

On subsequent pages of the "Chronicle" we print to-day our usual annual review of the events and incidents of the year, and also give elaborate tables of prices of stocks and bonds by months.

On account of the pressure on our columns occasioned by the large amount of extra matter, it has been found necessary to contract the space devoted to our various departments, notwithstanding a considerable addition to the usual size of the paper.

CHRONICLE INDEX.

The index to Volume 89 of the "Chronicle"—which volume ended with the issue of Dec. 25—will be sent to our subscribers with the number for Saturday, Jan. 15.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The new French tariff bill, known as the Tariff Revision Bill, has passed the Chamber of Deputies by an overwhelming vote after a great many sittings. Before the measure, which is highly "protectionist" in character, can be enforced by the Government, the Senate will have to consider various points that have arisen; hence, no undue delay can be permitted if the bill is to take effect on the date originally fixed, March 31. The measure, as finally adopted, will possess unusual interest for the United States, for it has been feared that France has rendered itself liable to the imposition of the new "maximum" clause of our tariff, a clause that can be invoked whenever the President considers that favorable treatment is not accorded this country. It will be readily recalled that duties on French wines and certain other French luxuries that have heretofore enjoyed a wide market in the United States were increased under the latest tariff, and that influential interests in the over-sea Republic bitterly resented this action. The denouement will be awaited with some concern by the business people of both nations. Indeed, the whole subject of tariff readjustments between the United States and other countries is one of far-reaching importance; should the Protectionist party in Great Britain be returned to power at the impending general election, the possibilities of friction would be infinitely heightened. Happily, President Taft is a man of peace, imbued with a due sense of the desirability of international amity in commerce as in diplomacy, and he is most unlikely to precipitate a trade war with France or any other nation unless unavoidable and abundant cause shall arise.

The resignation of the Turkish Cabinet, the logical sequel to the withdrawal of Hilmi Pasha, the Grand Vizier, does not mean that the movement for better government in the Ottoman Empire has been seriously interfered with. In establishing a new regime of lasting, honest character, opposition had inevitably to be encountered, difficulties had to be surmounted and readjustments had to be effected. Since its establishment last May, the Ministry headed by Hilmi Pasha has made substantial progress in bringing about a new and better order of things, particularly in national finance. Credit for the improvements effected is to be apportioned among the various component parts of the governmental machine and to the Committee of Union and Progress, which since the deposition of Sultan Abdul Hamid has been an important factor in guiding the administration. Sir Adam Block, in a special report dealing comprehensively with the Otto-

man Public Debt, and, in fact, with Turkey's finances during the last half century, declares unequivocally that "in a remarkable and able statement made to the Chamber of Deputies, the present Finance Minister produced for the first time in the financial history of Turkey a Budget which may be taken as correct and authentic." That in itself is no mean reform to be placed to the credit of the Young Turks. The millennium has not been ushered in in Turkey any more than in countries that have enjoyed greater tranquillity. Ministries may rise and fall with unwelcome suddenness, high offices may become vacant with too great frequency, and bitter jealousies may be manifested; but the gratifying truth remains that Turkey is achieving notable success in setting her house in that standard of order required by twentieth century civilization. The resignation of the Grand Vizier and of the Cabinet is an incident rather than a crisis.

That the great body of Belgians are satisfied with the accession of King Albert I. has been manifested this week by the signal defeat of the Socialists' resolution against the civil list of His Majesty. They demanded an inventory of the contents of the royal palaces as a prelude to preventing the sale of national property, but they were defeated by a majority of 100 to 29. In the previous week the Socialists had issued a proclamation in favor of a republic, declining to swear allegiance to the new sovereign, who, they declared, was bound "to represent the oppression of those who labor by those who fatten on the fruits of labor." King Albert created a good impression by refusing to accept an increase in the civil list, as suggested by the Catholic Party.

Discounts this week have declined in London, despite the poor statement issued by the Bank of England and the year-end demands for money. The rate for 60 and 90 day spot bills is $3\frac{3}{8}\%$ @ $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ and for bills to arrive $3\frac{1}{4}\%$, occasionally $3\frac{3}{8}\%$. The Paris charge remains at the figure which has ruled for some time without appreciable change— $2\frac{3}{4}\%$. At Berlin the monetary tension has brought about firmness in discounts, spot bills not being negotiable under $4\frac{1}{4}\%$, but that immediate relaxation is anticipated after the New Year is shown by the fact that bills to arrive can be placed at $3\frac{5}{8}\%$. The Amsterdam rate remains at $2\frac{3}{4}\%$. There have been no changes in foreign bank rates this week, but reductions will be in order in January. According to our special cable from London, the Bank of England lost £803,946 bullion and held £32,628,075 at the close of the week. Our correspondent further advises us that the loss was due in greatest measure to exports to the Continent. The details of the movement into and out of the Bank were as follows: Imports, £61,000 (of which £13,000 from Australia and £48,000 bought in the open market); exports, £544,000 (of which £64,000 to South America and £480,000 to the Continent); and shipments of £321,000 *net* to the interior of Great Britain.

In the local money market there have been two distinct movements during the current week, namely a decline in time loans and an advance in call accommodation. Both changes occurred in the latter part of the week, particularly on Thursday. Lenders of time funds then lowered their asking quotations to $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ @ $4\frac{3}{4}\%$ for 60 days, $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ for 90 days and $4\frac{1}{4}\%$

for four, five and six months, and these rates were again quoted yesterday. The supply was ample, more especially for the longer maturities, which were pressed upon the market. Until Thursday the maximum quotation this week for call money had been 5¾%, while the highest figure for the year had been only 6%. But on Thursday loans were freely called by trust companies and by banks, including the larger down-town ones, with the result that the rate early crossed 6%. As high as 7% was paid for new loans and 6% was charged for renewals, both figures constituting high records for the year. Before the close 4½% was named. The average rate for the week has been 5½%. On Friday the range was 5½@6¼%, with the ruling figure 6%.

Commercial paper rates, mainly because of the withholding of fresh supplies by the best drawers, who prefer to show a minimum of outstanding liabilities when yearly balance sheets are drawn up, have this week declined appreciably. Financial institutions that sought to make purchases before the advent of January and the lower rates then looked for discovered few attractive offerings on anything better than a 4½% basis, and, in view of the rates prevailing for collateral loans, transactions did not always follow. Increased supplies and greater activity are expected in the new month. The range now is 4½@4¾% for the choicest grades of four to six months' single names and 5@5½% for less attractive bills, while 60 to 90 days' endorsed bills receivable, for which there is only a nominal market, are quoted 4¾@5¼%.

Foreign exchange rates have this week readjusted themselves, after having been forced to the verge of the gold-export point through a combination of legitimate and illegitimate forces. Immediately after the date had passed for remitting by steamer for use in Europe this year, that date being Wednesday of last week, the downward tendency developed, and although efforts were made by speculators to continue the attempted "corner" during the remaining days of the year, offerings came so freely from influential banks, trust companies and private bankers that the whole artificial position collapsed. Within a week demand sterling fell more than a full cent per pound and cables quite as much. The parties held responsible by the market for the flagrant speculation indulged in earlier in December have, it is declared by experts, lost heavily through having to sell out the exchange they had on hand and also accept delivery of a great deal more this week at prices away above the quotations now current. Brokers are not alone involved in the episode, it is said; a well-known down-town bank that frequently figures conspicuously in exchange is mentioned as having taken a hand in the venture.

Finance bills, as expected, have begun to be drawn in quantity. Discounts in both London and Paris are materially below the rates current here; important banking interests are heavily committed to the constructive side of the stock market; new security issues of unusual size are due in January, and these must be provided for; while Government borrowing is also more than possible. Therefore it is not surprising that accommodation should be sought in the low money markets of Europe. How far this borrowing will, from the foreign exchange point of view, offset the continued shortage of commercial remittance remains to be seen; some large handlers of exchange

think the process of readjustment has been concluded and that sterling will become steadier after the new year. However, much will depend upon the attitude Europeans assume towards American securities, for it must never be forgotten that one envelope of bonds or stocks may represent in value as much as a whole cargo of merchandise.

Compared with Friday of last week, sterling exchange on Monday—Saturday was a holiday—was firmer, on the basis of 4 84½ for 60 days, 4 87¾ for demand and 4 88@4 8810 for cable transfers. On Tuesday, however, long sterling fell 20 points, demand ½c. and cable transfers 5 points. Weakness was much more pronounced on Wednesday; on that day 60 days closed at 4 8415@4 8425, demand at 4 8705@4 8710 and cable transfers at 4 8745@4 8755. The downward movement continued on Thursday, the loss amounting to ¼c., at 4 8390@4 84 for 60 days, 4 8675@4 8680 for demand and 4 8720@4 8730 for cable transfers. On Friday most of the business was done on the previous day's level, although before the close there was pressure to sell and rates fell somewhat sharply.

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

		Fri., Dec. 24	Mon., Dec. 27	Tues., Dec. 28	Wed., Dec. 29	Thurs., Dec. 30	Fri., Dec. 31
Brown Bros. & Co.	60 days	4 85	85	85	85	84½	84½
Klöder, Peabody & Company	Sight	4 88½	88½	88½	88½	88	88
Bank British North America	60 days	4 85	85	85	85	85	85
Bank of Montreal	Sight	4 88½	88½	88	88	88	88
Canadian Bank of Commerce	60 days	4 85½	85	85	85	85	85
Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co.	Sight	4 88½	88½	88½	88½	84½	84½
Lazard Freres	60 days	4 85	85	85	85	85	85
Merchants' Bank of Canada	Sight	4 88	88	88	88	88	88

The market closed on Friday at 4 8380@4 8390 for 60 days, 4 8665@4 8675 for demand and at 4 8705@4 8715 for cables. Commercial on banks was quoted at 4 8345@4 8355 and documents for payment at 4 82¾@4 83¼. Cotton for payment ranged from 4 82¾ to 4 83 and grain for payment from 4 83½ to 4 83¼.

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

Week ending Dec. 31 1909.	Received by N. Y. Banks.	Shipped by N. Y. Banks.	Net Interior Movement.
Currency	\$10,870,000	\$8,300,000	Gain \$2,270,000
Gold	1,074,000	2,600,000	Loss 1,526,000
Total gold and legal tenders	\$11,644,000	\$10,900,000	Gain \$744,000

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

Week ending Dec. 31 1909.	Into Banks.	Out of Banks.	Net Change in Bank Holdings.
Banks' interior movement, as above	\$11,644,000	\$10,900,000	Gain \$744,000
Sub-Treas. oper. and gold exports	20,300,000	27,300,000	Loss 7,000,000
Total gold and legal tenders	\$31,944,000	\$38,200,000	Loss \$6,256,000

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

Banks of	Dec. 30 1909.			Dec. 31 1908.		
	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
England	32,628,072	—	32,628,072	30,732,402	—	30,732,402
France	139,815,480	35,040,500	174,856,040	139,529,089	35,314,809	174,843,898
Germany	37,327,300	12,019,400	49,346,700	33,383,000	10,624,000	44,007,000
Russia	140,890,000	7,062,000	147,952,000	121,451,000	6,876,000	128,327,000
Aus. Hun.	66,487,000	12,407,000	78,894,000	49,146,000	12,148,000	61,294,000
Spain	16,114,000	30,782,000	46,896,000	15,806,000	32,424,000	48,230,000
Italy	38,480,000	3,990,000	42,470,000	37,467,000	4,600,000	42,067,000
Neth. Lande	10,081,000	2,990,400	13,071,400	8,417,800	4,110,300	12,528,100
Nat. Belg.	4,226,667	2,113,333	6,340,000	4,282,667	2,141,333	6,424,000
Sweden	4,468,000	—	4,468,000	4,239,000	—	4,239,000
Switzerland	4,984,000	—	4,984,000	4,707,000	—	4,707,000
Norway	1,777,000	—	1,777,000	1,656,000	—	1,656,000
Total	487,278,522	106,404,693	593,683,215	455,816,958	108,138,442	563,955,400
Prev. week	488,926,208	106,850,543	595,776,811	459,124,220	109,408,667	568,532,887

THE GLADSTONE CENTENARY.

In a year of centenaries, the hundredth anniversary of William E. Gladstone's birth this week is not least in interest for the reminiscences which it awakens. The re-examination of Mr. Gladstone's notable public career, such as the occasion calls forth, suggests, first, that his was the history of a real political leader, of a statesman whose personal force and eloquence of speech repeatedly carried with him both party and electorate, and who, like Peel, Pitt and Walpole before him, was to such an extent identified individually with great events and great political achievements that it is difficult to think of them without thinking also of his personal career. Whatever the reason, it can scarcely be said that statesmen of this caliber have been equally in the forefront of the world's politics since his retirement. Taking England alone, Salisbury, Rosebery, Balfour, Campbell-Bannerman and Asquith have presented public careers of varying degrees of usefulness and brilliancy; yet that can hardly be said of any of them which we have just said of Mr. Gladstone, and which would probably be the instinctive comment on his career by any one familiar with English history.

This aspect of Mr. Gladstone's character and career is the more remarkable from the fact that opinion has long differed widely, and still differs, regarding Gladstone's actual place as a political leader. The opinion of his own day ranged between classifying him as a man of profound convictions and irrevocable devotion to duty, ready to follow the bidding of his duty to whatever extreme, and as a mere political opportunist who was ready to seize upon and advocate any political idea in which he saw the prospect of successful appeal to the electorate. The same set of facts is adduced in proof of each of these two conflicting theories. It is certainly true, as a matter of history, that Gladstone took an important part on both sides of a very great number of the important public questions of his day. In the course of his long career he was for protection and for free trade; for the maintenance of the old electoral system in England and for electoral reform; for the Established Church as an institution which must not be touched and for dis-establishment in Ireland and Wales; for maintenance of existing relations between Ireland and England, and for the outright grant of home rule to the Irish. Furthermore, he made a conspicuous mark in his eager and brilliant advocacy on different occasions of each side of these several controverted topics.

The sober opinion of history is on the whole solidifying into the verdict that Gladstone was a statesman of broad intelligence, profound information and sound instincts, but influenced not only by his surroundings but by an imagination which was almost that of an idealist, and able on occasion to persuade himself by the force, so to speak, of his own dialectic powers, into either one of two opposite policies. Disraeli's cynical characterization of his great rival as a "sophistical rhetorician, inebriated by the exuberance of his own verbosity," was manifestly not quite true. Such a description could accurately have described no man whose career was as full of practical achievement and political prestige as was Gladstone's. Nevertheless, the amusing characterization contained a certain element of truth and voiced a suspicion, of which the

world at large was never wholly able to get rid, that Gladstone was able to fit his powers of logic to the most contradictory conclusions, and by sheer brilliancy of intellect to make that logic appear convincing, even if it reversed entirely a position which he had previously maintained with exactly the same effect.

Nevertheless, back of all these considerations there remain two facts of great importance in the estimate of any public leader. The first of these is the real and acknowledged sincerity of the man and the absolute uprightness of his character and principles. The very fact that his personality and his speeches carried his party with him in so many striking departures from its former policies testifies most eloquently to that party's estimate of the man himself.

Second, and by no means of small importance, is the real public service rendered by Gladstone to his country and to the world at large, as tested now by time. Even of the noteworthy instances where Gladstone burned his own bridges behind him, and reversed his former belief and policy in such matters as electoral reform and Church reform, it may be said that the policies then carried into legislation as a result of his new attitude frequently forestalled what otherwise might have become real perils in English political history. It may be urged, indeed, that this is the true explanation and apology for what otherwise seems to be the inconsistency and tergiversation in so many conspicuous episodes of his career. Nor ought it ever to be forgotten that with all his, at times, autocratic power over Parliament and people, and with all his ambitious desire to retain and enlarge that power, Mr. Gladstone never flinched from adopting what political experience would have designated as an unpopular attitude where the real welfare of his country or his race was intimately concerned.

The moral courage required for rejection of the jingo pressure during 1885, when Russia and England had collided in Afghanistan, and when a single word from Downing Street must have precipitated war, was very great and was unhesitatingly displayed. At the time this action by the Gladstone Ministry was constantly referred to, in and out of England, as a more serious indictment of his public capacity than any of the inconsistencies to which we have above referred. But with conditions the world over what they are to-day, the real value of such a stand by so eminent a public man will scarcely be questioned. Since that noteworthy incident in Gladstone's career we have had Lord Salisbury's cynical attitude at the time of the Venezuela crisis, Mr. Chamberlain's attitude toward the Transvaal in 1899, and, along with these and many similar manifestations of a willingness to encourage the popular idea of defiance to other nations, we have seen what a situation has constantly arisen between the rival States. That we are witnessing to-day, in the public speech and public attitude of the responsible Ministers of State in Europe a return to the resolute advocacy of international friendliness and good-will, may fairly be imputed, not alone to their larger consciousness of responsibility and to the graver aspects of international war at the present day, but to the positive seal of commendation which impartial history has placed on that part of the public career of men like Gladstone.

RETROSPECT OF 1909.

The year 1909 was one of brightening conditions and of noteworthy trade revival. It marked a period of recovery after the unprecedented industrial prostration of 1908, which had followed the financial revulsion of 1907. Recuperation had already become manifest in the later months of 1908, all the indications then pointing to continued betterment and progress in 1909. The expectation thus held out has not been disappointed, though progress was by no means uninterrupted during the year under review, there having, indeed, been numerous drawbacks and adverse features of greater or less importance from time to time. In one respect there was absolute, complete and unqualified convalescence. We mean that there was an entire restoration of confidence. The collapse of 1907-08 was in the main due to a loss of confidence. In 1909 this confidence returned.

As the previous loss of confidence had followed chiefly from causes political, so the absence of further disturbances of that kind during 1909 tended in no small degree to bring about the resultant recovery. The conspicuous political event of the year was the change in the Federal Administration at Washington. The prospect of this change did much to revive hope the latter half of 1908. Its realization in 1909 served to confirm the hope and to give new impetus to enterprise in every direction. Whatever one may think of the merits of the crusade in which Mr. Roosevelt was so conspicuously engaged during his second term, and of the part played by it in provoking the ruin and desolation which followed, there can be no doubt that the removal of that source of irritation operated to promote recuperation and convalescence. President Taft professes adherence to the same doctrines as Mr. Roosevelt, and during the short time that he has been in office has on more than one occasion taken pains to declare his belief in these doctrines, and has, moreover, announced over and over again that it would be his endeavor to give effect to them. Yet, except in their political beliefs, the two men are totally unlike. Hence, the change from the one man to the other has been a radical change and one of great potency and portent.

Under Mr. Taft, there have been none of those explosive utterances and wrathful denunciations which marked the administration of his predecessor, and which had proved so deeply disturbing. During Mr. Roosevelt's term, the business world never knew what to look for next, and was in constant fear of a new blow while yet it was staggering from the effects of a long antecedent series of blows, wildly aimed—often harmless, but none the less disconcerting and nerve-racking. Mr. Taft has indulged in none of these practices, and consequently industrial interests have not been prostrated anew.

Even the enactment of a new tariff measure did not serve to interfere with the course of trade revival. Mr. Taft did all in his power to make the event as little disturbing as possible. Congress was promptly called in extra session when he acceded to office in March. The House of Representatives acted promptly enough (committees of the old Congress having given the subject lengthy consideration before the advent of the new body), and passed the Payne Tariff Bill early in April. In the Senate there was, as there usually is, delay, lengthy debate and much dickering.

Thus the matter dragged along for months. It was not until August that tariff legislation was completed, final conclusion having been somewhat delayed by the action of the President in insisting upon the insertion of a provision in the Act for the levying of a tax upon the income of corporations—this tax also being designed to give the Federal Government an insight into and a species of control over corporations. While tariff legislation was under way, there was naturally more or less hesitancy and restraint in trade affairs, inasmuch as merchants and business men could not act freely or conduct business except from hand to mouth until they knew what the new tariff duties were to be. But all the time there were multiplying evidences of trade revival, making it practically certain that the moment tariff rates were settled business men everywhere would take hold with new vim. A further stimulus existed in the fact that in the antecedent period of depression there had evidently been under-consumption, so that the demand for goods and wares was now large, both to meet consumptive requirements and to replenish stocks.

The Tariff Bill when finally passed proved innocuous enough. The Act was a compromise between the House, favoring lower duties, and the Senate, the citadel of protection. As it stands, it comprises no serious changes in tariff duties, though in a number of items in the metal schedules important reductions have been made—without, however, in any case endangering the scheme of protection for domestic articles and products. Hence, no disturbance to business could result on that account. But even before tariff legislation was closed activity in trade was proceeding in a progressive way. The industrial world seemed to care nothing about the tariff duties except to have certainty with regard to them—to know what they would be. The iron and steel industry, the king pin of all our industries, furnishes an excellent illustration of the course of trade revival. In the early part of the year manufacturers were still feeling their way along very cautiously, consumption was held in check and men were slow to engage in new ventures. The old Congress was still in session and the new President had not yet assumed office. In February, as a result of these conditions, there came a tremendous slashing of prices in the iron and steel trade and the United States Steel Corporation was for once obliged to change its policy of maintaining price stability and to follow the general trend. The next month wages of the workers in these trades were pretty generally reduced about 10%—the Steel Corporation almost alone among the great concerns making no reduction.

But such was the quick improvement that by the 1st of July wages were again restored all around. During the last half of the year the iron and steel industry enjoyed a degree of activity surpassing all previous eras in that respect. In the closing months of the year iron production was at the rate of 32,000,000 tons a year, or 6,000,000 tons in excess of the very largest make of iron in any previous calendar year in the country's history. The copper trade apparently was a sort of exception to trade revival and expansion. Yet the deliveries for domestic consumption were large and the foreign exports were of tremendous proportions. The trouble in that trade was that production was on a phenomenal scale, and that as a consequence further additions were made to accumulated stocks, already

of large proportions both here and abroad, and that this prevented any improvement in price.

There were a number of noteworthy court decisions during the year, some favorable and some the reverse, but though some of these latter were unsettling, there was at no time that feeling of apprehension and alarm which had existed in 1907 and for a while also in 1908, when, during the crusade against railroads and against corporations generally and against capital and wealth, doubts had been engendered as to whether even the courts could be relied upon to uphold and enforce Constitutional safeguards so as to preserve inviolate property rights and vested interests. All doubts of that kind had been removed by the series of decisions which came one after another in 1908. The court judgments of 1909, where they were disturbing, were so because they were based on statutes which were themselves disturbing, and for which the lawmaker, not the judiciary, is to be held responsible. A decision of this character was rendered late in the year (November), when the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals at St. Louis adjudged the Standard Oil Co. a combination in restraint of trade and commerce under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act of 1890. No one was inclined to give himself much concern as far as this particular industrial combination was concerned, but anxiety arose out of a fear that under this Court ruling, and a similar ruling the previous year in the case of the American Tobacco Co., other industrial combinations might also come under the ban if the Federal authorities should see fit to proceed against them. A remedy, of course, can be provided by changing or repealing the law which is the cause of all the trouble.

A like comment may be made upon the decision which was handed down by the U. S. Supreme Court on Feb. 1, holding the Continental Wall Paper Co. an illegal combination under the 1890 law and saying that by reason of that fact it could not collect a debt owing to it by Louis Voight & Sons Co. of Ohio, one of the parties to the combination. The decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, which came on the very first Monday in the year, in the case of the Consolidated Gas Co. of this city, and involved the constitutionality of the 80-cent Gas Law, was also disturbing, inasmuch as, though some of the provisions of the law were declared invalid, it was nevertheless held that, since there was a possibility that the 80-cent rate might yield an adequate return on the capital which the company had invested in the gas business, the rate would have to be found confiscatory by actual trial before the Court would hold the law unconstitutional as a whole. The opinion in that case, as we showed in editorial comments at the time, had nevertheless a number of reassuring features.

There were other court decisions and trials of a distinctly encouraging character. Such was the outcome in the case in which Judge Landis had imposed a fine of \$29,240,000 on the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana for having, as alleged, accepted rebates on shipments of oil over the Chicago & Alton RR. In January the U. S. Supreme Court denied the application of the Federal Government for a writ of certiorari to review the decision of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals which the previous July had reversed Judge Landis. The Government then decided to re-try the case in accordance with the rules laid down by the Court of Appeals, and in March this second trial ended

in utter failure, the jury rendering a verdict for the Oil Company on instructions from the Court. The determination of the U. S. Supreme Court in the case involving the Commodities Clause of the Hepburn Rate Law (which came in May) was also assuring, the Court so construing that provision as to relieve it of its objectionable features.

Furthermore, the new Administration at Washington did its part to restore confidence. With the failure of the suit in which the \$29,240,000 fine was imposed against the Standard Oil Co., announcement came that other similar cases on the Department docket would be abandoned. In June the Attorney-General at Washington also gave notice of the discontinuance of the suit against the New York New Haven & Hartford for alleged violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law in having acquired control of the Boston & Maine and of numerous trolley lines.

In Europe the developments were highly important. In one sense, perhaps the most notable political event in Europe was that growing out of the visit made in February by King Edward of England with Queen Alexandra to Kaiser Wilhelm at Berlin. This had the effect of improving the relations between Great Britain and Germany, but was particularly significant because simultaneously there came the announcement of an agreement between France and Germany for the settlement of their differences with regard to Moroccan affairs. With the three great nations of Europe once more in much better accord, a complete change of tone occurred in all the bourses and stock exchanges of Europe. This change, in turn, along with the floating of the long-deferred Russian loan for \$280,000,000, resulted in an abatement for the time being of the demand for gold, thus permitting the Bank of England to replenish its depleted stock of the metal.

Reference to this latter circumstance serves to bring to mind the fact that it was not alone in the autumn that the Bank of England was in a state of stress because of its small stock of gold. In January, at a time when conditions were tending towards monetary ease, the Bank was obliged to raise its rate of discount from $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ to 3% in order to attract gold; and a further advance was only averted through the action of French bankers the latter part of the month in refraining from taking any more of the South African arrivals of the metal. By April the Bank's bullion holdings had been sufficiently re-enforced to enable it to reduce again to $2\frac{1}{2}\%$. The following October, however, the Bank, owing to the multiplicity of demands upon it and the large losses of gold it was sustaining, found it incumbent to make successive advances to 3, 4 and 5% . The Bank of Germany had been forced to mark its own rate up to 5% , making action by the Bank of England all the more imperative. Some English and American critics then ascribed the Bank's embarrassment to American finance bills arising out of speculation on the New York Stock Exchange, but that there was no substantial basis for the allegation is found not only in the statements of bankers and dealers in foreign exchange denying that there was an unusual amount of such bills outstanding, but in the fact that the United States, so far from drawing any gold from Great Britain or from Europe, contributed all through the year to relieve Europe's needs. When the Bank in January raised its discount rate, the South American demand for gold was diverted to New York, and very large shipments were made from

this point to Argentina. These shipments of gold from New York to South America continued through all the months of the year, most of them being to Argentina; but quite large amounts went also to Brazil. The extent of the relief contributed will appear when we say that for the twelve months as a whole the aggregate of our gold exports to South America (December partly estimated) has been over \$61,000,000. But we also made at one or two periods of the year shipments to Europe. Altogether, the exports of gold from this port fell but little short of \$100,000,000. To that extent, therefore, this country contributed to the relief of Europe instead of having been a drain upon it through the assumed excessive issue of finance bills.

The monetary situation abroad has undoubtedly been complicated by the budget difficulties, which all the leading European countries have been laboring under. The fiscal needs of these countries have been very urgent by reason of the enormous naval expenditures incurred and the adoption of various schemes of socialistic legislation, such as old-age pensions, &c. These large expenditures necessitated new sources of taxation and these in turn involved resort to radical and extraordinary expedients. The facts with regard to the British Budget are well known and need not be rehearsed here. The Budget was introduced in March, as usual, but such was its character and such the opposition to it that final action upon it did not occur until the close of November, when the House of Lords refused to pass the measure. The result was that Parliament was prorogued early in December and the issues will be tried out in a general Parliamentary election to be held in January 1910. But Germany also had its Budget difficulties, and the measure had to be greatly modified before it could be passed at all by the Reichstag. The eventual result was the retirement of Prince von Buelow as Imperial Chancellor.

The state of our foreign trade greatly facilitated the outflow of gold for the relief of Europe. There was a tremendous expansion in our merchandise imports, while the merchandise exports did not increase at all over the 1908 total, which had been below that of either 1907 or 1906. Import values broke all records, reaching for the eleven months to Nov. 30 \$1,336,623,000, against only \$1,004,454,000 in the corresponding period of 1908. Merchandise exports for the eleven months aggregated \$1,555,621,000, against \$1,564,005,000 in 1908, \$1,716,306,000 in 1907 and \$1,607,843,000 in 1906. This left the favorable balance on the merchandise movement only \$218,998,000, against \$559,551,000 in the eleven months of 1908. We have stated above that the shipments of gold from New York for the full year aggregated in the neighborhood of \$100,000,000. But the outflow from the whole country was, of course, much larger, more particularly as considerable gold was transferred through the Sub-Treasury at this point to San Francisco for shipment to Japan.

Our leading crops, with the exception of cotton, were considerably above the average, though not reaching the phenomenal proportions which the outlook earlier in the season seemed to promise. But prices for at least part of the time were on some of the crops inordinate. The situation as to wheat is illustrated by the fact that the Agricultural Bureau estimates the average price on the farm at almost \$1 00 per bushel (to be exact 99c. per bushel). In 1908 the similar average was given as 92.8c., in 1907 as 87.4c. and in 1906 as only 66.7c. This is an increase in the amount realized on the farms in the three years of almost exactly 50%, and yet according to the Government's figures the wheat product for these two years was almost identical in magnitude, the crop of 1909 being stated at 737,189,000 bushels and that of 1906 at 735,260,970 bushels. But these figures, significant though they be, do not tell the whole story. As indicating what the consumer had to pay for his wheat, it should be noted that in April cash wheat in New York

ruled as high as \$1 42 per bushel. And high figures like this were maintained for weeks and months—in fact in June No. 2 red winter wheat in this market sold at \$1 50 a bushel. The supplies of wheat at Western milling points seemed to be so low that the unusual circumstance of a return movement of wheat—that is, shipments from New York to the West—was noted.

As to the high price attained for cotton under the tremendous speculation which was carried on in that staple, it is only necessary to say that middling uplands got above 16c. per lb. in New York and also at other markets. As a matter of fact, while the rise in wheat and in cotton was of exceptional proportions, values of nearly everything ruled at unusual figures. The remark applies to grains, to meats, to butter, to milk and dairy products, to fruits, &c. Out of this there arose general and well-founded complaints as to the price of bread and food and the high cost of living, which was one of the distinctive features of the year, for which it will remain memorable.

In the railroad world there was progress and development. With the revival in trade and growth in traffic, and consequent gains in revenues, the outlook for the carrying industry very considerably improved. The railroads, on their part, were forced to make arrangements for added facilities to take care of the growing volume of traffic. At the same time they were also obliged to convert into permanent form the temporary obligations which they had incurred during the period of depression, when it was impossible to float long-date issues on satisfactory terms. What all this leads to was well indicated in the closing months of the year, when such leading railroads as the N. Y. Central, the Pennsylvania, the N. Y. N. H. & Hartford and the Chicago & North Western announced, each of them, an increase in its share capital of 25%. No reference to the railroad history of the year, however brief, would be complete that did not advert to the death of E. H. Harriman, which occurred in September. Fortunately, the management of all the properties with which he was so prominently identified had been so thoroughly systematized that his plans with regard to the same can be carried out and continued even without his further guidance. In the larger aspect, however, of Mr. Harriman's relations to United States railroads as a whole, his death, it is easy to believe, may have made an important difference in future railroad history. He was elected to the directorate of the N. Y. Central in January, and during his illness late in the summer rumors were frequently current of an intention to enlarge the Union Pacific's holdings of N. Y. Central stock, with the idea possibly of eventual control of that property. There seems reason to believe that Mr. Harriman had aspirations in the direction of enlarging his railroad domain, which necessarily came to an end with his death.

Below we bring together some general statistics for 1909 and 1908, affording an interesting contrast between the two years. The data for 1909 are necessarily largely estimates, as the year has only just closed. The same table is incorporated in our annual "Financial Review" and there the 1909 figures will appear in their final corrected form.

GENERAL SUMMARY FOR TWO YEARS.

	1909.	1908.
Gold and currency in U. S. Dec. 31.....	\$ 5,428,602,048	5,399,116,912
Bank clearings in United States.....	\$ 216,097,469,385	132,408,849,136
Business failures.....	\$ 215,752,093	222,315,684
Sales at N. Y. Stock Exchange.....	214,632,194	197,296,346
Imports of merchandise (11 months).....	1,336,622,966	1,004,453,875
Exports of merchandise (11 months).....	1,555,621,000	1,564,004,540
Net exports of gold (10 months).....	80,291,323	28,734,188
Gross earnings 839 roads (10 months).....	2,084,438,268	1,861,789,642
Railroad constructed.....	Est. 4,000	3,634
Wheat raised.....	737,189,000	664,602,000
Corn raised.....	2,772,376,000	2,685,631,000
Oats raised.....	1,007,363,000	807,136,000
Cotton raised.....	(?)	13,828,846
Pig iron produced (tons of 2,240 lbs.).....	Est. 25,750,000	15,936,018
Steel rail production (gross tons).....	(?)	1,921,611
Lake Superior ore shipments (gross tons).....	41,683,873	25,427,094
Copper production in U. S.....	1,350,000,000	1,100,000,000
Anthracite coal..... (tons of 2,240 lbs.)	62,000,000	64,665,014
Petroleum production (whole U. S.).....	(?)	179,572,479
Immigration into U. S. (11 months).....	888,394	364,316

* Figures for Dec. 1 1909; result for Dec. 31 not yet available. A revised estimate of stock of gold coin was adopted Aug. 1 1907, a reduction of \$135,000,000 being made. x Last few days of December estimated. a Estimated.

JANUARY.—*Current Events.*—Trade revival did not make the progress which the sudden burst of activity the previous Oct. and Nov. with the assurance of Mr. Taft's election had led the business community to look for. Instead, a very quiet state of affairs developed, creating some feeling of disappointment. Confidence, however, was not impaired, though certain court decisions, as noted below, were looked upon as rather disturbing. The prospect of tariff revision after March 4 exercised a deterrent effect in many branches of trade. In iron and steel a quite general shading of prices occurred and production appeared to be in excess of current requirements. The "Iron Age's" monthly compilations showed that the make of iron was fast approaching full totals, the January output being 1,800,867 tons, against 1,740,912 the previous month, 1,567,198 in October and 1,092,131 tons the previous June, and comparing with a maximum of 2,200,000 to 2,300,000 tons per month in 1907. The return of the U. S. Steel Corporation for the December quarter showed an only slightly larger total of unfilled orders for Dec. 31 1908 than for Sept. 30 1908, namely 3,603,527 tons, against 3,421,977 tons. In the copper trade, too, product was running in excess of demand; hence, notwithstanding large amounts of the metal were placed abroad, the price declined to 13½ cts., against 14½ cts., reached after the Presidential election the previous November. There was also a great increase again in the idle freight cars on the railroads, the number for Jan. 20 being reported 311,664 and for Jan. 6 333,019, against 222,077 the previous Dec. 23 and only 110,912 the previous Oct. 28. Among the court decisions alluded to above, that of the U. S. Supreme Court in the case of the 80-cent gas law of this State came first. The Court on Jan. 4 announced its conclusions and enumerated the points on which they were based; the full opinion was not handed down until the following Monday. U. S. Circuit Judge Hough, who had declared the 80-cent gas rate unconstitutional, was reversed. Justice Peckham, who wrote the opinion, pointed out that though some of the provisions of the law were clearly invalid—more particularly the penalties clause and the requirement that the Consolidated Gas Co. must maintain a certain pressure of gas in its mains—yet, as there appeared a possibility that the 80-cent rate might yield an adequate return on the capital which the company had invested in the gas business, the Court would not condemn the law as a whole until by trial it was actually established that the rate was confiscatory. A like decision was handed down the same day (Jan. 4) in a somewhat similar case, namely that of the City of Knoxville against the Knoxville Water Co., where also the lower Court was reversed. Both decisions were concurred in by the whole Bench. What provoked disquietude was the likelihood that under these court rulings, it might be necessary, in many cases, for public service corporations to suffer heavy losses in order to demonstrate that a rate fixed was confiscatory before the courts would interfere. On Jan. 18 the U. S. Supreme Court by a unanimous vote also affirmed the decision of the Texas State Court rendered June 1 1907, ousting the Waters-Pierce Oil Co. (a Standard Oil auxiliary) from the State of Texas for violation of the State Anti-Trust laws and imposing a fine upon it of \$1,623,900. On the first day of the next month (Feb. 1) there came still another important decision, this time by a divided Court—5 to 4, the minority consisting of Justices Holmes, Brewer, White and Peckham. The case was that of the Continental Wall Paper Co. vs. the Louis Voight & Sons Co. of Ohio. The Wall Paper Co. was held to be an illegal combination under the 1890 law and the Court decided it could not collect a debt of \$56,762 owing it by the defendant company. A court ruling of a favorable nature was the denial by the Supreme Court on Jan. 4 of the application of the U. S. Government for a writ of certiorari to review the decision of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, which the previous July had reversed Judge Landis's notable decision imposing a fine of \$29,240,000 on the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana. No opinion was filed. The Government decided to re-try the case in accordance with the rules laid down by Judge Grosscup. The second trial ended in a fiasco, as noted under March. The weather during January was extremely mild nearly all over the country, though towards the close a severe storm, attended by a heavy snowfall and high winds, temporarily interrupted train service over some of the lines north and west of Chicago, and also in some instances from Chicago to the Southwest. Middling upland cotton in New York closed at 9.85 cents, against 9.35 at the opening, after having ranged between 9.25 and 10.00 cents. The depositary banks were called on for \$25,000,000 Government funds, \$15,000,000 payable Jan. 23 and \$10,000,000 Feb. 10. Government revenues continued short, January receipts having been only \$47,480,000 against disbursements of \$63,024,000. Government deposits with the banks were \$100,511,200 Jan. 31, against \$123,928,436 Jan. 1, and money holdings in sub-treasuries were \$310,782,444, against \$313,175,726. Bank note circulation secured by bonds increased from \$628,786,205 to \$630,309,637. The Bank of England Jan. 14 raised its discount rate from 2½ to 3%. A further advance was at one time looked for, but was averted by the action of French bankers (who had been from week to week buying up the gold arrivals in London from South Africa) in refraining from bidding for the Cape gold offered on Jan. 25. The Bank was able during the four weeks ending Jan. 28 to increase its bullion by £3,521,974, the gain, however, consisting chiefly of a return of gold from

internal circulation. The long-expected Russian loan was brought out and was for \$280,000,000, with the interest 4½% and the issue price 88¾. The loan was over-subscribed in both France and England. A favorable event was the acceptance by Turkey of Austria's offer of \$10,800,000 as compensation for Austria's annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The latter part of the month, however, apprehensions of disturbances in the Balkans were renewed by reports of the mobilization of the Bulgarian reserves on the Turkish frontier. Bankers in this city offered for sale some of the bonds out of the Coffee Valorization loan for \$75,000,000 brought out the previous month by the State of Sao Paulo and guaranteed by Brazil. Bankers here also offered \$1,600,000 5% silver bonds of the State of Durango, Mexico. A 3¾% loan of the Dominion of Canada for £6,000,000 was offered in London at 99¼, but only about 41% was subscribed for, leaving 59% to be taken by the underwriters. The Minn. St. Paul & Saulte Ste. Marie (a subsidiary of the Can. Pac.) acquired the Wis. Cent. and a syndicate, headed by Edwin Hawley, purchased control of the Ches. & Ohio. W. C. Brown, the new President of the N. Y. Central, assumed office; more noteworthy still was the election of E. H. Harriman to the Central's board of directors. The Va. Court of Appeals in the case of the various Southern roads against the Virginia Corporation Commission, in the matter of the order of that body fixing passenger rates at 2 cts., denied the application of the roads for an appeal from the order of the Commission. Denial was on the ground that the time for taking an appeal had expired. The U. S. Supreme Court the previous Nov. 30 had reversed U. S. Circuit Judge Pritchard in declaring the 2-cent rate void because confiscatory. That reversal was on the theory that the roads had erred in their method of procedure, inasmuch as they should first have taken an appeal to the Virginia Court of Appeals. In its reversal, however, the U. S. Supreme Court had expressly stipulated that if it should be found that it was too late to take an appeal, the order of Judge Pritchard enjoining the Virginia Commission would have to stand. In the Fifth Municipal Court in this city, Justice Young on Jan. 27 decided in favor of Thomas F. Ryan, H. H. Vreeland and others in the suit brought some time previously charging them with guilty knowledge of various alleged fraudulent and dishonest acts in connection with the affairs of the Metropolitan Street Ry. Co. In the Common Pleas Court No. 2 at Philadelphia on Jan. 27 in a test suit brought by the city against the Phil. Rapid Tran. Co. the company was sustained in refusing to issue transfers except on the payment of an extra fare. The Court held that the giving or withholding of such transfers is part of the managerial policy of the company in the developing and establishing of its business which necessarily must change with the change of conditions in different localities. Governor Hughes of this State nominated Frederick A. Wallis State Supt. of Insurance to succeed Otto Kelsey. The nomination, however, was subsequently withdrawn because of allegations of violations of the insurance laws made against Mr. Wallis in his capacity as an agent of the Home Life Insurance Co. The next month William Horace Hotchkiss was confirmed by the Senate as Superintendent. Mr. Wallis had demanded an investigation of the charges against him and the Senate adopted a report of its Insurance Committee completely exonerating him. Elihu Root resigned as Secretary of State in President Roosevelt's Cabinet. He had been elected U. S. Senator by the N. Y. Legislature for the term beginning March 4. He was succeeded by Robert Bacon, at one time a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., and who had been acting as Asst. Secretary of State. Before retiring Mr. Root concluded an important treaty with Ambassador James Bryce of Great Britain providing for the settlement of disputes between the United States and Canada. Though designated as the Boundary or Waterways Treaty, its scope is much broader, and it provides for a permanent Joint High Commission for the disposition of differences between the two countries. This treaty was not ratified by the U. S. Senate until March 4. Mr. Root also reached agreements for a convention (ratified by the Senate Feb. 18) for the submission of the Newfoundland fishery dispute to The Hague Tribunal to determine the rights of American fishermen in the waters of British North America under the terms of the treaty of 1818 (this being the first dispute to be submitted to arbitration under the Arbitration Treaty with Great Britain) and for a Pecuniary Claims convention for the settlement of claims arising out of seizures for fishing in Newfoundland waters. The N. Y. Stock Exchange disciplined Arthur E. Grannis, formerly of the firm of Grannis & Lawrence, by suspending him for a period of three years. The suspension was based on transactions which Grannis & Lawrence had had with the failed firm of Coster, Knapp & Co. Later in the month Clarence M. Cohen of Cohen, Greene & Co., was expelled from membership on the ground that he had made a "misstatement upon a material point when he appeared before said Committee on Admissions as an applicant for admission on Sept. 27 1900." The misstatement is understood to have been a denial that any one was interested in the purchase of his seat besides himself. Mr. Cohen began suit for reinstatement. At the bank elections in this city, George F. Baker retired as President of the First Nat. Bank of this city and James Stillman as President of the Nat. City Bank. Both were chosen Chairmen of their respective boards of directors. Mr. Baker was succeeded as President by Francis L. Hine, previously

Vice-President of the First Nat., and Mr. Stillman by Frank A. Vanderlip, also previously Vice-President. A collision in a dense fog early in the morning of Jan. 23 between the White Star steamer "Republic" and the Italian Lloyd steamer "Florida" off Nantucket Light was attended by some dramatic incidents and resulted in the eventual sinking of the "Republic" after all the passengers had been rescued. Aid had been summoned by means of wireless telegraphy and the event furnished a notable demonstration of the value of a wireless equipment for vessels at sea. President Roosevelt made reply to the resolution of the House of Representatives adopted the previous month asking him to transmit any evidence upon which he based the statement in his message with regard to the change made by Congress in the measure relating to the Secret Service, to the effect that "the chief argument in favor of the provision was that the Congressmen did not themselves wish to be investigated by Secret Service men." He denied that he had made charges against any member of Congress, but reiterated his position with reference to the Secret Service. This reply aroused the indignation of the House and on Jan. 8 a resolution was adopted by a vote of 212 to 35 declaring that the language in the President's message was "unjustified and without basis of fact and that it constitutes a breach of the privileges of the House;" furthermore, the reply, "being unresponsive to the inquiry of the House" was laid on the table. A bitter and very offensive general personal attack, however, made later in the month by Congressman William Willett, a Democrat from Queens County, N. Y., was interrupted in the House of Representatives and the remarks eventually expunged from the records. In a special message to the Senate, Mr. Roosevelt declined to permit Attorney-General Bonaparte to reply to a resolution of the Senate directing the Attorney-General to furnish information concerning the action of the U. S. Government on the absorption of the Tenn. Coal & Iron Co. by the U. S. Steel Corporation at the time of the panic. The President furnished the facts himself and said that he was personally cognizant of and responsible for every detail of that transaction, and he did not "conceive it to be within the authority of the Senate to give directions of this character to the head of an Executive Department or to demand from him reasons for his actions." In a special message he called the attention of Congress to the Supreme Court decision in the Harriman case the previous month and asked the passage of a law to compel a witness when subpoenaed to appear before the Inter-State Commerce Commission to produce books and papers when so required and also urged endowing the Commission with authority to compel postponement of proposed advances in railroad rates. Congress appropriated \$800,000 for the relief of the sufferers from the earthquake in Italy the month before. Letter postage to Germany was reduced to 2 cents an ounce on letters dispatched direct from the United States to Germany, but not via England or France.

Railroad Events and Stock Exchange Matters.—The market experienced a sharp set-back in January and some wide fluctuations occurred. Prices had opened in a rather buoyant way, but on Monday, Jan. 4, the Consol. Gas decision was announced and dealt prices a serious blow. In Consol. Gas itself a tremendous break occurred. The whole list declined in sympathy. The latter part of the month a number of leading stocks, notably N. Y. Cent. and Balt. & Ohio (the former on the entrance of Mr. Harriman to the board of directors) displayed great strength and a part of the previous loss in prices was recovered. Both the shares last mentioned had on Jan. 4 (before the Gas decision worked such havoc) reached a higher level than at any time during 1908. Some of the low-priced shares were also again whirled up, either on actual changes in control like Ches. & O. and Wis. Cent., or on rumors of buying for control, as Kan. City So. and Mo. Kan. & Tex. The anthracite coal shares—in particular Reading and Del. & Hud.—were inclined to heaviness, owing to the mild weather and to fears of an adverse decision in the suit involving the constitutionality of the Commodities Clause. The copper shares were depressed on the unfavorable state of the copper trade. Mil. & St. P. com. dropped from 151 $\frac{3}{4}$ Jan. 4 to 146 $\frac{3}{4}$ Jan. 13 and closed Jan. 30 at 148 $\frac{1}{2}$. N. Y. Cent. touched 132 $\frac{3}{4}$ Jan. 4, got down to 123 Jan. 6 and closed at 126 $\frac{1}{4}$. Penn. declined from 135 Jan. 4 to 130 $\frac{3}{4}$ Jan. 30. Reading com. fell from 144 $\frac{3}{4}$ Jan. 4 to 131 $\frac{1}{2}$ Jan. 30. So. Pac. com., opening at 121 Jan. 2, got down to 116 $\frac{3}{4}$ Jan. 13, advanced to 121 $\frac{1}{2}$ Jan. 22 and closed at 117 $\frac{1}{2}$. Un. Pac. com. was 184 $\frac{1}{2}$ Jan. 2 and 175 $\frac{1}{2}$ Jan. 30. The extremes for Consol. Gas were 165 $\frac{1}{4}$ Jan. 4 and 117 $\frac{1}{2}$ Jan. 26, with the close 121 $\frac{1}{4}$. Amal. Cop. declined from 84 $\frac{3}{4}$ Jan. 2 to 73x Jan. 30; Steel com., opening at 53 $\frac{3}{8}$, declined to 51 $\frac{1}{8}$ Jan. 14, advanced to 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ Jan. 22 and closed at 52. An important change was made in the method of quoting bond prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange with the beginning of this month. Previously the practice was to quote "flat"—that is accrued interest was included in the price. Under the new method accrued interest must be paid in addition to the price. In other words, the method now is to quote "and interest." The next month a similar change was inaugurated at some of the other stock exchanges, notably Philadelphia, Baltimore, St. Louis and Pittsburgh. Chic. & Alt. declared 2% on its com. stock, payable Feb. 15; a first dividend of 1% had been paid the previous August. No. Amer. Co. declared 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ %, payable April 1, the first since Sept. 1907. Receivers were appointed for the Atl. Birm. & Atl. Numerous new bond

issues were floated. Bankers brought out \$17,500,000 first and ref. 5s of the Denv. & Rio Gr. Chic. & Alt. sold the \$8,000,000 ref. 3s pledged as security for \$6,000,000 5% notes. Chic. & Nor. West placed \$16,250,000 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ s. Norf. & West. disposed of \$10,000,000 divisional 1st lien and gen. mtg. 4s. L. & N. sold to J. P. Morgan & Co. the collateral (aggregating at par \$29,864,000) securing its \$23,000,000 5-20-yr. coll. trust bonds of 1903 and gave notice that these bonds would be paid off April 1. Bos. & Maine placed \$11,700,000 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s. Swift & Co. of Chicago offered their shareholders \$10,000,000 of new stock at par. N. Y. N. H. & Hart. made a new contract with N. Y. Cent. for the use of the tracks and terminals of the latter in this city.

The Money Market.—Notwithstanding the withdrawal of further Government deposits from the banks and the gold exports and notwithstanding the absorptions of cash by the N. Y. trust companies—which were obliged to have on hand by Feb. 1 the maximum amount of cash reserve required under the law of 1908—pronounced ease continued in money. Owing to diminished revenues, Government disbursements were running in excess of receipts, serving to offset withdrawals of deposits from the banks. Then, also, institutions in near-by cities shipped to this center large amounts of currency which they were unable to use at home. Call loans on the Stock Exchange the first business day touched 3%, but thereafter did not get above 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ and the close was 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ @2. Time loans were freely offered, but little business was reported, and at the close rates were 2 for 30 days, 2@2 $\frac{1}{4}$ for 60 days, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ @2 $\frac{1}{2}$ for 90 days, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ @3 for 4 mos., 3% for 5 and 6 mos. and 3@3 $\frac{1}{2}$ for all the year. Commercial paper was in urgent demand, banks and trust companies absorbing all available offers, while the supply was meagre. Rates got down to 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ @3 $\frac{3}{4}$ for choice 60 to 90 day double names, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ @4 for prime and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ for good 4 to 6 months single names. Money holdings of the Clearing House banks, according to the actual figures of condition, rose from \$350,838,100 Jan. 2 to \$388,002,400 Jan. 23 and were \$375,519,100 Jan. 30. Surplus reserves increased from \$14,704,375 Jan. 2 to \$32,922,275 Jan. 23 and then dropped to \$20,720,050 Jan. 30. Money holdings of the trust companies and the State banks not in the Clearing House increased from \$109,740,800 Jan. 2 to \$127,709,900 Jan. 30, these latter figures being averages for the week, no others being given. Deposits of the Clearing-House banks rose from \$1,344,534,900 Jan. 2 to \$1,420,320,500 Jan. 23, and were \$1,419,196,200 Jan. 30. Loans increased from \$1,293,502,000 Jan. 2 to \$1,347,614,900 Jan. 30.

Foreign Exchange, Silver, &c.—Foreign exchange displayed irregularity the early part of January. The latter part the tendency was strongly upward, sterling rates the last day being at the highest figures of the month. There were considerable exports of gold to Paris and also shipments to Argentina, the demand upon London for Argentine account having been diverted to this country; altogether the gold exports from this point during the month reached \$7,843,125. The advance in the Bank of England rate on Jan. 14 from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3%, together with the higher rates for discounts in London than for money in New York, were an influence in the strength of exchange. There was also at times a demand to pay for securities sold for European account. On the other hand, supplies of bills came on the market against New York City revenue bonds placed aboard, and also against loans by railroad and other corporations portions of which had found a market in Europe. Exchange rates were at their lowest Jan. 5 when 60-day bills were 4 8485@4 85, sight at 4 8680@4 8685 and cable transfers at 4 8705@4 8710. The close Jan. 30 was 4 8515@4 8520, 4 8770@4 8775 and 4 8805@4 8810. Open market discounts at London at the close were 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ @2 $\frac{3}{4}$. At Paris rates sharply declined with the placing of the new Russian loan, and the close was 1 $\frac{7}{8}$ @2, against 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ at the opening. At Berlin and Frankfurt rates at one time were 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ @2 $\frac{3}{4}$, but the close was at 2 $\frac{1}{4}$. Silver in London advanced from 23 3-16d Jan. 2 to 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ d Jan. 18, with the close Jan. 30 at 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

FEBRUARY.—Current Events.—Unfavorable developments in the iron and steel trades, together with a renewed setback in the copper market, gave a decidedly adverse turn to the general trade situation, and caused a serious break in prices on the Stock Exchange. The U. S. Steel Corporation announced a change of policy with regard to prices. After the close of business on Friday, Feb. 19, Chairman E. H. Gary of the Steel Corporation gave out a statement saying that the leading manufacturers of iron and steel had "determined to protect their customers in order to retain their fair share of the business." Mr. Gary pointed out that since the panic of Oct. 1907, although no agreements had been made as to prices, leading manufacturers had been advising with one another and as a result stability of prices had existed until about Jan. 1 1909. As a result, too, of this policy, a gradual improvement in the iron and steel trade had been effected and an increase in sales made. Until within the 48 hours preceding, Mr. Gary asserted, it had seemed that no general reduction in prices would be necessary, but for one reason or another, including particularly the tariff agitation, many of the smaller concerns which had not been disposed to cooperate with the larger concerns during the preceding year had become demoralized and unreasonable cutting of prices had ensued. It was, hence, deemed best for all the manufacturers to sell at such modified prices as might be found necessary. The effect of this announcement was startling and a

sharp decline in iron and steel prices ensued—all except steel rails. Manufacturers very naturally were not inclined to make their prices public, but generally a reduction of \$4 to \$6 a ton took place. Steel billets at Pittsburgh were reduced from about \$25 a ton to \$20. In steel bars at Pittsburgh an open cut was made from 1.40 cts. per lb. to 1.20 cts. (a decrease of \$4 a ton) and in plates a reduction from 1.60 cts. to 1.30 cts. The leading pipe mills, it was stated, had issued new discounts on merchant pipe, showing reductions ranging from \$6 to \$10 per ton. In the copper trade, with production large, supplies were far in excess of demand, and the metal dropped to about 12½ cts, though after the close of the month large purchases for foreign account were reported, and these were said to have been on a basis of 13 cts. Other branches of the metals markets were also weak, in particular lead. At a meeting of the Southern Hard Yarn Spinners' Assn. a committee was appointed to formulate a plan of curtailment. Print cloths at Fall River continued at 3 7-16 cts., the price ruling since the previous Dec. 2d. Middling upland cotton in this market got up from 9.85 cts. Jan. 31 to 10 cts. Feb. 8, but closed Feb. 27 at 9.65 cts. A sharp speculation developed in grain, and May wheat at Chicago rose from \$1.07½ Feb. 1 to \$1.19 Feb. 27 and at New York from \$1.11¼ to \$1.23. A powerful bull clique was at work and there were reports of a diminished Argentine crop, possible damage to our own winter-wheat crop, owing to the lack of a sufficient snow covering, and rumors of the appearance of the Hessian fly in parts of Kansas and Missouri. Corn and oats also sharply advanced, May corn at Chicago rising from 63 to 66½ cts. and May oats from 51¼ to 55¼ cts. In the stock market the influence of the break in steel prices was accentuated by the adverse report submitted on Saturday, Feb. 20, by a sub-committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee which had been investigating the absorption of the Tenn. Coal & Iron Co. by the U. S. Steel Corporation in 1907. The text of this report was not made public, but there was no concealment as to its character. The committee the next month (Moh. 1) voted to report to the Senate a disagreement, so as to leave each member free to express his own opinion. On March 2, however, seven members of the committee, being a majority, signed a statement unofficially condemning the President, four of them without reservation and three with accompanying personal explanations. On Feb. 23 the U. S. Supreme Court affirmed the decision of the U. S. Circuit Court for the Southern District of N. Y. imposing fines of \$134,000 on the N. Y. C. & H. R. for the granting of rebates on sugar in 1903 to the Amer. Sugar Refining Co. The U. S. Supreme Court also affirmed the decision of the Supreme Court of Arkansas, which had upheld a fine of \$10,000 imposed on the Hammond Packing Co. for refusing to produce its books in a proceeding brought to oust it from the State for violation of the State Anti-Trust Law of 1905. Justice White, who rendered the opinion, said it was the duty of a corporation to live in the light of day and to be prepared at any time "to exhibit its proceedings to its creator, the State." Following this decision, the State Prosecuting Attorney filed suits against Cudahy Packing Co., Swift & Co. and various other packing concerns, charging them with forming an unlawful combination to control prices, &c., and demanding \$3,300,000 penalties from each. There was notable improvement abroad, bringing with it a marked change in the tone at the foreign financial centres. No little progress was made in composing the troubles in the Balkan regions. As Bulgaria and Turkey could not agree as to the indemnity payment to be made by the former to the latter, Russia stepped in with a proposition that seemed advantageous to both. To make up the difference between the amount Bulgaria was willing to pay and the sum demanded by Turkey, Russia offered to remit so many of the indemnity payments which Turkey had been making to Russia under the Berlin Treaty of 1878 as would equal the required amount—Bulgaria to pay Russia a low rate of interest on the sum and to provide a sinking fund for the amortization of the debt. Russia also offered to lend to Bulgaria the \$2,000,000 francs which the latter was willing to pay, charging only a low rate of interest, with sinking fund on this. The general effect was that the annual charge to Bulgaria would be no heavier than if she had gone into the open market to borrow the \$2,000,000 francs and paid the higher rate of interest which she would undoubtedly have been obliged to pay. During the month, also, King Edward of England, with Queen Alexandra, paid a visit to Kaiser Wilhelm at Berlin and, according to all accounts, was most cordially received; and in speeches both the King and the Emperor pledged themselves to do everything possible to maintain peace. Simultaneously there came the announcement of an agreement between France and Germany for the settlement of their differences with regard to Moroccan affairs. All this was accepted not alone as an augury of general peace but of a probable betterment of the relations between Germany and Great Britain. The Franco-German agreement was received with great satisfaction, and the effect was to bring about a complete change of feeling on the stock exchanges and bourses of Europe. The new Russian loan having also been placed, France completely abated its inquiry for gold, allowing the Bank of England to absorb South African gold arrivals. Discounts at all the leading Continental centres declined and there was a definite turning of the foreign exchanges in favor of London. Between Jan. 14, when the Bank rate was raised to 3%, and Feb. 25 the Bank's bullion holdings were increased from £31,656,183 to £37,877,662. The Bank of Germany reduced its rate from 4 to 3¼% and British consols got

up to 84 13-16, the highest price since the previous October, and comparing with 83 1-16 on Jan. 29. The latter part of the month anxiety was occasioned at times by rumors that war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia was inevitable. It developed that Senator Knox of Pennsylvania, to whom Pres.-elect Taft had tendered the position of Secretary of State in his Cabinet, had two years before voted for an increase in the salary of the office, thus making him ineligible under the Constitution. Legislation was had therefore to repeal the increase so far as that particular Cabinet place was concerned, reducing it from \$12,000 to \$8,000. The salaries of the other Cabinet officers were left at \$12,000. The salary of the President of the U. S. was raised from \$50,000 to \$75,000 but no change was made in the compensation of the Vice-Pres., the Speaker of the House or the Supreme Court Justices as originally proposed. Anti-Japanese legislation was again threatened in California and several other of the Pacific States, but was once more prevented by President Roosevelt. A loan for £2,000,000 by Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, was brought out in London, Berlin and Amsterdam and a considerable amount was applied for by N. Y. bankers and investors. N. Y. bankers took an issue of \$3,000,000 4% gold bonds of Porto Rico. On Feb. 3 another call was issued on the banks for the surrender of Govt. deposits, namely \$30,000,000, to be returned by Feb. 24. Govt. deposits with the banks were reduced from \$100,511,200 to \$72,343,825 and money holdings in sub-treasuries (notwithstanding Govt. disbursements continued to run in excess of revenues) were increased from \$310,782,444 to \$327,538,428. National bank notes, secured by bonds, increased from \$630,309,637 to \$635,588,885. Mr. Murray, Comptroller of the Currency, asked the various Clearing-House associations to co-operate in a system of bank examinations independent of that of the Govt., but helpful to it. The full reserve requirements for the trust companies of N. Y. State under the law of the previous year became operative Feb. 1. The Massachusetts RR. Commission declined to grant the request of the Northampton Street Ry. to increase fares from 5 cts. to 6 cts. A law was passed by Congress granting to the negro soldiers dishonorably discharged in Aug. 1906 for alleged complicity in the "shooting-up" at Brownsville, Tex., the right to re-enlist upon proving their innocence. A North American Conservation Congress, composed of representatives from Canada, Mexico and the United States, was held at the State Department at Washington Feb. 18 and addressed by Pres. Roosevelt. Mr. Roosevelt Feb. 26 transmitted to Congress the "Declaration of Principles" adopted by this Conference, and on its suggestion forwarded invitations to all the civilized nations of the world to participate in a great conference, at the Hague, for the conservation of natural resources. Mr. Roosevelt sent a special message to Congress urging legislation to compel ocean-going passenger steamships to carry a wireless telegraph equipment; also a message transmitting the report of the Commission on Country Life and urged action for improving the condition of life on the farm; likewise a message asking legislation for the well-being of dependent children and recommending the establishment of a Federal Children's Bureau. Still another message accompanied the report of the engineers whom he had sent to visit the Panama Canal in company with Pres.-elect Taft and who had expressed approval of the lock type of canal; the President declared that any criticism of the lock plan was "really an attack on the policy of building any canal at all." He vetoed the Census Bill as passed by Congress, on the ground that it would involve a continuation of the spoils system. An amended bill was passed at the extra session. Mr. Roosevelt ordered Jefferson Davis's name to be restored on the tablet built into the Cabin John Bridge located a few miles outside of Washington. The name had been erased in 1862.

Railroad Events and Stock Exchange Matters.—A big break in prices occurred as the result of the action of the Steel Corporation in changing its policy regarding prices. The first half of the month dealings on the Exchange were on a limited scale, with the fluctuations in standard stocks very narrow, though sharp advances occurred in some low-priced shares; while on the other hand the copper properties were weak on the unfavorable position of the metal and Consolidated Gas declined on the denial of the company's petition for a rehearing in the decision against it in the 80-cent gas case. After the 15th growing weakness became manifest, evidently on knowledge of the unsatisfactory situation of the iron and steel trades. Reading shares seemed to be especially pressed for sale, either on fears regarding the outcome of the demands of the miners for higher wages or because of apprehension concerning the nature of the decision, then looked for, of the U. S. Supreme Court in the case involving the validity of the Commodities Clause of the Inter-State Law. The industrial stocks were weak on the very poor report for the calendar year made by the Pressed Steel Car Co. Even at this time, however, some particular shares showed exceptional strength. Atchison com. on Feb. 17 touching 103½, the highest point reached up to that time since 1907. The announcement on the 19th of the Steel Corporation's action was followed on the 20th and succeeding days by a tremendous slump in prices. Liquidation was on an enormous scale. At times utter demoralization prevailed. The Steel shares also suffered from the adverse report regarding the Tenn. Coal & Iron merger. The last few days material recoveries ensued from the extreme low points of the month. Steel com. from 53¼ Feb. 3 declined to 41¼ Feb. 23 and closed at 44¾; Amal. Cop. from 77¾ Feb. 11 got down to 65 Feb. 26 and closed Feb. 27 at 68¼.

Reading com. tumbled from 134 $\frac{3}{8}$ Feb. 15 to 118 Feb. 23, with the close 121 $\frac{1}{2}$; Union Pac. com. from 181 $\frac{3}{4}$ Feb. 15, dropped to 172 $\frac{1}{2}$ Feb. 24 and closed at 177 $\frac{1}{2}$; So. Pac. com. was 120 Feb. 15, 114 $\frac{3}{8}$ Feb. 24 and closed at 117; N. Y. Cent. was 129 $\frac{1}{2}$ Feb. 17, 120 $\frac{1}{2}$ Feb. 24 and closed at 122 $\frac{1}{2}$; Penn. was 132 $\frac{3}{8}$ Feb. 15, 126 $\frac{1}{8}$ Feb. 23 and closed at 128 $\frac{3}{8}$. Bklyn. Rap. Tr. declared its first div., 1%. Sloss-Sheff. Steel & Ir. increased the quar. div. on com. from 4% per an. to 5%. Birm. Coal & Iron went into receiver's hands. The Public Service Commission at Albany, by a vote of 3 to 2, granted the Erie RR. permission to create an issue of \$30,000,000 coll. tr. bonds, but under conditions that were not entirely satisfactory, and the company asked for a modification. The So. Pac. Co. announced an issue of \$82,000,000 4% conv. bonds and shareholders were given the privilege of subscribing at 96. Ch. Bur. & Quin. placed \$15,000,000 gen. mtge. 4s. Lehigh Coal & Nav. stockholders were allowed to subscribe at par for \$1,909,600 new stock. The Balt. & Ohio sold \$13,100,000 of Pittsb. L. E. & West. Va. div. 4s. Bankers offered \$12,271,000 consol. 4s of Chic. & West. Ind.

The Money Market.—A stiffening in money rates the early part of Feb. was not long maintained. Govt. calls on the depository banks, the gold exports to Argentina and expectations (which expectations were subsequently verified) that the Clearing-House bank statement for Feb. 6 would show a large loss in money holdings and surplus reserves, owing to the absorption of cash by the trust companies to complete their reserve requirements, were responsible for the early firmness. The effect soon passed away. Govt. disbursements kept running in excess of receipts and there was a large return flow of currency from the interior. Accordingly, pronounced ease again developed. The call loan rate Feb. 4 got up to 3%. The close was at 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ @2. Time money at the close was 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ @2 $\frac{3}{4}$ for 60 and 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ @3 for 90 days, but no business was reported. For 4 and 5 months offerings were at 3 and for 7 and 8 months at 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ and for 9 months at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$. Loans for 12 mos. were obtainable at 4. Commercial paper was 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ @3 $\frac{3}{4}$ for double names and 4 for prime and 4@4 $\frac{1}{2}$ for good single names. Surplus reserves of the Clearing-House banks dropped from \$20,720,050 Jan. 30 to \$9,909,300 Feb. 6, increased to \$15,647,875 Feb. 20 and were \$13,345,850 Feb. 27. Aggregate money holdings declined from \$375,519,100 Jan. 30 to \$353,614,600 Feb. 13, increased to \$358,864,400 Feb. 20 and were \$353,896,600 Feb. 27. On the other hand, the money holdings of the trust companies and State banks not in the Clearing House increased from \$127,709,900 Jan. 30 to \$156,792,900 Feb. 6 and were \$154,583,300 Feb. 27. The deposits of the Clearing-House banks dropped from \$1,419,196,200 Jan. 30 to \$1,362,203,000 Feb. 27 and the loans fell from \$1,347,614,900 to \$1,311,950,400.

Foreign Exchange, Silver, &c.—Foreign exchange, after opening strong, gradually grew easier, but in the last week there was a renewal of strength and rates recovered. Influences in the early weakness were the lower discounts in Europe and the buying of securities for London account, induced by the relaxation of political tension regarding the Balkans and by the Franco-German political compact concerning Morocco. The renewed strength at the close was due to selling by London of American securities caused by the break in our stock market. Gold shipments to the Argentine for the month aggregated \$8,450,000. The rise in exchange would have made exports to London also profitable and likewise to Paris as arbitrage operations, but no special inducements existed for such exports. Low figures for exchange were Feb. 16 or Feb. 17, when 60-day bills were 4 8490@4 8495; sight 4 8690@4 8695 and cable transfers 4 8715@4 8720. The close Feb. 27 was at 4 8520@4 8525, 4 8745@4 8750 and 4 8790@4 8795. Open market discounts at London declined to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ @2 $\frac{3}{4}$ and closed at 2 $\frac{1}{4}$. At Paris the rate at one time got down to 1, with the close 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. At the German centers rates were higher, with the close 2 $\frac{5}{8}$. Silver in London declined to 23 5-16d.

MARCH.—Current Events.—This month marked the passing out of the Roosevelt Administration and the advent of Mr. Taft to the Presidency. The personnel of the Cabinet had been correctly foreshadowed and Philander C. Knox of Penn. became Secretary of State and Franklin MacVeagh of Ill. Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Taft's inaugural proclaimed adherence to the Roosevelt doctrines but the language was temperate and the message contained reassuring features. A suggestion favorably received was that nothing but tariff legislation should be attempted at the extra session of Congress. This latter was convened March 15. The tariff bill, as introduced by Chairman Payne of the House Ways and Means Committee, proved more radical than expected. Duties on leading articles of iron and steel were sharply reduced, steel rails being cut from 7-20 of 1 cent per lb. to 7-40 of 1 cent and pig iron from \$4 per ton to \$2.50. Iron ore was put on the free list, and so was coal, wood pulp and hides. In timber, in leather and in wool the duties were decreased. On a few articles, like gloves and hosiery, there were increases. A tax was proposed on tea, but not on coffee except from countries imposing an export duty on coffee. The bill also contained a proposal for a Federal inheritance tax as recommended by President Taft in his inaugural message. This latter was at once antagonized by many of the States; in New York the Senate and the Assembly unanimously passed a concurrent resolution requesting New York representatives in Congress to oppose the proposition. Preceding the introduction of the tariff bill there was a spirited contest

by a small body of the Republican majority concerning the organization of the House of Representatives. The contest had a double aspect, being directed against the re-election of Speaker Cannon and also against the adoption of the old rules of the House under which legislation has been concentrated in large part in the hands of the Speaker. Only a small number of the insurgent Republicans went so far as actually to vote against Mr. Cannon, and his re-election was accomplished without much difficulty. The opposition to the House rules, however, was very determined and as the Democrats joined forces with the seceding Republicans, the result was in doubt. Eventually a resolution offered by Representative Fitzgerald of New York (a democrat acting apart from his party) and providing for only a few routine changes in the rules was adopted by 211 to 172 votes. Further cuts in iron and steel prices occurred. The failure of J. B. & J. M. Cornell Co., a long established local concern in this city, manufacturers of structural iron and castings, attracted much attention. Reductions in wages of iron and steel workers were announced by nearly all the large companies outside the U. S. Steel Corporation—including the Lackawanna Steel Co., the Pennsylvania Steel, the Maryland Steel, the Jones & Laughlin Co., the Republic Iron & Steel and the Cambria. The reductions generally were 10% and scheduled to go into effect April 1. In the copper trade, too, there was further demoralization. The monthly statement of the Copper Producers' Association (the second issued) showed an increase in copper stocks during Feb. of 29,153,203 lbs., after 21,773,779 lbs. increase in Jan., and electrolytic copper sold down to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ @12 $\frac{1}{4}$ cts. At the close, however, considerable sales of the metal for home and foreign account were reported and the price again got close to 13 cts. The anthracite coal companies failed to reach an agreement with the miners for renewing the three-year agreement expiring Apr. 1. The miners asked for an increase in wages and made other demands. The miners on Mar. 25, however, voted not to suspend work Apr. 1, pending an effort to reach an adjustment. Cotton got up to 9.85 cts. Mch. 2 and closed at that figure Mch. 31, after having touched 9.60 cts. Mch. 22. Grain prices advanced still higher. May wheat at New York touched \$1.23 $\frac{3}{4}$ Mch. 3 and \$1.19 $\frac{1}{2}$ at Chicago. The Govt. report, showing larger farm reserves than expected, led to a sharp break and by the 9th the price at New York was \$1.17 $\frac{1}{2}$ and at Chicago \$1.12 $\frac{3}{4}$. Quick recovery ensued and closing prices Mch. 31 were \$1.22 at New York and \$1.19 $\frac{1}{4}$ at Chicago. May corn at Chicago reached 69 $\frac{1}{4}$ Mch. 9 and, after declining to 65 $\frac{3}{8}$, closed at 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts. Great Britain continued to deflect the Argentine demand for gold to New York. The placing the previous month of the Argentine loan for £10,000,000 sterling facilitated the movement. Of this loan £2,000,000 was on Mch. 1 re-offered in the U. S. and largely over-subscribed. There were large gold exports likewise to London. Altogether, about \$14,000,000 was engaged for London and about \$5,500,000 for Argentina. The Bank of England bullion holdings Apr. 1 were £41,711,090 against only £30,732,402 Jan. 1. The joint-stock banks, which previously had not been accustomed to hold much gold, began in some instances accumulating an independent stock. This action followed the appearance of a report made by a committee appointed the previous Sept. by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom to consider the laws relating to currency and banking in the Kingdom. This report commented on the small stock of gold held in Great Britain and suggested itemized monthly statements by all the banks so as to disclose their real condition as regards cash reserves. There was renewed talk abroad of the possibility of war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia, but at the close a definite agreement was reached between Austria and the other signatory powers to the Treaty of Berlin involving the submission of Serbia to the Austrian terms as to the recognition of the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the demobilization of the Serbian army. British consols, which had got down to 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ Mch. 24, were \$4 13-16 Mch. 31. Quite a stir was created in Great Britain during the discussion of the naval estimates in the House of Commons, growing out of statements that Germany's program for a larger navy was being carried out with such energy that in a few years she would have nearly as many ships of the most destructive type (Dreadnoughts and Invincibles) as Great Britain, thus endangering British naval supremacy. An incident of the alarm was the offer of several of the colonies—in particular some of the Australian colonies and Canada—to provide some ships at their own expense for the benefit of the mother country. On its retrial, the case of the U. S. Govt. against the Standard Oil Co., for having shipped oil over the Chic. & Alton RR. at alleged concessions from the legal rates, completely collapsed, and the jury on instructions from Judge Anderson in the U. S. Dist. Court at Chicago gave a verdict for the Oil Co. This was the case in which Judge Landis had imposed a fine of \$29,240,000. In contrast with the policy of the previous Administration, news dispatches reported that the Govt. intended to take heed and that other similar cases on the Department docket would be abandoned. The Court of Appeals of the Dist. of Columbia ruled on the injunction order against the labor boycott in the well-known case of the Bucks Stove & Range Co. vs. the Am. Fed. of Labor, affirming the order on all essential points, though modifying it in some minor respects. Judge McPherson in the Federal Court at Kansas City declared the 2-cent Passenger Rate Law and the Maximum Freight Rate Law, enacted two years before by the Missouri Legislature, void, and made permanent the in-

junction which the railroads had obtained. Gov. Hughes affirmed the findings and report made the previous Aug. by Commissioner Hand and dismissed the charges against Dist. Attorney Jerome of this city. The six indictments against George W. Perkins, formerly Vice-Pres. of the N. Y. Life Insurance Co. and Chas. S. Fairchild, formerly a trustee of that institution, were dismissed by Justice Blanchard in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court on the ground that, under a decision by the Court of Appeals in the case of John R. Hegeman, the accusations against these persons did not constitute a crime. The Supreme Court of Appeals of Va. upheld the constitutionality of the Va. local option or Ward law of 1908 providing special qualifications for electors at elections called to determine the question of licensed saloons, etc. Incidentally, the decision had the effect of removing doubt as to the legality of a number of bond issues authorized at elections held under that law. Following the Court decision noted under Jan. against the 2-cent passenger rate the Va. State Corporation Commission made an order permitting a 2½-cent maximum rate from Apr. 1. Govt. money holdings were reduced from \$327,538,428 to \$319,182,525, notwithstanding that Govt. deposits with the banks dropped still further from \$72,343,825 to \$70,516,470. National bank circulation, secured by bonds, showed another conspicuous increase, rising from \$635,588,885 to \$646,142,390. Laws for the guaranty of bank deposits or containing a guaranty feature were enacted in several Western States, namely Kansas, Nebraska and South Dakota, the last named being purely voluntary. On the other hand, in this or preceding or succeeding months bills for the guaranty of deposits failed to pass in Iowa, Georgia, Indiana, Missouri, North Dakota, Colorado, Oregon and Washington. In Texas the Legislature adjourned Mch. 31 but two hours afterward re-convened upon the call of the Governor, one of the objects of the call being to provide a guaranty deposit law. The special session also having adjourned Apr. 11 without having enacted the guaranty law, another extra session was called for the next day. Bill finally passed May 11 1909. Oklahoma passed an amendment to its guaranty law. The Equitable Trust Co. of this city absorbed the Bowling Green Trust Co. The Mutual Life Insurance Co. disposed of a portion of its shareholdings in the U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co. to Cornelius C. Cuyler (who thereupon was elected President) and some interests associated with him; Mr. Cuyler died the following July. The Mutual Life Ins. Co. also settled the suits brought in 1906 against its former President and other officers and agents, for the recovery of moneys alleged to have been improperly obtained or expended by them, by accepting \$815,000 in settlement. New York City placed \$10,000,000 50-year 4s at an average of 101.57, making the interest basis 3.93. This compared with 102.385 or a basis of 3.89% at the \$12,000,000 sale the previous Nov. A general strike of the telegraphers of the Post Office Department was declared at Paris on the evening of Mch. 15 in which the telephone operators and mail clerks joined, crippling the postal, telegraphic and telephonic services throughout France. Later, the letter carriers also joined, and subsequently 5,000 repairers, line men and mechanics decided to go out, the strike thus embracing all the workmen employed by the Post Office administration. For a time France was practically cut off from the rest of the world. The Govt. put military telegraphers at work. After more or less parleying with the Govt., the strikers returned to work Mch. 23. Libel suits were found by the Federal Grand Jury in this city against the Press Publishing Co., publishers of the New York "World," and against the managing editor, charging criminal libel in the publication of stories reflecting on the manner in which the Panama Canal property had been acquired by the U. S. Govt. Previously a similar libel suit had been instituted by the Govt. against Mr. Delavan Smith and Charles R. Williams, owners of the "Indianapolis News." In our remarks for Oct. we note the failure of the attempt to have these men removed to Washington for trial. The Ship Subsidy bill was defeated in the House of Representatives by 175 votes to 172. Congress passed the Currier copyright bill embodying important changes in the copyright laws.

Railroad Events and Stock Exchange Matters.—Great activity at rising prices developed on the Stock Exchange the last few days of Mch. and there was a sharp recovery all around after the previous month's great break in values. The first three weeks, however, the market was dull, narrow and irregular. Some stocks were strong and higher even during this period, such as Atchison, Reading, Ches. & Ohio, Un. Pac., St. P., Chic. & Alt., N. Y. Cent. and Wis. Cent. The latter advanced on the announcement that the "Soo" road had agreed to issue its leased line stock certificates in exchange for the Wis. Cent. pref. shares. The traction shares and Erie were depressed, but in the buoyancy and activity at the close of the month practically the whole list participated. Mil. & St. P. com. sold up from 141 Mch. 10 to 148½ Mch. 31; Gt. Nor. from 138½ to 145¾; Nor. Pac. from 135¾ to 143¾; N. Y. Cent. from 122½ to 131¼; Penn. from 128¼ to 134¾; Reading com. from 121¼ to 136¾; So. Pac. com. from 116¼ to 123¾; Un. Pac. com. from 173½ to 185½; Amal. Cop. from 66½ to 75¾ and U. S. Steel com. from 42¾ to 49¼, the highest prices, as a rule, being reached at the close of the month. Consol. Gas of New York advanced from 126½ Mch. 1 to 140 Mch. 31 on two auspicious occurrences: on Mch. 5 the Appellate Div. of the N. Y. Supreme Court, First Div., affirmed the lower Court dismissing the suit brought by former Att.-Gen. Jackson to oust the company from the use

of the city's streets on the ground that the company's franchises had expired, the Court holding that the matter was one concerning the city alone; furthermore, Ex-Secretary of the U. S. Treasury, George B. Cortelyou, was elected President of the company. Consol. Coal Co. of Maryland declared a stock div. of 60%. Railway Steel Spring omitted the s. a. div. on com. N. Y. & Har. RR. decided to omit the s. a. div. of 2% usually paid in Apr. out of the rental due from the Met. St. Ry. J. P. Morgan & Co. at the head of a banking syndicate offered at 79 \$21,333,000 of dev. and gen. mtge. 4s of the So. Ry. "Soo" road offered shareholders at par \$2,016,000 new pref. and \$4,032,000 new com. \$9,601,000 of gen. mtge. 5s of the Dul. Missabe & Nor. Ry. bonds was offered for sale. Jones & Laughlin Steel Co. placed \$15,000,000 30-year 5% bonds. J. P. Morgan & Co. and associate bankers sold \$16,500,000 1st mtge. and col. tr. 5s of Pac. Tel. & Tel. Co. at 95½.

The Money Market.—Pronounced ease continued in money, notwithstanding the large gold outflow. Early in the month it was reported that commercial paper of exceptional grade maturing in 6 mos. had been discounted at 2½%. French and German bankers were said to be buying such paper for investment. Collateral loans running for a like period were at the time quoted at 2¾@3, with some choice contracts taken at 2½%. Regular rates for paper at the close were 3¼@3¾ for 60 to 90 days for choice double names and 3½@4 for 4 to 6 mos. prime single names; and 4@4½ for good single names. Call loans on the Stock Exchange for the month ranged at 1½@2½ and time money at the close was 2½ for 60 days, 2½@2¾ for 90 days, 2¾@3 for 4 mos., 3 for 5 to 6 mos. and 3¼@3½ for over the year. Money holdings of Clearing-House banks declined from \$353,896,600 Feb. 27 to \$352,461,900 Mch. 13 but were \$354,093,300 Mch. 27. Surplus reserves fell to \$12,392,925 Mch. 6, rose to \$19,433,375 Mch. 20 and were \$16,563,175 Mch. 27. Money holdings of the trust companies and State banks not in the Clearing House steadily diminished and were \$147,548,900 Mch. 27 against \$154,583,300 Feb. 27. Clearing House loans fell from \$1,311,950,400 Feb. 27 to \$1,292,027,600 Mch. 20 and were \$1,302,299,600 Mch. 27; deposits decreased from \$1,362,203,000 to \$1,341,551,300 Mch. 20 and were \$1,350,120,500 Mch. 27.

Foreign Exchange, Silver, Etc.—Exchange was exceptionally strong until towards the close of March, resulting in the large gold exports referred to above. One influence was a demand to remit for sales of securities on London account and to cover a speculatively created short interest, while higher discounts abroad than money in New York contributed to transfers of capital to Europe. Decided weakness came at the close and followed from the decline in discounts in London, checking the transfers of bankers' balances for employment abroad; also from moderate purchases of American securities by European bankers, investments by London in commercial paper and the drawing of finance bills. With this decline in exchange further gold exports to London became out of the question. Rates were at their highest on Mch. 19, when 60-day bills touched 4 8630@4 8640, sight 4 8825@4 8835 and cable transfers 4 8865@4 8875. The close was at 4 86@4 8615, 4 8745@4 8755 and 4 8775@4 8780. Open market discounts at London at the close were only 1½@1¾, at Paris 1¼ (after having been 1¾) and at Berlin and Frankfurt 2¾@2¾ after having been 3. Silver in London fluctuated between 23 1-16d. and 23¾d., with the close 23 3-16d.

APRIL.—Current Events.—A political upheaval in Turkey, with the deposition of the Sultan (as noted further below) was perhaps the chief event in the world's affairs during April. In the U. S. there was measurable improvement in affairs, notwithstanding tariff legislation proceeded in a very leisurely fashion. The Payne Tariff Bill was passed April 9 in the House and then went to the Senate. In the latter, Senator Aldrich on April 12 introduced an entirely new bill, omitting the inheritance tax provision and differing radically in other particulars from the Payne Bill. Improvement in the iron and steel industry was very noticeable. Early in the month the American Steel & Wire Co., a Steel Corp. subsidiary, announced a reduction of 10c. per 100 lbs., or \$2 a ton, in all classes of steel wire products, but, as the independent concerns had been making severe cuts in prices for some time previously, this step was looked upon as merely a recognition of the actual situation. Soon, however, there came developments of the opposite nature. The report of the Steel Corp. for the March quarter, issued April 27, showed that in face of the drastic cut in steel prices made in February the Steel Corp. had earned its divs. in full on both common and preferred shares. Furthermore, on April 27 also there came announcement from Pittsburgh that the Carnegie Steel Co., another Steel Corp. subsidiary, had raised its prices for steel bars and for steel plates and shapes \$1 a ton. Prior to the open cut in February, the nominal quotation for bars at Pittsburgh had been 1.40c. per lb. The cut was to 1.20c., and subsequently bars sold at 1.10c., and even lower. The new quotation of the Carnegie Co. for bars was 1.15c. Plates and shapes had been reduced in February from the nominal quotation of 1.60c. to 1.30c. and the price subsequently dropped to 1.20c. or less. The Carnegie Co.'s new quotation was 1.25c. The Jones & Laughlin Co., an independent concern, immediately followed the action of the Carnegie Co. Another favorable development was the settlement of the differences between the miners and the operators in the anthracite coal fields and the renewal for another term of three years (or until

March 31 1912) of the old wage agreement. The copper trade still kept lagging behind and the statement of the Copper Producers' Assn., issued April 12, showed a further addition to stocks. Speculation in grain made further headway and wheat in Chicago jumped up in a way that was suggestive of an attempt to corner the May option. The ruling spirit in the movement was James A. Patten, of Bartlett, Patten & Co., Chicago. May wheat at Chicago April 15 got up to \$1.29½; then it began to weaken, and when it became evident that large lines of wheat had been liquidated and that the bull leader had retired for the time being to a ranch in Colorado, prices collapsed. By April 24 the May option had dropped to \$1.18; by April 30 it was up again to \$1.24½. Cash wheat in N. Y. rose to \$1.42 for No. 2 red winter. The resulting advance in flour increased the cost of bread and bakers sought to protect themselves either by reducing the size of the loaf or by charging more for it. Thereupon complaint came from the poorer classes as to the cost of bread. Other grain prices also advanced, May corn at Chicago moving up from 65½¢ April 10 to 72½¢ April 28, with the close April 30 70½¢. Rumor had it that some of those who had been engaged on the bull side in wheat were now turning their attention to cotton. Middling uplands in N. Y. April 30 were 10.90c., against 9.85c. March 31. The political upheaval in Turkey had its origin in a revolt on the part of the soldiers in the army corps stationed at Constantinople against the constitutional form of government. These soldiers on April 13 rose against their officers, murdered many of them, and demanded of the Sultan the dismissal of the Ministry, one of the members of which was also murdered. The Sultan, Abdul Hamid II, yielded only too gladly, and in fact was believed to have instigated the whole affair. For a day or two these officerless soldiers were in complete control and did as they liked. Then it appeared that the Young Turk Party, which had compelled the Sultan the previous year as a result of a peaceful revolution to grant the Constitution and a Parliament, were organizing and coming to the rescue. The third army corps, stationed at Salonica, which had remained faithful to the Constitution, began marching on Constantinople. On the morning of April 24 the army entered the capital. The Sultan was again willing to concede everything, but his promises now were of no avail, and on April 27 he was formally deposed, and his brother, Mohammed Reschad Effendi, put on the throne. The latter took the title of Mehmed V. Large numbers of those who had participated in the revolt were executed. In connection with these happenings there was an outbreak of Moslem fanaticism in Turkey in Asia during which an awful slaughter of Armenians and Christians occurred. The upheaval in Turkey, however, did not exercise any great influence on foreign affairs and no serious disquietude was reflected on the European bourses. The Bank of England rate of discount was reduced April 1 from 3 to 2½%. Exports of gold from the U. S. continued. The metal went chiefly to South America, but on Saturday, April 24, \$2,000,000 was shipped to Paris, and coincidentally it was reported that the Bank of France had bought \$3,000,000 South African gold in the London market. Govt. deposits in the banks increased slightly—from \$70,516,470 to \$71,159,294—but Treasury money holdings were reduced from \$319,182,525 to \$316,609,326. National bank notes, secured by bonds, increased further from \$646,142,390 to \$653,164,570. The N. Y. Legislature adjourned April 30 after Gov. Hughes's direct primary bill had been defeated by an overwhelming majority and after having again failed to place telephone and telegraph companies under the jurisdiction of the Public Service Comm. as requested by the Governor. Among the laws enacted by the N. Y. Legislature was one extending from April 1909 to April 1911 the date in which trust companies must dispose of stock held in other moneyed corporations in excess of 10% of the total stock in the case of any one of such corporations. David Lloyd-George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, submitted his budget to the British Parliament, showing a deficit of \$78,810,000 for the fiscal year 1909-10, due to the large appropriations for the navy and the old-age pensions. To meet the deficit Mr. Lloyd-George arranged a scheme of taxation which was widely criticised as socialistic legislation and an attack on wealth. Later in the year a political crisis resulted from the same. The U. S. Supreme Court on April 5 affirmed the decision of the Federal Court for the Western District of Kentucky in the suit brought by the L. & N. and other roads in 1906, holding invalid a general order issued by the Kentucky RR. Comm. assuming to fix rates on all roads and to and from all points in the State. Justice Peckham said that the statute (the so-called McChord law) did not grant such extensive powers as assumed and that the Comm. has no authority to fix rates in general but only after investigation and to amend a rate found extortionate. The U. S. Circuit Court at New Orleans on April 6 dissolved the injunction granted by Judge Jones restraining the Alabama RR. Comm. from putting into effect the 2½¢ passenger rate and reduced freight rates under the Alabama law of 1907. The Court held that application must first be made to the State courts before redress is asked from the Federal Court. The U. S. Supreme Court on April 26 affirmed the decision of the Federal Court in this city dismissing the suit brought by the Am. Banana Co. against the United Fruit Co. under the Sherman anti-trust law for alleged wrongful interference with the business of the company at its plantation in Panama. The Court held that the Sherman law does not extend to acts committed outside the territory of the U. S. or by the officers of another Govt. The Phila. R. T. Co. got a decision in its favor from the Supreme Court of Penn. in the

case involving its right to discontinue the issue of free transfers except on the payment of a cash fare of 5c. and also the right to discontinue to sell six tickets for 25c. The American Sugar Refin. Co. made a settlement with the U. S. Govt. of all claims arising out of the charge of underweighing importations of sugar for a long term of years, paying \$2,269,898. Criminal proceedings were brought against the employees alleged to have been guilty of the fraudulent practices. Thomas F. Ryan, P. A. B. Widener, Thomas Dolan and the estates of William C. Whitney and William L. Elkins paid to the Metropolitan Securities Co. \$692,293, being the full sum received by them out of the purchase money (\$965,607) paid by the Securities Co. to Anthony N. Brady for the bonds and stock of the Wall & Cortlandt St. Ferries Ry. (a paper road). The Penn. RR. and its subsidiary organizations re-purchased the \$15,000,000 to \$16,000,000 Norf. & West. stock sold to Kuhn, Loeb & Co. in Sept. 1906. Cipriano Castro, the former President of Venezuela, landed at the French island of Martinique in the West Indies but was expelled by the French Govt. on the ground that his presence was likely to foment a revolution in Venezuela. There seemed to be a sort of concert of agreement on the part of the other leading governments not to let him debark on any of their territorial possessions and he was obliged to return to Europe.

Railroad Events and Stock Exchange Matters.—The upward movement of prices was carried still further and new high records for the year were established on many stocks, though it was noticeable that some of the standard shares lagged behind. The anthracite coal properties were especially noteworthy in the rise. An increasing volume of business in the bond market was one of the conspicuous features. Railroad earnings recorded large gains over the very small totals of the previous year, and the good quarterly statement of the Steel Corp., the better prices for steel and the settlement of the anthracite coal controversy were other favoring influences. Cent. of N. J. rose from 235 April 7 to 282 April 20; Lackawanna from 549½ April 1 to 680 April 22, and Reading com. from 134½ April 3 to 148½ April 20. The industrial shares were also distinguished for their advancing tendency, and Steel com. rose from 48½ April 3 to 55 April 29. Some of the standard railroad shares did not fluctuate widely and in one of the downward reactions, which occurred on two or three occasions, a few of these touched the lowest figures for the month. Thus Milw. & St. P. com., opening at 149½ April 1, advanced to 151½ April 6, fell to 146½ April 17 and closed April 30 at 149½. The Circuit Court of Franklin Co., O., in the suit brought by the State Attorney-General under the Valentine anti-trust law of Ohio, held illegal the control by the Hocking Vall. of the Kan. & Mich., the Tol. & O. Cent., the Zanesv. & West. and the allied coal properties. The Virginia Ry., extending from Sewell's Pt., Norfolk, to Deepwater, W. Va., on the Kanawha River, 442 miles, was formally opened April 2, and the last rail was laid April 1 on the Pacific Coast extension of the Milw. & St. P. The N. Y. Public Service Comm. modified somewhat its order regarding the issue of \$30,000,000 coll. tr. bds. by the Erie RR. The syndicate which the previous Dec. had taken \$30,000,000 gen. lien 5% bds. of the St. L. & San Fran. RR., bought \$18,000,000 additional bonds of the issue. The syndicate headed by J. P. Morgan & Co., in addition to the \$21,333,000 dev. and gen. mtge. 4s of the Southern Ry. previously purchased, bought \$20,000,000 more of the same issue held as part collateral for the 6% notes due May 1 1911, and arranged with the trustee to call the outstanding notes. J. P. Morgan & Co. and associates offered \$10,000,000 20-yr. 4% deb. bds. of the Mich. Cent. The unsold portion of \$10,000,000 1st mtge. 5s of the Car. Clinchf. & Ohio Ry. were also offered for sale.

The Money Market.—A slight firmness in money was perceptible at one time during April. The fractional rise brought the trust companies into the market and under their competition rates again fell back the last week. The range on call at the Stock Exch. during the month was 1@2½, with the rate April 30 1¾@2. On time the quotation April 30 was 2¼@2½ for 60 days; 2½@2¾ for 90 days; 2¾ for 4 to 5 mos.; 2¾@3 for 6 mos., and 3¼@3¾ for over the year. Paper was 3¼@3¾ for choice double names and 3½@4 for prime and 4@4½ for good single names. Money holdings of the Clearing-House banks increased from \$354,093,300 March 27 to \$355,774,700 May 1 (after having dropped to \$348,854,800 April 3); but owing to the expansion in deposits, surplus reserves went down to \$7,859,475 May 1, against \$16,563,177 March 27. Deposits rose from \$1,350,120,500 March 27 to \$1,391,660,900 May 1. Loans increased from \$1,302,299,600 to \$1,343,247,300. Loans of the trust companies and State banks outside of the Clearing-House increased from \$1,075,972,300 March 27 to \$1,115,593,600. The money holdings of these institutions May 1 were \$146,080,300, against \$147,548,900 March 27.

Foreign Exchange, Silver, &c.—Foreign exchange was irregular during April. The reduction in the Bank of England rate from 3 to 2½% and buying of American securities for foreign account and offerings of finance bills caused a fall in exchange April 1. The following day the tone became firmer and for a while exchange displayed a rising tendency. The speculation in commodities checked merchandise exports and a demand arose to remit for stocks sold on foreign account so as to realize the profits from the advance on the Stock Exchange. Later the market again declined, owing to continued buying of American securities for foreign account, further offerings of finance bills and a very light demand for remittance due to the fact that some dealers expected a sharp fall in

exchange with the collapse of the corner in wheat. At the very close there was another slight upward turn. Exports of gold continued, being \$6,269,450 from New York. Except for 60 days, the high figures were reached April 6, when sight bills were 4 8780@4 8785 and cable transfers 4 88@4 8805; 60-day bills were at their highest April 16 and April 22 at 4 8640@4 8650. The low point was April 27, when 60-day bills were 4 86@4 8610, sight 4 8725@4 8730 and cable transfers 4 8745@4 8750. On April 30 the rates were 4 8615@4 8625, 4 8740@4 8750 and 4 8760@4 8770, respectively. Open market discounts April 30 were 1 5-16 at London, 1 3/8 at Paris and 1 1/2 at Berlin and Frankfurt. Silver sharply advanced and closed April 30 at 24 7-16d.

MAY.—Current Events.—On May 3 the U. S. Supreme Court delivered the long-looked-for decision on the so-called Commodities Clause of the Hepburn Rate Law. The Court upheld the provision but construed the language in such a way as to relieve it of its objectionable features. The clause had the previous September been declared invalid by the U. S. Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Penn. by the majority opinion of Judges George Gray and George M. Dallas. But the U. S. Supreme Court, speaking by Justice White, said that the law rightly construed did not embody any such vast and extensive prohibitions as urged by the Govt. It was the view of Justice White, and of all his colleagues, that, properly construed, the law prohibits only the transportation by railroad companies of commodities owned at the time of transportation—that it does not prohibit them from transporting commodities manufactured, mined or produced by them previous to such transportation, but which are not owned by them at the time of transportation. The Court also held (Justice Harlan alone dissenting) that the provision does not apply to the transportation of commodities owned by other corporations in which the transporting railway company may have a stock interest. This latter was really the most important point in the controversy, since ownership of the mines by the roads is usually held through ownership of the major portion or the whole stock in companies separately organized to hold the mines. The decision was hence regarded as decidedly assuring. On the Stock Exchange the effect was to cause some noteworthy spurts upward in the prices of the anthracite shares and to give renewed impetus to the general speculation for higher prices. A decided improvement occurred in the iron and steel industry. Many mills and furnaces reported plants engaged to about 80 to 90 per cent of their capacity. A very general appreciation in prices of iron and steel products took place. Producers also began to consider the possibility of restoring wages; by July 1 practically all the plants and furnaces which had cut wages April 1 had announced a restoration of the old scales. In the copper trade, on an increasing demand, lake copper advanced to 13 1/2 cts. and electrolytic copper to 13 1/4 cts., notwithstanding the return of the Copper Producers' Association showed a further small addition to the previous large accumulations of the metal. Henry H. Rogers, one of the Standard Oil magnates, who had been very prominently identified with the Amalgamated Copper Co., died May 19, but his death was without influence either in the copper market or on the Stock Exchange. Mr. Rogers had also been a member of the board of directors of the Steel Corporation; the vacancy here was filled by the election of Mr. J. P. Morgan Jr., increasing the predominance of the Morgan interests in that powerful corporation. In the railroad world, also, there were encouraging developments. The Erie announced that it had disposed of the remaining \$4,500,000 of the \$15,000,000 6% coll. gold notes authorized in April 1908 and that it would not be necessary after July 1 1909 to continue funding coupons. In the grain markets still higher prices were established. The Govt. report on winter wheat issued May 7 was much less favorable than had been expected. It gave the area remaining under winter wheat May 1 as only 27,871,000 acres, against 30,034,000 acres sown the previous fall, and comparing with 30,349,000 acres harvested in 1908. Condition was put at 83.5, as against 82.2 on April 1. The return of James A. Patten after his sojourn on his ranch in Colorado served further to intensify the speculation. The May option at Chicago sold up to \$1.35 1/4; in N. Y. it touched \$1.41. The July option at Chicago advanced from \$1.11 3/8 May 1 to \$1.19 1/2 May 25 with the close May 29 \$1.17 1/4. The May option for corn at Chicago advanced from 70 3/4 cts. to 75 1/2 cts. with the close May 29 74 1/4 cts. May oats at Chicago rose from 56 to 63 cts. with the close 58 3/4 cts. In cotton there was likewise a further upward movement and on May 20 middling uplands in N. Y. sold at 11.80 cts. against 10.85 cts. May 1 and 10.90 cts. April 30; the close May 28 was at 11.40 cts. The rise had a stiffening effect on prices of cotton goods, but the American Printing Co. made a cut of 1/2 ct. a yard to 4 3/4 cts. in printed wash fabrics. Print cloths at Fall River were 3 3/8 cts. bid at the close, as against the previous nominal price of 3 7-16 cts. Govt. revenues improved, but nevertheless fell 5 1/2 millions below the disbursements. Government money holdings decreased from \$316,609,326 to \$304,468,062; while deposits in the banks increased from \$71,159,294 to \$72,946,080. Bank circulation secured by bonds rose from \$653,164,570 to \$656,268,268. There was a renewed strike of the Postal and Telegraph employees at Paris, due to the fact that the French Government would not tolerate the formation of a trades union among such employees, but the strike, while interrupting telegraph communication with London and Continental cities and also disarranging the postal

and transportation service, seemed doomed to failure from the start, and after a vote of confidence in the Govt. was passed by the Chamber of Deputies by the decisive vote of 365 to 159 on May 13, it completely fizzled out. German and Prussian loans for \$200,000,000 were brought out in Germany on May 3 and were very successful. One of the events of the month was the delivery of a signed declaration to the English Prime Minister on May 14 voicing the protest of financial London against the Government's new scheme of taxation. Among the signatories were the heads of some of the world's greatest banking houses, including the house of Rothschild, the house of Baring, the Morgans, the Hambros, Sir Felix Schuster, Lord Goschen, Lord Avebury, &c. Abdul Hamid, the deposed ruler of Turkey, was forced to consent to the release of money which he had held on deposit in foreign banks at European centers and in New York, estimated at about \$15,000,000. In addition, he surrendered about \$7,500,000 which he had secreted in the Yildiz Palace. The latter part of June it was reported he had paid over \$5,000,000 more. A local matter in railroad circles without influence elsewhere was a strike on the Georgia RR. which began May 17 and lasted for 13 days. It was caused by the discharge of ten white firemen and an attempt to put negro firemen in their places. This was resented not only by the men themselves but apparently by the whole population along the line, so that it became unsafe to run trains manned by colored firemen. On May 29 a settlement was reached, the men being allowed to return to work under the conditions existing before the trouble began. The Court of Appeals at Albany affirmed the judgment of the lower courts in dismissing the complaint against the Am. Tobacco Co. and the Metropolitan Tobacco Co. and others. It was alleged in the complaint that the Am. Tobacco Co. owned and controlled "so large a share of the staple articles and kinds of tobacco marketed in the country that no general dealer or jobber could successfully do business without handling the merchandise owned and controlled by the Am. Tobacco Co.," and that the latter had appointed the Met. Tobacco Co. its exclusive selling agent in New York, and it had refused to sell any of its goods to the plaintiff, whereby his business was destroyed. Chief Judge Cullen, who wrote the opinion, said that the owner of property may sell to whom he chooses and may also control his agent, and that a refusal to sell to any particular individual becomes illegal only when it is done in pursuance of a combination with other owners to injure the individual with whom they refuse to deal. The extent of the business, he said, could not affect the rights of the parties. In the U. S. Circuit Court in this city Judge Hough, in a suit brought by the Government, entered an order adjudging the Fibre & Manila Association, organized under the Parks pooling plan, to be an unlawful combination in restraint of trade. Gov. Hughes vetoed the bill proposing a State pension for Civil War veterans and the issue of \$2,000,000 of bonds for the purpose, but he approved the bill providing for the submission to the voters of a proposition to issue \$7,000,000 bonds for the purpose of improving the Cayuga & Seneca canals; this proposition was the following Nov. endorsed by the voters. He also signed the Travis-Robinson bill, changing the Rapid Transit law so as to make it possible to construct additional subways either by private capital or by the city, and providing also that in the latter case the whole, or any part, of the cost of construction may be assessed upon the property benefited. The N. Y. Stock Exchange house of Tracy & Co. was placed in the hands of a receiver on May 17. The Central Trust Co. of this city declared a special dividend of 200% and arranged to increase its capital from \$1,000,000 to \$3,000,000. The Governing Committee of the N. Y. Stock Exchange adopted a resolution compelling members of the Exchange to sever completely all business relations with members of the Consolidated Exchange.

Railroad Events and Stock Exchange Matters.—Further buoyancy developed on the Stock Exchange, though some of the standard railroad properties showed a tendency to react. The U. S. Supreme Court decision on the Commodities Clause came early in the month (May 3), and exercised a potent influence on values throughout the month. In some of the anthracite properties the advances were almost phenomenal. Amalg. Copper and the copper properties were strong on the rise in the price of the metal, and the industrial shares generally climbed upward on the expanding activity in trade. The last half of the month dealings were of small volume and some recessions in prices occurred, but the striking spurt in the price of the Steel shares gave a renewed fillip to the whole market, and the tone at the close was buoyant again. Del. & Hudson jumped from 180 3/4 May 3 to 200 May 14 and closed at 192 3/4 May 28; Cent. of N. J. moved up from 278 May 3 to 298 1/2 May 12 and closed at 290 May 28; Reading com. was 143 3/8 May 3, 159 1/4 May 20 and 155 1/2 May 28; Sou. Pac. com. 118 3/4 May 3, 124 1/2 May 20 and 123 3/4 May 28. Amalg. Cop. rose from 76 1/4 May 3 to 85 7/8 May 28 and closed at 85 1/4, while Steel com. jumped from 54 1/2 May 3 to 64 1/8 May 28. Fed. Min. & Smelt. com. shot up from 70 May 1 to 95 1/2 May 12 and closed at 88 May 28. Ches. & Ohio declared a quar. div. of 1%, placing the stock on a 4% basis, as against the previous 1% a year. Atlantic Coast Line R.R. restored its s. a. div. from 2 1/2 to 3%. United Metals Selling Co. declared an extra div. of 50%. Cal. & Hecla increased its quar. payment from \$5 per share (20%) to \$6 per share (24%). Armour & Co., Chicago, sold \$30,000,000 real estate 1st mtg. 4 1/2% 30-yr. bonds. J. P. Morgan & Co. brought out an issue of \$10,-

400,000 7% pref. stock of a new dry-goods consolidation, namely the United Dry Goods Companies.

The Money Market.—Still greater ease occurred, notwithstanding the large gold shipments. Several of the trust companies offered loans running into August at 2% per annum. Actual money holdings of the Clearing-House banks increased from \$355,774,700 May 1 to \$375,536,800 May 29 and surplus reserves rose from \$7,859,475 to \$25,426,925. Deposits increased from \$1,391,660,900 to \$1,400,439,500, but loans were reduced from \$1,343,247,300 to \$1,332,573,800. Loans of the trust companies and State banks not in the Clearing House, however, increased from \$1,115,593,600 to \$1,129,626,700. Call loans at the Stock Exchange on the closing day were 1½@2%. Time loans then were 2@2½ for 60 and 2¼@2½ for 90 days, 2½@2¾ for four, 2¾@3 for five, 3@3½ for six, 3½@3¾ for seven and 3½@4 for nine months. Commercial paper was 3@3½ for double names and 3½@4 for choice single names and 4½ as the minimum for good single names.

Foreign Exchange, Silver, &c.—Exchange ruled high and gold exports continued in large volume until the last week. The controlling influences were the diminished shipments of leading commodities, in particular grain and cotton, owing to the high prices prevailing for such commodities; the large merchandise imports, caused in part by expectations of tariff changes; and selling of American securities by London to realize the profits resulting from the advance in prices on the Stock Exchange. Gold coin was taken for shipment in large amounts in the absence of an adequate supply of gold bars. Gold engagements aggregated \$11,094,572, of which amount about \$4,500,000 went to Paris, \$2,000,000 to Holland and \$4,590,000 to South America. The last week, as already stated, gold exports ceased. Bankers were then inclined to await the outcome of the \$30,000,000 bond flotation of Armour & Co. and the placing of the \$40,000,000 New York City bond issue announced for early in June, on the idea that portions of these loans would go abroad, thus creating a supply of bills. All classes of bankers' bills were at their highest May 28, the last business day of the month, 60-day bills being 4 8640@4 8650, sight 4 8780@4 8785 and cable transfers 4 8805@4 8810. Open market discounts May 28 were 1½ at London, 1½ at Paris and 2½ at Berlin and Frankfurt. The rise in silver at London was pretty well maintained; the quotation May 28 was 24 5-16d.

JUNE.—*Current Events.*—An amendment to the Tariff Bill in the Senate proved decidedly unsettling. President Taft on Wednesday, June 16, sent a special message to Congress urging a tax on corporation incomes. He pointed out the Constitutional objections in the way of levying a general income tax in view of the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in 1895, holding the Income Tax Law of 1894 invalid; and he accordingly suggested the submission to the States for adoption of a Constitutional Amendment giving Congress express authority to levy a general income tax free from any of the limitations now existing. In the meantime he proposed a 2% tax upon the net income of corporations of all kinds. Mr. Taft said the U. S. Supreme Court decision in *Spreckels Sugar Refin. Co. vs. McClain* appeared clearly to establish the principle that such a tax would be an excise tax upon privilege and not a direct tax on property, and hence would be within the Federal power without apportionment according to population. The President also indicated that revenue was not the only purpose he had in mind, for he said: "Another merit of this tax is the Federal supervision which must be exercised in order to make the law effective over the annual accounts and business transactions of all corporations." After repeated conferences at the White House, Sen. Aldrich, as Chairman of the Finance Comm., on Friday evening, June 25, reported to the Senate the Corporation Tax amendment suggested. The measure was adopted in Committee of the Whole early the next month (July 2) by a vote of 45 to 31, as a substitute for the Bailey-Cummins general income tax levy. In the final vote on the same day, in Committee of the Whole, on the question of inserting this Corporation Tax amendment in the Tariff Bill, the vote was 60 to 11. The resolution to submit to the State legislatures a Constitutional Amendment permitting Congress to levy a general income tax, on everybody without restriction, was also introduced, and on July 5 received the unanimous vote of the whole 77 Senators present; it passed the House of Representatives on July 12 by 318 to 14. In the stock market the first effect of the President's Message was to precipitate a severe break in prices. There were also some minor unsettling influences. An attempt to list a block of shares of the U. S. Steel Corp. (or, rather, certificates representing these shares) upon the Paris Bourse met with a hitch and eventually came to naught (see V. 89, p. 1600). The copper trade also again took an unfavorable turn. The monthly statement issued June 10th showed that during May, for the first time in 1909, there had been a decrease in the accumulations of copper, but this followed in great part because of the large exports of the metal, and the result of the latter was to add still further to the huge total of the foreign stocks. Accordingly, Lake copper after touching 13¾ c. got down to 13¼@13½c. at the close, and electrolytic dropped from 13½c. to 12.90@13.10c. In the iron and steel trade great activity was maintained. Crop developments generally were favorable. The Agricultural Dept. made winter wheat condition June 1 only 80.7, as against 83.5 May 1, but spring wheat was given 95.2 with the increased acreage nearly 7%. Wheat prices continued high, the July option at N. Y. selling

at \$1.27 June 7 and in Chicago at \$1.20¾, with the close June 30 \$1.26¾ and \$1.16. Cash wheat seemed scarce and the unusual circumstance of shipments of wheat from N. Y. to the West and Southwest was reported. No. 2 red winter cash wheat sold here at \$1.50 a bush. July oats at Chicago dropped from 54½c. June 1 to 48½c. June 30. In cotton middling uplands here were quoted at 11.20c. June 11; the close June 30, however, was at 12c. Print cloths at Fall River were 3½c. bid until June 8, when the bid was raised to 3 7-16c. The opening of men's wear lines of woolen goods for the spring of 1910 showed the highest prices in a decade. On the goods displayed by the Amer. Woolen Co. the average was about 25% above 1908. The advance reflected the rise in wool and worsted yarns during the twelve months. The N. Y. N. H. & H. decided with July 1 to restore salaries of officers and employees which had been cut 10% and 5%. Boston & Maine had on May 1 restored the pay of officers, &c., reduced 10% or more on Feb 14 1908. In Mass. a law was passed permitting the incorporation of the Boston RR. Holding Co. and the acquisition by the N. Y. N. H. & H. of control of the B. & M. On June 24 Attorney-General Wickersham at Washington announced the discontinuance by the U. S. Govt. of the suit against the N. Y. N. H. & H. for alleged violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law in having acquired control of the B. & M. and of numerous trolley lines. Mr. Wickersham said he took this step inasmuch as the community most directly affected by the merger of the New Haven and the B. & M. was the State of Mass. and the laws of that State had been changed so as to authorize the consolidation. The trolley holdings, he noted, had been held illegal by the Mass. courts, and the New Haven Co. was divesting itself of control. Govt. deposits in the banks slightly increased—from \$72,946,080 to \$74,698,615. On June 29 a call was issued for the surrender of \$25,000,000 of such deposits—\$9,000,000 by July 15 and \$16,000,000 by Aug. 15. Govt. money holdings fell from \$304,468,062 to \$300,341,525. National bank circulation, secured by bonds, increased from \$656,268,268 to \$659,673,408. In Germany Chancellor von Buelow's taxation and financial schemes, which had already been greatly emasculated through the elimination of the tax on newspaper advertisements and posters, the modification of the tax on light as well as some of the other taxes, met another blow in the rejection by the Reichstag of the proposal to extend the inheritance taxes to direct heirs, including widows and children. Prince von Buelow then announced that he would retain the Chancellorship only long enough to dispose of the budget, and the next month, after the budget as amended had passed, he resigned and was succeeded by Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg. In London at a large mass-meeting of bankers, merchants and financiers, under the chairmanship of Lord Rothschild, a resolution was adopted declaring that the "main proposals of the Budget (the British budget) weaken security in all private property, discourage enterprise and thrift and would prove seriously injurious to the commerce and industry of the country." In the suit of the Pennsylvania Sugar Refin. Co. against the Amer. Sugar Refin. Co. to recover triple damages for alleged violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, before Judge Holt in the U. S. Circuit Court in this city, a settlement was reached involving the payment, it is understood, of \$750,000 cash, the cancellation of the \$1,250,000 loan made to Adolph Segal and the return of the collateral given therefor. The U. S. Govt., however, instituted criminal suits, and the next month (July 1) a jury in the U. S. District Court, before Judge Hand, returned an indictment containing 14 counts against the Amer. Sugar Refin. Co. and eight of its officers, including the President and Counsel, the offense charged being conspiracy in restraint of trade and commerce. In Mississippi District-Attorney Lamb at Jackson, Miss., on June 30 applied to the Chancery Court of Clay County for a perpetual injunction restraining the Standard Oil Co. from operating in the State of Mississippi and asking penalties, aggregating \$11,000,000, for alleged violation of the State Anti-Trust Law. The Comptroller of the Currency established a credit bureau in his office to guard against over-extension of loans of the banks. N. Y. City placed \$40,000,000 4% bonds (all but \$2,000,000 running for 50 years) but secured only a trifling premium. Del. & Hud. Co., to comply strictly with the U. S. Supreme Court decision in the case of the Commodities Clause of the Hepburn Law, arranged to turn over to the Hudson Coal Co., all of whose stock it owned, its entire present and future output of coal. Del. Lack. & West. next month took a similar course by organizing the Del. Lack. & West. Coal Co. Gov. Hughes vetoed the bill which would have permitted business corporations in N. Y. to issue shares of capital stock without any nominal or par value. The committee appointed the previous Dec. by Mr. Hughes to institute an investigation into the facts relating to speculation in securities and commodities, made its report, and its recommendations and findings were, on the whole, conservative and moderate. Mr. E. H. Harriman made formal transfer of the \$5,000,000 stock of the Cent. of Ga. Ry. to the Ill. Cent. RR. A strike of the trolley employees of the Pittsburgh Rys. Co. was inaugurated Sunday, June 27, completely tying up traffic in Pittsburgh, but was ended after having lasted only about 48 hours, practically all of the men's demands being conceded. Ground was broken by August Belmont June 22 for the construction of the Cape Cod Canal, which is to extend from Sandwich in Barnstable Bay, Mass., across Cape Cod to Buzzard's Bay. The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition at Seattle was opened June 1. It closed at midnight the following Oct. 16. The Queensborough or Blackwell's Island bridge in this city, con-

necting Manhattan Borough with Queens Borough, was formally opened with elaborate ceremonies beginning Saturday, June 12, and extending through the following week.

Railroad Events and Stock Exchange Matters.—There was a sharp downward reaction during June. The first few days the previously prevailing buoyancy was carried to still greater heights under the leadership of the Steel shares and the Harriman stocks, which rose 4 to 8 points. Realizing then occurred on the unsatisfactory state of the copper trade and the hitch in the plan for listing the Steel shares in Paris. On June 17 President Taft's message regarding the tax on corporation incomes appeared in the morning papers and precipitated a violent break in which the more prominent issues dropped 4 to 6 points. By the close of the month considerable recovery had again ensued. Reading com., opening at 155 $\frac{3}{4}$ June 1, sold up to 158 $\frac{3}{4}$ June 8, dropped to 147 $\frac{1}{4}$ June 22 and closed June 30 at 155 $\frac{3}{4}$; Un. Pac. com., opening at 189 $\frac{3}{8}$, rose to 195x June 10, then dropped to 187 $\frac{3}{8}$ June 21 and closed at 193 $\frac{3}{8}$; So. Pac. com. from 123 $\frac{1}{4}$ June 1 jumped to 135 June 8 and, after touching 126 $\frac{3}{4}$ June 21, closed at 132 $\frac{3}{8}$. N. Y. Cent. was 130 $\frac{1}{4}$ June 1, 135 June 4, 129 $\frac{3}{4}$ x June 22 and closed at 132 $\frac{3}{4}$. Steel com. sold at 69 $\frac{7}{8}$ June 14, fell to 64 June 22 and closed at 68 $\frac{3}{8}$. Amal Cop. was 85 $\frac{3}{4}$ June 1 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ June 5, 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ June 22 and 81 $\frac{3}{4}$ June 30. The So. Pac. Co. called for redemption on July 15 the \$74,756,765 of its 7% pref. stock; practically all the stock elected to convert into common. Atch. Top. & Santa Fe gave shareholders the right to subscribe at 104 for new conv. 4% bonds to 12% of their holdings, calling for \$28,258,000 debentures. Kan. City So. sold \$10,000,000 of ref. & impt. bonds. Bankers offered for sale \$24,000,000 prior lien 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s of the Nat. Rys. of Mexico here and abroad and the issue was over-subscribed. Morris & Co. (meat packing concern in Chicago) sold \$12,500,000 1st 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s. Mil. & St. Paul sold to banking interests \$25,000,000 of a new issue of 4% debentures and sold \$5,000,000 more the following November. Fla. East Coast Ry. disposed of \$10,000,000 1st 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s. Chic. Ind. & Louisv. increased its s.-a. div. on com. from 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{5}{8}$ %. St. L. Southw. made a first div. of 2% on pref. L. & N. raised its s.-a. div. again from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3%. Rep. Iron & Steel resumed on pref. and later also arranged to pay arrears. Crucible Steel of Amer., which had resumed the previous March, increased the quar. div. on pref. to 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ %. A plan for the reorganization of the Chic. Gt. West. under the auspices of J. P. Morgan & Co. was brought out; also a plan of re-adjustment for the Cin. Ham. & Dayt. under control of the B. & O. In the contest for control of the U. S. Express Co. with the Platt management, Justice Guy in the N. Y. Supreme Court denied the application for the appointment of a receiver, and stated that although no stockholders' meeting had been held for 45 years, there was no evidence that the President or other officers had been derelict in their duty.

The Money Market.—Call loans on the Stock Exchange on one day in June got up to 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ % and time loans were a trifle firmer. Time loans June 30 were 2@2 $\frac{1}{4}$ for 60 days; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ @2 $\frac{1}{2}$ for 90 days; 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ @3 $\frac{1}{4}$ for 4 to 5 mos.; 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ @3 $\frac{1}{2}$ for 6 mos., and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ @4 for over the year. Money holdings of the Clearing-House banks, after decreasing from \$375,536,800 May 29 to \$372,226,100 June 5, rose to \$390,995,600 June 26 and were \$385,499,400 July 3. Surplus reserves declined from \$25,426,925 May 29 to \$15,271,025 June 12, increased to \$38,207,250 June 26 and then fell to \$27,201,400 July 3. Deposits increased from \$1,400,439,500 May 29 to \$1,449,407,900 June 12, then fell to \$1,411,153,400 June 26 and recovered to \$1,433,192,000 July 3. Loans followed a somewhat similar course, rising from \$1,332,573,800 May 29 to \$1,378,850,200 June 12, decreasing to \$1,331,508,900 June 26 and standing at \$1,357,556,000 July 3. Loans of the trust companies, &c., increased week by week and were \$1,177,026,600 July 3, against \$1,129,626,700 May 29. Money holdings of these institutions were \$151,217,600 July 3, against \$146,418,000 May 29.

Foreign Exchange, Silver, &c.—Foreign exchange was generally strong in June. About the 8th some decline was noted. French finance bills were then being freely offered and exchange was created by the placing in London of some of the new National Rys. of Mexico bonds and also some of the new issue of N. Y. City bonds. The latter part of June there was a renewed rise. The Bank of England secured each week the whole of the South African consignments of gold without competitive bidding by either Paris or Vienna bankers. Gold exports from this side were \$5,233,050, comprising \$1,250,000 to Argentina, \$2,000,000 to Amsterdam and \$1,863,000 to Paris, with a transfer of 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ millions gold to the Pacific Coast for shipment to Japan. Exchange was at its lowest June 8 at 4 8570@4 8580 for 60-day bills; 4 8765@4 8770 for sight, and 4 8795@4 88 for cable transfers. Sixty-day bills were at their highest June 30 at 4 8665@4 8670; sight June 29 at 4 8810@4 8815, with a decline June 30 to 4 8805@4 8810; cable transfers June 29 at 4 8855@4 8860, with a decline June 30 to 4 8835@4 8840. Discounts in London at one time were 2%, but June 30 were only 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ %. At Paris the close was 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ %, against 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ % earlier, and at Berlin and Frankfurt 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ %@3, against 3 $\frac{1}{8}$ %@3 $\frac{1}{4}$ % earlier. Silver in London tended lower again, with the price June 30 23 15-16d.

↑ JULY.—**Current Events.**—The tariff bill was under consideration by the conference committees of the two Houses almost the whole of July, but an agreement was reached July 29. The Senate had on July 8 passed its bill as a substitute

for the House bill, this substitute containing the Corporation Tax provision. The Senate bill as a rule imposed much higher duties than the House bill. While the conferees were deliberating, President Taft took an active hand with a view to compelling downward revision as to certain articles and schedules. He also insisted on the retention of the Corporation Tax provision; the tax, however, was reduced from 2% per annum to 1%. The conference report was adopted by the House on July 31 by 195 to 183 votes. In the Senate it passed the next month (Aug. 5) by 47 to 31 votes. The President immediately signed it and it went into effect the next day, Aug. 6. Aside from the corporation tax, its principal features are that hides, instead of carrying a duty of 15%, as under the Dingley law, are now free of duty. On rough lumber the duty is reduced from \$2 per 1,000 feet to \$1 25. Bituminous coal is reduced from 67c. a ton to 45c., anthracite remaining on the free list; iron ore from 40c. a ton to 15c.; pig iron from \$4 a ton to \$2 50; steel rails from 7-20c. a lb. to 7-40c. a lb.; structural steel worth up to 9-10c. a lb. from 5-10c. to 3-10c. a lb., and worth over 9-10c. a lb. from 5-10c. to 4-10c. Crude petroleum was left on the free list; at the same time Congress struck out the countervailing duties on foreign oils imposed by the Dingley tariff, under which a duty was imposed on oil imported from any country which taxed American oil, the duty levied being the amount of the tax on American oil. The duty on printing paper (valued at not above 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. a lb.) is reduced from \$6 a ton to \$3 75 a ton, but if the exporting country imposes any restrictions on the export of wood pulp, pulp wood or printing paper, a duty of \$2 a ton is added to the \$3 75, and in addition thereto the amount of such export charge. The new bill contains as a distinctive feature a maximum and minimum clause providing for the levying of increased duties on articles or commodities coming from foreign countries making undue and unfair discrimination against merchandise and products coming from the United States. Under this clause a further addition of 25% ad valorem would be made to the combined duties and charges on printing paper. As regards wood pulp mechanically ground, the duty of 1-12c. per lb., dry weight, is retained, but it is provided that such wood pulp shall be admitted free of duty from any country, dependency, province or other subdivision which does not forbid or restrict in any way the exportation or impose any export duty, license fee or export charge of any kind upon printing paper, mechanically ground wood pulp or wood for use in the manufacture of wood pulp. Nearly all the high duties on wool and manufactures of wool were retained, and in the agricultural schedule there were a number of advances, such as hops, from 12c. to 16c.; dates from $\frac{1}{2}$ c. a lb. to 1c.; grapes from 20c. a cubic foot to 25c., and lemons, from 1c. a lb. to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. The administrative clauses and a customs court are also features of the new law. Senator Aldrich pointed out that the measure, furthermore, extends the provisions of the drawback clause to articles heretofore subject to internal taxes. He said that shipbuilders in this country will hereafter be allowed to build their ships from foreign materials imported free, and that this would enable our ship yards to enter into competition with the world in making battleships and other vessels. Finally, there are the Philippine provisions, providing that articles the growth or product or manufacture of the Philippine Islands (except rice) shall be admitted duty free, though limits are placed upon the importations of sugar, tobacco and cigars. Tea and coffee are both retained on the free list. The revival of activity in the iron and steel industry became still more noteworthy. Early in the month several of the independent steel companies raised the price of steel bars and of plates and shapes to 1.30c. and 1.40c. a lb., respectively, this being an advance of \$1 a ton. The latter part, the American Steel & Wire Co., a subsidiary of the Steel Corporation, notified consumers of an advance of \$2 a ton on wire products. The Steel Corporation's return for the June quarter showed net earnings of \$29,340,491, against \$22,921,268 in the March quarter and only \$20,265,756 in the June quarter of 1908. The unfilled orders on the company's books June 30 were 4,057,939 tons, against 3,542,595 tons March 31. The quarterly dividend on Steel common was raised from $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1% to $\frac{3}{4}$ of 1%. Certain local labor troubles attracted some attention. The American Sheet & Tin Plate Co., a member of the Steel Corporation, had refused to enter into a new wage agreement with the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel & Tin Plate Workers, but decided to run all its plants on the "open shop" basis, beginning with July 1. In consequence the Amalgamated Association declared a strike and most of the union shops of the Sheet & Tin Plate Co. were temporarily closed. At the non-union plants of the company, however, work was prosecuted with increased vigor, and though the strike continued in subsequent months the Tin Plate Co. gradually got the upper hand. The Standard Steel Car Co. had a strike which led to riot and bloodshed at the company's works at Butler, Pa. This, however, was not of long duration. The most serious disturbance was experienced by the Pressed Steel Car Co. at its McKees Rocks plant, six miles below Pittsburgh. The trouble here had its origin in objections to the company's wage-system and method of employing and paying its men, and as a result of the strike frequent clashes occurred between the strikers and the State constabulary, often with fatal results. In the dry-goods trade increased strength was observable. Print cloths at Fall River were marked up first from 3 7-16c. to 3 9-16c. and then to 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ c., in part owing to the advance in cotton. On re-

ports of damage to the growing crop at a number of points, middling uplands in New York advanced from 12c. June 30 to 13.15c. July 13, with the close July 31 12.80c. Outside of cotton, the agricultural promise remained favorable, and the tendency of grain prices was downward, except that covering by belated shorts caused an advance in the July option for wheat at New York to \$1.50 on the 31st. At Chicago the high point for this option was reached on the 15th, at \$1.29, and the close July 31 was only \$1.05 $\frac{1}{4}$. In corn the Sept. option at Chicago, after an early decline, advanced from 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. July 8 to 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. July 24, with the close July 31 at 66c. Oats further declined on assurance of a very large crop; from 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. July 1 the Sept. option at Chicago dropped to 38c. July 31. Events and happenings abroad were unusually important. In Germany Prince von Buelow retired as Imperial Chancellor, according to previous announcement, and was succeeded by Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg. In France the French Ministry under M. Clemenceau met with an unexpected downfall on a minor issue, and was succeeded by a new Ministry with M. Aristide Briand as Premier. The latter was supposed to have strong socialistic leanings. Lieut.-Col. Sir William Curzon Wylie, together with Dr. Laleaca (who came to his assistance), was assassinated on July 1 at a reception in London by an Indian student, from political motives. The murderer was hanged Aug. 17. In Persia an uprising on the part of the population demanding a real constitutional government occurred, and the forces of the so-called Constitutionalists or Nationalists advanced upon Teheran and occupied the city. The Shah of Persia, Mohammed Ali, was thereupon deposed, and the 12-year-old Crown Prince, Sultan Ahmed Mirza, proclaimed Shah by the National Assembly, with Azad ul Mulk as Regent. Spain met with serious reverses in its campaign against the Moors. The Spanish Government had dispatched armed forces to Melilla, Morocco, as a punitive measure, but met with serious reverses. It became necessary to send large reinforcements from Spain, and this caused certain classes of the Spanish people to rebel, and to undertake to prevent the mobilization of reinforcements for the army. A revolutionary uprising occurred at Barcelona and other points, and finally, on July 28, martial law was proclaimed throughout Spain. The Government eventually succeeded in suppressing the uprising, but not until many insurgents had been killed or wounded; large numbers were also executed. Later the campaign in Morocco also took a more favorable turn. At one time, also, acute political tension developed between Argentina and Bolivia on account of differences regarding a rich tract of rubber territory separating Peru and Bolivia. The matter in dispute had been referred to the President of Argentina and he decided in favor of Peru; but Bolivia protested and diplomatic relations between the two countries became very strained. The extraordinarily large consignment of \$8,000,000 gold from the United States to Argentina (following other considerable shipments) which then occurred was thought to have been due to this circumstance. A shipment of about \$7,000,000 gold made at about the same time from London to South America, it appeared, was destined to Uruguay, and was in connection with the previous negotiation of a large Uruguayan loan negotiated in Paris. Under the previous month's call, the national banks surrendered over \$18,000,000 of Government deposits, though the call required the return of only \$9,000,000 by July 15 and the remaining \$16,000,000 not until Aug. 15. Government deposits in the banks dropped from \$74,698,615 to \$54,022,746. Money holdings in Sub-Treasuries increased from \$300,341,525 to \$319,094,235. Bank circulation secured by bonds increased from \$659,673,408 to \$667,508,731. The St. L. & San Fran. RR., through Speyer & Co., placed \$10,000,000 of its 5% gen. lien 15-20-year gold bonds in France. A considerable portion of the \$37,500,000 4% conv. bonds of the Southern Pacific Co., to which the U. P. was entitled to subscribe, was also distributed abroad by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. The U. S. Gov't on the advice of Attorney-General Wickersham decided to make no contracts through the War & Navy Departments with the American Tobacco Co. or its allied companies, all of which were involved in the Gov't suit charging violation of the anti-trust laws. It was also announced that a similar policy would be pursued with reference to other so-called trusts against which suits had been brought for alleged violations of Federal laws. The New York Stock Exchange decided to abolish its unlisted department after April 1 1910. The Hudson & Manhattan RR. on July 19 opened to business its lower twin tubes under the Hudson River, extending from the Pennsylvania RR. station in Jersey City to the Hudson Terminal Bldg., on Church St. in this city. In the U. S. Circuit Court Judges Pollock and Campbell held invalid the Oklahoma law of 1907, intended to prevent the piping of oil and gas out of the State. The Court held that natural gas is an article of inter-State commerce the same as corn, wheat, cotton, coal or any other commodity, and its sale and transportation in inter-State commerce is a matter to be regulated solely by Congress. In the Circuit Court at Charleston, W. Va., Judge Burdette granted an injunction restraining the enforcement of the Two-Cent Passenger Rate Law passed by the West Virginia Legislature in 1907. The Bankers' Trust Co. of this city decided to increase its capital from \$1,000,000 to \$3,000,000, and declared a special cash dividend of \$50 per share. The Erie RR. on July 1 restored the salaries of officers and employees which had previously been reduced. Over 11,000 buildings were burnt down in a fire at Osaka, Japan, which began July 31.

Railroad Events and Stock Exchange Matters.—The Stock market developed renewed buoyancy during July, on the growing activity in the steel and other trades, the advance in the dividend on Steel common and other favoring influences. U. P. common crossed 200, reaching 201 $\frac{1}{2}$ July 31, and Steel com. got up to 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ July 31. Taking the opening and closing prices for the month, U. P. com. rose from 193 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 201; Ill. Cent. from 148 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 158 $\frac{1}{4}$; N. Y. Cent. from 133 to 141; Penn. from 136 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 139 $\frac{1}{2}$; Reading com. from 156 to 161 $\frac{1}{4}$; Amal. Cop. from 81 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 84 $\frac{7}{8}$, and Steel com. from 68 $\frac{3}{8}$ to 74. Del. Lack. & West. declared a special cash div. of 50% and a stock dividend of 15%, and allowed shareholders to use half of the former in subscribing for the \$6,800,000 stock of the Del. Lack. & West. Coal Co., organized to take over the business of the coal sales department of the railroad. Amer. Shipbuilding Co. resumed the payment of divs. on com. stock. Interb. Rap. Tran. sold to J. P. Morgan & Co. \$10,000,000 of its 5% gold mtge. bonds.

The Money Market.—Notwithstanding the large gold exports and the extra amount of Government deposits surrendered by the national banks, as noted above, money rates were not very materially affected the most of July. Money holdings of the Clearing-House banks fluctuated from week to week, and after increasing from \$385,499,400 July 3 to \$391,235,800 July 10, were \$389,730,300 July 31. Surplus reserves, after rising from \$27,201,400 July 3 to \$34,029,800 July 10, declined to \$31,321,825 July 31. Loans decreased from \$1,357,556,000 July 3 to \$1,344,715,900 July 17, and then increased to \$1,358,050,600. Deposits were \$1,433,192,000 July 3, \$1,421,275,100 July 17 and \$1,433,633,900 July 31. The trust companies and outside banks showed only a slight decrease in money holdings between July 3 and July 31—from \$151,217,600 to \$150,969,600. Loans of these institutions rose from \$1,177,026,600 to \$1,200,361,200. The range for call loans during July was 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ @2%. Time loans at the close were 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ for 60 and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ for 90 days, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ @3 for 4 months, 3@3 $\frac{1}{4}$ for 5 months and 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ @3 $\frac{1}{4}$ for over the year. Commercial paper then was 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ @4 for double names, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ @3 $\frac{3}{4}$ for prime and 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ @4 $\frac{1}{4}$ for good single names.

Foreign Exchange, Silver, &c.—Exchange was almost continuously weak in July and a sharp decline in rates occurred. The principal influences were the offerings of bills against the engagements of gold for shipment to South America (\$13,335,000 going to Argentina), the placing abroad of considerable amounts of American securities, and some speculative selling of exchange. There were also liberal offerings of commodity drafts against grain and cotton futures. Furthermore, finance and other loan bills and drafts were freely in evidence as the likelihood developed of firmer money rates in this market in the near future. Rates at the close were at about the lowest figures of the month, namely 4 8535@4 8540 for 60-day bills; 4 8680@4 8685 for sight, and 4 8705@4 8710 for cable transfers—these figures being about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per pound lower than at the beginning of the month. Discounts at the close were 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ @1 $\frac{1}{2}$ at London, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ at Paris and 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ at Berlin and Frankfurt. Silver in London fluctuated between 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. and 23 $\frac{7}{8}$ d. and closed at 23 7-16d.

AUGUST.—Current Events.—Mr. Harriman's health played an important part in affairs during August. Mr. Harriman had been taking the baths at the Bad Gastein in Austria for some time and the general supposition had been that he was being greatly benefited. During his absence a tremendous speculation had been carried on in the properties with which he was identified and all sorts of rumors were circulated with reference to his plans and intentions, such as that there would be a segregation of Un. Pac. assets, a distribution of extra dividends, etc., etc. There were also reports that Un. Pac. was increasing its holdings of N. Y. C. stock and seeking control. About the middle of the month news leaked out that he had suddenly determined to come home. On Aug. 18 he embarked at Cherbourg for New York. Before sailing it was announced that the treatment in Germany had been a success, but that instead of taking the "after cure" abroad he would take it in his new mountain home at Arden, N. Y. Mr. Harriman landed here soon after noon on Aug. 24 and while extremely weak talked freely to an army of newspaper men on his way to his just-completed country home, Tower Hill, at Arden. One of his first statements was that he was not thinking about a segregation of assets, or extra dividends, or speculation. His remarks were not encouraging to those engaged in the speculation for higher prices and the market by that time, already weak, experienced a sharp tumble. Very confident reports also appeared saying Mr. Harriman was in a very precarious state. Accordingly the Stock Exchange got into a frenzy of excitement, and tremendous liquidation took place, with large and general declines in prices, the Harriman properties—particularly Un. Pac. and So. Pac.—being chief features in the decline. The collapse continued until Monday, Aug. 30, when Mr. Harriman issued a very reassuring statement concerning his condition. This relieved the tension, at least for the time being, thus ending one of the most striking episodes in Stock Exchange history. Tariff legislation was concluded Aug. 5, as noted in our remarks for July, and with this out of the way, business revival made further progress. There was some impairment of crop prospects, owing to excessively high temperatures over considerable sections of the West and Southwest, making a record-breaking corn crop out of the question, but still leaving a prospect of a large crop. In spring-wheat

there was also some deterioration. The tendency of wheat prices, nevertheless, was sharply downward, particularly in the case of cash wheat. In Minneapolis receipts were so heavy that on Monday, Aug. 23, cash wheat broke 20 @25 cts. a bushel, one of the most sensational declines on record. New crop No. 1 Northern dropped to \$1.10 against \$1.35 the previous Saturday and \$1.45 the previous Monday. At Chicago Sept. wheat closed at 98 $\frac{3}{8}$ cts. Aug. 31 against \$1.04 $\frac{3}{8}$ July 31; Sept. corn at Chicago closed at 64 $\frac{7}{8}$ cts. against 66 cts. and Sept. oats at 36 $\frac{7}{8}$ cts. against 38 $\frac{3}{8}$ cts. For cotton the Dept. of Agriculture on Sept. 2 made the condition Aug. 25 only 63.7 against 71.9 a month earlier and 76.1 on Aug. 25 the previous year. Middling upland at New York from 12.80 cts. July 31 got up to 13.10 Aug. 2, but after that manifested considerable irregularity. The low point was 12.40 Aug. 9 and the close Aug. 31 was 12.80. While the metal trades generally showed an improving tendency, copper continued an exception to the rule. The statement of the Copper Producers' Association for July showed another large decrease in the domestic stocks of copper, bringing the aggregate of these stocks down to about where they had been at the beginning of the year and this gave strength to the metal the first half of the month, notwithstanding that it appeared there had been further important additions to stocks abroad. Later, however, prices developed weakness, with the close for Lake copper about 13 $\frac{1}{8}$ @13 $\frac{1}{4}$ cts. and for electrolytic 12 $\frac{7}{8}$ @13 cts. In the U. S. Circuit Court at Chicago Judges Grosseup, Baker and Kohlsaat made permanent the temporary injunction granted Nov. 6 1908 against the Inter-State Commerce Commission in what is known as the Missouri River Rate case. The Commission had sought to compel a lower joint through rate from the Atlantic seaboard to Missouri river points than the sum of the separate rates from the seaboard to the Mississippi River and thence to the Missouri River. The Commission had also directed that the reduction should fall entirely on the lines running between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. On first-class freight the through rate in force from the Atlantic seaboard to the Mississippi River was 87 cts. while the rate thence from the Mississippi River to the Missouri River was 60 cts., making a total of \$1.47 per 100 lbs. The Commission ordered a reduction to \$1.38. The order was like several others which the Commission had sought to enforce in different parts of the country, and if upheld would have revolutionized the principle of rate-making. The matter was really a competition between markets, and Judge Grosseup in expressing the opinion of the majority of the Court (Judge Baker filed a dissenting opinion) said that it could not be assumed that the Commerce Commission had the power by the use of differentials artificially to divide the country into trade zones tributary to given trade and manufacturing centres, "for such power, vaster than any one body of men has heretofore exercised, though wisely exerted in specific instances, would be putting into the hands of the Commission the general power of life and death over every trade and manufacturing centre in the United States." National bank circulation afloat on bonds further increased from \$667,508,731 to \$672,263,695. Government deposits in the banks decreased from \$54,022,746 to \$51,651,531. Government cash money holdings fell from \$319,094,235 to \$315,893,508. The differences between Turkey and Greece which had developed regarding the island of Crete were adjusted but only after renewed intervention on the part of the Powers, who forcibly removed the Grecian flag which had been raised over the Canean fort after the withdrawal of the international fleet in July. A new Cuban loan for \$16,500,000, consisting of 40-year 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ % bonds issuable in installments of \$5,500,000 per year was taken by European and American bankers. The first \$5,500,000 was offered to the public in Sept. by Speyer & Co. of this city and Speyer Bros. in London and many times over-subscribed. Costa Rica also began negotiations with a leading American financial house regarding the financing of its debt, as did Honduras. An industrial strike in Stockholm, accompanied by socialistic demonstrations, proved very disturbing in Sweden, a considerable part of the laboring population being thrown out of employment for the time being. At a referendum election in Cleveland the Schmidt ordinance providing for a 14-year trolley franchise on certain streets of the city on the basis of 3-cent fares, and favored by Mayor Tom L. Johnson, was defeated by a vote of 31,022 to 34,785. The Cunard Line began using Fishguard, on the Welsh coast, as a port of call, shortening by several hours the time to London, Paris, etc. Gov. Hughes removed Louis F. Haffen, Pres. of the Borough of the Bronx, on charges of misconduct in office made by the Commissioners of Accounts in Nov. 1908. In the case against Gustav E. Kissel and Thomas B. Harned, who had been indicted along with the American Sugar Refining Co. for criminal conspiracy in connection with the closing of the Penn. Sugar Refining Co.'s independent plant in 1903, Judge Holt in the U. S. Circuit Court held that prosecution was barred by the statute of limitations. An earthquake, accompanied by a tidal wave, at the close of the previous month (July 30) worked great havoc at Acapulco, on the west coast of Mexico, and surrounding territory. At the close of August (Aug. 28) an extraordinary rainfall and tremendous floods overwhelmed Monterey and northeastern Mexico, resulting in the loss of 1,500 to 2,000 lives by drowning, the submerging of numerous towns and damage to property estimated at \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000.

Railroad Events and Stock Exchange Matters.—The course of stocks during August is in a measure outlined in what has

been said above. The month will always be noteworthy for the tremendous liquidation and the sharp and precipitate decline in prices which occurred. The first 10 or 12 days the market was still strong and active and many new high records for the year were established. Then came the alarm about Mr. Harriman. What followed has already been indicated. In the latter half of the month the fluctuations were wild and erratic, with Un. Pac. the dominant feature and the tendency strongly downward. The downward course was arrested on Monday, Aug. 30. The previous Friday and Saturday there had been more or less definite reports of the likelihood of an operation on Mr. Harriman, causing a very unsettled and a very depressed feeling. Over Sunday these reports met with strong denial and as a consequence opening prices Monday morning, Aug. 30, were several points higher than the closing prices Saturday, Aug. 28. Later on Monday came Mr. Harriman's own denial, and as a consequence a recovery in prices took place all through the list. Un. Pac. com., strangely enough, closed Aug. 31 at the figure at which it had opened Monday, Aug. 2, namely 201; but in the meantime it had been up to 219 Aug. 16 and down to 194 $\frac{1}{2}$ Aug. 28. So. Pac. com. opened at 134 $\frac{3}{4}$, advanced to 139 $\frac{1}{4}$ Aug. 16, dropped to 125 Aug. 28 and closed at 128 $\frac{1}{2}$ Aug. 31. Reading com. opened at 162 $\frac{1}{2}$, rose to 166 Aug. 12, declined to 155 $\frac{1}{2}$ Aug. 28 and closed at 159 $\frac{7}{8}$. N. Y. Cent. from 141 $\frac{3}{8}$ at the opening got up to 147 Aug. 17, dropped to 135 $\frac{1}{2}$ Aug. 28 and closed at 138 $\frac{1}{2}$. Mil. & St. P. com. opened at 158 $\frac{3}{8}$, reached 163 $\frac{1}{2}$ Aug. 10, declined to 154 $\frac{1}{2}$ Aug. 28 and closed at 156 $\frac{3}{4}$. Penn. was 140 Aug. 2, 143 $\frac{1}{2}$ Aug. 12, 137 $\frac{7}{8}$ Aug. 26 and closed at 140 $\frac{1}{4}$. The Steel shares, while following the course of the general market, continued to manifest much strength. Steel com. was 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ Aug. 2, 78 $\frac{7}{8}$ Aug. 12, 73 $\frac{1}{4}$ Aug. 20 and closed at 77 $\frac{1}{4}$. Amal. Cop. from 84 $\frac{3}{4}$ at the opening, rose to 89 $\frac{1}{4}$ Aug. 12, dropped to 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ Aug. 26 and closed at 83 $\frac{3}{8}$. The New Orleans Stock Exchange decided, beginning with Sept., to adopt the N. Y. Stock Exchange new method of quoting bonds, that is, prices are to be "and interest." The Public Service Commission for the Second District refused to give its approval to the plan advocated by the N. Y. N. H. & H. for making a new \$20,000,000 mortgage on the Cent. New England Ry. Blair & Co., as managers of the bond syndicate of the Denv. & Rio Gr. RR. sold to the Deutsche Bank of Berlin \$5,000,000 of that road's 1st and ref. 5% bds., to be offered to investors in Germany. Cal. & Hecla increased its quar. div. from \$6 per share (24%) to \$8 (32%).

The Money Market.—The money market became firmer. On call the high figure was 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ % against the July maximum of 2% and time loans and commercial paper were also fractionally higher, the quotations Aug. 31 being 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ @3% for 60 days; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ @3 $\frac{1}{2}$ % for 90 days; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ @3 $\frac{3}{4}$ % for four months and 3 $\frac{7}{8}$ @4 for five to six months, with paper quoted at 4 for choice double names and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ for prime single names. There was some increase in the demand for funds from the interior and the Canadian banks withdrew some of their credit balances from this centre. This and the shipments of gold to Argentina and the transfers to San Francisco for shipment to Japan reduced the money holdings of the Clearing House banks from \$389,730,300 July 31 to \$368,442,500 Aug. 28; surplus reserves fell from \$31,321,825 to \$17,952,775. The trust companies and outside banks reported money holdings of \$155,983,300 Aug. 28 against \$150,969,600 July 31. Deposits of the Clearing House banks dropped from \$1,433,633,900 July 31 to \$1,401,958,900 Aug. 28. Loans fluctuated from week to week and were \$1,352,050,000 August 28 against \$1,358,050,600 July 31. The loans of the trust companies increased from \$1,200,361,200 July 31 to \$1,226,840,300 Aug. 28.

Foreign Exchange, Silver, Etc.—After a fractional advance at the beginning, foreign exchange was weak, with a declining tendency the first half of the month. Offerings were made almost daily of bills against securities which had been negotiated abroad and there were also drafts against future deliveries of grain. Furthermore, there was selling of sterling and franc cable transfers against a large block of bonds that had been placed in London and Paris. Firmer rates in the local money market also encouraged the drawing of finance and other loan bills. About the middle of the month, however, exchange developed a rising tendency, due to an inquiry for bills to cover outstanding short contracts and also for sight bills to effect extensions of maturing loan drafts and finance bills. Selling of American securities by London occasioned by the great decline in prices on the Stock Exchange likewise served to create a demand for exchange. The last few days exchange was again downward and the close Aug. 31 was at about the lowest figures. On Aug. 14 at the culmination of the first downward turn rates were 4 85@4 8510 for 60 day bills; 4 8645@4 8650 for sight and 4 8675@4 8680 for cable transfers; by Aug. 25 there had been a rise to 4 8540@4 8550, 4 8690@4 8695 and 4 8715@4 8725 for the three classes of bills. The decline at the close carried prices back to precisely the figures quoted Aug. 14. Shipments of gold to Argentina reached about \$2,250,000 and the transfers to San Francisco \$3,000,000. Open market discounts were 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ % Aug. 31 at London, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ @1 $\frac{3}{4}$ at Paris and 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ at Berlin and Frankfurt. Silver at London advanced to 24d. Aug. 31.

SEPTEMBER.—Current Events.—Mr. Harriman's illness eventuated in death. After the hopeful statement given out

by him at the close of August he suffered a relapse on Sunday, Sept. 5. With the knowledge of his precarious state, the Stock Exchange opened on Tuesday, Sept. 7 (after the Labor holiday Monday and also a holiday the preceding Saturday) in great depression, with the Harriman properties showing declines of several points from the close the previous Friday. The collapse continued, with large and general breaks in values, up to the close of business Thursday (Sept. 9), on which day Mr. Harriman died. The worst having happened, a sharp and extensive rally ensued the next day, and no ill effects followed the death of Mr. Harriman. On the Stock Exchange considerable buoyancy developed the latter part of the month. It became evident that powerful banking interests would direct the destinies of the former Harriman properties. Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. (the members of which firm had retired from the directorates of their several railroad properties in 1906 after the Hughes insurance investigation) entered the board of directors of both the Union Pacific and the Southern Pacific along with William Rockefeller, filling vacancies created by the death of Henry H. Rogers and E. H. Harriman. Ex-Judge R. S. Lovett, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Counsel, who had been Mr. Harriman's right-hand man, was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee in both companies to succeed Mr. Harriman. A large share of public attention during the month was absorbed by events having no bearing upon business or financial affairs, namely news regarding the discovery of the North Pole and (in this city and surrounding territory) the Hudson-Fulton celebrations, which latter were on a very elaborate scale. On Sept. 1 the sensational announcement came that Dr. Frederick A. Cook of Brooklyn, an Arctic explorer, was on his way to Denmark, and reported having reached the Pole on April 21 of the previous year. On landing at Copenhagen on Saturday, Sept. 4, he was received with great enthusiasm by the Danish people. While he was still being feted, there came a second sensational piece of news on Sept. 6 in a cablegram from Indian Harbor, Labrador (via Cape Ray, Newfoundland), from Robert E. Peary of the U. S. Navy, reporting that the latter (who had made eight previous trials in twenty-three years) had reached the Pole on April 6 of the current year. There was no disposition to question the truthfulness of Mr. Peary's statement, but there was hesitancy about accepting the unsupported claim of Dr. Cook. In December, after Cook had submitted his records, a committee of the University of Copenhagen reported that his proofs were insufficient to establish his claim. The Hudson-Fulton celebrations began on Saturday, Sept. 25, and in this city extended through the whole of the following week to and including Saturday, Oct. 2. The distinctive features in the celebrations were the large assemblage of warships, foreign and American, the parades, naval, military and civic; also public and private illuminations, chiefly by electricity, on a scale probably never before attempted in the world's history. The celebrations commemorated Hendrick Hudson's discovery of the Hudson River in the Half Moon in 1609 and Robert Fulton's exploit in having in 1807 with his steamboat Clermont demonstrated the practicability of applying steam to water navigation. Trade activity made further progress and in iron and steel higher prices and an urgent demand led to the placing of orders abroad for the importation of raw material. The U. S. Steel Corporation made a further advance of \$1 a ton, bringing steel bars at Pittsburgh up to 1.40c. per lb. and plates and shapes to 1.45c.; this still left its prices below those of the independent companies. The shares of the United States Steel Corporation made new high records every week. The strike at the McKees Rocks plant of the Pressed Steel Car Company was finally terminated. The company made certain concessions to the men, and on Sept. 7, after a contest of eight weeks, in which eight lives are said to have been lost and many persons injured, the strike was called off. The course of grain prices was again upward. Possibly the speech of James J. Hill before the American Bankers' Association, saying that grain production in the U. S. was not increasing in proportion to population, and that ultimately we would have to import wheat, may have had some effect. In Chicago a short interest in the Sept. option for wheat caused a jump in that option in the closing hour of Sept. 30 from \$1.06 to \$1.20. The same day Sept. oats at Chicago jumped from 41½ cts. to 50 cts. Dec. wheat in Chicago advanced from 93½ cts. Sept. 2 to \$1.01½ Sept. 29, with the close Sept. 30 99¾ cts.; Dec. corn at Chicago rose from 56¾ cts. Sept. 1 to 61¼ cts. Sept. 17, with the close 57¾ cts., and Dec. oats at Chicago rose from 37 cts. Sept. 1 to 40½ cts. Sept. 16, with the close 38½ cts. In cotton renewed reports of a crop shortage and rumors that James A. Patten of Chicago was active in the market were used to fan speculation. Furthermore, news came that a tropical storm had swept up through the Mississippi Valley and was doing damage in Mississippi and Louisiana and parts of Arkansas as well as in Tennessee and Alabama. Louisiana suffered from a tidal wave and for two days all quotations from that point were shut off completely. Thereupon operators became panic-stricken and between Sept. 17 and Sept. 24 middling uplands in N. Y. rose from 12.70 to 13.75 cts. The close Sept. 30 was at 13.30 cts., against 12.80 cts. Aug. 31. Print cloths at Fall River were advanced from 3½ cts. to 3¾ cts. A strike of the weavers at the Fall River Iron Works mills occurred but was of short duration, the operatives accepting the offer of the Borden management of an advance of 5% in wages. Pres. Taft delivered a number of speeches while engaged in an extended tour of the U. S., in which he outlined

his policies. These speeches exercised a disquieting effect on the Stock Exchange. In an address before the Boston Chamber of Commerce on Sept. 14 he showed that he was impressed with the need of currency and banking reform, but he also said that "the hum of prosperity and the ecstasy of great profits are likely to dull our interest in these reforms (referring to Mr. Roosevelt's claim of the need of reform in business methods), and lead us back again to the old abuses unless we insist upon legislation which shall clinch and enforce those standards by positive law." At Des Moines, Ia., he argued in favor of amending the Inter-State Commerce law and the Sherman Anti-Trust law, and at Denver, Col., he discussed the Corporation-Tax law and urged the proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution, giving Congress authority to levy a general income tax. All these speeches outlined very radical policies—the same policies, indeed, which Mr. Roosevelt had advocated so strenuously. He argued in favor of the distribution of large fortunes, insisted that the right of Courts to issue writs of injunction should be limited and qualified, and advocated extensive new legislation giving the Federal Government increased powers. He said he was opposed to a general individual tax on incomes except in times of great national stress, but the Federal income tax amendment would enable Congress to levy a tax on the bondholders as well as the stockholders in corporations, and would also enable the Government to perfect the Corporation Tax "so as to make it an instrument of supervision of corporate wealth by Federal authority." He insisted that inter-State railroads must be prevented from continuing to hold stock in competing railroads—a requirement that would oblige the N. Y. Central to dispose of its West Shore line and the Lake Shore of its Nickel Plate line. He proposed, furthermore, that hereafter no railroad company engaged in inter-State commerce should create any additional debt except with the approval of the Commission and at "a price not less than par for stock nor less than the reasonable market value for bonds" Bank circulation secured by bonds increased from \$672,263,696 to \$676,031,393. Government deposits in banks were diminished from \$51,651,531 to \$50,604,523, and Government money holdings decreased from \$315,893,508 to \$309,331,807. The right of the Stock Exchange to enforce its resolution forbidding business intercourse with members of the Consolidated Exchange was upheld in a decision of the N. Y. Supreme Court on Sept. 4. In a decision rendered by Justice Van Kirk in the N. Y. Supreme Court in a suit against the Trust Co. of the Republic by one of the stockholders, 13 of the former directors of the company were held responsible for losses sustained through transactions by Pres. Daniel Leroy Dresser in 1902 in connection with the defunct U. S. Shipbuilding Co. John W. Castles, President of the Union Trust Co. of this city (in which, however, he had never become active) and former President of the Guaranty Trust Co., committed suicide. The Spaniards gained some important successes in their campaign in Morocco towards the close of the month, and it was supposed that this marked the end of the campaign; but this proved erroneous, as on the last day they sustained renewed reverses. One of the Oklahoma banks—the Columbia Bank & Trust Co. of Oklahoma City—was taken in charge by the State Banking Commissioner and the State Guaranty Fund drawn on to pay its depositors. An assessment was levied on the other State banks. The Great Northern Ry. on Sept. 27 put in service a new mail and express train, reducing the minimum time in transit between St. Paul and Seattle by 11 hours—from 59 to 48 hours.

Railroad Events and Stock Exchange Matters.—On the whole there was considerable improvement in values during September, with many new high records for the year in leading stocks, but the course of prices was marked by wide fluctuations, with great demoralization immediately preceding the death of Mr. Harriman. At the beginning of the month the market was strong, but on Sunday, Sept. 5, Mr. Harriman's condition changed for the worse, and when the Stock Exchange opened Tuesday, Sept. 7, after the holiday, his condition was very grave. The Harriman stocks opened several points lower than the close the previous Friday. The break continued until the close of business on Thursday, Sept. 9, when Mr. Harriman died. The next day a sharp upward movement ensued, carrying prices up 3 to 13 points. The improvement, except for a downward reaction on Monday, Sept. 13, continued through the next week. The following week (ending Sept. 25) the market was unfavorably affected by the speeches of President Taft, but even then a few stocks continued their upward course. The closing week the market once more resumed its rising tendency, and transactions were on a large scale, though some shares did not get back to their best figures. Steel com. touched 90½ Sept. 29 and closed Sept. 30 at 89½, this being a rise from 75¼ ex-div. Sept. 9. U. P. com. from 200¼ Sept. 1 declined to 193¼ Sept. 9, then advanced to 210¾ Sept. 11 and closed Sept. 30 at 209¼. Sou. Pac. com. opened at 128½, touched 122½ Sept. 9 and by Sept. 30 got up to 135¼. Reading com. was 159½ Sept. 1, 156½ Sept. 9, 173¾ Sept. 21 and 168 Sept. 30. Penn. after declining from 140½ Sept. 1 to 138½ Sept. 9, got up to 151¼ Sept. 29 and closed at 150. Amal. Cop. was 84 Sept. 1, 77 Sept. 13, 85 Sept. 21 and closed at 82½ Sept. 30. West. Un. Tel. disposed of its holdings of N. Y. Telephone stock to the American Tel. & Tel. Co., netting, it is understood, close to \$25,000,000. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, 3d Dept., unanimously reversed the Public Service Commission for the 2d Dist., which had refused permission to the Del. & Hud. Co. to issue bonds to refund notes

made in connection with the purchase of the Hud. Val. (Electric) Ry., and the purchase of coal properties in Pennsylvania. This reversal was sustained by the Court of Appeals in December. The N. Y. Telephone Co.'s shareholders voted to increase capital from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000, to take over the other Bell subsidiaries in this State, including the N. Y. & N. J. Tel. Co. Quite a number of increases in dividends were announced, mostly by smaller companies.

The Money Market.—The tendency towards higher money rates became strongly accentuated during September. On call on Sept. 30 there was a rise to 4%, and time loan rates also advanced for all periods. Money holdings of the Clearing-House banks fell from \$368,442,500 Aug. 28 to \$329,332,700 Oct. 2. Surplus reserves Oct. 2 were only \$1,627,525 against \$17,952,775 Aug. 28. Money holdings of the outside institutions were diminished relatively little, being \$154,023,400 Oct. 2, against \$155,983,300 Aug. 28. Deposits of Clearing-House banks were reduced from \$1,401,958,900 Aug. 28 to \$1,310,820,700 Oct. 2, and loans from \$1,352,050,000 to \$1,304,962,900. Loans of the trust companies, &c., after being reduced from \$1,226,840,300 Aug. 28 to \$1,219,876,500 Sept. 11, increased to \$1,238,473,200 Oct. 2. Time loans at the close were $3\frac{1}{4}$ @ $3\frac{3}{4}$ for 60 days, $3\frac{3}{4}$ @ $3\frac{7}{8}$ for 90 days, 4 @ $4\frac{1}{4}$ from 4 to 6 mos. and $4\frac{1}{4}$ for 7 mos. Commercial paper then was 4 @ $4\frac{1}{2}$ for double names and $4\frac{3}{4}$ @ 5 for the best single names.

Foreign Exchange, Silver, &c.—After a fractional advance at the opening, foreign exchange showed a declining tendency most of Sept. Firmer money rates here were perhaps the most important influence in the downward movement. The Bank of Germany on Monday Sept. 20 raised its rate from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4%; this, and a general rise in open market discounts at London, Paris and Berlin, stiffened exchange for a time, due to the covering of maturing loan and finance bills which bankers were indisposed to renew because of the higher discounts. Dearer money here, however, proved much the more potent influence, and later, exchange displayed a renewed sagging tendency, which continued to the close. There were no gold exports to Europe, but about \$3,500,000 was transferred by the Sub-Treasury to San Francisco for shipment to Japan, and the last week \$1,400,000 gold was sent to Canada. In London, Russia secured practically all the offerings of South African gold. Sterling rates were at their highest Sept. 2, when 60-day bills were quoted 4 8515 @ 4 8520, sight bills 4 8655 @ 4 8665 and cable transfers 4 8680 @ 4 8690. The lowest figures were Sept. 29, namely, 4 8410 @ 4 8420, 4 8595 @ 4 86 and 4 8615 @ 4 8620, with only a fractional recovery the next day. Discounts at the close were $1\frac{1}{2}$ @ $2\frac{1}{4}$ at London, $2\frac{1}{4}$ at Paris and $3\frac{1}{2}$ at Berlin and Frankfurt. The bullion holdings of the Bank of England were heavily reduced the last two weeks on large shipments to Egypt and other countries, and also a demand from the interior of Great Britain. Silver in London fluctuated within a narrow range and was $23\frac{3}{4}$ d. Sept. 30.

OCTOBER.—*Current Events.*—A rather unexpected rise to high figures in discount rates of European banks arrested world-wide attention. It was the more noteworthy inasmuch as it did not come at a time of general trade activity in Europe nor of large and general speculation. Trade revival was making considerable headway in Germany and the speculative spirit was also in evidence there, but elsewhere in Europe conditions appeared to be normal. The higher money rates were due to the effort of the European banks to protect their gold reserves in view of the active demand for gold, more particularly for countries like Egypt and South America. The Bank of England raised its minimum on three successive Thursdays—on the 7th it increased from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3%, the following Monday (the 11th) the Bank of Germany, which in September had advanced from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4%, moved up to 5%; on the 14th the English Bank advanced from 3 to 4% and the following Thursday (the 21st) to 5%. The Bank suffered contraction of its bullion holdings in each successive week beginning with Sept. 16 up to and including Oct. 28. For the six weeks to Oct. 28 the shrinkage reached £7,938,495, or, roughly, \$39,000,000. In some quarters a disposition existed to assume that in its successive advances the Bank was aiming at American borrowing abroad and was seeking to check speculation on the N. Y. Stock Exchange, which it was asserted was being carried on through such borrowing. Careful inquiry, however, among banking houses and foreign exchange dealers here and in Europe failed to show any warrant for the stories of excessive and abnormal borrowing on American account; and the large loss in bullion by the Bank, just noted—no part of the gold taken going to the U. S.—shows conclusively that the action was in defense of its stock of gold. While the Bank continued to lose gold even after its minimum had been raised to 5%, the situation was nevertheless considered to have considerably improved. Previously other countries had obtained the South African offerings of gold in London, but both on the 18th and the 25th the Bank succeeded in getting these offerings itself. The high rate also served to divert a portion of the demand for gold to other centres. The last half of the month the Brazilian demand for gold was in part diverted to N. Y. Brazil took supplies of the metal at nearly all the chief centres—London, Paris, N. Y. Her coffee planters were for the time being eagerly competing with one another in selling coffee so as to take advantage of the valorization plan under which a certain amount of coffee could be sold without bearing a heavy tax. This made everybody anxious to sell within

the limit. The boom in rubber accentuated the favorable conditions for Brazil, giving that country a large favorable trade balance. Some persons were inclined to think the Bank of England's action was not altogether uninfluenced by the home political situation. The Budget, which was viewed with so much uneasiness by the financial world in London, remained undisposed of, and it seemed certain that the House of Lords would reject the measure, bringing on a constitutional crisis. Continued speculation in cotton carried prices up to the highest figures since the time of the Sully corner in Feb. 1904. Oct. 30, middling upland sold in N. Y. at 15.05 cts., against 13.30 cts. on Sept. 30. Even the May option sold above 15 cts. James A. Patten, of wheat fame, appeared to be prominent in the movement. The Department of Agriculture Oct. 4 made the condition of the crop only 58.5, a deterioration of 5.2 points during the month, and later there were allegations of killing frosts in various sections of the South. The high price led to very extensive curtailment of production by cotton mills in this country (in New England as well as in the South) and also abroad. Print cloths at Fall River ruled at $3\frac{1}{4}$ cts. until Oct. 16, when there was an advance to 4 cts. In other classes of cotton goods advances were also made, though not to the extent of the rise in the raw material. In the iron and steel industry unexampled activity developed. The "Iron Age" reported 2,385,206 tons of pig iron made in Sept. and 2,592,516 tons in Oct., this comparing with the previous maximum of 2,336,972 tons in Oct. 1907. The U. S. Steel Corporation for the Sept. quarter showed net earnings of \$38,246,907, against \$29,340,491 for the June quarter and \$22,921,268 for the March quarter. The quarterly dividend on Steel com. was again raised, this time to 1%. The fortnightly statements of the American Ry. Assn. showed that on Oct. 27 the surplus of idle cars had been entirely extinguished. The copper trade, however, continued to lag under increasing stocks at home and abroad. Government money holdings were reduced from \$309,331,807 to \$308,794,235 and Government deposits in banks from \$50,604,523 to \$49,497,654. National bank circulation secured by bonds increased from \$676,031,393 to \$678,344,963. Prof. Francisco Ferrer, the former director of the "Modern School" at Barcelona, was sentenced to death for complicity in the Barcelona uprising the previous July, and notwithstanding violent protests on the part of workmen in Spain, Italy and other countries, was executed Oct. 13. Riotous demonstrations thereupon developed at many of the European centres—notably Paris, Rome, Vienna, Trieste, and many other points in Italy and France. Criticism resulting from this action and dissatisfaction felt with Gen. Marina's conduct of the war in Morocco led the next week (Oct. 21) to the resignation of the Spanish Ministry headed by Senor Maura. A new Cabinet was constituted with Moret y Prendergast as Premier. Prince Hirobumi Ito, President of the Privy Council of Japan and former Japanese Resident General and Chief Ruler of Corea, was assassinated by a Corean Oct. 26 in the railway station at Harbin while he was advancing to meet M. Kokosoff, the Russian Finance Minister, who had come from St. Petersburg to discuss with him questions affecting the future of Manchuria. Justice Rufus W. Peckham of the U. S. Supreme Court died Oct. 24. Judge A. B. Anderson of the U. S. Court at Indianapolis on Oct. 12 dismissed the proceedings in the Panama Canal libel suit brought in the closing days of the Roosevelt Administration against Delavan Smith and Charles R. Williams, proprietors of the "Indianapolis News." The defendants had resisted removal to the District of Columbia for trial under a Grand Jury indictment charging them with having committed a criminal libel in publishing articles alleging a corrupt profit of \$28,000,000 in the sale of the Panama Canal to the U. S. The indictment charged the commission of a crime in the District of Columbia, but inasmuch as the Federal Constitution provides that an accused person shall be tried in the State or District where the offence is committed, Judge Anderson held that the proprietors of the "Indianapolis News" were answerable only in Indiana. In the Federal Court at Lincoln, Neb., District Judge Thomas C. Munger and Circuit Judge Willis Van Devanter declared unconstitutional the Nebraska law providing for the guaranty of bank deposits and made permanent the temporary injunction granted the previous June restraining the State Banking Board from putting the law into operation. The N. Y. Court of Appeals decided the case involving the question as to the proper method of computing the margin of debt of N. Y. City under the constitutional debt limit of 10%. Under the decision the city's borrowing capacity July 1 1908 was found to have been in the neighborhood of \$50,000,000 and at the time of the decision was estimated to be about \$90,000,000. The City Board of Estimate and Apportionment accordingly approved the contract let in May 1908 by the Public Service Commission for constructing the first six sections of the 4th Ave. Subway, to extend from the Brooklyn terminal of the Manhattan Bridge to 43d St., South Brooklyn. The Court of Appeals also rendered a decision in a case involving the question of the method of determining the valuation of special franchises in N. Y. for purposes of assessment under the law of 1899—see article in "State & City Section" for Nov. 27 1909. The Supreme Court of Illinois dismissed the action brought by Illinois to prevent the completion of the dam on the Des Plaines River and to oust the Economy Light & Power Co. therefrom. The State desired to utilize the land leased by the company in connection with its proposed deep waterway or canal (the Ill. & Mich. Canal) to connect the Sanitary Drainage Dist. of Chicago with the Ill-

nois River at or near Utica in La Salle Co. The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals sustained the 15-year sentence imposed the previous year upon Chas. W. Morse of the failed Nat. Bank of North America of this city. At Chicago the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals sustained the conviction of John R. Walsh, formerly President of the failed Chicago Nat. Bank. In Brooklyn the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court affirmed the conviction of Edward E. Britton and Frederick H. Schroeder, formerly Pres. and 2d Vice-Pres. of the Eagle Loan & Savings Assn. Edwin Hawley and B. F. Yoakum, in connection with Speyer & Co., acquired a predominating interest in the Mo. Kan. & Tex. Ry. A local event was the reduction in the price of the "New York Tribune" from 3 cts. to 1 cent. San Francisco from Oct. 19 to Oct. 23 had a Portola Festival to commemorate the discovery of San Francisco Bay by Don Gaspar de Portola. In the District Court of Travis Co. at Austin, Tex., judgments aggregating \$201,650 were awarded against several Standard Oil subsidiary companies and their charters in Texas forfeited. John Stewart Kennedy, formerly a prominent financier, and a man of notable public spirit, died Oct. 31; about half his fortune of some \$60,000,000 was by his will donated to religious, educational, benevolent and charitable purposes. A West India hurricane struck the southern coast of Florida Oct. 11, doing great damage, particularly at Key West, where martial law was declared. The next month (Nov. 3) a hurricane passed over Jamaica, followed by several days' torrential rains (48 inches, it is said, falling in four days), causing much loss, and breaking off cable and telegraphic communication with the islands for a week or more. Charles R. Crane, newly appointed Minister to China from the United States, was recalled while on the point of sailing from San Francisco, for alleged indiscreet statements to the press regarding the probable policy of the United States concerning the agreements entered into between Japan and China in relation to Manchuria.

Railroad Events and Stock Exchange Matters.—The tendency of prices most of October was towards a lower level, but with a sharp recovery towards the close. At the beginning there was a break on dearer money. As the month progressed, the rise in money abroad, with the advance of the Bank of England minimum to 5% and the resulting liquidation of American securities on foreign account, exercised quite a potent influence in driving prices down. The latter part of the month, when it became clear that there was nothing seriously disturbing in foreign monetary affairs, slow but steady recovery ensued, and an extensive upward reaction occurred. Amal. Copper rose on rumors of a combination with competing interests. The Hawley properties experienced a rise on the advent of the Hawley interests to control in Mo. Kan. & Tex. Gt. Nor. sold down from 154 $\frac{1}{4}$ Oct. 4 to 142 $\frac{1}{2}$ Oct. 28 and closed Oct. 30 at 145 $\frac{1}{2}$. Nor. Pac. dropped from 157 $\frac{1}{4}$ Oct. 4 to 144 $\frac{1}{4}$ Oct. 26, with the close 148 $\frac{3}{8}$. U. P. com. was 209 $\frac{1}{4}$ Oct. 4, 197 Oct. 23 and closed at 201 $\frac{1}{4}$. Sou. Pac. was 133 $\frac{1}{4}$ Oct. 1, 126 $\frac{1}{2}$ Oct. 26, with the close 129 $\frac{1}{2}$. Penn. was 150 Oct. 1, 144 $\frac{1}{4}$ Oct. 23 and closed at 148 $\frac{3}{8}$. Reading com. from 170 $\frac{1}{2}$ Oct. 4 fell to 158 Oct. 23 and closed at 162 $\frac{1}{4}$. Steel com. from 89 Oct. 1 rose to 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ Oct. 4, then dropped to 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ Oct. 13, but closed at 90 $\frac{1}{2}$. Amal. Cop. opened Oct. 1 at 82 $\frac{1}{2}$, declined to 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ Oct. 13, then ran up to 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ Oct. 29 and closed at 88 $\frac{1}{4}$. Besides the increase in the dividend on Steel com., Atch. Top. & Santa Fe restored its common stock to a 6% basis; Norf. & West. advanced its s. a. div. on com. from 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ %. Other advances were by Pac. Coast Co. (com. and 2d pref.), Leb. Coal & Nav. and U. S. Express. Alb. & Susq. declared a special div. of 30% out of savings from refunding its debt, the U. S. Supreme Court having given a decision in its favor. Butte Coalition Mining resumed dividends after suspension since December 1907. Shareholders of the Can. Pac. were given the right to subscribe at 125 for \$30,000,000 new stock to the extent of 20% of their holdings, subscriptions payable in five installments, the last September 1910. James Speyer succeeded in arranging for the sale in Germany of \$6,000,000 St. L. & San Fran. gen. lien 5s, the bonds to be brought out later. N. Y. Telephone Co. sold \$25,000,000 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s, one-half in this country and the other half in London.

The Money Market.—Call loans touched 6% early in October, but with the improvement in the situation of the Clearing-House bank's the highest rate the latter part was 4%. Rates for time loans sharply advanced with the cutting off of supplies of foreign credit on account of the high discounts abroad. Rates at the close were pretty generally 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ @5 for all maturities up to six months. Commercial paper for double names and the best single names commanded 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ %. Money holdings of the Clearing-House banks were only \$319,755,800 Oct. 30, against \$329,332,700 Oct. 2, but, because of the reduction in deposits, surplus reserves increased from \$1,627,525 Oct. 2 to \$16,607,350 Oct. 23, with a fall to \$11,099,600 Oct. 30. Deposits were reduced from \$1,310,820,700 Oct. 2 to \$1,234,624,800 Oct. 30. Loans, after being contracted from \$1,304,962,900 Oct. 2 to \$1,231,411,000 Oct. 16, increased to \$1,237,177,400 Oct. 30. Loans of the outside institutions, after rising from \$1,238,473,200 Oct. 2 to \$1,246,342,700 Oct. 9, decreased to \$1,205,482,600 Oct. 30. Money holdings of these institutions were \$149,512,900 Oct. 30, against \$154,023,400 Oct. 2.

Foreign Exchange, Silver, &c.—Strength characterized foreign exchange during October. The first few days there was a drop to the lowest figures reached for some time, which suggested the possibility of gold imports, though rates did

not get anywhere near the import point. The repeated advances, however, in discount rates, as noted above, by the leading European banks, completely transformed the situation, and the latter part of the month the possibility was presented of gold exports. No engagements for Europe actually occurred, but shipments were made to Brazil and considerable gold also went to Canada. Owing to the dearer money in Europe, there was selling of American securities for foreign account, and this played its part in the rise in exchange. Provision also had to be made for maturing finance bills, which under the prevailing monetary conditions could not be renewed, besides which a short interest in exchange existed. Early in the month \$2,000,000 gold was transferred to San Francisco for shipment to Japan. Sight sterling was at its lowest Oct. 6 at 4 8560@4 8585 and cable transfers then were 4 8585@4 8595. By Oct. 23 sight was 4 8765@4 8775 and cables 4 8815@4 8825. The close Oct. 30 was 4 8730@4 8740 and 4 8775@4 8780. Sixty-day bills were at their lowest Oct. 15 at 4 8285@4 8295, with the close Oct. 30 4 8330@4 8340. Open market discounts at the close were 4 9-16 (after having been 4 $\frac{1}{8}$) at London; 4 5-16 (after having been 4 $\frac{1}{2}$) at Berlin, and 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ at Paris (after having been 2 $\frac{1}{2}$). Silver in London moved within a narrow range, with the close 23 1-16d.

NOVEMBER.—*Current Events.*—The 5% rate of the Bank of England proved effective in reinforcing the Bank's bullion holdings, thereby relieving apprehensions on that score here, but, on the other hand, a decision adverse to the legality of the Standard Oil combination had an unsettling effect. The Bank continued to get substantially all the South African arrivals of gold and also drew supplies from Paris and other European centres, besides continuing to divert the greater portion of the demand for gold for South Amer. to N. Y. Its weekly return for Nov. 4 still showed a loss in bullion, though only £175,104, but the return for Nov. 11 showed £1,004,771 gain; that for Nov. 18 £2,141,661 and that for Nov. 25 £1,209,996 gain; for Dec. 1 there was again a small loss, £255,479. Shipments of gold from N. Y. to South Amer. were very heavy, reaching \$8,447,000. The discussion on the Budget of Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, aroused intense interest. The House of Commons passed the Budget on Nov. 4 by the vote of 379 to 149. It was generally believed that the Lords would reject the Bill, but definite confirmation did not come until Tuesday, Nov. 16, when Lord Lansdowne, leader of the conservative party in the Upper House, formally announced that the following Monday, Nov. 22, he would submit the following motion: "I move that this House is not justified in giving its consent to this bill until it has been submitted to the judgment of the country." The vote came just before midnight, Nov. 30, and resulted against the Budget by 350 to 75. Promptly the next month (Dec. 2) the Commons by 349 to 134 adopted Premier Asquith's resolution declaring "that the action of the House of Lords in refusing to pass into law the financial provisions made by this Chamber for the expenses of the year was a breach of the Constitution and usurpation of the rights of the House of Commons." The next day (Dec. 3) Parliament was formally prorogued until Jan. The antagonism to the Budget arose out of the fact that it embodied economic and financial propositions of a revolutionary character. It was also criticised because of the attempt to re-enact indirectly legislation previously rejected by the Lords, such as the "licensing clauses." The Standard Oil decision was rendered Saturday, Nov. 20, by the four U. S. Judges of the Court of Appeals of the Eighth Circuit sitting en banc in the U. S. Circuit Court at St. Louis, the Judges being Walter K. Sanborn, Willis Van Devanter, William C. Hook and Elmer B. Adams. The decision was unanimous and came from a tribunal whose judgments in the past had been found unusually sound. The opinion was by Judge Sanborn, and Judge Hook delivered a brief concurring opinion. The Court ruled that the individual defendants (the Standard Oil magnates) had united with the Standard Co. and its subsidiaries to effectuate a combination or conspiracy in restraint of trade and commerce among the several States, in contravention to Sec. I of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act of 1890; also, that they had combined and conspired to monopolize a substantial part of inter-State and international commerce in violation of Sec. II of the same Act, this latter being the clause under which criminal prosecutions may be brought. The Court followed the unusual course of drawing up the decree itself and it was very sweeping in character, interdicting all the various devices adopted by the Standard Oil people in the past in seeking to avoid State anti-trust laws, and leaves no recourse to the defendants (provided the judgment of the Court of Appeals shall be sustained by the U. S. Supreme Court) except the actual distribution among Standard Oil shareholders of the stockholdings in the subsidiary companies. Moreover, all the defendants, both individual and corporate, are absolutely "enjoined and prohibited until the discontinuance of the operation of the illegal combination from engaging or continuing in commerce among the States or in the territories of the U. S." The decree was stayed by appeal to the Supreme Court. While it was recognized that in many respects the Standard Oil combination stands in a class all by itself by reason of its long record in suppressing competition and the large percentage of the trade in refined oil which it controls, it was also felt that the rules laid down by the Court, as likewise the similar principles enunciated by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the Southern District of N. Y. in the case of the Am. Tobacco Co. in Nov. of the previous year, rendered many

other industrial combinations liable to be declared illegal if the U. S. Govt. should undertake to proceed against them. On this account the decision proved very disturbing and precipitated a break in prices on the Stock Exch. Negotiations had been under way prior to the decision for combining a large number of copper-producing concerns, and based on the same, an active speculation at rising prices in various copper shares had been engineered, notwithstanding further accumulations of copper here and abroad. The properties which it was sought to combine comprised those controlled by the Amal. Copper Co., the United Metals Selling Co., the Cole-Ryan properties and the Guggenheim properties. After the Standard Oil decision, it was at first declared that this decision would have no effect as regards the plan for combining the copper mines and the copper shares were actually pushed upward again. Later, uncertainty again developed, and a renewed break occurred in the copper shares. Another important event was the purchase by the Amer. T. & T. Co. from the Gould people of a large amount, understood to be \$30,000,000 of the \$99,787,000, of stock of the Western Union Telegraph Company. This purchase, pointing as it seemed to do, to a possible union (though only co-operation is claimed) of the telegraph and telephone business, led to some expressions of hostility, with reports of possible interference or investigation by the Government. Speculation in cotton was maintained, but the course of prices was downward. By Nov. 3 middling uplands at N. Y. had been boosted to 15.20c.; a violent collapse carried the price by the 8th down to 14.20c.; two days afterward it was back again to 15.10c.; the close Nov. 30, however, was at only 14.55c. Print cloths ruled throughout at 4c. December wheat at Chicago declined to \$1.01½ Nov. 4; but on reports of damage to the Argentina crop there was an advance to \$1.09½ Nov. 23, with the close \$1.06½. Government money holdings were reduced from \$308,794,235 to \$302,347,155 and Govt. deposits with the banks from \$49,497,654 to \$49,069,718. National bank notes, secured by bonds, increased from \$678,344,963 to \$680,995,267. Several railroads announced new stock issues and ~~and~~ their shareholders valuable "rights" in connection with the same, the effect in each case being to cause important declines in such shares. Penn. RR. offered 25% new stock (aggregating \$82,517,800) at par. The stock sold Nov. 30 at 129½ ex rights, against 149½ Nov. 1; \$53,123,000 of conv. bonds also were exchanged for stock to get the right to take the new stock at par. N. Y. Cent. offered its shareholders 25% new stock at par, calling for \$44,658,000; the shares sold Nov. 30 with the "rights" still on at 125½, against 137½ Nov. 1. N. Y. N. H. & H. offered 25% new stock at 125, the additional stock being \$50,000,000. Chic. & N. W. announced the next month that com. and pref. shareholders of record Jan. 10 1910 would be allowed to take 25% new com. at par, calling for \$30,503,000 new stock. Tom L. Johnson, for many years Mayor of Cleveland, O., and responsible for the prolonged traction troubles in that city, was defeated for re-election. At the triangular mayoralty contest in this city, at which William J. Gaynor, Otto T. Bannard and William R. Hearst were candidates, Judge Gaynor was successful. The Court of Appeals of the Dist. of Columbia re-affirmed the jail sentences against the labor leaders, Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison. The receivers of the Chic. Peoria & St. L. RR. raised passenger rates from 2 to 3c. per mile to non-competitive points under the injunction of the U. S. Circuit Court restraining the enforcement of the Illinois Two-Cent Passenger Rate Law. The Chilean Govt. deposited \$1,000,000 in London to the order of the Hague Arbitration Court in connection with the famous Alsop claim of the U. S.; the next month King Edward of Great Britain was selected as arbiter upon the claim. The Irish Land Bill was passed by the British Parliament after a compromise on certain amendments between the House of Commons and the House of Lords. Another attack was made upon the life of Lord Minto, the British representative in India. A plan for the reform of the British administration of India, admitting the natives to an important share in the legislation of the country, came into effect. Herbert John Gladstone accepted the post of Governor-General of United South Africa. The Fourth National Bank of this city announced a proposed increase in its stock from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000, the new stock to be sold at \$200 per \$100 share. A plan for the consolidation of the Mechanics' National Bank with the Nat. Copper Bank was arranged. Clark Williams, N. Y. Supt. of Banks, was appointed State Comptroller by Gov. Hughes and was succeeded by O. H. Cheney, the Second Deputy Supt. In an amended bill in ouster suits against 38 insurance companies in Mississippi the attorneys for the State demanded penalties aggregating \$215,000,000 for having entered into, as alleged, agreements regarding rates. In Arkansas similar suits against 65 companies had been filed in Aug. and a fine of \$1,000,000 demanded from each one. The last spike on the West. Pac. Ry., the new Gould line, extending from Salt Lake City, Utah, to Oakland, Cal., opposite San Francisco, 927 miles, was driven Nov. 1. The previous month (Oct. 28) the first through train over the Carolina Clinchfield & Ohio RR. from Dante, Va., to Spartanburg, S. C., 244 miles, was run. The Clev. Cin. Chic. & St. L. Ry. uncovered a shortage of \$643,000 in the accounts of its local treasurer at Cincinnati. A plan for a pension system for employees of the N. Y. Cent., the L. S. & Mich. So. and the Mich. Cent. to go into effect Jan. 1 1910 was announced. Electors in N. Y. State adopted a constitutional amendment permitting the deduction of rapid transit and dock bonds in figuring

the borrowing capacity of N. Y. City and the deduction of water bonds in figuring the debt of third-class cities; they also adopted three other amendments and the proposition to issue \$7,000,000 Cayuga and Seneca Canal bonds.

Railroad Events and Stock Exchange Matters.—The Standard Oil decision caused a sharp break in prices the latter part of November. In the early part dealings were light and prices irregular. The copper shares were strong on the negotiations for a copper combination, while Amer. Sugar Refining was conspicuously weak on the Custom House developments adverse to the company. The Standard Oil decision came Saturday, Nov. 20, and caused a slump in prices that lasted until about the 24th. Determined support was evidently extended, and this finally proved effective, especially as intimations came that the copper combination would be carried out notwithstanding the decision referred to. The latter part of the month, when it appeared that this was not to be the case, a renewed break occurred. At this time, too, the offer of \$44,658,000 new stock by the N. Y. Cent. proved a depressing feature. Other shares were also weak by reason of the announcement of new stock issues and offers of rights—instances being Penna. and Chic. & N. W., as noted above. Amer. Sugar Refining com. got down to 115½ Nov. 30, against 134 Nov. 4; Amal. Copper, after opening at 86½ Nov. 1, rose to 96½ Nov. 19, but dropped to 83½ Nov. 29 and closed Nov. 30 at 85½. Steel com. opened at 90½, got up to 93½ Nov. 4 and dropped to 85½ Nov. 30. N. Y. Cent. declined from 137½ Nov. 1 to 125½ Nov. 30, and Penna. from 149½ to 129¾ ex-"rights"; Chicago & N. W. com. from 190 Nov. 3 to 177¾ Nov. 29; Nor. Pac. from 149½ Nov. 5 to 142½ Nov. 30; Sou. Pac. from 130½ Nov. 5 to 127 Nov. 30. In the case of Reading com. the low point was 160½ Nov. 11, the high 172½ Nov. 26 and the close 187 Nov. 30. Union Pac. com. was 202½ Nov. 1, 199½ Nov. 10, 205 Nov. 19 and closed at 200½. Cent. of N. J. declared an extra div. of 2% (making 10% for the year), presumably out of the 6½% div. received by it on the stock of the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Co. Wells Fargo & Co. (Express) announced that a 300% div. would be paid as soon as the necessary steps to that end could be taken. The Aluminum Co. of Amer. (Pittsburgh) announced a stock div. of 500% on its capital of \$3,200,000, calling for \$16,000,000 of new stock. Am. Cot. Oil Co. made the annual div. on com. 5%, against 3% in 1908. Mo. Pac. arranged for financing its floating debt and other needs, and offered shareholders \$29,806,000 of new Series "A" 1st & ref. mtge. bonds at 95, payment to be in instalments in January, March and April 1910.

The Money Market.—Money during November ruled high. Following the 1st of Nov. payments, there was some manifestation of an easier tendency, but the renewal of gold exports to South America and some out-of-town calling of loans again sent rates upward. Foreign funds were then attracted, including considerable sums from France, without, however, materially weakening rates. Call loans ranged from 2½ to 6, with rates Nov. 30 4@5. Time money closed at 5% for 60 days, 4¾@5 for 90 days and 4¾ for 4, 5 and 6 mos. Commercial paper was drawn more freely than could be readily discounted, as the inquiry was restricted because of the high rates obtainable on stock loans. At the close quotations were 5@5¼ for double names, 5½@6 for the choicest single names and 6@6½ for good single names. Money holdings of the Clearing-House banks decreased from \$319,755,800 Oct. 30 to \$298,960,800 Dec. 4. Surplus reserves were down to \$4,496,325 Nov. 6, up again to \$11,334,350 Nov. 27 and \$9,705,925 Dec. 4. Deposits fell from \$1,234,624,800 Oct. 30 to \$1,157,019,500 Dec. 4 and loans from \$1,237,177,400 to \$1,181,957,500. Money holdings of the outside institutions fell from \$149,512,900 to \$140,127,000 and loans from \$1,205,482,600 to \$1,188,441,300.

Foreign Exchange, Silver, &c.—Exchange rates were a little easier the first few days, but the rest of the month evinced a strong rising tendency. Though considerable amounts of finance bills drawn during the summer began to mature, no difficulty was experienced in effecting renewals in London or in obtaining favorable treatment in Paris. Some new finance bills were also in evidence. Furthermore, with the lowering of discount rates abroad, an active demand developed in this market for gilt-edged bonds and short-term notes by French and English bankers. As against all this, however, there was persistent buying of exchange by an international banking firm of large prominence, and considerable demand to cover outstanding short contracts in exchange. The close was at the highest figures of the month for all classes of bills. The low point was Nov. 4, at 4 8310 @4 8325 for 60 days, 4 8705@4 8710 for sight and 4 8755@4 8765 for cable transfers. The close Nov. 30 was at 4 84 @4 8410, 4 8770@4 8775 and 4 8820@4 8825. The month's gold exports to South America are referred to above and also the gain in the bullion holdings in the Bank of England. Open market discounts abroad at the close were 3 15-16 for 60 days and 3¾ for 90 days at London; 2¾ at Paris and 4¾ at Berlin. Silver in London Nov. 30 was 23¾d.

DECEMBER.—**Current Events.**—Congress convened Dec. 6 and the President's Message contained no disturbing features. It omitted, however, discussion of the matters concerning which there was chief anxiety, namely the Anti-Trust Law and the proposed amendments to the Inter-State Commerce Law—these being reserved for special messages. Trade expansion kept actively under way. Contrary to expectations,

in view of the electoral campaign in Great Britain, the Bank of England on Dec. 9 reduced its discount rate from 5% to 4½%. Nicaraguan affairs assumed great importance, the U. S. breaking off official relations with the Govt. of President Zelaya. On Dec. 1 Mr. Knox, Secretary of State, sent a note to Senor Rodriguez, the Zelayan Charge d'Affaires, dealing with the execution of the two Americans (Groe and Cannon) who had acted as officers with the insurgents under General Estrada, and saying that it was notorious that since the Washington conventions of 1907 President Zelaya had almost continuously kept Central America in tension of turmoil and repeatedly and flagrantly violated the provisions of those conventions. The Government of the United States, he declared, was convinced that the revolution represented the ideals and the will of a majority of the Nicaraguan people more faithfully than did the Government of Zelaya. In these circumstances President Taft no longer felt for the Zelayan Government "that respect and confidence which would make it appropriate hereafter to maintain with it regular diplomatic relations." Accordingly, the Charge d'Affaires was given his passports, but was informed that the Secretary of State would be glad to receive him, "as I shall be happy to receive the representative of the revolution, each as the unofficial channel of communication between the Government of the United States and the de facto authorities." The United States hurried warships and marines to the Nicaraguan coast, but did not actually interfere in Nicaraguan internal affairs. Events nevertheless followed in quick succession. President Zelaya resigned his office and Judge Jose Madriz was elected as his successor. The revolutionary party continued their struggle, and on Dec. 21 a sanguinary battle took place, the casualties on both sides totaling 1,000, while General Estrada apparently gained a victory over Zelaya's men, about 1,900 of whom, it was reported, surrendered. Later President Zelaya took his departure from the country, going to Mexico. The attitude of our Government was not favorably viewed by the other Central American States. A strike of the switchmen on the railroads running west and north of St. Paul and Lake Superior inaugurated Tues. evening, Nov. 30, by the Internat. Switchmen's Union, proved somewhat disturbing the early part of December. For a day or two it had the effect of paralyzing trade and business in the whole of the territory from the head of the Great Lakes to the North Pacific coast. The flour mills in Minneapolis had to shut down for a time, smelting and copper-mining operations in Montana had to be curtailed, and trade was interrupted in other ways. But the strike quickly lost its influence, as the railroads succeeded in replacing the strikers with new men. The switchmen's union had asked for a further advance of 60 cents per day in the wages of switchmen, switch-tenders, tower-men, &c., notwithstanding that the pay of the switchmen had been increased over 13% in Nov. 1906. The roads offered an increase of 20 cts. a day west of Havre, Mont., and west of Billings, Mont., and also offered to submit the whole matter to arbitration under the Erdman Act, but both proposals were rejected. Later in the month it was announced that the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, covering the territory east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio, had served notice upon the roads that on Jan. 3 1910 a demand for an increase in the wages of railway trainmen of 5% to 40% would be made. The American Federation of Labor declared war against the U. S. Steel Corporation, apparently because of the action of the latter in having the previous July put the plants of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Co. on the open-shop basis, as a result of which the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel & Tin Plate Workers had at that time inaugurated a strike, which strike was nominally still in progress. The Agricultural Bureau at Washington on Dec. 10 estimated the cotton crop at only 10,088,000 bales, exclusive of linters; the estimate was generally rejected in conservative circles, but had the effect of renewing the cotton speculation, middling upland cotton in this market Dec. 30 being quoted at 16.15 cts., as against 14.55 cts. Nov. 30. The close Dec. 31 was at 16.10 cts. All the future options from March to August inclusive sold above 16 cts. Print cloths at Fall River ruled at 4 cts. The switchmen's strike in the Northwest and heavy storms had the effect of diminishing grain receipts at the primary markets, and this, together with rumors of damage to the Argentine crop, sent grain prices sharply upward. A modification of conditions in all these respects caused a recession by the close. May wheat at Chicago was \$1.05½ Dec. 1, \$1.14½ Dec. 18 and closed Dec. 31 at \$1.11½. Prices of corn and oats also advanced several cents. The U. S. Secretary of the Treasury on Dec. 18 announced that after Feb. 1 1910 State, city and railroad bonds (other than the bonds of our territorial possessions and bonds of the Philippine Ry.) would not be accepted as security for Government deposits in the banks. Only \$10,415,500 of State, city and railroad bonds were still pledged as security for such deposits at the beginning of the month. Government money holdings Dec. 29 were \$304,277,510, against \$302,347,155 Dec. 1; deposits in the banks were \$48,734,066, against \$49,069,718. National bank circulation secured by bonds increased from \$680,995,267 to ——. Judge Horace H. Lurton of Tenn. was nominated and confirmed as successor to Justice Peckham in the U. S. Supreme Court. The Bowery Savings Bank of this city, the largest of all the savings institutions, reduced the rate of interest on deposits from 4% per annum to 3½%; the Dry Dock and two of the smaller institutions took similar

action. Mr. J. P. Morgan bought the majority stock of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, owned by Thomas F. Ryan; the purchase was subject to the trust which Mr. Ryan had created for the benefit of the policyholders. A syndicate headed by Henry P. Davison, of J. P. Morgan & Co., bought a controlling interest in the Guaranty Trust Co. by taking over the share holdings of the late E. H. Harriman, those of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. and stock owned by other interests. The Kansas Bank Deposit Guaranty law, under which it is optional for a bank to join or not, was declared unconstitutional by Judge J. C. Pollock of the U. S. Circuit Court at Topeka, because, under a ruling of the Federal officials, national banks cannot under the law participate in schemes of that kind, thus producing discrimination and conferring special privileges upon certain classes of institutions, in violation, as Judge Pollock held, of the 14th Amendment of the Federal Constitution. The Court of Appeals of this State reversed the Public Service Commission of the Second District, which had refused permission to the Del. & Hud. Co. to issue bonds for the purpose of taking up obligations incurred in the purchase of an electric railway and some coal properties. The Court stated that inasmuch as the bonds were for purposes allowed by statute, the Commissioners could not constitute themselves the financial managers of the corporation or substitute their judgment for that of the directors or stockholders. Five former employees of the American Sugar Refining Co. were found guilty of sugar-weighting frauds, after trial by a jury; as to a sixth (former Cashier James F. Bendernagel) there was disagreement. The limit of \$150,000,000 fixed by statute on the new business written by any insurance company in this State was upheld by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. A jury in the N. Y. Supreme Court, after a trial lasting about nine weeks, returned a verdict of guilty against the American Ice Co. on the charge that it had violated the N. Y. Anti-Trust Law. In Texas H. Clay Pierce was, by direction of the Court, acquitted of the charge of perjury and false swearing in connection with Anti-Trust proceedings brought by the State of Texas against the Waters-Pierce Oil Co. Judge Calhoun held that Mr. Pierce, having been compelled to testify by the Supreme Court of Missouri, was immune from prosecution. The Middle States and New England were visited by a very heavy snowstorm which began on Christmas Day and continued until the afternoon of the next day, seriously impeding railroad transportation and bringing traffic on the surface lines in leading cities, more particularly Philadelphia and New York, to an almost complete standstill for the time being. In this city, according to the local Weather Bureau, the fall of snow reached 10.1 inches; at Philadelphia it was much heavier. This compares with 9.5 inches here at the time of the storm on Jan. 25 1905, with 15½ inches at the time of the blizzard in Feb. 1899 and with 20.9 inches in the memorable blizzard of March 1888. The Rock Island Co. sold the \$28,940,300 common stock held by it of the St. Louis & San Fran. RR. (giving control) to interests represented by Edwin Hawley and B. F. Yoakum, and then called the entire issue of \$17,364,180 5% coll. tr. bonds of the Chic. R. I. & Pac. RR. due 1913, which were secured by a pledge of such stock.

Railroad Events and Stock Exchange Matters.—After the decline the previous month, stocks again tended upward in December—at first rising slowly but with gradually accelerating pace the latter part of the month. The switchmen's strike in the Northwest had only a temporary depressing effect early in the month, and was offset by the absence of disturbing features in President Taft's Message. Sharp upward movements in special stocks also served to promote speculative activity. The Rock Island shares were boosted on the theory that the sale of its St. L. & San. Fran. stock, which had never netted a return, greatly improved its position. The common had advanced from 39½ Dec. 3 to 50½ Dec. 24, when on Dec. 27 the stock in a few minutes suddenly shot up to 81, only to drop back again with equal velocity. There was also a special upward movement in Reading 2d pref., which was unexplained except by a revival of the old story that the right possessed by the company to convert this stock into one-half 1st pref. and one-half common might be exercised. The general market, however, remained tame, with business on a small scale until after Christmas. Then speculation gradually revived, and finally the tone became quite strong. Reading s.-a. div. on com. was increased from 2 to 3%, and the L. & N. increased from 3 s.-a. to 3½; St. L. Southw. (pref.) increased from 2 s.-a. to 2½. Other increases were Pennsylvania Company, Pitts. Cin. Chic. & St. L. com. and Crucible Steel Co. of America (pref.). Lehigh Coal & Nav. declared a stock div. of 15% and Pittsb. Coal Co. resumed on pref. The Steel shares were again leaders in the upward swing, and Steel common sold up from 56¾ Dec. 1 to 92½ xDec. 18, with the close Dec. 31 91. Amal. Cop. sold up from 85½ Dec. 1 to 91½ Dec. 30. Un. Pac. com. was 197½ Dec. 3 and 204½ Dec. 31. So. Pac. was 127¾ Dec. 2 and 138½ Dec. 31. Reading com. was 167½ Dec. 1, 172½ Dec. 23 and closed at 171. Penn. rose from 128½ Dec. 3 to 137¾ Dec. 27 and closed at 137½. Mil. & St. P. com. from 153½ Dec. 2 advanced to 159½ Dec. 17 and closed at 158½. A sudden advance of over 10 points in Atlantic Coast Line L. & N. coll. 4s may have been connected with the increase in the L. & N. div., but appeared to be otherwise without cause. J. P. Morgan & Co. offered \$18,500,000 of 1st mtge. 4s of the reorganized Chic. Gt. West.

RR. Mil. & St. P. sold \$25,000,000 gen. mtg. 4s, chiefly to take up maturing bonds. A French syndicate took another block (\$4,000,000) of gen. lien 5s of the St. L. & San Fran. Chicago interests acquired the stock in the Chicago City Ry. held for some years by a syndicate headed by J. P. Morgan & Co. and arranged for a general merger of the Chicago traction properties.

The Money Market.—Money on call advanced to high figures, touching 7% Dec. 30, with the range Dec. 31 5 1/2@6 1/4. Time money was much easier; the demand, however, was restricted, as borrowers curtailed their requirements, expecting lower rates in Jan. The close was 4 1/2@4 3/4 for 60 and 4 1/2 for 90 days; 4 1/4 for 4, 5 and 6 months. Paper rates also declined materially, influenced by easier time money. Double names were quoted at 4 3/4@5 1/4 and the best single names at 4 1/2@4 3/4, while good single names commanded 5@5 1/2. Money holdings of the Clearing-House banks fluctuated from week to week and were \$296,354,700 Dec. 31, against \$298,960,800 Dec. 4. Surplus reserves, after declining to \$6,909,825 Dec. 18, and then rising to \$10,525,925 Dec. 24, were only \$3,489,100 Dec. 31. Money holdings of the outside institutions increased from \$140,127,000 Dec. 4 to \$144,849,000 Dec. 31. Loans of these institutions increased from \$1,188,441,300 to \$1,206,946,800. Loans of the Clearing-House banks, after first expanding, decreased, and were \$1,196,598,000 Dec. 31, against \$1,181,957,500 Dec. 4. Deposits of the banks, after increasing from \$1,157,019,500 Dec. 4 to \$1,188,572,300 Dec. 18, were \$1,171,462,400 Dec. 31.

Foreign Exchange, Silver, &c.—Foreign exchange in Dec. advanced to the highest level of the season. The upward tendency culminated Dec. 22 with the departure of the final mail steamer to reach London during 1909. Then rates began to decline and finally a sharp break occurred. A variety of circumstances accounted for the early rise, the extreme scarcity of remittance, particularly grain and cotton, being one of these; another was the larger requirements for interest and dividend payments on Jan. 1, owing to the greater amount of American securities held abroad. There were also indications of an attempt to corner exchange on the part of certain powerful interests who had calculated upon a serious monetary stringency at London, owing to the failure of the Budget to pass. The fact that these interests had accumulated exchange beyond their needs and consequently had bills to sell accentuated the subsequent weakness. The Bank of England sustained heavy losses of bullion each week, but chiefly to the interior. The Bank allowed much of the South African arrivals of gold to be taken for the Continent. Discount rates tended lower. Closing quotations Dec 31 were 3 3/8@3 1/2 for spot and 3 1/4@3 3/8 to arrive at London, 2 3/4 at Paris and 4 1/4 for spot and 3 3/8 to arrive at Berlin. Gold shipments from N. Y. to South America continued, \$6,550,000 going to Argentina and \$1,750,000 to Brazil. When exchange was at its highest, Dec. 21, sight sterling was quoted at 4 8810@4 8815 and cable transfers at 4 8855@4 8865. The close Dec. 31 was at 4 8665@4 8675 and 4 8705@4 8715. Silver in London advanced to 24 1/4d. and closed Dec. 31 at 24 1/4d.

PRICES IN 1909 AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The tables on the following pages show the highest and lowest prices at the New York Stock Exchange of Railroad, Industrial and Miscellaneous bonds and stocks, and also of Government and State securities, for each month of the past year. The tables are all compiled from actual sales. Under a resolution of the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange, prices of all interest-paying bonds since Jan. 1 1909 have been on a new basis. The buyer now pays accrued interest in addition to the stated price or quotation. Previous to 1909 the quotations were "flat"—that is, the price included all accrued interest. Income bonds and bonds upon which the interest is in default are still dealt in "flat."

COURSE OF PRICES OF RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS BONDS FOR THE YEAR 1909.

1909.

Table with columns for months (January to December) and rows for various bond types (Ann Arbor, Atch Top & S Fe gen g, etc.). Each cell contains low and high price values for that month.

1900-Continued.

Table with columns for months (January to December) and sub-columns for 'Low' and 'High' values. Rows are categorized by 'BONDS' and include various municipal and corporate bond issues like 'N Y Cent & R RR', 'N Y C Lines', 'N Y New Haven & Hartford', etc.

1909-Continued.

Table with columns for months (January to December) and rows for various bonds and street railroads. Includes sub-sections for 'BONDS' and 'STREET RAILWAY'.

1909—Concluded.

Table with columns for months (January to December) and rows for various bond types (COAL AND IRON, COL FUEL, etc.) showing low and high prices.

COURSE OF PRICES OF RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS FOR THE YEAR 1909.

The following compilation is on the basis of one-hundred-share lots except in the case of those few stocks which sell almost entirely in small lots. Following a rule adopted by the Stock Exchange in April 1896, sales which are not for "regular" delivery—that is, where the buyer or seller stipulates for three or more days' time, or where delivery is to be made the same day (the sale in this last instance being for "cash")—are disregarded.

1909.

Large table with columns for months (January to December) and rows for various stock types (RAILROADS, DEBENTURES, etc.) showing low and high prices.

1909 - Continued.

Table with columns for STOCKS and months from January to December. Each month has 'Low' and 'High' price indicators. The table lists numerous companies such as American Agricultural Chem., American Beet Sugar, American Can, etc., with their corresponding price ranges.

QUOTATIONS OF STERLING EXCHANGE FOR EVERY DAY OF THE YEAR 1909.

(Compiled from posted rates of leading bankers.)

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
	60 d. Sight.	60 d. Sight.	60 d. Sight.	60 d. Sight.	60 d. Sight.	60 d. Sight.	60 d. Sight.	60 d. Sight.	60 d. Sight.	60 d. Sight.	60 d. Sight.	60 d. Sight.
1.---	Holiday.	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 3/8	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86
2.---	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2
3.---	Sunday.	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86
4.---	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2
5.---	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2
6.---	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2
7.---	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2
8.---	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2
9.---	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2
10.---	Sunday.	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86
11.---	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2
12.---	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2
13.---	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2
14.---	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2
15.---	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2
16.---	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2
17.---	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2
18.---	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2
19.---	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2
20.---	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2
21.---	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2
22.---	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2
23.---	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2
24.---	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2
25.---	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2
26.---	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2
27.---	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2
28.---	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2
29.---	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2
30.---	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2
31.---	Sunday.	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86
Range--												
High.	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2
Low.	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2	4 86	4 88 1/2

ITEMS ABOUT BANKS, BANKERS AND TRUST CO'S.

The public sales of bank stocks this week aggregate 428 shares and were all made at the Stock Exchange. No trust company stocks were sold.

Shares.	BANKS—New York.	Low.	High.	Close.	Last previous sale
*70	Commerce, Nat. Bank of	204	205	204	Dec. 1909—205
*358	Fourth National Bank	206	209	208	Dec. 1909—210

* Sold at the Stock Exchange.

A New York Stock Exchange membership was transferred this week for \$93,000. The last previous transaction was about two weeks ago, for \$94,000, which is the highest on record for this year.

The Manhattan Trust Co. of this city has sold the building on Wall Street, corner of Nassau, in which it has been domiciled for many years, and which it purchased two weeks ago. The trust company has taken a long-term lease of adequate offices for its increasing business in the office building that is to be erected upon this site. It will have the first floor banking office, occupying the entire Nassau Street front of the building and running forty feet back on Wall Street, with the basement on the corner for its transfer and registration department. The lease of these quarters with the options of renewals covers a period of eighty-four years. This transaction thus insures to the company the occupancy for several generations to come of the corner with which it has been so long identified.

A sensational rise and fall which occurred in the common stock of the Rock Island Company within half an hour's time after the opening of the New York Stock Exchange on Monday has since been the subject of inquiry by the Exchange. A meeting of the Governing Committee was held on Monday afternoon, when a committee consisting of Ernest Groesbeck, Chairman, Francis L. Eames and J. T. Atterbury was appointed to investigate the matter. Their report will be acted upon by the Governing Committee of the Exchange on the 12th inst., according to the following announcement made by Secretary Ely on Thursday:

The special committee appointed by the Governing Committee on the 27th inst. to investigate the dealings in the common stock of the Rock Island Company on the morning of the 27th to-day made its report to the Governing Committee, and in accordance with the provisions of the constitution of the Exchange the subject matter of the report will be acted upon by the Governing Committee on Jan. 12 1910.

During the unusual trading in the stock a rise of 30 points was witnessed, it having opened at 50 1/2 and advanced in less than fifteen minutes to 81. A reactionary turn developed as quickly and in as short a space of time the stock had dropped 31 points and was again back to 50. It touched 49 3/4 during the day and finally closed at 51 1/2. Numerous rumors were afloat as to the cause for the unexpected activity in the stock. The fact that the manipulation occurred at a time when the London Stock Exchange was closed, it being the Boxing Day holiday, led some to think that a preconceived attempt had been made to corner the market. The amount of shares of Rock Island common traded in during the first hour on Monday was 155,000 shares. The total transactions in the stock for the day were 196,063 shares. Rock Island com-

mon stock has never paid a dividend; the authorized amount is \$96,000,000 and nearly \$90,000,000 is outstanding.

Dumont Clarke, President of the American Exchange National Bank of this city, with which he had been affiliated for forty-six years, died on the 26th ult., after a short illness from pneumonia. Mr. Clarke was born in Newport, R. I., on Oct. 1 1840. He was the son of Peleg Clarke, founder of the National Bank of Rhode Island. Entering the employ of the American Exchange National as check clerk in the early sixties, Mr. Clarke advanced rapidly, becoming Assistant Cashier in 1868 and Cashier in 1878. In 1887 he became a director and Vice-President of the institution, and in 1896 succeeded George S. Coe, retired, as President. Mr. Clarke was also identified with numerous other interests, and for a number of years was Vice-President of the Press Publishing Company. He was an active member of the New York Clearing-House Association, and was for two terms President of that body. Mr. Clarke resided in Dumont, N. J., of which he had been Mayor for ten years, and which was named after him. He leaves six children. One of these, Lewis L. Clarke, is Vice-President of the American Exchange National Bank, and it is expected that he will succeed his father in the presidency of the institution. It became known this week that the Mutual Life Insurance Co. lately disposed of some of its holdings in the American Exchange National Bank. The insurance company owned 2,000 shares, and one-half of the amount, or 1,000 shares, has been sold at 250 per share. It is understood that the stock was taken in lots of 100 or 200 shares by interests friendly to the management of the bank. The capital of the latter is \$5,000,000.

Spencer Trask, senior member of the banking house of Spencer Trask & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, was instantly killed yesterday morning in a collision which occurred just below Croton, between a freight train and the Montreal Express on the New York Central RR. Mr. Trask, who was on his way to New York from his home at Saratoga, occupied one of the forward compartments in the Saratoga sleeper, which was partially telescoped. Mr. Trask was born in this city in 1844 and was the son of Sarah Marquand and Alanson Trask. He graduated from Princeton in 1866, and in 1869 established the banking firm of which he was the head. It was originally styled Trask & Stone, the change to the present name having taken place in 1881. For a number of years Mr. Trask had been inactive in business and had devoted his energies in large part to educational, church and general philanthropic interests. He had been associated with Thomas A. Edison almost from the earliest days of the inventor, and was President for over twenty years of the New York Edison Co. He was also one of the original trustees and for many years one of the executive committee of the General Electric Co. He was likewise one of the founders of the New York Teachers' College and was President of its board of trustees for fifteen years. Mr. Trask was well known as a patron of

art; he was an active member of the Municipal Art Society of New York City, and his home, "Yaddo," in Saratoga Springs contains many art treasures. He was President of the Lake George Country Club and the Athenaeum of Saratoga Springs, and was a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the American Geographical Society, the New York Historical and Genealogical Society, the Princeton Alumni Association, the National Sculpture Society and other organizations and clubs.

—Charles C. Dickinson resigned on Wednesday as President of the Carnegie Trust Co. of this city, and is succeeded in the office by Joseph B. Reichmann, President of the National Starch Co. Mr. Reichmann became a director of the institution a year ago. Mr. Dickinson's resignation is understood to be due partly to impaired health suffered through an accident in October, when he was thrown from his horse in Central Park, and partly also to the pressure upon his time of other enterprises in which he is interested. While retiring from active management in the Carnegie, he will retain, it is stated, his financial interest in the institution, and will remain as a member of its directorate. Mr. Dickinson assisted in the formation of the company and was its President at the opening three years ago. In February 1907 he retired from the presidency, being succeeded by Leslie M. Shaw, Mr. Dickinson becoming Honorary Vice-President. With the resignation of Mr. Shaw in March 1908 Mr. Dickinson again became President. Early the present year it was announced that a number of the directors of the Carnegie, with other strong interests, had formed a syndicate which had acquired control of the Van Norden Trust Co., the Nineteenth Ward Bank and the Twelfth Ward Bank, and that it was the intention to consolidate these institutions with the Carnegie. These proposed arrangements have not thus far been carried to completion.

—Redmond & Co. have opened this week an uptown branch at Fifth Ave. and 50th St., in a new six-story building which they have had erected, the lower floors of which have been especially arranged to meet the firm's requirements. The new quarters provide a convenient place where the people of the residential section may transact their financial business without the necessity of going down town, which in many cases has been troublesome and distasteful.

—Frederick Fowler, formerly Vice-President of the New York County National Bank, 14th St. and 8th Ave., has been appointed Manager of the East Side branch of the Van Norden Trust Co. at Bowery and Grand St. Mr. Fowler's appointment to this post is one of the important changes following the entrance of the new interests in the management of the Van Norden Trust Co. Grand St. has become the banking centre of the East Side, where several institutions have flourishing branches.

—Charles Olney, Cashier of the Bank of New York, N. B. A., of this city, has been elected a Vice-President of the institution. He will also retain the cashiership.

—The motion for a new trial, made by counsel for Charles W. Morse, on the ground that the jury which had convicted him was improperly guarded and that some of the jurors had indulged to excess in intoxicants, was denied on Wednesday by Judge Hough of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. Judge Hough also vacated the stay of execution of the fifteen-year sentence which Mr. Morse is under in connection with the failure of the National Bank of North America of this city.

—August Belmont Jr. is admitted to-day (Jan. 1) as a partner in the banking house of August Belmont & Co. The partnership has heretofore consisted of his father, August Belmont, and Walther Lutgen. Young Mr. Belmont has been associated with the firm for about a year. He is a Harvard graduate, class of 1904.

—Henry A. Murray retires to-day from the New York Stock Exchange firm of Boissevain & Co., 24 Broad St. The continuing partnership consists of Jan Lodewyk Pierson, Andrew Murray Young, Andrew J. Miller and Harry H. Moore.

—The Standing Protective Committee of the American Bankers' Association has entered into a contract with the William J. Burns National Detective Agency to handle the work of the protective department in the future. The work

had heretofore been done by the Pinkerton National Detective Agency.

—At the stockholders' meeting of the Wells Fargo Express Company, at which the proposed increase of capital stock was approved, a motion was introduced by Louis Schoenberg, and seconded by Willis S. Paine, which was unanimously adopted, eulogizing President Dudley Evans and the other executive officers of the company for the administration of the affairs of the corporation.

—Edmund D. Fisher, Secretary of the Flatbush Trust Co. of Brooklyn Borough, has been appointed Second Deputy on the staff of the new City Comptroller, William A. Prendergast.

Mr. Prendergast has also appointed Henderson M. Wolfe as Chief Auditor of Accounts. Mr. Wolfe is Vice-President of the Northern Bank of New York.

Monetary & Commercial English News

English Financial Markets—Per Cable.

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

London.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Week ending Dec. 31.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Silver, per oz. d.	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Consols, new, 2 1/2 per cents. For account.	82 13-16	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 15-16
French Rentes (in Paris), fr.	98.85	98.80	98.66	98.60	98.90	98.90
Amalgamated Copper Co.	90 3/4	91 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
A. Anconda Mining Co.	105 1/2	105 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Atchafson Topeka & Santa Fe Preferred.	125 1/2	125 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio Preferred.	108	108 1/2	106	106	106	106
Baltimore & Ohio Preferred.	120 1/2	120 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
Canadian Pacific Preferred.	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Chesapeake & Ohio	184 1/2	185 1/2	187	187 1/2	187 1/2	187 1/2
Chicago Milw. & St. Paul.	89	88 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Denver & Rio Grande Preferred.	161	161 1/2	162 1/2	162 1/2	162 1/2	162 1/2
Erie	52	53	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Erie Preferred.	80	80 1/2	87	87	87	87
First Preferred.	34 1/2	34 1/2	35	35	35	35
Second Preferred.	30 1/2	31	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Illinois Central.	40	40 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Louisville & Nashville.	151	151 1/2	152	152	152	152
Missouri Kansas & Texas Preferred.	160 1/2	160 1/2	161 1/2	161 1/2	161 1/2	161 1/2
Nat. RR. of Mex., 1st Pref. Preferred.	50 1/2	50 1/2	51	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
N. Y. Central & Hud. River.	75 1/2	76	76	76	76	76
N. Y. Ontario & Western.	59 1/2	61	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Norfolk & Western Preferred.	24 1/2	24 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Northern Pacific.	129 1/2	128 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2
a Pennsylvania.	50 1/2	50	51	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
a Reading.	101 1/2	102	102	102	102	102
a First Preferred.	92	92	92	92	92	92
a Second Preferred.	148	147 1/2	149	149	149	149
Rock Island.	70 1/2	70	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Southern Pacific.	87 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Southern Railway Preferred.	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Union Pacific Preferred.	55	56	57	57	57	57
U. S. Steel Corporation.	52 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Wabash Preferred.	136 1/2	136 1/2	137 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2
Wabash Preferred.	32 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Wabash Preferred.	74 1/2	75	76	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Wabash Preferred.	207 1/2	207 1/2	210	209 1/2	209 1/2	209 1/2
Wabash Preferred.	106 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Wabash Preferred.	93 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Wabash Preferred.	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
Wabash Preferred.	24 1/2	25 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Wabash Preferred.	61 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Wabash Preferred.	80	80	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2

a Price per share. b E sterling.

Commercial and Miscellaneous News

National Banks.—The following information regarding national banks is from the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department:

- NATIONAL BANKS ORGANIZED.**
December 15 to December 21.
- 9,611—The Spur National Bank, Spur, Tex. Capital, \$100,000. R. V. Colbert, Pres.; C. A. Jones, Vice-Pres.; W. G. Sherrod, Cashier; G. G. Chandler, Asst. Cashier.
 - 9,612—The Citizens National Bank of Caldwell, N. J. Capital, \$25,000. Lewis G. Lockward, Pres.; Cyrus B. Crane, Vice-Pres.; James S. Throckmorton Jr., Cashier.
 - 9,613—The First National Bank of Cornella, Ga. Capital, \$30,000. C. J. Hood, Pres.; J. T. King, Vice-Pres.; C. W. Grant, Cashier.
 - 9,614—The Leath National Bank of Ouliman, Ala. Capital, \$25,000. G. Scott Leath, Pres.; T. J. Callahan Jr., Vice-Pres.; O. M. Fisher, Cashier; C. W. Sandlin, Asst. Cashier.

- LIQUIDATIONS.**
- 6,296—The First National Bank of Columbiana, Ohio, Dec. 15 1909.
 - 8,546—The Merchants' & Planters' National Bank of Mill Creek, Okla., Nov. 30 1909.
 - 7,113—The Gaston National Bank of Dallas, Tex., April 1 1909.
 - 8,971—The Commercial National Bank of Shenandoah, Ia., Dec. 20 1909.

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

25 Great East. Tel. Co., pref. \$13 lot	\$1,000 Det. Tol. & Iron Ry. Cons.
41 Biograph Co. 75	4 1/2 1980. Feb. 1908 coup. on 15
5 Del. Lack. & W. Coal Co. 204	\$10,000 Second Ave. RR. Cons. 58
10 The Authors & Newspapers Association. \$16 lot	1948. Tr. Clfs., Aug. 1908 coup.
50 Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. 7% Cum. Pref. 106 1/2	attached. 65
	\$10,000 Mexican Sugar Ref. Co., Ltd., 1st 6s 1921. Oct. 1908 coupons attached. 50
	\$2,500 Berwick Cons. Gas Co., 1st 5s 1929. Jan. 1910 coup. attach. 1,000 Berwick Cons. Gas Co., \$50 each. \$250
	\$20,000 Assignment of Claim of Avery Slekels agst Berwick Cons. Gas Co. 100
	\$1,200 Elka Park Ass'n 1st 6s ext. 1913. M. & N. 75 & int.
	\$1,000 Arion Society of N. Y. C. 65 & int.
	\$1,000 Nansamond (Va.) Water Co. 1st 6s 1919. M. & N. 100 & int.
	\$1,000 Maryland Steel Co. 8s 1922. F. & A. 101 1/2 & int.

DIVIDENDS.

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

Table with columns: Name of Company, Per Cent., When Payable, Books Closed, Days Inclusive. Lists various companies including Railroads (Steam), Street & Electric Railways, and Miscellaneous.

Table with columns: Name of Company, Per Cent., When Payable, Books Closed, Days Inclusive. Lists various companies including Street and Electric Railways—Con., Banks, and Miscellaneous.

Bankers' Gazette.

Wall Street, Friday Night, Dec. 31 1909.

The Money Market and Financial Situation.—Except for the erratic movement of Rock Island common stock on Monday, of which mention is made somewhat in detail below, business at the Stock Exchange would have been largely of a routine character throughout the week.

Interest has subsided, however, the tone of the market for both bonds and stocks has been firm, and there are two or three instances of a noteworthy advance in prices.

Reports of railway earnings continue to show an enormous volume of traffic, in some instances the largest ever recorded, and increased dividends are looked for in several cases where they have not been established.

An incident of the week, not wholly unexpected, was an advance in call loan rates in this market to 7%, which is the highest of the year. The Bank of England's weekly report shows a still further reduced percentage of reserve, as was expected. Bank conditions at home and abroad are, however, expected to gradually become more normal after the year-end settlements have been effected.

The open market rates for call loans at the Stock Exchange during the week on stock and bond collaterals have ranged from 4 1/2 to 7%. To-day's rates on call were 5 1/2 @ 6 1/4%. Commercial paper quoted at 4 3/4 @ 5 1/4 % for 60 to 90-day endorsements, 4 1/2 @ 4 3/4 % for prime 4 to 6 months' single names and 5 @ 5 1/2 % for good single names.

The Bank of England weekly statement on Thursday showed a decrease in bullion of £803,946 and the percentage of reserve to liabilities was 36.42, against 44.89 last week.

The rate of discount remains unchanged at 4 1/2%, as fixed Dec. 9. The Bank of France shows a decrease of 11,600,000 francs gold and 16,325,000 francs silver.

NEW YORK CITY CLEARING-HOUSE BANKS.

Table with columns for 1909, 1908, and 1907 averages for week ending Dec. 24, 26, and 28. Rows include Capital, Surplus, Loans and discounts, Circulation, Net deposits, U. S. dep. (incl. above), Specie, Legal tenders, Reserve held, 25% of deposits, Surplus reserve, and Surplus excl. U. S. dep.

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

Foreign Exchange.—Notwithstanding the weaker bank statements issued at London and Paris this week, discount rates have not advanced, while foreign exchange rates here have fallen very sharply. Before the close to-day the market became very weak, although little business was done at the lower figures.

To-day's (Friday's) nominal rates for sterling exchange were 4 84 1/2 for sixty days and 4 88 for sight. To-day's (Friday's) actual rates for sterling exchange were 4 8380 @ 4 8390 for sixty days, 4 8665 @ 4 8675 for cheques and 4 8705 @ 4 8715 for cables. Commercial on banks 4 8345 @ 4 8355 and documents for payment 4 82 3/4 @ 4 83 1/4. Cotton for payment 4 82 3/4 @ 4 83 and grain for payment 4 83 1/2 @ 4 83 3/4.

To-day's (Friday's) actual rates for Paris bankers' francs were 5 19 1/2 @ 5 18 3/4 less 1-16 for long and 5 16 1/2 less 1-32 @ 5 16 1/2 for short. Germany bankers' marks were 94 3/4 @ 94 1/4 for long and 95 3-16 less 1-32 @ 95 3-16 for short. Amsterdam bankers' guilders were 40 20 @ 40 22 for short.

Exchange at Paris on London, 25f. 17c.; week's range, 25f. 19 1/2c. high and 25f. 16 1/2c. low.

Exchange at Berlin on London 20m. 42pf.; week's range, 20m. 45pf. high and 20m. 42pf. low.

The range for foreign exchange for the week follows:

Table showing exchange rates for Sterling, Paris Bankers' Francs, Germany Bankers' Marks, and Amsterdam Bankers' Guilders. Columns include High for the week, Low for the week, and rates for 60 days, 90 days, and 120 days.

The following are the rates for domestic exchange at the undermentioned cities at the close of the week: Chicago, 5c. per \$1,000 discount. St. Louis, par bid; 10c. per \$1,000 premium asked. Boston, no sales. Charleston, buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. Savannah, buying, 3-16% premium; selling, par. San Francisco, 20c. per \$1,000 premium. St. Paul, 55c. per \$1,000 premium. Montreal, par.

State and Railroad Bonds.—Sales of State bonds at the Board limited to \$22,000 Va. 6s def. trust receipts at 54 to 55.

Unusual activity in a few issues has been the prominent characteristic of the market for railway bonds. In other particulars the market has been dull and narrow. Of the active features, Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminals have been most conspicuous, both for volume of business and advance in prices. The latter amounts in case of the 1st trust certificates to over 5 points and the 2nds advanced from 10 1/2 to 12 1/2 on limited transactions.

United States Bonds.—No sales of Government bonds have been reported at the Board this week. The following are the daily closing quotations; for yearly range see third page following.

Table of United States Bonds with columns for Interest Periods, Dec. 25, Dec. 27, Dec. 28, Dec. 29, Dec. 30, Dec. 31. Rows include 2s, 1930 registered; 2s, 1908-18 coupon; 3s, 1908-18 registered; 3s, 1908-18 coupon; 4s, 1925 registered; 4s, 1925 coupon; 2s, 1933 Panama Canal regis; 2s, 1938 Panama Canal regis.

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

Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.—The stock market has attracted increased attention and the tendency of prices has been reversed from that reported last week—about 4-5 of the active list now showing an advance. On Monday the market was active as a result of enormously heavy transactions in Rock Island shares, which soon after the opening of business advanced rapidly from 50 to 81 and again fell back to the opening price. The affair naturally gave an irregular tone to the entire market and several issues covered a much wider range than usual. On that day, also, many stocks traded in recorded the highest prices of the week.

Among other special features, the Wabash issues have been conspicuous for activity and strength, the common showing a gain of 4 1/2 points. Chicago Great Western (new) moved up over 5 points and retains a large part of the gain.

All the active industrial stocks have been strong, led by the copper shares, which are substantially higher on an advance in the price of copper metal. Brooklyn Union Gas advanced sharply on Thursday and again to-day. It closes 16 1/2 points higher than last week. Consolidated Gas and International Harvester have also been notably strong.

For daily volume of business see page 50.

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

Table of Stocks with columns for Week ending Dec. 31, Sales for Week, Range for Week (Lowest, Highest), and Range Year 1909 (Lowest, Highest). Rows include Alice Mining, Buffalo Rock & Pitts, Canadian Pacific rights, Ch Gt West pf 'A' tr, Chic & Nor West rights, Chic Terminal Transfer, Comstock Tunnel 1st 4s, E I du Pont Powd, pref, General Chemical, pref., H B Clarin Co., Homestake Mining, Kanawha & Mich tr rets, Keokuk & Des Moines, N Y Cent & H R rights, N Y N H & H subscrip'n, Ontarior Silver Mining, Penna sub rets, 1st pd., Phelps, Dodge & Co., Philadelphia Co (Pitts), St Jos & Grand Island, 1st preferred, 2d preferred, St L & S F-C & E Ills, pref stk trust etfs., South Porto Rico Sugar, Preferred, Twin City Rap Tr, pref., U S Rubber rights, West Md, war ts 4th pd.

Outside Market.—The closing week of the year witnessed an active market for 'curb' mining stocks, especially copper shares, and a firm tone prevailed most of the time. Prices generally show fractional improvement. Boston Consolidated eased off from 22 to 21 3/4 and sold up to 22 3/8, closing to-day at 22 1/4. Butte Coalition declined from 28 3/4 to 28 1/4 and advanced to 28 3/4. First National rose from 6 to 6 1/2 and finished to-day at 6 3/4. Greene-Cannana, after a slight reaction from 11 3/4 to 11 1/2, moved up to 12. Miami Copper was by far the strongest feature and on a heavy volume of business gained almost 5 points to 27 1/2. Nevada Consolidated improved from 26 7/8 to 27 1/2, the close to-day being at 27. Ohio Copper fluctuated between 5 9-16 and 5 3/4. Kerr Lake, after a steady advance from 8 to 8 7/8 to-day, jumped to 9 1-16, reacting finally to 8 15-16. Nipissing sold up from 10 3/4 to 11, then reacted, to-day's transactions being down to 10 1/4, with the close at 10 3/4. There was little to the industrial department. American Tobacco moved up from 42 1/2 to 43 and down to 42 3/4, recovering finally to 42 7/8. Standard Oil advanced from 66 1/2 to 67 and reacted to 66 3/4. United Cigar Manufacturers common gained 2 points to 94, then dropped to 91 1/2, selling up subsequently to 92 3/4. Fair activity was exhibited in bonds. The new Chicago Great Western 4s were dealt in, 'w. i.,' from 92 1/2 down to 91 3/4 and up to 92 1/4, with a final reaction to 91 7/8. Missouri Pacific 5s declined from 95 3/4 to 95 1/4. N. Y. Telephone 4 1/2 sold up from 98 to 98 3/8. West. Pacific 5s rose a point to 98 1/4. Outside quotations will be found on page 50.

STOCKS—HIGHEST AND LOWEST SALE PRICES.

Main table containing stock prices for various companies, organized by date (Saturday Dec. 25 to Friday Dec. 31) and categorized by industry (Industrial & Miscellaneous, etc.).

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES—BANKERS' QUOTATIONS.

Table listing banks and trust companies with columns for Bid, Ask, and other financial details.

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

Table of Bond Listings (Left Column) with columns: Bonds, Price Friday Dec 31, Week's Range or Last Sale, and Range Year 1909.

Table of Bond Listings (Right Column) with columns: Bonds, Price Friday Dec 31, Week's Range or Last Sale, and Range Year 1909.

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS - Continued on Next Page.

Table of Miscellaneous Bonds (Left Column) with columns: Bonds, Price Friday Dec 31, Week's Range or Last Sale, and Range Year 1909.

Table of Miscellaneous Bonds (Right Column) with columns: Bonds, Price Friday Dec 31, Week's Range or Last Sale, and Range Year 1909.

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

Main table of Boston Stock Exchange transactions, including columns for Bid, Ask, Last, High, Low, Range, and various stock symbols like Am Telep & Tel coll tr 4s, 1929 J-J.

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

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

Table showing Share Prices—Not Per Centum Prices and Active Stocks for Philadelphia and Baltimore, with columns for Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Range Since Jan 1 1909.

Table of Philadelphia and Baltimore stock prices, categorized by Inactive Stocks, Bonds, and Active Stocks, with columns for Bid, Ask, and various stock symbols.

* Bid and asked; no sales on this day. † Ex-rights. ‡ \$7.50 paid. † \$12 1/2 paid. † \$13 1/2 paid. † \$35 paid. † Receipts. † \$25 paid. † \$30 paid. † \$42 1/2 paid.

Volume of Business at Stock Exchanges

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

Table showing weekly transactions at the New York Stock Exchange from Dec 31, 1909, to Saturday. Columns include Stocks, Railroad & Bonds, State Bonds, and U.S. Bonds.

Table showing sales at the New York Stock Exchange for the week ending Dec 31, 1909, and for the period Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1909. Columns include Stocks, Railroad & Bonds, State Bonds, and RR. and misc. bonds.

DAILY TRANSACTIONS AT THE BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGES.

Table showing daily transactions at the Boston and Philadelphia exchanges from Dec 31, 1909, to Saturday. Columns include Listed shares, Unlisted shares, and Bond sales.

Outside Securities

All bond prices are now "and interest" except where marked "I."

Large table listing various securities including Street Railways, Gas Securities, and other companies. Columns include Bid, Ask, and company names.

Large table listing various securities including Electric Companies, Ferry Companies, Short-Term Notes, Industrial and Misc., and other companies. Columns include Bid, Ask, and company names.

* Per share. a Ex-rights, b Basis. c Sells on Stk. Ex., but not very active. f Flat price. n Nom. s Sale price. z Ex-div. y Ex-rights. * New stock.

Investment and Railroad Intelligence.

RAILROAD GROSS EARNINGS.

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

Table with columns: ROADS, Latest Gross Earnings (Week or Month, Current Year, Previous Year), July 1 to Latest Date (Current Year, Previous Year). Rows include various railroads like Ala N O & Tex Pac, N O & N East, Ala & Vicksburg, etc.

AGGREGATES OF GROSS EARNINGS—Weekly and Monthly.

Table with columns: Weekly Summaries (Cur't Year, Prev's Year, Inc. or Dec., %) and Monthly Summaries (Cur't Year, Prev's Year, Inc. or Dec., %). Rows include 2d week Oct (47 roads), 3d week Oct (49 roads), etc.

a Mexican currency. b Includes earnings of Gulf & Chicago Division. c Includes the Houston & Texas Central and its subsidiary lines in both years. d O. V. lines directly operated. e Includes the New York & Ottawa, the St. Lawrence & Adirondack and the Ottawa & N. Y. Ry., the latter of which, being a Canadian road, does not make returns to the Interstate Commerce Commission. f Includes Evansville & Indiana (Id.). g Includes the Cleveland Lorain & Wheeling Ry. in both years. h Includes earnings of Colorado & Southern, Fort Worth & Denver City and all affiliated lines, excepting Trinity & Brazos Valley R.R. i Includes in both years earnings of Denver, Elgin & Gulf R.R., Pecos Valley system and Santa Fe (Present) & Phoenix R.R. j These figures do not include receipts from sale of coal. n Includes the Northern Ohio R.R. o Figures here are on the old basis of accounting—not the new of Interstate Commerce Commission method. p Includes earnings of Mason City & Ft. Dodge and Wise, Minn., & Pacific. r These figures are on new basis prescribed by Interstate Commerce Commission.

Latest Gross Earnings by Weeks.—In the table following we sum up separately the earnings for the third week of December. The table covers 40 roads and shows 7.29% increase in the aggregate over the same week last year.

Table with 4 columns: Third Week of December, 1900, 1908, Increase, Decrease. Lists various railroad companies and their earnings for the third week of December in 1900 and 1908, along with percentage changes.

Net Earnings Monthly to Latest Dates.—The table following shows the gross and net earnings of STEAM railroads and of industrial companies reported this week:

Table with 4 columns: Roads, Gross Earnings (Current Year, Previous Year), Net Earnings (Current Year, Previous Year). Lists numerous railroad and industrial companies with their monthly gross and net earnings for the current and previous years.

Table with 5 columns: Roads, Gross Earnings (Current Year, Previous Year), Net Earnings (Current Year, Previous Year). Lists railroad companies and their earnings for various months and periods, including comparisons between current and previous years.

INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES.

Table with 5 columns: Companies, Gross Earnings (Current Year, Previous Year), Net Earnings (Current Year, Previous Year). Lists industrial companies like Demerara Electric Co. and Wells, Fargo & Co. with their earnings data.

a Net earnings here given are after deducting taxes. b Net earnings here given are before deducting taxes. c These results are in Mexican currency. d For Nov. 1909 additional income is given as showing a deficit of \$3,518, against a deficit of \$14,163 in 1908, and for period from July 1 to Nov. 30 was a deficit of \$7,465 in 1909, against a deficit of \$38,318 last year.

Interest Charges and Surplus.

Table with 4 columns: Roads, Int., Rentals, &c.— (Current Year, Previous Year), Bal. of Net E'ngs.— (Current Year, Previous Year). Lists railroad companies with their interest charges and surplus data.

c After allowing for net miscellaneous credit to income. d After allowing for other income received.

Electric Railway Net Earnings.—The following table gives the returns of ELECTRIC railway gross and net earnings reported this week. A full detailed statement, including all roads from which monthly returns can be obtained, is given once a month in these columns, and the latest statement of this kind will be found in the issue of Dec. 25 1909. The next will appear in the issue of Jan. 29 1910.

Table with 5 columns: Roads, Gross Earnings (Current Year, Previous Year), Net Earnings (Current Year, Previous Year). Lists electric railway companies and their earnings for various periods.

Roads.	Gross Earnings		Net Earnings	
	Current Year.	Previous Year.	Current Year.	Previous Year.
Toronto Railway.....Nov	325,417	286,957	157,305	160,814
Jan 1 to Nov 30.....	3,515,684	3,229,036	1,726,485	1,514,198
Tri-City Ry & Light.....Nov	183,585	161,779	85,215	72,497
Twin City Ray Tr Co. b. Nov	580,795	526,574	307,751	266,794
Jan 1 to Nov 30.....	6,354,177	5,846,542	3,371,391	2,948,844

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

Interest Charges and Surplus.

Roads.	Int., Rentals, &c.		Bal. of Net Earnings	
	Current Year.	Previous Year.	Current Year.	Previous Year.
Grand Rapids Ry Co.Nov	18,590	21,070	18,536	19,225
Jan 1 to Nov 30.....	208,075	205,977	282,524	224,548
Internat Ry Co (Buffalo) —				
Apr 1 to June 30.....	293,069	284,536	222,756	219,053
Jan 1 to June 30.....	563,462	566,046	297,867	219,850
July 1 to June 30.....	1,148,062	1,139,075	2673,392	2734,553
Crosstown Street Ry —				
Apr 1 to June 30.....	51,094	55,372	23,211	10,132
Jan 1 to June 30.....	101,743	104,385	27,379	14,689
July 1 to June 30.....	201,762	204,221	75,275	65,184
Kan City-West Ry Co.Nov	6,875	6,871	23,448	21,822
Jan 1 to Nov 30.....	34,375	34,329	231,509	228,415
Milw Elec Ry & Lt Co.Nov	112,913	101,056	281,757	279,637
Jan 1 to Nov 30.....	1,178,519	1,095,285	2826,380	2681,230
Milw Lt, Ht & Tr Co.Nov	65,476	59,056	219,918	219,693
Jan 1 to Nov 30.....	711,712	656,209	2283,789	2292,251
Tri-City Ry & Light.....Nov	43,413	41,013	41,802	31,484
Twin City Ray Tr Co.Nov	414,251	414,677	167,500	123,127
Jan 1 to Nov 30.....	4,529,012	4,127,456	1,842,379	1,521,388

c After allowing for other income received. d Includes dividends on preferred stock.

GENERAL INVESTMENT NEWS.

RAILROADS, INCLUDING ELECTRIC ROADS.

Birmingham (Ala.) Railway, Light & Power Co.—Dividends Resumed on Common Stock.—An annual dividend of 2% on the \$3,500,000 common stock has been declared, payable to-day, along with the usual semi-annual dividend of 3% on the \$3,500,000 preferred stock. This is the first dividend on the common stock since Dec. 31 1906.

Total Dividends Paid on Common Stock During Calendar Years.
1903. 1904. 1905. 1906. 1907. 1908. 1909. 1910.
1 3/4% 3 1/4% 4% 4 3/4% 2 3/4% (pd. Dec. 31 '06) 0 0 Jan., 2%
—V. 87, p. 1603.

Boston Suburban Electric Cos.—Preferred Dividend Increased.—The directors on Thursday declared a quarterly dividend of \$1 a share on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 15 to holders of record Jan. 3.

Since their resumption in October 1908, quarterly distributions of 75 cents a share have been paid to and including Oct. 15. There are now outstanding 22,587 shares of preferred stock, having no par value but entitled to cumulative dividends of 54 per share yearly; also \$1,100,800 4% coupon notes of 1909; total authorized issue \$2,000,000. Compare V. 89, p. 1068, 1541.

Brunswick Terminal & Railway Securities Co.—New Director.—F. J. Lisman has been elected to the board.—V. 89, p. 1667, 777.

Calumet & South Chicago Ry.—Amalgamation.—See Chicago City & Connecting Railways below.—V. 88, p. 374.

Chicago City & Connecting Railways.—Amalgamation.—Ira M. Cobe, representing a Chicago syndicate, announced on Dec. 26 that negotiations had been completed for the purchase from the J. P. Morgan & Co. syndicate of the \$16,971,900 (face value) Chicago City Railway Co. stock (out of \$18,000,000 outstanding) purchased by them in January 1905 at \$200 per \$100 share; and had further arranged to form a holding company, to be known as the "Chicago City & Connecting Railways Co.," to take over the stock so purchased, and also the securities of connecting lines shown below.

The control of the properties as a whole will be taken over on a 4% basis, it being estimated that, after payment of interest upon rehabilitation bonds and the city's percentage of earnings, the net earnings for 1910 upon bonds and shares of stock deposited will be approximately \$2,550,000, which, capitalized at 4%, is \$62,000,000. This \$62,000,000 it is proposed to represent by—

Capitalization of Chicago City & Connecting Railways.		
Common stock (for dividend rights see "preferred stock" below; one account says the control will rest with the common shares)	Stock.	Bonds.
Preferred stock (entitled to 4 3/4% cumulative dividends, and in addition, after the common stock has paid 4%, dividends in any one year, the remaining surplus to be divided between the two stocks in proportion to the amounts of each outstanding. In no case shall the preferred shares be entitled to a higher dividend than 6%)		\$15,000,000
First lien (collateral trust) 5% bonds dated Jan. 1 1910, due Jan. 1 1927, interest payable A. & O. Secured by the collateral below mentioned and provided with a sinking fund after the third year to retire \$3,000,000 of the issue before maturity. As the deposited securities comprise all of the bonds and stocks of the Southern Street and the Hammond Whiting & East Chicago companies, the new bonds will be a first lien through collateral on the properties comprising 50 miles of track, and through the other deposited securities, a first lien, subject to rehabilitation bonds, on 357 miles of track. The trust agreement will forbid increase of debt on the underlying properties other than for the completion of rehabilitation. The amount of bonds issued, including prior liens, will always remain less than the purchase price fixed by the city under the ordinances, thus insuring payment of the bonds at maturity in any event. Total authorized issue.		22,000,000
Stock and Bonds to be Deposited to Secure the First Lien Bonds.		
Chicago City Ry. (V. 84, p. 1550; V. 88, p. 819), value \$200 per \$100 share.	\$16,971,900	None.
Calumet & South Chicago Ry. (V. 87, p. 285; V. 88, p. 374)	5,000,000	\$5,000,000 consols
Southern Street Ry. (V. 85, p. 1063)	800,000	1,653,000 1st M, 58
Hammond Whiting & East Chicago Ry. (not yet issued)	1,000,000	1,000,000 new 1st 58

The actual valuation of the City Railway Co., previous to the passage of the ordinances, was \$21,000,000, and since then about \$19,000,000 has been added to the capital account, because of the rehabilitation, making the present value \$40,000,000. Against that there are \$22,500,000 Chicago City Ry. bonds outstanding.

Mr. Cobe in a formal statement said:

These shares purchased, together with certain bonds heretofore placed upon the properties, will be deposited with trustees, who will issue securities based upon the stocks and bonds deposited. The doings and policies of the trustees will, by the terms of the trust agreement, be governed by a board of directors, the personnel as follows:
James B. Forgan Samuel Insull Edward Morris E. H. Bolsot
John J. Mitchell John A. Spoor T. E. Mitten Ira M. Cobe

The separate corporate existence of the several properties will continue. T. E. Mitten will remain as President of the Chicago City Railway Co., and will probably at an early date occupy the same position in all the roads. By vesting the ownership of the shares heretofore mentioned in trustees under the proposed agreement, complete unity of management and operation of all surface lines in the south division of the city is accomplished.

Whenever a feasible plan shall be worked out for a consolidation of all the surface lines operated in Chicago, then, as to the south division, it can be dealt with from a practical standpoint, as one ownership instead of several, thus greatly lessening the difficulty of harmonizing a number of conflicting interests. While no definite arrangements have as yet been entered into with other transportation companies, yet the joining of interests of the south-division lines may fairly be considered as an important step in the direction of ultimate complete consolidation.

The bonds of the company have all been underwritten and to some extent marketed. The unsold portion will probably be offered to the public in the near future by J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, and the First National Bank, and the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago.

Chicago City Ry.—Sale of Stock—Amalgamation.—See Chicago City & Connecting Railways above.—V. 89, p. 1279.

Chicago Great Western RR.—New First Mortgage Bonds Offered.—J. P. Morgan & Co. offered this week at 92 and interest \$18,500,000 of the new straight first mortgage 50-year 4% gold bonds, dated Sept. 1 1909 and due Sept. 1 1959. Interest payable M. & S. in New York. Total authorized issue, \$75,000,000; outstanding, \$18,500,000. Coupon or registered interchangeable bonds. The advertisement offering the bonds is given as a matter of record on another page, the bonds having been over-subscribed. Under the terms of a voting trust agreement, dated Sept. 1 1909, J. Pierpont Morgan, George F. Baker and Robert Fleming will act as voting trustees.

Abstract of Letter from President S. M. Felton, Chicago, Dec. 23 1909.

The bonds are secured by an absolutely first mortgage on the entire property, including (1) 755 miles of main track, of which 388 miles are laid with 85-lb. steel rail, 325 miles with 75-lb. steel and 42 miles with 60-lb. steel. This mileage connects Chicago with Kansas City and with St. Paul and Minneapolis. (2) All the company's terminal properties and rights in Chicago, Kansas City, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Dubuque and elsewhere. (3) All its equipment, including 293 locomotives, 10,971 freight train cars, 151 passenger train cars and 495 work cars, all valued at over \$7,800,000. (4) All trackage rights, leasehold estates and stocks of subsidiary companies. And (5) All property acquired with the proceeds of bonds to be issued under this mortgage. Including two subsidiary roads, all of whose stocks are deposited as partial security for the above issue of bonds, the company's system comprises 1,486.75 miles of standard-gauge railroad, exclusive of sidings.

The company's terminals are among the most important of the Middle West. The terminal freight yards and freight house at Chicago are owned by the company. The company enters Chicago over the Chicago Terminal Transfer RR. and uses its passenger station, under a long-term lease which is not subject to the mortgage of that company and which cannot be cut off by any judicial sale thereunder. The company has large terminal facilities of its own at St. Paul, Minneapolis and Kansas City. It has recently purchased fully developed additional terminal facilities at St. Paul and Minneapolis, including freight stations at both points, and has also acquired entry to the Union Depot at Minneapolis. The company's terminal facilities at St. Paul and Minneapolis are now as good as those possessed by any competitive line. The system includes also excellent terminal facilities at Omaha.

About 10% of the company's tracks are ballasted with stone, and the remainder with gravel. The maximum grade is 1% and the maximum curvature is 6 degrees. There are 170 metal bridges on the line, aggregating 13,684 lineal feet in length. Over 70% of the original wooden structures have been either replaced with permanent structures or filled. There still remain 35,800 lineal feet of pile trestles, which are gradually being replaced by permanent structures on the Eastern portion of the lines and by cross-tied ballast floor structures on the Western portion of the line.

The stocks of subsidiary companies include all of the capital stock of the Mason City & Ft. Dodge RR. Co., the owner of 378 miles of railroad, and all of the capital stock of the Wisconsin Minnesota & Pacific RR. Co., the owner of 271 miles of railroad. The mortgage also covers the long-term leases of such subsidiary lines.

The financial plan provides ample funds for placing the property in a condition to handle traffic expeditiously and economically. Of the proceeds of the securities already issued, as stated in the plan of reorganization, about \$10,000,000 was provided for additions and improvements and in payment for equipment purchased. The rehabilitation, which already shows favorable results, will embrace: additional terminal facilities, second main track widening embankments, revisions of grades and alignment, additional passing and side track, heavier rail, heavier ballasting, improved station facilities, heavier bridges, additional interlocking plants, block and other signal apparatus, improved shop facilities, improvements to the equipments and additional equipment of larger capacity.

Average Gross Earnings per Mile for Ten Years Prior to Receivership, Compared with Adjacent Systems.

	1900.	1902.	1904.	1906.	1907.
Chicago Great Western.....	\$8,325	\$8,019	\$8,537	\$10,920	\$11,618
Chicago & North Western.....	8,325	8,019	8,537	10,920	11,618
Chicago Burlington & Quincy.....	8,325	8,019	8,537	10,920	11,618
Chicago & North Western.....	8,325	8,019	8,537	10,920	11,618
Income of the System for Years ending June 30 (Prior to Receivership), with Interest Charges on \$18,500,000 of Bonds of New Company.					
Year ending June 30.....	1900.	1902.	1904.	1906.	1907.
Gross revenue.....	6,721,037	8,087,017	9,537,221	10,920,255	11,618,750
Net, after taxes.....	2,026,814	2,298,630	2,312,980	3,301,612	3,103,349
Rentals & equip. hire.....	383,075	402,631	478,997	475,070	476,410
Net available for Int. on these	1,643,739	1,895,999	1,833,983	2,827,642	2,626,939
Interest on these					
\$18,500,000 bonds	740,000	740,000	740,000	740,000	740,000
Int. on bds. sub. cos.		143,400	158,400	711,840	711,990
Excess over both items.....	903,739	1,012,599	935,583	1,375,802	1,174,949

Under the new management the net earnings are showing a marked increase. Present indications are that gross earnings will establish a new record, and that net operating results, which amount to \$1,083,846 for the first three months of the present fiscal year, will considerably surpass all previous records. After deducting taxes, rentals and all other charges, the net earnings for the first three months under the present management (Sept. 1 to Nov. 30 1909) available for the payment of interest on the above \$18,500,000 bonds have been over three times the amount required. The improvements as planned and now provided for and the growth of earnings, and reduction of the operation ratio, which I confidently expect, will increase very considerably the margin of net income available for such interest.—V. 89, p. 1667, 1482.

Chicago Peoria & St. Louis Ry.—Report.—For the year ending June 30:

Fiscal Year	Operating Revenue	Net (after Taxes)	Other Income	Interest, Rentals, &c.	Balance, Deficit
1908-09	\$1,364,853	\$112,501	\$4,017	\$233,720	\$117,202
1907-08	1,479,586	67,169	42,169	213,461	104,132
-V. 89, p. 1410, 1411.					

Cincinnati Hamilton & Dayton Ry.—Notice to Depositors of Collateral Trust 4½% Notes.—Holders of certificates of deposit issued by the Central Trust Co. under agreement dated Dec. 14 1905 against deposit of collateral trust 4½% notes are notified by advertisement that, in accordance with the terms of the agreement, they will be given 30 days from Dec. 27 to file with the trust company their dissent from the terms of exchange offered in the reorganization plan dated May 24 1909 (V. 88, p. 1436, 1498).

Unless the holders of 50% in face value so dissent, the plan will be binding on all said depositors.—V. 89, p. 1541, 1279.

Concord & Montreal RR.—Stock at Auction.—Francis Henshaw & Co., Boston, will sell for the company at auction on Jan. 5 2,500 shares (\$250,000) of new stock.—V. 89, p. 992.

Delaware & Hudson Co.—Bonds Sold.—Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and the First National Bank on Tuesday purchased and immediately sold the \$7,165,000 "first and refunding mortgage" 4% bonds which the Court of Appeals recently directed the Public Service Commission to authorize the company to sell. (V. 89, p. 1541; V. 87, p. 1604.) Of the \$50,000,000 "first and refunding" issue, some \$20,704,000 is now outstanding (V. 87, p. 1419, 1160, 480, 166; V. 88, p. 158.)

Dividend Rate Remains 9%.—The directors have declared an annual dividend of 9%, payable in quarterly installments of 2¼% each, as follows: March 21 on stock of record Feb. 26; June 20 on stock of record May 28; Sept. 20 on stock of record Aug. 30 and Dec. 20 on stock of record Nov. 29.

Annual Dividend Record Since 1885.				
1886.	1887.	1888.	'89 to '96.	'97 to '00.
5	5	6	7 yearly	5 yearly
				7 yearly
				9 yearly
-V. 89, p. 1541, 1482.				

Delaware Lackawanna & Western RR.—First Dividend of Delaware Lackawanna & Western Coal Co.—See that company under "Industrials" below.

Sale of Stock in Lehigh Valley RR.—See that company below.—V. 89, p. 1432, 348.

East St. Louis & Suburban Co.—Stock Increase by Subsidiary.—The East St. Louis & Suburban Railway Co. (controlled) filed on Dec. 17 a certificate of increase of capital stock from \$3,750,000 to \$3,850,000.—V. 87, p. 1089.

Forty-Second St. Manhattanville & St. Nicholas Ave. Ry., New York.—Sale Adjourned.—The foreclosure sale under the \$1,600,000 second mortgage has been postponed to Feb. 1. Compare V. 89, p. 1482, 348.

Geary Street Park & Ocean RR., San Francisco.—Operation by City.—At the city election on Dec. 30 it was voted to re-construct this road and to operate it under city officials. See "State and City Department"; also p. 106 of "Electric Railway Section."—V. 85, p. 1518.

Houston & Texas Central RR.—Called Bonds.—Consolidated mortgage bonds of 1890 aggregating \$150,000 have been drawn by lot and will be redeemed at 110 and interest on presentation at the company's office in the Equitable Building, this city, interest ceasing Feb. 25. See numbers in our advertising columns on another page.—V. 89, p. 778.

Kanawha & Michigan Ry.—Dividend Policy—Further Particulars.—The directors, as already announced in this column, adopted a resolution on Dec. 17 declaring it hereafter to be the policy of the board not to expend in any one year for additions, betterments and car trusts in excess of 60% of the net surplus applicable for dividends, thus leaving 40% of the net surplus as a free fund with which to make dividend payments on the \$9,000,000 of stock outstanding. A statement in the New York "Sun" of Dec. 18, which is pronounced substantially correct, contains the following:

At the same time the directors indicated their determination to continue the former policy of constant improvement by authorizing further improvements to the Point Pleasant Bridge across the Ohio, the estimated cost of which is \$100,000.

No dividend declaration is expected before next March or April, when it will be possible to gauge the operations for the fiscal year ended June 30 with some accuracy. The road is now earning at the rate of 8% and the present prospect is that the dividend forthcoming next spring will amount to at least 2%. It will probably be paid in a lump sum as an annual dividend. Yesterday's decision of the board follows an agitation for dividends conducted for the last four years by a committee of minority stockholders headed by George D. Mackay of Mackay & Co. See their last circular in V. 89, p. 1483.—V. 89, p. 1596.

Kansas City Terminal Ry.—Bonds, &c.—The new mortgage securing the bonds referred to last week (p. 1671) will, we learn, be limited to \$50,000,000.

There is also \$50,000,000 of authorized capital stock, of which \$1,000,000 is outstanding. Officers are: Pres., H. L. Harmon; Sec., C. G. Ripley; Treas., Edward F. Swinney, Kansas City, Mo. The expenditures now proposed will aggregate \$23,700,000. The plans being in the main as outlined in V. 89, p. 1671.

Lehigh Valley RR.—Sale of Delaware Lackawanna & Western Stock Interest.—It was announced on Tuesday that the Delaware Lackawanna & Western RR. had sold to Drexel & Co. of Philadelphia the Lehigh Valley stock purchased in 1901, and aggregating at par, it is supposed, about \$1,850,000, and, if so, worth at present prices over \$3,700,000. The Erie, the Central RR. of New Jersey, the Reading and the Lake Shore roads, it is understood, sold their interests in the company some time ago. The Moore-Reid party, who control the Rock Island system, is supposed to own about 25% of the stock—say, \$10,000,000 out of \$40,334,800 outstanding. It is understood, however, that the Drexel-Morgan interests, as a result of the present purchase, will continue to have a preponderating voice in the management. Compare V. 89, p. 1483, 1597.

Massachusetts Electric Companies.—Dividend of Subsidiary Increased.—We give the following for record:

An annual dividend of 5% was paid on Oct. 1 last on the \$7,712,200 Old Colony Street Ry. common stock, all of which is owned by the Massachusetts company, comparing with 4% the previous year, thus giving the latter \$77,122 additional income. A 5% yearly dividend was also paid on the Boston & Northern Street Ry. common stock, the same rate as in the three preceding years. The semi-annual dividend on the \$20,537,400 preferred stock of the parent company, payable this month, is at the increased rate of 1½% (V. 89, p. 1411), comparing with 1¼% in July last.—V. 89, p. 1597, 1540.

Metropolitan West Side Elevated RR., Chicago.—Statement to Stockholders.—President H. G. Hetzler in a circular dated Dec. 23 1909 says in substance:

Your board is quite as anxious that a dividend should be paid as any of the stockholders can be. The board feels, however, that we should not begin paying dividends until it is reasonably sure that a dividend can be maintained. The suggestion has been made that the board should recoup the treasury for expenditures properly chargeable to "capital account" by the sale of bonds, but the bonds have been selling at so low a figure that your directors did not feel justified in selling those in its treasury.

The depressed condition in the manufacturing district of Chicago during the last two years seriously affected our earnings, but conditions are now normal and traffic is gaining. The company is in excellent shape financially. There is no floating debt except \$300,000, which matures and is being paid off \$30,000 each six months. These notes are callable and can be funded by the sale of bonds should the conditions warrant it.

Your directors think that a quarterly dividend at the rate of 3% per year on the preferred stock would be justified in the coming calendar year, and that this can be paid without the sale of securities now in its treasury, and it is proposed now to begin the payments March 1, making the payments thereafter June 1, Sept. 1 and Dec. 1.

It is hoped that the good financial condition of the company and the payment of dividends will improve the price of our securities. In the meantime, no extensive capital expenditures are required and no refinancing of any kind is needed.—V. 89, p. 1668.

Missouri Kansas & Texas Ry.—Election.—C. N. Whitehead has been elected Secretary and Treasurer, to succeed C. G. Hodge.—V. 89, p. 1069, 993.

New York Central & Hudson River RR.—New Debentures.—Application has been made to the Public Service Commission, Second District, for permission to purchase the \$5,000,000 4% first preferred stock of the Geneva Corning & Southern RR. Co. and to issue in payment \$5,000,000 of 4% debenture bonds of 1934. The Central, it is said, owns \$1,820,800 of the \$2,325,000 common stock.—V. 89, p. 1668, 1542.

Niagara St. Catharines & Toronto Ry.—Second Mortgage.—The shareholders will vote Jan. 29 on authorizing an issue of second mortgage bonds at the rate of \$10,000 per mile on the company's mileage. Compare V. 89, p. 1281.

Porto Rico Railways.—Initial Dividend.—The company has declared an initial quarterly dividend of 1¼% on its \$500,000 preferred stock, payable Jan. 10. Compare V. 89, p. 594.

Quebec & Lake St. John Ry.—Default Expected.—A press report from Montreal states that the company, preparatory to reorganization, and possible guaranty of bonds by the Canadian Northern Ry. Co., will allow the interest due Jan. 1 on its first mortgage 5% bonds to remain unpaid.—V. 87, p. 1480.

Railroad Construction.—Total in 1909.—The "Railroad Age Gazette" reports that approximately 3,748 miles of new main track were built in the United States during the calendar year 1909, contrasting as follows:

1909.	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1901.
3,748	5,214	5,212	5,623	4,388	3,832	5,652	6,026

The Western Pacific in 1909 laid 430 miles of track. Of the year's total, 2,467 miles were laid west and 1,281 miles east of the Mississippi River. Texas leads the list of States with 566 miles; Nevada is second with 303 miles and California third with 247 miles.—V. 87, p. 1664.

Sioux City (Ia.) Service Co.—No New Franchise.—See Sioux City Gas & Electric Co. under "Industrials" below.—V. 88, p. 1129.

Southern Street Ry., Chicago.—Amalgamation.—See Chicago City & Connecting Railways above.—V. 88, p. 1063.

South Shore Traction Co.—Franchise Granted.—The Board of Estimate and Apportionment on Dec. 23 passed a resolution granting the amended franchise to operate the proposed road from Jamaica to and across the Queensboro Bridge, which has been signed by the Mayor.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court recently dissolved an injunction granted by the lower Court in a tax-payer's suit preventing the board from acting on the franchise. The franchise now becomes practically effective in view of the decision of the Court of Appeals holding that the Public Service Commission has no authority to fix the terms of a franchise. Compare V. 89, p. 1349, 326.

Third Ave. RR., New York.—Receivers' Certificates—Payment on Back Taxes.—Judge Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court on Dec. 27 authorized an issue of \$1,500,000 6% receivers' certificates on account of the accumulated franchise taxes of the system.

The franchise taxes of the Third Avenue system have accumulated during the past nine years to a total, according to the city's books, of \$2,884,617. Of this amount, \$1,000,000 was paid on Dec. 28 1909 from proceeds of the aforesaid certificates. The remainder is to be adjudicated, Receiver Whitridge believing that not more than \$500,000 will be found legally due. The present receiver's certificates, like the \$2,000,000 issue of 1908, have a lien on the Third Avenue RR. Immediately after the \$5,000,000 first mortgage of 1887, including the stocks of controlled lines.

Company.	Total.	Now Pd.	Company.	Total.	Now Pd.
3d Ave. RR.	\$1,512,487	\$748,000	Kings Bridge	\$75,555	\$24,500
42nd Street	526,398	55,500	So. Boulevard	28,256	
Dry Dock	245,927	36,000	Bronx Traction	13,218	15,000
Union Ry.	482,746	121,000			

Plan Opposed.—The Amory committee of stockholders has announced its intention of opposing the modified plan of reorganization.—V. 89, p. 1669, 1662.

Twin City Rapid Transit Co., Minneapolis.—Dividend Increased.—A quarterly dividend of 1½% has been declared on the \$20,100,000 common stock, payable Feb. 15 to holders of record Jan. 21, comparing with 1¼% paid quarterly since

May 1902. Previous to that disbursements were made semi-annually, the last payment having been 2% on Feb. 15 1902.

Dividend Record (Per Cent) of Common Stock.

1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1910.
Aug. 1	3	3 1/2	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	Feb. 1 1/2

—V. 89, p. 1543.

Wabash RR.—Sale of Part of Road Adjourned.—The sale of the road from Toledo to the Indiana State Line under the judgment entered on the Toledo & Wabash RR. equipment bonds has been adjourned from Dec. 22 to Jan. 5. Samuel D. Miller of Indianapolis is now special master to conduct the sale. Compare V. 89, p. 1282, 105.

Dividends on Debentures.—The directors have declared semi-annual dividends of 3% on the debenture "A" bonds and 2% on the "B" bonds, payable Jan. 1. In 1909 the "Bs" received 1% Jan. 1 and 1% July 1.

Previous Dividend Record of A and B Debentures (Per Cent).

	1896.	1897-99.	1900-04.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
"A" bonds	1	0	6 yearly	0	0	July, 6	Jan., 3	6
"B" bonds	0	0	None	0	0	July, 1	Jan., 1	2

Compare V. 86, p. 53.—V. 89, p. 1598, 1282.

Washington Water Power Co., Spokane.—New Stock.—The shareholders will vote March 15 on increasing the authorized issue of capital stock from \$10,000,000 (\$7,223,000 outstanding) to \$15,000,000.

Shareholders of record Jan. 31 1910 will be allowed to subscribe at par for an amount of additional stock equal to 30% of their respective holdings (say \$2,166,900 new stock), subscriptions payable at option of shareholders either in full April 1 or 30% April 1, 30% July 1 and 40% Oct. 1 1910; the new certificates will be issued either in April or in October, according to when paid for in full.

Change in Officers.—President Henry M. Richards will become Chairman of the executive committee at the annual meeting in February. David L. Huntington, now First Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man., will then be made President.

Earnings.—For calendar years, December 1909 estimated:

	1909.	1908.	Increase.
Gross earnings	\$2,797,394	\$2,461,183	13.6%
Net (after operating expenses and taxes)	1,297,693	1,111,333	16.7%

The N. Y. Stock Exchange recently listed \$5,974,000 1st ref. ss. See V. 89, p. 1544.

INDUSTRIAL, GAS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

American Water Co. of Wichita, Kan.—Offer to Sell Property.—See "Wichita, Kan.," in State and City Department.

Chicago Junction Railways & Union Stock Yards Co.—Bond Issue of Controlled Company.—See Union Stock Yards & Transit Co. below.—V. 88, p. 560.

Crucible Steel Co. of America.—New President.—Herbert Du Puy, Chairman of the Executive Committee, has been elected President, succeeding Frank Biddle Smith, whose death occurred Thursday evening.—V. 89, p. 1599, 1489.

Delaware Lackawanna & Western Coal Co.—First Dividend by Ally of D. L. & W. RR. Co.—The directors on Thursday declared an initial (quarterly) dividend of 2 1/2%, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 31. The entire \$6,800,000 stock was offered last July at par to the shareholders of the Delaware Lackawanna & Western RR. Co. See V. 89, p. 46.

Dominion Coal Co.—Sale.—See Dominion Iron & Steel Co. below.—V. 89, p. 1350, 595.

Dominion Iron & Steel Co.—Purchase Consummated.—This company on Dec. 23 consummated its purchase of the \$5,000,000 common stock of the Dominion Coal Co. owned by James Ross. The total amount of stock tendered for sale at the same price as given Mr. Ross was \$721,000. Most of the coal shareholders preferred to take part in the merger.

The purchase of Mr. Ross's shares, it is stated, was effected by giving him a check for \$5,000,000; Mr. Ross then giving to the Steel Company a check for \$3,500,000 as a loan spread over a term of months and secured by a pledge of bonds. Mr. Ross having resigned as President of the Dominion Coal Co., J. H. Plummer was elected to succeed him; the resignations of directors R. B. Angus and Mr. Graham Fraser also took place, Hon. L. J. Forget and Sir Henry Pellatt being elected to fill the vacancies thus created.—V. 89, p. 1350, 595.

Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of Boston.—To Authorize New Stock.—The stockholders will vote Jan. 5 on increasing the capital stock from 136,161 shares to 155,613 shares, as authorized by the Gas and Electric Light Commission Dec. 24 1909; also on a further increase of not exceeding \$60,000 for the purchase of property of Lexington Gas & Electric Co. in towns of Lexington and Bedford.

It is proposed to offer the 19,452 new shares at \$215 per share (par \$100) to stockholders of record Jan. 5, the right to subscribe to expire Jan. 26. Subscriptions payable \$115 in February and \$100 in May at Old Colony Trust Co., Boston.—V. 89, p. 1233.

Illinois Brick Co., Chicago.—New Stock.—Dividends Resumed.—The shareholders will vote Feb. 7 on increasing the capital stock from \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000. Of the new stock, some \$500,000, it is stated, is likely to be issued in the near future in connection with the purchase of plants held under option. The board has also declared a dividend of 1 1/2%, payable Jan. 15 to holders of record Jan. 4, being the first dividend since Oct. 1908.—V. 89, p. 1351, 290.

Iroquois Iron Co., Chicago.—New Stock.—A press report announces an increase of capital stock from \$600,000 to \$2,000,000, all paid in, and the creation of an issue of \$3,000,000 first mortgage bonds, preparatory to the construction of two additional modern blast furnaces at the mouth of the Calumet River.—V. 81, p. 1378.

Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co.—Special 15% Stock Dividend.—An advertisement dated Dec. 27 says in substance:

The board of managers has this day declared a special scrip dividend of 15% (\$7 50 per share) on the (\$21,005,750) capital stock, payable March 1 1910 to stockholders as registered at 3 p. m. Jan. 31 1910. This dividend will be evidenced by non-interest-bearing scrip, convertible into full-paid capital stock, at par, if presented for conversion at the office of the Treasurer, 437 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, in amounts of \$50 or multiples thereof, between March 1 1910 and April 30 1910. Scrip not presented for conversion before April 30 1910 will be purchased as the Treasurer's office, in cash, at its face value, without interest. (The accumulated surplus as of Dec. 31 1908 amounted to \$4,294,163; this dividend will distribute accumulated surplus to a total of \$3,150,800.—Ed.)—V. 89, p. 1486, 1351.

Louisville (Ky.) Gas Co.—Dividend Omitted.—While the year's business is stated to have been highly satisfactory, the directors have voted to omit the January dividend in order to subscribe for the company's share of some \$1,500,000 new securities to be put out by the Louisville Lighting Co.—V. 86, p. 1347.

Metropolitan Steamship Co. (of New Jersey).—\$1,500,000 Stock Replaced by Notes.—A certificate was filed in New Jersey on Dec. 14 decreasing the capital stock by 15,000 shares, so that the capital stock shall be 15,000 shares, par \$100 each, in place of 30,000 shares, par \$100 each, the present capital stock, "the said reduction having been made by the issue, in exchange for such shares of stock, of notes of the company of equal par value."

Thomas Achenbach is President and Campbell Carrington, Secretary. For some reason, following the recent reorganization, two new companies were incorporated, first on Oct. 10 1909 the Metropolitan Steamship Co. Lines (V. 89, p. 998), second in November the Metropolitan Steamship Co. of New Jersey, which made the \$3,000,000 mortgage called for by the plan. The report, current this week, that the vessels were likely to be sold and the enterprise wound up is pronounced incorrect.—V. 89, p. 1545, 1414.

Minneapolis General Electric Co.—New Stock.—The shareholders will vote Jan. 17 on issuing \$1,000,000 additional common stock, to be offered at par to shareholders of record Jan. 17 1910 to the extent of one share for each 2 1/2 shares of common or preferred now held. Compare V. 89, p. 1070.

Mount Whitney Power & Electric Co., California.—Headquarters for Bonds.—Pingree, McKinney & Co., Boston, advise us that they handle the company's bonds in New England, outside of Rhode Island, as well as New York State.

The firm is also handling in New England the Rockford Electric Co. "first and refunding 5s," and the Muncie Electric Light Co. first mortgage 5s.—V. 89, p. 1486, 1672.

National Carbon Co.—Dividend Increased to 6% Basis.—A quarterly dividend of 1 1/2% has been declared on the \$5,500,000 com. stock, payable Jan. 15 to holders of record Jan. 5. In October last the annual dividend rate for the common shares was raised from 4% to 5%. A Cleveland paper asserts that the company is now earning about 13 1/2% on the common stock.—V. 89, p. 923.

National Fire-Proofing Co., Pittsburgh.—Dividends Resumed.—Dividends on the \$7,900,500 preferred stock, suspended following the payment of 1% in April 1908, have been resumed with the declaration of a dividend of 1%, payable Jan. 20 to holders of record Jan. 5.

DIVS.—	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Pref., %	1 1/4	7	7	7	7	5 1/4	5	2	0	0
Com., %	—	3 1/2	5	4 1/2	0	0	0	0	0	0

—V. 88, p. 886, 879.

National Starch Co.—Ready for Deposits.—Speyer & Co., 24-26 Pine St., New York, are now receiving deposits of National Starch Co. debenture 5s and National Starch Mfg. Co. mortgage 6s in exchange for their certificates of deposit. Copies of the deposit agreement will be furnished by the firm. Compare V. 89, p. 1672.

Pittsburgh Coal Co., Pittsburgh.—Dividends Resumed.—The directors on Wednesday declared a dividend of 1 1/4% on the \$27,071,800 7% cumulative preferred stock, payable Jan. 25 1910 to stockholders of record Jan. 10 1910. Pref. dividends at the rate of 7% per annum were paid from 1900 to April 1905, but none since. The "Pittsburgh Dispatch" of Dec. 23 said:

The company has paid off its floating debt, is steadily reducing its bonded debt and its earnings are increasing. The general revival in business has created an enormous demand for Pittsburgh coal, and the corporation is supplying its share of it at prices which, while still looked upon as low, can not but advance in the near future. A number of low-priced contracts, it is understood, will expire with the end of the year, and the company will be in position to increase its earnings when new contracts are made.

Merger Talk.—The unusually large purchases of the company's stock have given rise to talk of a pending merger or amalgamation of large proportions.

From Baltimore comes the report that a combination of bituminous coal companies operating in Maryland, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Ohio is in progress, with C. W. Watson and J. H. Wheelwright, respectively, President and Vice-President of the Consolidation Coal Co., as the prospective managers. In Pittsburgh "high authority" has been claimed for the statement that the purchasers of Pittsburgh Coal Co. stock during the past seven months comprise the Western Maryland RR. (or Gould) interests, led by B. F. Bush. Negotiations are said to have been begun looking to purchase of the control of Monongahela River Consol. C. & C. Co. by the U. S. Steel Corporation. Compare proposed voting trust in V. 89, p. 1672, 1284.

Portland Gas Co.—Successor Company.—See Portland Gas & Coke Co. below.—V. 89, p. 1599.

Portland (Ore.) Gas & Coke Co.—Preferred Stock Offered.—Moffatt & White, New York, are offering at 102 the \$1,000,000 pref. stock of this new company, successor of the Portland Gas Co., recently purchased by interests affiliated with the General Electric Co. There are also outstanding \$3,000,000 common stock, \$2,130,000 1st ref. 30-year 5s and \$750,000 Portland Gas Co. 1st M. 5s. Compare Portland Gas Co., V. 88, p. 1503; V. 89, p. 1599.

(William A.) Rogers, Ltd., Toronto.—Extra Dividend.—This company, which in September last increased the quarterly dividend on its \$750,000 common stock from 2% to 2 1/2% (10 yearly), has declared, with the quarterly 2 1/2% due in January, an extra dividend of 1%. Compare V. 89, p. 724.

Rogers-Brown Iron Co.—New Company—Bonds Sold.—This company, incorporated at Albany on Dec. 27 1909 with \$5,000,000 of authorized stock, has sold a block of first mortgage and refunding bonds to William Salomon & Co. and Brown Bros. of New York and J. C. Dann & Co. of Buffalo.

The company will purchase the South Buffalo Canal & Dock Co., will build ore docks and two blast furnaces and will purchase the Buffalo & Susquehanna Iron Co. The last-named company on Dec. 22 1909 increased its capital stock from \$1,000,000 to, it is said, \$4,500,000. Of a total issue of \$4,500,000 bonds \$300,000 will be reserved to retire Buffalo & Susquehanna Iron Co. 5% bonds and \$1,500,000 to retire that company's debentures. (V. 88, p. 1439; V. 85, p. 1524; V. 83, p. 101.)

Sacramento Valley Irrigation Co.—New Project—Guaranteed Bonds to be Offered.—J. S. & W. S. Kuhn, Pittsburgh, announce that they are about to offer an issue of 6% irrigation bonds; denominations \$100, \$500 and \$1,000; due in installments to 1920; guaranteed, principal and interest, by the American Water Works & Guarantee Co. of Pittsburgh.

The Sacramento Valley Irrigation Co. was incorporated in Delaware June 16 1908 with \$10,000,000 of authorized capital stock, and in October last was reported to have acquired options on 100,000 acres of land in Glenn, Yolo and Lake counties, California, for irrigation by means of a dam to be built at Clear Lake.—V. 89, p. 112.

Seattle (Wash.) Lighting Co.—Offering of 5% Bonds.—H. T. Holtz & Co., Chicago, are offering, by advertisement on another page, \$300,000 6% 10-year debenture gold bonds, the present outstanding amount of a new \$2,000,000 issue, dated Jan. 1 1910 and due Jan. 1 1920, but redeemable on any interest date at 101 and interest. Interest J. & J. at Central Trust Co. of Illinois, Chicago, trustee. Par \$1,000*. Second Vice-President Dawes, under date of Dec. 29, writes in brief (see further data in last week's issue, p. 1672.—Ed.):

Earnings for Year ended October 31 1909.

Gross earnings	\$678,011
Net earnings after all expenses and mortgage bond interest	\$108,822
Annual interest on \$300,000 debenture bonds	18,000

Total bonds outstanding, \$4,317,000, namely: Refunding mortgage 5% \$1,200,000; underlying bonds \$2,817,000; 6% debenture bonds (this issue part of \$2,000,000 authorized), \$300,000. [The trust deed provides that additional debentures may only be issued for the excess amounts expended in construction and betterments to the property over and above the proceeds of the mortgage bonds drawn down in accordance with the conservative restrictions of the refunding mortgage.—Ed.]

These debenture bonds come ahead of \$1,000,000 preferred stock and \$3,000,000 common stock. The company has paid a 6% dividend on the preferred stock for the years 1907, 1908 and 1909. No new issues of mortgage bonds or debenture bonds can be placed upon the property while these debentures are outstanding. The earnings after paying interest on all the mortgage bonds are nearly six times the interest on these debenture bonds, and the company is just beginning to receive the benefits from a large part of its expenditures made in constructing the new plant and in extending its service. Compare V. 89, p. 1672, 1673.

Sioux City (Ia.) Gas & Electric Co.—Franchise Defeated.—The new franchise ordinances of the Sioux City Service Co. and the Sioux City Gas & Electric Co. were defeated in a special election on Dec. 21 by a vote of 1,640 in favor and 2,997 against them.

The ordinances would have permitted the sale of this company's electric department to the Sioux City Service Co. (V. 88, p. 1129), and it is understood would have done away with the city's right to purchase the gas plant.—V. 76, p. 1411.

Spring Valley Water Co., San Francisco.—Sale.—The shareholders met on Dec. 28 to ratify the offer of the property to the city of San Francisco for \$35,000,000. See "State and City Department." Compare V. 89, p. 1546.

Union Stock Yard & Transit Co. of Chicago.—New Debentures Offered.—The bond department of the First National Bank of Chicago is offering at 102 and interest, netting 4½%, \$500,000 4½% gold debentures dated Jan. 1 1910 and maturing Jan. 1 1920, but redeemable at 105 and interest on any interest date on 90 days' notice. Int. J. & J. at First Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, trustee. A circular says:

These debentures constitute the only indebtedness of the company, and are protected by covenant that during the life of the bonds no mortgage will be placed on the property. The company owns the union stock yards, comprising about 470 acres of land in Chicago, including one mile of river frontage, railway sidings, cattle sheds, pens, &c. Authorized capital stock \$13,200,000, of which \$13,084,000 deposited as security for \$10,000,000 collateral trust gold 5% and \$4,000,000 collateral trust refunding 4% of Chicago Junction Railway & Union Stock Yards Co. (V. 88, p. 560). Dividends at the rate of 13% are paid.

United States Finishing Co.—Offer of Additional Common Stock.—Common stockholders of record Dec. 20 1909 are offered the privilege of subscribing on the company's warrants at \$125 a share (par \$100) on or before Feb. 15, at the office, 320 Broadway, N. Y., for \$500,000 new common stock to the extent of 33 1-3% of their respective holdings.

Subscriptions must be paid in full at the office on or before Feb. 15. This will make the outstanding stock \$3,000,000 preferred and \$2,000,000 common, and will leave in the treasury \$1,000,000 additional common stock.—V. 89, p. 1343.

United States Rubber Co.—Right to Subscribe.—A supplementary circular dated Dec. 29 1909 states—

The time for stockholders of record on Jan. 15 to make subscriptions upon the subscription warrants for the additional issue of first preferred stock is hereby extended to Feb. 1 at the close of business; all subscriptions being payable on or before Feb. 1 1910 to the Treasurer, 42 Broadway, N. Y. Compare V. 89, p. 1673.

Vulcan Detinning Co.—Payment on Accumulated Dividends.—The directors on Dec. 24 declared a quarterly dividend of 1¼% on the \$1,500,000 7% cumulative preferred stock for the quarter ending Dec. 31 1909, and in addition thereto ½ of 1% on account of the accumulated unpaid dividends (aggregating about 19½%.—Ed.), both payable Jan. 20 1910 on stock of record at 3 p. m. Jan. 10. Compare V. 89, p. 605.

—Bertron, Griscom & Jenks, bankers, of New York and Philadelphia, whose advertisement appears on another page, either own and control, or are largely interested in, many public service corporations doing business in representative cities situated in different sections of the country. Among

these companies are the following: New Orleans Ry. & Light Co.; Buffalo & Lake Erie Traction Co.; Buffalo & Lackawanna Traction Co.; Colorado Springs Electric Co.; Colorado Springs Light & Power Co.; Leavenworth Light, Heat & Power, Leavenworth, Kan.; Elmira (N. Y.) Water, Light & RR.; Conestoga Traction Co., Lancaster, Pa.; Edison Electric Illuminating Co., Lancaster, Pa.; Lancaster Gas Light & Fuel Co., Lancaster, Pa.; Columbia Electric Light, Heat & Power Co., Columbia, Pa.; Altoona Gas Co., Altoona, Pa.; Chicopee Gas Light Co., Chicopee, Mass.; Citizens' Gas & Fuel Co., Terre Haute, Ind.; Hartford Gas Light Co., Hartford, Conn.; Hartford Gas Securities Co.; Lockport Light, Heat & Power Co., Lockport, N. Y. It is stated by the firm that the business of the above companies is most gratifying. Their earnings are large and are showing satisfactory increases. During the business depression which succeeded the panic of 1907, it is said that earnings in all cases were well maintained, while in many instances large increases were actually recorded, affording evidence of the stability of earnings of public service corporations.

—The "Valuation of Public Service Corporations" is the title of an exhaustive paper presented by W. H. Williams, Vice-President of the Delaware & Hudson Co., for discussion at the joint session of the American Economic Association and the American Political Science Association, Chamber of Commerce, New York, on Dec. 30 1909. Mr. Williams considers in a masterly manner the elements giving value to a railway, the questions of taxation, rate-making and control of security issues. He calls attention to the fact that "the system of accounts promulgated by the Inter-State Commerce Commission requires the carriers to pay out of earnings many items which should be capitalized." Well taken is his claim that "the need of to-day is not directly to stimulate commerce for the purpose of assisting the railways, but to encourage capital sufficiently to enable the railways to at least meet the just demands of commerce and thus to encourage increased production."

—The well-known banking house of Farson, Son & Co., New York and Chicago, announce several changes in their firm, which go into effect to-day. J. A. McElroy of this city is admitted to partnership. Mr. McElroy is a member of the New York Stock Exchange and will be the active member of the firm on the floor. This gives the firm two seats on the Exchange, John Farson Jr. being also a member. Frederick Cohen, formerly connected with J. S. & W. S. Kuhn, Pittsburgh, will have charge of the Eastern Pennsylvania field, with headquarters in Philadelphia. W. J. Johnson will be promoted to Cashier in the Chicago office in place of H. B. Parrott, who will devote his entire time to the sales department. George H. Osborne, now Assistant Cashier, becomes the Michigan representative of the firm, with headquarters in Detroit. William H. Voris, for many years with the firm, will assume more active management of the buying department.

—N. W. Harris & Co., bankers, of New York and Boston, are advertising elsewhere in this issue of the "Chronicle" a selected list of bonds for investment yielding from 3.45% to 5.25%. There are twenty-five municipal, railroad and corporation issues in to-day's advertisement, particularly suitable for the requirements of January investors. The firm invites correspondence from banks, trust companies, trustees, executors and individual investors, and will be glad to furnish detailed information in regard to these and two hundred other issues of bonds.

—The New York Stock Exchange firm of William E. Lauer & Co., at 74 Broadway, has organized a department for the transaction of foreign and domestic bond business. The new department will be headed by Morton Lackenbruch, late manager of the bond department of Herzfeld & Stern, 27 William Street.

—J. S. Farlee & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, 11 Wall Street, N. Y., and Connecticut Mutual Life Bldg., Hartford, Conn., are offering six high-grade railroad bonds for sale. See advertisement for particulars. The firm also has several other securities for conservative investors.

—Among the current offerings of well-known bond houses is that of \$1,000,000 New York City 4s of 1958 at 100½ by Messrs. William Salomon & Co. of New York and Chicago. At the price offered, the bonds yield almost 4%, and are tax-exempt in New York State.

—Arthur C. Wise, manager of the Boston office of the New York Stock Exchange house of Millett, Roe & Hagen, 33 Wall St., was admitted into the firm this week. Mr. Wise will be the resident partner in Boston.

—The January number of the monthly circular of Fisk & Robinson has been issued and discusses interestingly the bond market of the new year.

—H. L. Horton & Co. announce that Mr. Louis T. Watson is admitted to general partnership in that firm from Jan. 1 1910.

—J. W. Dickey, Augusta, Ga., specialist in Southern securities, has issued a very attractive picture calendar for 1910.

—Walter E. Sachs has been admitted as a member of the New York Stock Exchange house of Goldman, Sachs & Co.

—C. E. Denison & Co., Boston and Cleveland, advertise on another page a list of investment securities.

—Announcement is made by Messrs. Trowbridge & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, of the retirement of R. Judson Furbeck, until recently the Board member of the firm. Lawrence Craufurd, a member of the firm since its inception, has been elected to the New York Stock Exchange and will act as representative of the firm on the Exchange. Edward Ely Scovill, for nine years associated with N. W. Harris & Co., bankers, and who for the majority of that time has been in charge of the Connecticut business, has been admitted to general partnership in Messrs. Trowbridge & Co. The firm has leased the ground floor of the building, located at 134 Orange St., New Haven, Conn., where, shortly after the first of the year, it will open an office under the personal supervision of Mr. Scovill as resident partner.

—A new Stock Exchange firm has been formed under the title of Carpenter & Co., with offices at 115 Broadway, for the transaction of a general commission business in securities. The partners in the new firm are: Herbert S. Carpenter, who has been a partner in the firm of T. L. Manson & Co. since its formation in 1895; George A. H. Churchill, a member of the New York Stock Exchange, recently of C. I. Hudson & Co.; Charles M. Bull, member of the New York Coffee Exchange, recently of firm of L. W. Minford & Co., coffee and sugar brokers; and Palen Nelson, of the curb market firm of Manson & Nelson. Mr. Carpenter is the son of the late Frank B. Carpenter, the well-known portrait painter, and Mr. Bull is a brother of the late Dr. William T. Bull.

—Our readers can ascertain where the majority of the Jan. 1st coupons "are payable" in this city by consulting the various advertisements published in to-day's issue of the "Chronicle," and by reference to last week's issue. The mass of railroad, corporation and municipal coupons to be paid by the Trust Company of America, U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co., Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., the banking houses of N. W. Harris & Co., Kountze Brothers, Fisk & Robinson and Winslow, Lanier & Co. are advertised in this issue, while the list of coupons payable at the office of the American Trust Co. of Boston, the Central Trust Co. of New York and the New York Trust Co. appeared in the Dec. 25th issue of the "Chronicle."

—J. Hathaway Pope & Co., dealers in inactive bonds and stocks, 67 Exchange Place, this city, are the compilers of a daily bond interest calendar which will appeal strongly to the busy bond dealer. It shows at a glance the accrued interest due on \$1,000 bond. The desired interest charge is instantly available at the cross points between semi-annual coupon dates and the annual interest rate borne by the bond. The price of this calendar is \$2. Sample pages will be sent upon request.

—The banking house of Wm. A. Read & Co. are offering to investors on another page \$100,000 New York City 4s, due 1959; \$100,000 Buffalo Rochester & Pittsburgh con. gold 4½s, due 1957; \$100,000 New York Telephone 1st and general mortgage gold 4½s, due 1939, and 1,000 shares of Minn. St. Paul & S. Ste. Marie Ry. 4% leased line stock. These issues are tax-exempt in New York State. Full particulars will be sent upon request.

—Effingham Lawrence & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, 111 Broadway, announce that William Everit Burnet becomes a member of their firm on Jan. 1 and will be associated with William H. Flagg in the management of their department of investment bonds and guaranteed stocks. Mr. Burnet was formerly in charge of the bond department of Edward B. Smith & Co.

—The attention of investors is called to the choice list of "January Investments" being offered by Plympton, Gardiner & Co., bankers, on another page. As Jan. 10th is tax-day, those desiring tax-exempt investments will be especially interested in this advertisement. Further particulars will be sent upon application to any of the firm's offices.

—W. H. Colvin & Co., Chicago bankers and brokers, will open a branch office Jan. 3 on the bank floor of the Fisher Bldg., corner of Dearborn and Van Buren streets. John R. Morgan, formerly the head of the La Salle Street brokerage firm of J. R. Morgan & Co., will be in charge of the new office.

—John W. Edminson, formerly a member of the banking firm of N. W. Harris & Co. of Chicago, New York and Boston, has become actively associated with and been elected Vice-President of Barroll & Co. The last-named concern has offices in Los Angeles, San Francisco and Portland.

—Attention is called to the advertisement of the American Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, offering Indianapolis & Louisville Ry. first mortgage 4% bonds guaranteed by the Chicago Indianapolis & Louisville Ry. The bonds are offered at 94, making a net yield of 4½%.

—"Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company; A Study of a Leading Traction Security" is the title of a 10-page pamphlet compiled and published by the statistical department of Hornblower & Weeks, New York, Boston, Chicago and Detroit.

—Perry H. Kenley has succeeded Lawrence Young in charge of the Congress Hotel office of S. B. Chapin & Co. Mr. Young has become associated with Harris, Winthrop & Co.

—Pfaelzer & Co. have issued a circular under date of Dec. 29 quoting 154 miscellaneous securities on many of which, being inactive, a quotation is not readily obtainable.

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

Friday Night, Dec. 31 1909.

Increasing sales of pretty much all kinds of commodities are a noticeable feature in most branches of trade. Prices are generally steady and the year 1910, it is believed, will witness a further expansion of American business along conservative lines. Some decrease in the iron and steel trade is noticeable, but the returns of bank clearings make it plain that general trade is large. The high price of raw cotton is a drawback to cotton manufacturers, but for the most part the outlook seems satisfactory.

LARD on the spot has been weaker of late. Trade has been dull and stocks are accumulating. Some are predicting an increased movement of hogs in the near future. Depression in futures has also been a factor. Prime Western 12.90c., middle Western 12.85c. and City 12½@12¾c. Refined lard has been quiet and steady. Continent 13.50c., South America 14.75c. and Brazil in kegs 15.75c. Speculation in futures at the West has been active. Prices have been irregular, but the undertone of the market has been weaker much of the time, owing to very heavy selling by packers, especially by a Milwaukee concern. On the other hand, commission houses have bought.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF LARD FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
January delivery.....	HOLI-	12.35	12.25	12.27½	12.30	12.23½
May delivery.....	DAY.	11.92½	11.85	11.87½	11.87½	11.80
July delivery.....		11.90	11.80	11.82½	11.82½	11.77½

PORK on the spot has been steady with trade quiet. The packing of hogs in the West during the past week amounted to 465,000, against 695,000 in the preceding week and 415,000 in the same week last year. Mess \$24 50@24 75, clear \$25@26 and family \$26 50@27. Beef has been quiet and steady; mess \$12@13, packet \$13@13 50, family \$15@15 90 and extra India mess \$21 50@22 50. Cut meats have been quiet and firm; pickled hams, regular, 12½@13¼c.; pickled bellies, clear, light to heavy, 13½@14½c.; pickled ribs, light to heavy, 13@13½c. Tallow has been dull and steady at 6¼c. for City. Stearines have been dull and steady; oleo 18c. and lard 14c. Butter quiet and steady; creamery extras 37c. Cheese quiet and steady; State, f. c., Sept., fancy, 17c. Eggs dull but firmer; Western firsts 35@36c.

OIL.—Linseed has been strong. American has shown no quotable change, but Calcutta has risen. The American seed market has advanced sharply, owing to continued small arrivals at the mills, though the receipts have been somewhat larger than recently. City, raw, American seed, 71@72c., boiled, 71@72c., and Calcutta, raw, 80c. Cottonseed has been irregular, with the undertone firm. Speculation has been active, though the spot demand has been quiet. Winter 7.60@8.20c. and summer white 7.66@8c. Lard has been dull but firm; prime \$1 10; No. 1 extra 65@68c. Coconut has been quiet and firm; Cochin 9¼@10c., Ceylon 9¼c. Olive has been quiet and steady at 80c.@\$1 25. Peanut has been quiet and steady at 62@67c. Cod has been steady with a quiet jobbing trade; domestic 38@40c., Newfoundland 42@44c.

COFFEE on the spot has been dull and firm. Rio No. 7 85½@85¾c.; Santos No. 4 9@9½c. West India growths have been quiet and steady; fair to good Cucuta 9½@10c. The speculation in future contracts has been on a restricted scale, with slight changes in prices. Europe has sold to some extent of late and there has been scattered liquidation for local and Wall Street account. On the other hand, spot interests have bought. Reports recently circulated that crop prospects in Brazil had improved have of late been denied by Santos houses. Closing prices were as follows:

January.....	6.75c.	May.....	6.95c.	September.....	7.05c.
February.....	6.80c.	June.....	7.00c.	October.....	7.00c.
March.....	6.85c.	July.....	7.05c.	November.....	7.05c.
April.....	6.90c.	August.....	7.05c.		

SUGAR.—Raw has been quiet and steady. Centrifugal, 96-degrees test, 4.02c.; muscovado, 89-degrees test, 3.52c.; molasses, 89-degrees test, 3.27c. Refined has been quiet and steady; granulated 4.85c. Teas and spices have been quiet and steady. Wool quiet and firm. Hops dull and steady.

PETROLEUM.—Refined has been steady, with a small jobbing trade. Weakness in crude has caused the falling off in the demand for refined. Refined, barrels, 8.05c., bulk 4.55c. and cases 10.45c. Gasoline has been fairly active and steady; 86 degrees, in 100-gallon drums, 16¼c.; drums \$8 50 extra. Naphtha has been quiet and steady; 73@76 degrees, in 100-gallon drums, 16¾c.; drums \$8 50 extra. Spirits of turpentine more active and firmer at 58½c. Rosin quiet and firm; common to good strained \$4 15@4 25.

TOBACCO.—There have been no noteworthy developments in the domestic leaf situation during the week. It is still largely a waiting market. Supplies of leaf in the hands of most manufacturers are considered small, and there is still a noticeable belief that trade will expand materially with the turn of the year. Havana and Sumatra have been quiet. Prices have been steady.

COPPER has been firmer, with a moderate demand; lake 13¼@13¾c., electrolytic 13½@13¾c. and casting 13¼@13½c. Lead has been quiet and firm at 4.70c. Spelter has been quiet and firmer at 6¼c. Tin has been quiet and firmer; spot 33.85c. Iron has been firm, though less active. Increased business is expected after the turn of the year. No. 1 Northern \$18 75@19 25.

COTTON.

Friday Night, Dec. 31 1909.

THE MOVEMENT OF THE CROP as indicated by our telegrams from the South to-night is given below. For the week ending this evening the total receipts have reached 170,789 bales, against 208,499 bales last week and 204,324 bales the previous week, making the total receipts since Sept. 1 1909 5,069,271 bales, against 6,254,155 bales for the same period of 1908, showing a decrease since Sept. 1 1909 of 1,184,884 bales.

Table with columns: Receipts at—, Sat., Mon, Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri., Total. Rows include Galveston, Port Arthur, Corpus Christi, etc., New Orleans, Gulfport, Mobile, Pensacola, Jacksonville, etc., Savannah, Brunswick, Charleston, Georgetown, Wilmington, Norfolk, Newport N., &c., New York, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia.

The following shows the week's total receipts, the total since Sept. 1 1909, and the stocks to-night, compared with last year:

Table with columns: Receipts to December 31., 1909., 1908., Stock. Rows include Galveston, Port Arthur, Corp. Christi, etc., New Orleans, Gulfport, Mobile, Pensacola, Jacksonville, etc., Savannah, Brunswick, Charleston, Georgetown, Wilmington, Norfolk, Newport News, &c., Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia.

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

Table with columns: Receipts at—, 1909., 1908., 1907., 1906., 1905., 1904. Rows include Galveston, Pt. Arthur, &c., New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, Brunswick, Charleston, &c., Wilmington, Norfolk, Newport N., &c., All others.

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 166,170 bales, of which 40,350 were to Great Britain, 24,751 to France and 101,069 to the rest of the Continent. Below are the exports for the week and since Sept. 1 1909:

Table with columns: Exports from—, Week ending Dec. 31 1909., From Sept. 1 1909 to Dec. 31 1909. Rows include Galveston, Port Arthur, Corp. Christi, etc., New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, Gulfport, Savannah, Brunswick, Charleston, &c., Wilmington, Norfolk, Newport News, New York, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Portland, Me., San Francisco, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, Ore., Pembina, Detroit.

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.

Table with columns: On Shipboard, Not Cleared for—, Dec. 31 at—, Great Britain, France, Ger-many, Other Foreign, Coast-wise, Total, Leaving Stock. Rows include New Orleans, Galveston, Savannah, Charleston, Mobile, Norfolk, New York, Other ports.

Speculation in cotton for future delivery has been more active at a further advance, attributable largely to manipulation. In part it has also been due to reports of a somewhat better spot demand and increased buying by spot interests and spinners. Liverpool prices have been advanced, partly, it appears, from this side, and at the same time the spot sales there have increased. The successful manipulation of the market has attracted some outside buying, and intimidated bears have covered freely and seem loath to engage in anything like further aggressive operations for the moment on that side of the market. Many conservative members of the Exchange still hold aloof from the market, regarding it as dangerously speculative. Although there are reports to the effect that the spot demand at the South has increased, Alabama advices state that considerable cotton is being held in that State for which there is little or no demand. There are many complaints from the cotton goods trade that business is being adversely affected by the high price of the raw material. Meantime Fall River reports less activity in trade, the certificated stock at New York is steadily increasing and at times there has been very heavy liquidation by leading speculators of the South, the West and Wall Street. Some of the Wall Street houses which have been advocating purchases are now suggesting caution. That such a price as is now ruling is warranted by the facts of supply and demand is denied by some of the most experienced people in the business. Regardless of this, speculation has increased, and on the setbacks there has been enough buying by speculators, large and small, to carry the price to new high records almost daily, it being persistently asserted that manipulation of late has played less part in the advance than an increasing demand for the actual staple. This demand, however, is regarded by most persons as exaggerated. Certainly many of the spinners still hold aloof, owing to the high cost of the raw material and the disparity between such cost and the ruling quotations for manufactured goods. Also, Lancashire spinners report trade light and complain of the poor existing margin. Bull speculators, however, continue to predict higher prices. To-day prices were irregular, January notices for about 20,000 bales were issued. Liverpool advices were disappointing and Bombay receipts were very heavy. Rhode Island mills are curtailing. The curtailment movement is widespread, both in this country and abroad. Spot cotton here has been dull. Middling upland closed at 16.10c., an advance for the week of 35 points.

The rates on and off middling, as established Nov. 17 1909 by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contract, are as follows:

Table with columns: Fair, Strict mid. fair, Middling fair, Strict good mid., Good middling, Strict middling. Rows include Middling, Strict low, Low middling, Strict good ord., Good ordinary, Strict g'd mid.

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

Table with columns: Dec. 25 to Dec. 31—, Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri. Rows include Middling uplands.

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS FOR 32 YEARS.

The quotations for middling upland at New York on Dec. 31 for each of the past 32 years have been as follows:

Table with columns: 1909, 1908, 1907, 1906, 1905, 1904, 1903, 1902. Rows include 1909 c., 1908 c., 1907 c., 1906 c., 1905 c., 1904 c., 1903 c., 1902 c.

MARKET AND SALES AT NEW YORK.

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

Table with columns: Spot Market Closed., Futures Market Closed., Sales of Spot and Contract. Rows include Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Total.

Table with 2 columns: Location/Date and Total sales. Includes entries for Savannah, Charleston, Boston, Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Tacoma.

Table with 4 columns: Date (Dec 10, 17, 24, 31) and Sales categories (Sales of the week, Actual export, Forwarded, Total stock, etc.).

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

Table with 7 columns: Spot, Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday. Includes market status, sales, and futures data.

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.

The prices are given in pence and 100ths. Thus, 8 22 means 8 22/100d.

Table with 7 columns: Dec 25 to Dec 31 and 2 sub-columns for each day (a.m. and p.m.). Shows price fluctuations for various commodities.

BREADSTUFFS.

Friday, Dec. 31 1909.

Prices for wheat flour have shown little change during the week. Some spring grades have advanced, owing to the rise in wheat. On the other hand, certain winter brands have been inclined to weaken at times.

Wheat has advanced, mainly owing to unfavorable crop reports from Argentina. Further heavy rains have occurred in the southern part of that country, where harvesting is in progress, and arrivals of new wheat at Buenos Ayres are said to be small, though free receipts are predicted there by Jan. 20.

Russia is also said to be very good. The stock at Minneapolis is steadily increasing, and there at least the receipts are not only liberal but are expected to increase in the near future, whatever may happen elsewhere.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN NEW YORK.

Table with 6 columns: Sat, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thurs, Fri. Shows prices for No. 2 red winter, December delivery, and July delivery.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

Table with 6 columns: Sat, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thurs, Fri. Shows prices for December and July delivery.

Indian corn futures in the local market have been entirely nominal. At the West the speculation has been active. Prices have been very irregular, owing to the operations of large interests on opposing sides of the market.

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

Table with 6 columns: Sat, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thurs, Fri. Shows prices for cash corn, December delivery, and May delivery.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

Table with 6 columns: Sat, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thurs, Fri. Shows prices for December, May, and July delivery.

Oats for delivery in the Western market have been quiet. Prices have been irregular, reflecting in some measure the erratic corn market. But during much of the time the undertone of the market has been rather firm.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS IN NEW YORK.

Table with 6 columns: Sat, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thurs, Fri. Shows prices for Natural white and White clipped.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

Table with 6 columns: Sat, Mon, Tues, Wed, Thurs, Fri. Shows prices for December, May, and July delivery.

The following are closing quotations:

Table listing prices for FLOUR (Winter, low grades; Winter patents; Winter straights; Winter clears; Spring patents; Spring straights; Spring clears) and GRAIN (Wheat, per bushel; N. Duluth, No. 1; N. Duluth, No. 2; Red winter, No. 2; Hard winter, No. 2; Oats, per bushel; Natural white; White clipped; Mixed).

Table listing prices for GRAIN (Corn, per bushel; No. 2 mixed; No. 2 yellow; No. 2 white; Rye, per bushel; No. 2 Western; State and Jersey; Barley—Malt; Feeding, c.I.F., N.Y.).

The statements of the movement of breadstuffs to market indicated below are prepared by us from figures collected by the New York Produce Exchange. The receipts at Western lake and river ports for the week ending last Saturday and since August 1 for each of the last three years have been:

Table with 7 columns: Receipts at (Chicago, Milwaukee, Duluth, Minneapolis, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland, St. Louis, Peoria, Kansas City) and 6 grain types (Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley, Rye). Shows data for 1909, 1908, and 1907.

Total receipts of flour and grain at the seaboard ports for the week ended Dec. 25 1909 follow:

STATE AND CITY DEPARTMENT.

News Items.

Council Bluffs, Iowa.—Sale of Water Bonds Enjoined.—We are advised under date of Dec. 23 1909 that all action towards the issuance of the \$600,000 bonds voted in October 1908 for a municipal water system "is still blocked by restraining orders of the Federal Court." See also V. 89, p. 1176.

Dallas County (P. O. Buffalo), Mo.—Court of Appeals Affirms Judgment Granted by Circuit Court.—The St. Louis "Globe-Democrat" of Dec. 22 1909 has the following to say regarding a recent ruling of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in the suit of John B. Henderson Jr. of Washington to revive judgment on old railroad bonds of this county:

The \$1,000,000 judgment of the United States Court at Springfield, Mo., in favor of John B. Henderson Jr., son of former Senator John B. Henderson, against Dallas County, Mo., was affirmed from the bench by Judges Sanborn, Adams and Amidon in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals here yesterday. The suit was a motion to revive a previous judgment. The defence contended as their summons had been dated April 15 1909, and summoned them to appear at the next April term of court, it was void. The Court allowed a correction of the dating.

On Oct. 7 1908 Henderson obtained judgment for \$1,023,102 17, with interest from date, in the Circuit Court. He sued the county on railroad bonds assigned him by Marianne Arnold of Canada. He was represented by G. M. Sebree of Springfield, Mo. Dallas County was represented by John S. Haynes of Buffalo, Missouri.

See "Chronicle" for Oct. 17 1908, page 1039.

Haverhill, Mass.—Purchase of Light Plants Proposed.—On Dec. 23 1909 orders were unanimously passed by the Municipal Council for the purchase by the city of the plants of the Haverhill Gas Light Co. and the Haverhill Electric Co. The orders will be presented to the Council a second time, and if finally passed it is expected that the Mayor will issue a call for a special election in February, when the proposition will be submitted to the voters. It is estimated that the acquisition of these plants will cost the city at least \$1,500,000.

Hazlehurst, Miss.—Litigation.—An injunction was issued Dec. 20 1909 restraining the city from taking further action towards the issuance of the \$8,000 bonds voted on Nov. 26 1909 for the purchase of Lake Hazlehurst and adjoining property for use as a public park.

Monett, Barry County, Mo.—Litigation.—A temporary injunction has been obtained by the Monett Electric Light, Power & Ice Co. from the United States Court at Joplin restraining this city from installing a municipal light plant. An issue of \$35,000 bonds for this purpose was awarded on Aug. 2 1909 to the Mercantile Trust Co. of St. Louis. This award has been rescinded, however. Should the city win the suit, which, it is expected, will be decided Jan. 4, the bonds will be re-offered.

Montana.—Extra Session of Legislature.—The Legislature of this State convened in extra session on Dec. 27 to consider the character of material to be used in the new wings to the capitol, the construction of which was authorized at the last regular session.

New Jersey.—Plan to Consolidate Certain Towns in Hudson County Defeated.—The voters on Dec. 28 1909 defeated the plan to consolidate into one city the towns of West New York, Guttenberg, North Bergen, Union Hill, Weehawken and West Hoboken. The total population of the towns interested is estimated at 90,000. The vote on consolidation is reported as follows:

	"For."	"Against."		"For."	"Against."
West New York	185	527	Union Hill	361	1,051
Guttenberg	130	219	Weehawken	219	1,098
North Bergen	275	591	West Hoboken	492	1,121
Total vote				1,662	4,607

Wichita, Kan.—Purchase of Water Plant Proposed.—This city is considering the advisability of purchasing the plant of the American Water Company. It is said that this company has offered to sell its plant to the city for \$950,000 plus the cost of improvements made since last August.

Bond Proposals and Negotiations this week have been as follows:

Anson, Jones County, Tex.—Bond Sale.—The Noel-Young Bond & Stock Co. of St. Louis recently purchased the \$50,000 5% street-improvement bonds registered (V. 89, p. 1683) on Dec. 2 1909 by the State Comptroller.

Denomination \$500. Date Dec. 4 1909. Interest annually at the State Treasurer's office in Austin. Maturity Dec. 4 1919, \$7,500 being subject to call after 1919.

Arcola School District, Madera County, Cal.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received, it is stated, until 10 a. m. Jan. 5 by the Board of Supervisors for an issue of 6% bonds.

Babylon, Suffolk County, N. Y.—Bond Election.—A proposition to issue \$8,000 bonds to build the Pensacola Shore Road will be submitted to a vote of the people, it is stated, on Jan. 6.

Baltimore, Md.—Temporary Loan.—The City Register has made arrangements with several of the city depository banks to borrow \$500,000 at 4½%, subject to call, with which to pay \$400,000 interest due to-day (Jan. 1).

Beatrice, Gage County, Neb.—No Bonds Sold.—We are advised that there is no truth in the reports that \$5,000 bonds were sold on Dec. 15 1909 (V. 89, p. 1684) to Spitzer

& Co. of Toledo. Our informant adds, however, that the city may issue bonds in the spring for a water plant, "if voted."

Beaver County (P. O. Beaver), Pa.—Bond Sale.—An issue of \$54,000 4% bridge bonds was awarded on Dec. 28 1909 to J. S. & W. S. Kuhn Inc., of Pittsburgh at par.

Denomination \$1,000. Date Jan. 1 1910. Interest semi-annual. Maturity 1940.

Bellaire School District (P. O. Bellaire), Belmont County, Ohio.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. Jan. 3 (dated changed from Dec. 15 1909) by H. A. Lichtenberger, Clerk of the Board of Education, for \$9,000 4% school bonds.

Denomination \$1,000. Date Sept. 15 1909. Interest semi-annual. Maturity 7 years. Certified check for 5% of bonds bid for, payable to the Board, is required.

Belvedere School District, Los Angeles County, Cal.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received, it is stated, until 2 p. m. Jan. 3 by the Board of Supervisors for \$35,000 4½% bonds.

Denomination \$1,000. Date Jan. 3 1910. Interest annual. Maturity \$1,000 yearly on Jan. 3 from 1911 to 1945 inclusive.

Bucyrus, Crawford County, Ohio.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. Jan. 7 by H. A. Barth, City Auditor, for the \$16,000 4½% coupon street-improvement (city's portion) bonds mentioned in V. 89, p. 1439.

Authority Section 2435 et seq., Revised Statutes. Denomination \$500. Date Dec. 1 1909. Interest semi-annually at the City Treasurer's office. Maturity \$1,000 each six months from Sept. 1 1910 to Sept. 1 1913, \$500 on March 1 and \$1,000 on Sept. 1 from 1914 to 1919 inclusive. Certified check for \$100, payable to G. Goldsmith, City Treasurer, is required. Bonds will be delivered to purchaser on Jan. 17 1910. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

Burleson County Improvement District No. 1 (P. O. Caldwell), Tex.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received at once for the \$215,320 5% levee-building bonds registered by the State Comptroller (V. 89, p. 1294) on Oct. 26 1909.

Denomination \$1,000. Interest on April 1 and Oct. 1. Maturity 40 years, subject to call after 20 years. R. J. Alexander is County Judge.

Castle Dale, Emery County, Utah.—Bond Election Postponed.—A \$35,000 bridge bond election which was to have taken place Dec. 14 1909, was postponed until Jan. 8.

Cavalier County (P. O. Langdon), No. Dak.—Bond Offering.—Further details are at hand relative to the offering on Jan. 5 of the \$7,200 6% coupon Roseau Lake Drain No. 1 bonds mentioned in V. 89, p. 1495. Proposals will be received until 2 p. m. on that day by J. K. Hamilton, County Auditor.

Authority Chapter 23, Codes of 1905, and Chapter 93, Laws of 1907. Denomination \$500. Date Jan. 5 1910. Interest annually at the County Treasurer's office. Maturity \$2,400 on Jan. 5 in each of the years 1915, 1920 and 1925. Certified check for \$500, payable to Thos. Sheehan, County Treasurer, is required.

Chicago Sanitary District, Ill.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 1 p. m. Jan. 10 by I. J. Bryan, Clerk Board of Trustees, for the \$2,500,000 4% coupon bonds.

Denomination \$1,000. Date Dec. 1 1909. Interest semi-annually at the office of the Treasurer. Maturity on Dec. 1 as follows: \$250,000 in 1911 and \$125,000 yearly from 1912 to 1929 inclusive. Certified check (or cash) for 5% of bids drawn on a Chicago bank and payable to the Clerk, is required. The bonds will be delivered by Jan. 15 1910. Purchaser to pay accrued interest. These securities were offered on Nov. 24 1909, but all bids received on that day were rejected. See V. 89, p. 1495.

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

Cottage Grove, Lane County, Ore.—Bond Offering.—Further details are at hand relative to the offering on Jan. 3 of the \$100,000 5% gold coupon gravity-water-system bonds mentioned in V. 89, p. 1366. Proposals will be received until 8 p. m. on that day by C. H. Van Denburg, City Recorder.

Authority Special Legislative Act 1903. Denomination \$1,000. Date March 1 1910. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1 where purchaser desires. Maturity 1935. Bonds are exempt from taxes. Certified check for \$100, payable to B. R. Job, Mayor, is required. Bonded debt, including this issue, \$145,000. Floating debt, \$10,000. Assessed valuation 1909, \$575,995.

Cousort Bayou Drainage District, Jefferson County, Ark.—Bonds Offered by Bankers.—The Mercantile Trust Co. of St. Louis is offering to investors \$10,500 of an issue of \$35,000 6% bonds.

Denomination \$500. Date July 1 1909. Interest semi-annually at the Mercantile Trust Co. in St. Louis. The \$10,500 bonds mature on July 1 as follows: \$500 in each of the years 1918, 1920 and 1923, \$1,500 in each of the years 1921 and 1929, \$2,500 in 1923 and 1927 and \$1,000 in 1922.

Covington, Kenton County, Ky.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 5 p. m. Jan. 3 by H. G. Klostermann, City Clerk, for the following 6% street-improvement bonds: \$613 86 Leslie Ave., \$349 38 Michigan Ave., \$484 85 Church St., \$735 28 Tracy Ave. and \$336 66 Catherine St. bonds. Denomination \$100.

Duluth School District (P. O. Duluth), Minn.—Bonds Voted.—An election held Dec. 21 1909 resulted in favor of a proposition to issue \$200,000 4½% bonds for the purchase of sites and the erection of school buildings. Maturity 30 years, subject to call after 20 years. The vote was 797 "for" to 127 "against."

Elgin Township Union School District No. 46 (P. O. Elgin), Kane County, Ill.—Bonds Awarded in Part.—On Nov. 4 1909 \$45,000 of an issue of \$115,000 4% high-school-building bonds were sold to N. W. Halsey & Co. of Chicago at par and accrued interest, less \$384 75 for expenses. The remainder of the issue will not be sold until the money is needed.

Denomination \$1,000. Date July 1 1909. Interest semi-annual. The bonds disposed of mature \$15,000 in each of the years 1916, 1917 and 1918. These bonds were offered on Sept. 2 1909 (V. 89, p. 550), but all bids received on that day were rejected.

El Reno, Canadian County, Okla.—Bonds Voted.—The election held Dec. 21 1909 (V. 89, p. 1496) resulted in a vote of 243 to 76 in favor of the propositions to issue the following 5% 20-year bonds: \$50,000 for a city-hall, \$10,000 for water works and \$20,000 for a fire station. We are informed that a meeting of the City Council will be held to-day (Jan. 1) to fix the date for receiving bids for these bonds.

Greenville, Meriwether County, Ga.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. Jan. 4 by C. R. Williams, Mayor, for the following 5% bonds:

\$2,000 electric-light bonds due Dec. 1 1919.
6,000 electric-light bonds due Dec. 1 1920.
6,000 sewerage bonds due Dec. 1 1920.
16,000 water-works bonds due Dec. 1 1939.

Authority vote of 199 to 1 at election held Nov. 11 1909. Denomination \$1,000. Date Dec. 1 1909. Interest semi-annually in New York City. Bonds have been regularly validated under the laws of Georgia. Certified check for \$1,500, payable to the Mayor, is required. Total debt, these issues. Assessed valuation, \$453,844. Real value (estimated), \$800,000.

Hamilton, Butler County, Ohio.—Bond Sale.—On Dec. 28 1909 the \$25,000 street-improvement and \$10,000 fire-department 4% coupon bonds described in V. 89, p. 1685, were awarded to the Union Savings Bank & Trust Co. of Cincinnati for \$35,368 (101.051) and accrued interest. The street-improvement bonds are due Sept. 1 1924 and the fire-department bonds Oct. 1 1924.

Hickman County (P. O. Centreville), Tenn.—Bond Sale.—An issue of \$45,000 4½% funding bonds was awarded on Dec. 15 1909 to S. A. Kean & Co. of Chicago at par.

Date Dec. 1 1909. Interest semi-annually at the County Trustee's office. Maturity Dec. 1 1929, subject to call after Dec. 1 1914.

Klamath County School District No. 1, Ore.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 2 p. m. Jan. 3 for \$20,000 6% coupon school-building bonds.

Authority subdivision 31 of Section 3389, Bellinger & Cotton's Annotated Codes and Statutes. Denomination \$1,000. Interest semi-annually at the County Treasurer's office in Klamath Falls. Maturity April 1 1929, subject to call after 10 years. Official circular states that the district has never defaulted in payment of its obligations, the legality of this issue had not been questioned and the principal and interest of previous issues have always been promptly paid. Claude H. Daggett is County Treasurer. Total debt, including this issue, \$45,000. Assessed valuation 1908, \$1,087,814.

Knoxville, Tenn.—Bond Election.—The proposition to issue the \$50,000 park bonds (V. 89, p. 1497) will be submitted to a vote of the people on Jan. 15.

La Grande, Ore.—Bond Sale.—The \$50,000 5% 10-20-year (optional) refunding water-works bonds offered on Dec. 9 1909 (V. 89, p. 1440) were disposed of to A. B. Leach & Co. of Chicago at 100.44—a basis of about 4.95%. Denomination \$1,000. Date Jan. 1 1910. Interest semi-annual.

Lakewood, Cuyahoga County, Ohio.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. Jan. 3 by B. M. Cook, Village Clerk, for the following 5% sewer-construction (assessment) bonds:

\$3,614 00 Detroit Street bonds. Denomination \$361.40. Maturity \$361.40 yearly on Oct. 1 from 1911 to 1920 inclusive.
8,380 00 Detroit Street bonds. Denomination \$838. Maturity \$838 yearly on Oct. 1 from 1911 to 1920 inclusive.

Date day of sale. Interest semi-annually at the Cleveland Trust Co. of Cleveland. Certified check for 5% of gross amount bid is required. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

Las Vegas, Lincoln County, Nev.—Bond Offering.—Further details are at hand relative to the offering on Jan. 3 of the \$30,000 6% gold sewerage bonds mentioned in V. 89, p. 1686. Proposals will be received until 1 p. m. on that day by Harley A. Harmon, County Clerk.

Authority Chapter 152, Laws of 1909. Denomination \$500. Date March 7 1910. Interest annually at the County Treasurer's office. Maturity \$2,500 yearly from 1913 to 1924 inclusive. Certified check for 1% of bid, payable to the County Clerk, is required. No bonded or floating debt at present.

Lawrence, Nassau County, N. Y.—Bonds Not Sold.—The two issues of gold registered bonds aggregating \$50,000, described in V. 89, p. 1497, failed to sell on Dec. 13 1909. They will be re-advertised for sale.

Luna County (P. O. Deming), N. Mex.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 2 p. m. Jan. 4 for the \$25,000 5% court-house bonds voted on Dec. 9 1909. (V. 89, p. 1614.)

Denomination \$1,000. Interest semi-annually in Deming or in New York City. Maturity 30 years, subject to call after 20 years. Certified check for 10% of bonds is required. Lee O. Lester is Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners.

McAllen, Hidalgo County, Tex.—Bonds Offered by Bankers.—The Noel-Young Bond & Stock Co. of St. Louis is offering to investors \$9,000 5% 20-40-year (optional) school-house bonds dated Aug. 10 1909.

Denomination \$100. Interest annually in Austin or Chapin. Total debt, this issue. Assessed valuation \$350,000. Real valuation (estimated) \$750,000.

Merkel, Taylor County, Tex.—Bond Sale.—The \$25,000 5% 20-40-year (optional) coupon water-works bonds, dated July 1 1909 and described in V. 89, p. 873, were sold on Oct. 9 1909 to the Commonwealth National Bank of Dallas at par and accrued interest.

Mexia School District (P. O. Mexia), Limestone County, Tex.—Bonds to Be Offered Shortly.—We are informed under date of Dec. 24 1909 that the \$10,000 school bonds recently authorized (V. 89, p. 1369) are being printed. As soon as they are received from the printer, they will be submitted to the Attorney-General for approval. If approved by him, they will be placed on the market immediately. Bids at par have already been received from local banks.

Michigan.—Temporary Loan.—We are informed under date of Dec. 29 1909, that during the past few months \$200,000 was borrowed to pay salaries, &c. The loans were made at various times in amounts of \$25,000 each and were placed with several Detroit banks. The notes are all due "on or before Feb. 1 1910."

Morristown, St. Lawrence County, N. Y.—Bond Sale.—The \$15,000 coupon water bonds described in V. 89, p. 950, were awarded on Oct. 16 to the St. Lawrence County Savings Bank of Ogdensburg for \$15,100 (100.666) for 4s. Maturity \$500 yearly from 1910 to 1939 inclusive.

Nashville Township Road District, Nash County, No. Car.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received by Bunn & Spruill, County Attorneys (P. O. Rocky Mount), for \$20,000 30-year road-improvement bonds.

Newark, N. J.—Bonds to Be Offered Shortly.—The Common Council on Dec. 27 authorized the sale of \$1,289,700 4% bonds for the requirement of school sites and the construction of new school buildings. It is stated that while the bonds will be issued as of Dec. 31 1909, the actual sale will not take place for two or three weeks. The bonds will be offered in two lots, one issue of \$1,120,000 for construction and additions and the other of \$169,700 for land. Maturity 50 years, subject to call after 40 years.

New Rochelle, N. Y.—Bond Sale.—On Dec. 28 1909 the \$39,000 4½% sewer registered bonds due part yearly from 1920 to 1923 inclusive, and the \$46,700 4% grade-crossing registered bonds due 1939, were sold to the Yonkers Savings Bank of Yonkers at 101.223. See V. 89, p. 1687, for a description of these bonds.

Certificate Sale.—The \$43,000 5% sewer certificates also offered on the same day (V. 89, p. 1687) were bought by Ferris & White of New York City at 100.441. Maturity Dec. 1 1914, subject to call after Dec. 1 1910.

Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Bond Offering.—Reports state that the City Clerk has been authorized to advertise for proposals for \$60,000 city-hall-site-purchase bonds.

Petrolia Independent School District (P. O. Petrolia), Clay County, Tex.—Bonds Offered by Bankers.—The \$10,000 5% 10-40-year (optional) school-house bonds registered by the State Comptroller on Oct. 4 1909 (V. 89, p. 1026) are being offered to investors by the Noel-Young Bond & Stock Co. of St. Louis.

Denomination \$1,000. Date July 1 1909. Interest annually in Austin or Petrolia. Total debt, this issue. Assessed valuation, \$650,000. Real valuation (estimated), \$1,000,000.

Philadelphia, Miss.—Bond Election.—An election will be held Jan. 4 to vote on the question of issuing \$40,000 water and sewer bonds.

Pike, Wyoming County, N. Y.—Bond Offering.—Proposals were asked for until 8:30 p. m. yesterday (Dec. 31) by A. M. Thomas, Village Clerk, for the \$15,000 coupon water-system bonds voted on Sept. 27 (V. 89, p. 874):

Denomination \$500. Date Jan. 3 1910. Interest (rate not to exceed 5%) semi-annually at the State Bank of Pike. Maturity \$1,000 yearly on July 1 from 1914 to 1928 inclusive. The result of this offering was not known to us at the hour of going to press.

Princeton Borough School District (P. O. Princeton), Mercer County, N. J.—Bond Sale.—On Dec. 21 1909 the \$22,000 4½% school bonds described in V. 89, p. 1557, were awarded to Howard K. Stokes of New York City for \$22,469 26. A list of the bids received follows:

Howard K. Stokes	102 133	John D. Everitt & Co.	100 66
R. M. Grant & Co.	101 33	A. B. Leach & Co.	100 57
H. L. Crawford & Co.	101 272	Kountze Bros.	100 12
N. W. Halsey & Co.	100 68		

The above bidders are all of New York City. Maturity part yearly on Jan. 1 from 1915 to 1928 inclusive.

Rahway, N. J.—Bond Sale.—The sale of \$75,000 4% new high-school bonds to the State of New Jersey at par and accrued interest was completed on Dec. 7 1909. The bonds were awarded to the State last May (V. 88, p. 1334), but it was found necessary to go through all proceedings again; hence the delay in completing the transaction.

Denomination \$1,000. Date Oct. 1 1909. Interest semi-annual. Maturity Oct. 1 1939.

St. Clairsville, Belmont County, Ohio.—Bond Sale.—On Nov. 20 1909 \$22,650 78 4½% street bonds were awarded to Hayden, Miller & Co., Cleveland; A. L. Bumgarner and J. P. McMonies, for \$22,931 90, the price thus being 101.241.

Date Nov. 15 1909. Interest in February and August. Maturity part each six months beginning Feb. 29 1911.

San Francisco, Cal.—Water Bond Election.—On Jan. 14 the citizens will vote on the following propositions in connection with the city's plan for a municipal water system:

No. 1. To authorize the issuance of bonds for the acquisition by original construction of a complete water system with source at Lake Eleanor in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, at an estimated cost of \$45,000,000.

No. 2. To authorize the issuance of \$35,000,000 bonds for the purchase of the entire water system, works and physical property of the Spring Valley Water Co.

Voters are not limited to either one of these propositions but may vote "for" or "against" both. It is provided, however, that if the purchase of the Spring Valley Water Company's property (Proposition No. 2) is authorized by a two-thirds vote, then only \$23,000,000 bonds will be issued under the first proposition, instead of \$45,000,000, it being estimated that a smaller amount will be sufficient to develop the Lake Eleanor-Tuolumne system and connect the same with the Spring Valley system. The approval of both propositions would enable the city to acquire a system capable, it is said, of supplying 65,000,000 gallons daily, or nearly double the amount supplied at present.

Street Railway Taken Over and Bonds Voted.—Early returns indicate that the election held Dec. 30 1909 resulted in favor of the issuance of \$2,020,000 bonds for the reconstruction of the Geary Street Park & Ocean Railroad and the operation of the same under the supervision of the city authorities.

Santa Barbara County (P. O. Santa Barbara), Cal.—Bond Sale.—The \$100,000 6% 1-20-year (serial) road-improvement bonds mentioned in V. 89, p. 1371, were sold on Nov. 26 1909 at 100.60 to the following banks, all of Santa Barbara: \$60,000 to the Santa Barbara County National Bank and \$40,000 to the Commercial Bank and the First National Bank. Denomination \$1,000. Date Oct. 4 1909.

South Milwaukee, Wis.—Bond Sale.—On Dec. 28 1909 \$15,000 5% water-works bonds were disposed of at public auction to E. H. Rollins & Sons of Chicago for \$15,955—the price thus being 106.366. An offer of \$15,945 was also received from N. W. Halsey & Co. of Chicago. These bonds were offered on Dec. 21 1909 (V. 89, p. 1615), but the following bids, all of which were received on that day, were rejected:

McCoy & Co., Chicago.....	\$15,753	South Milwaukee Bank, South Milwaukee.....	\$15,325
S. A. Kean & Co., Chicago.....	15,600	Thos. J. Bolger Co., Chicago.....	15,172
Seasongood & Mayer, Chic.	15,550	Farson, Son & Co., Chicago.....	15,155
John Nuveen & Co., Chicago.....	15,501		

South Omaha, Neb.—Bond Offering.—Proposals will be received until 8 p. m. Jan. 3 by John J. Gillen, City Clerk, for the following coupon bonds:

- \$21,600 5% 5-10-year (optional) Improvement District "P" Paving District No. 30 bonds. Denomination \$500, except one bond of \$600. Date Nov. 1 1909. Maturity 10 years, subject to call after 5 years.
- 9,200 5% 5-10-year (optional) Paving District No. 28 Improvement District "N" bonds. Denomination \$500, except one bond of \$700. Date Nov. 1 1909.
- 45,000 5% 5-10-year (optional) Paving District No. 31 Improvement District "Q" bonds. Denomination \$500. Date Nov. 1 1909.
- 6,200 5% 5-10-year (optional) Paving District No. 29 Improvement District "O" bonds. Date Nov. 1 1909.
- 35,000 4% 5-20-year (optional) general fire-department bonds. Denomination \$500. Date Jan. 1 1910.
- 19,000 5% 5-10-year (optional) Grading District No. 100 Improvement bonds. Date Dec. 1 1909.

Interest semi-annually at the State fiscal agency in New York City. Certified check on a national or State bank for \$200, payable to the City Treasurer, is required. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

Sutter County Levee District No. 1, Cal.—Bond Offering.—Reports state that proposals will be received until to-day

(Jan. 1) for \$100,000 6% warrant-funding bonds. Denomination \$500.

Thermalito Union School District, Butte County, Cal.—Bond Offering.—The Board of Supervisors will receive proposals until 1 p. m. Jan. 3 for the \$10,000 5% 1-10-year (serial) gold school bonds voted on Nov. 11 1909 (V. 89, p. 1442). Denomination \$1,000. Interest semi-annual.

Tuscaloosa, Ala.—Bond Sale.—The \$30,000 school and \$25,000 sewer 5% coupon bonds described in V. 89, p. 1558, were awarded on Dec. 20 to the First National Bank of Cleveland at par and accrued interest, less \$1,640 for expenses. A bid of par and accrued interest, less \$1,995 for expenses, was also received from A. J. Hood & Co. of Detroit. Sewer bonds mature in 20 years and school bonds \$10,000 in 10 years and \$20,000 in 20 years.

Whatcom County (P. O. Bellingham), Wash.—Bond Election.—It is reported that an election will be held soon to vote upon approximately \$585,000 bonds to take up outstanding warrants and bonds and repair bridges and roads.

White Plains, N. Y.—Bond Sale.—On Dec. 27 1909 Parkinson & Burr of Boston were awarded the \$12,000 30-year water bonds described in V. 89, p. 1559, at par for 4.10s.

Wichita, Kan.—Bond Sale.—An issue of \$29,000 5% 4-10-year (serial) paving bonds was sold on Aug. 10 1909 to local banks at 101. Denomination \$500. Date Aug. 1 1909. Interest semi-annual.

Wilmington, New Hanover County, N. C.—Bond Sale.—The \$100,000 4 1/2% 40-year coupon street improvement bonds described in V. 89, p. 1559, were sold on Dec. 27 to N. W. Halsey & Co. of New York City at 101.789 and accrued interest. The following bids were also received:

Un.Sav.Bk.&Tr.Co., Cin. \$100,827 00	Well, Roth & Co., Cin. \$100,160 00
Security Tr. Co., Sparg. 100,250 00	Farson, Son & Co., N. Y. 100,010 50

Yancey School District (P. O. Yancey), Medina County, Tex.—No Bonds Issued.—In reply to our inquiry as to whether any action had yet been taken towards offering the school bonds, which reports stated this district had voted to sell, the Secretary of the Board of Education writes us "no bonds issued here."

NEW LOANS.

PROPOSALS FOR

\$2,500,000.00

Worth of Four Per Cent Bonds of

The Sanitary District of Chicago

Being the Twenty-Fourth Issue Thereof

Sealed proposals, addressed to the Board of Trustees of The Sanitary District of Chicago, and endorsed "Proposals for Purchasing Bonds," will be received by the Clerk of said The Sanitary District of Chicago, at Room 1500, American Trust Building, Chicago, Illinois, until one (1) P. M. (standard time) on Monday, January 10, 1910.

The bonds for the purchase of which said bids will be received are the twenty-fourth and present issue of two million five hundred thousand (\$2,500,000.00) dollars worth of bonds of said The Sanitary District of Chicago, in denominations of one thousand (\$1,000.00) dollars each, all to bear date of the first day of December, 1909, with interest at the rate of four (4%) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of June and the first day of December of each year until said bonds are paid. Two hundred fifty thousand (\$250,000.00) dollars of the principal of said two million five hundred thousand (\$2,500,000.00) dollars worth of bonds hereby offered for sale are to be payable on the first day of December, 1911, and one hundred twenty-five thousand (\$125,000.00) dollars of the principal of said bonds are to be payable on the first day of December of each succeeding year, up to and including the year 1929, both principal and interest to be payable at the office of the Treasurer of said The Sanitary District of Chicago.

Proposals will be received for two million five hundred thousand (\$2,500,000.00) dollars worth of said bonds, or any portion thereof, the bonds to be delivered and paid for January 15, 1910, accrued interest to date of delivery to be paid by the purchaser.

Each proposal must be accompanied by certified check or cash in amount equal to five (5%) per cent of the amount of the bid. All certified checks must be drawn on some responsible Chicago bank and must be made payable to the order of the "Clerk of The Sanitary District of Chicago." Said amount of five (5%) per cent of the amount of the bid will be held by said The Sanitary District of Chicago until all of said proposals have been canvassed and the bonds have been awarded.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

The said bonds to be paid for and delivered at the office of the Treasurer of said The Sanitary District of Chicago.

For further information, apply to the President or Clerk of said The Sanitary District of Chicago, or the Chairman of the Committee on Finance, Room 1500, American Trust Building, Chicago, Illinois.

THE SANITARY DISTRICT OF CHICAGO.

By ROBERT R. McCORMICK, President.
H. F. EIDMANN,
Chairman Committee on Finance.

I. J. BRYAN,
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NEW LOANS.

\$25,000

**CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS,
BONDS**

Sealed bids will be received by the Committee on Ways and Means of the City Council of Minneapolis, Minnesota, at the office of the undersigned, THURSDAY, JAN. 6TH 1910, AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M., for the whole or any part of Twenty-Five Thousand (\$25,000.00) Dollars of Fire Department bonds, dated January 1, 1910, and payable Jan. 1 1940.

Bonds to bear interest at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum, payable July 1st and January 1st.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved. A certified check for two (2) per cent of the par value of bonds bid for, made to C. A. Bloomquist, City Treasurer, must accompany each bid.

Pamphlet containing full particulars will be mailed upon application.

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City Comptroller,
Minneapolis, Minn.

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Algoma, Ont.—Debt Election.—An election will be held to-day (Jan. 1) to vote on the question of issuing \$10,000 5% 20-year floating-debt debentures.

Bracebridge, Ont.—Debt Sale.—An issue of \$45,000 4½% power and light improvement debentures was awarded on Dec. 21 1909 to G. A. Stimson & Co. of Toronto for \$43,603, the price thus being 96.895.

Date Dec. 20 1909. Interest annual. Maturity 20 years.

Brampton, Ont.—Debt Election.—A proposition to issue \$10,000 4½% 30-year electric-light debentures will be submitted to a vote of the people on Jan. 3.

Goderich, Ont.—Debt Election.—The voters will be given the opportunity on Jan. 3 of voting "for" or "against" the question of issuing \$15,000 5% 20-year electric-light and water-works debentures.

Halt County (P. O. Burlington), Ont.—Debt Offering.—Proposals will be received until Jan. 5 by M. C. Smith, County Clerk, for \$16,000 4% coupon house-of-refuge debentures.

Denomination "not less than \$100." Date Dec. 17 1909. Interest annually at the Metropolitan Bank in Milton. Maturity part yearly on Dec. 17 from 1910 to 1919 inclusive. Debentures are exempt from taxes. No debt or floating debt. Assessed valuation 1909, \$12,935,482.

London, Ont.—Debt Election.—We see it reported that propositions to issue \$30,000 4% 30-year refuse-and-garbage-disposal debentures and \$70,000 debentures to pay for underground conduits and cables, will be voted upon Jan. 3.

Montreal Catholic School District, Que.—Debt Sale.—According to reports, \$450,000 4% 40-year debentures were recently awarded to Hanson Bros. of Montreal.

New Liskeard, Ont.—Debt Election.—The voters will determine on Jan. 3 whether or not this town shall issue the following 5% debentures: \$28,000 for street improvements, \$20,000 due in 30 years for sewerage and \$2,500 due in 20 years for fire-protection.

Newmarket, Ont.—Debt Sale.—On Dec. 1909 the \$20,000 5% permanent-improvement debentures

scribed in V. 89, p. 1618, were sold to Brent, Noxon & Co. of Toronto. Maturity part yearly for 20 years.

Notre Dame de Grace, Que.—Debt Sale.—Hanson Bros. of Montreal are reported as having bought \$400,000 4½% 40-year debentures.

St. Catharines, Ont.—Debt Election.—A proposition to issue \$15,000 4½% 20-year hospital debentures will be voted upon Jan. 3.

St. Thomas, Ont.—Debt Election.—An election will be held Jan. 3 to vote upon a proposition to issue \$25,000 4½% street railway extension debentures. Maturity part yearly for 15 years.

Sturgeon Falls, Ont.—Debt Election.—A \$20,000 5% 30-year floating-debt-debt election will be held Jan. 3.

Wallaceburg, Ont.—Debt Election.—A by-law providing for the issuance of \$20,000 5% 30-year school debentures will be voted upon at an election to be held Jan. 3.

Waterloo, Ont.—Debt Election.—Whether or not this city shall issue \$8,000 market and \$6,000 gravel-pit 4½% 20-year debentures, is to be decided by the voters at an election to be held Jan. 3.

Winchester township, Ont.—Debt Election.—An election will be held Jan. 3, it is stated, to vote upon a proposition to issue \$5,000 5% 20-year debentures as a bonus to the Morrisburg Electric Ry.

Wingham, Ont.—Debt Election.—In addition to the proposition to issue the \$6,000 water-works debentures to be voted upon Jan. 3 (V. 89, p. 1691), the question of issuing \$6,500 sewer debentures will also be submitted to a vote of the people on the same day. Both issues, if voted, will carry 4½% interest and mature in 20 years.

Winnipeg, Man.—Debentures Voted.—The propositions to issue the \$50,000 public-bath and gymnasium and the \$150,000 conduit-construction debentures mentioned in V. 89, p. 1444, were favorably voted upon Dec. 14 1909.

Debentures Defeated.—At the same election the voters defeated the proposition to issue the \$50,000 art-gallery debentures.

NEW LOANS.**\$17,000****City of Burlington, N. J.,**

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THE CITY OF BURLINGTON, N. J., invites proposals for \$17,000 in 4½% City-Hall Improvement Bonds, 30 years, with Sinking Fund provision. Opened on Tuesday, January 4th, 1910. Particulars furnished on application to

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