74,430,202$, against $\$ 52,181,123$, trading mortality reached $\$ 61$, 038,232 , against $\$ 35,288,521$, and liabilities of brokers, transporters, \&c., were $\$ 26,910,803$, compared with $\$ 9,631,477$. Financial bankruptcies numbered 136 for the eight months, with indebtedness of $\$ 115,651$,375 , against 29 and $\$ 12,795,669$ last year.

The Canadian failures exhibit is, all things considered, a not unfavorable one. For August the insolvencies reported in the Dominion were 124 , with liabilities of $\$ 1,506,657$, against 112 and $\$ 1,496,379$ in the month last year. As in July, disasters were heaviest among traders this year, they contributing $\$ 610,932$ of the total, with manufacturers accounting for $\$ 495,925$. and brokers, \&c., $\$ 400,000$. Last year the total was made up of $\$ 590,684$ trading indebtedness, $\$ 884,495$ manufacturing and $\$ 21,200$ brokers, \&c. In the eight months of the current year the mercantile disasters numbered 1,139 , with liabilities of $\$ 11,060,614$, against 774 and $\$ 7,340,950$ for the similar period in 1907. These aggregates were made up of 304 , with debts of $\$ 4,536,850$ in manufacturing lines, against 226 and $\$ 3,769,780$ last year, 802
trading failures with liabilities of $\$ 5,882,322$ in 1908 , as compared with 531 and $\$ 3,282,620$ and 33 other bankruptcies involving $\$ 641,642$ this year, against 17 and $\$ 298,850$ in 1907.

The Pennsylvania's return of earnings for the month of July has been issued this week and, quite contrary to expectations, shows no improvement in results. On the contrary, the loss as far as gross is concerned is heavier than it was in June, though not quite so large as in May. On the lines directly operated East of Pittsburgh and Erie, the gross has fallen behind $\$ 3,318,000$ as compared with the corresponding month last year, and on the lines directly operated West of Pittsburgh there has been a further falling off of $\$ 1,714,100$, making the loss for the month on the combined lines $\$ 5,032,100$. This shrinkage in revenues was met by a very stringent reduction in expenses, these being decreased $\$ 2,500,700$ on the Eastern lines and $\$ 1,402,600$ on the Western lines. This still left, however, $\$ 817,300$ loss in net on the Eastern lines and $\$ 311,500$ loss in net on the Western lines, or $\$ 1,128,800$ together. Last year, in July, the combined lines showed $\$ 3,393,100$ improvement in gross and $\$ 718,600$ improvement in net, while the year before the July returns recorded $\$ 2,404,900$ gain in gross and $\$ 909,500$ gain in net. In the following we compare the earnings of the lines directly operated East of Pittsburgh for the last six years, being the only portion of the system for which we have the data for such a comparison.


The market for call money was a shade firmer this week, the result chiefly of somewhat lighter offerings and of an improvement in the demand, the latter due to the increasing inquiry for money for the crop-distributing movement, as indicated by transfers of currency to the South, through the Treasury, and the smaller inter-bank receipts. Maturing time loans are not being renewed, borrowers awaiting better opportunities in later months; consequently stock market requirements for money are concentrated upon the call-loan branch. The absence of demand for short-term borrowing was reflected in lower rates for such periods; the offerings of contracts for the end of the year and for January to March maturities were light, lenders preferring to place their money in municipal bonds, in commercial paper or in corporation notes, which afford better returns. Commercial paper of choice grade rules at lower rates compared with the ordinary classifications, because of the urgent demand therefor; at the same time the latter are in good request and offerings do not accumulate. Sterling loans on stock collateral, which were effected early in the season, resulted so satisfactorily to borrowers that where new offers thereof are made, they are promptly accepted.

Money on call, representing bank and trust company balances, loaned at the Stock Exchange during
the week at $11 / 4 \%$ and at $1 \%$, averaging $1 \%$; all lending institutions quoted $1 \%$ as the minimum. Time loans on good mixed Stock Exchange collateral were $134 @ 2 \%$ for sixty and $2 @ 21 / 4 \%$ for ninety days, but no business was reported. Four months' loans were $23 / 4 @ 3 \%$. five months' $3 @ 31 / 2 \%$ and six months' $31 / 2 @ 334 \%$. Commercial paper is quoted at $31 / 2 @$ $4 \%$ for sixty to ninety day endorsed bills receivable, $4 @ 41 / 2 \%$ for prime and $41 / 2$ and above for good four to six months' single names; very choice short maturities sell at concessions from these rates.

The Bank of England rate of discount remains unchanged at $21 / 2 \%$. The cable reports discounts of sixty to ninety day bank bills in London 11/2(a) $158 \%$. The open market rate at Paris is $13 / 8 \% 11 / 2$ and at Berlin and Frankfort it is $3 @ 31 / 8 \%$. According to our special cable from London, the Bank of England lost $£ 386,422$ bullion during the week and held $£ 38,345,440$ at the close of the week. Our correspondent further advises us that the loss was due mainly to exports to South America and the Continent of Europe, the shipments to the interior of Great Britain having been but $£ 78,000$. The details of the movement into and out of the Bank were as follows: Imports, $£ 12.000$ (wholly from South Africa); exports, $£ 320$,000 (of which $£ 200,000$ to South America, $£ 100,000$ to Constantinople and $£ 20,000$ to other Continental points), and shipments of $£ 78,000$ net to the interior of Great Britain.

The foreign exchange market was easy early in the week, subsequently growing firmer, influenced by covering of short contracts and by a demand to remit for securities sold abroad, the result of the FrancoGerman developments. At the beginning of the week there was an extended short interest which seemed to have been brought over from the previous week through operations that were conducted in the closing days of that week, based upon expectations of a liberal supply of commodity bills. Though such expectations were not realized on Monday, the inquiry to remit for interest and dividends on American securities was so small that speculators ventured to effect further sales of exchange and the market responded to the liberal offerings of bills. On the following day covering by some of the more timid of the speculators created an inquiry for short and for cables, and the indications which were disclosed by the undertone, that the market was largely oversold, caused an urgent demand, and rates more or less sharply advanced. The covering movement was on Wednesday stimulated by the evidence of selling of securities for Continental account; such selling, as it subsequently appeared, was due to the development of unsettled political conditions at all European centres because of the action of Germany regarding the Moroccan situation. This action was, however, not generally known until after the market closed, and the selling of securities was attributed to operations of foreign syndicates with the object of creating a demand for exchange which would embarrass the short interest. On Thursday the market rapidly advanced on covering of shorts and on buying to remit for securities sold for|European account; then followed free speculative sales of exchange, which caused rates to fall sharply. The tone was strong at the close on Friday.

The market was lower on Saturday of last week, and, compared with Friday, long fell 20 points to 48425 (a) 48430 , short 15 points to $48575 @ 48585$ and cables 5 points to $486 @ 48605$. On Monday long rose 5 points to $48425 @ 48435$, short fell 5 points to $48570 @$ 48585 and cables 5 points to $48595 @ 486$. On Tuesday long declined 10 points to $48415 @ 48425$, short advanced 10 points to $48590 @ 48595$ and cables 5 points to $48595 @ 48605$. On Wednesday long fell 15 points to $48410 @ 48420$, short rose 5 points to $48595 @ 486$ and cables 5 points to $486 @ 48610$. On Thursday the market was unsettled, with wide fluctuations. Long was 40 points higher at 48450 @ 48460 , short 15 points at $48590 @ 48615$ and cables 35 points at $48615 @ 48645$. On Friday long rose 10 and short and cables 15 points.
The following shows daily posted rates for sterling exchange by some of the leading drawers:

|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fri... } \\ & \text { Aug. } 28 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mon... } \\ & \text { Aug. } 31 \end{aligned}$ | Tues. ${ }_{\text {Sept. }} 1$ | Wed., | Thurs. | Fri. <br> Sept. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Brown | 60 days | 485 | 85 | 85 | 85 | 85 | 85 |
| Brothers | Sight. | ( $8681 / 2$ | $865 / 2$ | $803 / 2$ | 8615 | $801 / 2$ | $861 / 2$ |
| Kidder, Peabody is Co | 60 days simht. | 485 | $85$ | $8{ }^{851}$ | 85 8015 | $85 / 2$ | $85 / 2$ 8615 |
| Bank British | 160 days | $4.853 \frac{1}{2}$ | 851/2 | $851 / 2$ | $85 / 5$ | 85 | 85\% |
| North Amerca | Slight.- | 487 | 87 | 87 | 87 | 87 |  |
| Bank of Montreal | 60 days | $4.851 / 2$ 4.87 | $851 / 2$ | $885 / 5$ | 88516 | 8535 | 85 |
| Canadran Bank | slgit. | 4.87 485 | 87 | 878 | 8756 | 8 |  |
| Ot Commerce | Steht. | 487 | 851/2 | ${ }_{87}^{851 / 2}$ | ${ }_{87}^{853 / 2}$ | 878 | 85 |
| Heldelbach, Ickel- | 60 day ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 485 | 85 | 85 | 85 | 85 |  |
| helmer \& Co.. | Stight- | ${ }_{4}^{4} 861 / 2$ | 861/2 | 88615 | 861/2 | $861 / 2$ | 561/2 |
| Freres | Sight. | + 805 | 86 | $861 / 5$ | 8614 | $861 / 2$ | 80 |
| Merchants Bank | 60 days | 48515 | $851 / 2$ | 8513 | $851 / 2$ | $85 \frac{1}{2}$ | $853 /$ |
| ot Canada. | Stght. | 487 | 87 | 87 | 87 | 87 | $87^{\prime}$ |

The market closed on Friday at $48460 @ 48465$ for long, 48605@48615 for short and $48630 @ 48640$ for cables. Commercial on banks $48420 @ 48430$ and documents for payment $4835 / 8 @ 4841 / 8$. Cotton for payment $4835 / 8 @ 4833 / 4$, cotton for acceptance $48420 @ 48430$ and grain for payment $484 @ 4841 / 8$.

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

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

| Week mding Sept. 41008. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Into } \\ \text { Banks. } \end{gathered}$ | Out of Banks | Net Change in Bank Holdngas. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Banks interior movement as above. -Sub-Treaqury operatlons. | $\begin{aligned} & 57,105,000 \\ & 28,100,000 \end{aligned}$ | $86,132,000$ $27,000,000$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Galn } \\ & \text { Gamm } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8073,000 \\ 1,100,000 \end{array}$ |
| Total gotd and tegal tenders | \$35,205,000 | \$33,132,000 | Gatn | \$2,073,000 |

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

| Banks | Seplanber 3 toos. |  |  | September 81007. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ld. | Stuer | Total | Id. | stree | Total. |
|  | 3s,345,440 | E |  |  | E |  |
| France | 697,773 | 35,5 | 4,238,0 | M1,82 | 38.75 |  |
| Germany | 39,046,000 | 16,1 | 5,228,000 | 0,55 | 12,482 | 43,041,000 |
| Aus Hun b | 47,461,000 | 13 | 60,812,000 | 45,250 | 6.110 | 很 |
|  | 150200 |  | 30,228,00 | 15.518,000 | 5,924,0 | 41,442,000 |
| taly | 36,937,000 |  | 41.437,000 | 34,269,0 | 4,983,700 | 39,252,700 |
| Nethlands | 7,706,000 | ,100 | 11,766.100 | 6,033,700 |  | 11,622,300 |
| Nat, Bels, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 4,003,333 | 2.001.067 | $6,005,000$ 1081000 | 3.164,000 | 1.582,000 | 4,740.000 |
| Swoden |  |  | +1,081,000 |  |  | 0 |
| Norway | 1,651,000 |  | 1.651 .000 | 1,825,0 |  | 1,125,000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

th The dyision (between gold and alliver) given in our table of coln and bullon

 bThe Austro-Hungartan Bank stetement ls now approximation, in kronen and Heller Instex of Gution man kreutzer. The redicetion of Die former currency to stering pounds was by constdertar the Cauden to the the value ot 80 cents. As the Kronen
has really no greater value thain 20 cents, our cablo corrospondent in London. in order to reduce Kroenen to Pound, hing altored the baits of converstion by divding
the amount of Kronen by 24 instend of 20 . the amount of kronen by 24 Instend of 20 .
d chie total of cold in the Bank of Rus.
 proportion so heid, mad consequently duphicsted in the nbove statememt, is about
one-quarter of lle totat one-quarter of the total.

## THE CHANGE IN JAPAN'S FINANCIAL PLANS.

The agents of the Japanese Government in this city received, early in the present week, the following despatch from Tokio:
"Last Friday the Cabinet unanimously decided to prolong the present 6 -year scheme into 12 years, thereby contracting expenditure to amount to over $200,000,000$ yen, of which $150,000,000$ yen belongs to the army and navy. The new loans are entirely excluded in the 12 -year scheme. The national railways will be made a special account, disconnected from the general budget, and its power of raising loans so limited as to adjust payments of principal and interest of all railway loans out of the railway profits. However, the new railway program will not resort to new issues of bonds for extensions in the near future. The Government also decided to pay off on account of the national debt every year not less than $150,000,000$ yen,"

The announcement contained in this despatch, while not, perhaps, altogether unexpected, is for several reasons of great importance. It requires a word of explanation. In the first place, the reference made to the lump expenditure planned for the six-year period-which was to be made chiefly for new naval armaments-refers to a concerted program which had been adopted by Japan at the instance of the faction in sympathy with the demands for a largely increased navy. Since six years had been previously fixed as the period within which the money necessary for this total expense must be raised, the extending of the prescribed period to twelve years is, of course, equivalent to reducing by onehalf the annual expenditure for the purpose, which the plan would have imposed on the Japanese people. In order to understand what these largely increased appropriations mean to Japanese finances, and what is the meaning of the reduction now announced, some review of Japanese finances since the war will be necessary.

When the Eastern War came to an end, the natural expectation was that the heavy burden laid upon the Japanese people would be gradually reduced. That it would be reduced immediately to anything like the ante-bellum proportions was not reasonably to be expected; the Government itself explained, when peace had been arranged, that large expenditures must still be incurred, first, for the purpose of restoring the armament to its previous state of efficiency, second, for making such reduction in the outstanding national debt, enormously inereased by the war, as should suffice to strengthen Japanese public credit in view of future contingencies. Therefore no aggressive criticism was provoked when it was found that immediate and heavy reductions in the schedule of public expenditures were not announced. But it is now three years since peace was signed, and the annual financial statements of the Japanese Government show that the course of events since 1905 has been something very different from a temporary maintenance of the war burden.

In the last year of the Eastern War, expenditure, ordinary and extraordinary, was stated at 277 ,055,682 yen, equivalent to about $\$ 138,000,000$. In the fiscal year 1906 this expenditure had risen to $420,741,205$ yen, and in the fiscal year just closed it reached the enormous figure of $635,889,890$ yen, In other words, so far as the Government's own
reports indicate, the schedule of public expenditure has been actually doubled since the war. This does not mean that the outlay for military expenses actually exceeds that of the period of actual hostilities; but the amount to be raised from taxation has plainly been increased at the rate above indicated.

As to what the condition of the tax list is to-day, as compared with the war period, there can be no better evidence than the Government's own report. This is its statement of the case: "We have already seen that the extraordinary special taxes, imposed, in 1904 according to the first increased taxation scheme, were raised to a higher level. Many other taxes were further created by the second increased taxation scheme of 1905, and these extraordinary special taxes, which were to be abolished on the last day of the year following the restoration of peace, it was decided to continue in force with the approval of the Imperial Diet." The Government report attempts to put a good face on the matter by explaining that although "the burden on the nation may appear to be very heavy, in consequence of the continuance of the extraordinary special tax law," nevertheless national wealth is rapidly increasing, and "the nation as a whole has been imbued with a high spirit of patriotism and is practicing great economy." This is an apology which might be accepted for increased taxation levied to meet the actual necessities of government. Manifestly, however, no such plea could be made regarding expenditures for an ambitious naval expansion scheme.

When, therefore, in framing the budget for the fiscal year 1908-9 it was announced that the taxes on sugar, kerosene and the Japanese native wine were to be further raised, and that the price of tobacco, a Government monopoly, would be increased, the real nature of the situation may be understood. Nor, indeed, were these increased taxes the only financial burden involved. The same Government report of the present year shows that the annual interest charge for the public debt, which was 49 ,080,691 yen in the year 1906, is estimated for the coming year at $176,839,532$ yen. This increased charge was not made on account of additional foreign loans; the Japanese Government was too prudent for that experiment in the market. But the statement of the national debt outstanding at the close of each year shows that, whereas on March 31st 1905 the internal loans footed up $678,872,141$ yen, the total had risen in the same month of 1908 to $1,110,645,228$ yen. A three hundred million yen internal borrowing, described as an "extraordinary military expenditures loan," made up the greater part of this increase. It will thus be seen that Japanese capital was called upon to contribute to the increased Government expenditure at the moment when taxation was weighing most heavily on the Japanese people. When to this is added the fact that these exactions occurred at a moment of severe financial reaction-the money stringency and financial distress in Japan last autumn were closely parallel to our own-it will readily be understood that a most unpleasant situation had been created.

It has been customary, in view of the readiness with which the Japanese people sustained the financial burden of the war, to conceive them as a patient
and unresisting community, willing at all times to submit to the mandates of its Government. What happened at the publication of the budget for the coming fiscal year showed, however, that it was possible for even Japanese patience to be tried too far. A letter published last Mareh from the London "Economist's" Tokio correspondent described the reception of the new scheme of taxation. In the National Legislature there was angry opposition; in the public park at Tokio a mass meeting was called to denounce the increase of taxation which was "draining the life blood of the people." The police were summoned to disperse the crowd; its dispersal only left the field to the commercial organizations, and during the ensuing week meetings of various chambers of commerce of the Japanese cities were held all over the country in which resolutions strongly denouncing the new taxation measures were adopted. If this had not been enough, the tone which the financial press of England and the European Continent began to assume regarding the finances of Japan ought to have settled the matter as to the public's view of the scheme of extravagant increase in naval armament. The market for Japanese bonds necessarily suffered; a few months ago their price was down ten points from the price reached at conclusion of the war. On the European markets discussion began to be heard as to the financial ability of Japan to endure continuously a strain of the sort, which seemed to have no assignable limit.
The announced revision of its naval program by the Government is a proper, and in our judgment, necessary, concession to this feeling. It is a distinctly helpful move in the interests of Japanese finance. There has been a strongly prevalent belief that Japan, in its recent plans for enlarging its naval armament, had simply been seized with the craze which, since the Eastern War, has pervaded the ministry of almost every important Power. From Germany and England particularly, and from our own Administration in a very considerable measure, have been heard propositions for an increase in battleships on a scale never hitherto contemplated, and wholly unsuited to the fiscal position of the governments. Each nation, moreover, has based its excuse for such demands on the assertion that, since the other militant nations were doing the same thing, it was necessary to meet their increased armament by a similar increase at home. This is a sort of arithmetical progression to which there is no visible limit, except the limit which will be reached by overstepping the bounds of proper use of credit and taxation power, and by incurring the penalty of such excess.

As our readers know, we have long believed that such a limit would sooner or later be reached by the governments engaging in this extravagant experiment. Japan, with its traditional sagacity, has been the first to recognize the nature of the situation. So far from being injured by such a revision of its plan of expenditure, we are confident that the credit and standing of the Japanese Government will be greatly enhanced by it. The sharp advance this week in the quoted price of its bonds on foreign markets, when the change in policy was announced, was one indication of the world's judgment. If it is necessary that the warning should be applied
in the same way in the case of other governments, dominated for the moment by a naval or military clique, the warning can come none too soon. The conclusion of the whole matter is that if logic and reason will not drive the great Powers into a mutual understanding on the limitation of armaments, then the force of circumstances will do it.

## DENVER \& RIO GRANDE IN A YEAR OF DEPRESSION.

The Denver \& Rio Grande Railroad Company is the first of the larger Western roads to submit its full pamphlet report for the fiscal year ending June 301908 , and it makes a notably good showing for a year the latter half of which was one of intense depression in business. It is not necessary to enlighten any of our readers as to the extent of this depression, since everyone is familiar with the fact that, in the suddeuness and completeness with which it overwhelmed the country, and paralyzed all industrial functions, the period of business prostration which this country has experienced since the upheaval of last October and November is without a parallel in our history. As indicating its effects, however, on the Denver \& Rio Grande, we may note that in the six months from January to June 1908, inclusive, that road suffered a loss of $\$ 1,749,711$ in gross revenue, or over $17 \%$, and a loss of $\$ 669,002$ in net earnings, or over $20 \%$. Fortunately, continued progress had marked the course of the first six months of the fiscal year (the period from July to December), and as a consequence the loss for the full twelve months is considerably smaller than for the last six months standing by itself. However, even in that event there is a falling off in net earnings of $\$ 556,819$, and the total of the net appears to be smaller likewise than two years ago, though on this point it is not possible to speak definitely, as the InterState Commerce Commission has changed the method of accounting.

Yet, in face of this loss in net, the final showing for the twelve months, after providing for fixed charges and for dividends on the preferred shares, is of a nature affording a demonstration of the income strength of the property. The company made a contribution of $\$ 120,000$ to the renewal fund, and after providing for this and also for all charges against income and for two semi-annual dividends of $21 / 2 \%$ each on the $\$ 45$,761,400 of preferred stock, a surplus remains on the operations of the twelve months (notwithstanding the loss in income noted) in the sum of $\$ 1,127,765$. The secret of this good showing, at a time of such great trade depression, is found in the circumstance that the company had a very large margin of income to encroach upon over and above the annual dividend requirements. The strength of its situation in that regard will be apparent when we say that in 1906-07, with the call for the $5 \%$ dividend on the preferred stock $\$ 2,286,852$, the surplus of earnings, after providing for fixed charges, amounted on the year's operations to nearly twice that sum, having been $\$ 4,176,796$.

In turn, the strength of the company's income position reflects the wise policy pursued over a long period of time in the administration of the property-not only from an operating standpoint, where the aim has been to bring the system up to a high state of efficiency, but also from a financial standpoint. We referred to this feature of the company's affairs in reviewing the
annual report for the previous year, but some of the facts there noted may be recalled with advantage now that we have such a signal illustration going to show the utility in a time of depression of previously accumulated strength. In brief, it may be said that during the last dozen years the company has made relatively small additions to its capital account, as represented by stock and debt, and made extremely liberal drafts from year to year upon current surplus earnings to meet the need for improvements, betterments and extensions. Even in the late year, besides the contribution of $\$ 120,000$ to the renewal fund, the company made a further appropriation of $\$ 231,393$ for additions and improvements, the appropriation for this purpose being taken out of the $\$ 1,127,765$ surplus revenue for the twelve months mentioned above.
But the drafts on earmings in 1907-08 were small alongside of those for preceding years. In the report for 1906-07 a table was incorporated instituting comparisons between 1907 and 1896, the latter year being taken as a basing period, because dividends were then resumed on the preferred shares. During the period from 1896 to date the amount of the common stock has not been changed at all, it remaining at $\$ 38,000$,000. The preferred stock has apparently increased from $\$ 23,650,000$ to $\$ 45,761,400$, but practically the whole of the increase is accounted for by the issue in 1901 of $\$ 20,750,000$ preferred shares in exchange for the $\$ 17,500,000$ stock, common and preferred, of the Rio Grande Western Railway Co. Accordingly, what addition to capitalization has occurred is represented almost entirely by the increase in the funded debt, and this has been notably small considering the way the road has been developed and extended and its physical capacity and condition improved. In the case of the Rio Grande proper, the increase in debt was only $\$ 5,998,500$ for the eleven years from 1896 to 1907. In the case of the Rio Grande Western, the addition amounted to $\$ 13,682,400$, but $\$ 6,000,000$ of this has been due to the fact that the Rio Grande Western issued $\$ 6,000,000$ of its first consolidated mortgage bonds in exchange for the capital stock of the Utah Fuel Company. The increase in the Rio Grande Western debt in the ordinary way for the eleven years was only about $\$ 7,500,000$. During the late year there was apparently a further increase in the debt of the Rio Grande and the Rio Grande Western combined of $\$ 5,321,000$, but all except about 2 million dollars of the additional issue was still in the company's treasury on June 301908.

On the other hand, during the twelve years from 1896 to 1908 over $121 / 2$ million dollars has been applied out of income and profit and loss towards improvements and additions to property. The exact amount applied in the way mentioned up to 1907 was stated in the $1906-07$ report at $\$ 12,155,188$, and the further expenditure in 1907-08 will bring the total well up above the figure given. It should not escape notice that the $\$ 12,500,000$ applied out of revenue and profits in the way mentioned is equal to about one-third the whole $\$ 38,000,000$ common stock outstanding.

Obviously, if the management, instead of using $\$ 12,500,000$ of income for improvements and additions, had distributed said sum in dividends to the shareholders, and had borrowed a corresponding amount, its fixed charges would now be greater to the same extent. That it did not commit this mistake, but used
its surplus revenues to fortify itself, is an element of great strength at this critical juncture, when the whole country is passing through a state of industrial depression of an exceedingly severe type. The advantage is a telling one, and enables the company to face the immediate future with assurance. We shall not attempt here to indicate the advance made in the physical condition of the property during the last dozen years-the addition of about 400 miles of main line and branches, the reduction in the narrow-gauge mileage, the addition of second track and yard and side tracks, the increase in the weight of rails, the additions to equipment and the enlargement of carrying and tractive capacity-all this ground was fully covered in our article of a year ago, and we need not dwell upon the matter here further than to say that the whole furnishes a striking record of growth and development, with a notably small addition to capitalization.
The subject possesses special interest now inasmuch as shareholders are asked to sanction (the meeting is next week) the execution of a First and Refunding Mortgage for $\$ 150,000,000$, of which $\$ 90,000,000$ will be reserved for refunding underlying issues of bonds to provide for the company's present and future capital needs. As a preliminary to the issue of the new mortgage, the Rio Grande Western Ry, was on July 31 1908 merged in the parent company. As a temporary expedient, it is also contemplated to make an immediate issue of 3 to 5 -year notes of not to exceed $\$ 15,000,000$, to be secured by some of these First and Refunding bonds, and to beconvertible at the option of the holder into such bonds. These notes have already been underwritten, we are told, to the amount of $\$ 10,000,000$, and the underwriting syndicate is to have an option on the remaining $\$ 5,000,000$ of the contemplated total issue of notes.
Comparing the results of operations for the last twelve months with the twelve months immediately preceding, it will be seen that there has been a decrease of $\$ 540,259$ in gross earnings, with a reduction of only $\$ 3,524$ in expenses, leaving a loss in net in the amount of $\$ 536,735$ mentioned above. Yet study of the traffic statistics shows increasing economy in operations. For instance, there was a further addition to the trainload during the late year, bringing the average number of tons per train up to 280 tons, against 272 tons in 1906-07. The train-load was a circumstance within the control of the management. Other things, however, were not, and these tended to augment the cost of operations. We observe that President Jeffery points out that operating expenses were abnormally high throughout the year, owing to increased prices of labor and materials, congested traffic conditions at times and severe winter weather in the mountain districts. He says the effects of the panic were not manifest in the company's revenues to any great extent prior to the current calendar year, but after January 1 depressed conditions of trade and industry were felt acutely, because accentuated in Denver \& Rio Grande territory by the low market prices of silver, lead and copper, the shrinkage in mineral output and the reduction in tonnage of ores treated by the leading smelting companies. He expresses the belief that the turning-point has now been reached, if not passed, and that during the current fiscal year gradual improvement may be confidently anticipated. About this, however, it is not possible to speak with
absolute assurance. If our people are left to themselves, recovery will undoubtedly be rapid; for this is a wonderful country, blessed in untold ways. If, however, the machinations of the politicians are to continue, no one can tell how long we shall have tó wait for a renewal of activity.

Our readers are acquainted with the fact that the Denver \& Rio Grande is promoting the construction of the Western Pacific Ry., which is to provide a line of 924 miles, running from Salt Lake City to San Francisco, and giving the Rio Grande a Pacific Coast outlet. It owns two-thirds of the stock of the Western Pacific, and has agreed to make good any deficiency in earnings to meet interest on the $\$ 50,000,000$ bonds of that company. The proceeds of the $\$ 15,000,000$ note issue which the Denver \& Rio Grande is to make, as noted above, will be used to purchase the $\$ 20,000,000$ Western Pacific second mortgage bonds to be issued to complete the road. Mr. Jeffery, after giving particulars regarding the present status of this important enterprise, says that the directors see no reason formodifying the opinions heretofore expressed about the undertaking. On the contrary, he says, they are confirmed in the opinion that in addition to securing a much larger volume of passenger and freight traffic for the parent system, the enterprise itself, considered locally, will be more than self-sustaining within a reasonable time after its completion, which, it is believed, will be about the close of the current fiscal year.

## THE LOSS IN EARNINGS FOR THE HALF-YEAR.

Our readers have been made familiar from time to time during the course of the current calendar year with the tremendous shrinkage that has been taking place in the revenues, gross and net, of United States railroads. To-day we are able to furnish a pretty precise measure of this loss in elaborate compilations we present covering the first half of the current calendar year. In an article in our issue of Aug. 15 we dealt with the conditions prevailing during these six months and sought to indicate the extent of the loss in gross earnings for the period. In the present article we go a step further and undertake to deal with the net earnings as well as the gross earnings. In other words, the statements we now give will show to what extent the railroads were able to offset the tremendous losses sustained in gross by savings and economies in their expense accounts.

As far as the gross earnings are concerned, our present compilations confirm the results disclosed by the tabulations in our article of Aug. 15. We have returns from 168,839 miles of road furnishing reports of expenses as well as gross earnings, and on this mileage there is a loss in gross earnings of $\$ 172,868,595$. In addition we have returns covering 33,333 miles more of road, comprising companies and systems for which it has been possible to procure only reports of gross revenues. These 33,333 miles show a further loss in gross of $\$ 24,217,196$. Altogether we have an actually recorded loss in gross on 202,172 miles of road of almost 200 million dollars-to be exact, $\$ 197,085,791$. But large and comprehensive though this statement is, it does not cover the entire railroad mileage of the country. About 30,000 miles of road still remain unrepresented, including a number of companies like the New York New Haven \& Hartford, which are known to have sustained at least propor-
tionately heavy ratios of deeline. Furthermore, in a number of cases our present figures cover only the five months to May 31 instead of the full six months to June 30, owing to the fact that June being the closing month of the fiscal year, some prominent companies have not yet furnished figures for that month, and some make it the practice never to give out the results for the month separately, merely merging it in that for the year. Among the roads missing for June may be mentioned the Reading, the New York Susquehanna \& Western, the Central of New Jersey, the Lehigh Valley and the Wisconsin Central. We see no reason, therefore, for modifying the conclusion expressed in August that if we could have complete results for the six months, covering all the railroads in the United States, the falling off in gross earnings would aggregate between $\$ 235,000,000$ and $\$ 240,000,000$. In other words, our rail transportation lines suffered a contraction in their gross revenues during the first half of the current calendar year in a sum closely approximating a quarter of a thousand million dollars.
This prodigious falling off in 1908 contrasts very strikingly with the showing in preceding periods, when for a decade there had been an almost uninterrupted expansion in earnings, year by year. For the first half of 1907, for instance, we found there had been a gain over the first six months of 1906 in the large sum of $\$ 145,000,000$. In 1906 we computed that there had been an increase of $\$ 135,000,000$ over 1905 and in 1905 that there had been an increase of $\$ 70,000,000$ over 1904. In 1904 we made a decrease for the six months of between $\$ 18,000,000$ and $\$ 20,000,000$. Previously we estimated that in the six months of 1903 there had been an improvement of $\$ 115,000,000$ over the six months of 1902; that similarly in 1902 there had been an increase of $\$ 50,000,000$ over the year preceding; in 1901 an increase of $\$ 70,000,000$; in 1900 an increase of $\$ 90,000,000$; in 1899 an increase of $\$ 42,000,000$, and in 1898 an increase of $\$ 68,000,000$. Thus, altogether for the ten years prior to 1908 the $i_{\text {mprovement }}$ reached the prodigious sum of $\$ 765$,000,000 . Now, unfortunately, all this has been changed, and we are on the down grade-at a very fast pace, too.

The roads reporting both expenses and gross earnings comprise an aggregate of 168,839 miles, and on these there is a loss of $\$ 172,868,595$, or $16.58 \%$, in gross, attended by a reduction in expenses of $\$ 109$,383,693 , or $14.74 \%$, leaving, therefore, a loss in net of $\$ 63,484,902$. This last is equal to almost 25 per cent $-24.97 \%$.


The earliest months of the year made the best comparison as far as the gross was concerned, but the poorest comparison as to net, the reason being that the roads had not yet been able to get control of their expense accounts. In the later months, when the losses in earnings became extraordinarily heavy bott in ratio and amount, a rigid policy of reduction $\mathbf{i}$ expenses enabled the roads to make a relatively good showing in the matter of the net. In June for in stance, as will be seen from the following table, the falling off in net was only $9.39 \%$.


In our review in the article of Angust 15 were related the principal influences and conditions affecting results from month to month and we will say here only that in February the roads had the advantage of an extra day, 1908 being a leap year, while in April suspension of coal mining in a large proportion of the bituminous coal mining regions of the country had an important effect in diminishing shipments of coal over nearly all the roads. The foregoing monthly summaries show the results as actually registered by our compilations each month, about 20 to 25 per cent, of the mileage of the country being unrepresented. Weestimate that if we could have had returns for the missing mileage, the result for January would have been a loss of, say, $\$ 29,000,000$ in gross and of $\$ 18,000,000$ in net; for February a loss of $\$ 26$.000,000 in gross and of $\$ 13,000,000$ in net; for March a loss of $\$ 34,000,000$ in gross and of $\$ 10,000,000$ in net; for April a loss of $\$ 45,000,000$ in gross and of $\$ 16,000,000$ in net; for May $\$ 55,000,000$ loss in gross and $\$ 18,000,000$ in net; and for June $\$ 46,000,000$ loss in gross and $\$ 10,000,000$ in net-giving for the six months combined a shrinkage of $\$ 235,000,000$ in gross and of $\$ 85,000,000$ in net.

As far as the individual systems or companies are concerned, their losses have been on the same proportionate scale as for the roads as a whole. Thus, on the Pennsylvania Railroad lines directly operated east and west of Pittsburgh there has been a falling off in the gross of no less than $\$ 26,334,900$ while the New York Central system of lines east and west is distinguished for a loss in gross of $\$ 17,510,067$. The table we now give shows all changes for the separate roads for amounts in excess of $\$ 100,000$, whether gains or losses, and in both gross and net. It will be observed that there is not a single road with an increase in gross of the amount mentioned and only two with an increase in net for that amount, indicating how general and widespread was the falling off.
principal cativges in gross earnings for 6 months.

|  | Decreases. $3732,334$ |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  | Cin New Orl $\&$ Tex Pac.- 747 |
| 6,712,328 | Toledo \& Ohto Central 681 |
|  |  |
| C \& Hud Rlv ..... d5, 489,788 | Chleago Great Western - 517 |
| Louls \& Smm Fran. . . 5 , 190,577 | Central of New Jersey |
| souri Pacfic (2) ..... 4, 043,334 | Ohleago \& Alcon - 537.801 |
| thern Rallway ..... $4,749,774$ |  |
| 254,375 | Delaware \& Hy |
| Unlon Pache -....... $4,148.529$ |  |
| 4.135,508 | Western Marya |
|  |  |
|  | Lake Eric \& Western <br> 301,870 |
| Loubsvile \& Nashville. . $\quad 3,987,770$ | Elgin Jollet \& Eastern $\begin{array}{r}301,870 \\ 383 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  | Wisconsin Central ass aso,011 |
| se Shore \& Mich So - 3,249,321 | Duluth So Shore \& At1. $\quad 37$ |
| hiladel | Kanawh |
| Pitssburgh \& Lake Erle 2,9 | Grand kapld |
| Mnss urt Kan \& Tex. - $\quad 2,865,152$ | Bangor \& Aroostook -- 340,097 |
| rand Trunk (4) - | Cleveland Akron \& Col- $\quad 207,263$ |
| uluth Missabe i\& No... ${ }^{\text {a }}$, | Syracuse Binc \& NF...- 296.088 |
| nesapeake \& Oblo .... $2,346,287$ | Gcorgla South \& Fha.... 285.376 |
| Mrchlgan Central ...... $2,098,6$ |  |
| Duluth \& Iron Range-.. $1,859,174$ | Yazoo \& Miss Valley .... 273,323 |
| Denver \& R Ro | Guil \& Shlp Siand |
| Wabash - $1,694,853$ | Delaware Lack \& West - 239.850 |
| Nash Chatt \& St Louls.- 1,524,805 | Mnnneap St Lous ....- 236,89 |
| Cleye Cin Chic \&e St L ... 1,423,787 |  |
| Moblte \& Onlo ......... 1,420,7 | Colorado 6 Southern...- 193,638 |
| Atlantle Coast Line....- 1,372 | Peorla \& Eastern........ 171.149 |
| nn St P \& S M | Rutland Pr |
| 11.329,809 | Georgla RR 153,083 |
| 060 | Detrolt \& Mackloac. |
| Besscmer \& Lake Erie. 1, 169,717 | Iowa Centrad 131,994 |
| Wheelling \& Lake Erie - 1:124:674 | Pitts Chartiers \& Yough 119,715 |
| Central of Georgta ..... - 1,083, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - | St Josept \& Grand island 107.194 |
| Seaboard Sir Line . . . . 1,072, 298 | Loxington \& Eas |
| Kansas City Southern... 1,037.27 | Chicago Ind 6 South.... 105,181 |
| Buifato Roch \& Pitts .-. 1,020,004 | a \& Southw .-.z- atoo |
| Chic St Paul Mran \& O.- 062 |  |
| Northern Central St Louls Southwestern. 88 |  |
| Note.-Figures in parenthesls attor name of road Indicate the number of Hacs or companies for which senarate returns are, given in our compllations. <br> a Covers Ave months only, June not yet having been reported. <br> $b$ These freures include the Grand Trunk Ry, for the fulf six months, but the Grand Trunk Western, the Det. Gr. Hav. \& Mllw, and Canada Atlantic for live months only, <br> c Coyers four months only. <br> dThese ngures cover merely the operatlons of the Now York Central Itself. Including the varlous auxillary and controlled roads, llke the |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |


System shows $33,317,438$ Ioss
$y$ These nuwures are for the Rairoad Company; the Coal \& I Iron Company reports a decrease of $\$ 2,510,433$ for the nye monthse
$x$ These fgures cover lines directly operated east and west of pits-
burch and Erie. The gros on Eastern lines decreased $\$ 15,120,000$ and the gross on Western lines decreased $\$ 11,214,000$
pRINCIPAL CHANGES IN NET EARNINGS FOR 6 MONTHS.

Long Istand
Phlli Balt \& Wash
Representing ( 2 roads)
In our cominilation Bathmore \& Oblo.
Peunsylvanta (2) Pennsylvanta (2).
Erie Southorn Pacine
Canadlan Pactic. Ullnols Ccntral. Atch rop \& Santa Fe
Loulsvile $d$ Nashyllle Mousour Pacthe (2). Rock Istand Duluth M ssabe \& Nor St Louls \& $\sin$ Fran:Phlladephla de Reading-l Duluth \& Tron Range
Chleago \& North West Chleago
Wabash Chesapeake of Ohio
Grand Trunk (4) Grand
Boston
o Malne Kansas Clty Southern
Bess mer \& Lake Erie Bess mer \& Lake Enc.
Unlon Pacinc.
Pitabourlidk Lalk Erte Plitsburghid Lake Erte.
Clove Cln chle \& St S. Louls Southwestern. Denver \& Rio Grande
Wheeling \& Lake Eric Boston $\&$ Albany
Hocking Valley Hocking Valley
 o These iggures include the Grand Trunk Ry. For the full 6 months but
the Grand Trunk Western, Det. Grand Jav, \&e Millw, nud Canada Aelanic for five months onty,
 Pftisbursh and Erle de
decreased $\$ 1,016,500$.


When arranged in groups, the showing is much the same, every group recording a loss in gross and also every group a loss in net. Here is a summary of the groups. Further below in this article we give a detailed exlibit, classified in the same way, reporting the figures for each road separately.

|  | Goun sominat. |  | vatamumat |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }^{10808 .}$ | ${ }^{\text {poses }}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| m | ,way |  |  |
| vician |  |  | 47,96.0.09 |
| Kixim | 97, | sata |  |
| (11) | ciscosems imanz |  |  |
| (5) |  |  | 9,312,784 +112. |

 Coal. 5,188 againat 5,185 ; Eastern \& Middle, 3,803 , against 3.887 ; Midde West,

 Grand total. 168,839, asainst 167,447. Atexican. 6,763, agatnst 6.763.
How the above results compare with previous years is shown by the table we now introduce, giving for each year the totals as registered by our tables. It will be observed that since 1897 there has been only one other year besides 1908 which has recorded a loss in either gross or net, namely 1904 and then the falling off was comparatively trifling.

|  | Gross Eatninga. |  |  | Nel Barnings: |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { Glven } \end{aligned}$ | Year Prconding. | trerasac or Decrease. | Year Guen. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { pricedtng. } \end{aligned}$ | tncreise or Dectease. |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 10 \text { June } 30 \text {. } \\ 48,003,731 \\ 405 \end{gathered}$ | 407,164,468 |  |  | 115,427,318 | $+5.632 .002$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 405,003,29 \\ & 460,528,130 \end{aligned}$ | 410,596,41 | $\begin{array}{r} 49,031,689 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 39,585.717 | 121,895,082 | +17,690.035 |
| 1899 | 489,509,765 | 461,093,058 | +27,516,707 | 150,599,074 | 140,545, 5335 | $+10,053,539$ $+25,126.969$ |
| 1000 | 577,149,664 | 506.366.345 | +70,783.319 | 180,718,437 | 155,50, $179,405,140$ |  |
| 1901 | 638,334,794 $670,398,926$ | 580,421,956 | +57,912,838 | $206,218,920$ $200,973,703$ | $179,405,140$ $202,250.97$ | +26.722. |
|  | 727,932,367 | 637,690,839 | +90,239,528 | 218,024,056 | 198,256, 526 | +19,767,230 |
| 1004 | 731.774,531 | 744;860,135 | $-13.085 .604$ | 198, 807.547 | 234,157,420 |  |
| 100 | 847,334,204 | 790,321,750 | +57.012.454 | 234,333.8 | 215.417 .468 | $+18$ |
| 190 | 923,554,268 | $815,486,025$ 881,426163 | +10 | 272,101.0 | 201,423,946 | $+10,27$ $+10,2$ |
| 190 | 893,860, 265 | 1036729560 | +172,868,395 | 231.254 .071 | 294,738,073 | + |

[^0]EARNINGS OF UNITED STATES RAILWAYS JAN. 1 TO JUNE 30 . Now England-
Hank , Aroosek Boston culbany b $1,37,820$


Total (8) $\ldots \ldots . \frac{25,500,306}{29,539,356}$ Trume Lings
Bato
Bent



 YYC
Pent
Poun



 (the ngures by months not belng avillabi) an
whother licrease or decreate- reported in 1908 .
whother increase or decreame-reported in 1908 ,
0 These result are atter deducting the carnings of the Boaton \& Albany, reported


 ode $\alpha$ Hubsoin b,
Del Lack \& West
Leased IUnes m



Total (8). TOta (8)
6Thess earning
oThese resulta are

Total (18).....
Mhate Wetion-
Chic A Aton $\mathbf{a}$.
 Che Ind \& 8 .
Che Northern;
Detrolt \& Mack.
 Evans \& Terre 11 ,
HockIng Vallen Hilinols Central Kanawha \& Mich: Lake Erfe e
Manntique b


| Souln Westand | Grass |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{NeS} \\ & 1907 \\ & \mathrm{~s} \end{aligned}$ | INe. or Dec. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $1908_{8}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1907 . \\ \$ \end{gathered}$ | $1908 .$ |  |  |
| Atch Ton \& 4 Fe b | 1.878,167 | 48,590,495 | 15,365,873 | 17.576:109 | $-2,210,236$ |
| Colo Mdtand a | 003,54 | 1.138 .971 | 145.602 | 224,157 | 77,465 |
| Coto de Soutiern ib | 6,437,941 | 6,631,579 | 1,884,017 | 2,060,544 | $-106.529$ |
| Deny de Rto Gr.a. | 8,462,410 | 10.212.121 | 2,660,922 | 3,329,924 | 069,002 |
| Kinmsas City so.a. | 3,853,083 | 4,800,354 | 1,008, 215 | 1.039,687 | S11,432 |
| Mo Kans ETex.b | 9,083,207 | 12,847,359 | 2, 105,511 | 3,976,191 | $-1,570,680$ |
| Mor er ron Mtin | 10,051,38! | 23,904,715 | 5,922,468 | 7,865,750 | -1,043,291 |
| Vev-cal-Oreton. | 145 | 112,44 | 61,026 |  |  |
| Nevada Central b | 31.320 | 15,044 | 0 | 18.411 | 12,344 |
| Rto Grande So . | 267,469 | 90, 145 | 105, 195 | 96,070 | ${ }^{26}$ |
| Rock lsand | 26,351.551 | 30,243,152 | $5.914,489$ | 7,627,996 | 1,710,417 |
| 8t L. $\&$ San Irin |  | 25,409,975 | 6,080,387 | 7,608,769 | 1,582,282 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| sout rac system. | 54,876,131 | 64,032.230 | 15,286,215 | 602,095 | . 725.883 |
| Texas Central | 337,579 | 634,875 | def 57.612 | 180,972 | 684 |
| Texan de ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 111.263 | 116,263 | 34,260 | 31,290 |  |
| rotal (17) | -057060 | 1.232,070 | ,083,341 | 2,400,2 | 416,052 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Southern- | $1008 .$ | $1207 .$ | $1008 .$ | $1907 .$ | c. of Dec. |
| Ala Gt Southern a | 1,333,739 | 2,022,076 | 293,883 | 312,003 | 720 |
| Ala Tenn a Nor |  | 23,318 | 10,844 | 11,350 |  |
| All Bham \& Att a | 751.759 | 814.617 | 246,485 | 179.230 | 25s |
| AtI Coast Line.a.- | 12,792,819 | 14,165,723 | 3,044,078 | 3,178,772 | 134.094 |
| Cent of Gcorkia a | 4,871,661 | 5,055,531 | 830.575 | 1.002,561 | 171,086 |
| Chatt Sowthern.a | 132,947 | 169.322 | vdet 3,475 | det 414 |  |
| Chesap \& Otho.b | 10.867,172 | 13.213.450 | 3.408,052 | 4.417.000 | 1,005,948 |
| Chesterf \& Lame b | 30,545 | 33,031 | 0.475 | 10,334 | 1080 |
| cinc $\mathrm{N} O$ etex Pa | 3,461,110 | 4,205,768 | \$16.027 | 798,206 | +17,821 |
| Col Newb © Lau.a | 1118,340 | 2140,336 | 5,705 | 414.737 | 㖪 |
| Georgia MR, a | 1,330.081 | 1.483,164 | 103,362 | 95,515 | 7,817 |
| Georgia so \& Ma.a | 894,409 | 1,179,875 | 103,473 | 211,375 | -107,205 |
| Gul $\times$ ship Is | c623.376 | c585,447 | c103,134 | 2000.108 | $-186.074$ |
| Lex M Eastern b | 201.837 | 308,111 | 45,674 | 87.406 | 41,732 |
| Loustara ie Ark a | c345,175 | c396.412 | 104.245 | (127.277 | 2.992 |
| Loutev \& Nasty b | 20,059,056 | 24.046.826 | 4,066,982 | 7,073,602 | 2.106650 |
| Moblle E Oblo a | 4,257,270 | 5,078,054 | 1,151,476 | 2,614,846 | 100.370 |
| Nash Clist \& St L. b | 8,024,665 | 6,549.561 | 1,210,509 | 1,302,801 | 43,292 |
| Norfoth \& Weat b | 11.943.191 | 16,078,609 | $4.490,517$ | 6,032,473 | 1,638,050 |
| Rateigh a 80. port a | - 57.880 | 56,412 | 10,785 | 14,900 | 1.145 |
| Rleh Ered \& Pot. | 1,011,046 | 1,104,364 | 326,521 | 378,173 | -31,352 |
| Seab Afr Line b.. | 7,616.084 | 8.688,382 | 1,801,638 | 1,870,020 | $-17.382$ |
| sonthern RYa | 23,591.913 | 28,341,687 | 4,820,037 | \$.854.148 | $-28,111$ |
| Tidew're West, b | 38,877 | 51,454 | 1.158 | 13,304 | $-12,146$ |
| Tomblibee Valley- | 30,536 | 34,798 | 9,12S | 8,241 | -987 |
| Virginta \& 8 W . 6. | [367,517 | $\nu$ 468,040 | 1/78,695 | 104,707 | $-116.102$ |
| Wrightsv \& Tenn b | 122,033 | 135,370 | 4, 875 | 27,608 | 733 |
| Yazoo E Miss Val a | 4,594,209 | 4.867.532 | 371,890 | 827,248 | 455,368 |
| Total (28) $\ldots$. $116,591,603141,031,469 \quad 25,465,525 \quad 34,957,124 \quad-6,488,599$ Grand total (141). $863,860,0651036729,560$ 231.254.071 $294.738 .973-63, .84 .902$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

a Net earnings here given are after dedueting taxes.
b Net carnings here given are before deductink taxem,
eWhese deures are for four months only in both years.
i/ These nigures are for ave months only in both jears.

## Mexion Rood tnteroceanle

 Mexicen CentralMexican Intern Mexican Internat
Nattonal of Mexte National of Mexteo
Hidalgo $\&$ Nor:Totat (5) ...
All th

 | 1908. |
| :--- |
| 5 |
| $51,063,067$ |
| $14,755,016$ |
| $11.278,742$ |
| $12,427,450$ |
| 199,583 |

 All the figures in the foregoing relate to roads which have furnished returns of both gross and net earnings. As already stated, the aggregate length represented by these roads is 168.839 miles. In addition we have returns from roads comprising 33,333 miles more which have supplied figures of gross but not of net. Starting with the total of the gross in the above, we add on these other roads, thus affording atotal of the gross, including every road in the country for which it has been possible to make up or proctre the figures for the six months.

GROSS RARNINGS OF UNITED STATES RAILWAYS

| Jon. 1 to June 30. | 1308. | 1207. | Increase, | Decrrast: |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Renorted above (141 roads) | $863,860,065$ | $1036720560$ | \$ | ${ }_{1} 52868595$ |
| Alabama V Orle Tex Pac |  |  |  |  |
| No \& N East ${ }^{\text {Nabaial }}$ | $1,304,431$ 713,603 | $1.587,605$ 70.406 |  | $28.8,174$ $85,7.3$ |
| Vieks Shreve \& Pac. | 654328 | 726.741 |  | 142,413 |
| Chlcago Burl \& Guincy | 34,503,773 | 40,577,456 |  | 6,073,583 |
| Chicato Milw \& St Paul | 25,543, 386 | 28,1245,270 |  | 2.351. 28. |
| Chicako Term Transter | a675,34 | 1685.676 |  | 10,332 |
| Detroit Toledo \& Ironton | 747,057 | 1.054,048 |  | 300,04i |
| Great Northern | re, $\begin{array}{r}811,127 \\ 20,068,226\end{array}$ | $1,065,715$ $25,415,175$ |  | 5,351, 20.65 |
| Jontana Central. | 20,0¢,220 | 4.182 |  | 1,031 4 Ix |
| Inter \& Great Northern | 3,151,054 | 4.182, 1773 |  | 1,031, 1 18 |
| Mac $n$ \& Brmingham Vorthern Pactic.... | 27,648.508 | 32,550,363 |  | 4, 13, 31.885 |
| Southern Indiana | 822.408 | 771,666 | 50,832 |  |
| Texas do Pacinc | 5, y127,558 | 8,303,741 |  | 2,316,183 |
| Toronto Ham de Buifalo | 383.164 | 456,331 |  | 73.167 |
| rors | 987.005.757 | 1154001548 | 50.882 | 197136633 |
| Net decrease (16.65 Milles of rood | 202,172 | 200. | 2,089 | 197085791 |

a These nigures are for live mouthis only, Jume not having been reported.
In this way the loss in gross earnings for the six months is raised to $\$ 197,085,791$ and, as already stated, if we could have returns for the 30,000 miles of road still unrepresented, the loss would probably be increased to $\$ 235,000,000$. Dealing, however. only with the loss of $\$ 197,085,791$, we show in the following table the aggregates for previous years according to the same method of computation.

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Jan. } 1 \\ \text { to } 1 \\ \text { June } 30 . \end{gathered}$ | mpleage. |  |  | Earnings, |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { Givern. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Year } \\ \text { Precoso. } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} I n- \\ \operatorname{crg}^{2} s e \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Year } \\ & \text { Glien. } \end{aligned}$ | Year Preceding. |  |
| 4897 | Mrtes. | Muks | 0.52 | $473,084,924$ | \$75,203,350 | 8,426 0.46 |
| 1898 | 158,775 | 157,702 | 0.68 | 536, 375,776 | 477,035,483 | ${ }^{2}=2,208,42600.46$ |
| 1890 | 101.160 | 159,865 | 0.81 | 556,326,764 | 523,231,211 | +33,095,153 6.32 |
| 1900 | 166,704 | 162,190 | 2.79 | 643,342,643 | 565,393,511 | + 77,949,13213:78 |
| 1001 |  |  | 2.40 | 704.538,792 | 642.321.514 | +62.217.278 9.69 |
| 1902 | 179.005 | 176,459 169,747 | 1.47 2.95 | $749,023,005$ <br> 847034 <br> 18 | 701,688,284 | +47,334,721 6.74 |
| 1903 | 173,655 177,673 | 169,747 173,405 | 2.31 | 847,034,318 | $745,087,476$ $810,131,083$ | +101.946 .81213 .68 +15.202 .8151 .87 |
| 1005 | 185,012 | 183,320 | 1.41 | 910,027,258 | 846,375,228 |  |
| 1906 | 190,571 | 195.005 | 1.32 | 1,049,356,572 | 922,606,020 | $+126,650,55213.72$ |
| 1007 | 200.352 | 197,715 | 1.53 | 1,185,100,030 | 1,050,057,076 | +134,238,35i12,77 |
| 10 | 202,172 | 200,083 | 1.03 | 987.005,757 | 1.184,091.548 | $-197,085,79116.65$ |

To complete our records, we furnish the following summary of the monthly totals of the gross in their final form, still leaving, however, some mileage unrepresented each month. We have indicated further above what the loss would be each month with an allowance for the missing roads.

| Aforit. | Mura ofRoad. | Gross Earnugs. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1005. | 1907. | Incrase or ${ }^{\text {Drctease. }}$ | \% |
| January ......... (122 roads) | 185,216 | 151,755,406 | 172,283,006 | -20,524,600 | $\frac{12.49}{}$ |
| Eebruary ......... (123 roods) | 185,447 | $141,256,206$ 162405,089 | $160.150,610$ $187,335,350$ | - 18.899 .404 -24.440 .261 | 11.79 |
| Aprli | 186.136 | 154, 37,168 | 190,046,156 | - $35,0408,088$ |  |
| Mray ........... (120 roads | 185,897 | 153.112,638 | 198.146.571 | -45,034,243 | 22.67 |
| June .............. (113 roads) | 178,960 | 146,270,130 | 179.397.094 | -33,126.964 | 18.47 |

## COTTON MOVEMENT AND CROP OF 1907-08.

Our statement of the cotton crop of the United States for the year ending Sept. 11908 will be found below. It will be seen that the total crop this year reaches $11,581,829$ bales, while the exports are $7,583,078$ bales and the spinners' takings are $4,241,817$ bales, leaving a stock on hand at the close of the year of 182,787 bales. The whole movement for the twelve months is given in the following pages, with such suggestions and explanations as the peculiar features of the year appear to require. The first table indicates the stock at each port Sept. 11908 and 1907, the receipts at the ports for each of the past two years and the export movement for the past year (1907-08) in detail, and the totals for 1906-07 and 1905-06.

| Ports of | Recelpts for Year Ending- |  | Exports | Year en | Iting Sept. 11908. |  | Stocks |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sept. 1 1008. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sopt. } 1 \\ & 1907 . \end{aligned}$ | Great Britath. | France. | Contlnent. | Total. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sept. } 1 \\ 1008 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sept. } 1 \\ & 1907 . \end{aligned}$ |
| Lout | .995,20 | 296.971 | $890$ |  | $737,6691$ | 870,709 | 26,840 | 31,964 |
| Georgia | 1,740,768 | ,631,035 | 258,609 | 91,150 | 1,718.237 | .067,996 | 21,758 | $\begin{array}{r}38,037 \\ 8,981 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Alabama. | 340,150 | 260,300 | 71,220 | 78,315 | 110,062 | 259,597 | 4,969 | 2,987 |
| Elorlda | 177,277 | 158.041 | 50,567 | 54,912 | 67.744 | 173,213 | 490 | 3,909 |
| 80. Car.- | 204,313 |  | 10,468 |  | 33.050 | 44,518 | 6.439 | 3,318 |
| No. Car.: | 576,661 511,151 | 393,172 578,920 | 139.125 <br> 31.127 | 28,520 | 325,186 | 492,830 | 4.545 | - 5.653 |
| N. York. | a4,228 | a23,108 | 274,250 | 35,183 | 322,051 | 631,403 | 3.174 66.271 |  |
| Boaton - | a15.831 | a72,855 | 144.521 | 35,18. | 12.416 | 156.937 | 66,662 | 169,975 4.016 |
| Batimore | as2,078 | ${ }^{461.884}$ | 49.164 | . 551 |  |  |  | 2,312 |
| Philladela ${ }^{\text {P/ }}$ | a9,803 | a11,021 | 39,441 2,111 |  | 16.507 0103,338 | 55,948 | 1.143 | 650 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Portd, \&e } \\ & \text { San Fran } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 2,111 |  | 0103,388 | 105,44 18,672 |  |  |
| soatte, ic |  |  |  |  | 103,751 | 103.751 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Last yr. |  | 5, 1 | 789,643 | 08,3923 | 3,829,193 | . 527.22 |  | 276,844 |
| Prev.yr. |  | 35,863 | 902,846 | 78,3453 | 3,035.160, | .716.351 |  | 198,178 | a These agures are only the portton of the recelpts at these ports which arrived y rall overland from Tennessee, \&e. U Shipmenta by rall to canada:

The foregoing shows that the total receipts at the Atlantic and Gulf shipping ports this year have been $8,435,244$ bales, against $9,735,167$ bales last year and $7,935,863$ bales in 1905-06, and that the exports have been $7,583,078$ bales, against $8,527,228$ bales last season and $6,716,351$ bales the previous season, Great Britain getting out of this crop 2960,746 bales. If now we add the shipments from Tennessee and elsewhere direct to manufacturers and Southern consumption, we have the following as the crop statement for the three years:

| Year ending September 1. | 1907-08. | 1006-07. | 1005-06. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Recelpts at ports Shlpments from Teinmsee | 8,435,244 | 9,735,167 | 7,035,863 |
| to mills. | 012,100 | 1,328,505 | 985,593 |
| Mantal ${ }_{\text {Totured }}$ Southi, not Included above | $\begin{aligned} & 9,347,434 \\ & 2,234,395 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11,063,672 \\ 2,487,088 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,021,456 \\ & 2,308,404 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total Cotton Crod for the Year. - Bales- | 11,581,829 | 13,650,760 | $\overline{11,319,860}$ |

[^1]NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN SPINNERS' takings in 1907-08 have been as given below
 Stotik on hand commencement ot year (Sop. 1 19007)
At
At

 to forelgn ports durling the yen exported a $4,479,740$
Less forelgn cotton Imported and Amert-
 At Northern ports.
At Southern ports.
At Southerm ports......................:
At Northern lnterior markets.........
73,809
$109,978-$ 182,787 7,623,319
Total tatings by splniners in the United States for year ending Taken by Southern spliners (included in above total) ...........

## Total taken by Northern splnners.

$\begin{array}{r}4,241,817 \\ 2,234,395 \\ \hline 2,007,422\end{array}$
$a$ Not Including Canada by rall. $a$ Includes 6,020 bates of American cotton roturned and 100,504 bates forelgn. malnly Ekyptlan, equalling
144,587 bales ot Amercain welthts. 144.587 bales of American welights.

These figures show that the total takings by spinners North and South during 1907-08 have reached $4,241,817$ bales, of which the Northern mills have taken $2,007,422$ bales and the Southern mills $2,234,395$ bales.

Distribution of the above three crops has been as follows:


Total crop...........................71,581,829 $\overline{13,550,760} \overline{11,319,860}$
In the above are given the takings for consumption. The actual consumption for the same two years has been

|  | 1906-07. Bales 218,741 $5,105,750$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 4,567,486 | 5,414,491 |
| South ..............,2,234,4395 $\}_{4,369,883}$ | $\begin{gathered} \left.\frac{2,601,734}{2,487,088}\right)_{5,088,822} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| Northern mills'stock end of year . bates. 197,603 | 325,660 |

[^2] a Taklings and consumption Inclute 6,020 bales American cotton re-
turned and 144.587 bales porelgn cotton (Egyptian, Poruvian, \&ce.) In 1907 . turned and
08 and 252,692 bales forelgn and returned American cotton in 10.) In 1906 -

## Consumption in the United States and Europe.

UNITED STATES.-The cotton-manufacturing industry of the United States, in common with all other branches of business, suffered a material setback in the season of 19071908, the decreased volume of goods produced and the much lower prices obtained therefor furnishing a sharp contrast with the extreme activity and highly remunerative nature of operations in the season immediately preceding. At the same time it must be admitted that the effect of the financial crisis-its accompanying and subsequent spirit of distrust or uncertainty-has been, all things considered, less acute among cotton manufacturers than in most other lines of industry. And this notwithstanding the fact that in many sections of the country, more particularly in New England districts, a material curtailment of production or reductions in wages, or both, have been resorted to as a matter of urgent necessity. We have seen from time to time, since last fall's adventure arrested the previously prevailing general activity in our affairs, llarge and fairly numerous failures in this or that branch of business, but, with the exception of the difficulties which the Arnold Print Works encountered early in the financial crisis, there haslbeen no important insolvency among cotton manufacturers. This is, however, not surprising when we consider that for at least two seasons there had been no time when cotton-mill operations carried on upon safe and sane lines did not return very satisfactory profits, a remark peculiarly applicable to 1906-1907.

As regards the world's requirements of American cotton for 1907-1908, the situation of affairs at the opening of the seasong(Sept. 1 1907) encouraged belief in a consumption in excess of the preceding year, which, in the face of the Government's rather unfavorable crop report, foreshadowing a material reduction in yield from 1906-1907, threatened an appreciable drain upon the surplus carried over, and consequent high prices. Before the season had progressed far, however, it became quite clear to the well-informed that not only would the world's requirements of the staple not exceed
those of the preceding year, but would likely be noticeably less, though not materially below the year's growth. This did not prevent agitators, who in former years had persistently been under-estimating the yield, from again endeavoring to becloud the real situation. In a measure they were successful, fostering belief in a much smaller yield than even the Agricultural Department's estimate, and this, in connection with a holding-back poliey, was, it is presumed, instrumental in maintaining prices for the raw material at a higher level than the true conditions warranted. To just that extent the difficulties the manufacturer had to contend with were increased, forcing him at times to face actual loss in filling orders. That there has been no dearth of supplies and that previous stocks have not been seriously encroached upon is now readily seen. We started the season with a world's visible supply of American cotton of $1,335,844$ bales, and at the close that item stood at 965,000 bales, or a decrease of 370,844 bales.

Stated in another. and possibly clearer manner, the commercial crop of the United States for 1907-1908 was 11,581, 829 bales, which, with $1,335,844$ bales visible stocks of American cotton carried over at the close of August 1907, gave an available supply for the season of $12,917,673$ bales. Of that supply, $11,952,673$ bales has been absorbed or gone out of sight; that is to say, that amount has been taken by spinners and others, and has either been turned into goods or gone to increase mill holdings of the raw material. Consequently, the visible supply of American cotton on Aug. 31 1908 was approximately 965,000 bales, which is by no means a famine total. It is well to remember in this connection that there was a serious shortage in the yield in India, as well as in the United States, in 1907-1908, and this goes far to explain, if not wholly so, why there should have been any drain upon American surplus stocks in the season just closed. Certain it is that with so important $n$ drop in consumption at home as the season witnessed, the year's yield was ample, with average crops elsewhere, to meet demands.
It seems almost superfluous to refer to the fact that planters have received very remunerative prices for the raw material throughout the season, whereas values of all descriptions of manufactured products have declined quite steadily We need not go back many years to find that, with such conditions as prevailed during the most of the season of 1907 1908, the price of the raw material was decidedly depressed, especially if there had been, as at the beginning of the season just closed, a fairly large visible stock to draw upon in case of shortage in the new supply. In 1903-04 a higher average price was secured for cotton than in 1907-08, but the crop of that year was comparatively small and the carry-over from the previous season below the average in quantity. Again, in 1906-07 a moderately higher average return was obtained for the staple than in the season under review, notwithstanding the large supply, but extreme activity in the manufacturing industry, at very full values for products, warranted the prices paid. With these two exceptions, however, the 1907-08 average return per pound was the highest since 1881-82, and much above that for any season in the period 1890-91 to 1901-02 inclusive. It is, consequently, quite clear that the Southern planter, in contradistinction to the manufacturer of goods, had nothing to complain of as regards his remuneration during the past season.
Turning to the situation at the cotton-manufacturing establishments of the country, we learn that, although, as already intimated, curtailment of production, throwing many hands temporarily out of employment, and reductions of wages, have been quite general features of the season, there has been little friction between employer and employee. We might go even further, in truth, and state that the year was conspicuously free from trouble with labor. There has, to be sure, been, as in all other seasons, some slight differences, but only in isolated cases due to local causes and not worthy of specific reference. At Fall River, the most important locality in the cotton-manufacturing industry of the United States, freedom from labor complications has been noteworthy, a situation doubtless ascribable to the very equitable, just and satisfactory plan under which wage adjustments are now controlled there. It would almost seem that the present, or sliding, soale, under which wages practically adjust themselves, and which has been subjected to
only a very unimportant modification since its initial adoption in May 1907, is the labor panacea struggled for so long. The working of the plan we referred to quite fully a year ago, pointing out in detail its various features. It is based upon the profit aceruing to the corporations, wages thus becoming self-adjusting. The margin between the selling value of printing? cloths and the cost of middling upland cotton is the regulating factor, the maximum wage to be 23.96 cents per cut of printingzcloth on a margin of 115 points or over and the minimum 18 cents on a margin of $721 / 2$ points or less. The adjustment made in May 1907 afforded the maximum pay, the highest in the record of the industry, and at the end of the six months' period-in November 1907 -the margin was found to warrant its continuance, under the agreeemnt, for the next half-year. But before the close of 1907 the situation began to change. Comparatively high cotton and declining prices for goods caused a steady decline in the margin, and by the close of May it had receded so considerably as to call for a cut in wages to 19.66 cents, which was duly made May 25 and quickly and quietly accepted by the operatives. It is of course to be understood that wages in all other departments, as well as weaving, are subject to a similar plan of adjustment. As it may be of interest to follow the course of wages at Fall River, we subjoin a compilation showing at a glance the changes that have taken place the past thirty-one years, omitting years in which no changes occurred.


It will be observed that the current wage scale, while lower than since May 1906, is well above the average compensation of earlier years.

In the production of goods, 1907-08 will long be remembered as a year of radically divergent conditions. The season opened with all spindles actively employed, the output of looms well engaged into the future and the outlook promising for a continuation of the full production, the feature prevailing the previous year. In fact, reports early in September 1907 were to the effect that in some lines production was so well sold ahead that further orders for delivery nearer than February were being refused. Before the close of December, however, the baneful effect following the October panic was strongly felt. Lack of new orders and cancellation of old ones brought mills to the point where curtailment of production had to be resorted to in order to prevent a redundant accumulation of stock. Since that time there has been more or less short-time or complete stoppage for long or limited periods in most sections of the country. Intervals also have occurred when reductions in prices of staple cotton goods stimulated for the moment a demand that presaged a turn in the tide and promised a gradual return to active operations. Such an outcome has not yet been the case, although latterly an improving inquiry for goods has encouraged hopes that general trade is feeling the beneficial effects of the favorable crop situation and that a resumption of industrial activity and a larger distribution of cotton goods is not far off.

The printing cloth situation in Fall River (and in Providence, as well) has differed in no essential particular from that in other branches of the cotton goods industry. On Sept. 11907 there was no stock of cloths in first hands, with goods for delivery earlier than January extremely scarce, and early in that month M. C. D. Borden began bidding the current quotation for such supplies as he could obtain, deliverable before February. Under the circumstances prices were strictly maintained, despite the fact that the volume of new orders being booked was comparatively light. Almost immediately following the monetary disturbance in October requests for the deferring of delivery on contracts already booked began to be received, some orders were canceled, and demand became very light. It was not long before curtailment of production began to be discussed and by the middle of December an arrangement had practically been perfected under which each mill, at such time or times as best suited its convenience, would close for an aggregate period of four weeks before the first of April. The agree-
ment was well lived up to, but after the period during which it was to be in force had expired, further curtailment was, on the initiative of the individual mills, continued, though there was no concerted action. With the reduction of wages in May, however, the manufacturers announced as their policy to curtail the production of goods as little as possible to offset in a measure the loss to the men by the cut. This has been done to an extent, but the demand for goods has at no time been sufficient to warrant a general resumption of full hours. In fact, the season's production has not been more than $75 \%$ of a normal annual output, and stock at first hands at the close is said to approximate one million pieces. At the opening of the season standard $64 \times 64$ printing cloths ruled at $51 / 4$ cents per yard, the highest price since May 1880, and were so quoted until Nov. 15, when Mr Borden's bid of $51 / 4$ cents (for deliveries up to the end of January), which had served to maintain prices and steady the market, was withdrawn. During the succeeding three weeks the quotation was nominally unchanged, in the absence of business, but on Dec. 5 bids of $45 / 8$ cents were reported, followed by a drop to $41 / 3$ cents and to $41 / 8$ cents at the close of the month. January opened with the quotation at $41 / 4$ cents, from which there was a decline to $41 / 8$ cents on the 19th, to 4 cents on Feb. 24 and to $35 / 8$ cents Feb. 29. On March 14 there was an easing off to $31 / 2$ cents, on the 23 d the quotation was $33 / 8$ cents, and on the $28 \mathrm{th}, 31 / 4$ cents, $1_{\text {argely nominal, demand was so light. In early May (the }}$ 4th) a decline to $31 / 8$ cents occurred, but on the 22d there was a recovery to $31 / 4$ cents, at which figure the market ruled until Aug. 24, when there was a drop to $31 / 8$ cents, succeeded by a marking down to 3 cents the following day, at which figure the season closed. The situation at that important centre can be summed up in a few words as one of restricted output and small margin of profit, succeeding a very promising outlook at the beginning of the season. And the condition of affairs at Fall River as thus described quite well reflects the situation in the cotton industry of the country as a whole.

One of the particularly disappointing features of the season of 1907-08 has been a further important decline in the volume of our export trade in goods, the outward movement in all directions showing decreases from 1906-07 and very heavy losses from 1905-06. China in the fiseal year 1904-05 took from us $474,909,510$ yards and in 1905-06 her takings were $498,521,402$ yards (the record); but for the twelve months ended June 301907 the aggregate fell to $86,454,028$ yards, and for the like period ended June 301908 was only $49,876,671$ yards. This is certainly a very sorry exhibit of our trade in cotton manufactures with a country which we have been led to expect would continue to be a very important outlet for our products. The situation, however, is, we believe, not so unsatisfactory as the figures would appear to indicate. We cannot escape the conclusion that the phenomenally heavy imports of cotton goods into China in 1904-05 and 1905-06 from both Europe and America were very much in excess of what any legitimate near-at-hand demand would warrant, and that even yet stocks there are relatively large; this would seem to be substantiated by the further decrease in shipments from Great Britain to China the past season.

As regards our trade in cotton manufactures with other countries, it is to be said, moreover, that so far as the last year is concerned, no cause for satisfaction exists. South America took only $33,165,601$ yards, against $51,737,034$ yards in 1906-07 and 51,072,310 yards in 1905-06, and the movement to the West Indies and Central America reached only $65,871,390$ yards, compared with $79,379,953$ yards a year ago and $79,452,579$ yards in 1905-06. Philippines absorption fell to $9,909,417$ yards from $20,551,231$ yards in 1906-07, and shipments to other Oceanica, Asia and Africa in the aggregate recorded a large decrease from the previous year, having been only $30,400,986$ yards, against $61,383,353$ yards. In the aggregate for all countries the exports of goods reported by quantity in 1907-08 reached $205,994,812$ yards and in the previous season $326,340,329$ yards, or a decrease this year of $37 \%$. In value, owing to better prices of earlier months, the loss is only $281 / 4 \%$. We append a compilation showing the value of cotton goods exports for each of the last four years, and at the foot of the table give the totals for each six months.

$\begin{array}{cc}\text { EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC COTTON } \\ \text { YEARS. } \\ \text { Exports to - } & 1907-08 .\end{array}$

| Exports to- | 1907-08. | 1906-07. | 1905-06. | 1904-05 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Europe.-. | \$1,784,100 | \$1,833,100 | \$1,744,805 | 31,280,253 |
| Cana | 1,469,550 | $1.731,338$ | 1,893,400 | 1,521,291 |
| West Ind | 3,295,276 | 3,551,044 | 3.216,075 | 2,692,030 |
| Central An | 2,078,011 | 2,210,216 | 1,840,847 | 1,692,453 |
| South America | 2,454,054 | 3,542,028 | 3,342,011 | 3,060,906 |
| Chinese Emplre | 3,390.498 | 5,933,678 | 20.770.978 | 27,889,738 |
| All others | 10,705,279 | 13,494,108 | 11,135,917 | 10,920,310 |
| Total year | \$25.177.758 | 832,305,412 | \$52,044,033 | \$49,666; |
| First six montl | \$12.459,429 | 318,441,779 | \$28,424.764 | \$21,620,8 |
| Second slx mon | 312,718,329 | \$13,87s,033 | \$24,519,269 | 328,036,23 | | First six months...... $\$ 12,459,429$ |
| :--- |
| Second six months..... $\$ 12,718,329, \$ 13,874,779$ | * Includes in each year value of exports of yarn, waste, \&c., not stated by countries.

An exhibit such as the foregoing does not encourage hopes of any important development of the export branch of our cotton goods trade in the near future. But exceptional conditions, such as overbuying by China two and three years ago, largely brought it about and with that considered the situation appears less unfavorable. It is, we believe, safe to assume that bottom has been reached and that succeeding years will show marked recovery in the volume and value of cotton goods sent abroad. In fact, recent advices give a more satisfactory view as to the outlook for trade with China. It is pointed out that, while stocks of some descriptions of goods are somewhat in excess, the statistical position of staple lines is excellent and that at some points the stocks of American makes have run down to small proportions. This would seem to encourage expectations of a revival of our export trade in that direction in the not distant future.
It is unfortunate, however, that with prospects for trade with the Far East apparently becoming brighter, the propensity to regulate our affairs by statute is calculated to debar the United States from largely receiving the benefit of the expected better demand for goods. In the building up of a freight traffic with China, Japan, Australasia and other Pacific countries, it has been the practice of the transcontinental lines of railroad, in conjunction with the various steamship lines leaving San Francisco, Puget Sound, Vancouver, \&c., to make through rates, of which the proportions accruing to the land routes and the water routes varied according to the exigencies of the situation, but which in the aggregate were satisfactory to shipper and carrier alike. But a ruling recently made by the InterState Commerce Commission requires the railroads to publish the inland proportions of their import and export rates and not to change their rates as modified by the Commission except after three day's notice when lowering the same and ten days' notice when a raise is contemplated. This the railroad managers feel they cannot comply with, as the effect of making known how small is the renumeration they receive for the through business would be to create dissatisfaction on the part of domestic shippers, obliged to pay much higher rates, and a demand for reductions to the same low level. The order of the Commission does not go into effect until October 1, but in the meantime the transcontinental lines have determined to raise rates on merchandise for the Orient to the domestic level, which is virtually the abandonment of a traffic that has been built up with a great deal of trouble and expense, and in which there has been little profit. The result of this will be disastrous to the traffic across the Pacific in American bottoms, portending the withdrawal of the service or its passing into other hands. Eastern shippers will, under the circumstances, be more inclined to patronize, as cheaper, the route via Suez, pending the opening up of the Panama Canal, which of course, will not be available for a very long time to come.

Although developments the last season have been against any important extension of the cotton-manufacturing industry, the spinning capacity of the mills in the United States has, nevertheless, been moderately augmented. The extension to be noted, however, is mainly at the South, additions at the North having aggregated an almost nominal increase. Our latest investigations denote that at the South a number of new mills started up during the year and the capacity of a few of the older establishments was added to. The result is a fairly large gain in spindleage in that part of the country, which, however, is not reflected in the aggregate of cotton consumption, except that it served to restrict the falling off from the preceding season. Our usual statement of spindles in the United States is as follow

## Spindtes-


rotal $10,451,919$
Total spladtes . ....... $\sqrt[26,751,10]{25.124,245} \overline{24.781,207} \overline{24,072.810}$ SOUTHERN cotton mills have done relatively better than those at the North in the season lately closed, the decrease in the volume of consumption having been comparatively moderate. It thus happens that, for the first time since cotton-manufacturing became an established industry of the South, the mills of that section used more raw material than was consumed by Northern establishments, the contrast being between $2,234,395$ bales and $2,135,488$ bales. The season South started off, as elsewhere, with prospects very flattering for a further considerable addition to the volume of goods produced; but, concurrent with the supervening of adverse conditions at the North, the Southern mills fell upon unfavorable lines and curtailment of output followed. At the same time, as already stated, the effect upon the industry was less pronounced generally than at the North, although in some localities entire stoppage of machinery for more or less extended periods has been neccessary in the interest of preventing an inordinate accumulation of goods. It is needless to say that insufficiency of labor, which in the previous season was a factor holding some of the factories from working at full capacity, was not in 1907-8 an influence of any moment after the opening month or two.

Additions to spindles in all leading centres of the South continue a feature of development there. But the gain in number in 1907-08 merely indicates the completion of projects under way before the changed conditions came, and do not reflect current sentiment. A number of new factories have gone into operation, some others are nearly ready to spin, still others are being built and there are a few upon which no work has yet been done, but that have got beyond the stage where they could be merely regarded as projects. As in former years, the data furnished to us by the mills embraces the number of spindles and looms, active or idle during the year, including new mills started and addition to existing plants; also the actual consumption for the season, stated in bales and pounds, the average count of yarn spun and detailed information as to new mills in course of erection or projected, beside contemplated extensions of existing establishments. In fact practically all the data essential to a comprehensive analysis of the cotton-manufacturing industry at the South. But as the reports by individual mills are furnished in strict confidence, the results aggregated by States only can be given, and these we present below. All mills that have been idle throughout the season and not expected to resume operations are, according to our usual custom, exeluded from the statement :

| Southem siater. | Number of |  |  |  | AverNo. Karn | Constumption, |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Muls | Spindles. |  | LoomsRun. |  | Bates. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Avage } \\ & \text { NeI } \\ & \text { Wel'tu } \end{aligned}$ | Pounds. |
|  |  | Alive. 1 | Rumitug. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Virginta | 16 | 310,978 | 300,778 | ${ }^{8.572}$ | 185 | 78,274 | 473.49 | $37,062,049$ 308 |
| N. Caroltia | ${ }_{141}^{271}$ | 2,9 2,4852 | $2,713,247$ 3.513 .862 | 49,753 82.610 | ${ }_{24}^{1053}$ | 652,485 6.0 .376. | 473.41 | $308,49.780$ |
| Georgis ... | 129 | 1,787;6961 | 1,687,737 | 33,227 | 19 | 475, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 475.10 | 226,261,417 |
| ${ }_{\text {Alarida }}$ | 62 | 045,112 | 4 |  | 18 | 198. | 02,36 | 97,850,258 |
| Miselsippi | 20 | 177,124 | 173,124 | 4,573 | 1946 | 40,837 | 402.61 | 20,116,710 |
| Louistana | 4 | 89,552 | 69,552 | 1,500 | 135 | 14.012 | 493.81 | 6,910,248 |
| Texas | 16 | 103.518 | 94.572 | 2.026 | 16 | 38,922 | 190.07 | 19,074,287 |
| Arkansa |  | 14,324 | 12,624 | 240 | 16 | 2,450 | 486.67 | 1,192.408 |
| Tennes | 4 | -285,222 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 24, } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 592 | 15 | 9,009 | 493.86 | 4.449,502 |
| Kentuck |  | 95,208. | 85.428 | 1.456 | 16 | 23,354 | 482,25 | ,261,053 |
| Ostahoma | 3 | 5.712 | 2,856 |  | 8 | 1.780 | 514.0 | 188 |
| Totals 1907.08 | 717 | 10 | 9.8 \% +108 | , 778 | 20 | ,234,395 | 477.55 | 067,010,902 |
| 1900-07 | 694 | 9,924,24 | 9.412 .46 | 06,133 | 20 | 487,0. | 477.52 1 | 187,626,367 |
| 1905-06 | 667 | 9. |  | 6,94 | 193 | 8.4 |  | 143,160,680 |
| 1904-05 | 659 | 8.7 |  | 74.32 | 19 | 2,203,406 |  |  |
| 1003-04 | 628 | 7,003 |  |  |  | 2,007,509 | 975.11 | 33. |
| 1902-03 | 4 | 7.039,63 |  | 153,748 | 195 | 2,049,902 | 9.85 | 083,049,984 |
| 1001-02 | 570 | 6,4 | 6.179,421 | 142,053 | 10 | 1,942,8 | 0.99 | 5,0 |
| 1000-01 | 531 | 5,8 |  | 122,002 | 19 | 7,0 | 2472.00 | 8.3 |
| 1809-00 | 441 | 4.54 | 4,27 | 05 | 183/3 | 1,599,947 | 7468.8 | ,365,23 |
| 1803-99 | 414 | 3.9 | 3,832 | 95.7 | 18 | 1,400,026 | 6467.4 | 654.435.025 |
| 1597-98 | 391 | 3,670,290 | 3,574,754 | 91,829 |  | 227,939 | 9470.04 | 577,186,18 |
| Note,-Much new machtnery has been put in operation within the past rew |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| It will be noted |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\text { he } v$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

loss from 1906-07 greatest in North Carolinà, which, however, continues to be the leading State in number of mills and the amount of the raw material used. The net result for the season in the aggregate for the Southern States is a falling off in consumption of 252,693 bales, or $120,615,395$ pounds, leaving the $1907-08$ total $2,234,395$ bales, which compares with approximately $2,135,488$ bales at the North, or an excess for the newer field of 98,907 bales. The reports at hand from the South, when gone over in detail, denote that five old mills, with 23,000 spindles, have retired from business, and twenty-eightmills, containing 227.290 spindles, have started up since Aug. 31 1907, making a net gain of twenty-threemills, or 204,290 spindles, during the senson. The full extension of capacity in 1907-08 does not, however, find expression in that total, for the equipment of old mills was increased to the extent of 323,384 spindles. The total net gain for the season was, therefore, 527,674 spindles.

Further material expansion of the industry at the South is naturally held somewhat in abeyance by the conditions now prevailing, but the present adverse situation must perforce be considered as merdy temporary. Development of the various activities of the country has been only checked for the time being, not permanently stopped. The tendency and desire is still strong to erect cotton factories in localities contiguous to the sources of supply of the raw material, and only awaits the return of favoring conditions to manifest itself with added vigor. Even now some further development is under way, our advices indicating that twelve mills, to contain 89,484 spindles, are expected to begin operations within the next few months, or at least before the close of the season of 1908-09, and there are a number of others upon which construction work has begun or is about to be started. Few additions to old mills are at present contemplated, although in a number of our returns the desire to extend is expressed, contingent upon a brightening of the outlook.

EUROPE. - The season of $1907-08$ has been memorable by reason of the extraordinary vicissitudes to which the trade has been subjected during the year. Although, at the opening of the season, owing to existing high prices, the volume of demand showed some falling off, European spinners and manufacturers generally were well under orders for some months ahead at profitable margins, and, with fair prospects of a continuance of the prosperity which had marked the preceding three years, and the change when it came was as remarkable in its suddenness as it was widespread and disastrous in its effeets.

A change from a period of exceptional prosperity and expansion to one of downright bad trade and curtailment of output is usually a gradual process, foreshadowed by numerous premonitory symptoms extending over severa years, but in the season under review all the great industries, both of America and Europe, suffered a collapse which is without precedent in in odern times.

The primary cause is to be found in the financial panic which prevailed in the United States during the last three months of 1907, and one of the first effects of which was to necessitate, by Nov. 7, a Bank of England rate of discount of $7 \%$, the highest since 1873, and which was maintained until Jan. 2 1908, and the direct result of which was curtailment of trade in every direction.
Upon the cotton trade, especially, its effects were disastrous, for it not only harassed traders through the calling in of loans, but rendered it almost impossible for buyers to take delivery of goods already contracted for, and which were thrown back upon manufacturers' hands in a falling market, and compelled them, in turn, to default upon their yarn contracts, while a large number of new mills whose capital had been fully expended in course of construction were unable to obtain their supplies of the raw material without incurring very heavy losses.
In Germany the financial strain was felt even more acutely than in Great Britain, and brought about the failure of numerous important industrial and banking concerns. The Bank rate rose in November to $7 \frac{1}{2} \%$, the trade of the country being practically brought to $a$ standstill. The number of unemployed reached large figures, and, with the sudden reduction, or almost total stoppage, of the spending power of the masses, in a country dependent mainly on internal consumption, the cotton industry underwent a reverse the etfeets of which are still manifest.

During the prosperous years of 1906 and 1907, Continental spindles had proved totally inadequate to supply the enormous demands made upon them, demands which arose in the greater part from home consumption, and which resulted in extensive orders for yarns being placed in the Manchester market, but with the sudden change in the economic conditions, not only did these orders cease, but, from lack of demand, both spinners and manufacturers in many of he leading Continental centres, notable througho ut Southern Germany, have been compelled to curtail production and enter upon a protracted period of short time.

The marked falling off in the demand for China and the East generally, where the heavy stocks accumulated during the previous season had to be worked off on a lower basis of prices, and the depression in India, brought about by a partial failure of the crops, affected British producers, and has resulted in the closing of the majority of Lancashire mills two days a week during the last three months of the season.

As indicated in our article at the close of last season, it is now beyond all question that the enormous profits realized during the previous two years led to a vast amount of overproduction, especially of the finer class of yards and goods, which has told heavily on prices and reduced spinners' margins to a non-profit-paying basis, while the value of Egyptian and other long-stapled growths of cottonthas fallen something like $33 \%$. Owing to this curtailment of production in Europe, and the heavy decrease in!the takings of the American mills, a reduction in the yield of American cotton during the season of close upon 2 million bales has exercised little or no influence upon the course of prices, and, with the addition of last season's carry-over, has proved amply sufficient for the requirements of the world.

The fifth international congress of master cotton spinners and manufacturers was held in Paris during the first week in June, when it was noted that no less than 500 delegates were present, which was eight times the number present at the first congress, held at Zurich four years ago.

Various questions came up for discussion, including the regulation of cotton output British cotton growing, c, i. f. contracts, and the short-time movement, the latter being perhaps the most important question for the moment before the Congress, and upon which a resolution was unanimously adopted that "whenever there is a lack of raw material, or w en the manufactured articles exceed the demand in any country, the adoption of short-time running of mills is the only real remedy, and that all associations be requested to perfect their local organizations in order to put short-time in operation whenever it may be considered necessary."

Regarding British cotton growing, it was pointed out that the total production of cotton under the auspices of the association had increased from less than 2,000 bales in 1903 to over 26,000 bales in 1907, and the council were convinced that, provided sufficient capital was obtained, the association would shortly become a profit-earning body.

In this connection it is worthy of note that the association have established a capacious ginnery, with hydraulic press and seed and cotton stores, at Oshogbo, West Africa.

A conference of planters of West Indian cotton was held in Manchester in the early part of August, under the auspices of the British Cotton-Growing Association, when assurances were received from the Colonial Office that steps would be taken to render more effective the system of mutual co-operation between Lancashire and the West Indies.

The syndicate of Japanese cotton $m$ ills formed in 1906, consisting of the Osaka, Mie, Kenshi and Temma spinning and weaving companies, with the Mitsui Bussan Kaisba as their selling agents for the pushing of the sale of Japanese goods in Manchuria, formerly almost monopolized by America, appears, from statistics published, to have so far produced satisfactory results, although it must not be overlooked that the syndicate has benefited largely by market conditions and by the assistance of the Yokohama banks. The figures published so far show that between February 1906 and August 1907 only 6,000 bales of American goods were imported into Manchuria, against 30,000 bales of Japanese productions.

Great Britain.-Taken as a whole, the season just closed can only be summed up as unsatisfactory to both spinners and manufacturers. Its course has been marked by financial stringency, a lessened demand, a series of labor troubles,
and a shrinkage in margins, accelerated by the competition of new spindles and looms, that has involved during the past six months of the season the falling back upon reserves to pay dividends or the payment of no dividends at all. So far back as December last a serious crisis was threatened, owing to the demand of the ring spinners for an advance in wages, on the ground that they were paid on a lower scale than mule spinners, the number of mills running ring machinery being 107. The masters pleaded the now famous Brooklands agreement, but it was urged by the men that the agreement was come to some fifteen years ago, practically before the introduction of ring spinning, and that its terms made no provision for this class of employment. Lockout notices were posted, and it was only after consultation with the President of the Board of Trade (Mr. Lloyd-George) that, on Jan. 24, at the eleventh hour, hostilities involving 40 million spindles were averted, masters and men agreeing to meet within seven days to commence the work of framing a universal list for ring spinners.
Early in March, owing to strikes at two mills, the lockout of 20,000 weavers was threatened, but on the 16 th of the month the difficulty was overcome by the strikers returning to work one hour before the lockout notices came into effect.

On July 23, at the annual mecting of the general body of Master Cotton-Spinners' Federation, which now embraces some $38,000,000$ spindles, it was unanimously resolved to support the recommendation of the general committee to reduce wages $5 \%$; estimating the Federation's weekly wage bill at $£ 120,000$, the reduction would save £6,000, which, roughly, represents $1-16 \mathrm{~d}$. per lb . on the cost of the yarn produced, and would add to that extent to spinners' margins.

As referred to above, one of the chief drawbacks of the season has been the keen competition of the new mills to obtain outlets for their production in markets already glutted with over-supplies, and at a time when the demand, both internal and external, showed unmistakably that the boom in trade had passed. The older mills, with their large reserves, resorted to cutting of rates to retain command of the markets, while the new companies have been forced into selling "at any price", owing to lack of capital to finance their supplies. The outcome being that at the close of the season by far the greater number of spindles and looms are running short-time and selling their output at a loss.

The trade at large has watched with interest the efforts being put forth in the Southern States to check the evils arising out of gambling in futures, by the closing down of wire houses and the prohibition of dealing in speculative contracts, and it is a matter for regret that at the close of the season legitimate traders should have been hampered in their dealings by attempted corners in contracts in both Liverpool and New York, while the hope is freely expressed that both growers and consumers of cotton may find it feasible so to combine as to render all such attempts not only abortive, but disastrous to the promoters.
The export of yarn and piece goods for the 11 months ended July 31 (August figures not yet being available), as compared with the same period during the two preceding seasons, was as follows

1907-08.
1000.07,
$203,100,000$
$1905-06$.
$105,338,000$
Yarns pounds. $1917,733,000$
$360,059,000$ Plece goods, yards_... $5,360,059,000 \quad 5,760,000,000 \quad 5,812,202,000$
showing an increase in yarns of $14,633,000$ pounds over last year and of $22,394,000$ pounds over 1905-06, but piece goods show a decrease of $406,841,000$ yards as compared with $1906-07$ and $452,143,000$ yards as compared with the year before.
The outlook at the close of the season is distinctly less hopeful than for a number of years past. Demand for forward deliveries is almost entirely wanting, while, with the stagnation in the iron, coal and shipping industries-immediate expansion so far as the home markets are concerned cannot be looked for. The one bright spot is the promise of plentiful harvests.

The European Continent.-During the past season, as in the United States and Great Britain, the period of continued expansion and unexampled prosperity enjoyed by the Continental cotton industry came to an end. At the opening of the season the mills were fully employed at profitable margins, and with orders on their books for some months ahead, as buyers during the boom entered into engagements for
distant deliveries, often at absurdly high prices, under the fear that any delay meant paying still more, but when the financial crisis came, and which resulted in the serious curtailment of all industrial enterprises, its effect was most keenly felt by the cotton industry.

While the retailer reduced his purchases to a minimum, the wholesaler was under contract to take delivery of goods far beyond his normal demand, new engagements ceased, and merchants delayed taking delivery, or on some plea or other canceled old contracts altogether. In consequence, stocks of yarns and goods have accumulated in the hands of spinners and manufacturers, who, in order to bring some relief to the situation, have in many cases entered upon a period of short-time.

In Germany, up to November the condition of the cotton industry was very satisfactory; afterwards a marked deterioration setin, which has gone from bad to worse; owing to the difficulty buyers experienced during the boom in getting prompt delivery from spinners and manufacturers, contracts were made far in advance-in some cases extending to the spring of 1909-and the prospect for spinners and manufacturers at the beginning of the season was bright. When the financial crisis came in the autumn, the effect of which was severely felt in Germany, a complete change took place in the outlook. Not only was new business brought almost to a standstill, but buyers endeavored to prevent delivery of orders already contracted for. In many cases they were successful, as during the boom spinners and manufacturers accepted orders which they could not possibly carry out punctually. The result has been an accumulation of stocks in first hands, and though spinners have orders on their books, they fail to get particulars for delivery, and are forced to offer their output at considerably reduced prices.

The outlook is further clouded by the fact that yarn merchants are heavily overbought and are not in a position to enter into new business. In order to better their position and avoid adding to their already accumulating stocks, spinners have resorted to short time.

In Austria, during the first part of the season mills were fully employed at remunerative prices, owing to the contracts booked ahead. Later, the scarcity of money, due to the financial crisis in America, brought business almost to a standstill. Consumers during the boom made purchases much in excess of real wants and at inflated prices; consequently, when the depression set in, contracts were taken delivery of tardily or entirely refused. Stocks are accumulating and buyers are extremely cautious pending some improvement in trade generally.

In France, the season opened with the prospect for the continuance of the gratifying improvement in the industry experienced during the season of 1906-07. Spinners and manufacturers were engaged for months ahead at very good prices, but towards the end of the year, with the upsetting of business by the monetary crisis, the demand fell off, many contracts for yarn were canceled, and much delay was experienced all round in getting buyers to take delivery of goods contracted for. Consumers during the revival in trade considerably overbought, and the lessening of demand has resulted in stocks accumulating.

In Russia, the condition of the industry has been, on the whole, fairly satisfactory, more especially in the Moscow distriet, for while, at the beginning of the season, the Lodz manufacturers experienced a much improved trade, and were able to make sales at fair margins of profit, towards the end of the year the demand again fell off, chictly due to the unsatisfactory outturn of the crops in many parts of the Empire, and mills were compelled to resort to short-time. Moscow manufacturers have greatly benefited by the labor troubles and reduced output at Lodz, and the cotton industry is rapidly developing. There was a shortage of goods, owing to former strikes, and the reduced output of the Lodz mills, so that manufacturers at Moscow, St. Petersburg, \&c., found no difficulty in selling their production at good prices; in fact, buyers at times were so anxious to secure delivery that they paid in advance. During the past few months business has been quieter, buyers being afraid of a decline in prices.

In Holland and Belgium, business has been much quieter, the full working of the previous seasons caused an accumulation of goods and, with a lessened inquiry from the colonial
markets, business during the greater part of the year has been rendered very difficult.

In Italy, at the beginning of the season, spinners and manufacturers were well under contract at profitable prices, but the monteary crisis in the autumn was acutely felt, the demand fell off and buyers got seriously behindhand in taking delivery, and as, owing to the continued depression in trade, no revival has since taken place, the outcome for spinners and weavers is decidedly less favorable.

In Spain, the course of the industry shows no improvement. There was a falling off in the demand for yarn, and to an even greater extent for cloth. The stringency in the money market caused further depression, and in April, when the raw material fell to the neighborhood of $41 / 2 \mathrm{~d}$. per pound, dealers and merchants found no way of realizing their stocks and many important failures took place.

In other cotton-consuming centres of the Continent, spinners and manufacturers have also suffered from the reckless over-buying which took place during the boom, and though mills had orders on their books for delivery ahead at profitable margins, owing to the setback in trade it has been found difficult, if not impossible, to get buyers to fulfill their contracts.

It will be gathered from the above reports that the trade on the Continent has undergone a marked change for the worse during the past season, and at its close the prospects would seem to indicate a continuance of the period of contraction

The foregoing interesting and com prehensive review of the spinning industry of Great Britain and on the Continent in 1907-08 is furnished by Messrs. Ellison \& Farrie of Liverpool. This, in conjunction with our remarks on the situation in the United States given further above, pretty thoroughly covers the countries of the world that take chief important rank in cotton manufacturing.

A number of other countries of lesser importance in cottonmanufacturing of course than those already referred to deserve some mention if we desire to complete the history of the world's progress in cotton production and manufacture. We say of lesser importance because, compared with Europe or America, their consumption of cotton is relatively small. But some of them, particularly India and Japan, are important factors. So far as possible in the results presented below official data is used in giving (1) the cotton consumption of each manufacturing country for a period of four years and also the annual total and weekly average; (2) the world's production of cotton (commercial crops) for the identical years, and (3) the spindles in all manufacturing countries from which reliable and recent data can be obtained as they stand to-day, compared with like results in former years.
Most important, next to Europe and the United States, in its aggregate consumption of cotton is India, and in that country also there is shown'a decreased use of the raw material in 1907-08. The same is true of Japan, as far as we can gather from such early information as is at hand, and a similar exhibit is made by Canada, as indicated by its takings from this country. For Mexico and Canada we are forced to adopt the imports into each country as a measure of consumption; in the case of the former no recent statistics covering home yicld or mill operations have been procurable, and Canada has no source of supply but through imports. No data of value can be obtained from China or Brazil. "Other countries" therefore include exports of cotton from the United States and Europe to localities other than those specifically mentioned in the table; also, the cotton burned at sea. The compilation subjoined consequently covers substantially the entire distribution or consumption (expressed in bales of 500 pounds net weight each) of the commercial cotton crops of the world, and the degree in which each country has participated.


From the foregoing it will be observed that the world's total consumption for $1907-08$ exhibits a loss from the previous year of 932,898 bales, is 386,228 less than in will furthermore be noted that the decreases from last year are general. The sources from which cotton has been drawn in each of the last five years are stated in the subjoined table of the world's commercial
500 pounds net earch

 $d$ Leecelpts Into Europe from Brazil, Smyrna, Peru. West Indies, \& and Chini cotton used in Jannese mills.
\& Defletency in the gearis new supply.
The above statement indicates in compact form the woold's supply of cotton (not including Russia) in each of the five vears, the amount consumed, and also the extent to which visible and invisible stocks were increased or diminished.

A further addition to the spinning capacity of the world has occurred the past season, but, as may be inferred from preceding remarks, the machinery has not been all operated at full working time and the gain therefore is not reflected in the volume of consumption The most important increases have been in Great Britain, on the Continent and in the Southern part of the United States, the total of spindles in the last-named locality now being $10,451,919$, or more than double what it was in 1900. Our compilation for the world is as follows:

| $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Cr} \\ \mathrm{Co} \end{gathered}$ |  | SPINDLES <br> 1907 <br> 52.000 .000 <br> 3,800000 <br> 35,800,000 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { IN THE WE W } \\ & \text { 1900. } \\ & 50,000,000 \\ & 35.500 .0000 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 47,500,000 \\ 34,600,000 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 000 | 87,800,000 | \$5,500,000 | 83,500,000 | 82,100,000 |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 16,000,000 \\ 9,924.245 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15,600.000 \\ 9,181,207 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15,325,000 \\ 8,747,810 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15,250,000 \\ 7,963,866 \end{array}$ |
|  |  | 25.0 | 24,7 | 5 | 23,213,566 |
|  | . | 5,33: | S,293, 1,450 | ${ }_{1}, 387$ | 5,118.121 |
| O | .000 | 1, | 1.625,000 | 1, 610,618 | 610.000 |
| tal Inalis | 7,570,000 |  |  |  |  |
| mextico. |  | 700,000 | 075,000 | 675.00 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

For Great Britain and the Continent we use estimates furnished us by Mr. Ellison, and revise previous years statements from the facts we have gathered. The results for the United States are our own figures. India's total is from the official report of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association, as far as received, and Japan's aggregates are officially communicated. China's figures are compiled from consular reports, and for Canada and Mexico the aggregates are now in part approximated.

Great Britain's cotton goods trade with foreign countries as represented by the volume of exports has suffered moderate diminution during the year, mainly as a result of a restriction of the movement to the Mohammedan countries and China. Dealings with India have been about on a par with 1906-07 and to Continental Europe and North America shipments have been somewhat in excess of the previous year. But taking for Turkey, Egypt and Africa have in the aggregate been over $25 \%$ less; Chinese requirements have been supplied by a movement showing a falling off of about $15 \%$, and exports to South American countries exhibit a decrease of approximately $18 \%$. In any event British export trade in cotton goods shows a smaller percentage of falling off for the season than has been witnessed in , that of the United States. The statement of exports (reduced to pounds) by quarters for the last two seasons is subjoined. These years end with Sept. 30, and consequently the last two months of the fourth quarter of the current season are estimated on the basis of the July movement. Three ciphers are omitted.
GREAT BRITAIN'S COTTON GOODS EXPORTS FOR TWO YEARS.

| (000's amituad.) | -1907-1008 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\xrightarrow{\text { Yarnsa }}$ Pounds. | ards. |  | Ya |  |  |
|  |  | $1,515,495$ | 307,016 | 5S, 41 | 1,512,655 | 352,201 |
| quar:-aa | 70,24 | 1,305,121 | ${ }^{314,611}$ | 60, 136 | (1,518,015 |  |
| 4in quir:-Juil | 3,an | 1,425,000 | 330,000 | 72,893 | 1,646,7 |  |

Total................ 262,940
a facluding threus. b Estimated ior the quarter on the July movement
The totals in pounds in the above compilation are as com puted by us, but are believed to be approximately correct. They indicate that the export movement this season has been $1,374,762,000$ pounds, or $105,313,000$ pounds less than the previous record total of 1906-07 and $92,412,000$ pounds smaller than in 1905-06, when the outward movement of cotton goods was $1,467,174,000$ pounds.

To complete the year's history of the cotton goods trade in Great Britain we append data as to prices, the statement covering the last three years.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Liverpoot.} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{1007-08.} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{1006-07.} \& \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{1005:08.} <br>
\hline \&  \&  \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { aci } \\
& \frac{28}{2} \frac{1}{4} \\
& \text { it }
\end{aligned}
$$ \&  \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 88.4 \\
& 8 \frac{1}{5} \\
& \text { sौन }
\end{aligned}
$$ \&  \&  \&  \&  <br>
\hline Sept. 30
Oct. \& d.
0.72
6.03 \&  \& $\begin{array}{ll}3 . & d . \\ 8 & 3 \\ 8 & 3 \\ 8 & 0\end{array}$ \& d

5.68
5.81 \& ${ }^{10} 10$ \& 3. \& d.
5.71
5.77 \& 83. ${ }_{\text {a }}^{\text {a }}$ \& $\begin{array}{ll}\text { s. } & \\ 7 \\ 7 & 615 \\ 7 & 63\end{array}$ <br>
\hline Nov, 30. \& 6.10 \& 11) \& 710 \& 6.19 \& 100-16 \& 8 \& 6.17 \& 9 \& $711{ }^{6+1}$ <br>
\hline Averate Scpt. \& 6.31 \& 11 3-16 \& 8 O $01-3$ \& 5.89 \& $105-16$ \& $8 \quad 2$ \& 5.88 \& 9 \& 78 <br>
\hline Dec. Nov. \& 6.18 \& 11 \& 714 \& 5.80 \& 105 -16 \& $8 \quad 015$ \& 6.24 \& $97-16$ \& 711 <br>
\hline Jan. 31 \& 6.39 \& $\begin{gathered}10 \\ 0 \\ 0\end{gathered} 11-16$ \& $7{ }^{7} 6$ \& 5.87 \& 10. 5 -16 \& \& 0.07 \& $9{ }^{9}$ \& 711 <br>
\hline Feb, 20. \& 5.09 \& 0 9-16 \& $7 \quad 05$ \& 6.14 \& $103 / 5$ \& \& 5.76 \& 0\% \& 711 <br>
\hline Dec. \& 6.19 \& 10 7-16 \& 7 4V \& 5.94 \& 10 5-18 \& $8111-3$ \& 6.02 \& 95 \& 711 <br>
\hline Atch. 31. \& 5.70 \& 87 \& 681 \& 5.97 \& 103/8 \& $8 \quad 236$ \& 6.07 \& 95. \& <br>
\hline April 30. \& 5.50 \& 8 8 \& ${ }^{6} 515$ \& 6.44 \& 10 13-16 \& 8 \& 6.04 \& $93 / 8$ \& <br>
\hline May 31. \& 6.46 \& $\sqrt{6}$ \& 6718 \& 7.40 \& 11 \& 8 \& 6.07 \& $0^{1}$ \& $8 \quad 2$ <br>
\hline Ach \& 5.82 \& $813-16$ \& 67 \& 6.60 \& $10.15-16$ \& $8 \quad 41 / 5$ \& 6.06 \& 03/2 \& 8 <br>
\hline June May. 30 \& \& 93 \& 7 \& 7.22 \& 11 11-16 \& \& 6.14 \& 93 \& <br>
\hline July 31.. \& 0.02 \& 816 \& a 6 \& 7.23 \& $110-16$ \& $8 \quad 615$ \& 5.19 \& 10 \& <br>
\hline Aug. 31. \& , 25 \& 815 \& $31 / 2$ \& . 46 \& 11 11-16 \& 86 \& 5.41 \& 998 \& 711 <br>

\hline $$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Avcrute } \\
\text { June } \\
\text { Aug. }
\end{gathered}
$$ \& 5.91 \& 836 \& ; $5 \frac{3}{2}$ \& 7.30 \& 119\% \& 862.3 \& 5.85 \& 9 13-16 \& S 1 <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

We now add a brief summary by months of the course of the Manchestor goods market during the season closing with Aug. 311908 and also of the Liverpool cotton market in the same form for the same period. These summaries have been prepared for this occasion with our usual care, and the details will prove, we think, an interesting and serviceable record for reference.
SEPTEMBER.-Manchester.-The volume of transactions in the cotton goods market was of only moderate proportions in September. That more business did not develop was largely, if not wholly, ascribed to the fact that notwithstanding the considerable drop in the value of the raw material, manufacturers were reluctant to make any concessions on the price of goods. This attitude of manufacturers was not surprising in view of the firmness with which spinners maintained yarn quotations. So that while buyers stood ready to operate freely at a reduction commensurate with the fall in cotton, manufacturers could not meet their desires, even though many were in need of orders, without relinquishing a large part of their not too heavy margin of profit. Demand for India was good at times, a fair business wa done for South America, and the home trade inquiry improved somewhat toward the close. On the other hand, transactions for near-by Eastern markets were small and for other directions generally moderate or light. Exports of yarns and goods from Great Britain (all reduced to pounds) aggregated $92.020,000 \mathrm{lbs}$., against $93,719,000 \mathrm{lbs}$. in September $1906 . \mathrm{Mr}$. Ellison estimated consumption for the month at 78,000 bales of 500 lbs , each per week in Great Britain and 105,000 bales of like weight on the Continent. Liverpool. -The U.S. Department of Agriculture's report of Sept. 9 which made the average condition of the crop above general expectations, had a depressing effect on prices for the raw material, and a downward tendency set in which continued with but little interruption, to the close, the net loss reaching nearly ${ }^{3}$ Kd. The opening was at 7.46 d . for middling uplands and on the 5th the ruling quotation was 7.57 d . Then came the decline, which carried the price down to 6.60 d . by the 27 th. A reaction of 12 points occurred on the 28 th and 30th, the close being at 6.72 d .

OCTOBER.-Manchester.-The easy feeling in the market for the raw material and the consequent quite marked decline in quotations in October was a factor affecting business in the goods market. The aggregate dealings were appreciably below the a verage, with great irregularities in prices. Manufacturers spinning their own yarns were much more favorably situated than those who purchased supplies for weaving on account of the decided firmness with which prices wer maintained. Yet manufacturers who, being fairly well under orders, were asking prices which bore a somewhat normal relation to the cost of yarns, were in many case underbidden by those in need of engagements who seemed to prefer business at little or no profit rather than to stop looms. Any improvement in the cloth market appeared to be dependent upon some easing up in the yarn quotations. Gloomy crop prospects in many districts of India on account of drought interfered with transactions in that direction, and orders for China were of a dribbling character. For Japan and Java more was done, but trade with smaller markets continued quiet. Yarns and goods exports from Great Britain reached $126,332,000 \mathrm{lbs}$., against $118,625,000 \mathrm{lbs}$. in October 1906. Mr. Ellison ad vanced his estimated weekly rate of consumption on the Continent to 106,000 bales. Liverpoal. The market for the raw material was without definite tendency the first few days of the month, but on the 9th a decline set in which continued until near the close. Middling uplands opened at 6.67d. and was so quoted on the 8 th. Daily changes thereafter, mostly downward, carried the quotation to 5.81 d, on the 29 th, from which level there was a recovery to 6.03 d . on the 31 st.

NOVEMBER.-Manchester.-On the whole November was an unsatisfactory month in the cotton goods trade, although some manufacturers made fair sales and a little improvement in demand was noticeable the last few days. Those who spin their own yarns were able to undersell com-
petitors, some of whom were forced to accept very low bids in order to keep looins in motion. Altogether there was much irregularity in prices and weak spots were quite freely taken advantage of by some buyers. The advance in the Bank rate to $7 \%$, a reflex of the monetary stringency in the United States, was a potent influence, operating not only to restrict transactions, but to foster a spirit of mistrust among traders. Lancashire, providentially, had been fortified by an extended term of good business, and, despite the morerecentquietness, spinners were still well enough under engagement to insure full consumption for some months ahead unless labor troubles ensued. The apparent indisposition of employers at Oldham to grant the increase in wages demanded early in the month led to strike talk, but efforts making to reach a settlement it was hoped would eventually be suecessful, though no results had acerued up to the close of the month. Exports continued quite free, but Eastern buying was below the average. The railway strike in India added to the discouraging outlook for trade in that direction, although for some sections a good business was done. China and Japan transactions small and South America very moderate. Fair miscellaneous buying for the Colonies, the Continent and the home trade, but the high Bank rate held latter operations in check. Shipments of yarns and goods from Great Britain were $125,895,000 \mathrm{Ibs} .$, against $117,253,000 \mathrm{lbs}$, in November 1906. Estimates of consumption were the same as in October. Liverpool.- In easy feeling prevailed in the market for the raw material during the first half of the month and the tendency of prices was downward, the quotation for middling uplands dropping from 6.07d., at which it stood on the 5 th, after opening at 5.93 d ., to 5.75 d , on the 18 th. A modification of American crop views and at more active demand for cotton then operated to stimulate prices that, with one or two reactions,

DECEMBER. -Manchester.-There was less business passing in the cotton goods market in December than in a number of months proviously. The course of the raw material was not on the whole such as to disturb values of the manufactured product, but there were numerous complaints from producers that many inquiries were at a level too low to be seriously considered, mueh less accepted. The aggregate of transactions was of strictly moderate volume. Japan and China demand was fairly good at times and dealings for near Eastern markets showed improvement, but on the other hand the inquiry from some important quarters was unusually light. A fairly good trade was done in some descriptions of yarns at fairly maintained prices. An adverse influence of the month was the threatened labor troubles in Lancanshire. No important developments had arisen therefrom up to the close of the year, but manufacturers here and there were harassed by petty strikes in an endeavor to coerce compliance with the demands made for increased wages which owners claimed were in violation of the Brooklands agreement. Shipments of yarn and goods from Great Britain reached a total of $115,289,000 \mathrm{lbs}$., compared with 116 ,$323,000 \mathrm{lbs}$. for December 1906. The estimated weekly rate of consumption continued as in November. Liverpool. -During the early days of the month, stimulated by a better demand for the raw material, prices advanced moderately, middling uplands, which opened at 6.19d., being quoted at 6.42 d , on the 9 th. Subsequently the tendency was quite generally downward, although not steadily so. A drop to 6.20 d . by the 11 th was followed by an advance to 6.38 d . by the 13 th , after which there was a decline which culminated on the 24th with the quotation at 6.04d. An advance later carried the price to 6.18 d , at the close, or a net loss of 1 point for the month.

JANUARY.-Manchester.-While in some departments of the cotton-manufacturing industry a rather better demand was reported than had been experienced for some weeks previously, the trade in general was inactive and the month's turnover below normal. Toward the olose the adjustment of the dispute over ring-spinners' wages, by the operatives withdrawing their demands and calling off the petty strikes that had been instituted as a coercive measure, was a favorable development from an industrial point of view, but no impetus was given to trade thereby. AltogetherJanuary was considered an unsatisfactory month by manufacturers and the immediate future did not seem to hold out any hopes of improvement. Reports from India werc unfavorable and business for that quarter quiet. Demand for China showed little if any improvement, although stocks at Shanghai and elsewhere had become more manageable. Remaining Eastern markets did little and transactions for south America were only moderate. The home trade, while not really bad, was not at all active. While no regular short-time working had been resorted to, there was a considerable stoppage of looms in various localities. Exports of yarns and goods from Great Britain reached a total of $127,895,000 \mathrm{lbs}$, against $129,723,000 \mathrm{lbs}$. in January 1907. The average weekly rate of consumption continued as estimated for the previous month. Liverpool. -The market for the raw material ruled rather active at times, but on the whole trade was of only moderate volume. The tendency of values was upwards until the last ten days, when prices eased off somewhat. Middling uplands opened at 6.15 d , and under the stimulus of more moderate crop ideas, there was an adyance to 6.63 d . by the 21 st .

Thereafter the fendency of the market was generally downward, the drop culminating at 6.33 d . on the 29 th. The close was at 6.39 d .

FEBRUARY.-Manchester.-Considered in all its various aspects the month was an unsatisfatory period to cotton manufacturers generally. Consumption of the raw material kept up well, being at a full rate in Lancashire, but a declining tendency in the value of yarns, a notable development of February, decidedly reduced the margin of profit theretofore enjoyed by spinners. Manufacturers, however, in their anxiety to secure orders to keep machinery in motion made concessions that prevented any benefit to them from lower yarn prices, and even at the lower prices quoted for goods bookings were not sufficiently large to engage all looms, many of which were stopped in each weaving city. A probable explanation of the weakened demand in the face of lower prices was the fact that many markets had overbought at high prices and stocks in most directions
were large. Demand for India was very light and litfle were large. Demand for India was very light and litfle Was done for other Eastern markets, except China, the inquiry from which showed distinct improvement. South American trade was fairly healthy, and while the home trade did a little more than for a time past, there seemed to be a disposition to hold off for lower prices. Shipments of yarns and goods from Great Britain aggregated $120,403,000 \mathrm{lbs}$, compared with $116,196,0001 \mathrm{bs}$. in the month last year. Consumption was estimated the same as in the preceding month. Liverpool. The dowaward trend in the value of the raw material which developed the latter part of January continued in February, although the course of prices was not steadily towards a lower level. Middling uplands ruled at 6.30 d , on the 1st and advanced to 6.40 d . by the 5 th. From that level there was a quite steady drop, day by day, until 6.09d, was reached on the 17 th. A reaction then occurred, carrying the quotation up to 6.16 d , on the $19 t h$. A drop of six points the following
day was almost regained by the 22 d , but there was then a decline to 5.96 d . by the 26 th . Subsequent fluctuations resulted in a net gain of three points, the close being at 5.99 d . or a loss of 40 points during the month.

MARCH.-Manchester:-Developments in the cottongoods market in March were, on te whole, f an unfavorable character. Transactions in about all departments were much below the normal in quantity and generally on an unsatisfactory price level. The continued downward trend of raw cotton, of course, militated against the market for goods, but even at concessions greater than warranted by that decline, the turmover was disappointing. Cloth buyers, in fact, seemed to be waiting for prices to reach bottom. Some resort to short-time in Lancashire spinning mills was reported, with the probability of a greater curtailment later on. In weaving mills a considerable number of looms were idle on account of lack of orders. An explanation offered for the depressed condition of trade was that all distributing markets were well stocked up with high-priced goods, and that, pending their movement, no noticeable improvement in demand could be anticipated. Up to within a few months, and owing to the stiffness with which prices of yarns were maintained, the advantage in the matter of margin of profit rested with those manufacturers who spin their own yarn. Latterly the advantage had been with those buying their yarn. Demand for Indin generally was unsatisfactory, and the same was true of Japan and other Eastern markets, except China, for which a little more was being done. Home trade was of moderate proportions, but it was expected that, with better weather, an impulse would be given to trade. The dispute with Nelson and Colne weavers over the dischapge of a workman had not been fully settled, and at Hyde 2,300 operatives working on Northrup loon s were on strike, the point at issue being the number of looms to each operator and wage scale. Exports of yarns and goods from Great Britain aggregated 128, 863,000
libs., against $114,236,000 \mathrm{lbs}$. in March 1907. Estimates of consumption were unchanged. Liverpool.-The downward course of prices for the raw material, which was in evidence the greater part of February, was also a feature of March, although quotations moved upward the first two weeks. Opening at 6.08 d ., middling uplands advanced to 6.11 d , the following day, but eased off to 6 d . by the 7 th. From that point there was an advance to 6.12 d , on the 10 th. Subsequently the general trend was towards a lower level, checked by slight advances now and then. The low point was reached on the 28 th, with the ruling quotation
5.66 d , from which there was a slight gain, the close being 5.70d,

APRIL.-Manchester. - The volume of business in the cotton-goods market continued below a normal level in April, and, following the further decline in the value of the raw material, prices for both yarns and cloth were forced to a very low basis of quotations. A considerable reduction in production was reported, especially of goods, and it was feared that the reluctance of spinners to curtail the output of yarn would result in a large further accumulation of stock of yarns. At Easter there was a greater stoppage of spindles than usual, but proposals for organized short-time wore not favorably received by officials of other concerns. The dispute with operatives at Hyde over the use of Northrup looms continued, with no prospect of immediate settlement. In the cloth trade the month's turnover was noment. In the cloth trade the month's turnover was no-
ticeably unsatisfactory in demand. Some stook takings
showed serious losses．It was contended that consuming markets were getting in better shape，but there was very lit－ tle evidence of returning confidence on the part of buyers． India trade was slow，but smaller markets did relatively better than the large ones．For China，a slight revival of buying was witnessed．Altogether，there was not much doing for any foreign markets，and there was no activity to the home trade Exports of yarns and goods from Great
Britain reached a total of $105,972,000 \mathrm{lbs}$ ．，against 125,217 ，－ 000 lbs ．in April 1907 ．The average weekly rate of consump－ tion continued as estimated for the previous month．Liver－ pool．－The market for the raw material ruled rather quiet trade being comparatively light，with fluctuations in prices frequent and the general trend of values downward．Mid－ dling uplands opened at 5.77 d ，and after advancing to 5.83 d ．
by the 4 th turned rather weak and declined quito steadily by the 4 th turned rather weak and declined quite steadily
until 5.16 d ．Was reached on the 29th，from which there was a recovery to 5.30 d ．on the 30 th．
MAX．－Manchester．－While in no sense active，businese in the cotton－goods market during May was of larger volums than in April．At the same time it was not sufficiently greater to absorb full production of the mills or enable the secursing of satisfactory prices．In fact，the increase in transactions did not suffice to remove the necessity for a
curtailment of output．Consequently，on May 15，at a meet－ ing of spinners of American cotton，representatives of over $80 \%$ of the machinery thus employed practically agreed to close all of Whit week and each Saturday and Monday of the
following four weeks，or a total of $1171 /$ hours．Further－ following four weeks，or a total of $1171 / 2$ hours．Further－ more，it was anticipated that the stoppage would be general．
At Burnley，a stoppage of $85 \%$ of the looms was decided upon also for Whit week－a time not usually observed as a holiday there．No settlement at Hyde was foreshadowed． With cotton relatively dear for two months，manufacturers had difficulty in keeping looms fairly well employed．A
healthier tone was noticed in the Indian markets during healthier tone was noticed in the Indian markets during
May，but no general buying was looked for until the Monsoon would be well under way．Trade with Ohina was rather disappointing，but a little more was done for the smaller Far Eastern markets．Home trade showed some improve－ ment with better weather．Shipments of yarns and goods from Great Britain were $107,336,000$ 1bs．，against 129，－ 029,000 lbs．in May 1907．The estimated weekly rate of
consumption was continued as in April．Liverpool．There was an improved demand for，and a considerable advance in prices for，the raw material during May．The market opened with middling uplands ruling at 5．40d．and there was a recession of 10 points on the 2 d ．The subsequent course of values was steadily upwards thereafter until near the close， the high price of the month being reached on the 26 th ， with middling uplands at 6.66 d ．and close was at 6.46 d ．
JUNE．－Manchester．－The volume of transactions in
the cotton goods market in June was of disappointing pro－ the cotton goods market in June was of disappointing pro－
portions．The demand for both cloth and yarn was quiet with the result that there was a greater resort to curtailment of production then in the preceding month．In fact the request of the Federation for short－time during Whit week and the four Saturdays and Mondays following that holiday period met with general complance and the consequent
reduction in the production of yarn was noticeably effective in giving a firmer tone to prices，but had no stimulating effect in trading．In sections also where no formal agree－ ment had been entered into short－time was considerably resorted to and at Burnley it was decided to stop a week in addition to the regular July holidays．Reports from the Continent indicated a stress among cotton manufacturers in some localities，the South German spinners and manu－ facturers having adopted a resolution to reduce by an aver－ age of $131 / 2 \%$ the working time of $3,000,000$ spindles and 50,000 looms，and in Belgium a reduction of one day per week for six weeks was decided upon．This would seem to
indicate a more or less marked slackening of demand for indicate a more or less marked slackening of demand for Continental products．The dispute with operatives at Hyde over the Northrup looms was finally adjusted during the month and the men returned to work．On the whole the month was a poor one in the goods trade，and manu－ facturers were complaining of lack of orders．India trade was slow，but it was hoped that a normal monsoon would result in a good demand later on．Demand for other foreign markets was as a rule very light，but a somewhat better condition prevailed in home－trade circles．Exports of yarns and goods from Great Britain reached a total of 101 ，－ $302,000 \mathrm{lbs}$ ．against $106,467,000 \mathrm{lbs}$ ．in June 1907．The average weekly rate of consumption continued as estimated for the previous month on the continent，but on account of the short－time Great Britain＇s rate was reduced to an average of 68,000 bales per week．Liverpool．－The market for the raw material ruled quiet，trade being comparatively light， and while fluctuations in prices were frequent，the net
change for the month was but 1 point advance．Middling ehange for the month was but 1 point advance．Middling
uplands opened at 6.40 d and advanced to 6.70 d by the 19 th ． Thereafter the tendency of the market was generally down－ ward the drop culminating at 6.46 d on the 29 th，from which there was a 1 pt ．rise on 30 th ，the close being at 6.47 d ．
JULY，－Manchester．－The unsatisfactory conditions which prevailed in the cotton－goods market during June were fully in evidence in July．Demand for goods con－ tinued very quiet and comparatively high prices for the raw material on account of short supply prevented manufact－
urers working to stock，with chances strongly in favor o：
lower prices later on．Spinners of American cotton con－
tinued to work on short－time and in some cases to extent than the short－time and in some cases to a greater looms also remained idle．Advices from India indicated that the monsoon had developed favorable，but offers for goods from that market during the month were generally impracticable．From other foreign markets business was much below the normal．In fact，considered from any point of viev，trade from the outside was poor．Demand from the home trade，owing to more favorable weather，showed some improvement，but was nevertheless rather quiet．Con－ tinental reports were to the effect that at many points the output of goods was being appreciably reduced．A resolution of the General Committee of the Master Cotton Spinners Federa－ tion in faver of a reduction of wages was approved at the annual meeting held July 24，but a joint meeting with the operators to discuss the state of trade and the wage question was to be called bofore any formal steps were taken．Ex－ ports of yarns and goods from Great Britain in July reached a total of $121,875,000$ pounds，against $149,309,000$ pounds for the corresponding period of 1907．The estimated con－ sumption for the month was the same as for June in Great Britain，but the Continental rate was reduced 6,000 bales per week．Liverpool．－The declining tendency in cotton noted in June continued during July．Middling uplands opened the month at 6.43 d and by the 4 th had fallen to 6.21 d Then an upward turn occurred which carried the quota－ tion to 6.34 d by the 10th．The improvement was quickly lost and after daily fluctuations，not always downward， however，the level of values went below 6d，the ruling
quotation on the 21 st having been 5.96 d ．Again there was a slight upward turn，but the 27 th found the price a 5.29 d from which there was an advance to 6.06 July 29 ，and the close was at 6.02 d ．
AUGUST．－Manchester．－The market for cotton goods during August presented no features differing essentially from those which prevailed in July．The volume of trans－ actions continued disappointing，and was put through in part on the basis of quotations showing concessions from those previously ruling．Orders from India and other Far Eastern localitios were especially small，but a fair trade for the Mediterranean was reported．The home trade was quiet．An important incident of the month was the action of the Lancashire Federation of Cotton Spinners in deter－ mining upon a reduction in wages of $5 \%$ ，and further de－ ciding that，if such a step became necessary，to shut down the mills a month to force acceptance of the cut．Some efforts were made to stir up sentiment against accopting the ower scale，but wiser council prevailed and a lockout has not been required．Consumption of cotton both in Great Britain and on the Continent continued upon the reduced scale noted in July：Liverpool．－The market for the raw material was largely influenced by crop reports from America， although trade conditions were not without effect in shaping its course．The trend of the market was generally down－ ward，especially for American cotton．Openingat 6．06d． middling uplands advanced to 6.26 d ．by the 7 th，but im－ mediately eased off，and within four days all the improve－ ment was lost，the quotation on the 11 th having been 6.00 d ． The next week witnessed a loss of 8 points，after which the decline became more rapid and on the 27 th the price was 5.23 d ．From that level there was a slight rally，the ruling quotation at the close of the season having been 5.25 d ． against $7.64 d$ ．at the end of the prevous season，or a decline for the year of 2.39 d ．
We now give a compilation which covers the figures of consumption in detail for each of the principal countries embraced in the statement of the world＇s annual consump－ tion already presented，and the total of all These figures are not the takings of the mills，but the actual consumption， and are in all cases expressed in bales of 500 pounds．The figures in the table cover the years from 1890－91 to 1907－08， inclusive，and are given in thousands of bales

| 500－16． 8 ates 000somitite | Europe． |  |  | Uniled Siates． |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{5}{8} \\ & \frac{5}{5} \end{aligned}$ | \％ | otal． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 迳亲 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{8}{5} 5 \\ & 6_{4} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{5}{4}$ | 费 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hĩ } \\ \text { है } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3.3 | 3， |  | 1,8 | ${ }_{637} 6$ | ${ }_{2}$ | 析 | ${ }^{98}$ |  |  |
| 1891 | 3， 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 50， |  |  |
| 1803－3 | 3，233 |  |  | 1，393 | 67 | 2,294 |  | 192 |  |  |
| ${ }^{1894959}$ | ${ }^{3.276}$ | 4.1 |  | 1，940 | 803 861 86 | 2，743 | 1，074 | 286 363 |  |  |
| Av． 6 y | 3，198 | 3.82 | 7.01 | 1，8 | 700 | 2，5 | 083 | 215 | 120 | 10，849 |
|  | 3，224 | 4.368 |  |  | 62 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1897－1 | 3,4 | 4.028 |  |  | 1，154 |  | 1，1 |  |  |  |
| 1890－0 | 3，334 |  | 7,010 | ${ }_{2}^{2,345}$ | 1.50 |  | 1，13 | 71 |  |  |
| 1900－0 |  |  | 7，845 | 2,150 | 1，577 | 3，7 | 1.00 |  | 152 |  |
| 1001－0 | 3.253 | 4，836 | 8.089 | 2，207 | 1，830 | 4,03 | 1，38 |  | 179 | 14.415 |
| Av． 6.5 | 3.2 | 4.62 | 7，0 | 2，089 | 1，389 | 3，478 | 1，17 | 620 | 159 | 3，398 |
|  | 3.1 | 5.448 | 8，333 |  | 907 | 4，01 | ， | 567 |  |  |
|  | 3，9， | 5.48 | 8, |  | 1，907 | ， | ， | 75 |  |  |
| 1905－05 | 3.7 | 3，262 | 8,76 0,02 | 2，19 | 2.1 | 4.7 |  | 874 |  | 16，985 |
|  |  | 5，40 | 0，352 | 2，87 | 2，37 | 4. | 1.552 |  | 17 | 10，932 |
| 1007－08＊ | 38 | 5，44 | 0.280 | 2,023 | 2，13 | 4．22： | 1．500 | 850 | 152 | 15，999 |
| Av． $6 \mathrm{y}^{\text {＇rs }}$ | 3.585 | 5，266 | 8.821 | 2.22 | 2，131 | 4，351 | 1.474 | 774 | 183 |  |

FRgures of European coasumption for $1000-07$ and $1007-08$ will probably be
chaviged alghuy by Mr，Ellson in his Oetober Annual．

Another general table which we have compiled of late years is needed in connection with the foregoing to furnish a comprehensive idea of the extent and the expansion of this industry. It discloses the world's cotton supply and the sources of it. The special points we have sought to illustrate by the statements are, first, the relative contribution to the world's raw material by the United States and by other sources, and, second, to follow its distribution. Beginning with 1896-97, the figures of visible supply include Alexandria and Bombay stocks.





To Illustrate the preceding, take the last beason, 1907-08, and tho resulta would be as follows:




## OVERLAND AND OROP MOVEMIENT

OVERLAND.-With the cotton crop showing an important decrease in 1907-08, it is natural that there should be a loss in the amount earried by the overland routes. But the falling off this year has been appreciably greater than the decline in yield. That is to say, the decrease from the previous season's overland is 527,221 bales, or nearly $31 \%$, whereas the diminution of the crop has been $1,968,931$ bales, oronly about $14.5 \%$. Stated in another way, the volume of cotton moved by the all-rail routes this season reaches only $10.17 \%$ of the aggregate crop, against a percentage of 12.58 in 1906-07 and 10.91 in 1905-06. It is worthy of note, moreover, that the year's total overland movement is, with one exception (1903-04), the smallest in any similar period since 1884-85, notwithstanding that in the meantime the yield has been greatly augmented. In the decreased movement this year the various routes have shared quite generally, but through Cairo the roads have gained slightly in cotton traffic. A most important decline is recorded in the movement via St. Lous, the drop being neariy $40 \%$, and the Rock Island road, which moved 85,230 bales in 1906-07, has carried barely $44 \%$ of that amount this season. An important diminution in traffic via Louisville is to be noted, portant dime rate of falling off via Cincinnati is small. The movement via Alexandria, \&c., has declined about $10 \%$ and the decling in the exports to Japan finds reflection in the decrease via "Other Routes." To indicate the relation the gross overland movement bears to the total yield in each of the last twenty years we append the following

| Crop of- | Total Yteta. | Gross Overland. | Increase and Decrease. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Of Grop. |  | Of Overland. |  |
|  | Bates. | Bates. | Por C | nt. | Per C |  |
| 1007-08 | 11,581,329 | 1,177,031 | Dicrease | 14.53 |  |  |
| 1006-07 | $11,510,760$ $11,319,860$ | $1,715,152$ $1,234,641$ | znercase Decrase | 14.531 16.51 | Increase | $38,11$ |
| $1904-05$ | 11,319,880 | 1,500.870 | Decrease | 16.51 | Decrease | 21.35 40.07 |
| 1903-04 | 10,125,176 | 1,120,993 | Dicrease | 6.07 | Decrease | 22.06 |
| $1902-03$ | 10,758,326 | 1,438,268 | Increase | 0.53 | Decrease | 14.19 |
| $1901-02$ $1800-01$ | $10,701,453$ $10,425,141$ | 1.675 .042 1.707 .646 | Increast | 10.64 | Decrease Decrease | 5.49 1.28 |
| 1899.00 | 9.439.559 | 1,790,238 | Decrease | 15.99 | Decrease | 12.98 |
| 1898.99 | 11,235,383 | 2,057,024 | Increase | 0.48 | Increase | 7.83 |
| 1897-93 | 11,180,n60 | 1,806,011 | fncrease | 28.31 | Increase | 47.00 |
| $1896-97$ | $8,714,011$ $7,162,473$ | $1,282,211$ $1,100,299$ | Increase | 21.66 27.60 | Increase Decrease | 7.72 36.25 |
| 1894-95 | 0,802,766 | 1,867,104 | Incrase | 31.43 | Increase | 48.64 |
| 1803-94 | 7,527,211 | 1,253,856 | Increase | 12.00 |  | 2.84 |
| 1892.93 | 6,717,142 | 1,200,512 | Decrease | 25.68 | Decrease | 28,32 |
| 1891-92 | 9,038,707 | 1,800,482 | Increase | 4.43 | Increase | 8.06 16.58 |
| $1890-91$ 1889 | $8,655,518$ $7,315,726$ | $1,666,145$ $1,429,102$ | Increase | 18.35 8.46 | Increase | 16.58 2.12 1.27 |
| 188 | 6,035,082 | 1,460,180 | Decrease | 1,18 | Increase | 1.27 |
| Change from season of '88-'89 to '07-'08. |  |  | Increase | 67.00 | Decrease | 10.33 |

In determining this year the portion of the crop forwarded by each of the different overland routes, we have followed our usual methods-
First-Of counting each bale of cotton at the Southern outport where it first appears
Second-Of deducting from gross overland all cotton shipped by rail from Southern outports to the North
Third-Of deducting also from overland any amounts taken from Southern outports for Southern consumption.
Fourth-Of deducting likewise arrivals by railroads at New York, Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia, all of which have been counted in the receipts from week to week during the year.

With these explanations, nothing further is needed to make plain the following statement of the movement overland for the year ending Aug. 311908.

|  | 1007-08. | 1906-07. | 1905-06. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Amount shipped- |  |  |  |
| Vla St. Louls. ...-x.e. ..........-.-bales_ | 480,160 | 825,254 | 548,976 |
| Vla Oairo | 232,657 | 218.618 | 202,290 |
| Vla Loulsville | 58,519 | 85,280 90,035 | 40,094 |
| Via Clnctnnat1 | 53,976 | 55,867 | 58.654 |
| Vla Vinstina po | 109.322 | 121,037 | 111,710 |
| Vla other rou | 205,941 | 308,151 | 164,708 |
| Total gross overl | 1,177,931 | 1,705,152 | 1.234.641 |
| Deducl shipments- |  |  |  |
| Overland to New Yorkc, Boston, | 111.940 | 168.868 | 146.396 |
| Between interior towns, deo -ils Galveston, Inland and local mils | 68.880 | 104,322 | 24,438 |
| New Oricans, Inland and local m | 20,907 | 51,087 | 28,347 |
| Moblle, nland and local mills | 8,221 | 14,057 | 1,857 |
| Savannah, inland and local mills | 25,419 | 10,517 | 6,165 |
| Charleston, inland and local mills.....it | 10.630 | 11,263 | 21.187 |
| North Carolima ports Inland and local mills Viritula ports, in and and local milis. | $\begin{array}{r}2,491 \\ 8,244 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 4,317 <br> 10,807 | 11,251 |
| Total to be deducted | 265,741 | 376.647 | 249.048 |
| Leaving total net overland. $a$ | 912,190 | 1,328,505 | 985,593 |

[^3] amoun.
thon.

CROP DETAILS.-We now proceed to give the deatils of the entire crop for two years.
louisiana.


Total movement for year
a In overland we have deducted these two items.
TEXAS.
Exported from Gatyeston,
To torelgn ports (except
Mex
To Mexico from Galveston
low
To
To Mexico tron Gaiveston,
To coastwise ports, a...........
Stock at close of year.
Deduct
Deduct-
Recelved from New York, \&o.
Total movement for year.....
$\qquad$
4,392
32.752 582
665,621
$38,637-4,185,911$
$\qquad$ 36,997
$52,318-89,315$
a Constwise exports include a bales shlpped Inland.
Alabama

$$
\begin{array}{r}
163,225 \\
98,513
\end{array}
$$

Total movement for year......

$$
\begin{array}{r}
259,507 \\
78,856 \\
-4,960-343,422
\end{array}
$$

Exported from Moblle: a Burat $2.877-\frac{3,272}{340,750}{ }^{-7.355-} \frac{4.355}{200,300}$ a Under the head of coastwise shipments from Moblle are treluded 3,577
bales shlpped mitand by rail for consumption, \&c., whloh, with consumpbales shlpped Intand by ral for consumption, de., whloh, with constimpGEORGIA.
GEORGIA.

| Ex |
| :--- |
| E |
| St |
| D |
|  |
|  |
|  |




| $\begin{array}{r} 40,535 \\ 837.175 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 9,093 \\ 598,232 \end{array}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1,636 \\ & 6,782 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 6,140 \\ 34,244 \end{array}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 6,000 \\ & 3,174- \end{aligned}$ | 595,302 | $\begin{aligned} & 8832 \\ & 0.652 \end{aligned}$ | 666,103 |
| 863 |  | 5,055 |  |
| 72,000 |  | 70.500 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1,636 \\ & 0,652= \end{aligned}$ | 84,151 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,720 \\ & 9,928- \end{aligned}$ | 87,203 |
|  | 511,151 |  | 578,090 |

a Includes 2,244 bales shipped to the Interlor, which, with 6,000 bales
TENNESSEE, \&c.
TENNESSEE, \&e.

| Shipments ${ }^{\text {So manufaturers direct-nct }}$ | ${ }^{1007-08}$ | -1906-07- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| To Noverland Yurk Bos | 012,100 | 1,328,505 |
| rall | 111,040 | 168,868 |
| Total marketed from Tennessee, \&c.a | 1.024,130 | 1,407,3 |

a Except 49.545 bales deducted in overland, previously counted.
Total product detalled in the foregolng by States for the year ending September 11908 .
Consumed lit the South, not fneluded.................................................2,234,395
Total crop of the U. S. for year ending Sept. $1.1908 \ldots$....bales, $11,581,829$ Below we give the total crop each year since 1878:



|  |  | 1892-93..... 6,717,142 | 1882-83 ..... 6 , 0922 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1002-0 | 10,758,326 | 1801-02.... $0,038,707$ | 1881-82..... 5,435 845 |
|  |  |  | 1880 |

 $1898-99 \ldots . . .11,235,383$
$1897-08 \ldots 11,180,000$

## Weight of Bales.

The average weight of bales and the gross weight of the crop we have made up as follows for this year, and give last year for comparison.

| Mabement Through- | Year eniting September 11008. |  |  | Year ending September 11907. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of Bates. | Wetght in Pounds. | Avge. Wght | Number. of Bales. | Welght in Pounds. | Avge. |
|  | 2,777.780 | 1,463,612,282 | 526.90 | 4,006,596 | 2,184,059,191 | 533,14 |
| Loutsta | 1.095,204 | 1,030,463,010 | 516.47 | 2,296,971 | 1.10, $53,53,336$ | 520.49 |
| Clabama | 1,90, 340.150 | ${ }^{177.197 .741}$ | 520.94 |  | 136,529,053 | 524.51 503.09 |
| Georta a-inil. | $1.988,045$ 204,313 | 100,822,336 | 400.47 | 1,789 151,194 | $000,066,215$ $75,043,630$ | 503.09 496.34 |
| V1rginta | 511.151 | 250,463,990 | 490.00 | 578,900 | 287,179,040 | 496.00 |
| North Carolin | 376,661 | 283,809,488 | 492.16 | 393.172 | 193,283,355 | 491,60 |
| Tennessce, | ,258,525 | 1,641,449,383 |  | ,984,461 | 2,013,148,020 |  |
| al | 11,581,829 | 5,907,070,895 | 510.03 | 13,550,760 | 6,084,842,670 | 46 |
| a meluding Elorida. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| According to the foregoing, the average gross weight per bale |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| this season was $510.03 \mathrm{lbs} .$, against 515.46 lbs . in 1905-06, |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| or 5.43 lbs . less than last year. Had, therefore, only as |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| many pounds been put into each bale as during the previous |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| season, the | op wo | d have |  | ated | ly 11,459 | 9,804 |

bales. The relation of the gross weights this year to previous years may be seen from the following comparison.

| Season of- | Crop. |  | Average Wetoht. per bate. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. of Bales. | Wetoht, Pounds. |  |
| 13. | 11581,829 | 0,00805 | 10.03 |
| 1906.07 | 13,550,760 | $6.984 .842,670$ | 515.46 |
| 1905-06 | 11,319,860 | 5,788,72s,073 | 511.37 |
| 1904-04 | 13,556,841 | $6,996,731,233$ $5,141,417.938$ | 516.10 507.86 |
| 1902-03 | 10,758,326 | 5,471,143,917 | 507.86 |
| 1901-02 | 10,701,453 | 5,403,210,514 | 504.90 |
| 1900-01 | 10,425,141 | $5,319,314,434$ | 510.25 |
| 1899-00 | 0,439,559 | 4,754,629,038 | 503.69 |
| $1898-90$ $1897-98$ | 11,235,383 | 5,765,320,339 | 513.14 |
| 1897-98 | $11,180,960$ $8,714,011$ | $5,667,372,051$ $4,383,819$ | 506.88 |
| 1895-06 | 7,162,473 | $4,383,819,971$ $3,595,775,534$ | 503.08 502.03 |
| 1894.95 | 9,892,760 | 5,019,439,687 | 507.38 |
| 1893-94 | 7,527,211 | 3,748,422,352 | 497.98 |
| 1892-03 | 6,717,142 | 3,357,588,631 | 499.85 |
| 1891-92 | 9.038,707 | 4,508,324,405 | 498.78 |
| 1890-91 | 8,655,518 | 4,326,400,045 | 499.84 |
| 1889- | 7,313,726 | 3,628,520,834 | 496.13 |

## Export Movement of Cotton Goods from United States.

We give below a table compiled from the returns of exports of cotton goods from the United States as reported by the Bureau of Statistics. These figures are for the last three fiscal years and are presented in a form which e nables the reader to see at a glance the variations from year to year in the volume of goods sent to the various quarters of the globe. It will be observed that the 1908 total, reaching only $\$ 25$,177,758 , is below that for 1907 by $\$ 7,127,654$ and is $\$ 27$,766,275 smaller than in 1906.

EXports of cotton manufactures. Years
tho Jun
To-
Europe
${ }_{\mathrm{C}}^{\mathrm{C}}$ So. Amer-
China Oth, Asia,
Ocesintc $\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Aftica.... } & 3,468,087 & 3,228,438 & 83,273,512 & 5,456,359 & 56,253,823 & 4,156,091\end{array}$
 Total $-\sqrt{205,994,812} \widetilde{25,177,758} \widetilde{326,340,320} \widetilde{32,305,412} \widetilde{711,493,054} \overline{52,044,033}$ a Includes values of manufactures not stated in yards.
i Includes values of exports of yarn, waste. \&c.

## Movement of Cotton at Interior Ports.

Below we give the total receipts and shipments of cotton at the interior ports and the stock on the first of September of each year:

| 172 Totons. | Year ending Sept. 11908. |  |  | Year endina Sept. 1 1007. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Recor |  |  | Receipts. |  |  |
| Eufaula, Ala | 25,594 |  |  |  | 1 |  |
| Montgomery, Ala. | 74,069 | 172,503 | 2,804 | 178,565 | 181,290 | , |
| ele | 96 |  |  | 110,144 | ${ }^{111.412}$ |  |
| ttle | 177.517 | 179,725 | 2,073 | 341,733 | 251,197 |  |
| ban | 23,314 | 22,477 | 855 | 23,020 | 24,304 |  |
| Athe | 107,370 | 103,020 | 600 | 107,523 | 108,330 | 1,25 |
| Attant | 144,590 | 145,683 | 521 | 143,402 | 142,016 | , |
| Augus | 358.642 | 356,653 | 8.352 | 370,620 | 372,332 | 36 |
| Colu | 49,993 66,123 | 67,596 | 2,920 | 56, | 57,863 58,561 |  |
| Rom | 40,916 | 42,527 | 1,215 | 54,515 | 53,022 | 86 |
| Loul | 6,850 | 6,895 | 15 |  | 88 |  |
| Shrevee | 83,311 | 86,743 |  |  | 8 |  |
| Greenv |  | 74,101 | 1,437 | 66,029 | 6,908 |  |
| Greenwood | 84,693 | 84,658 | 1,113 | 79,916 | 78,944 | 1,07 |
| Mertdan, | 876 | 89.545 | 509 | 97,359 | 96,695 | , 17 |
| Natchez, Miss | 67.534 | 65, 428 | 2,291 | 73,919 | 74,076 |  |
| Vleksburg, Miss | 83, | 78,884 | 7,567 | 86,141 | 86.457 |  |
| Yazoo | 63, 188 | 59.212 480.160 |  | 55,393 816.065 | 35.421 |  |
| St. Loul | 485,618 17,414 | 480,160 | 9,770 50 | 816,065 | 825,254 10,365 |  |
| Cinclnati, Oh | 144,123 | 142,525 | 8.061 | 156,801 | 155;533 | 463 |
| Greenwood, S. ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 24,573 | 20,371 | 4,227 | 22,011 | 24,751 | , 25 |
| Memphts, Tenn | 750,442 7.305 | 754 | 14,477 | 957.842 | 044.578 | 8.93 |
| Brenham, Toxas | 7,160 | 5,524 | 1.005 | 16 | 21.627 17.781 | 4 |
| Clarksylle, Tex | 27,193 | 27,058 | 135 | 39,029 | 39,028 |  |
| Dallas, Tex | 43,513 | 43,063 | 450 | 99,567 | 90,567 |  |
| H | 11,643 | $\begin{array}{r} 11,631 \\ 1827014 \end{array}$ |  | -33,731 | 33,731 |  |
| $\overrightarrow{\mathbf{H}}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,831,086 \\ 57,814 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,827 \\ 57 \end{array}$ | 33,036 | $2,967,535$ | 2,970; |  |
| Total 33 to | 5.346, | 5,312,329 | 115.15 | 7,401,102 | 7,416,180 |  |

## New Orop and Its Marketing.

It is not possible of course to disclose with any degree of positiveness the extent of the cotton crop now maturing; future conditions of weather have far too important a bearing upon ultimate yield to be lightly passed over at this early date. We have known years of excellent early promise which made a very poor return from the area planted, as a result of adverse conditions subsequent to the first of September. On the other hand, a poor outlook at this date has been measurably improved by favorable fall weather and delayed frost. This being a fact, the folly of depending upon early crop estimates is clearly apparent. Even that, however, does not deter their issue, sometimes almost before the first new bale has made its appearance. This year has been no exception in that respect, estimates now being current that with satisfactory future conditions will later on seem ridiculously low, or with contrary weather and frost developments prove to be impossible of realization. It is our province merely to state the situation as it exists according to our lights, and leave to the future the working out of the ultimate results.

It is a quite well authenticated fact that a larger area was put under cotton last spring than in the preceding year, and that the acreage now under the staple is the greatest on record. Divergence of opinion exists among different authorities as to the extent of the additions this yearsmall in any event-but the main fact is not disputed. Another point quite clearly established is that the crop got a better and earlier start than in 1907. In point of maturity the crop was on June 1 more advanced than that of 1907 and well up to the average of former years. It suffered no unusual setback during June and July, while during August there was deterioration, though not greater than has been the average of recent years. Conditions of weather during August were in the main such as to foster quite satisfactory growth. Thus it happens that on the first of September, according to our own advices and those of an official or private nature upon which reliance can be placed, the crop promises well, and certainly better than a year ago. So with normal conditionshereafter there would seem to be no reason to doubt that the yield will be greater than in 1907, barring early frost.

The data given below, considered in conjunction with the remarks above, should enable each reader to formulate for himself some idea as to the crop promise, making due allowance as the season progresses for developments as they may occur. The subjoined compilation shows at a glance for a series of years the area, aggregate yield and product per acre, as made up by us, and the condition percentages August 25 as reported by the Department of Agriculture :

|  | Area, | Ytold, Bales. | Product per acre. Pounds. | Condition <br> A14. 25 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 33,512,112 |  |  | 761 |
| 1907-08 | 33,079,425 | 11,581,829 | 170 | 72.7 |
| 1906-07 | 31,557,242 | 13,500,780 | 211 | 77.3 |
| 1005-06 | 28,808,415 | 11,319,860 | 192 | 72.1 |
| 1904-05 | 32,363,690 | 13,556,841 | 207 | 84.1 |
| 1003.04 | 28,995,784 | 10,123,686 | 170 | 81.2 |
| 1902.03 | 27,300,371 | 10,758,326 | 192 | 04.0 |
| 1901-02 | 27,874,105 | 10,701,453 | 186 | 71.4 |
| 1000-01 | 26,534,000 | 10,425,141 | 193 | 68.2 |
| 1809-00 | 24,175.000 | 9,439,559 | 189 | 68.5 |
| 1898-99 | 23,175,000 | 11,235,383 | 240 | 70.8 |
| 1897-98 | 23.029.000 | 11,180,060 | 237 | 78.3 |

As bearing upon the comparative maturity of the plant we now give our usual statement of the dates of arrival of first bales. This year the earliest receipt was at Galveston, Texas, from Starr County on June 19. Last year the first bale came from Bee County, in the same State, on July 3, and in 1906 Starr County, Texas, furnished the earliest bale on July 5 . In fact for a number of years past, and quite naturally so, the first bales have invariably been of Texas growth.

|  | Date of Recoipt of First Bate. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1002. | 1803. | 1804. | 1905. | 1906. | 1907. | 1808. |
| ViroiniaNorfolk | ug. 18 |  | Aug, 27 |  | Aug. 30 | Aug. 30 | Aug. |
| Nor. ${ }_{\text {Nar }}^{\text {Nurlote. }}$ | Au | Aug. | Aus. | Aug, 18 | Aug. 28 | Aug. 30 | 15 |
| Wilimington | Au | Aug. | Aug. 26 | Aug. 25 |  |  |  |
| Cha, Car.- | Au | Aug. 21 | g. | Aus. | Aug. 16 | Aug. 23 | Aus. |
| Greenwood | Aug. 13 | Aug. 31 | Aug. 27 | Aug. |  | Aug. 28 |  |
| Augusta | Aug. 2 | Aug. 13 | Aug | uly 31 | Aug. 7 | 2 | Aug. .. |
| Fromah- <br> From Gs. | Jut |  | July 23 | July 21 |  |  |  |
| From Fla | Aur |  | Iuly 27 | Aug. ${ }^{8}$ | Aug. 18 | Aug. |  |
| bany |  | 3 | Auty 22 | July |  |  | y |
| Columbus. Alabanas | Au |  | Aug. 23 | Aug. |  |  |  |
| Montgomery | July 30 |  | July |  |  | A | Aug. ${ }^{3}$ |
| Mobire | Aus | Aull | Aus. 14 |  |  |  | Aug: |
| Eufauta | Aug. | Aug, 14 | Aus | July 29 | Aug. 15 | Aus. 21 |  |
| Noworieans- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| From Tor |  |  |  |  | Julv |  | unc 22 |
| Shiroveport | Aug | Auge 18 | Aug. | Aug. 17 | Aug. | Aug. 12 | Aug. |
| Mississyp |  |  | Ause 25 |  |  |  | Au |
| Columbus |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Greconvilie | Aug | Sept. | Aug. 20 | Nug | Aug. | Aug. | Au |
| Litulo Roc |  |  | Aus. | Aug. 30 | Aug |  | Aus. |
| Helona | Au | Sept | Aug | Nug | Aus. | Aug. 27 | Aug: |
| Memphis | Ang. 11 | Aot. 20 | Aug. 25 | Aug. 2 | Aug. 18 | Aug. 22 | Aug. 14 |
| Galveston |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Whare |  | Tapata | Cam |  | Starr |  |  |
| Houstom |  | County | cron Co . | County | County: | County, | \% |
| Hhere | (uny | Aug. 7 | Muly | July 1 |  | Ha | ${ }^{\text {c\% }}$ |
|  | \% |  | Coun |  | Cou | Count | ty |
| Ardm |  |  | Aug. 17 |  | Aug. 31 |  | tune 21 |
| cutbrl | Au | Sept. 5 |  | Aus, 26 |  | Sid. pt . |  |

But first bales are in no sense a conclusive indicator of maturity, as has frequently been demonstrated in the past. The aggregate arrivals of new cotton to September 1st, however, do furnish a pretty reliable basis from which to judge of the forwardness or backwardness of the crop at compared with other years. We have said above that this year the crop is more advanced in maturity now than at this date last year, and the statement finds substantiation in the figures of the movement thus far at leading ports and interior towns. The heaviest movement of new cotton this year has been, as is usual, to Galveston $(89,441$ bales), and Savannah has received 14, 174 bales. The total receipts at the points included in the subjoined compilation were 110,916 bales against 31,361 bsles in 1907, 112,143 bales in 1906, 97.256 bales in 1905, 89,347 bales in 1904,
only 1,773 bales in $1903,116,578$ bales in 1902, 53,628 bales in 1901, 27,870 bales in $1900,98,695$ bales in 1899 and 33,056 bales in 1898 . The high record movement to Sept. 1 was in 1896-194,777 bales.

ARRIVALS OF NEW COTTON TO SEPTEMBER 1.

|  | 1902. | 1903. | 1904. | 1005. | 1906. | 1207. | 1808. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Char | 140 | 3 |  | 20 | 1 | 1 |  |
| Whimington, $\mathrm{N}_{6} \mathrm{O} . .-$ | 5,400 | 125 |  | 468 |  |  |  |
| Charleaton, S. C....- | 4.787 | 125 | 38 | 700 | 25 | 0 |  |
| Columbla, S. | ${ }^{2275}$ | 12 |  | ${ }_{12325} 73$ | ${ }^{\text {a10 }}$ | 40 | ${ }^{1.050}$ |
| Augusta, G | 10,281 10,000 | 142 | 17,691 | 12.766 24.483 | 1,282 | 1, 2200 | a1,000 |
| Columbus, Ga | 1,649 | 32 | -800 | 2,206 | a300 | 250 | a200 |
| Montgomery, | 3,426 | 29 | 1,456 | 3,075 | 1,434 | 60 | 2,250 |
| Mobile, Ala | 1,046 | 46 | 496 | 934 | 604 | 36 | 773 |
| Selma, Al | 2,925 | $a 50$ | a400 | 840 | 975 | 40 | 1,139 |
| Eufaula, Al | 1,244 | 37 | 841 | 2,000 | 458 | 333 | a200 |
| New Orleans | 8,856 | 4400 | 2,083 | 596 | 2,886 | a500 | 1,443 |
| Shreveport, La | 430 |  | 243 | 62 | 360 |  | 150 |
| Vleksburg, Miss | c400 |  |  |  |  |  | 18 |
| Columbus, Miss | 79 | d1 |  | 5 |  | 1 | 20 |
| Little Rock, Ark | 18 | 1 |  |  |  | 2 |  |
| Malveston, Texas_..- | 50,363 | 4 | 64,090 | 47,862 | 09,887 | 51 | 82,441 |
| Total sll ports to September 1 <br> 1.... | 116.678 | 1.773 | 80,347 | 07,256 | 112,143 | 31,546 | 110.016 |

## a Estlmated; no returns rec Natchez. $x$ Greenwood. S. ©.

## Sea Island Crop and Consumption.

We have continued throughout the season 1907-08 the compilation of a weekly record of the Sea Island crop, but on account of the pressure of other matters upon our columns have been able to publish the statement only rarely. The results as now given below agree substantially, however, with our running count. It will be noticed that the crop of 1907-08 shows an increase over that of 1906-07. FLORIDA.
Rec'ts at Savannah, do. .bales. 34,428
Recelpts at New York. \&o.... 7;435
207-08
$\xrightarrow[\substack{17.000 \\ 6,411-}]{190}$
Total Ses Island crop of Florlda $\quad \overline{41,863}$

- GEORGIA.

Recepts at Savannah
Recolptat at Brunswlok; \&c....54, $7,048-02,55$ Deduct
Recelpts from Florlds......34,428
Reeelpts from Charleston, \&0.. $1,116-35,544$
$\overline{34,288}^{19006-07}$
ccepts from caanteston, \&0.. $1,110-35,544$
$\begin{array}{r}17.000 \\ 23\end{array}-17,023$
Total Sea isfand crop of Georgla

$$
\overline{27,008}
$$

24,653 SOUTH CAROLINA.

## Recelpts at Charleston Receltots at Bcut ${ }_{80} \cdot \overline{12}_{12,738}^{1007-08}$ Recelpts from Savannah

 8,044${ }^{1906-07}-8,044$
$\ldots \ldots$

## s. 0.

Total Sea Island crod of the 81,809
8.044

Unted State ............. 81,809
The distribution of the crop has been as follows:

| Ports of- | Suppty yecor endiro Sept. 11908. |  |  | How <br> Distributed. |  | Of which Exported to |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { For } \\ & \text { FIO } \\ & \text { Dorts. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Stock } \\ & \text { Sopt. } \\ & 1007 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Net} \\ & \text { crop. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { supplu. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Steck } \\ \text { Sept. } \\ 1008 . \end{array}$ | Lsaving for 1 (ts. trou't $n$. | Great Brit'in | Havre, |  |
| South C | 58 662 | li, $\begin{aligned} & 1288 \\ & 27,008\end{aligned}$ | 12,791 | ${ }^{2,317}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10,474 \\ & 20,74 \\ & \text { 20. } \end{aligned}$ | 11,294 | 6,685 | 7,970 |
| Florlda |  | 41,863 | 41,863 |  |  | 7,423 | 2,853 | 10,276 |
| 8 ston |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7 | 3,880 |
|  | 15 | 8 | 82,324 | 3,223 | 79,101 | 22,748 | 0,636 | 32,383 |

From the foregoing we see that the total growth of Sea Island this year is 81,699 bales, and with the stock at the beginning of the year ( 715 bales) we have the following as the total supply and distribution:
This year's crop
Stock \$eptembe
1007 $\qquad$ bsics 81,609
710
Total year's supply, bales. 82.324 Exported to forelen parts. $\qquad$ Exparted to torelgn parts.....................................................223-38-35,006
Leaving for consumptlon in United States.................bales.40,718
We thus reach the conclusion that our spinners have taken of Sea Island cotton this year 46,718 bales, or 12,617 bales less than in the previous year
The following useful table shows the crops and movernent of Sea Island for the seasons 1895-96 to 1907-08 in detail, and the total crops since the Civil War.

| Season. | Crop. |  |  |  |  | Forsion Exporie. |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Amer } \\ & \text { con } \\ & \text { Com- } \\ & \text { shmp- } \\ & \text { How:a } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Flor- } \\ & \text { tala. } \end{aligned}$ | Georgla | SOULA Eare, lins. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Texas. } \\ d e . \end{gathered}$ | Totas. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Grat } \\ \text { Brtative } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Conk- } \\ & \text { nent. } \end{aligned}$ | Yotal BIpors. |  |
| 1007-08. | 41,863 | 27,008 | 12,738 |  | 01.0 | 22,748 | 0,635 | 32.383 | 46,718 |
| 1906-07. | 23.41 | 24,653 | 8.014. |  | 66.109 | 15,200 | 5,289 | 20,489 | 30,101 |
| 1005-06. | 30.378 | 72,872 | 13,712 |  | 110.262 | 30,034 | 9,228 | 39.268 | 78.923 |
| 1004-05. | 37.873 28.006 | 49.690 30.345 | $\begin{array}{r}12,094 \\ 0,350 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 99,663. | 30,832 21,188 | 7.579 | 38,402 | -2,558 |
| 1903-03. | ${ }^{27,006}$ | 62,451 | 12,497 |  | 102,634 | 14,354 | 3:729 | 54,062 | 60,524 |
| 1901-02. | 21,323 | 48,588 | 8,760 |  | 78.4 | 25, 123 | 6,450 | 31, 673 | 43,850 |
| 1900-01. | 24.793 | 52.053 | 8.369 |  | 86,118 | 26,483 | 5,535 | 31,088 | 65,492 |
| 1899.00. | 20,370 21.275 | 60,369 40,308 | 7.810 5,623 |  | 97,655 62204 | 38,270 26.41 | 8,007 | 30,280 35,466 | 30, 513 88,654 |
| 1898-99. | 21,275 24,468 | 40,306 | 10,211 |  | 76, 110 | 35.303 | 8,827 | 42,130 | 34,140 |
| 1806-07. | 25,927 | 64,006 | 11.089 | 1.64 | 103,516 | 47,755 | 10,673 | 68,431 | 40,670 |
| 1895-06. | 21,664 | 60.622 | 10,010 | 991 | 03,187 | 42,391 | 7.072 | 60,063 | 40,536 |
| tal. | 23,320 | 9942,544 | 300,152 | 8,6\%0 | n2.715 | 1000893 | 1ss, 13 | 178.02 | 81.46 |

## Prices of Cotton and Cotton Goods

As the record would atherwise be incomplete, we subjoin compilations covering the prices of printing cloth and raw cotton for a series of years. The first statement shows the highest and lowest quotations for 64 squares 28 inch printing cloth, the standard in that description of goods, at Fall River, in each of the last twenty seasons-1888-89 to $1907-08$ inclusive. Data for earlier years will be found in previous issues of this report

|  |  |  |  | High. | Lowo. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1007-08 |  |  |  |  | Cts. |
| 1006-07 | 8,25 | 3.35 | 1896-97 | 2.62 |  |
| 1005-06 | 3.81 | 3.37 | 1895-96 | 3.06 | 3.44 |
| 1804 -05 | 3.50 | 2.62 | 1894-95 | 2,88 | 2.50 |
| 1903 -04 | 4.12 | 3.00 | 1893-94 | 3,00 | 2.61 |
| 1002-03 | 3.37 | 3.00 | 1892-93 | 4.06 | 2.87 |
| $1000-01$ | 3.25 | 2,37 | 1891-92 | 3.50 | 2.75 |
| 1899-00 | 3.50 | 2.75 | 1890-91 | 3.31 3.75 | 2.88 |
| 1803-90 | 2.75 | 1.94 | 1888-89 | 4.06 | 3.75 |

While it will be noted that printing cloths reached as high a level of value in 1907-08 as in 1906-07-a level not long maintained-the low price of the season was below that for either of the two preceding years. That the operand margin of prof both as regards volume of production and margin of profit, have been less satisfactory than in the previous season, it should hardly be necessary to state, for $1906-07$ was an exceptional period, marking a record of prosperity in the mills; 1907-08, however, was a more favorable year than many that preceded it, notwithstanding the decreased output and the quite steadily declining prices obtained in face of relative high cost of the raw material.

Cotton opened the season on a plane of value much above the average of previous years, and at no time did the unsatisfactory conditions prevailing in the goods market alone cause any pronounced decline. This can be ascribed, primarily, to the well-grounded convietion that the crop, as finally counted, would show a quite material falling off in volume from that of the preceding season; but at the same time we must not lose sight of the fact that of late years it more intelligent manner of marketing the crop has had no little to do with preventing the sharp declines that were incidents of earlier seasons. The initial anotation (and the highest of the season as well) for middling uplands in the New York market was 13.55 cents, but during September the price eased off moderately, the close of that month being at 11.80 cents. Early October developed no features affecting values, but a decline following the panic carried the price down to 10.90 cents as the month closed. Eluctuations in November were frequent, with the trend generally upward, however, the advance to 1180 cents then secured being quite well maintained during December, the closing quotation for the ealondar year being 11.70 cents. The year 1908 started off with middling uplands ruling at 11.80 cents, advancing to 12.25 cents, receding to 11.30 cents and recovering to 11.65 cents by the close of January. The range during February was between 11.35 and 11.85 cents, with the final quotation 11.45 cents, and in March the extremes were 10.40 and 11.65 cents, with the close at 10.50 cents. A further down ward movement in April carriod the price below 10 cents (9.90) on the 16 th, which proved to be near the low point of the season, but an upward tendency them set the quotation rising quite steadily until 12.20 cents was reached on June
$19+$ d. 19th. Again values fell off and by the close of June had receded to 11.50 cents. The tendency during July, under the influence of favorable crop reports, was towards a lower level, but the decline was very moderate, the closing price of the month being 10.70 eents. Early August witnessed an advance to 10.85 cents, but unsatisfactory trade reports, coupled with continued satisfactory crop advices, were important factors in a decline which set in about the middle of the month and carried the price down to 9.50 cents by the 28 th. Thereafter there was no special feature to the market, which closed at 9.50 cents for middling uplands, the extremes for the season having been 9.50 cents and 13.55 cents, with the average 11.28 cents, or but . 20 cents below that for 1906-07 and higher than in 1905-06 or any earlier year, except 1003-04, back to 1884-85. To indicate how the 1907-08 prices compare with those for former periods, we have compiled from our records thelfollowing, which shows the highest, lowest and average price of middling uplands in New York for each season since 1877-78

| A 4 High. | Lown. | crage | High. | Lowt |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1007-08.-13.5i5 | 9. ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{o}$ | ${ }_{11.28}{ }^{\text {c }}$ | 1892-93 - $10{ }^{c}$ |  |  |
| 1906-07-13.55 | D. 60 | 11.48 | $1801-92.813-16$ | 6 11-16 |  |
| 1905-06 . 12.60 | 9.85 | 11.20 | 1890-91. 11 | $710-16$ |  |
| 1004-05-011.50 | 6.85 0.50 | 9.13 | 1880-90-.12 18 | $10 \%$ | 11 0-10 |
| 1003-03 513.50 | 8.30 | 10.26 |  | 0 | $107-16$ $105-16$ |
| $1901-02 .-93$ | $713-16$ | 93.16 | 1886-87-11 7-16 | 93 |  |
| 1000-01--12 |  |  | 1885-86 _ 10 | $813-16$ | $0 \%$ |
| 1899-00- 1893 | $6{ }_{5}^{4}$ | 9316 | 1884-85-111/ | 914 | $10.11-10$ |
| 1898-99--69 18976 | 5 $5 \cdot 10$ | $\begin{array}{ll}6 & 1-16 \\ 6 & 3+16\end{array}$ | $18835-84-1116016$ $1882-83-127 / 6$ | ${ }_{10}^{10} 4$ | 11 |
| 1896-97-836 | 71.16 | $711-16$ | 1881-82 $131-16$ | 11 | 12 |
| 1895-96 . - 9586 | 71.16 | 83 | 1880-81 . 13 | 107 7-16 |  |
| 1894-95 - \% $5-16$ | 5. 0-16 | $67-16$ | 1870-80-13 7-16 | 10\% |  |
| 1893-94.. 89.16 | 675 | $711-10$ | 1878-70.-13 M | $813-16$ | 10 13-10 |

In the following wo present a statement of the year's exgorts from esoh port, showing direction shipments have taken. Similar statements have been given in all previous reviews, and a comparison as to the extent of the total movernent to eaoh port can be made with bacic yoars.

| To- | $\begin{aligned} & \text { New } \\ & \text { Orleans. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { caltes. } \\ & \text { cance } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { savin } \\ & \text { Saxan } \\ & \text { nan. } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nor- } \\ & \text { folk. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nete } \\ & \text { York. } \end{aligned}$ | Other | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Liyerpool | 743,977 | 843,221 | 200,409 | 139,125 | 31,4002 |  | 341,9 |  |
| Manchest | 73,353 | 146.400 | 58,120 |  |  |  | 24,170 | 321.838 18,981 |
| London | 17811 | 5,745 |  |  |  | 27,006 |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Blast }}$ Classow. | 13,7108 | 50 |  |  | 2727 |  | 20) |  |
| rcastio |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Havee | 229,974 11888 |  | ,950 | 28,520 |  | 3,255 | 137. 278 | 877,575 |
| Mankeltee |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 13,442 |
| Bremen. | 340,605 80,933 | 720.092 | 403,5i33 | 319,920 |  | 70,90 | 24,435 | 40 |
| Hambirg |  |  | 27.761 |  | 6.566 | 27.275 | 12,678 | S.179 |
| Amberiain |  |  | 100 |  |  |  |  | 100 |
| Roterdam | $\begin{aligned} & 77.354 \\ & 3.739 \end{aligned}$ | $0.194$ | 4,649 |  | 1.300 |  | ,620) | 27,180 |
| Ghent. |  |  | 1,402 |  |  | 20,160 |  | $\begin{array}{r}116.005 \\ 1,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Copemia | 8,784 | $2.5+2$ |  |  |  |  | 550 | 6,334 |
| stockiol |  |  | 00 |  |  |  |  | 000 |
| Mamo |  |  | 1,400 |  |  |  |  | 400 |
| Nykpplum |  |  | 400 |  |  |  |  | 100 |
| Gothenbur |  |  | 0,694 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bersen |  |  | 200 |  |  |  | $4.89$ | 7.800 |
| Reval |  | 25,63 | 16.100 |  |  |  |  | 800 |
| R1 |  | $5 \cdot 37$ |  |  |  |  |  | 33,407 |
| Sti. Pouc |  | 7.77 | \$.800 |  |  |  |  | 12,573 |
| Udder |  |  | 4001 |  |  |  |  | 400 |
|  |  |  | 100 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bisrecton | 71,665 | 46,748 | 28.611 | 5.260 |  | 11.428 |  | 18,250 |
| stalag |  | 4.000 |  |  |  |  |  | 4.000 |
| Ferrores | 200 |  | 00 |  |  |  |  | 800 |
| Coruma |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Genon | 101,924 | 78,074 | 24,111 |  |  | 92, 6 | 15.96 | 313.632 |
| Lershor |  |  |  |  |  | 1,72 |  | 1,722 |
| Venis | 31 | 8,938 10,439 | 15458 |  |  | 0,7 | 1800 | 00,404 |
| Flume | 2,044 |  | 3.450 |  |  |  |  | 0,6 |
|  |  |  | 100 |  |  | 100 |  |  |
| IIPp | - रoio |  |  |  |  | 100 | 100 | 0 |
| m, | 250 |  |  |  |  | 102 |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {cent. }}^{\text {Col }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| de | 149 | 4,802 |  |  |  | 0 |  |  |
| West tnd |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| chana |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 37,888 | 151,96 | 0 |
| Car |  |  |  |  |  |  | 108,792 | 108,796 |
| Total | 1870,7092 |  |  | 492,83 | 2 | , 193 | 108 | 7683,078 |

$a$ Includes from Port Arthur to LiverDool 48,0247 bates and to Bremen 60,476
bales. From Corpis Chith bales. From Corpis Chistit, se, to Mexfeo, 3,102 bates.
id Theludes from Brumswiek to Livernool 71,664 bates, to
to Bremen 87,577 Dates and to Hamburg 631 bales.
it Includes from Nowport News to Luverpool
" "Other porta" Neclude from Charleston to Lifierpoles and to Glaigow 34,050 bates: from Moblle to Liverpool 90,420 Liverpol 10,468 bales and to Bremen Hayre 78,315 bates, to Bremen 103.932 bates, to Dase, to Manchester 800 bales, to cola to alyerpool 50,557 bates, to Havre 54,912 bales to 6,130 bades; from PensaAntwerp 700 bales, to Barcelonit 48 kates, to Genoa 7,582 bales, to Venice 600 bates 7,441 bales to 1000 balas; from Boaton to Liverpool 137,054 bales, to Manchester dc.. 5,392 balea: from Batimore to Gevernool 17 bates and to Hallix, Yarmouth. (o Belfast 700 bates, to Hzyre 4.551 bates, to Bromen 48,039 bales, to tanaburs bucs, 10 rotrerdam 700 biles, to Antwerp 1,029 bates; to Copenbagen 350 bales 7,248 bates: from Philldelphta to Liverpool 23,506 batergen 500 bates and to Reval to Hambirg 6.046 bales, to Rotterdara 5,225 bales, to Antwerp 3.096 bales to Cenom 1,337 bates and to Naples 103 bales; from Portland, Me., to Liverpool, I biles from 62 bates and to the Phillppine bates; from Seatue o Jo Japan 71.493 bstes, to canada
 via Montreal to Llyerpool 2,110 bales; from Detrott, Port Huron, \&c., to Canada by

ITEMS ABOUT BANKS, BANKERS AND TRUST CO.'S
-The public sales of bank stocks this week aggregate 117 shares, of which 60 shares were sold at the Stock Exchange and the remainder at auction. The transactions in trust company stocks reach a total of 30 shares. The table below given in our usual form shows the actual sales of New York City bank stocks made during the week at auction and at the Stock Exchanga. Extensive tables showing the bid and asked quotations, deposits, surplus, \&c., of banks and trust companies in all important cities of the United States are published monthly in the "Bank and Quotation" Section, the September issue of which accompanies to-day's "Chronicle." Bid and asked quotations for all New York City bank and trust company stocks are also published weokly in another department of the paper, and will be found today on page 599 and 600.


## - Sold at the Stock Exchange.

-Business on the New York Stock Exchange has been suspended until Tuesday next, the Governing Committee having voted this week to close the Exchange to-day (Saturday) as well as on Monday-Labor Day. The New York Cotton, Produce and Coffon Exchanges :re likewise closed for the three days. To-day is also a holiday on the Philadelphia, Boston, Pittsburgh Baltimore and Chicago Stock Exchanges.
-One of the most gratifying occurences of the week in banking circles was the final payment on the $\$ 25,000,000$ loan which the Trust Company of America of this city obtained from the associated trust companies last autumn. Our readers are familiar with the circumstances which precipitated theseverest run known in thehistory of American banking, upon the Trust Company of America, during the October disturbances and the successful efforts this institution made to withstand it assisted by the loans ad vanced by the associated trust companies. The pryment of this vast sum of money within less than twelve months furnishes a striking commentary on the company's official administration and recuperative power. Edward King, chairman of the associated trust companies committee and also the President of the Union Trust Company of New York, in referring to the company's performance this week, said: "In view of all the circumstances surrounding the loan, it has been paid off within a very short time. This has been due very largely to the ability and untiring energy shown by Mr. Oakleigh Thorne in his effort to re-establish the position of his institution. This has now been accomplished." On Monday of this week, in response to the general bank eall of the State Department, the Trust Company of America reported total deposits of $\$ 20,640,680$ and a cash reserve of $\$ 5,272,501$-over $25 \%$ of deposits. Its surplus and undivided profitsare now $\$ 6,261,551$, in addition to a capital of $\$ 2,000,000$, while aggregate resources amount to $\$ 29,079,194$.
-Suit has been instituted against the State Banking Board of Oklahoma to contest its claim that it may limit the number of banks a town or city may have. The suits have been brought on behalf of the Farmers' and Merchants? Bank of Hinton and the Farmers' Union Bank of Prague. In the case of the Hinton institution the Board is said to have refused to grant it a charter on the ground that there are already enough banks in the town. It is stated that it also advances a similar reason for its refusal to approve the list of reserve agents of the Farmers' Union Bank of Prague, notwithstanding the fact that the bank has obtained a State charber and paid its assessment of $\$ 300$ into the deposit guaranty fund.

The State Banking Board was created under the law providing for the guaranty of deposits, in which it was recently held by the Federal authorities that national banks may not participate. Reports recently, however, have stated that some of the Federal institutions had decided to organize, as adjuncts, State banks, through which they would be able to obtain some of the funds of the State for deposit. It is now intimated that Governor Haskell will withhold permission for the organization of such institutions by national banks, thus forcing the latter either to denationalize or be entirely shut off from holding State funds.

The law provides for the assessment of $1 \%$ of each bank's daily average deposits, less the deposits of State funds, for the preceding year, and in case the fund is depleted from any cause, special assessments may be levied to keep the fund to $1 \%$ of the total deposits in all the banks. An assessment of one-half of $1 \%$ is said to have been levied last February and a further assessment of one-tenth of $1 \%$ on the average deposits of all the banks is reported now to have been made.
-The Cassidy Anti-Bucket Shop Law, which was passed during the 1908 session of the New York Legislature, became effective on the lst inst. The bill was printed in this department in full on July 4. The law prohibits the purchase or sale, upon credit or margin, of securities or commodities upon the basis of public market quotations without intending a bona fide purchase or sale. There is also a requirement that brokers must furnish, upon a written request from a eustomer for whom an order is executed, a written statement containing the names of the Zpersons from whom such securities or commodities werel bought or to whom they were sold. Corporations violating the law are liable foa fine of not more than $\$ 5,000$, while in the case of an individual the punishment may be a tine of not more than $\$ 1,000$ or imprisonment for not more than five years, or both fine and imprisonment. Y-Lawrence L. Gillespie, Vice-President of the Equitable Trust Co. of New York, has left for a trip through the mining districts of Montans and South Dakota, after which
he will proceed to Denver, Col., to address the Convention of the American Bankers' Association on Sept. 29th.
-The directors of the Lincoln Trust Co. of this city, have recently elected Breckenridge Carroll, Assistant Treasurer. At the close of business August 31 the companv's deposits were $\$ 8,009,966$ and its cash reserve $\$ 3$,248,149 . Under the direction of Alexander S. Webb Jr, its new President, the institution's business has been placed on a substantial basis and its resources strengthened.
-Otto T. Bannard, President of the New York Trust Co., 26 Broad St., has just returned from a very interesting vacation trip to the interior of Alaska.
-The hearing in the case of George W. Fitzgerald, who was arrested on August 23 in connection with the Chicago Sub-Treasury shortage, was continued on Monday last until the 9th inst.
-The complete program of the convention of the American Bankers' Association, which will be held at Denver during the week of September 28, has been issued. Monday and Tuesday, the 28th and 29th inst., as we have heretofore stated, will be taken up with the meetings of the Savings Bank, Clearing House and Trust Company sections, the sessions of the regular convention opening on Wednesday. The following is the program of the latter:

FIRST DAY (WEDNESDAY).
J. D. Powention called to order at 9,30 otelock a. m. by the President, Col. I. D. Powers.
Prayer bigh Rev. Cuates S. Oimstead. Eplsconal Bishop of Colorado.
Addressea of Weleome by Hon. Heary A. Huchtel. Governor of the State Adaresseg of Weloome by Hon. Henry A. Buchte Governor of the state
of Colorado, and Hon. Robert W. Speer, Mayor of the Clty and County
of Denver of Denver. Addresses of Welcome and Annual Address by the Prestdent.
Col. Reply to Powers.

Annuai rewort of the Scorctary. Fred. E. Farnsworth.
Annual report of thi Treasurer. A. Crane.
Annual report of tho Trecary, Fred- A. Farasw
Report of the Audting Commitiec. A. Crane.

Repor of the Prectective Commitite. Laws by the Chatruan, Edward
Report of the Committer on Unform Law
 Chapmanh Ir the Committee on Bills of Lating by the Chairman, Lewle
Report of the E. Peport on. the Report ot Standine Law Committee by the Chatrman, Wilurm J. Field
R. Report of Committec on Express Companles by the Ghalrman, FredI. Kent

Report of the Federal Legislative Committee by the Chairman, Arthur
Reynolds.
Troo O'clock.
Report of Committee on Uniform Stationery and Tints by the Ohalr-
 Hollister, Cathiter Old Natlonal Bantr, Grand Raplds, Moch Man, Clay i. Presldent Merchantst Natfonal Bank, Phlladelphia.
Fenort of Commltee on Amendments to Constltution by the Chairman, F. O. Watts, Prestident Fitst Natlonal Bank, Naahville, Tenn.

Tharee $O^{\prime}$ clock,
Address by B. E. Walker, Presldent The Candilan Bank of Commerce,
Toronto, Ont. Abnorma Foaturea of Amertean Banking.,


Practical Banking Questions.
SECOND DAY (THURSDAY),
Conventlon called to order at 9,30 o'clock a . m. by the President. Cot. J. D. Powers. Rev, Robert F. Coyle, D.D., Pastor Central Presbyterfan
Oburch. by Rev. Oburch.

Announcerments.
Report of the Currency Commlssion.
In whtch telegates are invited to Durricipate. Address by Alexander Gilbert Twelve O'clock.
Address by Alexander Gubert, President the New York Oleartng Housic解 Roll-call of Vice-Prestaents. $\quad$ Two O'clock. $^{\prime}$.

## Adaress.

Unnibhed business.
Report of Cominitice on Nominations. Elections.
Instaliation of Officens elected.
Intallstlon of officens elected.
Adjournment.
Adjournment.
There is to be no business session on Friday, the entire day being devoted to a trip over the Moffat Road. The other êntertainment features will include a banquet to the Executive Council tendered by the bankers of Denver, on Monday evening; a reception at the El Jebel Temple on Wednesday evening and an automobile ride for the visiting ladies on Thursday afternoon.

For the Savings Bank Section, which will meet on Monday, the following program has been arranged:

MONDAY, SEPPTEMBER 28.
Mceting ealled to order by Presldent Teter at 10 a. m.
Prayer by Rov, Lollt Albert Banks, D.D. Pastor Trinty Methodst Prayer by ReV, LoHts Albert Banks, D.D. Pastor Trinity Methodst
Epscopal Oburch, DHere.
Address of Wetcome by W. T. Ravenscroft, Prestdent Federal State 4 Address of Welcome by
Savings Brnk, Denver.

Annual address by the President.
Report of Chalrman of Executive Committec.
Report of Secretary
Report of Committee on Auditing.
arort of Contte on Reviston of the Constitution
Address by Hon. Prerre lay, Banke Commissloner of Massachusetts, on and Trust Companics." Address by John C. Griswold. Secretary Excelstor Savings Bank, New
ork, on "The Effect of the Recent Panlo on the Eatorn Siutuni Savings Banks.,

Report of Committee on Postal Savings Banks.
Open Discusslon.
Inst liatlons and elections.
AdJournment.
The order of proceedings of the Trust Company Section is to be as follows:

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29 ,
Meeting to be called to order by the Prestdent of the Section at 10 a. m
Prayer by Rev. Frank T. Bayley, D.D., Pastor Plymo uth Congregatlon Prayerby Rev.
hurch, Denver.
Address of Welcome on behalt of the State of Colorado an Clty of Address of Welcome on behalt of Trust Compantes by Willam en President Continentat Trust Company, Denver. Reply to addresses of Welcome and annual
by Phlilp S. Batcock,
Secretary's report by James R. Branch.
Report of Execuuve Committee, by H, P, Mcintosh. Chairman
Report of Committec on Protective Laws by Lynn H. DinkIns, Chairman Address. "The Trust Company-A Necessity", by Breck nridge Jones, Address, RRadcalsm vs. Conservatismy, by P. H.
Wachavla Loan \& Trust Company, WInston-Salem, N. C. Fries, Presldent Address, "New York City Trust Companles under Present Legislation"
Nev York. "Securlties Held In Trust, Methods for the Control and Safeguarding of Them from Loss and for their Proper Accounting", by Joseph Brlet addresses by Yice Topics for Discussion. Now York. Brlet addresses by Vlce-Presldents of varlous States, Includtng among
he toplcs discussed by them any new banking and trust company laws the toples discussed by them any new banking and trust company laws
recently enacted in thetr respective States. Discussion by officers of varlous trust comp
on "What lesson for the Trust Compantes were Revealed In the views Election and instahation of officers.
Unfinished business.
The Clearing-House Section, which will hold its meeting in the afternoon of Monday, September 28, will present the following program:

## Call to order-Prestdent Aug. Blum. <br> Roll-call. Report-Secretary Fred. E. Farnsworth Report- <br> Report-0 alrman Excentivo Commlttee. Sol. Wexler Action on Recommendations of the Executive Committec <br> Call of cities represented. <br> Election and tistallation of officers for the ensuing year.

Adsournment.
On Wednesday September 30, at 4 o'clock ${ }^{\text {g the }}$ Organ ization of Secretaries of State Bankers' Associations, wil meet, its proceedings being as follows:

WED NESDA Y, SEPPTEMFBER 30.
President S. B. Rankin.
Call to order-Presldent S. B. Ramkin
Roll.call. YRev.
Regrets.
Annual address of the Prestdent.
Report of the Secretary and Treasurer.
Ques tons.
Qususston.
Disussion.
Klection and
Election and finstallation of offlcers for ensutng year
The headquarters of the convention will be at the Brown Palace Hotel. The Loeal Committee on Arrangements at Denver has established offices at 533-534 Majestic Build ing, with J. H. Pesler as Secretary, to whom communications concerning hotel accommodations may be directed.
-The banking firm of Speyer \& Co. of this city is now represented on the New York Stock Exchange by Henry Ruhlender, who has zecured the membership of the late H. J. Faulkner. Gordon_Macdonald, formerly the Exchange member of Speyer \& Co., died on the 14 th ult.
-The stockholders of the Colonial Bank of this city will hold a special meeting on the 9th inst. to vote on the proposition to inerease the capital from $\$ 100,000$ to $\$ 400,000$
-Charles E. Littlefield, ex-member of the House of Representatives, wasiappointed temporary receiver in bankruptey for the firm of $\Lambda$. O. Brown \& Co, of this city on Saturday last, and assumed charge of its affairs on Monday. It is stated that the appointment of Mr. Littlefield as permanent receiver will be opposed by a creditors' committee which is said to be in process of organization.
-The stockholders of the Twenty-third Ward Bank, 135th Street and 3d Avenue, are to meet on the 22d inst, to act on the propositionjtojincrease the capital from $\$ 400,000$ to $\$ 200,000$.
-Frank B. French, heretofore Cashier of the Twelfth Ward Bank of this city, has been elected President of the institution, to sueceed Thomas Simpson, who, with three of the directors, resigned in July last. The vacancies in the directorate were filled at the time of the resignations. James B.Iverson has been chosen to the cashiersnip of the bank.
-Notice has been issued to the stockholders of the Flatbush Trust Company of Brooklyn Borough of a special meeting to be held on the 21 st to consider the proposition to increase the capital from $\$ 200,000$ to $\$ 300,000$. The new stoek will be allotted to the present stockholders at par, in proportion to their present holdings.
-John Dohse, Second Vice-President of the Terminal Bank of Brooklyn Borough, died on Thursday. He was fifty-two years of age.
-The Merchants' National Bank of Jersey City, N. J., organized during the summer, began business on Monday in temporary quarters at 395 Central Avenue. The institution has been formed with a capital of $\$ 200,000$, of which $\$ 100,000$ has already been paid in. Its officers are Dr. O. H. Albanesius, President; Edward Hoos and Solomon M. Schatzkin, Vice-Presidents, and George S. Fagan, Cashier. The bank's permanent location will be at Bowers Street and Central Avenue, where it will shortly begin work on the construction of a new building.
-W. F. Polk has succeeded E. W. Greenman as Cashier of the National City Bark of Troy, N. Y. Mr. E. F.Bullard has become Assistant Cashier.
-The National Traders' Bank of Portland, Me., capita ${ }^{1}$ $\$ 200,000$, was recently merged with the Fidelity Trust Company of that city.
-William B. Vrooman has been appointed Assistant Secretary and Treasurer of the People's Trust Company of Philadelphia.
-The Central National Bank of Philadelphia will shortly occupy its magnificent new banking quarters on the ground floor of the new Lafayette Building, corner of Fifthand Chestnut Streets. The location is one of the finest business sites in the city; and the banking rooms are provided with every convenience to take care of the bank's increasing business. This institution is noted for its large surplus and undivided profits in proportion to its capital of $\$ 750,000$, the bank now reporting $\$ 2,960,000$ surplus and undivided profits-all earned. Furthermore, the bank has paid continuous annual dividends of 10 to $15 \%$, a total of $\$ 3$,735,000 having been distributed in dividends. Its deposits are now about $\$ 15,000,000$. William T. Elliott is at the head of the institution, the other offieials being William Post, Cashier; William Y. Conrad, Assistant Cashier, and Antrim H. Jones, 2d Assistant Cashier.
-Horace T. Potts, formerly President of the Consolidation National Bank of Philadelphia, merged with the Union National some months ago, has been elected a VicePresident of the Union Trust Company of that city.
-Thomas Wightman, Vice-President of three Pittsburgh financial institutions, namely, the First National Bank, the People's Savings Bank and the Safe Deposit \& Trust Company, died on Tuesday at the age of ninety years. Mr . Wightman was a pioneer in the manufacture of glass, and at his death was a stockholder and director in the American Window Glass Co., which some years ago took over the business of the Thomas Wightman Glass Company.
-The First National Bank of Pittsburgh has removed from Fifth Avenue and Wood Street to temporary quarters at 242 Fifth Avenue, pending the erection of a new building at its old location. It is the purpose of the bank to put up a structure of five stories at the present time, but the foundations will be such as to provide for an extension to a twenty-five-story building, if one of this size be considered advisable in the future.
-The annual meeting of the Maryland Bankers' Association is to be held at the Belvedere, Baltimore, on the 16 th, 17 th and 18 th inst. It is reported that one of the principal matters for consideration at the convention will be the amendment of the State banking laws, the bankers being particularly anxious to secure the enactment of measures for the proper supervision and regulation of State institutions and the maintenance of specified reserves by truat companies. Addresses will be delivered at the convention by W. F. King, Cashier of the Pocomoke City National Bank, Pocomoke City, Md.; Charles N. Evans, Cashier of the Southern National Bank of Wilmington, N. C.; F. O. Watts, President of the First National Bank of Nashville, and Clark Williams, New York State Superintendent of Banks.
-B. B. Seymour, the new Ohio State Superintendent of Banks appointed in July under the Thomas Banking Bill passed at the late session of the Legislature, has issued his first call for a report from the Skate banks and trust companies of Ohio, a statement having been asked for under date of August 18. The requirements of the new law were referred to in the "Chronicle" of August 1.
-The United Banking \& Savings Company of Cleveland, Ohio, has increased its capital from $\$ 400,000$ to $\$ 500,000$

-The First National Bank of Niles, Ohio, was closed on the 3d inst., this course, according to an announcement by the President, having been taken by order of the board of directors pending the action of the Comptroller of the Currency. P. Tillinghast has been appointed receiver. In its statement to the Comptroller under date of July 15 the bank reported a capital of $\$ 300,000$, deposits of $\$ 613,654$ and tatal resources of $\$ 1,384,625$.
-Ambrose A. Moody has been elected President of the Commercial Savings Bank of Toledo, Ohio, to succeed David Harpster, resigned.
-The State Bank of St. Paul was closed on the 28th ult. by the State Bank Examiner, following, it is stated, the refusal of its Clearing-House representative to continue clearing for it. The Citizens' Savings Bank, which is affiliated with the State Bank, also suspended at the same time. The two institutions were closed earlier in the year, from Jan. 20 to Feb. 24, the State Bank having then, it was reported, been unable to secure the Clearing-House assistance asked for. To effect its re-opening, an assessment of $100 \%$ was levied on the shareholders.
-At their meeting on Aug. 29, the stockholders of the Foreman Bros. Banking Co. of Chicago unanimously ratified the proposition to increase the capital from $\$ 500,000$ to $\$ 1,000,000$. The new stock was issued at par ( $\$ 100$ ) under date of the Ist inst, having all been subscribed for by the existing shareholders. The institution is shortly to move to the quarters formerly occupied by the Chicago Stock Exchange. John Terborgh was appointed Assistant Cashier of the bank at a meeting of the directors on Saturday last.
-The application to organize the Commonwealth National Bank of St. Louis, which is to be affiliated with the Commonwealth Trust Co., was approved by the Comptroller of the Currency on Aug. 24. Particulars regarding the proposed institution were given in these columns July 25.
-It is reported that the State Bank of Kentucky at Owensboro, Ky., has gone into liquidation, its liabilities being assumed by the Mechanics' Bank \& Trust Co. The arrangement, it is stated, was made at a meeting of the Owensboro Clearing-House Association.
-J. E. Turner, Vice-President of the Exehange National Bank, Fitzgerald, Ga., and CoL. D. B. Jay, Counsel for the First National Bank of Fitzgerald, lately visited New York City, calling on local banks. They returned to Fitzgerald on August 20. Mr. Turner has just been elected VicePresident of the Exchange National Bank. He was formerly Assistant Cashier of the First National Bank of Fitzgerald and later Cashier of the Home Savings Bank of that town; in February last the Home Savings Bank was absorbed by the First National Bank, and Mr. Turner was made Cashier of the latter institution, which position he held until his election a few days ago to the vice-presidency of the Exchange National Bank.
-The details of a consolidation which is proposed between the Colonial Bank \& Trust Company and the Cosmopolitan Bank \& Trust Company of New Orleans will be offered for ratification at meetings of the shareholders of the respective institutions on September 29. The consolidation is to be effected under the name of the Mercantile Bank \& Trust Company, and the new organization will have a capital and surplus combined of $\$ 450,000$. The arrangement provides for the sale to the latter of $\$ 200,000$ of the assets of the Colonial Bank \& Trust Company in exchange for 1,600 shares (par $\$ 100$, surplus $\$ 25$ ) of the proposed company, and the sale of $\$ 250,000$ of the assets of the Cosmopolitan Bank \& Trust in exchange for 2,000 shares of the continuing institution. The remainder of the assets in each case will be liquidated. The Colonial began business in February 1906; it has a paid-in capital of $\$ 240,000$, surplus and profits of about $\$ 83,000$ and deposits in the neighborhood of $\$ 270,000$; the Cosmopolitan commenced business in March 1906; it has $\$ 600,000$ capital, surplus and profits of about $\$ 165,000$ and deposits of about $\$ 262,000$.
-The directors of the First National Bank of Houston, Tex., have taken action toward increasing the capital of their institution from $\$ 500,000$ to $\$ 1,000,000$, and will shortly place the proposition before the stockholders for ratification. The bank is soon to begin the erection of an
addition to its present building, having secured adjoining property by the purchase, at a cost of $\$ 60,000$, of the building owned by the private bank of T. W. House (which assigned last October) and that of the Merchants' National Bagk, for which it pays $\$ 58,750$.
-N. Blackstock and W. H. Babcock, receivers of the West Side Bank of Los Angeles, have been authorized to pay a dividend of $10 \%$ to the creditors of the defunct institution. The bank was taken in charge of by the State Bank Commissioners last December, and on Feb. 11 Messrs. Blackstock and Babcock were appointed receivers.

Canadian Bank Clearings. -The Clearings of the Canadian banks for the month of August 1908 show a decrease over the same month of 1907 of $11.1 \%$ and for the eight months the loss reaches $11.0 \%$


The clearings for tne week encung oug. 29 mwan a satisfactory comparison with the same week of 1907, the increase in the aggregate having been $19.0 \%$.

| Clearingz at- | Week ending A lugust 29. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1908. | 1907. | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} f n c, o r \\ D e c . \end{array}\right\|$ | 1906. | 1805. |
| Canada- | 56,435 | $\stackrel{5}{59.248 .746}$ | +3.1 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \mathbf{5} \\ 26.32 .287 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
| Montreal | 21,608,252 | 18,715,200 | +15.5 | 15.072,554 | $17,582,412$ |
| Winntpeg | 8,697.700 | 10,720,808 | -18.9 | 8,204.575 | 5,381,406 |
| Vaneouy | 3,691,403 | 3.099,239 | -6.5 | 2,521.781 | 1.768.233 |
| Ottawa | 3.001.028 | 2,903,817 | +34.4 | 2,185,637 | 2,003,507 |
| Quebec | 1.082.766 | 1.910.768 | +3.8 | 1,619,212 | 1.515,425 |
| Halifax. | 1.540.119 | 1.732, 61 | $-111$ | 1.010.000 | 1.391 .003 |
| St. Sohn | ${ }^{1.1025 .913}$ | $1,318,017$ $1.259,747$ | 二98 | 1, 1.142 .108 | 1.157 .240 916.707 |
| Calzary | 1.219.300 | 1,103.429 | +2.2 | 890;649 |  |
| London | 847.735 | 944.715 | -10.2 | 891.009 | 789.283 |
| Vietoris. | 980.880 | 1,000.249 | $-1.9$ | 1.003 .342 | 757.318 |
| Edmonton | 607,299 | 659.488 | -79 | 712.444 |  |
| Total Canad | 77.654 .931 | 75,586,386 | $+2.7$ | 63.513.769 | 55.781 .501 |

Olearings by Telegraph-Sales of Stocks, Bonds, \&c.The subjoined table, covering clearings for the current week, usually appears on the first page of each issue, but on account of the length of the other tables is crowded out once a month. The figures are recei ved by telegraph from other leading eities. It will be observed that, as compared with the corresponding week of 1907 , there is an increase in the aggregate of $16.7 \%$. So far as the individual cities are concerned, New York exhibits a gain of $39 \%$; Boston, $16.9 \%$; Philacielphia, $6.3 \%$; Chicago, $5.8 \%$, and St. Louis, $21.6 \%$. Baltimore records a loss of $3.9 \%$ and New Orleans $16.4 \%$. The necurrence of the Labor Day holiday in the week last year accounts largely
for the gain now shown. for the gain now shown.

| Clearings-Renums oy Telegraph Sept. | 1908. | 1807. | \% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New | ,355.789.857 | \$975,705.042 | +39.0 |
|  | 110.430 | 94.45 |  |
| Badimore. | 21,760,018 | 22,643.052 | $\pm 3.9$ |
| Cheaco | 190,624,990 | 180.241.005 | +5.8 |
| S. Loula | 8. 6.618 | 50,485.336 | +21.0 |
| New Orieans | 8,443,618 | 10,116,088 | A |
| Seven cities, 5 Other cities. 5 das | $\$ 1.858 .700 .776$ 332,117,428 | $\$ 1,435,156,446$ $305,410,247$ | $\begin{array}{r}+29.7 \\ -9.1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Total all cettes. All ettles, 1 day.. | $\$ 2.100,917.204$ 400,207.619 | $\$ 1.800,574,693$ 419.983.230 | +21.7 +4.7 |
| Total all eltes for w | 52.501.121.823 | \$2,220.557.023 | +16 |

Our usual monthly dctalled statement of transactions on
the various New York Exchanges is appended. The results for the eight months of 1908 and 1907 are given below:

De




The volume of transactions in share properties on the New York Stock Exchange each month since Jan. 11908

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## ommexcial and gatiscellancous Semos

## English Financial Markets-Per Cable.

The daily closing quotations for securities, \&c., at London, as reported by ca

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$«$ Prieo Der satire. OE sterling. © For October account.
Auction Sales.-Among other securities the following, not egularly dealt in at the Board, were recently sold at auction: By Messrs. Adrian H. Muller it Son:


## DIVIDENDS.

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

| Nome of Company. | Pern. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { When } \\ & \text { Paypole, } \end{aligned}$ | Booke Clased. Days Inctuative. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Railronds (Steam) |  |  |  |
|  |  | Aug. 31 | Holders of rec. Aug, 31 |
| Boaton \& Albany (quar,) |  | sent. |  |
|  | 136 | Sept. | Hodicrs of ree. Aug. ${ }^{\text {asem }}$ |

## $\frac{\text { Name of Company. }}{\text { Railroads (Steam) Concluded }}$ Railfoads (Steam) Conclude Canalian Pachic, common. Canaminn Pacince, Common (extra). Preterren <br>  <br>  Chtego if North Western, ptef. (quar.) Seanspllle \&Torre Haule   Pites. Youngs. \& Ashtab.. Com. and pret   Street \& Electric Raliways. Amertcan Ratliways (quart.)....   Porterred  Twin City R.T. Mimneap. Trust Companfes. <br> $\qquad$ <br>  Amertan Carmuel, wret. (quar,...... Prelerred (quary. c (No. 3 ) Amertean Chicle, common (monthy) American Chicie.        Prifored ...........  Chreferred (puar) ........ (quir.... Consolidated Cottion Duck, preterred Conisollate Gis of New Yorlic (quir). Dlamond Matel (quar.)........... du Pont (R. I. do demourrowd. com.  Preferted (quarturiv).    Ladede Gns Light. common (quar.)..... Mackay Compates, com, and pret. (qui.)  Froterred (quar). (No. 429. (q).  Niles-Bemont-Pond, common (quir.)... Quaker oats, common (quar.).      U. S. Steel Corp.. com. (qiu) (No. 19).. Utah. Copper (No. 1).......


 hordera of rec. Dec. 1. mAlbo 2s s Vo payable April is 1909.
Imports and Exports for the Week. - The following are the imports at New York for the week ending August 29; also totals since the beginning of the first week in January:
FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK

| For the loeks. | 1208. | 1007. | 1006. | 1905. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dry Good General | $\begin{aligned} & 32,666,088 \\ & 10,02,920 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 3,765.693 \\ & 11,204.760 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 33,200,300 \\ & 11,360,250 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 32.824,048 \\ 8.255 .351 \end{array}$ |
| Total Slace Januiai | \$12,688,014 | \$15,670,463 | \$14,629,610 | \$11,080,200 |
| Dry Gooda Generat mer | 381.714 .536 315,019,820 | $\begin{aligned} & 68129,304,357 \\ & \hline \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|} 5108,758,061 \\ 300,504,258 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{r} 93,098,198 \\ 368,055,907 \end{array}$ |
| Total 3 | \$300,734,356 | 3587,346,797 | \$500,203,210 |  |

The following is a statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports for the week ending August 29 and from Jan. 1 to date:

|  | 1008. | 1007. | 1000. | 1805. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| For the week Proviousty reported Total 35 weeks $\qquad$ | $\begin{array}{r} 512,809,111 \\ \hline 14,030,297 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \$ 12,271,821 \\ 409,363,663 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \$ 12,026.032 \\ 405,138,275 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} \$ 9,608,162 \\ 345,151,422 \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 5420,899,408 | \$121,635,384 | \$417,100,307 | 3354,882,684 |


| EXPPORTS ANDIMMPORTS OF SPECIE AT NEW YORK. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gold. | Exports. |  | Imports. |  |
|  | Week. | Since Jan. 1 | Week. | Since Jan. 1 |
| Great B |  | \$2,524,737 | 35,955 | \$3,446,152 |
| France ${ }_{\text {Germany }}$ |  | 23,640,879 | 10,563 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,018,080 \\ 15,840 \end{array}$ |
| Weat Indle |  | 1,328,100 | 27,094 | 3,903,074 |
| Moxico |  | 4,000 | 1,440 | 421,842 |
| South America |  | 616,606 | 40.051 | 1,716,940 |
| All other countr |  | 9.735 | 106,831 | 2,217,208 |
| Total 1908 |  | \$47,141.400 | \$102,834 | \$12,829.776 |
| Total 1907 | \$1,005,263 | 34,227,015 | 305,621 | 7,239.741 |
| Total 1906 | 31,070 | 5,818,574 | 454,401 | 50,277,565 |
| Great Brtala | \$646,270 | \$25,076.853 | \$5,128 | \$54,432 |
| France | 82,000 | 3,125,000 | \$5,217 | 62,882 |
| Germany | 1.522 | 41,900 252,075 | 2,400 | 95,577 140,787 |
| Mextco |  |  | 22,868 | 1,107,504 |
| South Amertea |  | 3,000 | 15,299 | 591,680 |
| All other countr |  | 350 | 51.781 | 399,764 |
| Total 1008. | \$720,702 | \$28,300,078 | 397.693 | \$2,435,716 |
| Total 1007 | 1.739.316 | 32,060,574 | 271,360 58,405 | $1,777,634$ $1,610,214$ |
| Total 1900 | 773.214 | 85,793,369 | 58,405 | 1,610,214 |

Of the above imports for the week in 1908, $\$ 42,345$ were American gold coin and \$....... American silver coin, Of the exports during the same time, $\$ \ldots .$. were American gold coin and were American silver coin.
Statement of New York City Clearing-House Banks.- The detailed statement below shows the condition of the Now York City Clearing-House banks for the week ending Aug. 29. The figures for the separate banks are the averages of the daily results. In the case of the totals, however, a departure was made with the statement for Feb. 8, so that in the end?of the week are now given.

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { ganks } \\ & \text { 00s omtited. } \end{aligned}$ | Capital. | Surptua. | Koans; <br> Aterog: | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Specte } \\ & \text { Sveroon } \end{aligned}$ | Leyats. атета | Depostas. Averago. | $\xrightarrow{R 6}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Bank ot } \mathrm{N}, \mathrm{X} \text { - } \\ & \text { Manhatan } \mathrm{Co} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,000,0 \\ & 2,050 \\ & 8,0200 \end{aligned}$ | 3,203,5 | 20,800,0 | 10,100, | ${ }_{1}, 3,520,0$ |  |  |
| Merchante | 2,000,0 | 1,655 $3,708.7$ | 25,779,0 $23,18.0$ | S, 603.0 11.6460 | - $2.465,0$ | 29,1 30, |  |
| America. | 1.500 .0 | 4.887.7 | 28,295,6 | 5,122,9 | 2,698,7 |  |  |
| Phentx | ${ }_{2} 1$ 1,000,0 0 | 25,065\% | 178,623, | ${ }_{70}^{1,725}$ | 7.854 .0 | $21{ }^{6}$ |  |
| Chemicail |  | 6.714, | 32,100,0 |  | 2,020,4 |  |  |
| rehantr |  |  | 6,891 | 1.305.2 |  | 7 |  |
| Butch. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ D | 1,00, | 143,1 | 2,155\%:9 | , | 126,2 |  |  |
| Greenwith | 5,000,0 |  |  | 7 |  |  |  |
| Comer. Ex | 25,000.0 | 15,239, | 170, 220,8 | 29142\% | 13,685,6 | 267,709 |  |
| Mercantle | 3,000,6 | 2,437,9 | 10.166,8 | 1.783,4 |  | 6.8 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Prachinc }}$ | 400, | 1,013,5 |  | 788.2 | 643,3 <br> $, 094,6$ | 7.22 | 2 |
| Peoples' | 200 | 85 | 1,711.3 |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Hanover }}^{\text {Cutzen's }}$ | $3,000,0$ $2,550.0$ | \| $0.684 .2 \mid$ | ${ }^{61,430,8}$ | $12,703,9$ $5,263,9$ | 10,242, | 21,3 |  |
| 31 | 50 | 00 | 4.453.2 | 520,2 | 730,9 | 4,80 |  |
| Market \& | 1,000,0 | 1,577.4 | 7.598 | 1,632, | 1,690, | 8.8 | . 3 |
| Corn Exchan | 3,000,0 | 5,183.1 | 43,455,\% | 8,888,0 | 4,540,0 | 81, |  |
| Imp.\& Traders | 1,500.0 | 7.250 .0 | 20,833, 6 | 5,125,0 | 1,455,0 | 105 |  |
| East Ruve | 250, | - 104.6 | 1,323.2 | 20,18,5 | 137,1 | 1,1 | , 0 |
| Fourth | 3,000,0 | 3,399.0 | 23,141,9 | 5.255.0 | $2.886,0$ | 27. |  |
| second | 1,000.0 | 1.698.9 | 12 | 30.5 | 1.420 |  |  |
| Irymutiotex | 2,000,0 | 1,325,2 | 18,381, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 3,774,6 | 127 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 3, 38721 | ${ }^{1,27593}$ | ${ }^{6} 1$ |  |  |
| Chase. | 5,000\% | 05.0 | 81,810, 6 | 18.515.0 | 4,78 | 91. |  |
| Fith Av | 100,0 | 2,177, 87 | ${ }_{3}^{11,5150.3}$ | 2,775,0 | 1,058, 80 | 13,04 |  |
| Germint |  | 1028.2 | 1.5876 | 1.021.1 | 378, 1 | 5.50 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Lincoin }}^{\text {Carida }}$ | 1,000 | ${ }_{1}^{1,1270,2}$ | 19,048,5 | 2,054,8 | 357.1 | ${ }^{16,041}$ |  |
| Fith - |  | 445 | 3.11 | 514,8 | 361.1 | 3.4 | 0 |
| West | 1.0 | ${ }^{2.050 .4}$ | ${ }^{10,855,1}$ | 1,987,0 | 1.328, ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ | 4,7 |  |
|  | 1,0 | 1.010 | 21,59,0 | 5,730.0 | 1.742, 441 |  | 1 |
| N. N. | 1,000,0 | ${ }^{2} .657$ | 6,701,0 | 2,055,8 | 114.1 |  |  |
|  | 1.000.0 |  | 10.085.0 | $3,15$ | 2097 | $12,$ |  |
| Copper - | 2,000.0 | 2.382,3 | 18,547,9 | 4,130.5 | 409 | 17,760,0 | - |
| Totals, Averace | 126,350,0 | 161.127,1 | 1289,795,6 | 334,142,0 | 79.871, | 1394,617, 3 | 320.8 |
| Actual hixures | August |  | 1209,706, | $328,331,0$ | 82,016,4 | 1306.826.6 | 29.6 |

On the bista of averages. Crectuntion amounted to $850,685.200$ and Unlied states


The statements compiled by the State Banking Department, together with the totals for the Clearing-House banks, both the averaves for the weck and the actual figures at the end of the week, are shown in the following table. In the figures for State banks and trust companies all of these institutions in Groater New York are included.

NEW YORK CTTY BANKS AND TRUET COMPANIES.




State Ranks-
$\begin{array}{llllllll}273,823,0 & 64.842 & 24,533,0 & 328,247,0 & 102,310,7 & 31.7\end{array}$
 State Manks and


 tories and other banker and trial companies in New York Clty, "depoits amount to
 Gearing-House actual neurres Included United States detrelis amounting to $\$ 9$.
 Dosits of $30,247,500$,
only cash ttems but amomts due from reserve neents, ima in the sutate banks, pot pantes ticludes tikewise munletpal bonds. State banks inNew Jork City City art re. qured by taw to carcy a rearve amounting 10 15\% of depofite, whue outade by
Now York city oniy 10 thin one-hat fo cath. Trust compailes in Greater Nes York are required to keep tregery of $55 \%$, of whith only $5 \%$ need be in cash and $5 \%$ more maly be in mumbleal bonds, whice the the ease of the trut companis in we rett of the state the required reserve is
muntlpal bonds.

The State Banking Department also furnishes the following report for State banks and trust companies outside of Greater New York.
STATE BANKS \& TRUST CO's OUTBIDE OF GREATER NEW YORK.

$\qquad$

+ Increass over lave week. - Thecrease from last wewk.
Reports of Non-Member Banks - The following is the statement of condition of the non member banks for the week ending. Aug. 29, based on average daily results: We omil teo atpherr (00) in all cases.

| Banks. | Capt tat. | Surpins. | Loung, <br> Discezs anid Inesst. ments. | Specte. | Legat <br> Tenider and Bank Notes. | Depoatt weth |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ne: } \\ \text { DCpurics. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | charIng Agort. | Oaid Banks. sc. |  |
| N. Y. City Borowghas of Mamiderrx | 5 | 5 |  |  |  |  | \$ |  |
| Wabh. Hgts | 100,0 | 201.1 | 974,0 | 13.0 | 05.0 | 230,0 |  | 982,0 |
| Century ... | 200,0 | 146.8 | 1,570,0 | 17.6 | 177.8 | 153, 1 | 243,9 | 1, 8 850,7 |
| Colonial | 100.0 3000 | 801.0 466.2 | $3,606,4$ $8,290,0$ | 230,4 | 415.2 401.0 | 407,7 311.0 |  | $1,889,8$ $6,060,0$ |
| Columbla | 300,0 200.0 | 466,2 | $5,290.0$ 840,6 | 144,0 79.1 | 401.0 | 311.0 126.3 | 133,0 | 6,061.0 |
| Jefferson. | 500,0 | 680,7 | 3,216, | 32,5 | 309,2 | 272,9 | 98.6 | 2, 3436 |
| Mt. Morrls. | 250,0 | 250,1 | 2,006, | 311,7 | 28,2 | 71.7 | 62.7 | 2.053, |
| Mutual. | 200.0 | 3173 | 3,270,0 | 25, | 459.6 | 5651 |  | 3,851.8 |
| 10th Ward | 300.0 100 | 4697 | $4,275,0$ 3,3360 | 225.8 | 802, | 194.4 398.0 |  | 4, ${ }^{2} 7228.8$ |
| ${ }_{23}{ }^{\text {Plaza }}$ Ward | 1000 | 183,0 | 1.500,8 | 160.5 | 17,4 | 301.4 |  | 1.831.3 |
| Unfon Exch | 750,0 | 824,8 | 6,005,6 | 740,4 | 350,0 | 613.6 |  | 6.221.6 |
| Yorkvile | 100.0 | 369.9 | 3,170,0 | 52,7 | 780.0 | 496.1 |  | 4,392,4 |
| Coat \&x.Nat | 600.0 | 701.2 | 4,3350 | 895.0 | 227.0 | 601.0 |  | 1,900.0 |
| NewNethl'd | 200.0 | 229,1 | 1,501.0 | 121.0 | 40,0 | 156.0 | 45.0 | 1.470.0 |
| Batt.PkiNat | 200,0 | 138.9 | 881.0 | 138.1 | 42,5 | 158,6 |  | 858.8 |
| Borough of |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Broadway. | 150,0 | 502.3 | 2,495,0 | 17.0 | 552,8 | 614,6 | 273, 5 | 3,589,0 |
| Mfrs, Nat.. | 252,0 | 752,4 | 5,760,5 | 728.5 | 127,4 | 1,022,5 | 68,6 | 6,608. 1 |
| Mechanter | 1,000.0 | 810.0 | 9.721 .0 | 207.0 | 1,581, 9 | 1,125,6 | 124.6 | 13,862,8 |
| Nastau Nat. | 750,0 | 921,7 | 6,486,0 | 309.0 | 620,0 | 1,473,0 |  | 6,929,0 |
| Nat. Clly.. | 300.0 | 564,7 | 3,812,0 | 117.0 | 565,0 | 726.0 | 374.0 | 5,250,0 |
| North Slde. | 100.0 | 205,6 | 1,418,9 | 136.0 | 105,1 | 575.7 | 105.0 | 2,184,1 |
| Jersey ciry.Firat NatHad.Co.Nait | 400,0 | 1,212,3 | 3,935 | 208,9 | 350 | 3,506,1 | 1,154,1 | 2.015.7 |
|  | 250.0 | 7193 | 2,393, | 144,4 | 25.7 | 298, 1 | 414.9 | $2.453,8$ |
| Third Nat. Hoboken. | 200,0 | 3 3,4,6 | 1,610,0 | 51,6 | 136.2 | 674.0 | 70.1 | 2,339,3 |
| Hoboken. |  |  |  | 117 | 17.8 | 140.9 |  |  |
| First Nat ${ }^{\text {Second Nat. }}$ | 125.0 | 207.5 | 1.844.1 | 75,2 | 59,5 | 75,7 | 111,8 | 2,133,7 |
| Tot. Aus. 29 | 7,847,0 | 112,827,5 | $87,080,9$ | 5600.0 | 8,285.4 | 16,102, |  |  |
| Tot, Aug. 22 | 7.847 .0 | 12,827,5 | 87,455,5 | 5,575,9 | 8,515,4 | 15,153, | 5,1192 | 105264,4 |
| Tot. Aug. 15 | $7847{ }^{\circ} 0$ | 12,827,5 | 87,749, | 5,707,0 | 8,138,0 | 14,710,2 | 4,812,2 | 105511.8 |

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. The New York figures do not include results for non-member banks.

| Banks. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Capitay } \\ & \text { Sund } \\ & \text { Surpus. } \end{aligned}$ | Loans. | Sperte. | Legole. | Deposit | CHaw tation. | Cuari |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New York |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aus. | 287.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aus. 15. | 287,477 | 1200.01 | 24,6 |  | 1385 |  |  |
| Aus. 22 | 287,477.1 | 1288,591.3 | 334,1420 | 79.87 | 130+6773 | 54,685:2 | 1,40,70, |
| Boston. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aug. ${ }^{\text {Bug., }}$ | 44,030.0 | $\begin{gathered} 200,655,0 \\ 200.723 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{25}^{25,433,0}$ | $3,002,0$ | $242,800,0$ 49 | 10,3700 10574 |  |
| Aus. 22. | 41,790\% |  | 25,418.0 |  |  |  | 9 |
| Aug. 20. | 11,700,0 | 202,413,0 | 25,360,0 | 3,429,0 | 243,202,0 | 10.456,0 | 10,405:1 |
| Aug. | $54,440.0$ | 235 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aug. ${ }^{\text {and }}$ | 54,390.0 | 234,247, |  |  | 283. |  |  |
| 䛧.29:- | 54,300,0 | 236,431\%0 |  |  | 285,720,0 | 15,684,0 | 89,0069 |

## a meluding Government depositi, and for Boston and Philadelphifa the tem

 "due to other banks,", At New York Goverument depoert smountedon August 29, agatnst $39,254,200$ on August $22 ;$ at Boeton to $\$ 1,613,000$ on August 29 ond $\$ 1,595,000$ on August 22 .

Banking and ${ }^{\text {Findancial. }}$

We shall be pleased to furnish to insiftutions and inyestors cople We shall be pieased describing

Spencer Trask \& Co.

## VILLIAM AND PINE STS

Branch offices: Chicago, lif., and Albany, N. Y

## MOFFAT \& WHITE

Members New Vork Stock Exchanze.
5 NASSAU STREET.
HANOVER BANK BUII DING. DEALERS IN INVESTMENT SECURITIES. Commission Orders Executed for Cash Only

## 4Rankers (5azette.

## Wall Street, Friday Night, Sept. 41908.

The Money Market and Financial Situation.-The stock market has again been in a more or less excited state throughout the week. The results of Exchange operations are quite diverse, some prominent issues having advanced while others, also prominent, have declined. Such movements are, of course, no criterion of actual conditions. They simply show which branch of the trading element has been successful on its favorite side of the market

Interest in the bond market has continued to increase and prices in this department have shown a tendency to
advance. This is doubtless due, as noted last week, largely ad vance. This is doubtless due, as noted last week, largely
to money market conditions. to money market conditions.
Railway earnings in some
sylvania, for revival in general business bate that the long-hopedand it is admitted that orders for iron and steel products are not up to expectations. The Clearing-House banks added over $\$ 2,000,000$ to their surplus reserve last week making a total of nearly $\$ \$ 68,000,000$. The principal foreign banks have reduced their reserves somewhat, but the latter are still well above the average at this season.
Diplomatic circles have been interested in the attitude assumed by the German Government in French-Moroccan affairs. The matter has as yet, however, had little, if any effect in financial circles.

The open market rates for call loans at the Stock Exchange during the week on stock and bond collaterals have ranged rom $1 \%$ to $11 / \%$. To-day's rates on call were $1 \% @ 3$
$11 \% \%$. Commercial paper quoted at $31 / 2 \% @ 4$ for choice $11 \%$. Commercial paper quoted at $31 / 2 \% 4$ for choice
endorsements, $4 @ 41 / 3 \%$ for prime and $4 @ 6 \%$ for good 4 to 6 months' single names.
The Bank of England weekly statement on Thursday showed a decrease in bullion of $£ 386,422$ and the percentage of reserve to liabilities was 53.20 , against 53.60 last week.
The rate of discount remains unchanged at $21 / 2 \%$ as fixed May 28. The Bank of France shows a decrease of $8,625,000$ new york city clearing-house banks.

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 190g. } \\ & \text { Averqees for } \\ & \text { tweek endting } \\ & \text { Alog. } 29 . \end{aligned}$ | Differences from prettous week. | 1007. Averages for week endtng Aug. 31. | 1906. <br> Averages for week ending Sept. 1. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Capital | 120,350,000 161,127 | \$ | 129.400,000 | 118.150 .000 |
| Surplus........... | $161.127,100$ $1.289,795.600$ | Inc. 3,204,800 | 161.407 .400 $1.087 .9 \times 5.400$ | 151.092 .000 |
| Cireulation:........ | 1.24,685.200 | Dec. $\quad 490.400$ | 1.087 .985 .400 $50,308.500$ | .063,739,600 |
| Net depont | 1,304,617,300 | Inc. $0.482,400$ | 1,046,655,800 | 1,042.037 ${ }^{46,200}$ |
| U. S. dep. (tncl above) | 9.247,500 | Dee. 6.700 | 27,926,100 | $1.042 .067,200$ 10.313 .000 |
| Specle | 334.142,000 | Inc. 2,875,300 | 200,889.500 | 181,745.600 |
| Legat tend |  | Inc. 056.300 | 69,530,000 | 81.638 .100 |
| Reserve held | 414,013,300 | Inc. 3.831 .600 | 270, 20,400 | 263,383,700 |
| 35\% of deposi | 348.684,325 | Inc. $1.620,600$ | 261,663,050 | 260.514,300 |
| Surplus reserve | 65.358 .975 | Fre. $2,211,000$ | 8.756,450 |  |
| Surplus excl. U,S. dep. | 67,670,850 | Inc. $2,209,325$ | 16,927,450 | 5.147 .650 |
| Note.-The Clearing Hotise now lasues is statement weekiy showing the tot of the actual fgtures on saturday morning. These fagures, together with the returns of separate binks, also the gummary faved by the State Banking Department showing the condition of state banks and truat companies not reporting to the Gearing House, appear on the preceding pase. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

Foreign Exchange. -The market was subjected to specuhative manipulation this week, falling and then rising sharply. Political unrest in Europe developed on Wednesday, caused by Germany's attitude on the Moroccan question, and the market was unsettled thereafter, closing atrong.

To-day's (Friday's) nominal rates for sterling exchange Were 485@4851/2 for sixty day and $4861 / 2 @ 487$ for sight. To-day's (Friday's) actual rates for sterling exchange were $48460 @ 48465$ for long, $48605 @ 48615$ for short and 48630 (a) 48640 for cables. Commercial on banks 48420 @ 48430 and documents for payment $4835 / 8 @ 4841 / 8$. Catton for payment $4835 / 89833 / 4$. Cotton for acceptance $48420 @ 48430$ and grain for payment $484 @ 484 \frac{1}{8}$.

To-day's (Friday's) actual rates for Paris bankers' francs were $5181 / 8 @ 5181 / 8$ for long and $5167 / 8 \mathrm{~h} \omega \mathrm{5} 167 / 8$ for short. Germany bankers marks were $947 / 8 @ 9415-16$ for long and 95 5-16d@95 5-16 for short. Amsterdam bankera' guilders were $4031 @ 4033$ for short.

Exchange at Paris on London to-day $25 \mathrm{f} .121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. ; week's
The week's range for exchange rates follows:


## 

The following were the rates for exchange on New York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah buying 50 c . per $\$ 1,000$ discount; selling 75 c , per $\$ 1,000$ premium. Charleston selling $\$ 1$ per $\$ 1,000$ premium. New Orleans bank
75 c . per $\$ 1,000$ discount; Z commercial $\$ 1$ per $\$ 1,000$ dis-
count. Chicago 20c. per $\$ 1,000$ discount. St. Louis 5 c .
per $\$ 1,000$ premium.
San Francisco 40 c , per $\$ 1,000$ premium.
State and Railroad Bonds.-Sales of State bonds at the Board are limited to $\$ 15,000$ Virginia 6 s deferred trust receipts at 39.

The railway bond market has broadened and is more active. The transactions in several issues have been on a large scale
United States Bonds.-No sales of Goverrment bonds have been reported at the Board this week. The following are the daily closing quotations; for yearly range see hird page following.

|  | Interest Pertod: | ${ }^{\text {A }}$ 20 | ${ }^{\text {Aug }}$ | Sept 1 | ${ }_{2}^{\text {Sep }}$ | Sepl | Sept |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 28, 1930 ..........registered | Q-Jan | *103: | 8103\% | *x031/4 | *1034 |  |  |
| 28, 1980-...........coupon | $Q-\operatorname{lin}$ | *104 | *104 | ${ }^{104}$ | *104 | -104 | *1031/4 |
| 38. $1008-18 . . . . .$. regta ered | Q-Feb | -101 | *101 | * 201 | *101 | -101 | $* 101$ |
| 3s, 1908 -18........ili coupon | Q-Feb | ${ }_{*}^{* 101}$ | ${ }^{*} 101$ | *101 | +101 +10015 | *101 | *101 |
| 49, 1925 ...........reglstered | Q-Feb | - 1204 | -1203 | ${ }^{*} 120{ }^{1 / 4}$ | ${ }_{* 1203}$ | -1200 | ${ }^{-1003 / 1}$ |
| 45, 1925-7.......c.coupon | Q-Feb | -1214 | -1214 | *1215 | *1214 | -1214 |  |
| 2s, 1936.Panama Canal cout | Q-Nov | *102 15 | -10215 | -1021/2 | *102\% | * 10243 | *1021/3 |

Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.-The stock market has again been irregular and in some cases erratic. In a majority of instances, especially in the railway list, the highest prices were recorded on Wednesday, but these soon gave way under persistent selling and a decline averag ing about 2 points followed. There has been a substantial rally to-day and about half the active list shows a net gain for the week-although practically all issues traded in are below the highest.
Southern Pacific is one of the few issues which closes higher than last week. It led in the upward movement, selling above 109 , an advance of over 4 points from its previous highest record. It closes with a net gain of over 5 points. Baltimore \& Ohio, Erie, Illinois Central and Union Pacific are also substantially higher than last week.
On the other hand, Canacian Pacific has declined 5 points and seven other active railway issues show a net loss.
Consolidated Gas advanced sharply to-day and shows a gain during the week of over 6 points. Smelting \& Refining has been the erractic feature of the market. It sold on Thursday nearly 9 points lower than on Monday and shows a net loss of nearly 4 points. Other copper stocks have been weak.
Steel preferred is up $15 / 8$ and New York Air Brake 2 points.

For daily volume of business see page 608.
The following sales have occurred this week of shares not represented in our detailed list on the pages which follow:

| stocks. <br> Weet ending Sepr. 4. |  | Range for Week. |  |  |  | Range struce-Jan. 1. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | west. |  | Highest. |  | Lotwest. |  | Htghesl. |  |
| Amer steel Foundries | 100 | 9 | Dt | 39 | pt | 41/2 |  |  |  |
| Can Pac subscrip rects. Co Fuel \& Iron, | 100 |  | Sept 2 | 173 | Sept | 140 |  |  | sept |
| Co Fuel \& Iron, pret. | 100 |  | Aug 31 | 60 | Aug 31 | 35 |  |  | Aug |
|  | 1,200 52 |  | Sept ${ }^{4}$ | 250 | Sep | 50 |  |  |  |
| General Chemieal pri. | 25 |  | Sept 4 | 98 | sept | 89 | May |  | June |
| Homestake Mining | 50 | 92 | Aug 29 | 92 | Aug 29 | 67 | Jan |  | Aus |
| Horn silver Mining..... | 150 | 70. | Sept | 70 c | Bept 2 | $70{ }^{\text {c }}$ | Sept | 70 | Sept |
| IIIs Cent gubserip rects.- | 2,260 |  | Sept 1 | 1421 | Sept | 281/2 | July | 142\% |  |
| Nat of Mexico, prel. | 100 |  | Sept 1 | 405 | Bept | $43 \%$ |  | 52 | Mch |
|  | 400 |  | Sept 1 | , | Sept | 46 |  | 513/6 | dunc |
| N Y \& N J Teleptione... |  |  | Sept 1 | 115 | sept | 90 |  |  |  |
| Ontario siver mining. | 0 |  | sept |  | Sept | 2 |  |  | May |
| stock crust certineate | 560 |  | Bept + | 04 | sapt 1 | 79 |  |  |  |
| St L \& 8 F-C \& R Ii new stock trust certs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Apr |  |  |
| Southern-M \& | 200 |  | Scpt |  | sept 2 | \$14. | A |  |  |
| ust certilicate | 5 |  | ¢t | 70 | Sept | 60 | Jan | 4 | Feb |

Outside Market.-Considerable business was reported in some of the low-priced mining issues in the outside market this week, accompanied by wide fluctuations in prices. But aside from this there was little to the trading. A sagging tendency developed as the week closed, though changes were only meagre. British Columbia Copper rose from $71 / 5$ to 8 , fell back to 7 and closed finally at $71 / 4$. Butte Coalition from $26 / 8$ advanced to $27 \frac{3}{4}$, but sold down to 27 . Cum-berland-ely declined from $83 / 4$ to $81 / 4$, recovering subsequently to 8 d8. First National Copper ran up from 5 11-16 to $7 \%$, then fell off to $63 \%$. Greene Cananea moved down from $11 \frac{1}{2}$ to 11 and up to $11 \frac{1}{4}$. A further advance in Nevada Consolidated Copper from $161 / 2$ to 17 was recorded though to-day it dropped to $161 / 8$, closing at $16 \frac{1}{2}$. United Copper common lost a point to 11 and to-day solid down to $103 / 4$. Goldfield Consolidated moved up from $65 / 8$ to $67 / 8$, easing off finally to $61 / 2$. Nipissing gained half a point to 9 , but reacted to $81 / 8$. Among the industrials Bay State Gas developed weakness, losing a point to $115-16$, but rallied and closed to-day at $25 / 8$. Standard Oil rose from $6341 / 2$ to 640 , then declined to $6353 / 2$, with transactions reported to-day up to 639\%4. American Tobacco sold up from 344 to 349 and Otis Elevator preferred declined from 95 to 92 and up to 93 . In the bond department Atchison Topeka \& Santa Fe 4 s "w. i." attracted attention, selling at $943 / 8$ and $941 / 2$, and to-day up to $943 \%$. Tidewater $6 \%$ notes went from $995 \%$ to 100 and down to $997 / 8$. Allis-Chalmers 5 s changed hands at from $74 \%$ to $751 / 3$ and Adams Express 4 s at from 93 to $931 / 2$.
Outside quotations will be found on page 608.

New York Stook Exchango-Stook Record, Daily, Weekly and Yearly



| Banks | Bud | Azk | anks | ${ }^{1} \downarrow d$ | Ask | Trust Co's | Brd | A** | Trust Co's | ${ }^{\text {btd }}$ |  | Trust Co's | Bad | A 7 k | Trust Co's | B14 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| New York |  |  | Brookivn |  |  | $\mathrm{NYOH}^{\text {Y }}$ |  |  | Fith Ay Tr |  | 415 | Mut Alrnce |  | 170 |  | 390 | 400 |
| Untoir Exo? | ${ }^{175}$ |  |  | 140 |  | Bowly ${ }_{\text {Br }}$ | 330 | ${ }^{350}$ | Fuation ${ }^{\text {Fur }}$ | 450 | 475 | NY Liteatrid | 1000 |  | Broony | 125 | ${ }^{3135}$ |
| Weit side, | 500 | 125 | Nnssau | 230 | 250 305 | Carnegte | 180 | 167 | Guarcian Tr | 160 125 | ${ }_{150}^{175}$ | Standard Tr | 395 | 105 |  | 240 100 | ${ }_{210}^{255}$ |
| Yorkvillen |  | 125 | Nat chity | ${ }_{330}^{200}$ |  | Contrabtr- | ${ }_{2}^{1700}$ | 210 | Hudsom ${ }_{\text {Knleker }}$ | 12. | 310 | \% ${ }_{\text {Titiog }}$ | +3022 |  | Hamiton - | 270 | 280 |
| 年为, |  |  | Prosp'ctPk | 155 | 130 | Commerain | $145^{2}$ | 155 | Law T 6 cot | 195 | 200 195 | Unon Trus | ${ }^{1000}{ }^{\text {cos }}$ |  | Kome | ${ }_{4}^{135}$ | ${ }_{455}^{100}$ |
| Borough ${ }^{\text {Broadway }}$ i |  | 130 |  |  | 130 |  | 363 | 86 | Mincotn Tri- | 350 | 400 | Usarge | 1080 | 119 | Tafayctio | 120 250 | 130 |
| Brist-ater | 250 |  |  |  |  | Equit blo | 330 |  | Mercantue- | 750 | 800 | VanNdati |  | 285 |  | ${ }_{180}^{250}$ |  |
| Home BkY | ${ }^{100}$ |  | Astor ${ }^{\text {S }}$ |  |  | Faxmiloct | $1{ }^{100} 105$ |  | Metropol th | ${ }^{500}$ | 420 | Wesuingtom | 100 85 | 145 | Veopie's | 200 | ${ }_{250}$ |
| Mochandes ${ }^{\text {M }}$ | 220 | 240 |  | 40 | 460 |  |  |  | Matual | 93 | 105 | WTadsor | 130 | 160 | Whatams | 100 |  |

New York Stock Exchange-Bond Reoord, Friday, Weekly and Yearly





New York Bond Record-Concluded-Page 4
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hacelhanisona bosda-Uonchated.


CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE-Stook Record-Daily, Weekly and Yearly



BOSTON STOGK EXGHANGE-Stook Record, Daily, Weeklv and Yearlv


| BOSTON STOCK KXCHGE. Werk Endina Seipt 4 | $2$ | Price sriday Sept 1 | Week's Range or hast sate |  | Rangs since Janmary 1 | 180ND: <br> BOSTON STOCK EXCH'GE Wege Ending sept 4 | 号 |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { cos } \\ & \text { cor } \\ & \text { sar } \end{aligned}$ |  | Nunge <br> Since Janvary ? |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | RLG | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Low Hey } \\ & \text { Ho } \end{aligned}\right.$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & H i g h \\ & 4100 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} B i a \\ 100 \end{gathered}$ |  | Low | $\begin{gathered} \text { High } \\ x_{0}^{\prime} \mathbf{o}^{\prime} \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{High} \\ & \hline \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Am Bell Teiephions 4s ... 1408 Am Teron $\mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{t}} 1 \mathrm{el}$ coll tr 4 . 1920 |  | Mo. Sant | $100 \text { jine } 108$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 84100 \\ & 8 L_{2} \\ & \hline 10 \end{aligned}$ | Non-6unveltreven 5s... 1913 | J |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 100 \\ 904 \end{gathered}$ | $101$ |  | ${ }^{2 \pi} 100$ |
| Converuble 49. .-....1938 | M-s | 94 1 s 8Rt |  |  | 8026 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | La Falls dosloux Clat $78 . .1917$ | A.O |  |  |  | pr ${ }_{\text {ar }}$ |  | 117 |
| Am Writ Papor ist 8 : 59 g 1910 | 3. J |  | 1783 $\mathrm{Mar}^{\prime} 08$ |  | 9789 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  | nevor |  |  |
| Atcn'rop es $s$ begen 5 4s..1995 Adjuetment g 4s....J'Vy 1985 | A.O |  | 898 |  | $86^{4} 89$ | Kan ¢ Ft Scots . $4168 . . .1928$ | M.N |  |  |  | Aug' 0 - |  | 1029 1164 |
| Stamperi......... J'y 1095 |  |  | $85^{3} \mathrm{y}$ J |  |  | KandM\& Bren \&s . . . . 19384 | M-S |  |  |  |  |  | 875 |
| Boston tieot Light $18 t$ Es. 1008 |  |  |  |  |  |  | M. 8 |  |  |  |  |  | 87 985 |
| Consor |  |  | $110{ }^{1010}$ Vei |  |  | Anine Uent cons let 7s... 1912 |  |  |  | 1135 | Nav'ou |  |  |
| Boston a Mlane 41/2 | J.J |  | 104 गly 0 |  | 104104 | Cons 18t 48 . . . . . . . . . 1812 | A.0 |  |  | 1014 | Sep 05 |  |  |
| Boston Terminal 18t : 2 2a 1947 | F-A |  | $112{ }^{2} \mathrm{~J}$ Ju 103 |  |  | Maxp Hougha Unt 19666.1925 |  |  |  | 115 | T'ne'08 |  |  |
| Bur \& Alo Riy ex 69....... 1918 |  |  | 104 Oct '07 |  |  | Aferican Central cont 4s.1921 | J.dy | fis |  |  | ly\% |  | 1 |
| Non.exempt 69. |  |  | 102 Sep ${ }^{105}$ |  |  | 20 cons min S8........Jan io |  |  |  | 154 |  |  | 4 |
| Butto © Boston 19t 6s.... 1917 | A. 0 |  | $100{ }^{101} 100$ |  |  | Mich Teleplat 39.......... 1912 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cedar Ray \&s Mo 18 18t 78.19160 |  |  | 117 Jue'08 |  | 7117 | Minue Gon Elec con F סs 1929 |  |  |  | 102 |  |  |  |
| $2{ }^{24} 78$ | J-D |  | 111的 J'y ${ }^{\prime} 05$ |  |  | Now kng cot Yara 58....1929 |  |  |  |  | Aug ${ }^{\text {keo }}$ |  | 100 |
| Cent Vermt ${ }^{\text {at }}$ S 48. May 1920 | Q. F | 80 Sale | 80 |  |  | * 6 ba .........................1915 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 9\%3\% | 102 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Debenture 6s............. 191 |  |  | $100{ }^{\text {d }}$ Apr ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | 100 100 | Now Exgland cont g $56 . . .1945$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | F-A |  | 9819 ग19 08 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nebraska Exten 4 $\qquad$ .1102 | M.N |  | 9y\% Apr'08 |  |  | Ofa Colony yola to ....... 1924 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |
|  | M.8 |  | 97 $L_{2}$ Mny ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | $8{ }^{\text {8 }}$ | Oreg Ry \& Nav con f 4 s . .1948 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 964 |
| Joint bomts sec Gi Northern |  |  |  |  |  | Oreg sh Line 18 st gt |  |  |  | 102 |  |  | $188^{3}$ |
| Chio 30 Ry o stic Yas os 1916 | d-d | 1024 |  |  |  | sopab Valloy 1 <br> Itutland 1st con gen 4 ys. 1941 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | vo | 89 J18 118 |  | 85 18 | Eutand-Canaitan 1st 4si949 |  |  |  |  | $\text { Mal } 02$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | 120 Vedtos |  |  | Savaunatr Elec 1stcons 5 8. 1952 |  |  |  |  | May'00 |  |  |
| Ohic oo No Mich 1st go 5s.1u81 | M-N |  | ${ }^{99}{ }^{\text {ang }}{ }^{\text {¢ }} 08$ |  |  | Seattle Elecd 18t is $65 . \ldots .1938$ |  |  |  | 101 | My'08 |  |  |
| Ghio of W Mich gen Sa...ivis | J-D | 101 .....* | 101 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Concord \& Mont cona 43. 1920 | J.1 |  | 121 De |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  Current faver lst 50...... 120 |  |  | 1124 |  |  | - 0 year cony 48.........1927 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Det Gr kap de W 18t 48...1946 | A.O |  | B1 |  |  | Uniten Gruit cony ken 68.1911 | M. |  |  |  | Jan ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  | a 117 |
| Dommion Coal lat a $508 . .11940$ |  |  | 138 |  |  | Usstael Gorp $10-60$ yr 6 S. 11068 |  |  |  |  |  |  | \% |
| sitchburg 68 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Gola de | M-N |  |  |  | Jan |  |  |
|  | A.O |  | $12 \mathrm{~S}=\mathrm{S}_{2} \mathrm{Ap}$ |  | $8128{ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  | Mny ${ }^{\prime}{ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |
| Unstamp |  |  |  |  | - | Visconsia Cent 1 at gen soiosy |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Regnstered $48 . . .1 . . . . .1922$ |  |  | y69 |  | 128 | Wisconsm Valley 156 78.. 190 | $\checkmark$ |  |  | 1095 | ug' |  |  |

Philadelphia and Baltimore Stock Exehanges-Stock Record, Daily, Weekly, Yearly


Volume of Business at Stock Exchanges


| Week ending Sept. 41908. | Stocks |  | Ratiroac, scc. Bonds. | State Boluds. | $\begin{aligned} & U, S \\ & \text { Bonds. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Bhatar. P | Par value. |  |  |  |
| Saturday | 400,721 \$5 | \$36,612,100 | 31,002,500 | \$47.000 |  |
| Monday Tuesday | 613.722 571,045 | $56,318,450$ $51,039,500$ | $4,208,000$ $3,721,000$ | 89,000 189,000 |  |
| Wearesday | 672.804 | $60.111,600$ | 5,666,500 | 189,500 |  |
| Thunsday. | 732800 | 67.102 .500 | 6.626,000 | 89.500 |  |
| Friday - | 468. ${ }^{\text {a }}$, 4 | 45,285,650 | 5,153,000 | 78,500 |  |
| Total | 3,479, $7461 \$ 31$ | 16.499,800 $\$ 27$ | 327,235,000 | \$682,500 |  |
| Sates | Wrek endi | ing Sopt. 4. |  | 1 to Stpt. |  |
| Bretange. | 1908. | 1307. | 190 |  | 07. |
| $\qquad$ No sharee.. Par value | $\begin{array}{r} 3,470.746 \\ \$ 316.499 .000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,360,793 \\ \$ 207,355,600 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 119,94 \\ \$ 10.344 .31 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 509 \\ \hline 450 \\ \$ 12,65 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,028.209 \\ & 2,900.550 \end{aligned}$ |
| Bank stares, par Bonds. | \$0.009 |  | \$1 | 000 | \$222,900 |
| Goyernment bonds... |  | 314,000 |  |  | \$522,300 |
| state bonds | 5684.500 $27.255,000$ | 444.500 3.756 .000 | 67,87 <br> 562 | 000 | 3.829,100 |
| Rrr. ind misc. bonds.. | 27,235,000 | 3.756 .00 | 562,52 | 70026 | ,653,900 |
| Totat boni | \$27,91,500 | \$4,214.500 | \$630.860 | 320 \$29 | 5.805,300 |



DALLX TRANSAGTIONS AT THE BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA
EXCHANGES.

| Week endtno Sept. $4190 \%$. | Bosion. |  |  | Pritadetphta. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Listed atares. | Unisied zhatras. | Bond sitices. | Listed thares. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Unigsied } \\ & \text { shares. } \end{aligned}$ | Bond arales. |
| Saturday | 36.418 | 12,761 | \$48,000 | 12,025 | 6,957 | \$3,000 |
| Tueday | 29.046 | 12,602 | 235.000 | 17,421 | 8.434 | 33,000 18.500 |
| Wednesday | 35,993 | 10,411 | 458.000 | 13,154 | 3,807 | 42.140 |
| Tuursday | 39,519 | 16,532 | 789,500 | 14.529 | 6.519 | 25.000 |
| Friday. | 31,150 | 0.205 | 529,000 | 15.141 | 2,43 | 28.500 |
| Total | 215,610 | 84,753 | \$2,126,500 | 86,685 | 34,360 | \$150.200 |

## Outside Securities



Fnvestment and 程ailroad intelluence.

## RAILROAD GROSS EARNINGS,

The following table shows the gross earnings of every STEAM railroad from which regular weekly or monthly returns tan be obtained. The first two columns of figures give the gross earnings for the latest week or month, and the last tivo 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.


AGGREGATES OF GROSS EARNINGS-Weekly and Monthly.


Latest Gross Earnings by Weeks.-For the third week of August our final statement covers 39 roads and shows
$12.16 \%$ decrease in the aggregate under the sime week $12.16 \%$ d

| Third week of August. | 1908. | 1907. | Increaso. | Decreasa. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Prevlously reported (3.4 roads) | $8,576,468$ | $\frac{8}{0,779.622}$ | $\stackrel{5}{37,627}$ | $1,230,781$ |
| Chlcavo Great Westerniorla (icorga Southern \& Florida | $\begin{array}{r}180,073 \\ 34,352 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 158,369 | 21,704 |  |
| Nevada-Callforna-Oregon. | 7,628 | 8.542 | +..... | ${ }^{5,912}$ |
| Texas Central | 18.519 | 25,083 |  | 6.564 |
| Toledo St Louis \& Western | 70,835 | 106,854 |  | 36.019 |
| tal (39 roads | 8.887.875 | 10,118,734 | 19.331 |  |
| Net decrease (12.16\%) |  |  |  | 1,230,859 |

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 this kind will be found in the issue of Aug. 29 1908. The next will appear in the issue of Sept. 19.

## 露

\section*{Attantle Coast Llne-a. July 1,742,338 2,054,189 soston it Maine b ......July $3,273,122$ 3,752,197 June} canadlan Pacinc-a .....Juty 6,202,881 7,008,274 Chesapeake \& Ohlo. b July $2,005,132 \quad 2,300,152$ $x$ Chlo \&o Northwest'n. b.July $5,215,185 \quad 5,964,448$ $x$ Chic St P Minn \& O. b.July $098,487 \quad 1,130,461$ Colorado \& Mldland a ...July $193,388 \quad 225,890$ CubaFR ... - ..........July 153.786 $\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Delaware \& \&udson b. July } & 1,476,489 & 1,866,356 \\ J a n ~ I ~ t o ~ J u l y ~ & 11 & 10,203,950 & 11,205,011\end{array}$ Oel Lack \& Western. b July 2,859,239 3,027,018 | Ian 1 to July $31, \ldots . . J u l y$ | 68,052 | 67,666 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Denver \& Rlo Grande.a.July | $1,684,824$ | $2.027,337$ | Falrohld \& Northeast_b July $1,514 \quad 1,572$ ieorgia RR a.

Grand Trunk of Canada Grand Trunk Ry Rada July $2.547,567$

Grand Trunk Western July Can ilinols Central a | Lexington \& Eastern-b.July | $4.253,257$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | 36,821 | Loulsv \& Nashville b. ...July $3,680,352$ Minn St P \& SS M b. . July 950,109 Missourl Kan \& Tex.b.July 1,868,267 Nashv Chatt S St L. b. July 880,290 N Y Ontarlo \& West.b.July 816,912 Vorfolk o Western b July $2,369,825$ Northern Central b...JJuly

Jan t to Jaly $31 . \ldots 69,115$
$6,300,309$ $x$ Northern Pacinc.b...July $5,679,52$ Pennisylvanta Co-b...July $3,590,020$ Pennsyivania Lines directly operated-

West of Pitts \&\& Erte.July dec $1,714,100$
Jan 1 to July $31 \ldots . .28,100$

## $\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Phila Bait o Wish. b ...July } & 1,428,678 & 1,532,778 \\ \text { Jan } 1 \text { to July } 31 & 9,168,880 & 9,710,989\end{array}$  $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Seaboard Atr Line b } & \text { Ityly } 1,180,354 & 1,290,861 & 309,924 & 246,032\end{array}$  <br> | Jan 1 to July $31 \ldots \ldots .$. | $2,968,033$ | $3,056,033$ | 301,962 | 323,662 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |  Wisconsin Central b $\ldots$...July $651,640 \quad 748.925 \quad 246,216 \quad 312,513$ Yazoo \& Mlss Valley-a-July 584,551 721,114 def134,693 def12,130

a Net earnings here given are after deducting taxes.
b Net carnings here given are before dectucting taxes.
efleures revised for previous year so as to accord with the new elassinca-
ton of carnings and expenses now required, by the Inter-State Commerce $r$ For July
Ast vear, and from net from Coal Department was $\$ 41,060$, acalnst $\$ 60.064$ $x$ These ngures are on the basis 6 was $\$ 526,548$ in 1908 , againsting required by the fiter-Schit commerce Commission.

Interest Oharges 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.


Bridgeton \& Saco Riv - July
Colordto Mlatand .......July
Cuba RR . ................July
Genver \& Rto Grande.-July

533 32,262 32,262

297.787 $\begin{array}{rrr}28,329 & 31,202 & 625,628 \\ 312,927 & 22,297\end{array}$ | 54,676 | 51,756 | cifl 31,875 | $d 481,821$ |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |

| oads. | -Int., Rentals, dec.Current Previous $\begin{array}{cc}\text { Year. Year. } \\ \text { S } & \text { § }\end{array}$ |  | -Bal. of Net E'ngs. Gurrent Previous Year. Year. <br> \$ 8 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hocking Valley, ........luly | 91.473 | 74,056 | 138.981 | 195.203 |
| Missourl Kan \& Texas. July | 518,885 | 480,190 | xder94,268 | 2472,485 |
| Nashy Chatt \& St Louls July | 150,905 | 155,621 | 56,650 | 72,404 |
| Norfolk \& Western .....July | 430.060 | 423,207 | 519.794 | 681,632 |
| Rio Grande Southern. . .July | 18,848 | 19,928 | 88,840 | $x 9,843$ |
| Texas Centrnl ..........July | 2,584 | 2,584 | 11,182 | 17,51 |
| $c$ After allowing for miscell $d$ These ngures are nfter all exchange. The sum of $\$ 10.0$ placed to the credte of the R $x$ After allowing for other | neous char wing for o 0 is deduct newal Fun income rec | s and cre er income every m <br> ved. | edits to inc e and for d onth from | ount and <br> plus and |

STREET RAILWAYS AND TRACTION COMPANIES.

| Name of Roart. | Latest Gross Earnings. |  |  | Jan. 1 to latest date. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Week or Manth. | Current rear. | Previous Year. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Current } \\ & \text { Year. } \end{aligned}$ | precious Fear, |
| American Rys Co |  | $25 i, 370$ | $266,058$ | $1.325 .180$ | $1,369,142$ |
| cAur Elgin \&Chic Ry | July | 148.748 31023 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1.320,160 \\ 766.633 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,069,023 \end{array}$ |
| Bangor Ry \& Elec Co Binghamton Ry | June | 33,232 26,638 | 36,218 15,364 |  |  |
| Birm Ry Le \& Po | July | 170.777 | 183,666 | 1,235.602 | 1,210,046 |
| Boston e Worcester Brockton \& Ply St Ry | May Junie | 48,156 12,152 | 42,836 12 |  |  |
| Camaruey | uly | 10,428 | 6,347 | 61.132 63.940 | 18,450 12.602 |
| Capt Breton Elec Co | June | 19.950 | 20,686 | 115,524 | 108.212 |
| Central Penn Trac. | June | 64,823 | 66,326 | 335,140 | 347,610 |
| Charlest Con Ry GeE | May | 63,605 | 61.399 | 300.040 | 280,670 |
| $a$ Chicaro \& Oate Park | July | 62.724 | 67,747 | 467,251 | 493.767 |
| Cleve Painesy \& East | Ju y | 33.077 | 34,401 | 158,350 | 157,587 |
| Dallas Electrie Co. | Aprl | 91,617 | 84,171 | 332.865 | 330,060 |
| Detrolt United R | 3d wk Aug | 147.110 27111 | 157,165 20,515 | 4,260,400 | 4,207,210 |
| East St Louts \& | June | 166,729 | 183.413 | 977.096 | 1,550,778 |
| Ft Wayne \& Wabasif |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gatv-dous Elec Co.- | dune | 92,442 | 95, 507 | 505,782 |  |
| Grand Raplds Ry Co | Tune | 85,324 | 88.022 |  |  |
| Hayana Electric Ry, Ho Land Co <br> Foughton Co St Ry | Wk Alog 30 | 32,485 | 36,630 | 1,262,522 | 1,175,554 |
|  | Tuly | 36,637 | 29,706 | 219.013 | 210,159 |
|  |  | 23,342 | 22,437 | 121,311 | 114,163 |
| milnols Traction Co | July | 342.273 | 320,600 | 2.255,700 | 2,035,018 |
| Jacksonville Elec Co |  | 35.883 | 34,162 | 210,635 | 102,399 |
| Kansas Olty Ry \& Lt | rune | 515,440 | 515,816 | 2,981,251 | 2,867,974 |
| K noxylle Ry \& Lt Co | July | 51,721 | 56,468 | 323,820 | 339,392 |
| Lake Shore Electr | June | 78,827 | 83,554 | 386,207 | 401,514 |
| Lex \& Inter Rys ${ }^{\text {co }}$ | Juty | 58.070 | 62,807 | 339,204 | 302,502 |
| Littlerk Ry \& EI Co | July | 53,561 | 55,812 | 384,293 | 355,128 |
| Memphls Street Ry | Juty | 140,461 | 148,613 | 915,529 | 013,257 |
| Metrop West side | Aus | 100,451 | 211,601 | 1,712,461 | 1,802,867 |
| Mmw ElccRy \& Lt Co | July | 333,274 | 330.863 | 2,193,781 | 2,157,850 |
| Milw Le Ht \& Trac | July | 100.532 | 97.111 | 461.003 | 141,237 |
| Montreal street Ry | Wk Aus 22 | 71,545 |  |  |  |
| Nashville Ry \& Llith | July | 127,037 | 129.577 | 887,987 | 870.079 |
| NJ \& HR RY \& FY Co | June | 56, 882 |  |  |  |
| North Ohio rrac of $1 t$ North Texas Elec Co. | Aprly | 200,392 | 209,040 | 1,035.135 | $\begin{array}{r}1,058,297 \\ \hline 1313\end{array}$ |
| North \& Portsm Tr Co | Aprit | 79,351 1181,803 | 274,052 | $\begin{array}{r} 316,515 \\ 0.57,423 \end{array}$ | 313.052 |
| No Westchester Lit Co | May | - 0,036 | 8,087 | 48,023 |  |
| Northwestern Elev. | Aug | 155,476 | 144,420 | 1,249,021 | 1,115,779 |
| OkJaboma city Ry | July | 26,781 | 27,001 | 148,384 | 143,029 |
| Peekskill Light \& R | May | 12,314 | 12,424 | 60,256 | 50,330 |
| Portland Ry d P PCo Porto Rlco Rys Co | Iune | 392,272 | 351.562 | 2,098,802 | 1,826,058 |
| Porto Rico Rys Co... <br> Rlo de Janetro Tram Light \& Power. | Juy | 31,591 | 30.158 | 207.724 | 198.278 |
|  | July | 614,080 | 551,127 | 3,954,004 | 3,531,830 |
| St Joseph (Mo) Ry Lt Heat \& Power Co | June | 72,344 |  | 13,055 |  |
| Sao Paulo Tr Lt \& P | July | 178,065 | 160.712 | 1,321,373 | 1.188,184 |
| Savamnah Electric Co | June | 50,006 | 51,836 | 282,394 | 283,637 |
| Seattle Electric Co. | June | 358,207 | 330,510 | 2,165,049 | 1.902 .015 |
| South Side Elevated. | August | 174,630 | 170,462 | 1,411,942 | 1,281,647 |
| Sou Wlsconsin Ry Co | July | 15,512 | 16.666 | 88,953 | 89.426 |
| Springfield Ry\& Lt Co | June | 61.868 | 60,379 |  |  |
| Syracuse Rap Tr Ry. | July | 110,340 | 112.398 | 737,2819 | 706,062 |
| Tampa Electric Co | June | 45,070 | 41,152 |  | 253,362 $1+58,375$ |
| Toledo Rys \& Light Toronto Rallway | July ${ }^{\text {Whe }}$ Aue 20 | $\begin{array}{r} 100,237 \\ 6 \mathrm{~S} .556 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 213,057 \\ 84,656 \end{array}$ | 1,429,612 | 1,458,375 |
|  | 3 d wk Aug | 129,305 | 123,025 | 3,077,443 | 3,704,107 |
| of Jondon, three |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Wk Aus 22 | c9,915 | ¢7,850 | 2392,600 | ¢235,360 |
| Metropolitan Dist | Wk Aus 22 | c8,051 | ¢6,694 | E302, 976 | ¢267,158 |
| United Tramways. | Wk Aug 22 | C8,131 | E7,656 | ¢225,276 | E220,697 |
| Untted RR of San F | June | 551.193 | 152.120 | 3,341,450 | 2,457,803 |
| United Rys of St L | July | 808.210 | 941,878 | 6,061.765 | 6,229,490 |
| Whatcom Co Ry \& Lit | June | 26.129 | 27,362 | 173.248 | 164,429 |

c These ngures are for consolldated company, d These aro results ror neluded in the earnings for Detrolt Jackson \& Chicago Ry, for Jan, 1907 $\&$ Hampstead Ry, for irst bix montho of taoz the Charing Cross Euston

Street Railway Net Earnings, - In the following we show both the gross and the net earnings to latest dates of all STREET railways from which we have been able to procure monthly returns. As in the case of the steam roads, the returns of the different roads are published by us each week as soon as received, and onch a month we bring together all the roads roporting, as is done to-day:

| Roads. | Gross Earnings- |  | -Nel Earring |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Current } \\ \text { Year. } \\ \$ 3 \end{gathered}$ | Previous Year, | Current Year. Year. | Prebious Year. 8 |
| Aurorn Elein io Chle =-us.futy | 148,7 is | 152.252 | 76.540 | 77.344 |
| Bangor Rys \& Elec Co. June | 30,232 | 36.218 | 23.344 | 17.490 |
| Blughamton Ry....... May | 26,038 | 15,364 | 12,208 | 3,146 |
| Birmingham Ry \& Lt. . . July | 170,777 | 183,666 | 57,352 430,400 | 60,000 107.151 |
| Jan 1 to July 31...... | 1,235,602 | 1,219,946 |  |  |
| Grocktou \& Piyon b.June | 12,122 51,132 | $\frac{13}{48} 369$ | 5.337 | 1.343 0.926 |
| Cape Breton Elec Co.b.J | 10,059 | 20.686 | 8.395 | 8,469 |
| tan 1 to June 30. | 115.324 | 108.212 | 14,020 | 31.173 |
| Camaguey Co .......esuly | 10,428 | 6,347 | 4,276 | 2.626 |
| Jan 1 to July 31 | 63,540 | 12,602 | 30,252 | 22,187 |
| Central Penna Trac Co.June | 64, 283 | 66,326 | 18.147 | 14,682 |
| Jan 1 to June 30...... | 335,140 | 347.610 |  | 59.086 |
| Charleston Com Rys \& EI May | 63,695 | 61,399 | 23.182 | 23,761 |
| Mch 1 to Mry 31..... | 186,241 | 172,859 | 65.465 | 63,000 |
| Cleve Painesv \& Ev a . July | 33.077 | 34,401 | 14,238 | 18,508 |
| Jan 1 to July 31 | 158.335 | 157.587 | 67,508 | 73,362 |
| Has Elect Co.b $\quad$ Apr | 91,617 | 84.171 | 30,871 | 23. |
|  |  | 330.06 | 93,4 |  |



| INCOME ACCOUNT. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 6,597 | $\begin{gathered} 1906-07 . \\ 7,153,070 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & i(t) \\ & \substack{c(t) \\ 50,810} \end{aligned}$ |
| Net income... <br> Revenue from securties owned Interest and discount. <br> Hotels, cating houses © dining cars. Miscellancous |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | 23 , | ${ }_{28,}$ |  |
| Total recelpts_ <br> Disbursements <br> Interest on funded debt <br> Rental of road, yards, terminals, \&c, Hire of equipment. <br> Div. on preterred stock ( $5 \%$ ) Renewal fund Approprlattons for betterments Appropriations for new equipment. | 7.104,30 | 7,683,929 | 489,629 |
|  | 203,929 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | 28\% 030 | 2,286,853 | 7 |
|  | 120 |  |  |
|  |  | 720,000 8000 |  |
| Surplus $\qquad$ COMPARATIVE RESULTS FOR |  |  |  |
|  |  | 244,944 | 硅 |
|  | 10 | YEARS-OI | , |
|  | 1900. | 100 |  |
|  | .686,15 | \$17,03 |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Total net Income.... $\$ 8,400,309$ <br> Interest on bonds...... $\$ 3,210,584$ Taxes and insurance. Bettermts \& new equip. <br> 758,908 $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Bental of leased Ilnes. } & 1,525,000 \\ 204,020\end{array}$ Renewal fund. <br> Div, on pref.stock, $5 \%=\quad 2,286,853$ | 2,844 | \$7,054, | 8,602,3 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 178,617 |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Balance, surplu |  |  |  |
|  | $T$ JUNE | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 278,537 \\ & 30 . \end{aligned}$ | \$234,41 |
| Assets- | 908 |  |  |
| Cost of road and structures. Rio Grande Western stock Equipment | , |  |  |
|  | 12.520 | 11 | , |
| 0 | 416 \% |  | $7{ }^{4}$ |
| Materals and supplles Traffic balances. | 057,388 | 1,116,206 | , 245 |
|  | 7, |  |  |
| U. S. Government, \% Forelgn roads.. |  |  |  |
| Indillduals and companles.......... | 4, 45 | ${ }^{1}, 47$ | 1,23 |
| Generat mivestments | 6,51,20 | 2,428, | 2,505 |
| Securatles inestruent | \%,18 | 0,768 |  |
| Loans and blls recelyable Spectal renewal fund Miscellaneous | , 3 | 958 |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,306,650 \\ 334,938 \end{array}$ |
|  | 802.57 | 2,098./4 |  |
| Total . .........................177,643,272 |  | 44 | 71,187,161 |
| Capltal stock, common <br> Capltal stock, preterred, |  |  |  |
|  |  | 78,761, | 48,71 |
| Bus payable |  |  | 8,221 |
| Betterment fund............................ | 334,564 | 334 | 334,938 |
|  | 317 |  |  |
| Pay-rolls |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 249,086 |
| Equlpment replacement fund........ | 251 |  | 1,000,000 |
|  | 100,9 |  |  |
| Accrued taxes |  |  | 302 |
|  |  |  | 63,142 |
|  | A,026,512 | 1,450,2 |  |
| - |  |  |  |
| Includes: Real estate. Colorado, 324,887 ; Utah, $\$ 161,364 ;$ Salt Lake |  |  |  |
| ot property, ${ }^{\text {s230,628 }}$ | D. |  | Salt La |
| Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. |  |  |  |
| Report for Fiscal Year ended June 30 1908.) |  |  |  |

The remarks of President Winter will be found on subsequent pages.
A comparative statement of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system for the years ending June 30 is as follows:



Total Habilltes
$\qquad$ 190
8
45,929
 bursed by Issuance oxpend B. R. T. Thes of constituent companies are to be relimwith cencral trust Co. of certincates of indebtedness to

 not appear separately on thls consollatated balance she have been issued, do purchased appears as an asset under the heat of "Cose sbet, as the property and the llabllty ls represented by the bonds of the Breased Companles,


## American Smelting \& Refining Oo.

(Report for Fiscal Year Ended A pril 30 1908.)
The report will be found at length on subsequent pages. The comparative tables of earnings, income account and balance sheet for three years are given below.
results of operation.

| Earnings Ordinary repairs and betiorments... Interest, taxes and general expenses. | $1007-08$. 0.083 .282 0335 0.129 <br> 836,866 | $\begin{aligned} & 1906-07 . \\ & 13.250,058 \\ & 976,034 \\ & 763,854 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total de | 1,760,995 | 1,740,388 |  |
| Net earmings, | 7,633:287 | $11,509,670$ 540,420 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,161,5278 \\ 10,161,258 \end{array}$ |
| Total <br> New construction Improvements and metal stock account. | 7,633,287 | 10,060,250 | 0.712,154 |
|  | a622,096 | 1,054,096 | a938,092 |
| Netincome | 7,011,101 | 9,014,254 | $8,774,055$ |
| Dividend on common stock .....-(7\%)3, $3000.000(7) 3,500,000(6) / 3) 3,250,000$ |  |  |  |
| Total div dends | $7,000,000$ |  | 6,750,000 |
| Surphus for yenr | ${ }^{13,307101}$ | 2,914,254 | 2,02,055 |
| Total s | 13,408.210 |  |  |

$a$ Does not include any appropriation to metal stock account. ASSETS AND LIABILITIES APRLL 30.
Assets-
Propery $a$ Does not include 177,510 shares American Smelters' Securtites Co.,
par value $\$ 17,751,000 .-\mathrm{V} .87$, p. 99 . An

## Aluminum Co. of America.

(Balance Sheet Dec. 31 1907, Filed in Massachusetts.

| Dec. 31. <br> s. | $A u g .31 .$ $1000 .$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}742,757 \\ 3.070,034 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | Caplt Accoil | ,800,000 | 3,800,000 |
| Materals, ce. 1.120 |  | blils |  |  |
| Cashes debrs rec. 2,374,1 Patent rights... 177,0 | 650,313 385,000 | Pront |  | 3,309,322 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Good-wmm and } \\ \text { investments } \\ \text { ins.54,000 } \end{gathered}$ | 760,00 |  |  |  |
| Total ${ }^{13,100,568}$ | 3.1 | tal | 190,568 |  |

## American Hide \& Leather Company.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending June 301908.
President Thomas W. Hall says in substance:
The resulus of the year's operations show a loss of $\$ 13,438$, atter oharging reptacements, renewnals, and repalrs, reserve for bad and doubtruld debts.
inter st and sinking fund
 the public on June 3011008 amounted to $36,933,000, \$ 255,000$ having ibeen


 lowsis sate of land, machinery, \&c., $\$ 234,420$, less aditlons, tmprove-
ments and betcrments, tincluding purchase of real estate, $\$ 167$, 104 net. $\$ 67,335$ The sinkligy fund for the redemptlon of the first mortgage bonds amounded
June 30 1908 tos $81.618,365$. compared

 further specince provision for depreclation is unneccessary, and in this the Audtors concur, The total amount of bonds in the sinking tund has)lin. creased as at June 30 1908 to $\$ 1,586,000$ by the pirchase of the $\$ 258.000$.
bonds referred to above, at a 1051 bonds rererred 0 above, at a cost in cash of $\$ 212,844$. This represents
the regular annual approprlation of $\$ 150.000$ and $\$ 105.000$ bonds acquired from the sinking fund tnterest accumulation ; hand and in process of manu-
 accounts recelvablo have been reduced by $\$ 403,839$, the t tal June 30 and 1908
belne $\$ 1,514,961$ bence tharge of $\$ 13,488$ to pront and loss account. The reserve for doubts fuil debts and discounts atter writini off debts in respect of which for doubttad been prevlously made nomeunted June 30 t 1008 to 3134,885 , whilh the management deems ample. Cash shows an_lacreasc of $\$ 87,851$ nas, com-
pared with a year ago.

| INCOME ACCOUNT OF COMPA <br> Trading pronts <br> Pront on bonds purchased for sink- <br> tog fund, eso | $\begin{array}{r} N Y \text { AND } \\ 1007.08 D \\ \$ 893.815 \\ 22,421 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ITS SUBS } \\ & 1006.07 .048 \\ & \$ 1,151,048 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SIDIARIES. } \\ & 100.06 . \\ & \$ 1,178,4 d 7 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 14,332 | 207 |
|  | \$916,256 | \$1,165,380 | \$1,181,7 |
| Replaceme | \$207,420 | \$150,055 | \$167.8 |
| debts | 13,488 | 8,422 |  |
| ${ }^{2}$ Int | ${ }^{511}$ 17,257 | 511,500 66.066 | 86.547 811800 |
| Sinking fund | 150,000 | 150,000 |  |
| Dividends on | None | None | \%) |
| nce, su | det. 513,43888 | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 895,043 \\ & \$ 270,337 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1,062,870 \\ \$ 118,005 \end{array}$ |

$x$ Inclides taterest on bonds in sinkting fund amounting in 1007-08 to
$\$ 00,840$.

BALANGE SHEET OF COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARY CO'SJUNEE 30.

 Supplles
Bulus and accoints
recelvable surcelvable diatms. dec.............
Insurace unex
parec.
cash


Total
tal .......... 35,388,665 35.357,337 surplua $\qquad$ d6,039,000 d
a Cost of propertles includes 4.517 shares preforred and 2,259 shares common stoek of American Hide \& Leather Co. held tin trust. tng fund ( (\$1,586, 000 lo 1908, ascalnst $\$ 1,331.000$ in 1007) not belng treated as an assect, sce foot-note d.
si4fter deducting reserves of $\$ 134,885$ for doubiful debts in 1008 and
 85, p. 596.
British Westinghouse Electric \& Manufacturing Co. (Balance Sheet of Nov. 30 1907.)


 $\square$

The total current assets on June 301908 amounted, as per balance sheet, current nssets of $88,082,062$. This amount is $81,143,062$ in excees or the
par value of bonds outstanding. leaving, in addition. the entire plant and ood-will standing agalnst the

Trading pronts
Prontt on bonc

Replacements, renow is and repairs.
Bad debis and reserve for doubtful $x$ Interest on bonds Sinking fund appropriations
Dividends on preferred stock
Total

Central Railway Syndicate.-Furlher Parliculars-Price. - A Cleveland paper has the following regarding the syndicate, Horace E. Andrews of Cleveland manager, which owns $40 \%$ of the stock of the Moliawk Valley Co. (see pages 545, 546 of last week's "Chronicle."
Under the new plan there will bo but three trolley compantes, the Schen-
ectady. the Syracuse Rapld Trasit and a consolldation of the remain compantes. When the companles are all organized and financed a div sto
 Wayl Syndicate and the syndeate wil make a distributlon to yts under
writers of ts slare. This syndicate has 88,000 , 000 pald in and has pald



Ohicago Great Western Ry,-New Director.-K. D. Dunlop of St. Paul has been elected to the board to succeed H. E. Fletcher.-V. 87, p. 414, 96.
Chicago Southern Ry.- $\$ 1,500,000$ First Mortgage Bonds to Be lssued on Account of Syndicate Subscriptions. -The "Chicago Record Herald" of Aug. 27 said:
The position of the mubscribers to the $32,500.000$ Cuicago Southern syn-
dicate, formed a year ago to complete the road to Chleg Helghts, bas be come an intedeating question since the appolntment of a recetver. Unde
 ern first mortgage bonds. As yet thone bonds have not been deivered. From offictal sources it to learned that these bongs cannot be delivered
 standink $\$ 4,000,000$ par vaiue of these notes. Sluce then substantally $53,300.000$ have been exchanged for hrst morigage bonds, leaving about sire taken up orexelianged. It is stated, the delvery of first mortrage bonds to the syndicate subscribers will be automatic. Sce provisions of syndicate
Coney Island \& Brooklyn RR. Week-Day Fares Raised.The company at midnight on Sunday last put into effect the 10-cent fare rate between Manhattan and Coney Island 5 -cent fares having been charged for many years except on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays.
Notice was given that the rato woutd be changed on Juty 27 last, but thls
was withdrawn when attentlon was called to the fact that the reaplement was withdrawn when attention was called to the
of the Public Service Commisions law (Section 2a) had not been comple with, providing thit common carriers must ifle formal notice of at least 30 days to the Conmmikston of a proposed change of rate, and pubilsh the same for 30 days for the information of the public. Under the Maw, if there in no
oblecton to the new sehedule, it goeslato effect at th $u \mathrm{~m}$ giated in the otcerigent Huif in a statement made in July tast sald that since the comphny thas operated lis open cars to Coney ranad, on fuly 1 , by way or the
WIIf amsburch Bride, the cars have been so over-crowded by through pata sengers rettiny on at Manhattan that the local trathe in Brooklyn could

A decision by the Pobilc Service Commisslo, is pending on complaints

Cumberland Valley RR. Called Bonds.-The entire outstanding issue of $\$ 167,0004 \% 20$-year debenture gold bonds due April 1 1925, dated April 1 1905, has been called for payment at par and interest at the office of Treasurer W. L. Ritchey, Ohambersburg, Pa., on Oct. 1 190s. Any bonds presented before Oct. 1st will be paid with interest to date of presentation.-V. 83, p. 1469.

Denver City (Col.) Tramway,-New Bond Issue.- The stockholders on Aug. 27 authorized an issue of $\$ 25,000,000$ "first and refunding mortgage" $5 \% 30$-year bonds, applicable according to the "Denver Republican," as follows: To be set aside for uso in retiring the outstanding bonds as they
com tue or are cauled in the sian 000,000
To be ssued only ns new innes and extensions are added to the To be ssued only ns new lines and extensions are added to the
property, ond then only to the amount of the actual cashit

At the thme aro at least $150 \%$ of an the Interest on all the
bonds outstandinr No more than 3350,000 to be lssued
 About $81,000,000$ of the outstanding bonds come due in Jan. 1910 and
about $\$ 1,000,000$ more a year thter. At present the net earnings of the Tramway Company are about $200 \%$ per annum of the intercst on all the
outstanding bonds, or about $50 \%$ more than will be required under the outstanding bonds, or sbout so\% more than wil be required under the
new mortgake for the issulat of bonds for improvementa and extensions. "A merer 18 to be formed soon whereby the Denver $\delta$ Northwestern
 Power Co. Will all become securty for the nortgage. The threc companice arf plally a single concern, The outstanding stock remains unchanyed as
of to ownershb, and it was stated yesterday by W. G, Evans, Presldcent of the Tramway Company, that, so tar as he krive, no changes in ownershlp
of stock werr contemplated, W. L, Bult, one ot the dircetors of the Denver of stock were contemplated.
\& Northwestern Eliectric road, has been ill in Europe for kome months.
 at that time by clarcince M . Chark of Philadelphis; Mr. Bult retalns his stock in the Denyer \& Northwestern, but is no tonger a director. Other-:
wise there bave been no chauges th the directoratea of the three compantes." wise there tave be

- V. 87, p. 226.
Detroit Toledo \& Ironton Ry.-Coupon Payment.Coupons maturing Sept. 11908 on the Ohio Southern Division bonds of the Detroit Southern Ry. Co. were paid on and after that date at the office of the Windsor Trust Co., 65 Cedar St., New York City.
Sale of Notes at Auction.-On August 31 fifteen lots of $5 \%$ collateral trust notes aggregating $\$ 875,000$, dated June 11905 , being part of the block of $\$ 1,208,000$ in which H. B, Hollins \& Co. recontly aequired an interest (V. 87, p. 166), were sold at auction to get clear title and were bid in for the firm andits associates at prices, mostly nominal, ranging from 11 to $70 .-$ V. 87 , p. $544,285$.

Erie RR.-Purchase of Seplember Coupons Continues.J. P. Morgan \& Co., referring to the previous notices of the Erie RR. Co. on the subject, announce that until further notice they will continue to purchase at par coupons due Sept. 11908 from the following bonds:



Houghton County (Mich.) Street Ry.-Successor Company See Houghton County Traction Co, below.-V. 82, p. 692

Houghton County (Mich.) Iraction Co.-Entargement of Stone \& Webster Enterprise. -Stone it Webster have organized this company to take over the property, assets and (the mortgage of which is elosed), and to provide new funds for the extension of the systam
The Houghton County Tractlon Co, will have an anthorlzed Issue of
s1,600,000 mist mortgaye conkolldated $5 \%$ bonds, $\$ 750,000$ of which will

 mainimg 5450,000 will be hefd for future additions




 subject to collifrom trie to ume tor sink ang fund andas a whole at iny, but
 March 1 1910, Juterest payable Jan, 1 and July 1 at office of City Trust
Co., Boston, trustee.


Tsxued
3750,000
205000
Houghton Coumly Street Rs, first mtge. 58
00

Hudson Companies.-Sale of Uptown Terminal Site:Negotiations, it is stated, are pending for the sale or lease of the property at Sixth Avenue and 32d Street intended as an uptown terminal site for the Hudson \& Manhattan RR and held under the title of the Manhattan-Hudson Realty Co. (V. 87, p. 350.)
It ss sald that the pegotations are with the owners of a department
store for the erectlon of a 10 story buldung on the premises, wth accommo dations for the terminal of the Hudson 0 Hanhation AR, underground. The property $1 /$ understood to have coat about $56,000,000$. but to be worth
constierably more at the present time. Belnis $n$ productive it is deemed desirable to dispose of it so as to save the expense of holding $1 t$, estimated at about 5400.000 a y year.
are covered by Terminal buildings at Church and Cortlandt strects, which M. 37 are are reported to bonds of oce the Huded by tenants bo the extent of about $70 \%$, ${ }^{\text {b7 }}$,

Progress of Construction. - The tunnel of the Manhattan \& Hudson RR. between New Jersey and the Cortlandt Street terminal and the connections between the Hoboken and Jersey City tunnels, which will complete the system, are expected to be ready for operation early next year. The following is published:
On the Manhattan side the work will be practically finshed within 90
days. The tannel in 6 th Avenue is now completed to 27 th Street days. The tunnel in 5 th Avenue is now completed to 27 th Street, and
from that point to 33 S Street, the northern terminis. the excavation work will be done fn a short ume The south tubes between the Corthandt Street
 Work of concreting and laying tracks under Cortande and Fulton streets is progressing at the rate of 12 feet a day, On the New Jersey side, less than
half $n$ mile remalns to be bultt between Hoboken and Jersey Clity.-V. 87 , p. 346,37 .

Hudson \& Manhattan RR.-Stalus of Construction, de.See Hudson Companies above.-V. 87, p. 37.

Illinois Traction Oo.-Acquisition.-The Cairo (III.) Electric and Traction Co. and the Cairo City Gas Co., owning all the street railways and lighting facilities in the city, have, it is reported, been acquired by the McKinley syndicate, possession being taken Sept. 1, the purchase price being stated as about $\$ 550,000$.-V. 87, p. 341.

Interstate Railways, Philadelphia.-Interest Paid and Unpaid, -The company paid on August 1 the interest, amounting to $\$ 215,532$, on its collateral trust bonds notwithstanding the rumors of an impending default, which had led to a fall in the price of the bonds to 37. On Sept. 1, however, default occurred in the payment of interest on the $\$ 650,000$ first mortgage $5 \%$ bonds of the Philadelphia Bristol \& Trenton St. Ry. Co. See that company below. The "Philadelphia News Bureau" sayz:
The Phila. Bristol \& Trenton ts controlled by the Interstate Rys. Co. turough the United power \&f Transportation Co, The road has been A
tosing proposition and recently has not eamed ta bonded laterest. The pans under way for a reorganazadon of the lnterstat. Rys.
Co are still in a very tentative form and there is ample time to pian an Co are still in a very tentative form and there is ample time to plan an
adjustment, as no change could be put into efrect until Feb. I next, when detants conidd be made on the Interstate fours.
Interest payments on several other lssues of bonds of subsidiary com-
pantes wil be due before Feb. 1, and It s understood that most of these
will be met,
Mexican Central Ry. - Payment of Notes.- The outstanding 3 -year $5 \%$ gold notes maturing Sept. 18 1908, it was announced, late last week would be paid, principal and interest, by the railway company on and after that date ${ }^{\text {at }}$ the office of Ladenburg, Thalmann \& Co., No. 25 Broad St., New York, on presentation. At last accounts only $\$ 1,225,000$ of the original issue of $\$ 10,000,000$ remained outstanding.

Offering of Collateral Trust $5 \%$ Notes Dated July 11906 and Due July 1 1910.-See Nationat Railways of Mexico below.
Bonds Called.-Equipment and collateral $5 \%$ gold bonds, second series, to the amount of $\$ 50,000$, will be paid at par and interest at either the Old Colony Trust Co. of Boston. Manhattan Trust Co., New York, or Glyn, Mills, Currie \& Co. 67 Lombard St., London. E. C., on or after Oct. 11908.

## -V. 87, p. 415.

Mexican Southeastern RR.-End of Project-Nothing for Creditors. - The litigation pending for some nine years past, with a view to holding the shareholders liable for the debts of this bankrupt project, having proved unsuccessful, Judge

John R. McFie, at Santa Fe, N. M., on Aug. 14 approved the final report of the receiver, Henry W. Leman, and terminated the receivership. A press dispatch from Santa Fe to the "Kansas City Star" said:
The company wis organized in 1896 in Nev Mexico with a capital o
sio.,00. 000 , bula a nond In Mexlco from San Geronimo to Guatemal (some 350 milfes along the pacinc const) as a part of the proposed miter-
continentat rallooad system. The Spantsh.Amercan War came on, the ompany could not self its bonds, and Tts concession from the Mexican Gov the company in more than $\$ 1,000,000$ of net Habllit es.
 a charter drector mad a large stockholder (the aggregate par value of the
shares for which he subseribed, It 1s 8 ald, was 3765,000 - Ed "Chroncte Vartous test sults were brought against Allerton and practically allitignlon was the result of an organlzed effort to make him pay all the company's
llabilttes. In hls final report the recelver regretfily informs the Court that if he had been successfar in the contest with Allirton he would haye he conght assets in his hands to pay all the credtors in full, but as it is,
he has notilng. W. D. Washburn of Chicago Wr. Allerton's lawyer, sald

Missouri \& Kansas Interurban Ry,-Electrification.
ontract has been let for the equipment with overhead trolley of this $19-$ mile road extending from Kansas City to Olathe, Kan. It has been in operation for a year or two past vith gasoline electric cars. The work of electrification, it is thought, will be completed by Dec. 1.-V. 86, p. 1467.
Muskegon Grand Rapids \& Indiana RR.-Coupon Pay-ment.- Coupon No. 42, due July 1 1907, is now being paid at the office of Winslow, Lanier \& Co. The surplus Fob. 17 1908, after paying coupon No. 41, was 84,011 ; the net arnings for the six months-January to June, inclusivewere 817,974 ; total, $\$ 21,985$; amount required to pay
coupon No. $42, \$ 18,750$; surplus as of July $11908, \$ 3,235$. -V. 86, p. 481
National Railways of Mexico.-Payment of Collateral Trust Notes Due Sept. 1. See Mexican Central Ry, above
Offoring of Collatoral Trust $5 \%$ Gold Notes.-William Salomon \& Co., New York and Chicago, are offering at par and interest a block of Mexican Central Ry. Co., Ltd., collateral trust $5 \%$ gold notes dated July 11906 and due July 1 1910; redeemable in whole or in part at par and interest on any interest date at the option of the company upon 30 days notice. Authorized issue, $\$ 35,000,000$; outstanding, $\$ 23$,000,000 . Denomination, $\$ 1,000$, in coupon form. A circular says:
These notes were authorized to refund, or to rellie before maturity, $\$ 29$. Co., maturng In 1807 nod 1908. and to provlde for corporate purposes of the company. Pursuant to agreement with the Mexlean Government, the Natomal R iways of Mcexlec is now lable for the panetual payment of principal and interest of these notes, and, on the accutsition of the rall.
way lines and other property of the Mextcan Central Rallway Con
 can Central Ratlway Co. The Natonal Rallways of sexico has purchased and retired $310,000,000$ of these notes, and there Is at present oustandligg
in the hands of the public $\$ 23.000,000$. In addition to $\$ 713.000$ held in the In the hands of the publle $323,000,000$, In addition to $\$ 713.000$ held in the
ureasury of the Mexcan Central Rallway Co Collateral Securing Morican Central Ry, Coll
National Rallways of Mextco prior ilen $44 \%$ bonds
Nattonal Rallways of Mextco generalme gold $4 \%$,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ral } T r u \\
& \text { nds }
\end{aligned}
$$

- Gold Notes,

National Rallways ot Mexico general mtge rold $4 \%$ bonds, guar
818,067,000

Ultonally, princtpal and interest, by the M x. Cent. Ry. Co..
mpleo Harbor Co "rrst and refunding mortgase" bs, now
vuaranteed uncondtionally, prinelpal and miterest, by the
Mcxtcan Central Rallway Co.
8,000,000 National Ballways of Mexlco s cond preferé s stock
irst theome bonds $5,000,000$
$3.075,000$ Mexican Central Ry. Co. Ltd. irst income bonds............ $5,000,000$ ways of Mexico, Vlz., $518,967,000$ prior 11 en 4358 and $\$ 9.169,000$ general yold 49 , Is alone equal to $10 \%$ more than the par value of the outstanding notes, and. Including the batance of the coluteral, a conservative y tuation
shows a margln of more than sor over the par value of the notes present lncome on these securitles represents a margin of $45 \%$ over the

 New York and abroad at 94 and interest, and within the last rew weeks an
issue of $\$ 30,000,000$ of the keneral 45 was quickly taken at 89 . 10 and litar est in the Erench market, Compare V. 86, D. 1344, 1410.1594, V. A7. D. 286.-V. 87, D. 346,286

New Mexico Central RR.-New Name.-Under this name is known the former Santa Fe Central Ry. See item under caption of Albuquerque Eastern Ry. last week on page 543. The officers now are
Presldent, Robt, Law; V ce-President, W. S. Hopowelt: ©Treasurer:
Vranels J. Torrance: Secretary, James W. Arrott Jr. Offle, Santa Fe,
New York Central \& Hudson River RR.-All Sold.All of the $\$ 13,000,000 \%$ debentures purchased from the compary two months ago by J. P. Morgan \& Co. have. it is announced, been disposed of by the bankers.-V. 87 , p. 545415.

Norfolk \& Southern Railway Co.-Reorganization Plan.-
The reorganization committee consisting of
George C. Olark. John I, Waterbury, Oakleigh Thorne, S. I. Schoon
maker and Rathbone Gardner, with N. W. Runnlon as is cretars, and T. L. Ohadbourne Jt, as Counsel.

Depositarfes: Mantanttan Trust, Co.. New York; Old Colony Trust Co.,
Boston: Unton Trust Co., Providence,
has prepared a plan of reorganization, which, though dated July 2 1908, has only this week been made public. The plan and its introduction are in brief as follows:



\% $\overline{31,270,746}$
Total present annuat inxed charges.
......
primeip.





 Concerted actan by the bondholders is deemed necessary to save the
property from disinterration and to supply it with the requisite fumds to

 on annual carning insignilicant in proportion to the heavy tuvestment of he company therem. The owners of the "hrst and refunding mortigage
bonds are also the princlpal owners of the preferred and common stock of the r lw y company.
Cash'Necessary to Bo Ratsed to Complete and,operate the Property to Adeantage, To retire outstanding collateral trust notes, thus cancellng equip.
ment bonds, and subjecting the cqulpment there under, as well ment bonds, and subjecting the equipment there under as well
as $\$ 2,040,000$ of first gen. N. \&S. RR. Co. bonds. to the Ilen
 claims.

| Albemarle bridge. | \$675,000 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Snow Hill branch | \$50,000 | Industrial tracks, te |  |
| Belhaven cut-off | 10,000 |  |  |
| Goldsboro \& Norf. Un, Sta | 300.000 |  |  |
|  | 40,000 150,000 | $10 \%$ for contingencle | 140,500 |
| Fgt, term, \&off, at Norfolk Total construction | 150,000 |  |  |
| Total construction. |  |  | 0, |
|  |  |  | 73,62 |
| Equipment Vsed upon the Lines. |  |  |  |
| Oiva | Leased. | Owned. | Leased. |
| Locor | 13 | Frelght carr-.........-1.899 |  |
| Passenger | 35 | Work cars $. . .2 . . . . . . . .222$ |  | Plan of Reorganization.

The plan provldes for the deposit of the follow
 Norfolk \& Southern Ry, Co, preferred and common stock. The committee, in lts discretion, may require the deposit of each of such
bonds to be accompanled by the deposit of not less than $\$ 300$ par vilue of the preferred swock and $\$ 500$ par vatue of the common stock of the company, When a suffelent amount of these bonds shatl have been deposited the property will be foreolosed and sold "subject to the then extsting underlying llens, or sold withont forcelosure,

New Securltes Contemplated to Be Authorlzert bu New Company. Capital stock in shares of $\$ 100$ each
which to be lssued in exchante for $\$ 14,000.000$
1 \&t $\&$ ret, bonds, $\$ 1,14280$ for $\$ 1,000 \ldots . . . . \$ 15,090,200$
PIrst mortgage 50 -year $\delta$ 简 gold bonds (Interest payable seml-
annually) to be secured by a mortgage or deed of trust upon anmoany the be secured by a mortgage or deed or trust upon equipment, and all other property and securities embraced in of property of the John L. Roper Lumber Co., which in the diseretion of the committee may or may not be subjected to of whleh to be reserved, and lisued from time to time only for any one of the following purposes:
To exchange, redcem, purchase, retfre, refund, or pay at or before maturlty the inderlying bonds, viz. N. \&. S. RR. Co. Ist M. S1,
655.000, nid ist gen. M, $\$ 825,000$. Suifolk \& Caroltan ist gen. St, sin0,000, and irst consols,
Estlmated amount to be sold to provide necessary eash requirements of the new company. Pncluding the purchase and retirement of the oollateral notes, and Ralelgh o o Pamlco Sound RR, Co. $\$ 47000$. $15 t \mathrm{M}$. bonds, working capital cx-
penses of forcelosure, $\& \mathrm{c}$. (estmated ),
$3,220,000$

Estimated balance for future requirements of new company ( 81.000 .000 may be lssued by the hoard of directors in
ts diseretion, but the remainder only with the consent of the is discretion, but the remainder ont wew eaplal stock) $3,000,000$ Exchange of Bonds:- Eleven and four hundred and twenty-elght one
 mortgage bonds" of the prinolpal sum of 81,000 deposited. In this way it is ntended to recognize
ment in the property. Tabte of Flxed Charges of Nro Company.
$12,000,000$ 2,000,000
$5,780,000$ out.
nding.
Underlying bonds (four lssues marked " $\%$ " above) _. $\$ 3,220,000$ Leased line charges (as above

Annual

Leased thie charges

## ${ }_{-1,87, ~ p . ~ 3 i}^{\text {Total }}$

Philadelphi interest was defaulted $\&$ renton the $\$ 650.000$ first mort gage bonds, which, we learn, are gaaranteed, principal and interest, by the Holmesburg Tacony \& Frankford Ry. The H. T. \& F. Ry. Co. is a subsidiary of the United Power \& Transportation Co., which in turn is controlled by the Interstate Railways Co. (See last-named company above.)
V. 83, p. 688

Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co.-Proposition for Flat FiveCent Fares and Workingmen's Tickets.-A Philadelphia paper says:
the company's proposition to Councils on the increased fare queston,
 et ween the hoors or onsis tickets. $8 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{m}$. And p , m.
 screort with the minin body.
President Parsons is quated as saying that his company would bo satisned tithe State and elty taxes. which compantes mo nher citite do not have

 ng city strcets.)-Y, $87, \mathrm{D} .481,347$.
Rock Island Co.-Coupon Payment.-The coupons due Sept. 1 on the $\$ 17,364,180$ Chicago Rock Istand \& Pacific

Rutroad $5 \%$ bonds, secured by deposit of nearly all the
St. Louis is Snn Francisco common stock lsual the First National Bank in this city-- pard as nsual at the First National Bank in this city--V. 8o, p
Santa Fe Central Ry.-New Name.-Sce New Mexico Central Ry. above.-V. 87, p. 545
Scioto Valley Traction Co., Columbus, Ohio.-Finumciol Plan.-A circular ealling a special meeting of the strickholders for Sept. 22 says in substanco:
This, company, at the time of lis orkanization, provided for in lssue of
s2,.000,000 of $3 \%$ kold bonds. and as soulkiow, hypothrecated the bonds
ort
 over and above the amount reallzed from the sale of preterred stock. Fif
several years the company has carried a loan of $\$ 1,665,000$ at an annual in several years the company has carried a loan of $81,66,000$ at an annual in-
lerest charge of nbout $\$ 100.000$, he dedictions for laterest quiting the past


 on satisfoctory conditions.
Tebednes thess bonds will Teave $n$ considerabte amount of the present
Ind drectors belleve that this indebtedness
 whlel can be sold at s price equal to or better than the price obtained tor
the bonds. With these salea consummated, he Indebtednees would bere inst preferred stock; a total of $\$ 1,900,000$ ot underlying securitics shead of the present tock, as heanse the $32,000,000$ bond issue heretofore proposed.
which $18 \pi$ reduction of $\$ 100,000$ in these underilink securities. The carry rog charges on the bonds and stock will be 595,000 a year, wheh will resull $n$ a saving of more than 56.000 per year in the present nxed charges.
in order to merease the capltal stock, it is necessary to obtain the assent In order to increase the captan stock, imberecessary
of chree-tourth of the stockholders in number and amoont.

Seaboard Air Line Railway.-Dejault on Atlanta \& Birmingham First Mortgage 4s-Protective Committee,Default having occurred in the payment of the coupon maturing Sept. 1 on the above-named bonds, the following committee has been organized, and urges the bondholders to deposit their bonds with The Standard Trust Co. of New York, 25 Broad St.. New York City, (see advertisement). W. J. Lisman Salomon, Fhairman, Paul Morton, Benjamin S. Quinness nd Secrethry, 26 Broud St.. New York Ctiy.
Improvements.-The "Baltimore Sun" of Aug. 18 said: The Seaboard Alr Line recelvers are at work on the lmprovements out
thed to the court st the time they were authorized to lisue certiceates to Ined to the Court st the time they were authorized to lssue certioceates to
the extent of $\$ 3,600,000$. These niclude new terminale nt Tampa, requring an outhay of hbout 3500,000 . The terminals are expected to be completed
early next year and are latended to make that port one of the most Important in the Seaboard system.
 been contracted Sted Co. has the contract for 12,000 tons of steel ralls
The Marrland Ster to be used on the ine from Portsmouth to Norlina and some have already The rond Is preparing to handie a large coal tonnage which is expected
to be delvered to it from the Clinctined regton. To tranship thls coal the company is providing plers at Charleston, where a sattspuctory rall connection will be made. Compare Carolinia, Cilinchnteta \& Ohilo, financed
 to-date property. The construction now under way and in lramedate
consideration wiin. It is sald, Involve an expenditure of about $\$ 1.500 .000$ William Salomon \& Co. in a letter say in part:
Referring to your purchase of Seaboard Air Line Ry., Atlanta-
Brmingham first mortgaze $4 \%$ bonds due May 1 1935, we beg to advike birming the interest due Sept, 1 on these bonds has not beon pald. A committee has been formed to protect the interests of the bondholders, con-
sisting of Mr. WiHam Salomon, of our frm, who wil act as Chaiman: Mr. Paml Morton, President of the Equitable Llfe Assurance Society; Mrr Lisman, of Messrs. F, J, Lisman \& Co.
The committee is prepared to take immediate action to enforce the righto
of the bondholders, and we feel, if it is not possible to enforce the payment of the bondholders, and we feel, if it is not possible to enforce the payment
of the Interest by the receivers of the Seaboard Alr Line Ry. Co. that if the property is Acguled under foreclosure proceedings. the security of the nrst mortgage bonds wili be found to be ample, and the holders of the bonds
 miles of road, are a direct obligation of the Seaboard Alr Line Ry, The
latter company, notwithstandigg the recelvershlp and the general fallin latter company, notwithstanding epost year. reports net carnings showing Seaboard Alr Line Ry, Co. that over $\$ 7,000,000$ has been spent upon this property In excess of the first mortgage bond issue, of which there is now
outstinding $35,740,000$, that ts to say, the par value of the nisst mortigage
Sheboygan Wis.) Light Power \& Railway Co.-Bonds Offered, -The Wisconsin Trust Co.. Milwaukee, is offering at $9712 \%$ and interest, to yield about $5.2 \%$ income, a
block of the first mortgage $5 \%$ gold bonds dated April 1 1896 and due April 1 1926. Authorizud and outstanding $\$ 400,000$. An advertisement says:
ctagreses Thits lswe is followed by a irst consolidated mortgage authorizing $\$ 2$,
500,000 bonds, of which $\$ 400,000$ are reserved to retire the first mortivage
 he year in
$360.500 . \operatorname{in}$.
77 . 629 .

Southern Indiana Ry.-Majority Deposited,-The first mortyage bondholders committee, of which Anton G. Hodenpyl is Chairman, makes the following annoumcement by advertisement on another page:
More than a majority of the above-named first mortgage bonds having been actuan deposited under the protective agreement of ths committee yet deposited may, on or before Oct. 11908, deposit the same puder sald agreement with the depositary, the Bankers Trust Co. of New Vork,
or with Its akents, the Girard Trust Co. of Philadelphia or the American Trust Co. of Boston.
Bonde of Chicago Southern.- See that company above V. 87, P. 545.

Tarrytown White Plains \& Mamaroneck (Electric) Railway, New York.-Interest Not Paid.-Defanlt occurred Sept. 1 in the payment of interest on the first mortgage $5 \%$ bonds due March 1 1928. On this account, Sutro Bro. \& Co.. 44 Pine St.. New York, say it is imperative that $t$ e bonds be deposited with them for muturl protection. So advertisement on another page.-V. $87, \mathrm{P}, 416$.

Vera Cruz \& Isthmus RR.-New Name.-See Vera Cruz \& Pacific RR, below
Vera Cruz \& Pacific RR.-New Name.-This company, e-incorporated under the laws of Mexico, has changed its name to Vera Cruz \& Isthmus RR. Compare V. 87, p. 39.

Wabash RR.-Favorable Decision.-Justice Marcus the Supreme Court on Aug, 24 held that the Buffalo Terminal Association has the right to recover from the city of Bulfalo the purchase price, $\$ 901,000$, paid for the Hamburg Canal strip, together with interest for about two years amounting in all to about 81048,000
The deed given by the eity to Edward B. Pryor and others individually The city will appeal so as to bring the matter before the Appellate Divted of the Supreme Court at Rocnester, the purchase price to reman on de
posit with the Coramonweath Trust Co. of Butfalo pendme the nal

Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Ry.-Foreclosure Under First Mortgage.-As recently requested by the protective com-
aittee, James N. Wallace, Chairman, the Mercantile Trust Co., as mortgage trustee, brought suit in the United States Court at Pittsburgh on Sept. 2 to foreclose the first mort gage dated May 10 1904, under which there are now out anding $\$ 30,088,000$ of $4 \%$ bonds.-V. 87, p. $546,416$.
West Virginia Midland RR,-Bonds.-The $\$ 1,000,000$ first mortgage 5\% 20-year gold bonds due April 21926 (Morton Trust Co., N. Y., trustee) were advertised to be sold at auction in this city, through Adrian H. Muller \& Son on June 24 and again July 1 and July 22 , but the sale was each time adjourned and is now set for Sept. 9.
The rond extends from Holly Junction, W. Va, on the B, \& O, RR., to


 techmer, Gratton, W. Va.: G. A. Hechmer (General Manager), Palmer atance Sheet June 301907 Assets $(\$ 1,353,796)$.
stoek
debt Dapital
 V. 82, D. 830
$\qquad$ 445,255
800,000 0.000
6.080

Wheeling \& Lake Erie RR.-Payment of Coupon.-The Mercantile Trust Co. of New York paid as usual the interest due Sept. 1 on the first consol 4s, of which $\$ 11,697,000$ are outstanding. The necessary funds were obtained through the authorization by the United States Circuit Court for the northern district of Ohio of an issue of $\$ 233,940$ receiver's certificates. The proposition to issue $\$ 3,000,000$ of certificates to cover the cost of improvements has been indefinitely deferred. Compare V. 87, p. 416.

## INDUSTRIAL, GAS AND MISOELLANEOUS.

American Oar \& Foundry Oo.-Quarterly Report.-For the three months ending July 31:

| Three A | N | Pref. Dioidend. | Com. Dividend. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1908 | \$684,041 | (1) \% ) \$525,000 | (115\%) 3150.000 |
| 1907 | 2,592,978 | (11\%\%) 525.000 | 300,000 |
| 1906 | 1,657,053 | (1) \%\%) 525,000 | (1) |
| 1905 | 625,311 | (1)\%\%) 525,000 |  |

American Smelting \& Refining Co.-Report.-See text on a following page and comparative tables under "Annual Reports.

New Dircetor.-Walter T. Page of Omaha has been elected a director to fill a vacancy.-V. 87 , p. 99.

Arizona Commercial Oo.-New Bonds All Subscribed. The $\$ 500,00010$-year $6 \%$ bonds haye all been taken by the stockholders as the purchasers of rights, so that the underwriters will not receive any bonds
The bonds may be called for payment at 105, but when so cal ed stockholders will have 60 days 1 n which to convert the bonds lato stock. Tem-
porary bonds were lissued Sept. 1 , when payments were due. The porary bonds werc lssued sept. A , when payments wero due. Whe tem-
porary certicates have been admitited for guotation on the unlisted sheet porary certilioates have been admitted for quotation on the unlisted sheet
of the Boston Stook Exchange.-V. 87. D. 348,228 .

Associated Merchants' Co.-Report for Half-Year.-For half-year ending Aug. 1:
 Year.
1997.08.
1900.07.
the oxira dividends in the hatt-year ending AuF. 11007 finctude $1 \%$ on the common stook and $1 / 2$ of $1 \%$ each on the nrst and second preferred
stocks.- $\mathrm{V}, 87 \mathrm{p}$. 547 .

Bituminous Coal Companies.-Strikes O/l.-Between 8,000 and 10,000 coal miners in Indiana recently went out on strike as the result indirectly of "an unauthorized strike in the Hudson mine, which the operators' association resented by declaring all relations with the United Mine Workers of America severed and refusing to continue the "check off" system. On Aug. 24 the strike having lasted two weeks, T. L. Lewis, President of the Miners' national organization, ordered the men to return to work on the ground that they had violated the agreement with the operators that no strike should occur pending an investigation of any grievance. The
Engineering \& Mining Journal" of Now York says:
The resumption in the coandelds a tor weeks gho gave $3,000 \mathrm{men}$ work
who bad be a late all sunmer. At the time the men were called out upwardsor 10,000 men were employed at the direrent mines the the dilstrict It 19 now belleved that the end of the strike will occaston $\pi$ general opening
up of the coal mines and the 16.000 men of the district will be at up of the coal mines and the 10.000 men of the district will be at work
from now on Ar. Lewls says there is httle hope for an mmmedate adjustment of the cause of the strike, but so tong as the effort ts belag made the miners are bound by agreement to rematn at work. As the operators are behth with orders and the demand for coal is thereasing, it is expect.d
that there will be no more slacke periods thls year.
The coal miners strike in Alabama which began July 6, 1908, and resulted in bleodshed, was called off by President Lewis
on Aug. 31. J. C. Maben, President of the Sloss-Sheffield Steel \& Iron Company, telegraphed:
Strike called off. Absolute uncondtilonal surrender by unlon, as wo
made no concesslons and 1.5 ed to conter.
The "Iron Age" of Sept. 3 said:
The strike has been makked by much violence, fincluding the nring by
strikers upon a erain carrylng non-mion men and representatives of mintig companles. Soveral men were Nulled in this and representatives or minith having thetrown coal mines have operated them inderendeningan Distriot The defeat of the unton to the late strike means that practicalty all the Tho collapso of the strike makes it pron.
companles whil btow in stacks whleh have been ready some of the furnace two compantes will start three furnaces. Whlle the strike did not intererer With current production, it did have the effect of preventing an mereaso.
(A.) Booth \& Co., Chicago.-Dividends Deferred.-The directors have issued a circular announcing the temporary deferment of the quarterly dividends which were declared payable Sept. 1 (viz, $2 \%$ on preferred and $3 / 4$ of $1 \%$ on the common stock), saying.
Whit the last fiscal year of this company, considering the general busl-
ness depresslon throughout the country, has been a farly sutisector and the current year promises to be uniusually so the boatrisfactory one, n veew or the larker cash resources required by reason of the growth of of dividends on chempret rred and common. stocks which would otherwlse be paynble on sept.
New Officers.-The following changes are announced:
W. Vernon Booth, formeriy Chairman of the Board, has been elected

Brunswick (Ga.) Steamship Co.-New Stock.-This company, controlled in the interest of the Atlanta Birmingham \& Atlantic RR (Y, 83, p. 35) has been authorized to increase its capital stock from $\$ 1,000,000$ to $\$ 1,100,000$. See V. 85, p. 470 ; V. 84, p. 1430; V. 83, p. 1292.
Cairo (III.) Gas Co.-Sale.-See Illinois Traction Co. under Railroads" above.
Cambridge \& Muskingum Valley Coal Co.-Called Bonds. Thirty-five ( 335,000 ) first mortgage 10 -year $5 \%$ bonds dated March 11905 have been called for redemption on Oct. 11908 at par and interest at the Girard Trust Co. of Philadelphia, trustee.

Central Home Telephone Co., Louisville, Ky.-Bondholders' Protective Committec.-The following announcement is made:
The Central Home Telephono Co.. the Independent Long Distance Deleptone \& Melegraph Co. (V. 87. D. 548; V. 83. D. 159) and the Long having made default in the payment of interest due July 11908 on their
bonds, and recelvers having been appolnted for the Loug Distance Tele-
 ond holders of sald compantes under a deposit agreement, destgnating the Ohto Savings Bank \& Trust Co. of Toledo, Ohlo, as depositary, Deposits ot bonds must be made on or before Sept. 15 1908. Coptes of the devosit agrement may be obtained from the depositary, Address all commun,
catlons to Edward H C Cady, Ohlo Bulding. Toledo, Ohlo. Secretary of
 Geo. W.
D. 547 .

Columbus (O.) Citizens Telephone Co.-To Vote on Lease. -The shareholders will meet Sept. 28 to act upon a proposition which will then be submitted to the stockholders for the leasing of the property, rights and assets to the proposed lease-holding company. See Cuyahoga Telephone Co. in V. 87, p. 547.-V. 86, p. 1412.

Consolidated Gas Co., New York,-Contract for Purchase of Northern Westchester Lighting Co.-See Westchester Lighting Co. below.-V. 87, p. 99.

Hudson River Electric Power Co.-Bondholders' Com-mitter.-A committee-
James R. Hooper, Chalrman; Gordon Abbott, Horace E. Andrews, makes the following announcement:
The understigned committee, at the request of owners of more than a majority or tho bonds of this company, has been formed to make a thorough as pasiblic. In the mentme. it tho bondholders will anvise the com.
mittee, care of the Chalrman. 135 Devonshlre $S t$. mittee, care of the Chalrman, 135 Devonshire St, Boston, Mas. Mhe the
result of its linvestigaton wili be prompty forwarded to them with this

Independent Long Distance Telephone \& Telegraph Co. -Protective Committce.-See Central Home Telephone Co. above.-V. 87, p. 228.

Long Distance Telephone \& Telegraph Co.-Protective Committce,-See Central Home Telephone Co. aboye,V. 87, p. 548.

Longmead Iron Works, Conshohocken, Pa.-Bonds.-The company has made an issue of $\$ 175,000$ first mortgage $6 \%$ gold bonds.
Capital stock: common. 5400,$000 ; 8 \%$ cumulative preterred, $\$ 100,000 ;$ par
of 8 a res, 8100 . The $\$ 175.000$ bondsare dated July 190 and matur 20 years. Interest pay ${ }^{2} 75,000$ bondsare dated July 1908 and matur in 20 years, Interest payable Jan, 1 tand Julg 1st at orfice of trustce. Mor-
chants' Loan ot Trust Co., Philadelphta. In April hist Lewls N. Lukens chants Loan vice- Presldent, was made Presldent and Treaaurer, to succeed
therofore

Manhattan-Hudson Realty Co.-Neqotiations.-See Hudson Companies under "Railroads" above.-V. 87, p. 350.
Monongahela River Consolidated Coal \& Coke Co,-Operations for Nine Months.- For nine months euding July 31:




New England \& Olifton Copper Oo,-Bonds Offered.-The ompany, whose properties are at Clifton, Ariz, is offering
for sale $\$ 100,000$ first mortgage $7 \%$, 2-year equipment and construction bonds, payable Sept. 101910. Each $\$ 500$ bond wilt carry \& bonus of 8250 par value of preferred stock
and 8250 par value of common stock. It Is planned to bulid. with the

 mon were in the treasury. Otrice, 60 Siste Street, Boston.
New England (Bell) Telephone \& Telegraph Co.-Acquisitions. - The company, it is announced, has obtained control of the Northeastern Telephone Co. (V. 85, p. 656) the Lewiston-Auburn Telephone Co. and the Cuinberland Telephone Co., three important telephone companies operating insome 25 towas and cities in the State of Maine. -V, 87, p. 162.
New River Company, Boston.-Report.-The company, which owns all the stock of the New River Fuel Co., reports as fo $=0$ ws:
were sspe year ending March 311008 the pronts of subsldfary compantes




Northern Westchester (N. Y. Lighting Co.-Change in
Control.-See Westehester Lighting Co. below.-V. 85 , Control.
Northern Westchester Securities Oo .-Sale of Securities. See Westchestor Lighting Co. be low.-V. 85, p. 103.
Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills Co., Ltd.-Receivecs' Certificates.-The receivers have notified the principal creditors that unless an issue of $\$ 750,000$ recei vers' certificates is consented to, it will be necessary to close the mills.
Liabilities.- A circular issued from the London office gives the following information:
stated that further help was needed and that the Xlessrs. Pullsbury were willing to advance $31,000,000$ on the security of a second charge in the Water Power. The london Board authorized this sotion, but shortly
afterward a further cable was recelved trom Mr. Altred Pllabury stating
 wercented from the conmittec of marge amount which had hatherto from from the board and from thated that it had been lmpossible to contlnue negotiations for advances on A second charge of the water power.

Elevators.-On Aug. 31 bids for leasing the 80 elevators owned by the company's subsidiary, the Minneapolis \& Northern Elevator Co. in Minnesota and the Dakotas, were opened in the United States District Court at Minneapolis. Compare V. 87, p. $483,420$.
Sears-Roebuck \& Co.-Report.-For the year ending June 30:

Tennessee Copper Co.-Dividends.-A dividend of $\$ 125$ per share ( $5 \%$ ) has been declared on the $\$ 5,000,000$ stock, payable Sept. 30 to holders of record Sept. 15 , the same as
paid Feb. 15 last. Compare V 86. p. 672 , 85 p 165 . paid Feb. 15 last. Compare V. 86. p. 672; V. 85, p. 165.

United States Cast Iron Pipe \& Foundry Co.-Favarable Decision-Dividend Payment Restrained Pending Appeal.-Vice-Chancellor Howell at Newark, N. J., on Monday signed a decree dismissing the suit brought by Frank Bassett, a holder of common stock, to enjoin the payment of the quarterly dividend on Sept, 1. An appeal has been taken pending which a stay has been granted. Compare V. 87, p. 43 and annual report, V. 86, p. 1587.

A circular issued by the compauy says:
As you know. the regular quarterly divldend on the preferred stock
of this company was declared by the board of directors, nind ordered pald on Scpt. 1 1008, Since tho declaratlon of this gividend, the sunt reterred

 has declded that the action of the board in orderfng the dividend pald on
the preferred stock out of the funds to the credit of the account known as "reserve for addtlonal working capital" was lawful, and a decree has been entered to thint eitect.
An appeal, bowever, has been taken, and, pending the declston on the
appeal, the payment of the dilldend has been resitalned. $\begin{aligned} & \text { owing to this }\end{aligned}$ appeal, the payment of the dividend has been restrained. Owing to this
fact aithough tiee decree of Court s to tts tavor, the company Is for the
 say how soon a dectson will bo reached by the court of Appeals, hut
every eflort will be made to expedte the cause, and whenever a decosion is reacted. if the Judgment of the lower court is strirmed, the divldend checks for the divldend in question win be malleds once to the preterred
stockholders of record on Auk. 111008 . tockholders of record on AuF. 111908.
The company is said to
bout $75 \%$ of is said to be operating to the extent of
Westchester Lighting Co., N. Y.-Purchase.-This company, whose $\$ 12,500,000$ capital stock is owned by the Consolidated Gas Co. of New York (V. 79, p. 504, 1720, Consolidated Gas Co. of New Yorke
$2152 ;$ V. 81, D. 1609), has contracted, subject to the approval of the Public Service Commission, to purchase from F. A. Stratton all of the $\$ 804,000$ capital stock of the Northern Westchestor Lighting Co. (V. 81. p. 268), all of the $\$ 500,000$ common capital stock of the Peekskill Lighting \& RR. Co, and $\$ 90,000$ first consolidated mortgage bonds of the Northern Westchester Lighting Co., authorized issue $\$ 1,000,000$, outstanding at last accounts $\$ 830,000$. These securities, or at least the stocks named, have heretofore been awned by the Westchester Securities Co., of which Mr. Stratton is President, and were pledged by that company as part security for its issue of collateral trust bonds pany as part security for its issue of "Ellateral trust bonds
(see V. 85, p. 103 and also p. 81 of "Electric Railway Sec-
tion''). Walter R. Addicks, representing the Westchester Lighting Co., is quoted as saying that the company proposes to pay F, A. Stratton $\$ 5 \$ 5,400$ for the aforesaid stock and bonds. The present idea is to issue shortterm notes in order to make the payment in cash.-V. 81 , p. 1609,1563 .

Westinghouse Electric \& Manufacturing Co.-Meeting to Act on Plan Postponed,-Tuesday (Sept. 1) was the last day for the acceptance of the proposed readjustment plan but, owing to the absence from town of a number of the members of the readjustment committee, no meeting of this committce will, it is announced, be held to take aetion in the premises before Sept. 21. (See plan V. 86, p. 922, V. 87, p. 101).
The "Pittsburgh Dispateh" of Sept. 1 says:
There are Indications that when the readjustment committee does
meet ifurtherextension of tme wili be granted, although there is something
more than a presumption that more than a presumption that a syndicate stinds ready to take sueh of
the new stook os shareholders will leave when all antzcriptlons are progress made durinit the past few months has been most encouraglig, and here are those who belleve the recelvershlp will be terminated long before

The September investment list of Redmond \& Co. will be found in our advertising pages.
-Brown Brothers \& Co, advertise in this issue a list of securities to which they invite the attention of investors.
-The energetic young Chicago bond firm of Woodin, MeNear \& Moore, now less than three months old, has found it necessary to remove to more commodious quartors on the third floor of the Commercial National Bank Building in order to accommodate their increasing business. This firm was the successful bidder on the 1st inst for the $\$ 600,000$ Salt Lake City $41 / 4 \%$ water and sewer 20 -year bonds; and has in its short career handled about 20 municipal and corporation issues, amounting to nearly two milion dollars. Besides Salt Lake City, its principal issues have bsen: $\$ 300,000$ South Dakota Central Ry.; $\$ 160,000$ Sacramento County, Cal.; $\$ 100,000$ Denison, Tex.; $\$ 75,000$ Ben Hill County, Ga.: $\$ 66,000$ Enion County, Miss.; $\$ 50,000$ each Oakland, Cal., Chattanooga, Tenn., Mobile County, Ala.; La Crosse, Wis., Kansas City, Kan., Sheridan, Wyo., de. On Sept. 1st George B. Coaney became interested in this firm. For several years past he has been a successful bond salesman for Wm. A. Read \& Co., both in New York and Chicago, and prior to that was with Winslow, Lanier \& Co., New York. Mr. MeNear is a graduate from the N. W. Harris \& Co. offices and Mr. Moore from those of A. B. Leach \& Co. Mr. Woodin is a eapitalist from Iowa.
-The new loan of $\$ 10,000,00030$-year four per cent bonds of the City of Philadelphia were awarded this week -see details of the bids in State and City Department on another page. The bonds were subscribed for more than three times over, and considering the fact that practically all of the bids were from banking houses familiar with market conditions, it is interesting to note how close the bids were. In analzying the bids we find that $\$ 12,700,000$ were bid for at 103 or better, of which the major portion ( $\$ 9,000,000$ ) was awarded to Wm. A. Read \& Co. on their bid for all or any part at 103.333. Excluding the Read bid there was $\$ 2,700,000$ bid for at 103 or higher: $\$ 5$,500,000 at $1023 / 4$ or higher; $88,050,000$ at $1021 / 2$ or higher; and practically the whole $\$ 10,000,000$ at $1021 / 4$ or higher; without the Read bid the City would have sold its bonds in varying amounts from $1021 / 4$ to 103.59 -thus averaging
a price of approximately 102.90 . Wm. A. Read \& Co. advertise their offering of the bonds in this issue of the "Chronicle."
-William L. McCague, for many years rental agent of the Continental National Bank Building, Chicago, has opened an office in that building for dealing in high-grade investment securities. The style of the firm is MeCague \& Co., and its specialties will be electric light and power bonds. It will represent in Chicago the Electric Bond \& Share Co. of New York.
-A manual of securities on the Indianapolis markets has been sent to us by Newton Todd, dealer in local securities, Fletcher Bank Building, Indianapolis. The book is issued under the auspices of the Indianapolis Stock Exchange and gives in neat form the history, financial facts, \&e., regarding local corporations.

- Attention is directed to the advertisement on another page of D. Arthur Bowman, Third National Bank Building, St, Louis, offering a block of Sherman, Texas, school $41 / 28$, serial maturities. The issue is available for national bank usages under the Aldrich-Vreeland Act.
-Mr. John J. Hart, who has been connected with W. J Hayes \& Sons for the past 10 yearsas New York State manage and representative, has opened an office at 68 State Street Albany, to deal in high-grade municipal and corporatio bonds on his own account.
-W. Everit Burnet has been placed in charge of the bond investment department of E. B. Smith \& Co. of Philadelphia and New York, and will give his personal attention to all inquiries regarding bonds and guarantced stocks.
-William L. Garrison Jr. and Philip S. Dalton were admitted to partnership in the firm of Perry, Coffin \& Burr, 60 State St., Boston, on the 1st inst.


## 

## THE DENVER \& RIO GRANDE RAIIROAD COMPANY

## TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT-FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30 1908

To the Stockholders of The Denver \&: Rio Gramule Railroad Company:
The income of your Company for the fiseal year ended June 30 1908, including $\$ 597,14899$ interest, dividends and other receipts, was $\$ 20,983,580$ 38, a decrease of $\$ 473$,06950 as compared with the previous year.

The gross revenue from operation was $\$ 20,386,43139$, being $\$ 540,25910$ less than the previous ycar; the operation expenses were $\$ 13,038,809$ 49, being a decrease of $\$ 3,52377$; and the net revenue was $\$ 7,347,62190$, a decrease of $\$ 536$.735 33. The percentage of decrease in gross revenue was 2.58 per cent; in expenses, 0.03 per cent; and in net opurating revenue, 6.81 per cent

After providing for taxes and all charges against income including two semi-annual dividends of $21 / 2$ per cent, each upon the preferred capital stock, and contributing $\$ 120,000$ to the Renewal Fund, there remains a surplus from the year's operations of
From which appropriation was made for addi-
tions and improvements to the fixed plant...
231,392 91
Leaving Surplus carried to Profit and Loss
$\$ 896,37285$
For detailed information you are referred to the statements and statistics prepared by the Con
General Auditor, and submitted herewith.

There are bonds and stocks in the treasury of the Company at par value amounting to $\$ 89,120,90750$, which are carried on the books at $\$ 30,580,460$ 13; also bonds at par and cash in the Special Renewal Fund amounting to \$442,35050 , carried at $\$ 334,56425$, and bonds and stocks deposited with the Morton Trust Company as collateral for certain First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Rio Grande Western Railway Company amounting at par value to $\$ 17,854,00000$ and carried at $\$ 10,118,06352$. A statement in detail covering these securities will be found on page 22 of pamphlet report.

With the exception of June vouchers and payrolls, payable in the ordinary course of business during July, there wore no umpaid accounts.

Mr. E. B. Pryor, Vice-President of the Wabash Railroad Company, at the solicitation of your committee appointed at the last annual meeting of stockholders, again consented to examine the books and accounts of the Company. His certificate will be found on page 8 of pamphlet report.

Under the terms of the Equipment Trust (Series " explained in former annual reports, two semi-antiual payments of principal and interest were made, amounting to $\$ 188,81250$ of which $\$ 139,00000$ was provided from the Special Renewal Fund and the balance, $\$ 49.812$ 50, from the General Fund and charged to Profit and Loss.

During the year a second Equipment Trust (Scries "B") was arranged, covering 28 standard-gauge freight locomotives and 1,000 standard-gauge 50 -ton dump bottom steel coal cars; the aggregate amount, principal and interest. to be met by twenty semi-annual payments on the 1st days of September and March. The securities issued, $\$ 1,500,000$, par value, bear 5 per cent. interest, and, on due and public notice to the holders of them prior to the dates of the semiannual payments, are redeemable at the option of the Company at 101 and accrued interest. In addition to the foregoing, the Company purchased 500 steel underframe 40 -ton gondola cars, 250 steel underframe coal and coke dump cars and 1 Bucyrus steam shovel, all standard gauge, at a cost of $\$ 761,49694$, including $\$ 21,16015$, a partial paymentmade in previous year. The entire amount was provided for by appropriations from the income of previous fiscal years.

The change from time to time during the last ten or twelve years from narrow gauge to standard gauge of portions of the system threw into disuse a number of narrowgauge freight locomotives purchased in the carly days of your railroad, and it was thought best to dismantle 28 of the smallest type and least hauling capacity. The book value, after deducting the scrap value, amounted to $\$ 28,664$. and was charged to Profit and Loss.
The work of strengtheming the main lines with heaviev sail was continued during the year and about 8,900 tons of $85-\mathrm{lb}$. steel were used to replace rails of lighter weight, nearly all on the main line of the Rio Grande Western. The released second-hand rails were transferred to other parts of the system to replace those of less carrying capacity.
While there was a decrease of 8774,74879 in freight revenues, there was an increase of $\$ 272,95361$ in passenger revenues, during the year; the net decrease in gross operating revenue was $\$ 540,25910$, all of which was in the six months January to June, inclusive, prior to which time increases were shown nearly every month. The operating expenses were abnormally high throughout the year, owing toincreased prices of labor and materials, congested traffic conditions at times, and severe winter weather in the mountain districts The effects of the panic were not manifest in your revenues.
to any great extent prior to the current calendar year, but after January lst depresed conditions of trade and industry wore feit acatuly because accentuated in torritory traversed by your system, by the low market prices of silver, lead and copper, the shrinkage in mineral output, and the reduction in tonnage of ores treated by the leading smelting companies. It is believed that the turning point has been reached, if not passed, in these trying conditions, and that during the fiscal year just entered upou gradual improvement may be confidently anticipated
your Diroctors in their last ammual report (see pages
and 6) called your attention to the issued bonds available unden to the small amount of unditions and avaiable under existing mortgages for adRio Grande First provements, viz: $\$ 2,100,000$ Denver « \$1,000,000 Rio Grande Western First Consolidat Mortare 4 per cent. Bonds, and they presented statements shoving capital account for 1907 compared with 1896, and comparison between the same years of track mileage, standard and narrow gauge, aggregate weight of rails in track, number of passenger train cars and freight cars owned by the Company, the number of locomotives and their total tractive power, the growth of earnings, gross and net, and of interest on funded debt and taxes and rentals in the eleven years. The idea was to point to the conclusion that capital resources were insufficient to meet the requirements of the growing traffic of your Company, which, in tonnage moved in 1907, was 225 per cent, greater than in 1896.

The management of your Company is confident that, although there may be temporary setbacks from time to time, a much greater traffic than any heretofore carried will be developed in future years: wherefore your Directors concluded to submit for your consideration two propositions: 1st. To consolidate the Denver \& Rio Grande and the Rio Grande Western Companies and to extinguish the stock of the latter company, practically all of which was owned by the Denver \& Rio Grande Company; and,

2nd. If the consolidation met your approval, to present a financial plan of the consolidated company sufficiently comprehensive to protect all underlying mortgage liens at their maturities, and to provide also for future capital requirements in the nature of expenditures for betterments of and additions to the property, and the construction or acquisition of extensions to your system.

A special meeting of the stockholders was called, bofore the close of the fiscal year, for the 23d day of July, 1908 to consider the first of these propositions, and it may not be out of place to say that the consolidation was unanimously approved by more than three-quarters of the outstanding capital stock of your Company. Since then a second eall has been issued for a special meeting of stockholders, to consider and vote upon the financial plan referred to, that is, the authorization of an issue of $\$ 150,000,000$ of First and Refunding Gold Bonds, of which $\$ 90,000,000$ are to bo reserved to protect existing liens. It is hoped and believed that the stockholders will endorse this on September 101908 the date set for the meeting, as fully as they did the consolidation of the two companies.

In view of the interest of your company in the Westorn Pacific Railway and the obligations it is under to complete this important extension of your system to San Francisco. explained in former annual reports, it should be stated that at the date of this report more than 400 miles of track are laid in the States of Utah, Nevada and California, and the greater portion thereof ballasted; that about 70 per cent of the grading is done for the entire line and about 68 per cent of the tunnel work excavated, and that before the close of 1908 terminal facilities in San Francisco and Oakland will be near enough completion to warrant the opening, for commercial traffic of at least 225 miles of the line in California, and it is believed that 260 miles from Salt Lake City west can be put in operation by the same date. Your Directors see no reasons for modifying the opinions heretofore expressed about this enterprise, but, on the contrary, are confirmed ni the opinion that, in addition to securing a much larger volume of passenger and freight traffic for the parent system, the enterprise itself, considered locally, will be more than self-sustaining within a reasonable time after its completion, which it is believed will be about the clos of the current fiscal year. As the means of providing funds, in addition to the proceeds of Western Pacific First Mortgage Bonds, for completing the main line, have been recently presented in a circular letter addressed to you by the undersigned, it is deemed unnecessary to further explain the plan in this report.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
E. T. JEFFERY,

President.
Now York, August 261908.

Denver, Colorado, August 22 1908.
To the Stockholders of The Denver \& Rio Grande Raitroad Company.
I have to report that in compliance with the request of the Committee appointed at the last annual meeting, I have examined the Annual Report for the year ended June 301908.

In accordance with Article 13 of the By-laws, I was given access to all the books and accounts of the Company, was furnished a copy of the General Balance Sheet and examined the same with all of the accounts and vouchers relating thereto.

I find the Balance Sheet to be a true and complete statement of the affairs of the Company at the close of the fiscal year. The details of the several accounts, as shown in the General Balance Sheet, the Income Account, Statements of Earnings and Expenses, and other statistical information given in the report, are complete and correct, and are as shown by the records in the general books of the Company.

Every facility necessary to enable me to make the examination thorough and complete was given to me, and my thanks are due to the Officers of the Company for their valuable assistance.

Very respectfully
E. B. PRYOR

## REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER.

## The Denver \& Rio Grande Railroad Co

$$
\text { Neio Vork, August } 211908 .
$$

Mr. E. T. Jeffery President.
Dear Sir:-I beg to present herewith my report of the Companys financial condition Jume 30 1908, consisting of the adjustments made in the General Profit and Loss, and Renewal Fund Accounts, during the fiscal year then ended, together with Comparative Balance Sheet, Summary of its financial operations outside of its Income Account, based on such comparison, and Tabular Statement of Securities owned by the Company at that date, arranged in the order named. In conjunction with the Balance Sheet, and immediately following it, I have inserted a statement showing the adjustments made in the accounts of "Cost of Road" for the fiscal year ended June 301908.

Annexed hereto is the report of the General Auditor exhibiting in detail the Earnings and Expenses, and other statistical information from the records of the Company for the same period.

Very respectfully,
STEPHEN LITTLE,
Comptroller.
E.
(Adjustments therein July 11907 to June 30 1908.)

| By Balance June 301907 <br> By Balance <br> By Surplus for the year ended June 30 <br> 1908 , | Dr. | $\begin{gathered} C r \\ \$ 3.469,51584 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ns per thcome Account (on next page) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Common Capitat Stock (R. G. W. Ry, Co. <br> Coptas <br> $1,000,00000$ |  |  |
| By Unlon Depot \& Ry. Co., Denver, Captai |  |  |
| By Adjustments durigg the year to credit of Pront and Loss direot <br> 310,38762 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| to debit of Pront and Loss direct 4,372 78 |  | 6.02484 |
| To Discount on Utah Fuel Co. Mtge. Bonds sold $\$ 2,50000$ To Discoumt on D. \& R, G, RR. Co. Mige. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Bonds soldto Advance Survess cliarked oif .............. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| To Part Cost of Equipment coyered by Equipment Trust Agree. |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Bonds redeemed |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| To Book value dess salvagel old worn out, 422,42008 |  |  |
| To Balance <br> alvagel old worn out. $\begin{array}{r} 28,664.00 \\ 4.926,51226 \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| By Balance at credit of Pront andLass, June 30 1908 , see balance Sheet, on next pure$\$ 4,026,51226$ |  |  |
| COST OF ROAD. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| D.ER.G.RR. | R.G. W. Rע. | rotal. |
|  |  |  |
| To Bingham Branch Extension Cost to June 30 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less prevously charced" Cost" |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| To Garneld Beach Extenston - 25,25700 25.25\% 06 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| ess previousis, |  |  |
| of Road" ... 105،727 64 |  |  |
|  | 42.5136 | 42,51363 |
| Total Debit for the Y | 07,771 51 | 67,771 59 |

To Cost of Road. June 30 '08_103,951,709 89. $\overline{13,962,80480} \overline{117,014,57469}$

RENEWAL FUND.
(Adjustments therein June 301907 to June 30 1908.)

| By Batauce June 301007By Recelpts from mincome |  | $\begin{array}{r} 0 r . \\ 3334.026 \\ 120.0000 \\ 19.53790 \\ 1000 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| To Equlpment Bonds, series " A ". $\$ 150,00000$ Ledss amount charged Pront and |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Loss ..................... 11,000 00 |  |  |
| To Balance | $\$ 139,00000$ $334.56425$ |  |
|  | \$473,564 25 | \$473,564 25 |
| By Balance at credit of Renewal Fund, Jone 30 |  |  |
|  |  | 5334,564 |

## SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

OF THE DENVER \& RIO GRANDE RAILROAD OOMPANY PROM
JUNE 301907 TO JUNE 30 1908, OUTSIDE ITS INCOME ACCOUNT. Reoures to be acold Resources to be accounted for, thus:


#### Abstract

Decrease of A ssets. Afaterials and Supplies .... Cash Individuals and Companies gents, Conductors and Forelgn Roads S. Government.-


tah Fuel Co. First Mortgage 5\% Bonds in Treisury D. \& R, G. RR. Co. Frrst Consolldated Mortgage 4\% Bonds,

Total Decrease of Assets
Increase of Liabluties.
 Rio G. W. Ry. Co. First Cons, Mtge. $4 \%$ Bonds.
D. \&R, G. RR. Co. Mortgace Bond Coupons due and unpald. Including July 1 st Coupons
Rioo $G$. $W$. Ry, Co, Mortgage Bond Coupons due and unpald. Including diy is Coupons
RIo G. W. Ry. Co. Mortgage Bond Interest, acorued but not
due. Equipment Replacement Fund Accrued Taxes.
Accrued Rental of Leased Lines
Dlvidends on Preferred Capltal Stock.
$\qquad$ $\$ 158,81761$
295.84241
91.591 295,84241
21,52188
37,711
1,749
14 21,52188
37,71144
50,74903
50,00000 50,00000
75,00000 $\$ 640.64237$ $2,053,00000$
$1,425,00000$
$1,993,00000$ ,993,000 00 23,62500 3.08000 19,02999
25132886 $\begin{array}{r}8.18104 \\ 47.82822 \\ 1.11750 \\ \hline\end{array}$ . $85,826,04481$

## Increase in Profit and Loss. <br> (As per Comparative Balance Sheet,

By Balance at Oredit of Pront and Loss Jume 30
1008 ......................................226.512 26

Increase for the Year.
$81,456,09642$
Increase in Renewal Fund.
(As per Comparative Balance Sheet.)
By Balance at Credit of Renewal Fund, June 30
1908
By Bance at Credit of Renewal Fund, June 30
1207
Increase for the Year................................................ $\$ 58786$ Grand Total to be accounted for...................................... $87,924,221.56$ This sum is accounted for as follows:


## SECURITIES OWNED JUNE 301908.

## Shares or Bonds. 100.000

Blocks anit Honds.
100,000 Rlo Gramde When
750.000
75,000 Rio Grande Western Ry, Co.. Com. P . Co., Pref
Face Vatue.
$\$ 10.000000$
Book Value.
 12,2
3.
5 .
3
3

## 30 <br> 30, 81 17,

$811-$
17,10
800 Uneblo Unlon Depot \&o RR. Co.....
17,101 Colorado M\& Ry. Co., Denver...

24.774

$1,710,10000$
500,000 W
Western Pactite Ry, Co.........- $50,477,400.00$ )
Total Stocks in Treasury - ......... $\$ 80,790,50750$
Securttes of Boca \& Loyalton RR.
(t)
$31,504,50000$
$1,000,00000$
, 1

Shares or
Bonds.


OPERATING REVENUE, EXPENSES AND TAXES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 301008

Compared with Year Ended June 301907.

| perating Revenue | 1007-08. | 1906-07. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Inc. }(+) \text { or } \\ & \text { eccrease } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Frelght |  |  |  |
| Frechtht | $4,369,56748$ <br> $5,119,190$ <br> 18 | \$15, ${ }_{4}^{4} 44,316276$ |  |
| Excess Bargage | 70,698 45 | -75,003 84 | - 1.40539 |
| Parlor and Chal | 178893 40 | 16,38885 29312832 | +1.50485. |
| Expre | 295,59938 | 317,095 59 | 21.406 21 |
| Other Pass | 2,489 08 | 9452 | +2,304 56 . |
| Switching Spelal Service | 118,55876 9.90292 | $\begin{array}{r}132,16938 \\ 4,707 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -13.610 62 |
| tal | *20,298,305 93 | \$20,829,140 78 | - $\$ 530,83485$ |

Other Operating Revenue
Statlon

| Station \& Train Privlleges <br> Parcel Room Recelpts <br> Strage Frelght. Storage Bagyage <br> Storage Bagyage Car Service (Demurage) <br> Telegraph Service <br> Rents, Bldgs. \& Property Misceliancous |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

t. tal …...............

Total Operating Revenue... $\frac{820,386,43139}{}$ Operating Expenses
Malntenance of Way and Structures
Mat Equitenance of Equilpment. : Traffic Expenses
Transportation Expenses....
General Expenses 187, 1878
Total Operating Expenses...
Net Operating Revenue...
Less Taxes................

Operating Income......... | $\mathbf{3 6 , 5 9 7 , 1 5 1 3 3} \xlongequal{57,153,97010}-\$ 556,81877$ |
| :---: | Note-F For the purpose or comparison the stat

been revised to agree with this year's classincation.

| INCOME ACCOUNT FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDING |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating Revenuc. <br> Operating Expenses | $\begin{aligned} & 1907-08, \\ & \$ 20,386,43133 \\ & 13,038,809 \end{aligned}$ |  | 1906-07. <br> $\$ 20,926,69049$ <br> 13,042,333 26 |
| Net Operatng Revenue . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | : $\begin{array}{r}\text { S7, 347,62100 } \\ \hline 750.47037 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |
|  | 36,597,151 33 |  | \$7,153,970 10 |
| Add Other Income: <br> Revenue from Securitles Owned. <br> Interest and Discount. <br> Hotels, Eating Houses and Dining Cars <br> Miscellaneous |  | $\begin{array}{r} 5307,10583 \\ 56,273 \\ 48,107 \\ 28,472 \\ 28,47258 \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 529,059 32 |  |
| Deductlons from Income: <br> Interest on Funded Debt <br> Rental of Road, Yards, Terminals, \&e <br> Hire of Equipment. |  |  |  | \$7,683,920 49 |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r}33,210,58383 \\ 77,27644 \\ 210,27285 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 3,507,132 82 |  |
| Surplus for the Year <br> Out of whichwere dectared two dividends of $21 / 2 \%$ each on the Preferred Capitat Stock.. $\$ 2,288,07000$ There was also set aside for Renewal Fund |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 52,286,85250 \\ 120,00000 \end{array}$ | \$4,176,796 67 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Balance <br> Agalnst which There was charged Appropriation for Betterments (see Iext page) And Approprtation for New Equipment. |  | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 700,00000 \\ & 825,00000 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | \$1,769,94 |  |
|  |  | \$1,69,94 |  |  |
| Remaining Surplus carried to credit of Profit and Loss (see or ceding page) -Note.- For the purpose of comparison, the statement of last year has been revised to agree with |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3896.37285 \\ & \text { this year's classification. } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | \$244,044 17 |  |  |

## CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET JUNE 301908.



Total Assets.
$\$ \longdiv { 1 7 7 , 6 4 3 , 2 7 1 8 1 }$

## LIABILITIES.


 D. Bonds © R. RP. Co. Improvement Mitee $\mathbf{5 \%} \quad 0,382,50000$



425,00000
$15,200,00000$
$52,462,50000$
Rio G. W. Ry. Co. First Trust Mtge. $4 \%$
Bonds
Ro G. W. By. Co. First Co se. Mitge. $4 \%$
$16,475,40000$
Vouchers


$\begin{array}{r}\$ 873,28875 \\ 315,780 \\ \hline\end{array}$
$1.675,40000$
317.48277

Bond Interest Accrued but not Due:
D. \& R. G. RR. Co. Impmt. M

Bonds
Rto $G$, $W$ : $y, ~ C o . ~ F i r s t ~ C o n s . ~ M t g e . ~$
Bond $\%$
$334,720 \quad 17$

164,75399
20000
$20000-206,18316$
$6,50000-62,0614$

62,00614
251,32836
56,01681

Accrued Taxes
Accrued Rental of Leased Lines
Divleends on Preferred Capital Stock......................1146,027 10

Total Llabllitles.
Accounts to Balanc
 172,382,105 30

CURRENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES JUNE 301908. Cash in Treasury-...........ASSETS.
 Cash set aside for Constructlon of Spur Tracic:-: $\quad \begin{array}{r}3,23,190 \\ 32,190 \\ \hline\end{array}$ Loans and Bils Recelvable.
Real Estate, Colorado. Real Estate, Utanh
Solt Late City Depot Pro Materalals and Suppotes Property...........
Arents, Conductors and Forelicn Roads. U. S. Government ..........
Indvivual and Companes
State and County Warrants... State and County Warrants.
Nortage Bonds in Treasury:
$\$ 1,802,57822$
$1,039,56387$
24,88726
161,36399
230,62793
957,38804
424,28448
74,59776
$1,450,43811$
3,19692
Special Renewal Fund:Representing the Investment of Rencwal Fund
D. $\&$ R. G. RR. Co. Con. Mtre.
 ..... 
Total
$\qquad$334,564.25
Vouchers

$\qquad$

## LIABLLITIES.

Vouchers
Pay Rolls $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{r}\$ 317,482 \\ 695,655 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\$ \overline{\$ 12,824,75546}$

Bond Coupons, including those due July 1:
D. \&R. G. RR. Co.....................

| D. \& R. G. RR. Co. Rlo G, W. Ry. Co - | $\begin{array}{r}383,28875 \\ 315,760 \\ 60 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Bond Interest Accrued but not due: D. $\mathcal{C}$ R. G. RR. Co. Impme, Mtge se R. G. R. G. W. Ro. Ry. Co. Mtice. $6 \%$ Utah Central RR, Co, ist Mtge |  |
| Accrued Taxes Accrued Rental of Leased 1 Soclal Equipment Fund, D Spectal Equipment Fund, R. | $\begin{array}{r}15.81049 \\ 10.20632 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Equipment Renewal Fund, D. \& R. G Equipment Renewal Fund, R. G. W. | $\begin{array}{r}38,85932 \\ 24,04682 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Equipment Replacement Fund, D, \&R, G. RR, Equipment Replacement Fund, R, G. W. Ry. | $\begin{aligned} & 91,05341 \\ & 60,27495 \end{aligned}$ |
| Insuranoe Fund, D, \& R. G. RR Insurance Fund. R.G. W. RY Orden Gas Plani Insurance Fun | $\$ 13,04907$ $\begin{array}{r}75,72495 \\ 12,19208 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Dividends on Dividends o Scrip Divid | $\begin{array}{r}9750 \\ 90 \\ 3898 \\ \hline 898\end{array}$ |

$1,189,10875$

206,183 16 336,18442
120,89754

56,01681
62,80614
251,32836
100.06610
$\$ 1,013,13853$

| FREIGHT STATISTICS. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 54,491,2 | 07 |
| Loaded and Empty Car Miles.Encin Mos Mer (Exc. Swlth and Work |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| " | ... - Ton Mic | \%.83 cts. | .96 cts. |
| Average Revenue Tons per Train ....... ${ }_{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | Revenue Tons per |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| \#̈ | Tons per Loaded Cir........ | 22.64 | 21.01 |
|  | Cars per Tral | 19.45 |  |
| .. | rain Enkine | 127 | 128 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Haul } \\ & \text { Mics } \end{aligned}$ | 117.02 | 128 |

PASSENGER STATISTICS.


## FREIGHT STATISTICS

 Train) Miles (Exc. Swltch and Work
 $\stackrel{.}{\text { Ton MMc }}$ on-Revenue Tons per Traln.: Revenue Tons
 Cars per Train



 Mall and Express Revenue. ......
Other Passenger Traln Rovenue.
Revenue Passengers Revenue Passengers
Passenger Miles

1006-07,

[^4]


 Passenger Revenue per Passenter Mille... Average Revenue Passengers per Traln 252,613
101
3,921
.. Cars per Traln................ Note, For the purpose of comparison the sta
revised to agree with thls year's classtication.

OPERATING REVENUE, EXPENSES AND NET REVENUE,
(INOLUDING RIO GRANDE WESTERN RY.)
From July 11892 to June 301908.

Total Current Labulttes,
Balance, Current Assets in
Total...
BETTERMENTS JUNE 301907 TO JUNE 301908.
Rectifying Grades and Allgnment D.\&R.G.RR. R.G.W.Ry. Total.


|  | Aecrage Milies | operating | operatína | no |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1892-03 | ......2,160 | \$11,814,108 47 | \$6.885 838134 |  |
| 1893-94 | 2,173 | 8,577,362 47 | 5,340.564 60 | 34,928,877 3 13 |
| 1894-95 | 2,177 | 9,106,531 71 | 5,437,455 37 | 3,669,076 34 |
| 1895-96 | 2,181 | 10,008,544 90 | 5,848,177 06 | 4,160,367 84 |
| 1896-97 | 2,212 | 8,413,618 77 | 5,679,880 80 | 3,733,737 87 |
| 1897-98 | 2,232 | 11,705,213,82 | 7,086,775 70 | 4,618,438 12 |
| 1898-90 | 2,254 | 12,623,235 56 | 7,794,875 46 | 4.828,360 10 |
| 1899-1900 | 2,294 | 14,756,683 16 | 9,201,848 56 | 5,554,834 60 |
| 1900-1901 | 2,330 | 16,359,610 34 | 10,347,136 51 | 6,012,473 83 |
| 1001-1902 | 2.347 | 17,036,828 48 | 10,331,542 43 | 6,705,286 05 |
| 1002-1903 | 2,378 | 17,304,559 86 | 10,629,850 38 | 6,674,709 48 |
| 1903-1904 | 2,398 | 16,446,435 10 | 10,058,443 78 | 6,387,991 32 |
| 1004-1905 | 2,420 | 17,031,507 33 | 10,168,960 61 | 6,862,546 72 |
| 1905-1906 |  | 19,686,114 79 | 12,104,172 16 | 7,581,942 63 |
| 1906-1907 |  | 20,926,690 48 | 13,042,333 26 | 7,884,357 23 |
| 1907-1908 | 2,499 | 20,386.431 39 | 13.038,809 49 | 7,347.62190 |

PER MILE OPERATED.


Note. The Revenue and Expenses for the year ended Jume 301907 have

## BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY.

## ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 301908.

85 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., September 1st 1908. Comparative Statement of the Results of the Operations of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit System for Years ending June 30 1908-1907.



The following is a com parative statement of gross earnings from operation for seven years beginning July 11901 and ending June 30 1908:
elve months.
 5.13 per cent
6.15 .
(1002 SUMMARY OF CONSTRUCTION EXPENDETURES BROOKLYN
RAPID TRANSIT SYSTEM FISCAL YEARS 1908-1907. Right of Whay
Track ant Roadway Const
Electi L(ne Constructlon.
Real Estat Bulldir gs and Flxtures
Power la
Shop T 3 nd Machinery
Aisceliare

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { trical Equipm } \\
& \text { Equlpment }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\$ 6,476,95903
$$

The total earnings from operation of the entire system $\mathrm{fo}^{1}$ the twelve months ending Jume 301908 were $\$ 19,870,56655$, an increase of 2.52 per cent. over the provious fiscal year.

The percentage of operating cost to earnings, including special appropriations for additions and betterments to the property was 61.25 per cent. as compared with 61.42 per cent. for the previous year.
The not earnings from operation, deducting improvements and betterments, were $\$ 7,701,20678$
The net surplus, after making all deductions, as shown on preceding page, was $\$ 1,844,09210$, equal to 4.10 per cent. on the capital stock of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.
There were carried $515,184,967$ passengers for the fiscal year ending June 30 1908, an increase of $3,345,530$.

The average gross earnings per passenger were 3.67 cents.
The average cost per passenger carried was 2.25 cents, leaving an average net per passenger of 1,42 cents, from which must be taken all charges other than for operation.

The average number of cars operated daily for the twelve months ending June 301908 was 2.203 , an increase of 5.2 per cent.
The average gross passenger earnings per car-mile were 25.7 cents, as compared with 27.0 cents for the fiscal year ending June 30 1907, a decrease of 4.8 per cent

The total trips run for the fiscal year ending June 301908 was $6,148,774$, an increase of 4.3 per cent over corresponding period of 1907 .
The daily average passengers per car for the fiscal year ending June 301908 was 639, a decrease of 4.6 per cent. over the corresponding period ending June 301907
The increase in damages and logal expenses is attributable to the disposal of a much larger number of impending cases and claims than in the preceding year. Accidents of ear collisions docroased 37 2-10 per cent. ; car and vehicles 23 1-10 per cent.; boarding and lighting, $93-10$ per cent., and from negligence in handling cars 8 3-10 per cent.

## IMPROVEMENTS AND ADDITIONS TO PROPERTY. ROLling Stock <br> New Equipment.

Additional clevated motor and surface closed passenger ears, one hundred (100) of each type, the orders for which were referred to in last report, have been received and placed in service. One (1) steel motor car for elevated service has been received and will be placed in service early next fall
No additional cars were ordered during the year.
Surface Car Vestibules.
All surface passenger cars are vestibuled as required by law, 296 cars having been thus equipped during the past year.

## Power Plant. <br> \section*{Power Stalions.}

The extension of the Williamsburg Power Station building to accommodate the additional units contracted for last vear is practically completed. The capacity of the Station has been increased $12.000 \mathrm{~K} . \mathrm{W}$. by the installation of one 10.000 K . W turbo generator unit and the enlargement of ne $5.500 \mathrm{~K} . \mathrm{W}$. turbo generator unit to $7,500 \mathrm{~K}$.W., and the necessary auxiliary equipment in connection therewith has been installed.
Two additional high-tension feeder equipments and one additional set of exciters have been installed.

The enlargement of the Williamsburg Power Station and construction of additional sub-stations has enabled the company to discontinue the regular operation of the Third Avenue and 39 th Street Power Stations. These plants, however, wll serve as reserve stations.
The operation of the Brooklyn Bridge Power Station has been abandoned and the property turned over to the City by reason of the discontinuance of local service on the Brooklyn Bridge Railway.

## Sub-Stations.

Six (6) sub-stations were completed and put in operation. The capacity of the Bridge and Canarsic Sub-stations has been increased by 3,000 and $1,000 \mathrm{~K} . \mathrm{W}$. respectively, the former building having been enlarged to provide for an ultimate capacity of $13,000 \mathrm{~K} . \mathrm{W}$. The construction of
proposed Sub-stations at Wyckoff Avenue and Palmetto Street, Rigdewood, and 38th Street and Fifth Avenue has not yet commenced.

## Subway Conduits and Feeders.

2.25 miles of underground conduits, or a total of 17.5 miles of duct were constructed; 3.88 miles of high-tension feeder cable and 3.31 miles of low-tension feeder cable were installed in subway conduits. The length of overhead feeder wires was reduced by 8.5 miles, 63.5 miles of cable having been removed and 55 miles of cable erected. 127 miles of trolley wires were erected,

## ELEVATED TRACK IMPROVRMENTS.

Williamsburg Bridge.
The connection between the Broadway Elevated and the Bridge structure on the Plaza has been completed and tracks laid thereon. Test elevated trains have been operated over the Williamsburg Bridge, and it is expected that the Manhattan Terminal will be completed during the early fall and through service established.

Brooklyn Bridge.
Improvements in the Manhattan Terminal wore complteed and through service inaugurated on January 261908 , during all hours. On the same date the local service was transferred from the Bridge Railway to the surface tracks on the roadway. The track lay-out at the Brooklyn Terminal and in the Bridge Yard has been re-arranged for the better handling of trains. The elevation of the surface tracks entering and leaving the Bridge has been undertaken by the city and is now nearing completion. This will eliminate traffic congestion in Sands Street at the entrance to the Bridge, and greatly facilitate the movemont of surface cars.

## Structural Re-painting.

The work of cleaning and re-painting 15,000 lineal feet of elevated structure was completed.

## Renewal of Trucks.

Twenty-six (26) pieces of special track work have been renewed, and the running rails on Brooklyn Bridge have been relaid with the Company's $80-\mathrm{-lb}$. standard.

## Interlocking Signals.

Electro-pneumatic interlocking signals have been installed at three points, viz., on the Brighton Beach Line at King's Highway, at the Park Row Terminus of the Booklyn Bridge, and on Broadway elevated structure at the Williamsburg Bridge connection. Work is progressing on a similar plant at the Brooklyn terminal of the Brooklyn Bridge.
Mechanical signal plants have been provided on the Brightton Beach Line at Church Avenue and at Neptune Avenue, at the Metropolitan Avenue terminus of the Latheran Cemetery Railroad, and at the Broadway Ferry terminus of the Broadway Elevated Line

## Station Improvements.

The Elevated structure in Flatbush Avenue at the Long Island Railroad terminal has been raised $41 / 2$ feet to provide for additional stairways, to accommodate the increased traffic due to subway operation,
Station buildings and platforms have been constructed on the Canarsic Line at Rockaway and Flatlands avenues, thus enabling the collection of fares by ticket agents. Four stations have also been erected on the Lutheran Cemetery Line, viz., at Covert and Forest avenues, Fresh Pond Road and Metropolitan Avenue Terminus.

Brighton Beach Improvement.
The work of eliminating grade crossings on the Brighton Beach Division, between Church Avenue and Brighton Beach, and the four-tracking of the line is substantially completed, and service was inaugurated on the express tracks on May 30 1908

The reconstruction of that section of the Brighton Beach Line betwcen Fulton Street and St. Marks Avenue is complete. The stations at Brighton Beach, Ocean Parkway, and Culver Terminal have been remodeled to enable the collection of fares by ticket agents.

SURFAOE tracks and Structures.

## Brooklyn Bridge.

Surface loops were constructed at the Brooklyn terminal and local trolley service inaugurated January 261908.
A temporary track has been constructed across the Bridge property near Tillary Street, connecting Fulton Street tracks with those of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad, pending completion of the improvements for Railroad, pending completion of the improvemen
operation of surface cars on the Bridge structure.

## Williamsburg Bridge.

The subway terminal at the Manhattan end is completed and surface cars are now being operated therefrom.

Livingston Street and Lafayette Avenue Extensions.
4,450 lineal feet of double track were constructed in Livingston Street, between Court Street and Flatbush Avenue, and in Lafayette Avenue, between Flatbush Avenue and Fulton Street, with connections at Court Street, Boerum Place, Flatbush Avenue and Fulton Street.
2,400 lineal feet of double track have been relaid in Fulton Street, between Court Square and Flatbush Avenue, these tracks being laid on steel ties embedded in concrete.

58 pieces of special track work were renewed.

Freight Sidings.
EXSix (6) sidings were laid for handling of freight business, and arrangements entured into with the Long Island Railroad Company for the int
Ayenue at Parkville.

## Welded Joints.

Twelve and six-tenths (12.6) miles of single track have been electrically welded; 4.94 miles of double track improved pavement have been laid.

## Grade Crossings Etiminated.

The improvement of the Bay Ridge Division of the Long Island Railroad has climinated the grade crossings at Ocean and Rockaway Avenues.

Curbing of Gravesend and Ocean Avenues.
The tracks on Gravesend Avenue have been brought to the now grade cstablished by the City, and curbing is being installed outside of the tracks to define the right-of-way and eliminate interforence by street traffic, confining all vehicles to regular strect crossings. Similar improvoment is Highway.

## 86u Street Improvement.

A substantial change of grado in the tracks on 86 th strect. between 13 th and 17 th Avenues, involving a fill of approxi-
mately 30.000 yards under the Company's tracks, has mately 30,000
been completud.

The Maspeth Depot, ineluding repair shop and office quarters, was completed and occupied early last fall, the old depot building having beon removed and storage tracks enstrueted om its sites.
Buildings to provide quartors for track and line departments, storeroom, stables; cte., on Nostrand Avenue at Carroll Street, are nearing completion.

An inspection building for clevated equipment at the intersoction of Lutheran Cemetery Railroad and Fresh Pond Road was compluted and equipped, and has been in use since last fall.

Canarsie Storage Yard.
Additional car storage tracks have been installed at the Canarsio Depot.

Eisstern Power Station Dock
The timber and pile doek in the rear of the Eastern Power Station is being reconstrueted, and the timber ash pocket will be replaced with a steel and concrete structure.

## car operation

Surface Car Operation.
The opening of tho subway to Flatbush Avenue and the construction of the Livingston Street and Lafayette Avenus tracks and Tillary Street conneetion has necessitated the re-routing of several surface lines, Certain cars are now operated to the Borough Hall and Fourth Avenue loops, which formerly ran through to Park Row, Manhattan. Avenue C service, discontinued last year by reason of the Brighton Beach improvement work, has been resumed.
publio service commission investigation.
The Public Service Commission for the First District, created under the law enacted by the Legislature of 1907, began investigation of the companies comprised in the Brooklyn Rapid Transit System shortly after taking office at the opening of the fiscal year.

A corps of accountants in the employ of the Commission was assigned to the work, and for a period of three months occupied guarters and had free aceess to the records in the general offices of the Company. During the same period public inquiries were conducted by special counsel of the of that Board, at which questions bearing on the financial history of the companies in the system from their beginning down to date of inquiry, their relations to the holding company and each other, capitalization, character of leases, extent of ownership by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, and how acquired, methods of accounting and operation, physical conditions, eto., were thoroughly gone into. The Commission had the fullest co-operation of the Company throughout the investigation, which fell short of being completed, if at all, in that no public announcement of the Commission's findings was made at the conclusion of the proceedings. It is gratifying, however, to bo assured that the result was altogether favorable to the system, by, among other things, imparting to the public a fuller knowledre of its operations, financial affairs and policy than would have been otherwise possible; and so elearing away many false impressions which had become more or less fixed in the public mind.

## TRAPFIC CONDITIONS.

It will be noted that the general business depression is reflected in the carnings of the Company. From an almost unbroken daily record of increaso, running through more than five consecutive yoars and keeping pace with large expenditures for improvements, there has come a falling off of gross earnings boginning with the last quarter of 1907 and increasing with the downward trend of cond While generally through the batance of the likca year is wile acutely folt during the summer months on lines sorving seaside resorts.

The opening of the subway for regular operation between Battery Park and the terminus at Flatbush and Atlantic avenues has somewhat affected the revenue of cortain lines, but no materially harmful results to the business of the business of the Company were manifested and none are expected from this addition to the lines of communication between Manhattan and Brooklyn.

However seriously the prevailing depression may for the time being affect the business of the systion, full restoration and the continued growth of traffic demands in Brooklyn are as cartain as the operation of any natural law, but whe ther the whole local transit situation of Greater New York is not seriously imperiled by the trend toward zero of net per passenger carried is a question of vital importance to the companies concerned, and to the public dependent upon them for continued development of transit facilities.
For some years past, through mergers, leases and other forms of combination, segregated lines have been coming togother into large systems, unquestionably to the very great advantage of public travel, whatever may be said concerning the movement in other respects. Encouraged by the rapidly increasing demand for more and better local transportation, and the assumption that the gross rate of five cents for the carrier could be substantially preserved, cnormous expenditures have been made in the improvement of existing facilities and creation of still more costly means of transit, and theso vastly enhanced conveniences turned to public use without increase in the rate of fare. On the contrary, through the growth of transfors, the aversge gross return per passonger has been decreasing, until the cost of transportation supplied per capita and the amount recoived for it have come unpleasantly close to each other. It is obvious that these conditions cunnot continue without serious results alike to the public and the transportation companies.

If private capital is to be the means of further transit development in this city, the investor must first be assured of the safety of his money and a reasonable return thereon. The case is exceptional where this can be given on the present margin between cost and, after transfer dilution, amount realized per passenger carried.

The welfare of the public to the extent that it is dependent upon local transportation as well as that of the corporations which are expected to supply it, would bee promoted by the mutual recognition of a situation the undeniably discouraging aspect of which in its bearings on the question of future development must become evident to those who sill give it patient and intelligent examination.

## BRIDGE TRAFPIC.

The trackage over the two East River Bridges now in service, while constituting a part of the oporating routes of the many lines converging at the Brooklyn termini, is distinguished from the rest of the systam by inherent conditions both troublesome and costly to deal with, but from the operation of which no adequate revente return is derived. The relative importance of this distinctly peculiar feature of your company's situation increases with the opening of new bridges and growth of trafic between Brooklyn and Manhattan. Over 12 por cent. of the 73,674,770 total car miles during the last fiscal year, or about. 9,000000 car miles, were made on the two bridges. This very considerable part of the total car movement was through a traffic desert, save the comparatively small receipts in half fares from passengers riding between bridge ends. In other words, the Brooklyn system, after running its cars to the boundary of its traffic territory, adds an average of about 12 per cent. actual service at greatly increased relative cost without extra charge to the passenger.

During the fiscal years 1900 to 1907, inclusive, after crediting the account with all revenue from local bridge traffic, the Brooklyn system has paid out nearly $\$ 5,000,000$ for charges attaching exclusively to bridge maintenance and operation. No charge applying generally to the system as a whole nor of more than $\$ 700,000$ paid for various fixtures supplied to the bridges to aid in the handling of that business is taken into this account.

## insurance.

The physical condition of your properties is reflected by the downward trend in the insurance rate, which from 1.35 in 1901-2 and $76-100$ in 1905 is now slightly above $1 / 2$ of one per cont. During the year $\$ 32,90650$ was added to the Insurance Reserve Fund, which now amounts to 884,33477 . It is proposed to rapidly build up this fund until under a plan for co-insurance each company comprised in the system shall be able to carry a large part or all of its own risks.

## REFUNDING BONDS.

To June 301908 there had been authenticated and dolivered under the First Refunding Gold Mortgage of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to the Central Trust Company of New York. Trusteo, dated July 1 1902, bonds aggregating in amount $\$ 42,000,000$, all bearing four (4) per cent. interest. This was an incroseq during the fiscal year of $\$ 9,648,000$, of which $\$ 7,730,65899$ were issued for certificatos of indebtedness of constituent companies and $\$ 1,917,53176$ were issued for stocks of constituent companies. The certifieaties of indebtedness were issued at par and covered the actual cost of additions and improvements by constituent companies, all of which with
the exception of certificates aggregating $\$ 2,138,50701$, are secured by the mortgages of the constituent companies, Of the $\$ 42,350,000$ of bonds issued to June 301908 $\$ 33,557,000$ in par value of bonds have been sold, realizing $\$ 27,256,75468$, or $\$ 6,300,24532$ less than the amount actually expended by the Company for additions and improvements under the terms of the mortgage. The remaining bonds have been issued for stocks and bonds of constituent companies or are in the treasury undisposed of. There were in the tryasurtes of all companies unsold ot the be.
Einning ot the nseal year June 301007 Brookly Rapld Transit
ginning of the niseal year June 301907 Brooklyn R
Refunding Gold Motteafe Four Per Cent Bonas. Refunding Gold Mortgage Four Per Cent Bonds
There were lssuud during the ilscal year ending June 301608 :

Tot 1 avaliable
$54,624.000$
$9,648.000$
of these there were sold durlag the year $\begin{array}{r}\$ 14,272,000 \\ 4.500,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$
Leaving on hand June 301008

Of these there were owned by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, $\$ 8,793,000$ par value and by The Nassau Electric Railroad Company $\$ 979,000$ par value.
In addition there had been expended to June 301908 $\$ 3,186,48695$ for which bonds may be issued.

The net amount of discount, ete., on bond sales during the year was $\$ 1,457,17342$, all of which, as appears from the statement on page 621, has been charged against the accumulated surplus.

By order of the Board,
EDWIN W. WINTER, President.
[Income account, balance sheet, ete., will be found on previous page under "Annual reports."]

## AMERICAN SMELTING \& REFINING COMPANY.

## NINTH ANNUAL REPORT-FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED APRIL 301908.

## To the Stockholders:

General Balance Sheet and statement of Income Account for the ninth fiscal year of the Company, ending April 30 1908, are presented in their usual form, compared with the statement made for the fiscal year ending April 301907. income account.
After deducting on account of betterments and ordinary repairs the sum of $\$ 933,12953$, the net earnings for the past year have amounted to $\$ 7,633,28664$.
There were deducted from the net earnings of the preceding year $\$ 540,41964$ on account of Employees' Profit-Sharing Fund and $\$ 1,054,99632$ on account of new construction and improvementa, or a total of $\$ 1,595,41596$, whereas during the past year there has been no payment made to the Employees' Profit-Sharing Fund, and the amount deducted for improvements and new construction has amounted to 622,096 09.
The net amount applicable to the payment of dividends shows a reduction, as compared with the preceding year, of \$2.903,062 69.
Together with most commercial enterprises in this coumtry, your Company has suffered as to earnings. The simultaneous and sudden decline in the value of lead, silver and copper, together with no proportionate decline in the expenses of operating mines, notably freights, supplies and labor, made it unprofitable for many of the various mines under contract to your Company to continue their usual output of ore. This had the necessary and inevitable result of bringing about the reduction as shown above. The large surplus, however, already accumulated was not impaired, and now amounts to a total of $\$ 13,408,21867$.
DIVIDENDS.

Preferred Stock dividends Nos. 32 to 35, inclusive, and Common Stock dividends Nos. 15 to 18 , inclusive, amounting to $\$ 7,000,000$, have been paid regularly each quarter.

The Directors thought it best to reduce the dividend on the Common Stock for the last quarter of the fiscal year to one per cent, thus bringing the dividend payments within the net profits of the year even after charging off against Profit and Loss the entire amount expended during the year for improvements and new construction.

## PROPERTY ACCOUNT.

There has been completed and added to the property of the Company during the past year a lead and copper smelting plant at Chihuahua, Mexico, which commenced operations in plant at Chinuahua, Mexico, which commenced operations in has been charged to Profit and Loss as has been the universal custom of the Company in connection with new construction for the past five years.

## INVESTMENT.

The slight increase in Investment Account is due to a reorganization of the United States Zine Company.

The earnings of the American Smelters' Securities Company were affected by the same causes as those which reduced the earnings of your Company. We are pleased to state, however, that after the payment of dividends on Preferred Stock for the year ending May 311908 there was a surplus to the credit of Profit and Loss Account of that Company of $\$ 33,70932$.

The various smelting plants under construction since the organization of the Securities Company are now in partial operation and are fast reaching completion.
INTERNATIONAL CABLE DIRECTORY OF THE WORLD. - The tenth annual number of the "International Cable Directory of the World," issued in conjunction with the "Western Union Telegraphic Code" has just been published. This book shows a steady growth from year to year and has supplanted many of the oldcodes. The 1908 edition of this Directory is on file with the embassies, legations and consulates of the United States throughout the world, as well as in telegraph and cable offices over a large part of the globe, thus making it the first code system ever established. A new and mportant feature, intro-

There is a marked improvement at the present writing in the market value of copper and lead. The Directors feel warranted, therefore, in expecting that the net earnings of the Securities Company for the coming year will not make necessary any further encroachments upon the surplus, and it is not expected, therefore, that your Company will be called upon to make any payments under its guaranty of dividends on Securities "B" Preferred Stock.
hiabilities.
Under the requirements of the Mortgage, the outstanding bonds issued by the Omaha \& Grant Smelting Company, and maturing in 1911, have been reduced by the sum of $\$ 108,000$, leaving now outstanding $\$ 349,000$.
general remarks,
The Board of Directors regret that they have been unable to appropriate from the earnings of the year for the benefit of the Employees' Profit-Sharing Fund, but they are glad to acknowledge that notwithstanding this fact the Company has received universally loyal and efficient service from its employees.

DANIEL GUGGENHEIM,
New York, August 17th 1908.


COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF INCOME ACCOUNT.

## Earnlings

Deftuct-.......................
Taxes

Taxes \& General Expense.-
836,86590
763.85442 7620 Ordnary Repalrs and Bet-
terments.

933,12053 076,534 65
Total Deduction......... $\frac{\$ 1,769,99543}{} \frac{076,53405}{\$ 1,740,38907} \frac{43,40512}{\$ 29,60636}$
Net Earntngs. $\qquad$ $37,633,28664 \$ 11,509,66920$
$33,876,38256$
Less-
Employees, Proflt-Sharing
Fund

- ............. 540.41964 $\qquad$
Totai.
Appropriations for New Con-
sfruction and Improvement
$37,633,28664$ \$10,069,249 56
$33,335,96292$

Batance Net Income.-
Divedends Preferred Stock.. $\$ 3,500,00000 \$ 3,500,000000$
Dividends Common Stock.-
Total Dlvidends
$\$ 3,500,00000$
$\$ 7,000,000.00$$\frac{3,500,00000}{\$ 7,000,000.00}$
Surptus for year. . $37,000.000 .00$
$\$ 7,000,00000$

Surplus from prevlous year- $\$ 13,397,028 \quad 12$ \$10,482,774 88
$\$ 2.91425324$ Tot 1 Surplus ........... $\$ 13,408,21867 \overline{\$ 13,307,028 \quad 12} \frac{\$ 11,190.55}{}$
*Decrease.
duced for the first time in the directory is an alphabetical arrangement of the tens of thousands of cable registrations of subscribers to the "Western Union Telegraphic Code." This means a great saving of time to the vast number of corporations, firms and individuals who use the wires. As a matter of fact it is to the telegraphing public what the telephone book is to those who employ the telephone as part and parcel of their business. The "International Cable Directory of the World" comprises 856 pages. It gives registered cable addresses in all parts of the world. International Cable Directory Co., 17 State St., New York, Publishers.

## The (Commextial Tines.

## COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

Friday Night, Sept. 41908. Trade improvement is still noticeable in most sections of this country, and though, as heretofore, the progress is slow, it is nevertheless stoady. Buyers in various branches of business show more confidence, and insome casus a greater disposition is manifest to anticiapte needs.


LARD on the spot has advanced. Surangthening factor: have been a rise in the future market at the West, decreased receipts of live hogs, the advance in the grain markets and light offerings. There has been some improvement in the demand of late, especially for export. Western $10 @$ 10.10c. and City $95 \% 933 \mathrm{c}$. Refined lard has also advanced for the same reasons as above stated, though trade has been dull. Refined Continent 9.35 c., South America 11c. and Brazil in kegs 12.50c. Speculation in lard futurus t the West has been broad and active. Prices have advanced under the stimulus of lighter receipts of hogs, the strength of the grain markets, manipulation by large packersfand commission house buying.
datly elosing prices of lard fut ures in chicaio.
 Ocotober delivery.
January delvery

PORK on the spot has ben stronger bing to mill receipts of hogs, an advance in other provisions, light offerings and a somewhat larger trade. Mess $\$ 1650 @ \$ 17$, clear \$1750@\$19 and family $\$ 18 @ \$ 19$. Beef has been dull but firm on light supplies. Mess $\$ 14 @ \$ 1450$, packet $\$ 15$ @ \$15 50, Hank 81450@\$15, family \$17@\$17 50 and extra India mess \$2450@\$25. Cut meats have been quiet and steady; pickled hams $12 @ 121$ c... pickled shoulders $71 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. and pickled bellies, 14@10 lbs., $10 @ 103 / \mathrm{c}$. Stearines have been dull but firmer on light stocks; oleo $121 / 2 @ 123 / 4 \mathrm{c}$, and lard $121 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Tallow dull and steady; City 5 z sc. Butter has been quiet and firm; creamery extras $231 / 2 @ 233 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. Cheese has been dull and steady; State, f. c., small, fancy, 12c. Eggs quiet and steady; Western firsts 21@22c.
OH. - Cottonseed has been moderately active and firm; prime winter yellow $371 / 2 @ 38 \mathrm{c}$. Linseed has been steady with a fair trade. City, raw, American seed, 44(a)45c, boiled $45 @ 46 \mathrm{c}$., and Calcutta, raw, 70 c . Lard has been quiet and steady; prime $67 @ 70 \mathrm{c}$. and No. 1 extra $49 @ 52 \mathrm{c}$, Olive has been quiet and firm; yellow $90(a 95 \mathrm{c}$. Cocoanut dull and easy; Cochin $7 @ 7 \mathrm{yc}$., and Ceylon $6 \frac{1}{4} @ 61 / \mathrm{c}$. Peanut dull and steady; ycllow 65@80c. Cod fairly active and s teady; domestic 38@40.; Newfoundland 40 @42c.
COFFEE on the spot has been quiet and steady. Rio No. $7,61 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. West India growths have been quiet and steady; fair to good Cucuta $81 / 291 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. The speculation in futures has been more active, but the changes in prices have been unimportant. On the whole the tone has been firmor, however, owing to advancing European markets and support from local dealers. There has been considerable switching from near to distant positions. Closing prices were:

## $\begin{array}{ll}\text { September ..... } & \text { 5.800. January } \\ \text { Octoper....... } & \text { 5.60c. } \\ \text { February }\end{array}$

getober-...... 5.80c. February ........ 5, 5. 5c. June November-SUGAR.-Raw more active and firmer; centrifugal, $96-$ degrees test, 3.96 c ; muscovado, 89 -degrees test, 3.46 c . and molasses, 89 -degrees test, 3.16 c . Refined has been active and firmer. Granulated 5 c . Teas and spices more active and generally firm. Wool firm. Hops dull and steady
PETROLEUM. - Refined has been moderately active and firm. Refined, barrels, 8.75 c , cases 10.90 c , and bulk 5 c . Gasoline has been in good demand and firm; 86-degrees, in 100 -gallon drums, 19 c .; drums $\$ 850$ extra. Naphtha has been fairly active and steady; 73@76-degrees, in 100-gallon drums, 16 c ; drums $\$ 850$ extra. Spirits of turpentine quiet at 39 F c . Rosin quiet at $\$ 270$.
TOBACCO.- There has been no essential change in the situation. Trade in domestic leaf has been on a small scale, manufacturers still being averse to departing from the hand to-mouth policy in purchases. Sumatra and Havana quiet.

COPPER has been quiet and steady; Lake 1358 13. 1c. electrolytic $131 / 9(6) 135 / 8 c$. Lead quiet and steady at $4.55(a$ 4.60c. Spelter more active and firmer at 4.70@4.75c. Tin dull and weaker; Straits $287 / \mathrm{sc}$. Iron has been moderately active and steady: No. 1 Northern $\$ 1650 @ \$ 1725$; No. 2 Southern \$1675@\$1725.

## COTTON

Friday Night, Sept. 41908.
THE MOVEMENT OF THE OROP as indicated by our telegrams from the South to-night is given below. For the week ending this evening the total receipts have reached 77,203 bales, against 71,720 balez last week and 44,246 bales the previous week, making the total receipts since the 1st of September 1908, 52,231 bales, against 39,968 bales for the same period of 1907 , showing an increase since Sept. 11908 of 12,263 bales.

| Receipts at- | Sat. | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thurs. | Eri. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Galveston | 7.647 | 8.811 | 13.658 | 6.874 | 6,234 | 7,065 | 51,289 |
| Port Arthur. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Orleans.... | 1,370 | 2.097 | 70 | 283 | 536 | 443 | 4.793 |
| Mobile | 292 | 355 | 166 | 300 | 209 | 238 | 1,560 |
| Pensacola ${ }^{\text {Jacksonvile, de. }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sayannah ...... | 2,616 | 1.456 | 4.061 | 2.442 | 4.618 | 3,530 | 18,723 |
| Brumswlek .... | 13 | 22 | 7 | 23 | 220 | 6 | 321 |
| Gicorgetown |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Whmington |  |  |  | 27 |  | 5 | 32 |
| Norfolk News, Ee- |  | 285 | 13 | 2 | 15 | 15 | 801 |
| New York..... |  |  |  |  |  |  | 285 |
| Roston |  |  |  |  | 99 |  | 99 |
| Phildadelpha-.... | $\ldots$ |  |  |  |  | 16 | 16 |
| Totals this weele | 11.044 | 13.028 | 17.975 | 10,077 | 11.031 | 12,248 | 77,203 |

The following shows the week's total receipts, the total since Sept. 1 1908, and the stocks to-night, compared with last year:

| Receripts to Scptember 4. | 1008 |  | 1907. |  | Stock. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | This week. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since Sep } \\ 11908 . \end{gathered}$ | This week. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since Sop } \\ 11907 . \end{gathered}$ | 1908. | 1907. |
| Gatveston | 51,289 | 34.831 | 26.582 | 23,183 | 37,100 | 37,451 |
| Port Arthur |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Now Orleans | 4.709 | 1,332 | 1,324 | 878 | 25,073 | 29,886 |
| Moblle | 1.560 | 913 | 231 | 203 | 5.720 | 3,068 |
| Pensacola | ${ }^{6}$ | 6 |  |  |  |  |
| Savanmah. | 18.723 | 14.651 | 13,241 | 12,740 | 29,526 | 17,359 |
| Brunswlck |  |  | 659 | 659 | 1.423 | 1.354 |
| Charieston | 321 | 286 | 1,091 | 893 | 6.725 | 3,653 |
| Georgetown |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| wimington <br> Norfolk | 52 | 45 | 1,184 | 166 1,166 | 4,552 3,058 | $\begin{array}{r} 719 \\ 10 ; 133 \end{array}$ |
| N port News, de. | 285 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Now York Boston |  |  |  |  | 65,600 | 169,464 |
| Battimore | 16 | 16 |  |  | 1.749 | 2,562 |
| Philadelphta |  |  | 80 | 80 | 1,143 | 814 |
| ta | 77,208 | 52,281 | 44,559 | 39,968 | 185,180 | 280,083 |

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

| Reccipts at - | 1908. | 1907. | 1906. | 1905. | 1004. | 1903. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gaiveston | 61,289 | 26.582 | 47,649 | 59.082 | 65,753 | 8,802 |
| Pt, Arthur, ${ }^{\text {dev }}$ |  | 1324 | 5.966 | 268 7.707 | 7 7124 | 261 |
| Moblle | 1,560 | 231 | 2,843 | 3,877 | 2,613 | 1,350 |
| Savannah | 18.723 | 13,241 | 15,073 | 57,004 | 43.081 | 18,128 |
|  | 821 | 1,091 | 1,227 | 0485 | 4,749 | 1.108 |
| Wilmington. | 32 | 167 | 131 | 7.044 | 1.727 | 4.046 |
| Norfolk ${ }^{\text {dor }}$ Nor | 285 | 1,184 | 820 | 660 08 | 2,898 | 578 |
| Allothers.... | 141 | 80 | 133 | 1.651 | 375 | 187 |
| Total thls wk- | 77.202 | 44,559 | 73,061 | 154, 103 | 133,105 | 37.245 |
| Since Sept. 1. | 52,231 | 39,968 | 73.061 | 171,451 | 155,957 | 41,563 |

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 71,139 bales, of which 17,553 were to Great Britain 14,599 to France and 38,987 to the rest of the Continent. Below are the exports for the week and since Sept. 1 1908:

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Exports } \\ & \text { trom- } \end{aligned}$ | Week ending Scpt, 4190 Expottad to |  |  |  | From Sept. 11908 fo Sept. 41005. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Gtibr | Franc | Cont nt | Touat | Gr.Br | Fтале | Conen | Toral |
| Gatrexton | 12,496 | 8,360 | 27,032 | 48,497 |  | 69 | 27, | . 001 |
| Port Arthur |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| New Orice |  |  | 3.081 | 3. |  |  | 2,285 | 2,285 |
| Moblle Pensacola |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ornandion |  |  | 1205 | 1805 |  |  |  |  |
| Savansah |  |  | 1,203 | 1,20s |  |  |  |  |
| Charleston Wumington |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yorfolk |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nowport New Yor | 3,348 | 949 | 5. 100 | 9.397 | 3.318 | s00 | 100 |  |
| Botan Battum | 1.409 300 |  | 00 | 1,409 2,000 | 1.149 |  | 1,700\% | 1.149 1.700 |
| Phuadelph |  |  | 201 | 201 |  |  |  |  |
| Portana, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 atil |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Poortand, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 17,5531 | 14.599 | 38,987 | 71,13 | 4.49 | 9,16 | 36.7 | 0,3 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^5]|  | On Shrpboard, Not Clearet for- |  |  |  |  |  | Leavingstock. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sept. 4 at- | Great Brifain. | France. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Gor. } \\ & \text { many. } \end{aligned}$ | Other Foreion | Coast- wise. | Total. |  |
| New Orio | 4.100 | 250 189 | 659 | ${ }^{971}$ | 239 | 6. 219 |  |
| Catveston | 5,925 300 | 189 | 0,582 1.382 |  |  | 20,308 1,682 | 16,882 |
| Charleston |  |  |  |  | 200 |  | 6.723 |
| Nobill |  | 33 | 13 |  |  | 847 | 4,873 3,058 |
| New Yoric | 1.500 | 300 | 800 | 2,900 |  | 5,500 | 60,100 |
| Other ports | 1,500 |  | 1.000 | 400 |  | 2,000 | 0,388 |
| Tota |  | 2.073 | 10.736 | 7,826 | 12,347 |  |  |
| Toud 1907 | ${ }_{11}^{12,897}$ | 4,747 | 8,813 | 4,661 | 11,424 | 38,48 | 241.620 |

Speculation in cotton for future delivery has been on a moderate scale and the fluctuations in prices from day to
day have been confined within relatively narrow limits. At one time carly in the week the tendency of the market was upward, owing mainly to the fact that the Government monthly report issued on Tuesday the Ist inst, was more bullish than had been expected. Instead of stating the condition at 78 to $80 \%$, as many had expected, the Department of Agriculture made it only $76.1 \%$. Considering that these figurus made no allowance for the damage from the recent storms and floods in the Carolinas, Georgia and parts of Elorida, many were inclined to reduce their estimates of the yield, and whereas estimates of as high as $15,000,000$ bales and above were quite common, few are now heard of over $14,000,000$ balos. Moreover, many reports from private sources in Georgia and North and South Carolina have claimed that the damage from the recent storms and floods was anywhere from 10 to $40 \%$, or even greater, and reports published in newspapers in those States have also been of a distinetly bullish character. Then, too, the spot sales in Liverpool have shown a noteworthy increase at times and the market there for futures has displayed surprising firm ness occasionally, while English operators have bought freely here. Furthermore, leading spot cotton interests have been steady buyers of October, a fact which has given rise of an intention on their part to bring about a "squeeze" of the shorts in that month, and such rumors have caused more or less covering by nervous bears, especially as there has been some fear of adverse weather developments during the triple holiday, the Exchange being cosed from to-night till Tuesday morning next. Of late, however, prices have shown a reactionary tendency. The crop outlook continues so fayorable in the main, and trade in raw and manufactured cotton is so quiet, that local traders attack the market on the rallies. Moreaver, the buying has been in the main only for quick turns, few having confidence in any sustained advance at this time. The South has been a persistent seller here. Sentiment in that section apparently is extremely bearish. Southern manufacturers in some cases are offering to sell their product at a loss and have found few buyers. While mills in some sections are resuming full time, they are shutting down in other directions. This thakes the progress in trade recovery exceedingly slow, and for this reason, together with the generally favorable crop prospects, efforts to bring about any material rally in prices evening-up character on the eve of the holidays. Early in the day prices advanced on covering of shorts and buying by spot interest and Liyerpool. On the rise some local traders liquidated and this, with Southern selling, caused a reaction. Spot cotton here has been quiet. Middling upland closed at $9.30 \mathrm{c} .$, a decline for the week of 20 points.

The rates on and off middling, as established Sept. 111907 by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contract, are as follows:

 Good middums. 0.0 .50 on Good ordinary.... 2.00 ott tow mid. unised. 1,50 ort The official quotation for middling upland cotton in the New York market each day for the past week has been: Augo 22 to Sopt. 4 - $\qquad$



## MARKET AND SALES AT NEW YORK.

The total sales of cotton on the spot each day during the veek at New York are indicated in the following statement For the convenience of the reader we also add columes which show at a glance how the market for spot and futures closed on same days.

|  | Spot MarketClosed. | Futures Market clasea. | Sates of Spat and Contract. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Export | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Con- }^{\text {sum' }^{2}} \end{aligned}$ | Con- | Total. |
| Saturday - | Qulet | Steady | 553 | 357 |  | 010 |
| Monday, | Qutet Qulet $^{20}$ pts decline | steady |  |  | 22,000 | 22,900 |
| Wedncsiay | Qulet Oulet ............ | Verysteady - |  | 523 |  | 52.3 |
| Friday | Qulet :............ | Barely steady |  | -2. | 2,700 | $2 \% 700$ |
| Total |  |  | 553 | 880 | 30,500 | 31,933 |


| FUTURES.-The highest, lowest and elosing prices at New York the past week have been as follows: |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 先 |  |
| ${ }_{4}$ |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

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.

| Sept. 4Stock at Liverpool Stock at London Stock at Mancheste | 1908 371,00015,000 <br> 39,000 | $1907 .$ <br> 705.000 $\begin{array}{r}21,000 \\ 83,000 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1906. 361,00016,000 <br> 41,000 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total Great Britain |  |  | 18 |  |
| 隹 |  | 115 | 62. |  |
| Stock at Hav |  |  |  |  |
| at M |  |  |  |  |
| Stock at Barc |  |  |  |  |
| Stock at | 13, | 18,00 38,0 | 3,0 6,00 | 3.00 |
| Total Contine | 311,00 | 326,0 | 167,000 | 309 |
|  | 736.000 | 1,105.00 | 5, | 1,091, |
| Indla cotton atioat for Euro | 53 |  |  |  |
| Americanc | 130 | 45 | 140,788 |  |
| Stockin in Ale |  |  |  | 12 |
| $\mathrm{ln}^{\text {in }}$ |  | 509 |  |  |
| Stock in Uis. ports |  |  |  |  |
| , | 12,398 |  | 100.447 |  |

Totat visible supply..........700,552 2,200,205 1,732,689 $2,546,642$
Of the above, totals of American and other descriptlons are as follows:
Of the above, totals of American and other descriptlons are as follows:
American

| Liverpool | 268,000 | 506.000 | 261,000 | 650,000 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Manchester sto | 28,000 | 43,000 | 26,000 | 45,000 |
| Continental sto | 237.000 | 229,000 | 108,000 | 207,000 |
| Americanafoi | 130,616 | 45,810 | 140.784 | 181,000 |
| S. port stocks | 188.180 |  | 207,747 |  |
| S. Interior stocks | (17,3588 |  | 100.711 9.447 |  |
| al Ame | 978,552 | 285, | 863,689 | 1,676,642 |
| East Indidin, Brazih. |  |  |  |  |
| L.verpools | 103,000 | 109,000 | 100,000 |  |
| London stock | 11,000 | 10.000 | 16,000 |  |
| Continental stock | 74,000 | 97,000 | 59,000 | 42,000 |
| Indla atloat for Euro | 83,000 | 131,000 | 52,000 | 99,000 |
| t, Brazl, $\& \mathrm{cc}$, a | 22,000 | 15,000 | 12,000 | 28,000 |
| Stock in Alexandria. |  |  |  |  |
| Stock in Bombay, Ind | 84,000 | ธ09,000 | 596,000 | 572,000 |
| Total Eas |  | 015,000 |  |  |
| al | 1788,652 | 1.285,205 | 863,689 | 1,676,6 |
| Tocal visible sup | 00,552 | 200,205 | 1.733,689 | 546.642 |
| Mldaling Unand |  | 7.51 d . |  | 5.50d. |
| Midaling Upland. | 9,30c. | 13.00 | p.80c. | 10.900. |
| Good |  | 1130 | 1030 d. | 83. |
| Peruvian, Ro |  |  |  |  |
| Tinnevelly, Good. Liverpool | 11-16d. | 5 \%3-16d. | 5d. | 5 7-16d |

Continental imports for the past week have been 45,000 bales.

The above figures for 1908 show a decrease from last week of 12,989 bales, a loss of 499,653 bales from 1907,
a decrease of 32,137 bales from 1906, and a loss of a decrease of $32,137 \mathrm{ba}$
876,090 bales from 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 for the correspondin

|  <br> 品 <br>  <br>  | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{4}{9} \\ & \frac{7}{4} \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | $\therefore \frac{\operatorname{con}_{3}}{8}$ |

The above totals show that the interior stocks have increased during the week 23 bales and are to-night 29,413 bales more than at the same time last year. The receipts at all the towns has been 26,361 bales more 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 Sent. 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:

a hudng movement by rall to Canda.
The foregoing shows the week's net overland movement has been 3,688 bales, against 1,539 bales for the week last year, and that for the season to date the aggregate net ov
bales.

| In Sight and Spinners | 1908 |  | $-1007$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Week. |  |
|  |  |  |  | 3 l |
| overrand to Sept. 4. |  |  | 1,339 | 1.4 |
| thern consumpton to Sept. | 35,000 |  | 49,000 |  |
| tal marketed | 115.891 | 74.48 2.163 | 95,008 8.291 | - |
|  |  |  | 103,389 |  |
| Total in sight Sept. 4 . |  | 76,61 | 10,380 | 90, 73 ¢ 0 |
| orth.spluners' takings to Sept. | 25.000 | 2.596 | 38,510 | 0.0 |

Movement into sight in previous years:
$\qquad$
$1006=$ Sept.
1005 Sep.
$1004-$ Sept


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:

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sat'day. } \\ & \text { Auo. } 29 . \end{aligned}$ | Monatay. <br> Aug. 31 | Tuesday. sopt. | Wed ${ }^{+} d a y$, Sept. | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Thursa'y. } \\ \text { Sept. } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Friday. } \\ & \text { Sept. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rqust- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rance <br> Closing |  | (ब) - | (9) | -@ | (9) |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Closing | $8.70 \cdot 71$ | $8.70-72$ | 8.58-.60 | $8.66-70$ | S | 8.65. 67 |
| Rango | 8.55-.62 | 8,47-61 | 8.42-.60 | 8.40-.57 | 8.49-.60 |  |
| Closing | 8.55-.55 | 857.58 | $8.46 \cdot .47$ | 8.56-57 | 8.33-64 | 8.53-5.54 |
| Namber |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\underset{\text { Closing }}{\text { Decamber }}$ | 8.51 .53 | 8.54-.56 | 8.42-44 | 8.52-.54 | 8.40-.51 | 8.51-.58 |
| Range | $8.50-57$ $8.51-.53$ | 8.44-57 | 8.38-55 | 8,35-51 | $8.42-.53$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.42-.55 \\ & 8.48-50 \end{aligned}$ |
| January Range |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Closing | $8.53-.54$ | 8. 5 5-.56 | 8. $43 \cdot .44$ | 8,50-51 | 8.49 - | $8.40 \cdot 50$ |
| Fcoruary Range |  |  |  | S | (1) |  |
| March | 8.55-. 56 | 8.58-.59 | 8.45 .47 | 8.52 -. 54 | 8.49-.51 | 8.51-.54 |
|  | $8.59-63$ $8.61-62$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.59-60 \\ & 8.51-63 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.46-63 \\ & 8.48-60 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.44-.52 \\ & 8.57-.59 \end{aligned}$ | $8,53-61$ $8.56-57$ | 8.57-58 |
| Tone |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Options | Steady. | Steady- | Quiet. | Steady: | Steady. | Steady: |

WEATHER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH,-Our telegraphic advices from the South this evening indicate that on the whole the weather has been favorable the past week, and that the crop is doing well in the main. In a number of districts dry weather has prevailed, and elsewhere the rainfall has been moderate or light as a rule. From some points there are complaints of shedding. Picking is becoming more general and the movement of cotton to market is fairly free for the season.
Galveston, Texas.-The crop is doing well in Texas and picking is becoming general. There has been rain on one day during the week, the rainfall being one hundredth of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 77 to 90 , averaging 84. Month's rainfall, 2.82 inches.

Abilene, Texas.-Rain has fallen on one day of the week, the rainfall being sixty-eight hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer 80 , highest 92 , lowest 68 . August rainfall, 1.22 inches.

Brenham, Texas.- There has been a trace of rain on one day of the week. The thermometer has averaged 82 , highest being 92 and lowest 71. Month's rainfall, 2.24 inches,

Corpus Christi, Texas.- It has rained on three days of the week, the precipitation reaching sixty-nine hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 84, ranging from 76 to 92 . August rainfall, 1.22 inches

Cuero, Texas.-We have had no rain during the week, The thermometer has ranged from 70 to 94 , averaging 82 . Month's rainfall. 2.95 inches.

Dallas, Texas.-We have had no rain the past week. A verage thermometer 80 , highest 94 , lowest 65 . August rainfall, 2 inches.

Fort Worth, Texas.-It has been dry all the week. The thermometer has a veraged 80 , the highest being 90 and the lowest 70. Month's rainfall 4,31 inches.
Wenrietla. Texas. - It has rained on one day during the week, the precipitation reaching one inch and thirty hun dredths. The thermometer has averaged 81 , ranging from 66 to 95 . August rainfall 1.30 inches.

Huntsville, Texas,-Dry all the week. The thermometer has ranged from 65 to 94 , averaging 80 . Month's rainfall, 1.88 inches

Kerrville, Texas.-Rain has fallen on two days of the week, the rainfall being twenty-nine hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer 76 , highest 90 , lowest 61 . August rainfall, 2.35 inches.

Lampasas, Texas.-We have had no rain during the week. The thermometer has averaged 81 , the highest being 98 and the lowest 64. Month's rainfall, 2.34 inches.

Amite, Louisiana. - We have had rain on one day during the week. The rainfall reached one inch and forty-three hundredths. The thermometer has ranged from 63 to 93 , averaging 78.
Helena, Arkansas. - Crop reports not so good. There has been no rain the past week. The thermometer has averaged 74.1 , the highest being 89 and the lowest 58 -this morning.

Little Rock, Arkansas. - There has been no rain the past week. The thermometer has averaged 78 , ranging from 64 to 96 . Month's rainfall, 2.58 inches

Ardmore, Oklahoma. - There has been rain on two days during the weok, to the extent of one inch and thirty-two hundradths. The thermometer has averaged 80 , ranging from 64 to 96.
Oklahomr. Oltahoma.-The Week's rainfail has been two inches and thirty-one hundredths, on two days. The thermoncter has averaged 76, the highest being 92 and the lowest 59.

Alexandrio, Lonisiana.-The weck's rainfail has been sixty-five hundredths of an inch, on one day. The thermometor has averaged 77, ranging from 60 to 04.

Momphis, Tennessee. - Weather dry all the week and favorable for the maturing of cotion. Average thernometer 78.4. highest 89.2 and lowest 61.5. Month's rainfall, 4.52 inches.

Nashville, Tennessee.-W0 have had no rain during the week. The thermometer has averaged 76, the highest being 92 and the lowest 60

Mobile, Alabama.-Cotton picking is active in most sections, but crop reports are less favorable, considerable shedding being complained of. It has rained on one day of the week to an inappreciable extent. Average thermometer 81 , highest 93 , lowest 69 . August rainfall 3.91 inches.

Montgomery, Alabama. - There has been no rain the past week. The thermometer has averaged 76, ranging from 62 to 93.
Selma, Alabama.- We have had no rain the past week Average thermometer 76, highest 91, lowest 64.

Meridian, Mississippi, It has been dry all the week Average thermometer 76, highest 91 , lowest 61.

Vicksburg, Mississippi.-There has been no rain during the week. The thermometer has averaged 79, the highest being 90 and the lowest 67 .

Madison, Florida.-Rain has fallen on one day of the week, the rainfall being eight hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer 79, highest 94, lowest 66.
Tallahasse, Florida. - There has been rain on one day during the week, the precipitation reaching two hundredth of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 78 , the highest being 89 and the lowest 67
Atlanta, Georgia. - There has been no rain the past week The thermometer has averaged 74 , ranging from 60 to 87 .
Augusta, Georgia. - There has been no rain during the week. The thermometer has ranged from 61 to 91 , averaging 76 .

Savannah, Georgia.-Rain has fallen on one day of the week, the rainfall being sixteen hundredths of an inch Average thermometer 76 , highest 91 , lowest 65

Washington, Georgia, We have had no rain the past week. The thermometer has averaged 76, the highest being 92 and the lowest 60.
Charleston. South Carolina.-There has been rain on one day the past week, to an inappreciable extent. The thermometer has averaged 75 , ranging from 66 to 88 .
Greenwood, South Carolina.-There has been no rain the past week. The thermometer has ranged from 59 to 78 , averaging 68 .

Spartanburg, South Carolina.-Dry all the week. Average thermometer 74, highest 90, lowest 57 .
Charlotte, North Carolina. - The weather has been fine during the week, with only a trace of rain. The thermometer has averaged 68 , ranging from 56 to 86 .
Greensboro, North Carolina. - There has been no rain the past week. Thermometer has ranged from 54 to 89 , averaging 72 ,

Raleigh, North Carolinu.- There has been only a trace of min during the week. Average thermometer 70, highest 84 and lowest 54 .
_ INDIA COTTON MOVEMENT FROM ALL PORTS


ALEXANDRIA RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS

| Alezandria, Equpt, Sept. 2. | 1908. |  | 1907. |  | 1006. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Receipts (cantars)- This week. Slace Sept. I ... | 1.400400 |  | 6,0006,000 |  | 4,5004,500 |  |
| Export (bales) - | This week | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Since. } \\ & \text { Sept } 1 . \end{aligned}$ | This week. | Since Sept. 1. | Thes week. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Since } \\ \text { Scpt. } 1 . \end{gathered}$ |
| To Liverpool- | 2,250 | 1.000 | 2.000 | 2,000 | 1,50 | 01.500 |
| To Continent To America. | $2.500$ | 5000 | $\begin{array}{r} 3.000 \\ 400 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3.000 \\ 400 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,500 \\ 300 \end{array}$ | 2.300 300 |
| Totat exports | 5,250 | 1.500 | 5,400 | 5.400 | 4.300 | 4,300 |

[^6]This statement shows that the receipts for the week
1,100 cantars and the foreign shipments 5,250 bales.

WORLD'S SUPPLY AND TAKINGS OF COTTON. -

| Cotton Takings. Week and Season. | 1808. |  | 1907. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Week. | Season. | Week. | Season. |
| Vistble supply Aug | 1,713,541 | 1.714.982 | 2,323,844 |  |
| Americann l sight to Sept. 4...- | 115,014 | 1.74,982 76 | 103,389 | 2,290,836 |
| Bombay recelpts to Sept. 3.3 .2 | ${ }_{21}^{4}, 0000$ | ${ }_{3}^{2,000}$ | ${ }^{7} 7.000$ | 7,000 |
| Alexandria recelpts to Sept. 2.- |  |  |  | 800 |
| Other supply to Sept. 2 | 1,000 | 1.000 | 5,000 | 4.000 |
| Total supp | 1,855,455 | 1.797,593 | 2,447,033 | 2,401,380 |
| Deduct- <br> Vlisible supply Sept. | 1,700,552 | 1,700,552 | 2,200,205 | 2,200,205 |
| Total takings to Spet |  |  |  |  |
| Of which American Of which other... | 106,003 48.000 | 75,041 22,000 | 174,028 72,800 | 140,375 60,800 |

$a$ Embraces recelpts in Europe from Brazil, Smyrna, West Indles, de.
MANCHESTER MARKET.-Our report received by cable to-night from Manchester states that the market is firm for yarns and quiet for shirtings. Merchants are buying very sparingly. We give the prices for to-day below and leave those for previous weeks of this and last year for comparison.


COTTON PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION AND MANUFACTURE.-Our Annual Cotton Crop and Spinners Report, which we have prepared so many years, we give to-day in the editorial columns of the "Chronicle."
-Cards of Woodward, Baldwin \& Co., H. J. Farber, Drewry \& Co., Lawrence \& Co.. L. F. Dommerich \& Co and James Talcott, mill selling agents and dry goods commission merchants, will be found in this issue
-The business cards of a large number of representative cotton commission and brokerage houses of Now York and other cities, including prominent dealors in Egyptian cotton. will be found on subsequent pages of this issue of the "Chroni-
cle." THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT'S AUGUST REPORT. - The following statement, showing the condition of cotton on Aug. 25, was issued by the Department of Agriculture Sept. 1
The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Statistics of the United
States Deparment of Arilculture ninds, from the reports or the correspond States Department of Agricuiture nde from the reports of the correspond
ents and arents of the Burean, that the averaze condition of the cot ton crop
 72.7 on Aug. 25 1007. 77.3 on Aug. 25 1006, and 73.9 the Avernere of the Aus. 25 conditions for the past ten ycans, Comparisons by States follow:
P.


SHIPPING NEWS.-As shown on a previous page, the exports of cotton from the United States the past week have reached 71,139 bales. The shipments in detail, as made up from mail and telegraphic returns, are as follows:
NEW YORK-To Liverpool-Sept. 2-Baltic, 3,228 uphand, Total bales.





 NEW ORLEANS To Hamburg-Auk. 28 -Sevilia, 706 .....Aug, $31{ }^{1,050}$ MOBLEE To MAvre Aug 20-Wanderer, $5,2 \mathrm{si} 1$.......................


 PEATADEE-To Japan-Ausb 31 -Minnesota, 8.................... 201

LIVERPOOL,-By cable from Liverpool we have the folIowing statement of the week's sales, stocks, \&c., at that port:
 Sales of the week.ation bales: Ot which specuators took.
or whitch exporters took.
Sales, American Sales, Amerric
Actua export
Forwarded Total stock-Estimated.... Ot which American-Ess. Total imports of the week
Of which American. Amount anoat Of which Amrelcan.
LIVERPOOL STOCK
 LIVERPOOL STOOK TAKI. decrease, 178
31,504 bates.

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

| Spot. | Saurday. | Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesiday. | Thursday. | Friasu. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Market. $12: 15$ $\mathrm{P}, \mathrm{M}$. | Dull | Itregular. | More demand. | $\underset{\text { FaIr }}{\text { Fualness }}$ business doing. | $\underset{\text { business }}{\text { Fair }}$ dolus. | Moderate demand. |
| Mld.Upl | 5.44 | 5.25 | 5.23 | 5.20 | 5,26 | 5.25 |
| Sales Spec, ©exp. | 3.000 200 | 2,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 6,000 \\ 300 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,000 \\ 500 \end{array}$ | 6,000 500 | 6.000 500 |
| Putures. Market opened | Steady at 5 plonts decinc. | Quiet. unch, to 1 Dt.adv. | Qutet at parisilly 1 pt, ady. | Steady at 3 ब 5 pta . decline. | Steady at 4805 pts. advance. | Steady at <br> 2 何3 pts. dectne. |
| $\left.\begin{array}{c} \text { Market, } \\ \frac{1}{P}, \mathrm{M} . \end{array}\right\}$ | Quet. 136 pts, dee. to 4 pts. Mdv. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { steady, } \\ & 20101 / \\ & \text { pts. dec. } \end{aligned}$ | Qulet at $1 / 203$ pts. advance. | $\begin{gathered} \text { steady at } \\ 1 / / 0_{2} \mathrm{pts} . \\ \text { decine. } \end{gathered}$ | Easy at 3 ut pts. advance. | Steady at 15 (0)2 pts. advance. |

The prices of futures at Liverpool for each day are given below. Prices are on the basis of upland, good ordinary clause, unless otherwise stated.

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aus. } 29 \\ & \text { Sept. } 4 . \end{aligned}$ | Sat. |  | Mon. |  | Tues. |  | Wed. |  | Thurs. |  | Fri. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 12 \mathrm{~K} \\ \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m} . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 123,1 / 2 \\ & \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m} . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1214 \\ & \text { p.m. } \end{aligned}$ | p. in | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 12k } \\ & \text { pin. } \end{aligned}$ | $1 \mathrm{f}, \mathrm{~m} .$ | $\begin{aligned} & 124 \\ & \mathrm{p}, \mathrm{~m}, \end{aligned}$ | p. m. | $\begin{aligned} & 1241 \\ & \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.4 . \\ & \mathrm{p}, \mathrm{~m} . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 124 \\ \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m} \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | d. | ${ }_{31}{ }^{\text {d }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | t. |  |
|  |  | 80 |  |  |  | 81.4 |  |  |  |  | $851 / 2$ |  |
| Sept. Oct - |  |  |  | ${ }^{63} 16$ | ${ }^{69} 7$ | 665 | ${ }^{624}$ | 66 | ${ }^{71}$ | 69 68 |  | 7 |
| Nov, Dec. |  | 63 | $591 / 2$ | 61 | 04 | $61 / 2$ | 593 | 59 | 65 | 63 |  |  |
| Dec. Jan. |  |  | 58 | 6935 | ${ }^{62}{ }^{6}$ | 60 |  | 58 |  | 61 |  |  |
| Jan, - Feb |  | $4819 / 2$ 463 | 58 | ${ }_{61} 53$ | 623 | 6115 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ach.-Apr |  |  | 61 | 623 | 655 | 63 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Apri-may |  | 65 | 623/2 | 63 6 | 66 | 65 | ${ }_{63}^{62}$ | ${ }_{63}^{62}$ | 68 | 65 |  |  |
| 迷 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 66 | 603 |  |

## BREADSTUFFS

## Criday, Sept. 41908

Prices for wheat flour have ruled firm during the week owing to the strength of the wheat market. Attempts to put up flour, however, have had the effectsf curtailing trade, which at one time recently showed signs of expanding. Export business here has been at a standstill. At the Northwest, though, there has been a pronounced revival of actiyity. On a single day the sales at Minneapolis alone reached the imposing aggregate of 130,000 barrels, part of which was for export, At other points in the West and the Southwest there have been noteworthy transactions of late for export. Rye flour and com meal have been quiet and steady.

Wheat has advanced rather sharply, owing mainly to the strength of the eash situation. Northwestern millers are selling large quantities of flour and have been urgent buyers of cash wheat, which has commanded sharp premiums. On a single day, as stated above, the sales of flour at Minneapolis amounted to 130,000 barrels, partly for export and further large sales have since been reported, not only there. but also at Toledo, St. Louis and other Westerm cities. The receipts of spring wheat are much larger than at this time last year, but the milling demand has been so brisk that stocks at the terminal points are accumulating at a surprisingly slow pace. The export business in wheat has been dull, but its absence has not been felt, owing to the sharp domestic demand. Moreover, it is contended that Europe must, sooner or later, enter the market for supplies. It now seems probable that France will have to import some 25,000,000 bushels or more. A prominent French journal estimates a shortage in the wheat crop of that country this season of from 25 to $30 \%$; and while the spring wheat movement in this country is large and increasing, the receipts of winter wheat are diminishing. Farmers in all sections seem to be in a position to market their crops gradually this season. Wet weather in the United Kingdom is said to befforcing the English mills to the seaboard for supplies, where they are reported to have bought considerable American red winter wheat of late. Large Chicago interests have bought aggressively and there has been heavy buying by commission houses. Shorts have covered on a large scale. At times there have been reactions, owing to the inevitable profit taking, but though the realizing has been heavy the effect on prices has been comparativoly slight, owing to the activity on the long side. To-day prices were irregular, though the fluctuations were slight during most of the session. In the main the tone was easier, owing to realizing. At times the profit taking was heavy, but commission houses were good buyers on the spot, encouraged by the firm eash situation and increase in export demand.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES TN NEWY YORK, No. 2 red winter. December dellivery in elevator May dellvery in elevator clevator
DAILY OLOSING PRICES OF September dellvery In elevator December d livery in ele
May delivery inelavator
$58 \% \quad 98 \% \quad 99 \% 100 \% 1015 \quad 101 \%$
Indian corn futures have advanced, owing to frost in portions of the Northern States, complaints of damage from dry weather, buying by cash interests and commission houses and covering of shorts. Few are disposed to sell short even at the tempting prices, as stocks are down to an unusually low stage and powerful interests are believed to be friendly to the long side. These interests have been large buyers of cash corn of late at Missouri River points on the basis of 81 to $811 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. Chicago. The receipts at the West have been rather liberal at times and there has been heavy realizing on the advance, but bearish influences have had little effect, on the advance, but bearish infuences have had intte effect,
To-day prices on the whole dragged, owing to liquidation, selling by cash interests and a dull and easier spot market. DAILY OLOSING PRICES OF NO. 2 MIXED CORN IN NEW YORK.

## Cash corn.

delivery in elevator
December dellvery in eievator.
DALI OLOSING PRICES OF
DAILX OLOSING PRIUES OF CORN FUTURESIN CHICA ${ }^{79}{ }^{79} 79$

$\qquad$
$\begin{array}{llll}1014 & 102 & 103 & 104 \\ 0104 \\ 0115 & 102 & 104 & 10434 \\ 10535\end{array}$ $104 \frac{15}{2}$
105
105

Oats for future delivery have advanced, owing to bullish crop reports, the strength of wheat and corn, active commis-sion-house buying, manipulation by eash interests and coyering of shorts. There is a widespread belief that the crop is short, perhaps no larger than last year. The eash market has been strong and active. Receipts have been moderate. Threshing reports have shown disappointiag yields in many sections. There has been heavy realizing, however, which has prevented any sharp advance in prices. Moreover, the short interest has been largely reduced. To-day prices were firm early, but later they reacted on realizing

 Low grades
Second cleari s............ $33: 50$ ais 3 :3 LJUR.
$70 \mid$ Kansas ntrale
 Cleary
Stralghts.
Patent Patont. sprine. $\qquad$ Patat, whter, $\qquad$ $\begin{array}{ll}4 & 75 \\ 5 & 40 \\ 0 & 6.53 \\ 480 \\ 4 & 28\end{array}$ Blended ctears
Blended patent
Ryonour
Buckwheat no
Gralham grs.
ars...
nour.
 $\begin{array}{cc}3470.8500 \\ 025 & 40 \\ 52.0 & 45 \\ 45 & 75 \\ \text { Nominal. } \\ \text { Nominal }\end{array}$ Wheat, per bush. Wheat, per bush

N. Dufuth, N $\qquad$ | O. | Corn (news, per bushi.- |
| :--- | :--- | Red winter, No. N......t.o.b. 104 , 1075 ,

Hard
Oats, per bush, $\qquad$ No, Ner bust
Rye. ne
No. 2 Westera
St.
$\qquad$ Nomlua!

Natural white


The statement of the movement of breadstuffis to tuminat as indicated beloware prepared by us from figures collected by the New York Produce Exchange. The receipts at Western lake and river ports for the week ending last Saturday and since Aug. 1 for each of the last thren years have been


| Recespls af - | Flour. | Wheat. | Corn. | Oats, | Barley. | Eyye. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| lea | $\frac{0618.196188}{163.040}$ | 6w8h, 60108. | Oush 30 bug. | (ugh 39 109 | Oush, 481 pr 316700 | O4. 56 lvg . |
| filwaukee | 163,040 46,375 | 252,000 | $2,188,059$ 47.0009 | 1.870.050 | 316,700 | 49,000 |
| pututh. | 02,000 | 343,335 |  | 43.209 | 282,549 | 33,302 |
| inneapolis. |  | 2,030,3\% | 32,050 | 264,620 | 981.260 | 65,480 |
| edo |  | 91.000 | 126.000 | 285,000 |  | 31,500 |
| Detrot, | 8,400 | 10,700 | 38.100 | 162.600 |  |  |
| levetand | 2,004 | 24,453 | 4,5335 | 237,413 |  |  |
| t. Louts. | 83.950 | 603,647 | 394,490 | 742,400 | 13,000 | 5.450 |
| corra | 14.400 | 29,000 | 126.800 | 193,000 | 10.000 | 5,000 |
| Kanssa CIty |  | 1,356,000 | 149,609 | 79.500 |  |  |
| Total week | 300.159 | 5,511,945 | 3,447,524 | 4,203,482 | 2,255,009 | 225.792 |
| ame wk. 07 | 279.776 | 4,567,674 | 2,638,132 | 7.150.141 | 785,692 | 113,886 |
| ame wk. 06 | 408,653 | 3,108,671 | 3,289,415 | 5,060.067 | 073,816 | 103,055 |
| ince $A$ 1808 | 1,556,039 |  | 10,122.247 | 16,338,475 | 4,089.185 |  |
| 1907 | 1,670.874 | 28,971,468 | 13,526,736 | 22,970,224 | 1,639,861 | 398,411 |
| 1006 | 2,109,539 | 27,544,077 | 13,313,508 | 24,878,937 | 2,265,242 | 448,856 |

Total receipts of flour and grain at the seaboard ports for the week ended Aug. 291908 follow:


Recelpts do not melude
on through bills of tadins,
The exports from the several seaboard ports for the week ending Aug 291908 are shown in the annexed statement:




Rye, Peas, Barley,

bush. | bush: | bush, |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\ldots .$. | 1,746 | $\begin{array}{cr}\ldots . . & 1,746 \\ \ldots & \ldots . .\end{array}$ $-156$ 74.612 …

 $\begin{array}{llllllllllll} \\ \text { Week } 1007 & 600,031 & 215,166 & 163,456 & 114,518 & 32,879 & 22,269\end{array}$ The destination of these exports for the week and since July 11908 is as below:

 The world's shipments of wheat and corn for the week endibg August 291908 and since July 1 in 1908 and 1907 are shown in the following:

| Exports. | Whicat. |  |  | Cotn. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1908. |  | 1907. | 1908. |  | 1907. |
|  | Weet Awo. 20. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Stace } \\ & \text { Suty } 1 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Slnce } \\ & \text { July } 1 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Week } \\ \text { Aug. } 20 . \end{gathered}$ | Sincel fuyy 1. | Since Juy I. |
| North Amer, Russtan | Bushels. <br> 4,291,000 | Buathels. $27,470,700$ | Bushets. <br> $21,872,000$ <br> 13.464 .000 | Bushels. 33,000 187.000 | Bushels. 551,400 $3.131=00$ | Bushels. $10,806,0 \mathrm{c} 0$ |
| Rasstan ${ }_{\text {Danuban }}$ | ( 012.000 | $4,080,000$ $4,376,000$ | $13,468,009$ 6,328000 | 1663,000 | $3,134.500$ $4,62.500$ | $7,752,000$ $16,224,000$ |
| Argentine -. | 704,000 | 15.182,009 | $5,565,000$ 1,400000 | 1,606,000 | 16.705.500 | 13,80s,000 |
| Australlan | 264,009 | 3,440,000 | 12,616.000 |  |  |  |
| Totat | 8,459,000 | 56,108.700 | 61.248.000 | 2,489,000 | 25,013,900 | 48,500,000 |

The quantity of wheat and corn afloat for Europe on dates mentioned was as follows:

|  | Wheat. |  |  | Corn. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Uniled Kingdon. | Continent. | Total. | United Kingdam. | Conthent. | Total. |
|  | Bushetr. $15,440,000$ | Bushels. $12,400,000$ | $\begin{aligned} & \overline{\text { Bushels. }} \\ & 27,810.000 \end{aligned}$ | Bushels. <br> 6,035,000 | Bughels. $3.910,000$ | Bughels, 9.945 .000 |
| Aug. 291808. |  | 10,200,000 | 27,280,000 | 5,950,000 | 4,760.000 |  |
| Aus 311907. | 17,280,000 | 8,880,000 | 26.160,000 | 6.360 .000 | 4,720.000 | 11.080 .000 |

The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports August 291908 was as follows:

 otal Aus. 31 1007 . $40,530,000 \quad 3,895,000$ 1,903,000 $384,000 \quad 452.000$ GOVERNMENT WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT,
Ir. P. C. Day. Acting Chief of the Climatological Division Mr . P. C. Day, Acting Chief of the Climatologieal Division
of the United States Weather Bureau, made public on Tuesday the telegraplic reports on the weather in the various States for the week ending Aug. 31, summarizing them as follows:
The wekerdigg Atg. 311 yos was one of genery ly ravorable tompresture cond the s over most of the corn growlug and the western nortion
of the cotton-growing States. Over the castern porton of the cotton belt.
 coast States and Now Enghand unfayorable temperature conditions preachlans from central Georsta to Virelata.
The most marked featuro of the preciptation during the week was the heavy rains over the Athanto coast districts, espectaly from central Georgla to Mary land, where much damage from washtng occurred in the
aplands, and loss of life and lmmense damage resnlted from the toods uplands. and toss of ife and immense damage resplted from the foods
In the lower tovels of the rivers of that secton. A disastrow tood, with
attendant loss of life and property occurred in connecton with heavy attendant loss of life and property occurred in
local ralns in the vieinity of Folsom, N. Mex.

## THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

New York, Friday Night, Sept, 41908.
There has been somewhat less reserve shown by buyers in thedprimary cotton goods market this week, but it has found expression more in the shape of an increased number of inquiries and bids coming forward than in volume of business actually accomplished. In other words, were sellers so inclined, they could, by accepting the prices offered, place quite a fair number of orders on their books. This is read as an indication that converters and jobbers are coming pretty nearly to the end of the reserve supplies they have
for so long time past been liquidating, and are approaching a stage where imperative demands will call for enlarged operations. Many of the manufacturers and their agents hold this view, and as a result are firm in resisting demands for further concessions, and to this extent, the tone of the market shows improvement over recent weeks. Irregularities have not, however, been eliminated, as there are still stocks of some goods in first hands of extent sufficient to make their holdings more or less easy to deal with. There are also others who, believing in a large cotton crop and a lower average price level for raw material, are willing to book forward contracts at lower prices than the majority are holding for on future business. Reports from the retail trade are more encouraging, so far as distribution goes, of profits to be within quite moderate compass now, and the celerity with which some special offerings by jobbers this week have been absorbed gives reasonable confirmation to these reports. Apart from a moderate trade in prints, export business during the month of August was decidedly disappointing, the offers that were made being at prices which manufacturers could not accept and come out even. The declining course of the raw material market during the latter part of the month caused buyers to adopt an even more conservative policy than in the recent past, and the immediate outlook is far from being satisfactory, particularly as far as business with China is concorned. The men's wear woolen and worsted goods market is becoming quieter, and the demand for dress goods is light.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.-The exports of cotton goods from this port for the week ending Aug. 29 wore 3,001 packages, valued at $\$ 237,565$, their destination being to the points specified in the tables below:


Total $\quad 124 \quad 1,460 \quad 127,875$
The value of these New York exports since January 1 has been $\$ 7,966,644$ in 1908, against $\$ 7,476,022$ in 1907 .

Converters and bag manufacturers have been ather freer buyers of heavy brown cottons during the week, but the volume of business passing is still small, and sales are only accomplished at the expense of values. The call-formedium and lightweight sheetings is small, and occasional lots are offered at considerable sacrifices. There have been some inquiries for 3.75 sheetings for the Red Sen at 43 se . but the mills are holding goods at $1 / 4$ to $3 / 8 \mathrm{c}$. above this price. In bleached goods buyers continue to confine their attention for the most part to the better-known lines, and these are in a fairly satisfactory position; but low-count goods continue in slow request. Purchases of spot napped goods are better than expected, following so soon after the recent large auctionsale of thesefabrics, Northwestern houses particularly being fairly free buyers. Linings are dull and quotably unchanged. While coarse, colored cotton goods are acoumulating in some quarters, buyers have oceasionally been surprised to find that spot deliveries are mobtainable. Staple prints are in fair request and are being shown in a large variety of patterns; the popularity of sidebands continues unabated. Staple ginghams are quiet, but a fair business is passing in fine dress ginghams, new prices having, in several instances, been named during the week. Print cloths are still on the basis of 3 c . for regulars, and business has been quiet.

WOOLEN GOODS,-With the initial buying period now over the men's wear lightweight woolen and worsted goods market is decidedly quiet, ind sgents are awaiting the re-ordering season with a considerable amount of anxicty. It is conceded that more than usual depends this year upon duplicate business, as the volume of orders so far booked is considerably below normal. Cancellations have not as yet been important, but, as buying has extended over a wide varicty of lines, the question of these and of revisions will probably assume greater importance in the future. In the meantime the principal feature of the market is an inoreased demand for heavyweights, and from the character of the orders received it would seem that stocks throughout the country are smaller than was generally realized. The call is mostly for staple and semi-fancy fabrics, There is little change in the dress goods situation, but special offerings by jobbers have met with a fair amount of success. Many buyers are postponing their visit to the market until after the holiday, and more activity is looked for in the lightweight division next week.

FOREIGN DRY GOODS.-Importers are far from satisfied with the demand to date for woolen and worsted iress goods, orders booked being on a smaller seale than for a very long time past. The market for silk piece goods continues very dull, but there is a moderately active demund for silk ribbons. The movement in linens is broadening, buyers being convinced that higher prices are likely to prevail next year. Burlaps are quiet but steady

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## MUNICIPAL BOND SALES IN AUGUST

The total of municipal bonds placed during the month of August was $\$ 16,697,524$, not including $\$ 3,041,702$ Canadian debentures and $\$ 7,591,200$ temporary loans. These figures compare with $\$ 20,075,541$ for August 1907 and $\$ 21,082,138$ for July 1008. The improvement in this field of investment which has been a noticeable feature the past ferv months is reflected in August, not alone in the large number of successful offerings, but in the comparatively few unsuccessful ones and also in the greater output of 4 per cent bonds, there having been a time last year when it was almost impossible to float four per cent issues. Some of the larger of the 4 per cent issues put out in August were as follows: $\$ 400,000$ of Chelsea, Mass,, sold at 103.159 $\$ 5,148,460$ of New York City at par; $\$ 835,000$ of Rochester, N. Y., at prices slightly above par; $\$ 500,000$ of Dallas, Tex. at 94.49 , and $\$ 300,000$ of Reading, Pa., at 101.097. An issue of $\$ 1,000,0003 \frac{1}{2} s$ was also sold by the city of Baltimore at prices ranging from 91 to 93 . Other large issues sold were $\$ 525,00041 / 4$ of Toledo. Ohio, at $105.276 ; 8500,000$ $41 / 28$ of Syracuse, N. Y., at 103.782 , and $\$ 500,00041 / 28$ of Silver Bow County, Mont., at par.

The number of municipalities emitting bonds and the number of separate issues made during August 1908 were 212 and 297 respectively. This contrasts with 260 and 337 for July 1908 and with 222 and 320 for August 1907.
For comparative purposes we add the following table, showing the aggregates for August and the eight months for a series of years:


Owing to the crowded condition of our columns, we are obliged to omit this week the customary table showing the month's bond sales in detail. It will be given next week

## Bond Proposals and Negotiations this week

 have bean as follows:Abbeville, South Carolina.-Bond Sale.-The \$25.$0005 \% \quad 20$-year coupon electric-light-plant-construction bonds for which proposals were asked until July 1 have been sold to the Robinson-Humphrey Co. of Atlanta at 102 and interest-a basis of about $4.843 \%$. See V. 86, p. 1602, for a description of these securities.

Ashtabula County (P. O. Jefferson), Ohio.-Bond Sale.On Aug. 31 the $\$ 20,00041 / 2 \%$, 1-10-year (serial) coupon bonds to improve Contre Road in Conneant Township were awarded to the Rudolph Kleybolte Co., Inc., of Cincinnati at 102.63 and accrued interest-a basis of about $3.964 \%$. Following aro the bids:
Rudolph Kleybotte Co.,
Inc., Olnctanatl.



 Well Roth \& Co. Clneln 20,40700 Conncsut Mutuat Loan \&

 See V. 87, p. 428, for a description of these bonds.

Arcade, N. X.-Bond Sale.-On Aug. 25 this village awarded $\$ 20.000$ sewer bonds to the Rudolph Kleybolte Co., Inc., of Nuw York City at 100.133 for 4.40s-a basis of about $4.388 \%$, Denomination $\$ 1,000$. Date Sept. I 1908. Interest annual. Maturity $\$ 1,000$ yearly on Sept. 1 from 1913 to 1932 inclusive.
Aylesbury School District (P. O. Aylesbury), Sask.Price Paid for Debentures. - We are informed that Nay \& James of Regina paid par for the $\$ 2,0008 \%$ 20-year schoolJames of Regina paid par for the $\$ 2,0008 \%$ 20-year school-
building debentures recontly awarded them. See V. 87 , p. 428. Interest Jan. 1.

Peamsville, Ont.-Debentures Vot Sold.-The Village Clerk writes us under date of Aug. 28 that no satisfactory Clerk writes us under date of Aug. 28 that no satisfactory
bids were received on Aug. 10 for the three issues of $5 \%$ tax-exempt debentures, aggregating $\$ 15,668,27$, described in V. 87, p. 363.
Beaufort County (P, O. Washington), N. O.-Bond Sale.This county has sold $\$ 50,000$ bridge bonds to the Security Trust Co. of Spartanburg. These securities take the place of the $\$ 50,0005 \%$ 30-year gold coupon or registered bridgeconstruction bonds awarded to A. J. Hood \& Co. of Detroit on Jan. 6 (V. 86, p. 122), which sale was never consummated.
Birmingham, Ala.-Bond Election.-In local papers it is reported that the $\$ 350,000$ school-building-bond election recently postponed (V 87, p. 364) will be held on Sept. 21.
Bronxville, N. Y.-Bond Sale.- The two issues of bonds offered on Aug. 26 were awarded to Fenwick \& Rogerson of New York City as follows: $\$ 6,0005$-10-year (serial) street bonds at 100.19 for 4.45 s and $\$ 5,0005-9-$ year (serial) sewerextension bouds at 100,17 for 4.45 s .
Buffalo, N. Y.-Bond Sales,-The following bonds were purchased at par during the month of August by the city's sinking funds:
$3100,000004 \%$ water refunding bonds maturing part yearly on Aug. 1 $25,352204 \%$ from 1909 to 1928 neclusive

Caldwell County (P. O. Lockhart), Tex.-Bonds Nol to be Offered at Present. -The County Treasurer informs us that nothing will be done looking towards the issuance of the $\$ 25,000$ jail-construction bonds mentioned in V, 87 , p. 179, until next November.

Canton, Ohio.-Bond Sale.-The following bids were received on Aug. 31 for the six issues of bonds aggregating $\$ 35,100$ described in V. 87, p. 364:

Harry E. Fife, Canton. $\begin{array}{cc}\$ 15,000 & \$ 8,000 \\ \text { water } & \text { stred } \\ 41 / 1 / 3 & \$ 1 / 5 s\end{array}$

 C.E. Demson of Co, Cle
Jos. M, Blake, Canton. Seasongood \& Mayer, Cinc Albert Kleybolte E Co. Cin.
Breed \& Harrison, Cincinat Breed \& Harrison, Cincmnati

Barto. Scott \&Co.. Columbes Well, Roth \& Co.. Cnclinati Woltenberger de Co., Chteag $8.04150 \begin{array}{lll}52,04500 & 6.660 & 00 \\ 2.02200 & 6,67260\end{array}$ | 0 |
| :--- |
| 0 | Davies, Bertram Co., Cincin $\quad 15.51000$

Hasid 00 Hayden, Mliler \& Co. Cleveland-total premium of $\$ 623$ for all the lesies.
Western-German Bank. Cinelnnatl-tont preminm of $\$ 566$ for th
Carman, Man.-Debentures Defeated.-At the election held Aug. 18 only 52 voters were in favor of the proposition to issue the $\$ 25,0005 \%$ sewer and wator-works-system debentures montioned in V.87, p. 364 , while 87 were against it.

Central Falls, R. I.-Bids Rejected.-No sutisfactory offers were received on Aug. 31 for the $\$ 200,0004 \% 20-39$ year (serial) gold coupon refunding bonds, a description of which was given in V. 87, P. 559 . Proposals were submitted by the following: N. W. Harris \& Co. and Merrill, Oldham \& Co., jointly, Perry, Coffín \& Burr, Estabrook \& Co. and Blodget, Merritt \& Co., all of Boston.

Charlottesville, Albemarle County, Va,-Bond Sale.The $\$ 35,0004 \%$ 10-40-year (optional) coupon supple-mentary-new-reservoir bonds dated Sept. 11908 and voted on Aug. 6 (V. 87, p. 428) have been sold. Interest semiannually at the City Treasurer's office. Bonds are exompt from city taxes

Chehalis, Lewis County, Wash.-Bond Of/ering,-Proposals will be received until 7 p. m. Sept. 7 by W. A. Westover, City Clerk, for the $\$ 175,000$ gravity-water-system bonds voted on June 30. Interest rate to be named in bid. Certified check for $\$ 1,000$ is required. These bonds were offered but not sold on Aug. 17, as reported in V, 87, D. 559.

Chillicothe, Ohio.-Bond Sale.-On Aug - 7 the following award was made of the eight issues of bonds described in V. 87 , p. 364;
$\$ 1,200+1 / 2 \%$ Western Avenue Sidewalk No, 1 bonde to Chas. Helm of 400.4585 Whilicothe for $\$ 1,316$. No. 1 bouds to C. A. Hertenstelin $500415 \%$ High Street Sldewalk No. 1 bouds to tan , I. Bontget of $30041 / 2 \%$ Mulberry Street Sanitary Sewer No. 1 bonds to Central $0254 \frac{1}{2} \%$ Mationat Bank of Sheot Sldewalk No. 1 bonds to C. A. Hertenstem of $2.150415 \%$ Chirche Stret Santary Sever No. 1 bonds to B. Wisster of $6,2004 \frac{1}{2} \%$ Hlckory Stret Paving No. 1 bonds to Sensongood \& Mayer $850-415 \%$ Water and Mulbery Streits Sanltary Sower No. 1 bonds
to the Central Nationat Bath of Camithothe at par,
The above, bonds with the exeuption of thi last issuc. which is dated Aug. 151906 and matires Aug. 15 1916, are
dated Aug. 151907 and are due Aug, 15 1917. One bond of each issue, however, is subject to call each year
Chicago, Ill:-Bond Sale.-A bid at par and acerued int-rest less a commission of $\$ 1.537$ submitted by a syndicate composed of Lee, Higginson \& Co.. the State Bank of
Chicago, the Northern Trust Co., E. H. Rollins \& Sons Chicago, the Northern Trust Co., E. H. Rollins \& Sons
and A. B. Leach \& Co., all of Chicago, has been accopted by this city for the $\$ 1,000,0004 \%$ public-improvement bouds offered on Sept. 1. See V. 87, p. 559.
College School District, Santa Barbara County, Cal. Bond Offering.-Proposals will be received until $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$ Sept. 8 by C. A. Hunt, County Clerk (P. O. Santa Barbara) for $\$ 2,5006 \%$ bonds. Denomination $\$ 500$. Date Aug, 19 1908. Maturity $\$ 500$ yearly on Aug. 19 from 1909 to 1913 inclusive.
Compton School District, Los Angeles County, Cal.Bond Offering.-Proposals will be received until $2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. Sept $\$ 20,0005 \%$ bonds. Denomination $\$ 1,000$. Date Sept. 7 1908. Interest annual. Maturity \$1,000 yearly on Sept. 7 from 1909 to 1928 inclusive. Certified check for $3 \%$ is required.
Corning Union Free School District No, 13 (P, O. Corning) Steuben County, N. Y.-Bond Sale.-On Aug. 31 Edmund Seymour \& Co. of New York City were awarded the $\$ 60,000$ 50. school-building bonds, described in V. 87, p. 559 , at 108.785. The following bids were also received

## 

Maturity on Sept. 1 as follows: $\$ 1,000$ yearly from 1909 to 1924 inclusive and $\$ 2,000$ yearly from 1925 to 1946 inclusi ve
Cornwall, Ont.-Debenture Sale:-W, A. McKenzie \& Co of Toronto have bought $\$ 20,00041 / 2 \% 20$-year debentures.
Covington, Ga.-Bond Election.-On Supt. 10 the voters of this city will decide whether or not $\$ 38.000$ wat r-works and $\$ 22,000$ sewerage-system $5 \%$ bonds shall be issued Denomination \$1,000. Date Noy. 1 1908. Interest annually in New York City. Maturity Nov, 1938
Orawiordsville, Taliaffero County, Ga.-Bond Sate.-The $310,0000 \%$ 21-30-year (serial) school-building bonds voted on June 30 (V. 87, p. 180), were sold on Aug. 15 to the Rob-nson-Humpphrey Co. of Atlanta. Denomination $\$ 100$ Date Nov. 1908. Interest anmual,
Ouyahoga Falls, Ohio.-Correction.-We are advised by the Village Clerk that the $\$ 9,0005 \% \quad 1$-18-year (serial) electric-light bonds offered on Aug. 24 were awarded to Field, Longstreth \& Co. of Cincinnati and not C. E. Denison \& Co. of Cleveland as reportad last week. The bids received were as follows:
FJeld, Longstreth \& Co, Cins9,565 00 Well, Roth \& Co., Clncin. . 50,50200


With the exception of W. J. Hayes \& Sons, all bidders ffered accrued interest in addition to their bids.
Dauphin, Man.-Price Paid for Debentures.-Through information received from the Cown Clerk, we learn that 94 and accrued interest was the price paid for the $\$ 10,500$ $5 \%$ debentures rucently awarded (V. 87, p. 238) to G. A Stimson \& Co. of Toronto. These securities are part of the $\$ 26,500 \quad 5 \%$ granolithic-sidewalk debentures mentioned in V. 87, p. 180. Up to Aug. 26 no tward had yet been
ade of the remaining $\$ 16,000$ debentures of this issue.
De Borgia School District No. 38 (P. O. De Borgia) Missoula County, Mont.-Bond Offering.-Proposals wil be reccived until 8 p. m. Sept. 15 by Charles Biehler, District Clerk, for $\$ 2,500$ bonds at not exceeding $6 \%$ interest. Denomination $\$ 100$. Date Oct. 1 1908. Interest semiannually at the County Treasurer's office. Maturity Oct 1918, subject to call after Oct. 1 1913. Certified cheok for $\$ 100$, payable to the School District, is required.
Defiance, Defiance County, Ohio.-Bond Sale.-The highest bidder on Aug, 25 for the $\$ 18,0005 \% 10$-year North Clinton Street paving bonds described in V. 87, p. 302 , was the Fifth-Third National Bank of Cincinnati, which offered $\$ 19,267$-the price thus being 107.038
Dover, Ohio.-Bond Sale.-According to reports, the $355,0004 \%$ coupon electric-light and power-plant bonds offered but not awarded on July 31 (V. 87, p. 365), have been disposed of at par as follows: $\$ 24,000$ to Seasongood c. Mayor of Cíncionati and $\$ 11.000$ to local investors.

Eastchester Union Free School District No. 1, West chester County, N. Y.-Band Sale.-On Sept. 1 the $\$ 7,000$ 5-11-year (serial) school bonds dated Sept. 151908 and described in V. S7, P. 560, were awarded to W. J. Hayes d. Sons of Cleycland at 100.52 for 4.60 s . A bid of par and $\$ 5$ premium for 4.60 s was also received from the Rudolph Kleybolte Co.. Ine., of New York City. Fenwick \& Rogerson of New York City bid 100.11 for 4.75 s .
Elizabeth City, No, Caro.-Bids Rejected.-The bids received on Aus. 25 for the $\$ 40,0005 \%$ coupon marketho se bonds described in V. 87, p. 239, were rejected.
El Verano School District, Sonoma County, Cal,-Bond offering. -Proposals will be received until 12 m . Sept. 10 by F. L. Wright, County Clerk (P, O. Santa Rosa), for $\$ 3,500$ $5 \%$ bonds. Denomination $\$ 500$. Date Sept. 201908.

Interest annual. Maturity $\$ 500$ on Sept. 20 in each of the years $1910,1912,1914,1916,1918,1920$ and 1922 . Certified cheek for $\$ 500$, payable to the County Clerk, is required. Delivery ten days from time of award
Elyton (P. O. Birmingham), Ala.-Correction.-The official notice of the sale of the $5 \% \quad 30$-year gold coupon sewer-construction bonds awsrded on Aug. 7 to the First National Bank of Clevcland states that the amount disposed of was $\$ 25,000$, and not $\$ 20,000$ as at first reported. The price paid was par. Denomination $\$ 500$. Date Sept. 1 1908. Interest somi-annually at the Hanover National

Famk Won York City
Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Tex.-Fonds Not Sold.No award has yet been made of the $\$ 50,000$ public-school optional) bonds advertised to be sold on Aug. 11 and
described in V. 87, p. 302.
Franklin County (P. O. Columbus), Ohio.-Bond Sale.On Aug, 28 the Merchants' \& Farmers Bank of Hilliard bought $\$ 3.2005 \%$ road-improvement bonds at 101.421. Following is a list of the bids received:

The bonds are dated Sept. 1 1908. Interest semi-annualMaturity part yearly from one to five years inclusive Otis \& Hough of Cle veland were the succeseful bidders on supt, 3 for the $\$ 58,90041 / 2 \%$ road-mprovement bonds 311000 on Sept i 1910 s120turty 39,900 ou Sept. 11909, yrals 1911 and 1912 and $\$ 14,000$ on Sept. 1 in ench of the Fruitvale School District, Alameda County,
Fruitvale School District, Alameda County, Cal,
Bonds Voted,-A proposition to issue $\$ 100,000$ 5 year (serial) building bonds carried by a vote of 459 (1-20at an election held Aug. 22. Date of offering not yet determined.

Greenville, Hunt County, Tex.-Bond Sale.-Reports state that the $\$ 67,50041 / 2 \%$ water-works bonds offered on Aug. 25 (V. 87, p. 366), Were awarded to the Harris Trust \& Savings Bank of Chicago.

Hamilton, Ohio.-Bond Sate.-Following are the premiums offered on Aug. 29 for the five issues of $41 / 2 \% \quad 1-10$-year (serial) street-improvement assessment bonds aggregating $\$ 32,79323$, described in V. 87, p. 366.

Breed ©Hartison, Clinc-
S. Y. vik \&TV C/ T
W.R.Todd\&Co., Cinclin. none.

Well,Roth \& CO. .CIncln.
Prov. Savs, Bank \& Tr.
none. Co., Ontinnatí, $\begin{array}{cc}\text { none, } & \text { none, } \\ 100.4 \mathrm{~S} & 99.40 \\ 97.00 & 97.00\end{array}$ none. none.
264.08
25600 5.00
none The following premiums we.. 27650 ....... five issues of bonds: Albert Kleybolte \& Co.. Cincinnati, \$590; Western-German Bank of Cincinnati, \$481, and Field, Longstreth \& Co, of Cincionati, \$362. The Security Savings Bank \& Trust Co, of Toledo also bid a premium of $\$ 295$ for the \$943 20 South Thirteenth Street, the \$6,785 80 Ross Avenue and the \$17,164 23 South " $D$ " Street bonds

Band Offering.-Proposals will be re-ceiveduntil 12 m Sopt. 28 by H. A. Grimmer, City Auditor, for the following assessment bonds

Interest semi-annual. Maturity one-tenth of each issue yearly from 1909 to 1918 inclusive. Certified check for $5 \%$ of bid, payable to the City Treasurer, is required. Delivery within ten days from the time of award.
Hamiota, Man.-Debenture Sate.-The Dominion Securities Corporation, Ltd., of Toronto was the successful bidder for $\$ 25,0004 \%$ 20-ycar telephone debentures recently disposed of.
Herkimer County (P. O. Herkimer), N. X.-Bond Sale.On Sept. 3 the $\$ 120,0004 \%$ 14-23-year (serial) coupon or registered highway-improvement bonds described in V . 87, p. 561, were awarded to W. N. Coler \& Co. of New York City at par.
Homestead, Allegheny County, Pa.-Bond Sale Not Consummated.-Reports state that the sale of the $\$ 125,000$ 41.2\% 30-year coupon street-improvement bonds awarded on Aug. 3 to Woodin, MeNear \& Moore of Chicago (V. 87, p. 367), has been canceled, as the legality of the $i$ ssue has been questioned in a suit entered by property owners.
Hospers, Iowa.-Bonds Not Sold.-We are advised under date of Sept. 2 that no award has yet been made of $\$ 7,000$ $3 \%$ bonds offered on Aug. 21.
Hugo, Okla.-Bond Sale Not Yet Consummated.-In last week's "Chronicle" we referred to the action of the City Councli in passing a new ordinance providing for the issuance of $\$ 150.000$ water bonds to take the place of those awarded in March to John Nuveen \& Co. of Chicago. We are now advised by that firm that at the time the bonds were awarded to them last March there was a suit pending in the Supreme Court of Oklahoma affecting issues of waterworks bonds. When this case was decided, the attorney for the Chicago firm furnished the city with new ordinances, which, as already stated, were passed by the City Council. We are also informed that as soon as the city meets the Nuveen \& Co the attorney, as provided in their contract, Nuveen \& Co, are ready to consummate the sale.

Humboldt, Gibson County, Tenn.-Bond Sale,-Reports state that the $\$ 30,0005 \%$ 10-30-year (optional) coupon street-improvement bonds mentioned in V. 86, p. 560 , have been sold to a New York party.

Hundred, Wetzel County, W. Va,-Bond Sale.-The Bank of Hundred on August 1 was awarded the $\$ 8,000$ $5 \% 10$-30-year (optional) coupon water-works and sewer aonds described in V. 86, p. 1605, at par, Interest annually
at the Bank of Hundred. Bonded debt, this issue. Assessed valuation for 1907 \$484,151.
Islip Union Free School District No. 13, Suffolk Oounty, N. Y.-Bond Sate.-On Aug. $22 \$ 3,0005 \%$ school-building bonds were sold to the First National Bank of Istip at 101.50. Denomination 8300 . Date Sept. 1 1908. Interest payable in Central Islip. Maturity $\$ 300$ yearly on Dec. 1 from 1909 to 1918 inclusive

Jerusalem, Monroe County, Ohio -Bond Offering.Proposils will be reccivad until 12 m . Sept. 10 by W. G. bond. Denomination $\$ 100$. Date Sept 15 street-improvement terest annually at the Village Treasary Maturity Sept, 15 1928. Certificd cheek for $5 \%$ of bid payable to the Village Treasurer, is required. Purchaser to prepare all papers for record and engrave and lithograph the bonds at his own expensa. Delivery on or before Sopt, 20190 S.

Kamloops, B, C.-Price Paid for Debentures.-The price paid for the three issucs of $5 \%$ debentures aggregating
$\$ 24,500$ recently sold to W. .. Brent of Toronto (V. 87 , p. $\$ 24,500$ recently sold to $W$.
56 L ), we are advised, was 92 .

King County School District No. 40, Wash.-Bond Sale On August 24 the $\$ 1,500$ 1-10-year (optional) coupon school-house bonds, a description of which was given in
the "Chronicle" of August 15. Were purchased by the State of Washington at par for 5s.
King County School District No. 130, Wash.-Bond Sale. -The $\$ 2,500$ 4-10-year (optional) coupon school-house bonds deseribed in V. 87, p. 431, were awarded on August 24 to the State of Washington at par for 5 s.

La Porte County (P, O, La Porte), Ind,-Bids.-Wc are advised that in addition to the successful bid of $\$ 82,592.50$ (110.123) and accrued interest submitted on August 27 by the La Porte Saving Bank of La Porte for the $\$ 75,000$ $5 \%$ coupon bonds to build a jail and sheriff's residence (V. 87, p. 501), the following proposals were also received:


Larchmont, N. Y.-Bond Sate.-On Aug, 18 the $\$ 30,000$ 5 -24-year (serial) road-improvement bonds deseribed in V. 87, p. 431 , were awarded to J. S. Bache \& Co. of jNew York City at 100.068 for $4.30 \mathrm{~s}-\mathrm{a}$ basis of about $4.289 \%$.
Lawrence County (P. O. Deadwood), So. Dak.-Bonds Not Sold.-No sale has yet been made of $\$ 25,0005 \%$ bonds for which proposals were asked until Aug. 12.

Lenox, Dyer County, Tenn,-Bonde Proposed.-It is stated locally that petitions will be circulated throughout this town to ascertain whether or not the citizens are in favor of issuing $\$ 50,000$ school-house bonds.

Malvern School District (P, O. Malvern), Hot Springs County, Ark.-Bond Sale.-It is stated that an issue of $\$ 6,5006 \%$ brick-school-building bonds has been sold at 98 .

Marion, Ohio.-Bond Sale.-On Sept. 1 the $\$ 29.980$ refunding and the $\$ 5,935$, street-improvement (city's portion) $4 \%$ bonds described in V. 87, p. 432, were awarded to the Central Trust \& Safe Deposit Co. of Cincinnati at par.
Masonville Township, Delta County, Mich.-Bond Sale.Cutter, Waller \& May of Chicago have purchased and are offering to investors $\$ 10,0005 \%$ 10-year high-school bonds of this township. Denomination $\$ 500$. Date July 11908. Interest semi-annually in Chicago.

Mauch Chunk Township School District (P, O. Nesquehoning), Carbon County, Pa.-Bonds Awarded in Parl.Of an issue of $\$ 14,500$ bonds, $\$ 5,000$ have been disposed of to local investors as 5 s . Maturity June 1 1917, subject to call after June 11909.

Melita, Man.-Debenture Sate.-This town has awarded the following debentures to the Dominion Securities Corporation, Ltd., of Toronto:
$34,0006 \%$ park debentures mentoned in V, 87, p. 367.
5,000 F\% local Improvement debentures.

## Both issues mature in twenty years.

Merritton, Ont.-Debenture Sale.-The $\$ 10,000 \quad 5 \%$ electric-light debentures offered on Aug. 6 (V, 87, p. 304) have been bought by A. E. Ames \& Co. of Toronto at 98.91 and accrued interest. The bidders were as follows:
 $\qquad$ 39,709
9.453 Maturity part yearly for twenty years.
Miami School District (P, O. Miami), Ottawa County, Okla.-Bond Sale.-The only proposal raceived on Aug. 24 for the $\$ 15,0005 \%$ 20-year coupon building bonds described in V. 87, p. 497, was one at 96 submitted by the Thomas J. Bolger Co. of Ohicago. This offer was rejected. The rate of interest, however, was subsequently raised to $6 \%$, and on Aug, 25 the securities were purchased at private sale by E. J. Bigham at 101.04 .

Moncton, Ont.-Debenture Sale.-Wood, Gundy \& Co. of Toronto have purchased $\$ 10,00041 / 2 \%$ sewer and refunding bonds due July 151948.
Monona Independent School District (P. O. Monona), Iowa,-Bond Sale.-On Sept, I \$4,000 $5 \%$ school-addition bonds were awarded to the Monoma State Bank at 100.25 . Denomination $\$ 500$. Date Scpt. 11908.

Morden, Man.-Debenture Offering.-Proposals will be received until 12 m . Sept. 10 by C. MeCorquodale, Town Clerk, for $\$ 6,404,965 \%$ local-improvement debontures dated July 1 1908, Interest Dee, 1 at the Union Bank of Morden. Maturity part yearly on Dec. 1 from 1908 to 1927 inclusive. Debentures are tax exempt. Total debt, including this issue, $\$ 15,782$. Assessed valuation $\$ 591,248$.
O. Mountain Lake Independent School District No. 9 P. 0. Mountain Lake) Cottonwood County, Minn.-Bond Sate. - This district has awarded the $\$ 5,00020$-year refunding bonds offered on Aug. 12 to the Wells \& Dickey Ca. of Minnoppolis as 4345, Bonds are dated July 11908 and dascribed in V. 87, p. 368.
Nassau County (P. O. Mineola), N. Y.-Bonds Awarded in Part.- Of the issue of $\$ 250,0005 \%$ road-bonds offered without success last fall, $\$ 110,000$ were purchased on Aug, 24 by Adams \& Co. of New York City. Denomination $\$ 1,000$. Date Oct. 21 1907. Interest May and November. Maturity $\$ 40.000$ in each of the years 1922 and 1923 and the balance in 1924.

Now Britain, Conn. - Bond Sale.-On Sept. 3 the $\$ 70,000$ $4 \% 28$-year coupon sower bonds deseribed in V. 87, p. 497, were awarded to Kountze Bros. of New York City at par and acerued interest. The bids were as follows:
 Blake Bios., Boston
New Orleans, La. -Temporary Loan.-The Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York City has decided to loan to this city $\$ 50,000$ on a $5 \%$ basis for the purpose of building a school-house. The loan matures in one year, the city, however, having the privilege of renewing the same.

Nowport, Ky.-Bond Election.-At the general election next November the question of issuing $\$ 100,000 \quad 4 \%, 30$ year water-works-improvement bonds will be submitted to a vote of the people.

New Rochelle, N. Y.-Bond Sale.-The 5\% registered bonds offered on Aug. is (V. 87, p. 305) were awarded to N. W. Halsey \& Co. of Now York City as follows: $\$ 25,000$ fire-department bonds maturing $\$ 2,000$ yearly on May 1 from 1918 to 1929 inclusive and $\$ 1,000$ on May 11930 at 109.31 and interest-a basis of about $4.178 \%$; $\$ 22,000$ sewer-construction bonds maturing $\$ 3,000$ yearly on May 1 from 1912 to 1918 inclusive and $\$ 1,000$ on May 11919 at 104.038 and interest-a basis of about $4.309 \%$; $\$ 145,000$ reliof bonds maturing $\$ 20,000$ yearly on May 1 from 1910 to 1916 inclusive, and $\$ 5,000$ on May 11917 at 102.78 and interest-a basis of about $4.354 \%$.

The issue of $\$ 26,0005 \%$ certificates of indebtedness offered on the sume day wask awarded to O'Connor \& Kahler of New York City at 100.125 and interest. Maturity Aug. 1 1913, subject to call after Aug, 11909.

Newton County Common School District No, 39, Tex. Bonds Registered.-An issue of $\$ 10,0004 \%$ 20-year-schoolhouse bonds was registered by the State Comptroller on Aug. 29.
New York Oity.-Bond Sales,-The following bonds were sold by the City of New York during the month of August:
 Purchased by Sinking Fund. x Sold at private salc. See V. 87, p. 303. In addition to the above the followng revenue bonds (temporary securitios) were also issued:
 Revenue bonds, current expenses
Revenue bonds, current expenses Revenue bonds, current expenses
Revenue bonds, current expenses Revenue bonds, current expenses-
Revenue bonds, current expenses Revenue bonds, current expenses .................................... 18 500,000
$1,000,000$

Total. 750,000
200,000

New York State.-Bond Offering.-Proposals will be received until 10 a. m. Sept. 26 by Martin H. Glynn, State Comptroller at Albany, for $\$ 5,000,0003 \%$ gold coupon or registered canal-improvement bonds dated July 11908 , Maturity July 1 1958. Bonds are exempt from taxation. Certified check, cash or bank draft for $2 \%$ of bonds bid for, drawn on a bank or trust company of Albany or New York City, andjmade payable to the State Comptroller, is required.

The official notice of this bond offering will be found among the advertisements elsewhere in this Department.
North Bay, Ont.-Debenture Sale,-On Aug. 15 the $\$ 17,000$ $5 \%$ coupon reservoir-construction debentures described in V. 87 , p. 368, were awarded to the Dominion Securities Corporation Ltd, of Toronto. Maturity part yearly on July 15 for thirty years.

North Wilkesboro, Wilkes County, No. Caro.-Bonds Not Sold. $\rightarrow$ No award was made on August 17 of the $\$ 48,000$ $5 \%$ 30-year coupon water-works and street-im
bonds offered on that day. See V, 87, p. 241 .
Norway, Dickinson County, Mich.-Bond Offering.Proposals will be received until \& p. m. Sept, 10 by Joseph Van Kerekhove, City Clerk, for $\$ 57,0005 \%$ water-extension bonds maturing in 1928 . Thuse securities were authorized by a vote of 299 to 10 at an election held August 17. Denomination not to exceed $\$ 2,000$, to suit purchaser. Date Oct. 1 1908. Interest annual. Maturity $\$ 2,500$ yearly on Oct. 1 from 1909 to 1914 inclusive and $\$ 3,000$ yearly
on Oct. 1 from 1915 to 1928 inelusive.

Okanogan County School District No. 17, Wash.-Bond Sate, Wm. D. Perkins \& Co of Seattle bought $\$ 2,000$ $6 \%$ 3-10-year (optional) school-house bonds on Aug. 22 at par. A bid was also submitted by the State of Washington, but we are advised that it was received too late to be considered. Denomination $\$ 1000$.

Oswego County (P. O. Oswego), N. Y.-Bond Sale.The $\$ 85,00041 / 2 \%$ registered jail-construction bonds deseribed in V. 87, p. 498, were bought on Sept. 1 by Ferris \& White of New York City at 103.037 and accrued interest. $A$ list of the bidders follows:





Maturity on March 1 as follows: $\$ 10,000$ in each of the years 1913, 1914 and 1915 and \$11,000 yearly from 1916 to 1920 inclusive
Oxford, Butler County, Ohio.-Bond Sale.-On Aug. 31 the $\$ 50,000 \quad 41 / 2 \%$ coupon sewer-construction bonds described in V. 87, p. 433, were awarded to Otis \& Hough of Cleveland at 107.02 and accrued interest. The bids received were as follows:






Park Oity (P. O. Knoxville), Knox County, Tenn, Bonds Not Sold. - The Mayor did not receive any satisfactory proposals on Aug. 25 for the $\$ 105,0005 \%$ 30-year improvement bonds deseribed in V. 87, p. 433.

Philadelphia, Pa.-Bond Sale.-The $\$ 10,000,000 \quad 4 \%$ 30 -year registered bonds described in V. 87 , p. 369 , were awarded af follows on Sept. I: $\$ 9,000,000$ to William A. Read \& Co. of New York City at 103.333 and $\$ 1.000,000$ to Harvey Fisk \& Sons of New York City, $\$ 500,000$ at 103.39 and $\$ 500,000$ at 103.59 . The average price paid for the total issue was 103.3487 -a basis of about $3.812 \%$. The bids received ranged from 100.055 to 104 and were as follows: Wm. A. Read\&Co., NewYork, al 103.333

Harvey Flik \& Sons,
Nev York.
John J. Brown
Bloomisbury.

Biodget, Mercitt \&

Htondes $A$ Co, New
York
T. Pb. MCYenamin.

Connor \& Katler,
Miftlimburs Bank, Mit-
nlasburg, Pa_,

Redmond eco.

Moftat \& White,
New York.
a All or any part. rAll or none.
In an advertisement on a preceding page Wm, A. Read \& Co. of this city are offering to investors the entire $\$ 10,000,000$ bonds mentioned above.
Peekskill, N. Y.-Bond, Offering.-Proposals will be received until 12 m . Sept. 17 by Lanning G. Roake, Super-
intendent of the Water Works and Clerk of the Board of Water Commissioners. for $\$ 60,000$ water-filtration-plantconstruction bonds at not exceeding $5 \%$ interest. Authority Chapter 161, Laws of 1908. Denomination $\$ 1,000$. Date Oct. 1 1908. Interest semi-annual. Maturity Oct. 11938. Certified check on some State or national bank for $\$ 500$, made payable to the Village Board of Water Commissioners, is required. Bonds to be delivered on Sept. 221908.

The official notice of this bond offering will be found among the advertisements elsewhere in this Department.
Red Deer, Alberta,-Debentures Voted-Debenture Offer-ing.-The election held Aug. 25 resulted in favor of the propositions to issue the following coupon debentures at not oxeceding $61 / 2 \%$ interest, mention of which was made 87, p. 499:
 sower sy stem, Maturty part yearly from 1012 to 1941 inclusive,
5,000 firehali-construction debentures maturing part yeariy for twenty
 venty years.
2,300 debentures to repay the money borrowed to purchase land for
use in connection with the water-works system. Maturity part use in connection with
yeariy for twenty years.
There were 72 voters at the election and the first three issues carried unanimously, while only one vote was cast against the $\$ 2,300$ issue. Interest annually at the Merchants' Bank of Canada in Red Deer. Proposals for the three last-mentioned issues will be received at any time. A. T. Stephenson is Secretary-Treasurer.

Debenture Sale.-The above-mentioned $\$ 30,000$ sewer debenture issue was sold on Aug. 26.

Rich School District No. 1785, Alberta.-Debenture Sale.Toward the latter part of July this district sold $\$ 1,000$ school debentures.
Rocky River School District (P. O. Rocky River), Cuyahoga County, Ohio.-Bond Sale.-The $\$ 2,400$ 11/2\% coupon school-improvement bonds for which bids were asked until August 4 have been bought by the First National Bank of Cleveland for $\$ 2,465$-the price thus being 102.708. Maturity Oct. 1 1920. A description of these securities was given in V. 87, p. 184 .

Rock Springs, Sweetwater County, Wyo.-Bond Offering -Proposals will be received up to 8 p. m. Sept, 7 by C. E O'Donnell, Town Clerk, for $\$ 40,0006 \%$ coupon sewer bonds. Denominations $\$ 1,000$ and $\$ 500$. Date Sept. 15 1908. Interest semi-annually in January and July at the office of the Town Treasury. Maturity twenty years, subject to call after ten years. The town has no bonded debt at present.
Roosevelt School District, Los Angeles County, Cal. Bond Olfering.-Proposals will be received until $2 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. Sept, 7 by C, J. Keyes, County Clerk (P. O. Los Angeles), for $\$ 2,7505 \%$ bonds, Denomination $\$ 250$. Date Sept. 7 1908. Interest annual. Maturity $\$ 250$ yearly on Scpt.
1 from 1909 to 1919 inelusive. Certified check for $5 \%$ 1 from 1909 to 1919 inclusive. Certified check for $5 \%$ is required.
St. Joseph, Mo.-Bonds Not Sold.-The City Comp troller did not recefve any bids on Aug. 29 for the $\$ 400,000$ $4 \%$ 10-20-year (optional) coupon bonds deseribed in V. 87 p. 499. He informs us, however that he will endeavor to dispose of them from time to time as the money is needed.

St. Louis, Que,-Debenture Sale.-An issuc of $\$ 625,000$ 41. \% 40-year debentures has been sold.

St. Marys, Pottawatomie County, Kans.-Bond Offering. -Frank A. Moss, Cashier of the First National Bank of St. Marys, acting as agent for that city, is offering for sale $\$ 32,000$ coupon water-works-system-construction bonds. Auhority, Chapter 101, Laws of 1905; also vote of 213 to 15 at an election held Aug. 11 1908. Denomination $\$ 500$. Date Sept. 1 1908. Interest semi-annual. Maturity Sept. 11928 but subject to call at any interest-paying period after Sept. 11918.

Bond Sale. The State School Fund Commission has agreed to purchase $\$ 15,000$ electric-light bonds. These securities were authorized by a vote of 220 to 16 at an election held Aug. 111908.

St. Mary's School District (P. O. St. Mary's), Ohio. Bond Sale.-On Sept. I the Home Banking Co, of St. Marys was awarded the $\$ 3,0005 \%$ 6-7-year (serial) coupon building bonds described in V. 87, p. 563, at 104.333 and building bonds described in V, 87, p. 563, at 104.333 and
acerued interest-a basis of about $4.2 \% 1 \%$. Following is a list of the bidders:
Home Bkg, Co. St, Mary's, $83,13000 \mid \mathrm{Ab}$, Kleybolto \& Co., Cin $\mathbf{5 3}, 09950$



Salt Lake City, Utah,-Bond Sale.-Woodin, MeNear A. Moore of Chicago were the successfui bidders on August 31 for the $\$ 375,000$ water-works and the $\$ 125,000$ sewer 10-20-year (optional) bonds deseribed in V. 87, p. 499. The sccurities were awarded as $4 / 18$.

San Arroya Irrigation District, Morgan County, Colo.Bonds Voted.-It is stated that the issuance of $\$ 230,000$ bonds was favorably voted upon Aug. 25.

San Bernardino, San Bernardino County, Cal.-Bond Offering.-Proposal- will be recived until 7:30 p. m.

Sept. 7 by the Mayor and City Council for the following $41 / 2 \%$ bonds voted on June 10 (V. 87, p. 119): 877,000 for improving the streets, $\$ 17,000$ for bridges, $\$ 8,000$ for a municipal plant and $\$ 8,000$ for crosswalks. Denomination \$550. Date Oct. 1 1908. Interest semi-annually at the S550. Date Oct. 1 1908. Intcrest semi-annualy at act City Treasurer's office inclusive. Bonds are tax exempt. Certified check for $10 \%$ of bid, payable to the City Treasurer, is required. Delivery ten days after date of award

Santa Barbara, Cal. - Bond Offering. - Proposals will be received until 5 p. m. Sept. 10 by Alfred Davis, City Clerk, for $\$ 40,00041 / 2 \%$ water-works-cxtension bonds. These securities are part of the $\$ 200,000$ bonds voted (V. 87 P. 306) on July 22. Denomination $\$ 1,000$. Date Sept 1
1908. Interest semi-annual. Maturity part yearly for 1908. Interest seni-annual. Maturity part yearl
forty years. Certified cheek for $10 \%$ is required.

Santa Ynez Valley Union High School District, Santa Barbara County, Cal. -Bond Offering.-Proposals will be received until $10 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. Sept. 8 by C. A. Hunt, County Clerk (P. O. Santa Barbara), for $\$ 15,0006 \%$ bonds. Denomination \$1,000. Date Aug 19 1908. Maturity \$1,000 yearly on Aug, 19 from 1909 to 1923 inclusive.

Sapulpa, Okla.-Bond Sale.-On August 31 \$12,600 city-building, $\$ 2,400$ fire, and $\$ 30,000$ water $6 \%$ 20-year bonds were disposed of to A. J. McMahon for $\$ 46,441$ - the price thus being 103.202. Denominations $\$ 1,000$ and $\$ 500$. Dato Sept. 1 1908. Interest semi-annual.
Saranac Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.-Bond Sale.Geo. M. Hahn of New York City purchased on Sept. I the $\$ 25,000$ street and the $\$ 13,000 \quad 5$-30-year (serial) sewer coupon or registered bonds described in V. 87, p. 499. The price paid was 100.11 and accrued interest for 41 .gs. A proposal was also roceived from W. N. Coler \& Co. of New York City at par and accrued interest for $41 / 2 \mathrm{~s}$. The $\$ 25.000$ strect bonds mature $\$ 1,000$ on Scpt. I 1925 and $\$ 2,000$ yearly on Sept. I from 1926 to 1937 inclusive.
Sarnia, Ont. - Debenture Sals.-Wood, Gundy \& Co of Toronto are reported as being the successful bidders for $\$ 7.0005 \%$ school bonds recently disposed of Maturity part yearly for twenty years.

Sedley, Sask.-Debenture Sale.-Reports state that $\$ 1,000$ debentures have been sold to Nay \& James of Regina Seneca, Oconee County, So. Car.-Bonds Not Sold.Up to Aug. 29 no award had yet been made of the $\$ 18,000$ $5 \%$ 20-40-year (optional) coupon electric-light bonds offered on Aug. 1 and described in V, 87, p. 242
Shawnee, Perry County, Ohio.-Bond Sale.-Albert Kleybolte \& Co. of Cincinnati bought the $\$ 25,00041 / 2 \%$ water-works bonds described in V. 87, p. 434, on Sept. at 103.69. Maturity $\$ 500$ each six months from Sept. I 1913 to March 11938 inclusive
Shelby, Cleveland County, No. Caro.-Bonds Awarded in Part.-On Aug, 20 the $\$ 100.0005 \%$ 30-year coupon water-works and sewerage bonds offered without success on Sept. 21907 (V. 86. p. 623). were awarded to W. J. Edwards id Co, of Atlanta, Ga., at par and acerued interest. These securities are part of an issue of $\$ 115,000$ bonds, the remaining $\$ 15,000$ of which, we are advised will probably be purchased by the Rudolph Kleybolte Co., Ine of New York City. Denomination $\$ 1,000$. Date July I 1908 Interest semi-annual. Of the $\$ 100,000$ bonds sold to W . J. Edwards \& Co. $\$ 25.000$ were delivered on Aug. 26, while the remaining $\$ 75,000$ will be taken up and paid for at an early date.
Shortsville, N. Y.-Bond Sale.-On Aug. 27 the $\$ 30.000$ 29-year (serial) coupon water-works bonds described in V. 87 , 0.499 , were awarded to Fenwick \& Rogerson of New York City at 100.125 and accrued interest for $4,40 \mathrm{~s}$. Following are the bids:
 W. . Hayes d Sons, Cleve-1a30.264 00 Rochester Savings Bank,
inid for 4.50s) Rudolph Kleybolte \& Co.

W. N. Coler \& Co. New $30,057.00$
York (ror 4.503 .
a Interest to be paid zeml-annually

Sherman Sherman, Texas.-Bonds Offered by Banker.-In an. advertisement on a preceding page, D. Arthur Bowman of St. Louis, Mo.. is offering to investors at a price to yield $1.35 \%$ \$ $\$ 16.000$ 41/2\% public-sehool bonds dated July 1907 and maturing \$i,000 yearly on July 1 from 1909 to

NEW LOANS.

## STATE OF NEW YORK

Canal Improvement Gold Bonds exempt from taxation

Dated July 1, 198
Due July 1, 1958
AMOUNTI G TO

## \$5,000,000

Issued in Coupon or Registered Form
Will be Sold Saturday, September 26th, 1908, At 10 O'clock a. m., at the

## State Comptroller's Office, Albany, IN, Y.

These bonds bear a rate of THRE E por cont interest, but by the operation of Chapter 550 of the Laws of 1907, as amended by Chapter 228 of the Laws of 1908, these obligations of the great Empire State practically pay FOUR per cent interest when owried by insurance companies, trust companics and savings banks, operating in the State of New York, and are therefore a most desirable $i_{\text {avestment for said institutions. }}$

No bids will be aceepted for less than the par value of the bonds nor unless accompanied by a deposit of money or by a certified eheck or bank draft upon a solvent bank or trust company of the cities of Albany or New York, payable to the order of the Comptroller of the State of Now York, for at least two per cent of the par value of the bonds bid for

All proposals, together with the security deposits, must be sealed and ondorsed "Loan for Canal Improvement," and enclosed in a sealed envelope directed to the "Comptroller of the State of New York, Albany."

All bids will include accrued interest.
The Comptroller reserves the right to reject any or all bids,
F. R FURTHER PARTICULARS ADDRESS

MARTIN H. GLYNN, State Comptroller, Albany, N. Y. Dated Albany, August 31, 1908.

## NEW LOANS. $\$ 60,000$ VILLAGE OF PEEKSKILL, N. Y., WATER BONDS

 Notice tis hercby elyen that pursuant to theauthority of Chapter 161 of the Laws of 1000 the
 of Peelsiclil, N. Y, has resolved to issuc bonds
for the crection of $A$ water filtation plant and rar the crectes.
appurtenatecs.
Notlice is furtier glven that there will be lisued
sixty bonds ench of the denomination of sixty bonds each of the denomination of 51,000 .
That they whlt bear date Oetober 1 190s, and That they wht bear date October ${ }^{2}$ 1908, and
that the Interest thereon wlil be made payable on the 1ut days of Aprit and October in each yourt
that sidd bonds whit run for the term of thirty that sald bonds wht run for the term of thirty
years and be payable on the nirst day of Ootover Years and be payable on the nirst day of October:
1038 at the peelalill Natlonal Bank, Peekakili,
N The bldder or bleders to whom the bonds sball be awarded wil be required to tako the bonuls
and pay the money fort ho same at the Peelralil
 The blds for sald bonds will be for the loweet
rate of tuterest at whiloh the sald money will bo rulnished
Sealed bidsmustbenled with the Superfatendent of the Water Woriss and Cierk of the Board of

 must be ncoompanted by a certhined check on some
stateor nationi bank for the sum of $\$ 500$ payabie state or natloni Bank for the sum of S500, opasabie
to the order of the Board of Water Commssioners

 as penalty, that the bidder or bidders wis within
nve days ifter thie nward of the lssuance of sald
 Hilm or them, and watve at questons as to the lezality and rezularty of tho lssuance of nald
bonds: and further, as liquidated damayes, and not as penalty, in case sald blader or bliders: whose bla or blas shint be so accepted, shail toil wo fus nu the terms of sald bid or blas on the $22 d$
dayo Scotember, 1008 at $110^{\prime}$ o ock In the forenoon day or Soptember, 1008 at t1 o co ock int he torenoon
of that day at the office of thoard Notce is nirther given that the Board of Water
Conmlasloners of the Vilaze of Peeksikil will

 and wll tien yad there proced pub to y to open satd blds ndid aw ard the procnlshing of sild money for sild bonds to the bldder or blader offertng not to cxceed ive per cent. however), and
furnth the money
 Bidders wil be required wo state whether
ther bid to for the whole amount or for a portlon Of tic sume, and if or a portlon what amount will of thaken at the rate of piterest bld, and further If the bld shall be for tee who e amount of the lesue, whether the bidter wid accept a portion of
the bonds onls at the same rate of titorest. the lloard of Water Commlssioners reserve
 FRANK SOETVAN RA, HORTON Presldent ALLEN L. SUTTON, CALLEB E. PIERCE, Trearer: Water Commissioners of the VuMze seorctary Reekim. LANNING G. ROAKE
Supelnteldent.

1924 inclusive. Interest semi-annually at the National Park Bank in New York City

Snohomish County School District No. 24, Wash.-Bond Sate. The $\$ 200,000$ 10-20-year (optional) coupon funding and school-building bonds described in V. 87, p. 564 , were awarded on Aug. 29 to the State of Washington at par for $41 / \mathrm{s}$. The bids received were as follows:
 \$200,000 South Canonsburg, Washington County, Pa, Bond Sale.-This borough on Aug. 4 sold $\$ 5,00041 / 2 \%$ 1-25year (serial) coupon sanitary-sewer and sub-drain construction bonds to the Municipal \& Corporation Securities Co. June 1 1908. Interest semi-annually at the Borough Treasurer's office. Bonds are free from State tax.

Springfield, Ohio.-Bond Offerings.-Proposals will be received at 8 p, m. Sept. 8 by William H. Mahoney, Clerk of Council, for the following $5 \% 1-5$ (serial) coupon assessment bonds.
$\$ 1,38280$ bonds for the improvement of the first alley east of Wittenberg 65145 bonds for the tmprovement of the hirst alley west of Fischer St. 3,672 40 Dibert Jue Ave santary.
.072 40 Dibert Ave. sanitary-sewer-construetion bonds. Date July 23 3,60245 Grand Ave, sanitary sewer-construction bonds. Date July 23
1008 .
Interest semi-annually at the office of the City Treasurer. Certified check for $5 \%$ of the bonds bid for is required. Proposals will also be received until 8 p. m . Sept, 22 by William H. Mahoney, Clerk of Council, for $\$ 15,0004 \%$ coupon hospital-im provement bonds. Denomination $\$ 1,000$. Date Aug. 1 1908. Interest semi-annually at the City Treasurers office, Maturity $\$ 5,000$ yearly on March 1 from 1930 to 1932 inclusive. Certified cheek for $5 \%$ of the bonds bid for is required.

Terre Haute, Ind.-Bond Sale.-This city on August 17 awarded $\$ 2,541406 \% \quad 1-10$-year (serial) street-inuprovement bonds to the Meredith Contracting Co. of Meredith at par. Denomination $\$ 25414$. Date Dec. 1 1908. Interest semi-annual.

Tod Township (P, O. Oceola), Orawiord County, Ohio. Bond Sale,-Reports state that the $\$ 12,000$ 5\% 16-year coupon road-improvement bonds described in V. 87, p. 199, were awarded on Sopt. 3 to the Security Savings Bank \& Trust Co. of Toledo for $\$ 13,026.20$-the price thus being 108.551.

Trout Lake, Itasca County, Minn.-Bond Sale.-On Aug. 22 the $\$ 8,0006 \%$ 4-19-year (serial) coupon road and bridge-construction bonds described in our issue of Aug. 8 were sold to the First National Bank of Coleraine at par. An offer at par was also received from the Commercial Investment Co. of Duluth. Date Aug. 22 1908. Interest annually at the First National Bank of Grand Rapids.
Troy, N. X.-Certificate Sale.-Proposals were asked for until Aug. 28 for $\$ 150,0005 \%$ certificates of indebtedness maturing Oct. 20 190s. Kissel, Kinnientt \& Co. of New York City were the successful bidders, their bid being $\$ 150,446.52$ or 100.297
Tuckahoe, N. Y.-Bond Offering.-Proposals will be received until $8 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. Sept. 9 for $\$ 4,500$ registered sewerextension bonds at not exceeding $5 \%$ interest. Authority election held July 30 1908. Denomination $\$ 500$. Date Sept. 1 1908. Interest semi-amnually at the First National Bank of Mt. Vernon. Maturity $\$ 500$ yearly on Sept. 1 from 1913 to 1921 inclusive. Certified check for $\$ 500$ is required. Willian Rubly is Village President and T. J. McCarthy is Village Clerk.
Visalia, Tulare County, Cal.-Bond Sale.-On Aug. 26 the $\$ 45,0005 \%$ gold coupon sewer, bridge and city-hall bonds voted on June 16 were awarded to the State Board of Examiners at 106.527 -a basis of about $4.502 \%$ A list of the proposals received follows:

 Denominations: 40 bonds of $\$ 500$ each and 40 bonds of $\$ 625$ each. Date July 1 1908. Interest semi-annual. Maturity S1, 125 yearly on Jan. 1 from 1909 to 1948 inclusive.
Ventura, Cal.-Bonds Awarded in Part.-The State Board of Examiners is reported as having purchased $\$ 27,600$

NEW LOANS.
需1.9O,OOO BONDS OF THE

## State Water Supply Commission

## Canaseraga Creek Improvement

Notfee ts hereby given that pursuant to pro-
visfons of Chapter 734 of the Laws of 1904, and vislons of Chapter
the Acts amendatory thereot and supplemental the erets, seated proposals will be recelved by the
tomptroller of the State of New York at hts
 of that day for the purchase in whole or in part of
ONE HUNDRED NINETY THOUSAND DOL LARS IN REGISTERED BONDS to be Issued
by the State Water Supply Commisslon for the
improvement of Canascraga Creek, in Livmeston Coprovement of Canascraga Creek, In Livingston
These bouds will be Issued in denominations of These bouds will be lssued in denominations of Five to threo hundred and eighty, both Inctualve, and will bear interest at the rate of five per cent
per annum. payable seml-annually on the first ger annum, payabte semt-annually on the frst Nattonal Commercial Bank, Albany, N. Y. accrued interest, will bear date the frst day o
 ears 1010 to 1024 both inclusive, and twenty in These bonds are exempt from taxation Purchasers will be required to deposit with thetr per cent of the amount of bords bid for, for two salance on the acceptance of the proposal. The right to refeet any and all blds is reserved. AddItonat Information may be obtalned on application to the
STATE WATER SUPPLY COMMISSION,

## Cuban. Securities aspechatey

FRANCXE, THOMPSON \& ROBB
Members N. X. Stouk Exohange
43 Exchange Place
Tetephone cats llanover
BRANCH OFVICE
Brtatol Bulldiag, 5th Avo, and
Celephone 1659 Bryant

## OTTO JULIUS MERKEL BROKER

44 AND 46 WALL ST. NEW YORK. INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Corcospondanico Invited

## NEW LOANS.

 CITY OF Galveston, texas
## $\$ 100,000$

41/2\% Grading, Filling and Drainage Bonds
$5 \%$ School Bonds
Seated blds will be recelved by the Board of
Commssiloners oo the oftice of the City Sceretary, Galveston, Tex., thitl
 after, or the purchase of one hundred thousgind
dollars ( 8100.000 ) of bonds of the Cuty of veston, or the denomination of ssoo each, or any
part thereot. styled " Galveston Gradlag, Filmy part thereor, styled ". Galyeston Graditag, Filing
and Dranuage Bonds.
 a period, of (40) years. fight to select by lot and redeem with the sinking after July 1,1008 any of them twenty (20) years
sald Clity of Galveston 825000 of the bonds of satd City of Galveston, of thi denomination of veston Pubilo School Bonds," bearing nive per nnually, and redecmable twenty $(20)$ years afte suly b. 1008 . Blds shoudd be made for each of
sald bond lssues separately, or for both of sat 1ssues. Bldders are requted to Inctoso In thetr
blds certilied cheek in the sum of one thousand Tollars ( $\$ 1.000$ payable to the order of the Clty in the evont any bidder whose bld is accopted
shall fall to comply therewith. No bld will be onsidered unless accompanied by such check
No brdeer will be permited to withdraw his after thesame has permitted to withdraw his bid Commissloners reserves the dght to refect any
and all blds, or to accept the proposa and ail bids, or to accept the proposal deemed b
them to be for the best interest of the city. Mayor-President.

OTTY AUDTTOR'S OBFICE, 1 Rtchmond. Vn., July $22 \mathrm{~d}, 1908$.
Notice to Investors 18 hereby given that under the athority of the
Commity on France Remstered Four Pcr Cent Bonds of the Cly sel
Rehmed
Rom Rtehmond. Virginla, matulns January 1, los of
in multiples of One Hundred Dollars, over the in multipleg of One Hundred Dollars, over the
counter of the City Auditor, at par and acerned
interest,

EDWARD J. WARREN.
swhbithed 1880
H. C. Speer $\& x$ Sons Co. First Nat. Bank Bullding, Chicago CITY COUNTY

AND TOWNSHIP

NEW LOANS.

## \$40,000

Territory of New Mexico FOUR PER CENT BONDS
Sealed proposals will be recelved by the under-
stged. Treasurer of the Territory of New Mextco signed, Treasurer of the Territory of New Mexico,
at Santa Fo, New Mextco untt SEPT. STH,
1008 . AT 10 . 1008. AT 10 O'OLOOK A. M, For the foilowing
described bonds of the Territory of New Mexlco described bonds of the Territory of New Mexico.
Dellvery to bo made at New York, Cbleago.
St. Louts or Denver. St, Louls or Denver. Bullding bonds of the Territory of New Mexico, to be dated April 1 st
1008 , due in tility years from thetr date and optlonal on and after twenty years from date of Issue; payable in New York, bearing Interest at the
rate of four per cent per annum, payable semt annually in New York. wili be entertalned: the par and accrued interest reject any or all bids. The Acts of the Terrt cortal Leflstative Assembly anthorlz ine the above Congress entitued, "An Net to valldato Aet of Acts of the Thirty-seventh Leglsiative Assembly
of the Territory of New Mexlco Aprll 1st. 1008.

- VAUGHN

Treasurer of New Mexico.

MAYORAND COUNCIL OF THE BOROUGH OF POINT PLEASANT BEACH, N.J
Scaled blds will bo recelved by Fred S. Wack.
Borough Clerk, untll Borough Clerk, untll September 3rd, 1908, at $8: 00 \mathrm{p}$. M., or he purchase of $\$ 24,0005 \%$ Sewer Bonds, dit Novembor 2nd, 1 1月08; interest payaation and meture 1039. artion and maturo 1038.
check, payable to $J$. acompanied by a certined $2 \% \%$ of the amount of bld.

## HUNT, SALTONSTALL \& CO.,

Members of Now York Stack Exchanga
Investment Securities 60 STATCIC STYREIET BOSTON

MaoDonald, MoCoy \& OO., numieipal and cobporation BONDS.
181 Ln Stiz jutreet, Clacigo.
bonds on Aug, 24 for $\$ 29,300$ (106.159) and acerued interest. It is further stated that these securities are past of an issue of $\$ 160,000$ bonds recently voted, $\$ 96,000$ of which have already been sold.

Wakefield School District (P, O. Wakefield), Mich.-Bond Offering.-Proposals will be received until 7 p. m. Sept. 8 (date changed from Sept. 3) by Edw. R. Hillis, District Clerk, for $\$ 30,0005 \%$ coupon bonds. Denomination $\$ 1,000$. Interest semi-atnually at the Bank of Bessemer. Maturity $\$ 2,000$ yearly on Sept. I from 1909 to 1923 inclusive
Washington, Pa,-Bonds Not Sold.-The Borough Solicitor informs us that up to Sept, 1 no disposal had yet been made of the $\$ 30,0004 \% \quad 26-28$-year (serial) coupon sewage-disposal-plant bonds, proposals for which were asked until Aug. 17 ir a description of these bonds see V. 87, p. 436.
Washington County, (P. O. Washington), Pa.-Bord Offoring.- The $\$ 125,0004 \%$ coupon (with privilege of registration) Monongahela River bridge bonds, proposals for which will be received until $11 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. Sept. 10 , mature for which as follows:

For other details of bonds and terms of offering, see V. 87 ,
Wilmington, Los Angeles County, Cal.-Bond Offering.In speaking of the $\$ 100,000$ bonds voted on March 18 (V. 86, P. 1428), the Los Angeles "Times" of Aug. 26 states that "the trustees will sell the entire issue of bonds at onee."
Wessington Springs, Jerauld County, So. Dak.-Bond Sale.-Geo. M. Seward \& Co. of Chicago havo purchased and are offering at a price to net $41 / 2 \%$ the $\$ 23,0005 \%$ coupon water bonds offered without success on March 25. See V. 86, p. 1487. Denomination \$500. Dat, April 1 1908. Interest semi-annually at the Bankers' National Bank of Chicago. Maturity $\$ 10,000$ in 1923 and $\$ 13,000$ in 1928.
West Point, Iowa.-Bond Sale.-On Aug. 29 this town disposed of $\$ 3,9005 \%$ warrant funding bonds. The

Farmers' \& Citizens' Bank of West Point was the successful bidder, paying par. Denomination \$200. Date Oct. 15 1908. Interest semi-annual. Maturity on Oct. 15 as follows: $\$ 800$ in each of the years 1913 and 1918, $\$ 1,000$ in 1923 and $\$ 1,300$ in 1928.
Williams, Iowa.-Bond Sale,-On Aug. 19 an issue of $\$ 2,00051 / 2 \%$ town-hall and jail bonds was disposed of at par to E. 1. Johnson of Williams. Denomination $\$ 500$. Date Aug. 3 1908. Interest annual. Maturity Aug. 3 1918, subject to call at any intorest-paying puriod.

Wilmington, Del.-Bond Offering. -Proposala will be received until 12 m . Sept. 21 by Howard D. Ross, City Treasurer, for $\$ 100,0004 \%$ Street and Sewer Department "sinking fund loan'" bonds. Denominations: $\$ 50$ or multiples thereof. Date Sept. 21 1908. Interest semi-anmually on April 1 and Oct, 1. Maturity 868,200 on April 11981 and $\$ 31,800$ on Oct. 1 1931. Certified check for $2 \%$ of the bonds bid for, payable to "the Mayor and Council of Wilmington," is required. Bonds will be delivered on Sept. 28 1908. Successful bidder to pay accrued interest.

The official notice of this bond offering will be founct among the nivertisements elsewhere in this Department
Woodbury, Gloucester County, N. J.-Bond Of/ering, Proposals will be received until 3 p. m. Sept. 8 by Ernest Redfield, City Treasurer, for $\$ 85,000 ~ 41 / 2 \%$ coupon (with privilege of registration) funding bonds. Denomination S1,000. Date July 1 1008. Interest somi-annual. Maturity thirty years. Bonds are tax-exempt. Certified W for 81.000 payable to the City reasurar is required
Wyandot County (P. O. Upper Sandusky), Ohio.-Bond Offering.-Proposals will be received until 12 m . Sept. 10 by J, N. Traxler, County Auditor, for $\$ 12,000 ~ 5 \%$ Marseilles Township road-improvement bonds. Authority an Act of the General Assombly pussed April i 1900. Denomination. S400. Date July 1 1908. Interest semi-annually at the County Treasurer's office. Maturity $\$ 2,400$ yearly on Jan. 1 from 1910 to 1914 inclusive. Certified check (or cash) for $\$ 500$, made payable to the County Treasurer, is required. Delivery within five days from date of sale.

NEW LOA况S.

## $\$ 100,000$

CITY OF WILMINGTON, DELAWARE
SINKING FUND LOAN.

|  |
| :---: |
| until 12 m ., Monday, September : |
| Bonds w ll date from Sept. 21 |
| denominations of ifty dollars or mit |
| thereof, and bear Interest at the rate |
| cent. payable semi-annually on |
|  |
| Sixty-elght thousand two hundred dollars |
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|  |
| ars thereof ( 831.800 ) on the nr |
| 931. All of the sald lasue |
| of the street and Sewer De |
| pended |
| dening, paving and Impro |
| cnues and the butlding |
| the City of Wilmington, |
| posals must be accompa |
| d cheok, payat |
| Councl of Witmington, "for two per |
| e amount of honds bld for, and the sam |
| the bldd |
| bonds awarded. The succ |
| ders wlll be required to |
| is acorued interest fro |
| fore 12 o'clock m., Monda |
| se bonds will posirivoly |
|  |
| Address all blds in sea |
| Ross, city Tr |
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|  |
| H1 |
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|  |
| City Treasurer, Wilm |

BLACKSTAFF \& CO, INVESTMENTS

1332 Wainut Street PHILADELPRELA
IST OF SPECLALIES ON REQUEST

## 

H. M. CHANCE

Consultiag Mining Engineer and deologist
COAL AND MINERAL PROPERTIES Examined, Developed, Manared
337 Drexel Blda. PHILADELPHIA, PA

NEW LOANS.

## \% 30,000

West Seneea, Erie Co., N. Y. Stony Point Fire District

## BONDS

 Proposals will be recelved until FRIDAY,SEPTEMBER 4 TH , by Hugh E. Donowick,
Secretary of Board of Fire Commissloners for the Secretary of Board of Fire Commissioners for the sale of Thirty Thousand Dollars of Stony Point
Eire District bonds. Denomination $\$ 1.000$, Ere Distrit bonds. Denomination $\$ 1,000$,
Date September 1st. 1908 Interest not to
exceed 5 payable exceed 5 , payable semt-annually, at place
designated by purchaser. Due 83.000 annualy.
commenclng September 1st. 1909. Nssessed commencons 54,000000 . No ot 1909 , sate.

HUGH E. DONOWIOK, Sceretary.
Blodget, Merritt \& Co. BANKERS,
60 State 8treet, Boston 36 NASBAU ETREEKT, NEW YORK

STATM, FITY \& RAILROAD BONDS
E. M. Farnsworth \& Co. investment bonds 24 Milk street, boston MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD BONDS.
hist on application.
SEASONGOOD \& MAYEB, fiercantile Hbrary millang, OINCOYNATTI.

Perry, Coffin \& Burr, INVESTMENT BONDS.

60 State Street,
BOSTON.

## ENGINEERS.

## H.M.Byllesby \& Co.

## ENGINEERS

DESIGN, CONSTRUCT AND OPBRATB RAILWAY, LIGHT, POWER,

## EXAMINATIONS and REPORTE

American Trust Building, CEICAGO Ofhhroma City, Oklahoma. Moblle Ale. Ban Diego, Cal

## J. G. WHITE \& CO., Engineers, Contructors,

43-49 Exchange Place, - NEW YORK Investigations and Reporis on Electric
Ratidway, Gas, Electric Raiuway, Gas. Electric Lizht and Power stitutions and Investors.
Electric Railways, Electric Light and Electric Power Plants Financed

> Designed and Built.
J. G. WHITE \& CO., Limited,

9 Cloak Lante. Cannon St., E C.
Canadian Correspomiwets:
OANADIAN WHITE CO., Limited, Montreat
Prlicioal Philippine Office, Marila, P. I.

## STERM \& SILVEBMAN. Inc.

Engineers and Contractors
CONSTRUCTION OF RATLIROADS
Investigation and reporis on orkatzation and operation of existiris roads.
Land Title Building. PHILADELPHIA, PA Establishicd 1803.
A. L. RECISTER \& CO. Successirs to PEPPER \& REGISTER Engineers \& General Contractors
112 North Broad Street, Philadelphia

## 

| Mississippi Valley Trust Co. <br> Fourth \& Pine Sts., St Louis <br> anlus PRORITS $) \$ 88,400,000$. <br> a General EiNANCIAL AND EIDUCLAI <br>  <br> JULIUS S. WALSA, Charman of the Board BRECKINRIDGE JONES. President <br> SAMMELE. HOFFMAN, VIce-Prestdens JAMESE EROCK. Secretary $\qquad$ <br>  |
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## CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF ILLINOIS, chicago

Capital,
Surplus and Profits $-\quad \$ 2,000,000$
900,000
OHARLES G. DAWES, Presldent.
W. IRVING OSBORNE, Vlce-Presldent. A. UHRLAUB VICe-President.
WrLLAM R, bAWES, Cashler. L. D. SKINNER. Asst. Cashler. A. GLCOLM Jio Secrewaryi, Asst. Secretary. BANKING, SAVINGS AND TRUST DEPARTMENTS.

Industrial Trust Company

## Providence, R. 1 .

CAPITAL .......................................................000,000
SURPLUS OYRUS P. BROWN President ,

CITY TRUST CO.
50 STATL STREET. BOSTON. MASS
BUNKER HILL BRANOH:
Citg square. OHARLLSTOWN BiASS.
Capital \& Surplus, - - \$4,000,000
Transacts a General Trust and
Interest Allowed on Deposits Subject to Check
Acts as Trustee under Railroad and other Mortgagesi also as Agreni for the Kegistering
and Transfer of Stock.
A legal Depositary for Court Funds, and authorministrator and Trustce.

DIRECTONS.
PHILIP STOCKTON, President. Charles F. Adams 2d Henry C. Jackson
Orlando H. Alforit $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Orlando H. Alford. Gcorge E. Nelth. } \\ \text { F. Lothrop Ames. } & \text { Gardiner M. Lane }\end{array}$ Willam Amory. Arthur Lyman. John S. Bartleti, Maxwell Norman, Charles E, Cotting.
Alvah Crocker George A. Draper Wlitam F, Draper,
Wlimot R, Draper Wumot R, Eyanss
Frederick P. Fish Federick Farnham,
Edwln Fobert F. Herrick Andrev W, Prestou. Richard S. Rusell Howard Stockton. Charles A. Stone,
Galen L. Stone. Nathantel Thayer.
Henry O. Underwood

## Boston Safe Deposit

 andTrust Company

## BOSTON, MASS,

Transacts a General Trust and Banking Business.
Interest Allowed on Deposits Subject to Check. Acts as Trustee under Railroad and other Guardian, Administrator and Trustec.
Capital =. . . $\$ 1,000,000$ Surplus (Earned) 2,000,000 DIRECTORS
OHARLES E. ROGERSON president. James Longley
WIllam E. Putn Willam E. Putnam

```
am
``` Henry S, Shaw
Gerard d . Tobey
Nathan Gerard C. Tobey
Nathantel J. Rust
Frank G Webter Frank \(G\). Webster
Arthur \(F\). Estater
Wuthur F B. Estabroo
Wham Blee Georze B. Wurbur
Charles F. Fairban Wallace L. Plerce John, W ERSON President.
Gcorge R. White
Costeto. Converse
Edward W. HutchIns
James R. Dunbar
Elwyn G. Preston Richard M. S. Saltonstal Jerome Jones.
Nebermah \(W\). Rtce Nathanlel F. Ayer Reore C. Humphreys
Geonce W. Wheelwright
Farwell

\section*{Maryland Trust Co.}

\section*{BALTIMORE}

CAPITAL, \(\qquad\) BOARD OF DIREGTORS: Samuel P, Coit, Chatr'n, George F. Baker, Geo. Peabody Wetmore, Henry A. O, Taylor,
WIIlam R. Dupee, Georre M. Thornton, Varren O. Krnold Rtchard A. Robertson, Elbeldge Brown, roshua M. Addeman. Chas. ©. Harrington ames M, Scott, William B. Perry,
 Levi P. Morton,

Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company, PROVIDENCE R.


OI TRUST CO. BOSTON, MASS.

Capital and Surplus, - \(\$ 7,000,000\) TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. ALLOWS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES SUBJECT TO CHECK, TRUSTEE UNDER MORTGAGES. TRANSFER AGENT, REGISTRAR. BOALLD OF DIKECTURS:
T. IEFERERSON COOLIDEE JR.,
Gordon Abboth Gordon Abboth,
Ohiver Ames. C. W. Amory. Charles I, Ayer.
samuelCarr. B. P, Cheney. Charier Jon Coolidge, Charies E. Cotting,
Plily X. De Nornamde Phily X. De Nornamdie
Plaip Dexter. Eben 8 . Draper, rederick P, Fish.
Hegmadt Foster. George P Gardier

\section*{The NEW ENGLAND} TRUST COMPANY,

\section*{BOSTON, IIASS.}

CAPITAL. \(\$ 1,000,000\) : SURPLUS. \(\$ 2,000,000\) Saic Deposit Vaults
Authorized to act a executor and to recelye
and holdmoney or property in trust or on deposil and bold money or property in trust or on deposit trom Courts of Law or Equity, Executors Corporations and Individuals, Mortgases and as Also acts as Trustee under Mortgares and as
Transfer Agent and Registrarot Stocks and Bonds ransfer Agent and Registrar or stocks and Bunds
Interest Allowed on Deposits Subject to Check DAVID R. WHITNEX, Prsident
CHARLESF. OHOATE VIce President
ALEXANDER CUCHRANE, Vlec-President.

HAENRX N. AARR, Secretary, \& Treas.
FRED. W. ALLEN, ASs. Seo, \&
THOMAS E. EATON Ast, Treas,
KRANCIS R. JEWETT, Trust Offcer
OHAS, E. NOTM, MgE, Nate, Dep. Vits,
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
WIIIAm Endicott, Chairman James G. Fre \(\begin{array}{ll}\text { Vater C. Baytes } & \text { James G. Freeman } \\ \text { Alfred Bowditel } & \text { Morris Gray }\end{array}\) Thmotby E Byrues James R. Hooper
Chartes E, Choate Ernest Loverner
 George Dexter
Philfo Dexter Philid Dexter
Whillam Enalicott, is. Wimam Endicott, If. Natbanted Thayer

Girard Trust Company.
OAPIMAL and SURPLUS, \(\$ 10,000,000\),
Aets as Excecutor, Administrator, Trustes, Financial Aysent for Individuals or Interesi Allowed on individual and Acts as Trustec or Corporation Mortgage
 issumes entite charge of Real Estate. Sales to Rent in Burglar-Prool Vaults. E. B. MORRIS. Prealdent. A. A. C. J, RHOADS, , di Vice Pres, and Treasurer,
FDWARD S. PAGE, Secretary, Etningham B. MANAGERS:


PHIKADEKPEIA.
Albert Kleybolte \& Co., 409 Walnut Street, Municipal County, State, and High-Grade Puble Service Securities
Sorrespondence Solictied.```


[^0]:     in 1800, 148: in 1006, i43; in 1907 , 148; in 1908,11 . Nether the Mexicau rodds nor the coal
    totala,

    We now give the detailed statement for the half year referred to above. It shows the results for each road separately in all of the groups.

[^1]:    The result of these figures is a total crop of $11,581,829$ bates (weighing $5,907,070,895$ pounds) for the year ending August 31 1908, against a crop of $13,550,760$ bales (weighing $6,984,842,670$ pounds) for the year ending August 311907.

[^2]:    Northern mills'stock end of year_ - bates, 197,603

[^3]:    $a$ This total Includes shipments to Cansda by rall, which during 1907-08
    amounted to 103,338 bales, and are deducted In the statement of consump-

[^4]:    $\qquad$
    

[^5]:    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

[^6]:    Note.- A cantar 1 s 90 lbs . Egyptlan bales welgh about 750 Ibs .

