

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Outside the political field the developments this week have all been favorable. The agricultural promise, upon which so much depends, continues highly encouraging. Weather conditions the present week have been about as desired, and as we gradually approach the end of the crop season, it is becoming more and more evident that, excepting a shortage in the yield of spring wheat, we are to have bounteous harvests. That certainly is the outlook as far as our leading grain crops are concerned, in particular corn, where the indications point to an unusually large production under the increase in acreage—barring, of course, some unlooked-for adverse happening, such as a premature frost. In the case of cotton the report of the Government Agricultural Bureau, issued on Tuesday, shows, as had been expected, some decline in condition during July, owing mainly to excessive rains in the South Atlantic States, still leaving, however, the general average July 25 several points better than at the corresponding date in 1909, with the comparison especially good in Texas, the State of largest production, at 82 against 70. We discuss this cotton statement separately further below.

The termination of the strike on the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada also affords occasion for gratification. With its New England connections and its lines in Michigan and into Chicago, this Canadian system has important ramifications in the United States. In the settlement the striking employees get slightly better terms than those originally offered by the company, but on the whole the concessions on the part of the railway have been smaller than are usually required in such cases. The settlement was brought about through the use of the good offices of the Canadian governmental authorities. For the present the men accept the increases in wages offered by the company, but the advances are to date back to May 1 instead of beginning with July 18. As to the further advances in the future, the company had originally promised the new Canadian Pacific standard of wages and rules beginning with Jan. 1 1913. Under the agreement now reached this standard of pay is to begin a year earlier, namely on Jan. 1 1912. It is a point gained to have this labor conflict out of the way.

In being obliged to make important increases in wages, the experience of the Grand Trunk Railway is like that of the American roads. And this directs attention anew to the one weak point in the situation, namely the rising expenses of the railroads and their inability to offset the same. In the interest of the continued prosperity of all our industries something certainly ought to be done to preserve the earning capacity and financial stability of the roads. The reports of net earnings that have been coming in this week for the month of June have been of such a character as to indicate that the present Government policy—under which the outlays of the carriers are increased and no compensation is allowed in the way of higher transportation rates—is likely to involve the roads in serious peril unless a remedy is soon applied and the equilibrium between receipts and expenditures restored through better rates. Two of our very largest railroad systems in point of earning capacity, namely the Pennsylvania and the New York

Central, have this week made public their June returns, and in both instances the increases in expenses are of such magnitude as to furnish occasion for alarm were it not that every one clings to the idea that ultimately the Inter-State Commerce Commission—at the end of the summer season and after the November elections—will withdraw opposition to the proposed advances in rates.

The Pennsylvania RR. on its lines directly operated east of Pittsburgh reports for the month an increase in gross earnings of \$1,176,400, but unfortunately this was attended by a still larger augmentation in expenses, namely \$1,669,600, leaving, therefore, an actual loss in net of \$493,200. On the lines west of Pittsburgh the showing is not quite so bad, and yet even here, though there is an increase in gross of \$1,420,200, augmented expenses have consumed \$1,408,200 of the same, leaving an increase in net in the trifling sum of \$12,000. For the combined Eastern and Western lines the result is that with an addition of no less than \$2,596,600 in gross earnings, net earnings are almost half a million dollars less (in exact figures \$481,200 less) owing to the augmentation of \$3,077,800 in the expenses. The returns of the controlled roads, whose accounts are separately reported, are of the same character, indicating that the elements at work to produce the adverse comparisons are general in their nature. Thus the Philadelphia Baltimore & Washington, with \$131,200 increase in gross, has \$37,500 decrease in net; the Northern Central, with \$35,300 increase in gross, has \$52,900 decrease in net, and the West Jersey & Seashore, with \$12,300 increase in gross, has \$61,000 decrease in net.

The experience of the Pennsylvania RR. is found duplicated in the return of the New York Central, another representative railroad system. On the Central itself an increase of \$698,182 in gross has been accompanied by an augmentation of \$1,203,630 in expenses, thereby working a reduction in net of \$505,447. Nearly every one of the auxiliary roads in the Central system presents exhibits of the same character. To avoid a weary repetition of the figures, we will refer to only two of these roads, namely the Michigan Central and the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern. The Lake Shore runs \$209,643 behind in net, though having enlarged its gross by \$545,234; the Michigan Central has added \$215,872 to gross but loses \$91,594 in net. Combining all the roads which make up the so-called New York Central System, it is found that there has been for the month an aggregate increase of \$2,242,487 in gross and yet a decrease of \$752,275 in net. It is obvious that such a state of things cannot go on indefinitely, especially with additional amounts of both stock and bonds outstanding, without inviting disaster not alone to the railroads but to the whole business community.

Already the cloud hanging over transportation interests is being reflected in some diminution of trade activity in certain directions. A conspicuous illustration is the iron and steel industry. The railroads constitute, as we have so often noted, the largest single consumer of iron and steel products in the country; and when this dominant factor is obliged to curtail its orders, either because of inability to raise needed new capital supplies or because of the necessity of curtailing expenses, the effects are at once seen in

the iron and steel trades. That is the situation existing at the present time. The railroads are no longer able to raise new capital with full freedom, while the rise in expenses makes imperative the practice of economy and the enforcement of savings in all directions. Hence, orders from the railroads have latterly been on a diminished scale. According to the monthly statistics of the "Iron Age," of this city, the make of pig iron in the United States during July was only 2,142,442 tons, against 2,265,478 tons in June, 2,390,180 tons in May, 2,483,763 tons in April and 2,617,949 tons in March—showing a steady and uninterrupted decline. The curtailment has been particularly marked in the case of the steel companies which produce iron only for their own use. It should be distinctly understood that this shrinkage in iron production has no significance beyond that here indicated. Give the railroads fair treatment and a chance to live, and their consumption of iron and steel and their products will again quickly increase, and general trade revival will also again return.

Political developments this week have not been of the same encouraging nature as last week. Then the tide of radicalism seemed to be on the decline, judging by the defeat of William J. Bryan at the Nebraska Democratic Convention and the nomination for Governor of an adherent of ex-Senator Foraker in the Ohio Republican Convention. The present week the tide of radicalism has again been surging upward. At the Kansas primaries six so-called insurgent Republicans were nominated for Congress and only two regular Republicans gained nominations, notwithstanding the recent stumping of the State by Speaker Cannon. In the Republican State Convention at Des Moines, Iowa, the temporary Chairman, Senator A. B. Cummins, omitted mention of the name of President Taft, while the platform adopted not only expressed dissatisfaction with the Payne tariff bill of last year, but endorsed the action of Senators Cummins and Dolliver and the insurgent members of the House of Representatives in their opposition to the same. Indeed, these resolutions endorse these two Senators for "their work upon the tariff bill, the railroad bill and the postal savings bank bill."

What is particularly regrettable is that Senator Cummins in his speech made a most demagogic appeal to his party associates. Here is a sample of some of the things he said: "Wealth is fighting hard for an undue share of the profits of labor. Great wealth, combined wealth, corporate wealth, is pressing small wealth and individual wealth to the wall with weapons that modern industrialism should no more tolerate than modern warfare tolerates poisoned bullets. . . . The Republican Party was not born to make men rich. It cannot survive upon the feasts of millionaires. It must live at the plain table of common men." Politicians who indulge in this kind of talk are simply seeking to arouse passions. The motive that inspires their efforts is transparent. They think clap-trap an effective weapon in getting political support, and they do not disdain to use it. The cause of reform, whether of the tariff or of other things, is not helped but harmed by such utterances.

The directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad deserve commendation for erecting an heroic bronze statue

of the late President Alexander J. Cassatt in the new Pennsylvania terminal at Thirty-second Street, this city. There is of course no need of a statue or any other human mark to identify the name of Mr. Cassatt with this, probably the greatest development in the whole history of the Pennsylvania Railroad. It was fitting, however, that his associates in this gigantic undertaking, and who so cordially supported him in it, should place on record their recognition and appreciation of his great services in that regard. The statue bears the inscription on the base: "Alexander Johnson Cassatt, President Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 1899-1906. Whose foresight, courage and ability achieved the extension of the Pennsylvania Railroad System into New York City." Every word of this is true. Equally true is the remark made by Thomas DeWitt Cuyler, Chairman of the Memorial Committee of the Board of Directors, at the unveiling of the statue, when he said that the opening of the station in this city marked one of the most important epochs in the annals of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and that as the years roll around the greater will be the tribute paid to the genius of Mr. Cassatt.

It was certainly a wonderful conception, this carrying of the great Pennsylvania Railroad system into the heart of New York City—nay, more than that, continuing it on under the East River into Long Island where, for all time to come, the Pennsylvania will be strongly entrenched by reason of its control of the Long Island Railroad. It required boldness of thought and daring in execution to launch and carry out such an undertaking; no man of ordinary mold would have ventured upon the expenditure of \$150,000,000 in this way. No doubt the strain involved, together with the criticisms of the muckrakers, hastened Mr. Cassatt's death. But the work has now successfully been accomplished, the financial strength of the Pennsylvania remains unimpaired, and for generations to come the communities centred here, and along with them the whole country, will enjoy the benefits. Three great names will always be blazoned upon the record of the Pennsylvania Railroad—J. Edgar Thomson and Thomas A. Scott, who guided its destinies in its early history, and Alexander J. Cassatt, who rounded out and completed the system.

John G. Carlisle of Kentucky, who died at his hotel in this city in the last hours of July, lacking five weeks of completing his 75th year, was a farmer's boy who had only a common-school education and read law while supporting himself by teaching. Having attained local fame at the bar, he served a term in each branch of the Legislature, then a term as Lieutenant-Governor; then, in 1877, he came to Washington as a member of the House, in which he served until 1890. In December of 1883, he was elected Speaker and held this position through the two following Congresses. He left the House to fill the vacancy in the Senate caused by the death of Senator Beck, and then went, in 1893, to the Cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury in the second Cleveland Administration. He was well versed in parliamentary practice and in precedents, and won a good reputation as Speaker in a trying time, but in the Treasury he found a far severer task and more trying circumstances. The gold reserve had been declining as silver had been accumulating, and expenditure had outrun revenue.

In the first two years of that Administration—which began by securing, with difficulty, the repeal of the silver-purchase law—the country escaped getting on the silver basis by measures which were severely criticised at the time, but amply justified themselves later. In these Mr. Carlisle stood with Mr. Cleveland, with whom he had been in sympathy from the time of the tariff reform message of 1887 in the former Administration. At the conclusion of this second Cleveland term, Mr. Carlisle went out of political view and of late years his name has been little mentioned. His most prominent appearance since was in the campaign of 1896, when he renewed his opposition to the silver heresy, which reached its culmination in that memorable year.

Mr. Carlisle's strongest title to honorable remembrance is his service in the Treasury during one of the times in the later history of the country when matters were strenuous, and not only was there more to be done than the performance of ordinary routine, but that routine itself became difficult. Beyond this, he had what might be regarded as good fortune in being on the active stage when the Democratic Party was still adherent to some of its best traditions and was attached to genuine principles. Although temporarily swept aside by strange political currents, he no more wavered in his adhesion to sound doctrines and conservatism than did Mr. Cleveland himself. These larger men have, one by one, gone from sight, yet there are signs that the old leaven is not exhausted and a sound Opposition party may revive, to act as a check, even if it does not attain power in its turn. Mr. Carlisle may be deemed fortunate in having survived long enough to see glimpses of a dawn of conservatism in government once more.

The cotton condition report issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture on Tuesday last was quite in line with expectations, as expressed on the New York Exchange, and therefore was of little effect as a market factor. With prices ruling at the present high level, a further advance was not to be thought of unless the condition, as officially announced, showed important impairment; and, on the other hand, it was not expected that, with trading rather restricted on account of the manipulation in progress, any decided decline would immediately follow a report indicating improved condition. There is, moreover, a disposition manifested in some quarters to take a more optimistic view of the crop situation than the Government report is claimed to warrant. The report as issued, and covering condition of the crop on July 25, it is true, shows a deterioration of 5.2 points since the 25th of June, the average for the whole cotton belt being stated at 75.5; but this is 3.9 points better than at the corresponding date in 1909 and only 3.9 points below the ten-year average. Furthermore, it is remembered that in a number of seasons (1907, 1905 and 1900), when condition on July 25 was approximately the same as in the current year, very good crops were secured. The result secured from last year's planting was exceptionally poor; much less satisfactory than for any year since 1884 so far as product per acre is concerned. To use that year as a basis for judging the current prospect would be manifestly erroneous.

Comparing the July 25 1910 condition, however, with that for the same date last season, we nevertheless

less, considerable improvement in important localities. In Texas, for instance, condition is stated at 82, against only 70 a year ago, 82 in 1908 (when nearly 4 million bales were produced in that State) and a ten-year average of 79. In Oklahoma, too, the condition is satisfactory; 88, comparing with 79 a year ago, 66 in 1908 and a ten-year average of 74. Louisiana also, notwithstanding a noticeable deterioration during the month, is better than last year, and the same is true of Alabama, Mississippi and Virginia. In fact, the impairment of condition as compared with last year is largely confined to South Carolina, Georgia and Florida in the Atlantic section, although Arkansas shows a decline of 3 points and Tennessee 4 points. It is to be noted, furthermore, that the general average this year on July 25 was higher than at the same time in 1907 or 1905 and about the same as in 1900. In the meantime, area has been increased to the extent of about 7% as compared with 1907 and fully 22% as contrasted with 1905, while the gain over 1900 reaches more than one-third. With facts such as these at hand, it is possible for each man to make his own conjecture as to what the crop of 1910-11 will be, and if he uses either 1905 or 1900 as his basis, he will reach an almost 14-million-bale result. But estimates made thus early are mere guesses and absolutely valueless.

As regards the present state of the plant, we are inclined to believe that the situation in Atlantic and Gulf sections is rather better than the Government reports indicate. The deterioration noted is accounted for in private advices, including our own, by excessive rains that have prevented proper cultivation and fostered the growth of weeds and grass; but with improved weather recently reports from those sections have taken a favorable turn. Drought has been complained of in Texas and Oklahoma, but most of the reports coming from those States indicate no material injury to the crop as yet. The season is late quite generally, and with good weather during August and September considerable improvement in the condition of the plant is possible everywhere. Early frost would, of course, be detrimental.

The British Parliament adjourned on Wednesday until Nov. 15, when an announcement of momentous importance, national and international, may be made by the Prime Minister, Herbert H. Asquith, concerning the result of deliberations between the Ministerialists and the Opposition on the proposed reform of the House of Lords. From unofficial but influential sources intimations are emanating that at the recent conferences suggestions of the most far-reaching scope were brought forward and considered, suggestions that have inspired discussion of a "New British Federation." Bluntly and briefly, it is hinted that a movement may be inaugurated to give England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales each a local legislature, with a federal parliament, elected by the United Kingdom, Ireland and all the British colonies, to legislate for the whole empire. Premier Asquith has already openly favored home rule for Ireland, consequently he may feel friendly disposed towards an extension of this principle to other parts of the British Islands and the empire as a whole.

One phase of the proposal, to wit, the establishment of an imperial legislative organization, is not new, for ever since Joseph Chamberlain launched his campaign

for an Imperial Zollverein the advisability of forming some sort of council representative of the empire has exercised public attention and a conference of colonial statesmen has already been held in London. But there has been no clamor on the part of Englishmen, Scotchmen or Welshmen for a separate national parliament, and so revolutionary is the proposal that there is little likelihood of its adoption for some considerable time to come. Yet the developments of recent years, not only in Britain and the British colonies, but in Continental Europe, the Orient and elsewhere, point to some change by and by along the lines now mentioned. Such countries as Canada, Australia and South Africa are undergoing an evolution that promises to culminate in a fundamental change in their relations with the mother country, and it is entirely possible that this change will in the end call for the establishment of an Imperial Parliament in which they will enjoy adequate representation. In one sense the movement is akin to that which brought about the Commonwealth of Australia, the Federation of South Africa and even our own United States.

Premier Asquith, as became the head of the British Government, was very guarded in his utterance regarding the negotiations that have been carried on between party leaders on the knotty problem of how to reform the House of Lords. Having explained that the conferees had held twelve meetings and carefully surveyed the field of controversy, he made this significant statement.

"The result is that our discussions made such progress—although we have not so far reached an agreement—as to render it in the opinion of all of us not only desirable but necessary that they should continue. In fact I may go further. We would think it wrong at this stage to break them off."

In political and financial circles the hope is entertained that a compromise will be effected if the deliberations be confined merely to reforming the Upper Chamber, but, as already stated, it is rumored that the larger subject of Home Rule for each part of the Mother Country and a body representative of the whole empire will be submitted for consideration. At all events, the next session of the British Parliament is likely to prove one of great historic importance.

Before the adjournment this week, the Royal assent was given to the King's Accession Declaration, which was passed by the Lords without a division. Mr. Lloyd-George's second Budget has also been passed without incident.

The Spanish Government has recalled its Ambassador to the Vatican (Marquis de Ojeda) and a struggle similar to that recently witnessed in France has been opened between Spain and the Pope. Premier Canalejas has adopted an uncompromising attitude, and is receiving support, not only from anti-clericals, but from various Catholic interests as well as from King Alfonso, who has this week visited France and held conferences with President Fallieres, Premier Briand and Minister of Foreign Affairs Pichon, while later His Majesty proceeded to England, where he is the guest of King George. The outcome of the contest is awaited with universal interest.

The trouble has been brewing since May, when the Vatican did not promptly reply to a note sent by the

Spanish Government. On June 11 Cardinal Merry del Val, the Papal Secretary of State, replied that the delay had been occasioned by the declaration of religious policy made in the speech from the Throne; another note giving reasons for the delay was delivered on June 20, and then on July 9 Cardinal Merry del Val stated that the Vatican would reply to the Spanish note provided the Government took no steps to enforce its announced program. Premier Canalejas reiterated his demand for a reply to the original note. The Vatican refused, citing as justification for declining further negotiations the general hostile attitude of the Government and, in particular, the introduction of the bill allowing non-Catholic organizations to display outwardly the emblems of public worship. The recall of the Spanish Ambassador followed, although the Vatican did not immediately retaliate by withdrawing the Papal Nuncio (Mgr. Vico) from Madrid.

Apparently the national spirit of Spain has been aroused and it is questionable if eleventh-hour capitulation by the Vatican would induce the Spanish Government to abandon its determination to cast off Papal authority. Six years ago an agitation arose for a change in the status, but the Vatican then succeeded in retaining its hold upon the country. Since then Protestants have worshipped a little more openly, but the Papal authorities have refused to allow non-Catholic bodies to display on their places of worship any sign indicating the nature of these edifices. The Government is being cordially supported by many whose sympathies do not lie with the Protestants, but whose patriotism has been aroused by the attitude adopted by the Church towards the State authorities. King Alfonso, although a devout Catholic, has granted the Prime Minister a free hand, and it is believed that His Majesty's course will be upheld. At the same time, the Carlists are violently opposing Premier Canalejas. To-morrow a huge demonstration of the Clerical sympathizers is scheduled to be held at San Sebastian, and although the Minister of the Interior has forbidden the demonstrators to meet, the leaders have expressed their intention to go ahead without legal authority. Troops are held in readiness to enforce the Government's orders, and it is feared that bloodshed may be witnessed. The impression throughout Europe is that Cardinal Merry del Val has failed to grasp the universal progress towards religious liberty, and that by seeking to exact too much he incurs the danger of receiving very little. Coming so soon after the complete separation of Church and State in France, the revolt in Spain is naturally exciting world-wide interest. The further progress of events will be closely followed.

American business men were astonished to learn that another Chinese boycott of our goods had been proclaimed at Canton. The cause, it was discovered, was dissatisfaction with the Chinese detention sheds on Angel Island, in San Francisco Bay, a matter that had not come under general notice in this country and certainly one regarded as entirely too trivial to justify such drastic action on the part of the Chinese. The boycott proclamation has been issued by the Chinese Self-Government Society of Canton, one of the "China for the Chinese" organizations which have sprung up in the Chinese Empire during recent years. There is a disposition to look upon the incident as too fantastic for serious consideration, but it should not be forgotten

that a match can start a destructive fire, and the United States knows from experience how damaging to trade an Oriental boycott can become. Sentiment in China towards foreigners in general, including America, is at this moment hostile, owing in part to the dissatisfaction created by the determination of Great Britain, France, Germany and the United States to force Peking to adhere to its agreement covering the building of the Hankow-Szechuen Railway. It behooves our Government to lose no time in investigating the facts and taking the proper measures to prevent the spread of the boycott. There would appear to be no vital principle involved, and it should not, therefore, be a difficult matter to placate Canton. The sooner this is done the better for all parties, since there is no accounting for what the Chinese might succeed in doing to cripple American trade should the conviction become general throughout the Empire that there was just cause for complaint regarding the treatment meted out to their fellow subjects at San Francisco.

As was the case in June, bank clearings for July show a slight loss from the corresponding month of 1909, but that is due now, as then, entirely to the falling off at New York. In fact, of the 137 cities for which comparative figures for the month are presented to-day, on the first page of this issue, only 29 record losses from a year ago, and, except in one or two cases, the declines are hardly more than nominal. At New York, however, the loss would seem to be due to an easing up in business activity, as it is not to be accounted for by slackened stock speculation. On the contrary, 14,254,713 shares were dealt in at the New York Stock Exchange in July this year, against only 12,806,965 shares in the month of 1909 and 13,857,563 shares in 1908. For the seven months of this year, also, the sales were slightly greater than for the period last year, comparison being between 112,095,658 shares and 111,943,337 shares, while contrasted with the dealings in 1908 (98,507,001 shares) there is a considerable gain. At Boston the situation was somewhat similar, the month's transactions having been 921,565 shares, against 904,799 shares, with the seven months' totals 8,029,364 shares and 7,802,487 shares, respectively. Bond transactions, however, continue of restricted volume, the sales at New York for the month this year having been only 38 millions of dollars, and for the seven months 406 millions, against 94½ millions and 820 millions in 1909 and 80 millions and 525 millions in 1908.

For the whole country the loss in clearings is 1.4%, as contrasted with the month in 1909; but for the seven months there is a gain of 7.9%. Comparison with two years ago discloses increases of 19.8% and 39.1% respectively. At New York the month's decline from 1909 is 5.3%, with the gain for the seven months reaching 6.0%, and contrasted with 1908 there are increases of 19% and 46.3% respectively. Outside of this city the July aggregate exceeds that for 1909 by 5% and the seven months' total shows an augmentation of 11%. Compared with 1908 there is a gain of 20.8% for July and 29% for the longer period. The various groups into which our compilation is divided without exception exhibit better results this year than last year, for the seven months, but the July totals in some instances (due to losses at principal cities) record decreases. Thus, the percentage of decline for the month

in the Middle Section is 3.2%, but for the seven months a gain of 7.2% is shown; in New England the July loss is 0.4% and the seven months' increase 2.8%, while in the Middle West 0.9% represents the loss for the short period and 6% the augmentation since Jan. 1. Gains of 10.6% and 21% are shown, however, on the Pacific slope, 10.2% and 16.7% in "Other Western," and 6.4% and 14.1% at the South.

The exhibit for the Dominion of Canada is distinctly favorable. At one or two points small losses from last year are in evidence, but at others, notably Vancouver, Victoria, Calgary and Winnipeg, very conspicuous gains are to be noted. Furthermore, the aggregate for the thirteen cities shows an increase for July of 20% as compared with 1909 and the excess for the seven months is 21.6%. Contrastd with 1908, the gains are 57.1% and 52.6% respectively.

We have referred above to the Pennsylvania R.R. statement of earnings for the month of June and pointed out that on the lines directly operated both East and West of Pittsburgh a gain in gross earnings of \$2,596,600 has been attended by a loss of \$481,200 in net, owing to the tremendous augmentation in the expenses. It only remains to add here that this follows \$2,239,100 increase in gross and \$600,000 increase in net in June last year. In 1908, however, there had been a loss of no less than \$4,482,300 in gross and of \$620,100 in net. In the following we furnish a six-year comparison of the earnings of the Eastern lines—being the only portion of the system for which we have the data for such a comparison.

Lines East of Pittsburgh.	1910.	1909.	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.
June.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Gross earnings	13,757,087	12,880,687	11,313,187	14,035,487	12,360,787	11,408,087
Oper'g expens's	10,169,833	8,500,283	7,621,483	9,632,983	8,389,983	7,810,983
Net earnings	3,587,254	4,080,404	3,691,704	4,402,504	3,970,804	3,597,104
Jan. 1 to June.	30.					
Gross earnings	80,423,949	70,142,949	64,023,149	70,141,549	69,826,849	61,074,849
Oper'g expens's	59,692,603	51,753,903	47,758,403	50,169,503	50,289,703	46,311,503
Net earnings	20,731,346	18,389,046	16,264,746	19,972,046	19,537,146	15,663,346

The August 1 settlements have entailed a drain upon the Central banks of Europe and have imparted firmness to foreign discount rates. At London the exportation of gold (referred to in detail in the next paragraph), together with heavy shipments to the interior, has contributed to bring about a loss of \$10,445,000 in the Bank of England's total reserve, while the imminence of Treasury financing—\$15,000,000 six months' bills will be issued next Thursday—is having an influence upon money rates. The charge for accepting sixty-day spot bills is now 2¼% and for ninety-day bills 2 5-16%, while bills to arrive are ½ of 1% higher. The Bank of France reports a loss of \$1,825,000 in its gold on hand, an increase of \$31,355,000 in bills discounted and an expansion of \$33,000,000 in its note circulation; money, however, is so plentiful in Paris that bills are still negotiable at 2%. The Imperial Bank of Germany issued its weekly statement on the first day of the month, and it consequently reflected the full strain involved by the month-end settlements; cash on hand fell \$19,928,000 (including \$11,755,000 in gold) and there were increases of \$19,500,000 in discounts, \$6,190,000 in loans and \$20,889,000 in note circulation, a showing that has led to an advance in discounts to 3½% for spot bills and 3¼% for bills to arrive. At

Amsterdam the charge was on Friday raised to $4\frac{3}{4}\%$, whereas it had been hoped that the tension at that centre would have relaxed before now. Brussels again quotes $2\frac{3}{4}\%$. There were no changes this week in any official rates abroad, nor does it appear likely that any reductions will be made at the principal cities during the remainder of the summer, notwithstanding that money is unusually plentiful, both in Britain and at nearly every point on the Continent.

The Bank of England is not only failing to augment its stock of specie by purchases in the open market, but is losing reserve at a rate which, if continued, can scarcely fail to bring about a more material advance in private discounts and, in all probability, a rise in the price of gold. Of the total offering of \$4,500,000 new South African bars on Tuesday—Monday, August 1, was a bank holiday—New York bankers purchased \$3,750,000 at 77s. $9\frac{1}{2}$ d., an advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per ounce, the remainder going to India and the Continent. On the same day \$1,675,000 gold was withdrawn from the Bank for shipment to South America on German account; this metal, presumably, was secured recently in the open market by Berlin and simply deposited with the Bank of England pending shipment. Thursday's weekly statement disclosed a total decrease in reserve of £2,089,300, but this was partly offset by a curtailment of £555,160 in loans, a decrease of £137,150 in Government deposits and a loss of £2,493,040 in other deposits. According to our special cable from London the loss in bullion during the week amounted to £1,642,576, leaving on hand at the close of the week £39,016,747. This brought the ratio of reserve to liabilities down from 51.29% last week to 49.99% this week. Our correspondent further advises us that the loss by the Bank was made up largely of shipments to the interior of Great Britain, although there was also a considerable export to South America. The details of the movement into and out of the Bank were as follows: Imports, *nil*; exports, £340,000 to South America and shipments of £1,303,000 *net* to the interior of Great Britain.

The remarkable increase in the surplus reserve carried by the New York Clearing-House banks as reported last Saturday—the average surplus reached \$48,511,925 and the actual surplus \$47,226,900—has not been followed this week by any pronounced anxiety on the part of financial institutions to release funds, either on Stock Exchange collateral or mercantile bills. As a matter of fact, a spirit of caution still permeates the local banking community, notwithstanding the continued inflow of foreign gold, the receipt of substantial sums on balance from the Government, moderate gains of currency from interior points, stagnation in stock speculation and diminished demands for commercial purposes. On three days this week call loans have been obtained at 1%, yet lenders did not strive to place money on time by granting concessions from the ruling rates. No satisfactory explanation is proffered for the extreme conservatism manifested; indeed, suggestions that further disturbances from the stock market are apparently expected are met with emphatic denials and with assurances that all the danger spots have been removed. Yet the fact remains that loans to carry over the year are not usually procurable under 5%, while very few commercial bills, even of unimpeachable quality, are negotiable at $5\frac{1}{2}\%$

—a rare circumstance in a $1@1\frac{1}{2}\%$ call money market. The firmness in time money rates is all the more remarkable in view of the meagreness of the demand.

The detailed range for time loans at the close of the week is as follows: Sixty days $3@3\frac{1}{4}\%$; ninety days, $3\frac{3}{4}@4\%$; four months, $4@4\frac{1}{4}\%$, and five months $4\frac{7}{8}@5\%$. The inquiry is chiefly for the last-named period, as it now carries into January. Call money is in very large supply. Since Tuesday the maximum quotation has been only $1\frac{3}{4}\%$, against 2% on the two previous days, $2\frac{1}{4}\%$ last week, an average rate in the previous week of $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ and a maximum of 3% the week before. On Tuesday, Thursday and yesterday as low as 1% was named, while the average rate for the week has been $1\frac{1}{2}\%$. Yesterday the range was $1@1\frac{3}{4}\%$, with $1\frac{1}{4}\%$ quoted at the close. Some very choice commercial paper is on offer, but the absorption is very slow. Local institutions are buying sparingly and Western banks, as well as those in New England, are finding other profitable uses for the bulk of their available resources. Prime four to six months single-name bills are quoted $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6% and less desirable names $6\frac{1}{4}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}\%$. Sixty to ninety days' endorsed bills receivable are quoted $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{3}{4}\%$.

Foreign exchange has advanced $\frac{1}{4}$ c. per pound sterling this week, but rates are still on a level that admits of importing new gold from London. The strength manifested during the last few days has created mild surprise among a good many operators, who had calculated that the offerings of bills drawn against bonds placed in Paris some time ago, the recent output of stock bills, the appearance of cotton bills drawn in advance by several large houses, as well as a sprinkling of grain bills, would serve to depress the market. The inquiry did not arise in connection with the Aug. 1 requirements, as it was in the second half of the week that quotations advanced sharply. Firmness in London discounts, following the poor weekly bank statement, was, of course, an influence, besides which European purchases of American stocks, which had been progressing on a fairly large scale, ceased. Locally, a slightly easier tone developed in the time money market, while call loans fell to a minimum of 1%, with the ruling rate only $1\frac{1}{2}\%$. The upward movement in exchange has not been so marked as to cause experts to revise their views on the outlook; a majority still firmly believe that low rates will prevail throughout the autumn. It is claimed that our floating indebtedness to Europe is unusually light, that few loans are maturing, that exports of cotton will shortly be an important influence, that farmers will be obliged to market promptly a portion of their grain crop, owing to the stricter attitude adopted by banks, and that exports of manufactures are likely to be stimulated by the recession in domestic demand. All this, however, might easily be offset in the exchange market by any incident or accident having the effect of inducing European holders of our securities to throw them upon the market in large volume, and in the present state of our agriculture, our politics and our legal problems, the possibility of mishap is kept in mind. Operators are showing great caution, so that the daily transactions are by no means heavy.

Lazard Freres bought \$3,250,000 new gold in London on Tuesday while L. Von Hoffman & Co. announced the engagement of \$500,000.

Compared with Friday of last week, sterling exchange on Saturday was little changed, the rates being 4 8360@4 8365 for 60 days, 4 8555@4 8560 for demand and 4 8575@4 8580 for cable transfers. There was a sharp decline for all classes of remittance at the opening of the week, 60 days being quoted 4 83³/₈, demand 4 8530 and cable transfers 4 8555. On Tuesday the undertone was again weak for demand and cable transfers, the former closing five points and the latter ten points lower. A recovery of five points in 60 days and demand was recorded on Wednesday, while cable transfers closed at 4 8555@4 8560. On Thursday an advance in discount rates in London and the publication of a weaker Bank of England statement helped to cause a rise in demand to 4 8540@4 8545 and in cable transfers to 4 8560@4 8570. On Friday demand was wanted at 8 45¹/₂ and cable transfers were not available at 4 85³/₄ at the close.

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

		Fri., July 29.	Mon., Aug. 1.	Tues., Aug. 2.	Wed., Aug. 3.	Thurs., Aug. 4.	Fri., Aug. 5.
Brown	60 days	4 84 ¹ / ₂	84 ¹ / ₂	84 ¹ / ₂	84 ¹ / ₂	84 ¹ / ₂	84 ¹ / ₂
Bros. & Co.	Sight	4 80 ¹ / ₂	80 ¹ / ₂	80 ¹ / ₂	80 ¹ / ₂	80 ¹ / ₂	80 ¹ / ₂
Kidder, Pea- body & Co.	60 days	4 84 ¹ / ₂	84	84	84	84	84
	Sight	4 80 ¹ / ₂	80	80	80	80	80
Bank of British North America	60 days	4 84 ¹ / ₂	84 ¹ / ₂	84 ¹ / ₂	84 ¹ / ₂	84 ¹ / ₂	84 ¹ / ₂
	Sight	4 80 ¹ / ₂	80 ¹ / ₂	80 ¹ / ₂	80 ¹ / ₂	80 ¹ / ₂	80 ¹ / ₂
Bank of Montreal	60 days	4 84 ¹ / ₂	84 ¹ / ₂	84	84	84	84 ¹ / ₂
	Sight	4 80 ¹ / ₂	80	80	80	80	80 ¹ / ₂
Canadian Bank of Commerce	60 days	4 84 ¹ / ₂	84 ¹ / ₂	84 ¹ / ₂	84 ¹ / ₂	84 ¹ / ₂	84 ¹ / ₂
	Sight	4 80 ¹ / ₂	80 ¹ / ₂	80 ¹ / ₂	80 ¹ / ₂	80 ¹ / ₂	80 ¹ / ₂
Hedelbach, Jekel- heimer & Co.	60 days	4 84 ¹ / ₂	84 ¹ / ₂	84	84	84	84
	Sight	4 80 ¹ / ₂	80 ¹ / ₂	80	80	80	80
Lazard Freres	60 days	4 84	84	84	84	84	84
	Sight	4 80	80	80	80	80	80
Merchants' Bank of Canada	60 days	4 85 ¹ / ₂	85 ¹ / ₂	85 ¹ / ₂	85 ¹ / ₂	85 ¹ / ₂	85 ¹ / ₂
	Sight	4 80 ¹ / ₂	80 ¹ / ₂	80 ¹ / ₂	80 ¹ / ₂	80 ¹ / ₂	80 ¹ / ₂

The market closed on Friday at 4 8350@4 8360 for 60 days, 4 8550@4 8560 for demand and 4 8575@4 8585 for cables. Commercial on banks was quoted at 4 83@4 83¹/₂ and documents for payment 4 82³/₄@4 83. Cotton for payment ranged from 4 82¹/₂@4 82³/₄, grain for payment from 4 83@4 83¹/₄.

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

Week ending Aug. 5 1910.	Received by N. Y. Banks.	Shipped by N. Y. Banks.	Net Interior Movement.
Currency	\$9,745,000	\$2,647,000	Gain \$7,098,000
Gold	2,647,000	527,000	Gain 2,120,000
Total gold and legal tenders	\$12,392,000	\$3,174,000	Gain \$9,218,000

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

Week ending Aug. 5 1910.	Into Banks.	Out of Banks.	Net Change in Bank Holdings.
Banks' interior movement, as above.	\$12,392,000	\$3,174,000	Gain \$9,218,000
Sub-Treas. oper. and gold imports	37,200,000	29,000,000	Gain 8,200,000
Total gold and legal tenders	\$49,592,000	\$32,174,000	Gain \$17,418,000

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

Banks of	Aug. 4 1910.			Aug. 5 1909.		
	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
England	£ 39,016,747	£	£ 39,016,747	£ 38,574,280	£	£ 38,574,280
France	135,357,040	34,434,880	169,791,920	147,935,560	36,028,240	183,963,800
Germany	38,545,750	13,545,650	52,091,400	40,433,200	12,940,550	53,373,750
Russia a	141,811,000	5,642,000	147,453,000	118,878,000	5,819,000	124,697,000
Aus-Hung	55,371,000	12,930,000	68,301,000	56,612,000	12,845,000	69,457,000
Spain	16,296,000	31,255,000	47,551,000	16,002,000	32,135,000	48,137,000
Italy d	38,800,000	3,703,000	42,503,000	38,417,000	4,532,000	42,949,000
Netherl'ds	9,243,000	2,127,900	11,370,900	10,534,000	3,820,800	14,354,800
Nat. Belg d	4,492,000	2,496,000	7,488,000	4,236,000	2,118,000	6,354,000
Sweden	4,449,000	-----	4,449,000	4,379,000	-----	4,379,000
Switzerl'd	5,996,000	-----	5,996,000	4,769,400	-----	4,769,400
Norway	1,974,000	-----	1,974,000	1,697,000	-----	1,697,000
Total week	91,851,537	109,134,430	200,985,967	180,465,440	113,036,590	293,502,030
Prev. week	496,076,523	110,755,550	606,832,073	483,445,546	113,718,923	597,164,469

a The total of gold in the Bank of Russia includes the balance held abroad—that is, the amount held for Russian account in other Continental banks. The proportion so held, and consequently duplicated in the above statement, is about one-sixth of the total this year, against about one-eighth a year ago.

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

d The division (between gold and silver) given in our table of coin and bullion in the Banks of Italy and Belgium is made from the best estimates we are able to obtain: it is not claimed to be accurate, as the banks make no distinction in their weekly returns, merely reporting the total gold and silver; but we believe the division we make is a close approximation.

THE SUFFRAGE PROBLEM IN ENGLAND.

The fortnight or so which has elapsed, since the singular vote of July 12 in the British Parliament on the bill for woman suffrage, has served on the whole to throw into more confusion than before the ultimate prospects of that legislation. It has not been possible, either from the comment of the English press or from the review of the circumstances of the vote, to reach a satisfactory conclusion as to what the incident really signifies.

That the House of Commons, by a vote of 299 to 190, passed to a second reading the Shackleton bill to admit, under certain property qualifications, about one million women to the Parliamentary suffrage, appears on its face to be a notable achievement for the suffrage campaign. But the circumstances of the vote were most peculiar. It was marked, in the first place, by complete disintegration of party lines. The Ministry itself broke apart in its individual votes. The Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill, and Mr. Lloyd-George cast their votes against the bill; Mr. Haldane and Sir Edward Grey voted for it. Mr. Balfour, the leader of the Opposition, and Lord Hugh Cecil, who have agreed on very few other contested points, united in supporting the Shackleton measure; Mr. Austen Chamberlain and two other of the strongest members of the Opposition voted against it. It was supported by 161 liberals and 87 conservatives, and opposed by 60 liberals and 113 conservatives, the Irish nationalists being almost equally divided and the labor vote mostly in its favor.

Even among those who favored the bill, the grounds for supporting it differed radically, and the same thing was true of those who opposed it. The plan of woman suffrage limited by property qualifications was approved by some members of both parties because it would not admit to the vote the lower classes of women, and was opposed by others for exactly the same reason. Mr. Asquith took ground against the bill because it was too radical an innovation in the scheme of popular government; Mr. Lloyd-George and Mr. Churchill voted with him because the plan was not radical enough. It is difficult to infer, from so confused a state of Parliamentary opinion, what the real political drift actually is. Nor are the prospects of the bill rendered any more clear by the well-known fact that Parliament itself, whatever its members' individual opinions, is absolutely in the dark as to what the present voting constituency wishes. The English people have had no opportunity of passing any formal judgment on the matter. It is uncertain even what the women of England want. It will be argued, no doubt, that the animated canvass which the "suffragettes" have carried on during several years indicates strong convictions throughout the ranks of women. But every one familiar with political movements is aware that an aggressive campaign of the sort will cut a much larger figure in the public eye than the necessarily more or less passive campaign of opposition. There are anti-suffrage leagues among the English women as well as suffrage leagues; but in the nature of things their voice will not be heard in the same degree. Indeed, one admitted obstacle of the organized anti-suffrage movement has been that many women, especially among those of standing in the community, refuse to allow the use

of their names on the ground that their objection to the whole scheme lay in their dislike of participation by women in politics; and that to engage in an aggressive campaign against the suffrage movement would itself be inconsistent with their principles.

And to this must certainly be added the fact that Parliament, by its own supplementary action, displayed a strong desire to get rid of the whole subject, for the time being, at any rate. Having cast a majority of 109 for the second reading of the bill, the House of Commons, instead of carrying the measure forward on the calendar at once, threw it back by a majority of 145 to the Committee of the Whole, which apparently postpones its consideration indefinitely; and in the vote for such disposition of the bill, 176 conservatives and 124 liberals were found in the majority, opposed by only 29 conservatives and 101 liberals.

It may, however, be fairly assumed that, since this is the first occasion when a woman-suffrage bill has been formally approved, even to the extent of a second reading in Parliament, one inevitable sequel will be a thorough-going discussion of the plan before the next Parliament convenes. Such discussion has up to the present time been conspicuously lacking. The demonstrations of the ardent suffragettes around the Houses of Parliament, the so-called "hunger strikes," and, in particular, the episode of the women who chained themselves to the grating of the visitors' gallery in the House of Commons in order to prevent their own removal, have excited at least as much ridicule as approval. Here in America, at all events, one is strongly tempted to believe that such tactics would have destroyed at once and permanently all prospects for the legislation desired. It is not by demonstrations of this sort that any such measure can be forced into law; it is by thorough and serious discussion of the principles involved.

In general, it may be said that the more thoughtful reviews of the question which have advocated the granting of the suffrage to women have based their arguments on the fundamental unfairness of depriving so large a portion of the community of a share in government. More particularly, the old argument that taxation without representation is tyranny has been greatly emphasized, and stress has also been laid on the fact that, without a voice in legislation, women could never be sure of being protected against laws which should discriminate unequally between the sexes.

The arguments on the other side have perhaps been summed up as concisely as anywhere else by Prof. Dicey, in an article of some months ago in the "Quarterly Review." Briefly summed up, Prof. Dicey's opposition to the woman-suffrage plan was based, first, on the fact that the voting privilege is not an "innate right," even to the male population as a whole; that there is no inequality in taxation, because no woman in England is taxed where a man is not taxed under the same conditions, and that, as John Bright asserted many years ago, "women are not a class." That the old law was in many respects unfair to married women in the matter of property, Prof. Dicey admits, but he contends that since the revision of the Married Woman's Property Act, between 1870 and 1882, every reasonable grievance of which a married woman had the right to complain in respect to her property has been removed.

Going a step further, into what is possibly more debatable ground, Prof. Dicey argues that lack of emotionalism and firmness of purpose have been the mainstay of British constitutionalism, and contends that there could be no assurance of their continuance in the electorate in the face of so radical an experiment as is now proposed. That the suffrage is not desired by women as a whole, whereas the extension of the suffrage under the reform acts in the middle of the past century was certainly demanded by the entire constituency which would have been represented, is also emphasized, and reference is made, on the same lines as were employed by the Prime Minister in his debate on the recent bill, to the inconsistency of conceding the right of women to the Parliamentary suffrage while still even tacitly questioning their right to Parliamentary representation, Cabinet membership and administrative office.

Both for and against the principle of the recent bill, much will be heard on these and similar lines during the next year or so. That so fundamental and far-reaching a change in the British Constitution should be made without more serious deliberation than has yet been had, and without better knowledge of the constituency's own wishes, was hardly to be imagined in a country so noted for its conservatism in political action as England. Perhaps it might be added that a project for doubling the number of English electors, with a minimum of knowledge regarding the probable political consequences of such an act, would be at least a venturesome move at a moment when so many political issues of the first magnitude are hanging in England on the decision of the electorate.

As time goes on, it is not improbable that these arguments will gain the greater hearing. The limitation of the power of the Lords, decision on the extent to which socialistic measures shall be approved as a part of British governmental practice, the problem of protection or free trade, and the general question of imperial administration, are all of them problems on which the electorate must give the ultimate decision during the next few years. Whether so revolutionary a change in the composition of the electorate would or would not be a dangerous experiment at just this juncture—especially when no human being can be sure what would be the effect of such changes on the important public problems before the people—is the question on which Parliament and the present British electorate must reach some decision before the next session.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION IN 1909-10.

The statistics of immigration for the fiscal year 1909-10 issued this week by the U. S. Government furnish evidence that in this period of twelve months there was a return to normal conditions in the industrial affairs of the United States. It is true, of course, that the movement of aliens into the country in the latest fiscal year was appreciably less than in 1906-07, when the demand here for an increased labor force seemed insatiable; nor does the total quite come up to that of 1905-06; but with those exceptions the arrivals in no year have been as large as in 1909-10. Moreover only in 1906-07 was the *net* gain in foreign born population (after allowing for the departure of aliens) greater than in the fiscal year lately closed.

In order to understand the changes in the immigration movement from year to year, it is necessary to contemplate the changes in trade conditions in the United States in the same time. From a period of practically unexampled prosperity, we were plunged in the fall of 1907 into depression and inactivity. Immigration, which for many months had been proceeding along record lines, fell off decidedly, and by the middle of November 1907 departures of aliens from the country exceeded arrivals, and so continued month by month until the close of August 1908. In the meantime conditions here were beginning to improve, and when that fact became known abroad the tide turned in this direction again and, gradually gaining force, has lately been on a very exceptional scale once more. At the moment, of course, all of our industries are not in a flourishing condition, but where such is the case it is due to a special rather than any general influence. Cotton manufacturing, for instance, is rather inactive, but that, as is well known, is due to abnormally high prices for the raw material. On the other hand, railroad earnings keep increasing, building operations are comparatively active and bank clearings, where unaffected by speculative transactions, indicate a volume of business clearly in excess of earlier years.

It seems that the number of immigrants admitted into the country during the last month of the fiscal year (June), at 105,025, while less than in May, compares with only 85,470 in June 1909 and 31,947 in 1908. Contrasted with 1907, when 154,734 immigrant aliens came in, there is, of course, a large loss. For the six months of the calendar year 1910 the inflow reached 618,588, against 534,123 for the like period of the previous year, only 192,656 in 1908, and the record aggregate of 743,952 in 1907. And for the full fiscal year 1909-10 (July 1 1909 to June 30 1910, inclusive), the movement was 1,041,570, comparing with 751,786 in 1908-09 (the smallest total since 1901-02) and 782,870 in 1907-08. The previous year, 1906-07, gave the high-water mark of immigration—1,285,349.

Turning to the details of the immigration statement we find that, as for a number of years past, arrivals from Italy exceed largely those from any other country, making up over one-fifth of the grand aggregate. At the same time, the inflow from that country, while greater than in 1908-09, falls below the totals for several earlier years. Austro-Hungarians, also a very important part of the immigration movement, show a gain over a year ago, but a loss from some former years, and the same is true of Hebrews. The most noticeable increase recorded this year is in the inflow of Poles, which advanced from 77,565 to 128,348; the latter figure, however, was exceeded by 9,685 in 1906-07. Immigration from Mexico, although in no sense large, has increased very materially in the last two or three years. The Dutch, French, English, German, Scotch and Scandinavian immigration, furthermore, is showing considerable augmentation. This is cause for gratification, as it is from those nationalities that a higher, or skilled, class of labor is obtained.

Aside from immigrant aliens, to whom the above remarks apply, there is of course also a movement of non-immigrant aliens—those returning from visits abroad. In June 1910 the non-immigrant influx was

10,768, against 15,072 in the month of 1909 and 9,147 in 1908; for the six months it reached 75,506 and 103,947 and 58,764 respectively, and for the fiscal years was 156,467 and 192,449 and 141,825. With these non-immigrants included, therefore, we have an aggregate inflow of aliens in June 1910 of 115,793, against 100,542 in 1909 and only 41,094 in 1908; the six months' total reached 694,094, comparing with 638,070 and 251,420 respectively and for the fiscal year the aggregate was 1,198,037, against 944,235 in 1908-09 and 924,695 in 1907-08.

Against this inward movement there is a steady flow of departures from the United States, varying with the season of year or prevailing industrial conditions. In 1909-10 and 1908-09 this outward movement was of average proportions, but in 1907-08, with depression prevailing here, it was the heaviest for any year in our history. The June outflow this year was approximately 37,000, with the six months' total 182,708, and the fiscal year 1909-10 aggregate 378,559, these contrasting with 32,274 and 143,490 and 400,392 for the respective intervals in 1908-09 and 60,482 and 341,881 and 714,828 in 1907-08. Making due allowance for these departures we learn that there was a net increase in our foreign-born population of 78,793 in June 1910 and 68,268 in June 1909, against a loss of 19,388 in 1908; the result for the first six months of the current calendar year was a gain of 511,386 against 494,580 in 1909 and a loss of 90,461 in 1908, and the outcome for the fiscal year 1909-10 was an augmentation of 819,478, which compares with a like net movement of 543,843 in 1908-09 and only 209,867 in 1907-08. In 1906-07, the record year, the excess of arrivals over departures was for the six months no less than 662,193 and for the 12 months reached 1,093,480.

BUILDING SUBWAYS BY ASSESSMENT.

We have received the following communication from the Secretary of the City Club of New York, taking issue with some of the statements contained in the article under the above caption in our paper of July 23. To our thinking there is nothing in this letter which requires modification of what was said in the article referred to, nor is there anything in it that impairs our general conclusion that the building of subways or other rapid transit lines by assessments on the property benefited would be a menace both to the city at large and to the particular property holders who would be called upon to pay for the cost of building and equipping such lines. We print the communication, however, in full, in order that the reader may see what the advocates of the scheme are able to say in its behalf. Here is the letter:

EXECUTIVE OFFICES
THE CITY CLUB OF NEW YORK,
55 West Forty-Fourth Street

August 3 1910.

To the Editor Commercial and Financial Chronicle.

Sir:—In a memorandum, dated October 2 1908, and addressed to the Public Service Commission and to the Board of Estimate of New York City, the City Club demonstrates the feasibility of constructing subway connections in outlying districts by assessment upon the property benefited. Hence we have read with interest your editorial of July 23 1910 entitled "Building Subways by Assessment."

The title of our memorandum above referred to is "Building of Rapid Transit Lines in New York City by Assessment

upon Property Benefited." It seems unfortunate that the author of your editorial did not have this title in his mind, for your conclusions in *re* ability of the taxpayer to pay are invalidated by (1) your assumption that he must pay for a covered subway instead of a connecting rapid transit line; (2) by your failure to consider, on the credit side of the column, the enhanced value of the taxpayer's property; and (3) by your failure to distinguish the cases to which even its friends do not propose to apply the assessment principle.

1. You assume that assessment rapid transit routes would be covered subways costing \$1,500,000 per mile. Those who evolved the assessment plan contemplated that all trunk subways would be built by general taxation, while the extensions should be paid for by assessment. These extensions in nearly every case would be either in the form of elevated structures or "open cut" roads, either of which costs approximately \$500,000 a mile for a two-track road, or one-third of your estimate. The two roads thus far petitioned for, to be constructed by assessment, are designed to be built in either one of these two forms, and would cost per mile about the figure named. The construction cost to be assessed would be, therefore, not the \$150 per lot of your article, but \$50 per lot.

As for the argument that work done under public auspices has "a habit of running up until . . . the aggregate cost is found to be two or three times the original figures," it is not true as to work done by the Public Service Commission. The estimate of the Public Service Commission, made in 1908, for the six sections of the Fourth Avenue Subway now under contract was \$16,100,000, and the contracts let aggregate \$15,996,000. The Board of Additional Water Supply has done at least \$50,000,000 of its work within its original estimates. As a matter of fact, a substantial part of the cost of the rock tunnel under the Borough of Manhattan will be paid out of money saved.

Instead of the cost of equipment equaling the cost of construction, it cost, in the present subway, only 50% of the cost of construction, namely about \$25,000,000. This includes a power house capable of furnishing power for a greatly enlarged subway and equipment for the most congested traffic in the world. Equipment for an assessment rapid transit connection to any subway ought not to cost more than \$500,000 a mile, at least until population equaled subway capacity. The total cost would therefore be about \$1,000,000 per mile, instead of \$3,000,000, and the assessment per lot \$100 on the average instead of \$300.

2. You state that many so-called suburban lots in the city are not worth more than \$500, and you fail to add any increment on the furnishing of rapid transit facilities. Even in transitless Queens Borough it is difficult to purchase a lot for \$500. Construct a subway connection and realty values immediately at least double. For proof thereof, we enclose copy of our memorandum, already referred to, showing rise in realty values following construction of present subway.

3. The advocates of assessment-built subway connections do not urge its application to districts already served by even fairly adequate existing rapid transit routes.

As regards the operation of these roads, it is dependent upon a connection with a trunk line through a populous district, and affords an opportunity for earlier extension than if the public had to wait until a new congestion made such an extension by private capital a source of inordinate profit.

As regards the assessment bonds, there are more important defects probably than those pointed out in your article. To our belief they can be remedied. But even if assessment bonds of the ordinary type had to be issued, it would not in the least hurt the principle of "assessment subways." It would merely slow up the process of building subways. The important point is that *property enhanced in value by the extension to it of a rapid transit subway connection should pay for the construction of the line to the extent that the increased value warrants it, instead of receiving such increased value as a present from the city.*

Yours truly,

ROBERT S. BINKERD,
Secretary, City Club.

It will at once be seen that the writer of the foregoing is not discussing the same thing we were discussing. He is arguing in favor of elevated structures, while we dealt with the cost of the construction and equipment of subway routes. At the hearing last April before the special committee of the Board of Estimate, when petitions were submitted for the building of new rapid transit routes which would involve an aggregate expenditure of over 1,000 million dollars, the demand was almost exclusively for subway construction. Some of the petitioners did declare that they would be satisfied with an elevated road if they could not get a subway, but on the whole there was very little reference to elevated structures, and, indeed, public sentiment, even in the outlying suburbs, is opposed to the building of elevated roads as being unsightly, and to be avoided if possible.

Elevated structures, of course, are less expensive than subways, and accordingly our critic gets lower figures, which is the only object he has in view, since he wants to demonstrate the feasibility of the building of rapid transit lines by assessment. As he is thus arguing from such a totally different standpoint, we might dismiss his remarks without further comment. We deem it important, however, to point out that his estimates of the cost of building elevated roads are apparently much too small, vitiating to that extent his computations and deductions. He gives the cost of elevated structures at \$500,000 a mile for a two-track road. On Nov. 29 last, Edward M. Bassett, one of the members of the Public Service Commission, made a speech at a meeting of the various civic bodies of the first three wards of Queens, held at Schuetzen Park, Astoria. In this, speaking of the cost of rapid transit routes, he said: "A subway with two tracks will cost \$1,500,000 a mile, while an elevated road will cost just about half that." We are quoting from the account of the speech given in the "Flushing Evening Journal" of Tuesday, Nov. 30 1909, as reprinted in a circular which the advocates of the assessment plan took occasion to distribute at the time. Mr. Bassett in this instance, too, was arguing in favor of elevated roads for Queens Borough, and hence would not be inclined to overstate the figures. It will be observed that he did not say that the cost of elevated roads would be *one-third* of \$1,500,000, which would have given the \$500,000 a mile taken by our correspondent, but said the cost would be "just about half" \$1,500,000, making the amount \$750,000 per mile. Thus, 50% will have to be added to our correspondent's estimate of \$500,000 a mile, and all his computations increased in like ratio.

He also thinks that our estimate of the cost of equipment—the cars, the motive power, the power houses, wires, boilers, engines, &c., &c.—was too high, and says that in the present subway the cost of equipment was only 50% of the cost of construction, that is about \$25,000,000. But the reason why the cost of equipment in this instance has been only 50% of the cost of construction is perfectly plain. The present subway includes several stretches of road where construction cost was several times the \$1,500,000 per mile taken by us in the computations in our article. For instance, the 2½ mile extension to Brooklyn cost \$15,000,000, or no less than \$6,000,000 per mile. Actually, the Interborough Rapid Transit Co. has spent about 30 million dollars for equipment to date, while the city has issued (roughly) \$50,000,000 bonds to build the

road and the company has itself spent \$12,000,000 more.

In our article we pointed out that work done by Government is always more expensive than when done by private parties under the stimulus of self interest, and that estimates have a habit of rapidly running up. We are told in the above letter that this "is not true as to work done by the Public Service Commission," that "the estimate of the Public Service Commission, made in 1908, for the six sections of the Fourth Avenue subway, now under contract, was \$16,100,000, and the contracts let aggregate \$15,996,000." It will be time enough to talk of the estimates of the Public Service Commission having been within the mark when the work on this Fourth Avenue Subway has been actually completed and the road is ready for operation. At present only a beginning has yet been made. As pointed out in our previous article, the Brooklyn "Daily Eagle," which has good sources of information, in its issue of March 8 last asserted that additional private property would have to be acquired to facilitate the construction and operation of the proposed subway, and that this would add many millions to its cost. The "Eagle" also said that, while it had been computed that \$23,000,000 would cover the cost of the whole Fourth Avenue Subway, including the extensions to Coney Island and Fort Hamilton, it was estimated now that the actual cost would be much nearer \$50,000,000 than the \$23,000,000 originally counted upon. All that it is necessary to add on this point is that no one with any reasonable knowledge of the cost of such work would seriously contend that this line to Coney Island and Fort Hamilton, together with the land, property, privileges and easements necessary for its construction and operation, is not to cost more than \$23,000,000; \$50,000,000 seems a much more likely figure.

The Secretary of the City Club contends that "those who evolved the assessment plan" contemplate extensions by elevated structures. But certainly that idea is not being followed in the case of the extensions of the Fourth Avenue line to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island. The Fort Hamilton extension is to be a subway the entire distance, and so is the Coney Island extension except as regards a very little piece at the extreme end, where the conformation of the ground makes an elevated structure a necessity. He says "the advocates of assessment-built subway connections do not urge its application to districts already served by even fairly adequate existing rapid transit routes." If that be the position of the advocates of such schemes, then their ideas and desires are being strangely disregarded. We would refer again to the contemplated extensions to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co. now has rapid transit lines in operation to both points. Elevated trains on fairly good schedules are being run to the Island over the West End line, the Sea Beach line, the Culver line and the Brighton Beach line, besides which, there are numerous trolley surface lines. Hence, on the principle laid down by the "advocates," there is no decent excuse for building the Coney Island and Fort Hamilton subway, either on the assessment plan or directly by the municipality.

We agree with our correspondent when, in speaking with regard to rapid transit assessment bonds, he says "there are more important defects,

probably, than those pointed out in your article." We do not agree with his further statement that these defects can be remedied. But it is not needful to enter upon a discussion of that point at this time.

We admit that in our article we did not take into consideration the probable enhancement of the value of the taxpayer's property. We did this purposely. To the real estate speculator and the land boomer, the possibility of an increase in land values is the only argument that appeals; but to the ordinary householder the situation is different. He goes into the suburbs to get air and light and ample room and healthy surroundings. He is seeking a permanent home. He knows that his property will appreciate in value in any event, but he does not want to sell until after the lapse of years. If his property rises in value, his taxes are also sure to rise. Indeed, assessed values are often marked up long in advance of the building of the contemplated subway, and the taxpayer is hence obliged to pay increased taxes years before the new transportation facilities are provided. That has been conspicuously true in the case of property along the line of the Coney Island extension. There, assessed values were in many instances doubled three to five years ago, while it will take at least five years from the present time, and perhaps a good deal longer, before the subway is built.

It is also well to recall again that property owners in the suburbs do not generally build houses on a single 20-foot lot. As previously pointed out by us, the least they have, as a rule, is three lots, giving a frontage of 60 feet, and more often they have five lots, giving a plot of ground 100 feet square. We showed in our article that the assessment for building and equipping a subway would probably amount to \$300 per lot, making \$1,500 for five lots. Suppose, however, we assume it would be only \$200 per lot (certainly a minimum figure), then the assessment for the five lots would be \$1,000. This, distributed over ten years, according to the assessment plan, would involve a payment of \$100 each year. In addition, the property owners' ordinary yearly taxes have been increased—run up, say, from \$75 per year to \$150. He would therefore be called upon to pay altogether \$250 per year where before he had been paying only \$75 per year.

In our estimation, if additional rapid transit lines are to be provided, they should be built and equipped by private capital. In such event, the city would have to run no risk of losses from operation, its credit would not suffer, the property owner would not be called upon to pay the whole or any portion of the cost and would yet get the benefit of any increase in values to result from the new transit facilities. That is the good old-fashioned way under which over 230,000 miles of steam railroads have been built in the United States. If any one should seriously contend that building of further new roads by private capital must now cease, that the farmer must henceforth submit to assessments in order to build the same, inasmuch as the value of his land would be doubled or trebled, the suggestion would be laughed at. We do not see that the situation is any different in the case of municipal subways. If private capital cannot see any inducements to build such lines, certainly the municipality should not assume the risk of providing them, either on the assessment plan or in any other way.

RAILROAD GROSS EARNINGS FOR THE HALF-YEAR.

The compilations we present to-day covering the gross earnings of United States railroads for the first half of the current calendar year furnish striking testimony to the great expansion in the railroad business in this period of time.

To-day, however, we shall confine ourselves entirely to the gross results. While it is known that gross earnings have been steadily rising, the magnitude of the gain for the six months will, we think, nevertheless be a surprise to most persons.

It is almost superfluous to say that the present year's increase follows a very large increase the previous year, too, though on the other hand this latter represented nothing but a recovery from the tremendous loss of the year 1908.

Table with columns: Jan. 1 to June 30, Year Given, Year Preced., In-crease, Year Given, Year Preceding, Increase or Decrease. Includes data for years 1897-1910.

Note.—Neither the earnings of the Mexican nor Canadian roads nor the mining operations of the anthracite coal roads are included in this table.

What gives additional significance to the improvement the present year is that it was made in face of a large falling off in the cotton movement over the roads in the South.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AT SOUTHERN PORTS FROM JAN. 1 TO JUNE 30

Table showing cotton receipts at southern ports from Jan 1 to June 30, 1910, compared with 1909 and 1908, broken down by port.

In the grain movement Western roads enjoyed some advantage by reason of larger deliveries, but the seaboard deliveries fell off.

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN AT SEABOARD JAN. 1 TO JUNE 30.

Table showing receipts of flour and grain at seaboard from Jan 1 to June 30, 1910, compared with 1909 and 1908.

At the Western primary markets the receipts were larger in the case of all the cereals, the aggregate deliveries of wheat, corn, oats, barley and rye combined being 288,194,669 bushels for the period from Jan. 1 to July 2 in 1910, against 240,090,916 bushels in the corresponding period of 1909.

RECEIPTS AT WESTERN PRIMARY MARKETS.

Table showing receipts at western primary markets for various grains (Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley, Rye) from Jan 1 to July 2, 1910, compared with 1909 and 1908.

The improvement in earnings continued through all the months of the half year, and it is a remarkable circumstance that the ratio of increase kept nearly uniform from month to month, the range being between 12.90% gain in June and 16.25% in May.

The monthly summaries are as follows:

Monthly Summaries table with columns: Month, Year, 1910, 1909, Inc. or Dec., %

In the case of the separate roads the increases have been very large and also very numerous. In only one instance has there been a decrease of any magnitude...

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN GROSS EARNINGS JAN. 1 TO JUNE 30.

Table of principal changes in gross earnings for various companies and lines, including Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, Southern Pacific, etc.

Figures in parenthesis after name of road indicate number of lines or companies for which separate returns are given in our compilation. Figures are for five months only...

We now add our full detailed statement embracing all roads for which it has been possible to procure or make up the figures.

GROSS EARNINGS FROM JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30.

Main table of gross earnings from January 1 to June 30, listing various roads and their earnings for 1910 and 1909, with percentage changes.

These figures are for five months only in both years. These figures are for four months only. These figures are furnished by the company.

ITEMS ABOUT BANKS, BANKERS AND TRUST CO'S.

—The public sales of bank stocks this week aggregate 746 shares, of which 538 shares were sold at the Stock Exchange and 208 shares at auction. The auction sales included a large lot, 200 shares, of stock of the National Reserve Bank, which was sold at 100. No trust company stocks were sold. The table below, given in our usual form, shows the actual sales of New York City bank stocks made during the week at auction and at the Stock Exchange. Extensive tables showing the bid and asked quotations, deposits, surplus, &c., of banks and trust companies in all important cities in the United States are published monthly in the "Bank and Quotation" Section, the August issue of which accompanies to-day's "Chronicle." Bid and asked quotations for all New York City bank and trust company stocks are also published weekly in another department of the paper, and will be found to-day on pages 321 and 322.

Shares.	BANKS—New York.	Low.	High.	Close.	Last previous sale.
8	Chemical National Bank	401	401	401	Dec. 1909—450
*388	Commerce, Nat. Bank of	197	200	197	July 1910—200
*150	Fourth National Bank	184 1/2	185	184 1/2	July 1910—184
200	Reserve Bank, National	100	100	100	May 1910—109

* Sold at the Stock Exchange.

—J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank, and of the New York Chamber of Commerce, died early yesterday (August 5) morning at Mohonk Lake, N. Y., of heart failure. Mr. Simmons was one of New York's foremost bankers and for years was a power in the financial and business world. His presidency of the Fourth National Bank dates back to 1888 and his services during the panic periods of 1884, 1893 and 1907 will always be remembered. He was born in Troy, N. Y., September 9 1841. In 1862 he graduated from Williams College and a year later from the Albany Law School. He came to New York in 1867, after having practiced law in Troy, and entered the banking and brokerage business. In 1884 and 1885 he was President of the New York Stock Exchange and in 1886 President of the Board of Education. In 1888 he began his successful term as President of the Fourth National Bank and ten years later took up the duties of President of the New York Clearing House. In May 1907 he succeeded Morris K. Jesup as President of the Chamber of Commerce. Besides these connections, he was for ten years President of the Panama Railroad Co., President of the Columbia Steamship Co. and acted as Receiver for the American Loan & Trust Co. He was a trustee of the Metropolitan Trust Co., director of the Bank for Savings, the Ann Arbor RR. Co., the Royal Insurance Co., the National Surety Co., the U. S. Casualty Co., and the Standard Milling Co.; he was President of the New York Infant Asylum, Governor and Treasurer of the New York Hospital and chief director of the Sailor's Snug Harbor.

Mr. Simmons was known to the political world as a warm friend of Samuel J. Tilden and a conservative Democrat. He refused at one time the nomination for Mayor and also declined to accept the office of Collector of the Port. He was a prominent Mason and a member of the following clubs: the University, Metropolitan, N. Y. Athletic, Lawyers', Tuxedo and Democratic. The funeral services will be held at St. Thomas's Church at 3 P. M. on Sunday. The Executive Committee of the Chamber of Commerce met on Friday and adopted the following resolution appointing a committee to attend the funeral:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee learns with profound grief of the death of President Simmons, and it instructs the Chairman to appoint a committee to represent the Chamber at the funeral and to prepare resolutions to be presented at the first fall meeting of the Chamber, to be held Oct. 6; and it is the sense of the Committee that this meeting should be especially devoted to a memorial of Mr. Simmons's eminent public services and exalted personal character.

—The Philadelphia banks have also formed a National Currency Association under the terms of the Emergency Currency Law. At a meeting of representatives of the national banks at the Philadelphia Clearing House on July 29, at which all but three of the city's national banks were represented, by-laws were adopted and the following officers elected:

President—Levi L. Rue, President Philadelphia National Bank.
 Vice President—E. F. Shanbacher, President Fourth St. National Bank.
 Secretary—Howard W. Lewis, President Farmers' & Mechanics' National Bank.
 Treasurer—Joseph Moore Jr., President National Bank of Northern Liberties.
 Executive Committee—Levi L. Rue, Chairman; Francis B. Reeves, Howard W. Lewis, Joseph Moore Jr., J. R. McAllister, J. Tatum Lea, E. F. Shanbacher, James E. Mitchell, William H. Heiler.
 The Membership Committee comprises James F. Sullivan, J. B. Harper, Harry G. Michener, William T. Elliott, William H. Carpenter and Howard W. Lewis.

At Chicago, the advisability of forming a National Currency Association was discussed at a meeting of the Clearing-

House Committee of the Chicago Clearing House held on the 2nd inst. No definite action in the matter was taken. The meeting is said to have been the result of a letter from Assistant Secretary of the Treasury A. P. Andrew, in which he asked the Chicago Clearing House to join in the movement for the formation of currency associations. It is reported that the plan will be discussed again at future meetings, after the Clearing-House Committee has obtained more information regarding the matter and given it mature consideration. James B. Forgan, President of the First National Bank of Chicago, was last week quoted as not being very enthusiastic regarding the formation of such an association. The newspapers reported him as having said: "Such an association might help a little in giving us a currency that we could send into the country, but the cost would be almost prohibitive. We could not settle Clearing-House balances with the notes of such an association, and that is where the greatest stress comes in times of tight money. Those balances have to be settled in gold."

—The Aberdeen Clearing-House Association at Aberdeen, S. D., has passed resolutions intended to facilitate the obtaining by local institutions of their proper proportion of such part of the deposits of the Postal Savings banks as is to be re-deposited by the U. S. Government in the banks. Senators and Members of Congress from South Dakota are requested "to use their best efforts to induce the board of trustees to prescribe such securities as shall be available in this State [South Dakota], such as county bonds, school bonds, township bonds," &c. This has reference to the bonds that must be deposited as security for the public moneys received. The resolutions in full are as follows:

Whereas, The Postal Savings Depository Act has been passed by Congress and has become a law, and

Whereas, Among the provisions is one that moneys deposited in post offices shall be re-deposited in banks in the same localities. Banks are required to deposit bonds supported by taxation as security for such moneys; and

Whereas, The board, consisting of the Post Master General, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney-General may designate the classes of bonds required for such purposes, and

Whereas, Should Government bonds, State bonds and bonds of large municipalities be required, it would be necessary for the banks of this State to buy such bonds in Eastern markets, sending money east for that purpose, the net result would be that a sum in excess of the postal deposits would be transferred to Eastern centres and the banks of this State would not benefit by such deposits. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Aberdeen Clearing-House Association requests our Senators and Members of Congress to use their best efforts to induce the said board of trustees to prescribe such securities as shall be available in this State, such as county bonds, school bonds, township bonds and the bonds of such municipalities as are in our midst; also, be it

Resolved, That the South Dakota Bankers' Association and public examiners be advised of the action of this Clearing House, and that the officers of this Clearing House and of the said South Dakota Bankers' Association and the examiner be urged to use their influence to the same end.

—In a message to the Texas Legislature on the 27th ult., Governor Campbell of that State, after submitting recommendations for (1) a better system of accounting for the Comptroller's office, and (2) advising legislation prescribing the duties of County Tax Collectors, Tax Assessors, County Clerks, the Comptroller and the State Treasurer, also adds a third recommendation, advising legislation for dealing with the subject of guaranteed bills of lading. We reprint below the latter part of the message:

3. The enactment of adequate laws defining "bills of lading" and defining the words "carriers." Providing that it shall be the duty of common carriers and their officers and agents to issue negotiable bills of lading and straight or non-negotiable bills of lading at the request of the shippers, between certain places to be prescribed in the law, and defining negotiable or order bills of lading and non-negotiable or straight bills of lading, and prescribing the necessary requirements for all bills of lading; to make all negotiable bills of lading negotiable by endorsement and delivery in the same manner as bills of exchange and promissory notes, and prohibiting the placing upon negotiable bills of lading any terms which would in any manner limit their negotiability; and providing for the division of bills of lading into such different series as may be appropriate, and defining each series, prescribing how bills of lading shall be issued, and prohibiting the issuing of negotiable bills of lading in part or parts except as prescribed by law; prescribing the duties of general freight agents or persons authorized to act for them and the duties of local station agents of common carriers, and for such additional legislation on this subject as business conditions and the general welfare may demand.

—Under the amendment made at the recent session of the New York Legislature to the law respecting the reserves of State banks, "time deposits not payable within thirty days represented by certificates showing the amount of the deposit, the date of issue and the date when due," may be excluded in the computation of the cash reserve required against deposit. This change has been made with the view of placing the banks on the same footing with the trust companies.

—It is reported from Des Moines, Ia., that the Western Grain Dealers' Association, alarmed at the proposed drastic legislation aimed at speculation, has passed resolutions condemning such action. The "Journal of Commerce" in a dis-

patch from Des Moines dated July 17 said: "The resolutions state that the system of buying and selling agricultural products for future delivery and legitimate intelligent speculation in the prices of the same are indispensable factors of the grain trade. The grain dealers declare that the elimination of these would destroy the most economic and scientific methods which time and experience have yet evolved for the marketing of agricultural products of the country at the least expense and greatest convenience." Copies of the resolutions, it is stated, will be sent to all the members of the Iowa delegation at Washington and to the members of various State legislatures which are considering such legislation.

—Under date of July 17 the St. Louis "Globe-Democrat" publishes a dispatch from Guthrie, which says: "It develops that, although a call was issued Jan. 1, ordering State bankers (of Oklahoma) to pay into the bank guaranty fund an assessment on their increased deposits of the past year, but few bankers have paid any attention to the assessment." The matter, it is stated, was the subject of discussion at a recent meeting of the State Banking Board, and the members are endeavoring to find some methods of compelling the bankers to pay and thus recuperate the fund.

A loss in the deposits of the State banks of Oklahoma is reported to be shown in the statement of June 30 1910 issued by State Bank Commissioner E. B. Cockrell. The New York "Commercial" on July 20 stated that, despite the fact that between Jan. 31 and June 30 the number of State banks increased from 668 to 691 and the paid-up capital was increased, the total deposits dropped from \$49,928,744 to \$45,481,550, a decrease of \$4,447,000. This is the first time, it is said, that a falling off has occurred in deposits since the law became effective in 1908.

—We learn from the Cincinnati "Enquirer" that, although there is no law in Kentucky providing for the examination of State banks, Secretary of State B. L. Bruner, in view of the condition shown by reports coming from some of the institutions, has decided to employ State bank inspectors and examine a good many of the institutions. For this purpose, it is stated, he will call upon the banks for voluntary subscriptions. It is further stated that many of the banks have urged that he begin regular examinations, so that they may be in position to accept postal savings deposits. No new charters, it is said, will be issued by Mr. Bruner until he has personally ascertained the standing of those who are to serve as officers. At the late session of the Kentucky Legislature a bill providing for the examination of State banks passed both Houses, but was vetoed by the Governor.

—Lawrence T. Tweedy became identified with the bond department of the Guaranty Trust Co. of this city on the 1st inst. Mr. Tweedy was connected for three and a half years with the Albany branch office of Spencer Trask & Co., and before that for a year and a half with the New York office of that firm. Mr. Tweedy is the second Albany man to enter the Guaranty Trust Co., of which Charles H. Sabin of Albany is now Vice-President.

—Newspaper reports say that the Central Bankers' Association of Pennsylvania was formed at Punxsutawney, Pa., recently. The organization, it is stated, will seek "to promote banking interests, eliminate competition and furnish the assistance of clearing-house methods." The establishment of the association is reported to have been effected by 125 bankers, representing 37 institutions, and its purpose is to furnish assistance to any bank represented by the co-operation of the other institutions. According to the Pittsburgh "Despatch," when a call for assistance is made, an assessment will be levied upon the different banks according to their rating. The President of the association is S. A. Rinn, President of the Punxsutawney National Bank. E. E. Lindemuth of Clearfield is Secretary and George W. Gance of Houtzdale is Treasurer.

—A dividend of 2½% has been declared to the creditors of A. O. Brown & Co., who failed in August 1908, by John J. Townsend, referee in bankruptcy. The liabilities of the firm were \$4,695,930, of which \$2,234,361 were secured, \$2,451,579 unsecured and \$9,990 represented salaries. It is stated that 1,200 creditors were named in the schedules, many of whom, however, did not prove their claims.

—The Topeka "Capital" reports that the Supreme Court of Kansas on July 9th declined to pass upon the validity of the deposit-guaranty law of that State until some national bank actually makes an effort to participate in the fund. This conclusion grew out of the test case brought by State

Attorney-General Fred. S. Jackson, in which a writ of mandamus had been applied for to compel State Bank Commissioner Dolley and State Treasurer Tulley to admit national banks to the guaranty system on the same footing as State banks. Mr. Dolley had maintained that as the Government officials had denied the national banks the right to participate, he would refuse to admit such banks. The "Capital" states that the Court in refusing to grant the writ of mandamus asked for by Attorney-General Jackson decided that no test case could be brought until some national bank had actually sought admission to the fund and been refused.

—Bank Commissioner William P. Goodwin of Rhode Island has recently issued a circular calling the attention of the trustees of savings banks of that State to a law passed by the General Assembly at the January session which requires that the duty of auditing the books and accounts of these institutions shall hereafter be performed by a certified public accountant of the State. Previously this duty rested directly upon a committee of the trustees. The new law also requires that the examinations and reports of the accountants must cover subjects and be in form satisfactory to the Commissioner.

—The total amount of coal lands withdrawn by the Government from public entry is reported as 71,518,588 acres in a communication addressed to President Taft by R. A. Ballinger, Secretary of the Interior, made public on the 14th ult. These figures do not include the withdrawals in Alaska, but apply to the States alone. In his letter bearing on the matter, in which the total appraised valuation on these coal lands is given as \$449,876,208, Mr. Ballinger says:

My Dear Mr. President:—The orders for the withdrawal of coal lands which are transmitted here will complete the series which have been prepared in accordance with your instructions. These orders confirm and continue all existing coal lands withdrawals and add materially thereto. The areas covered are as follows: Arizona, 161,280 acres; Colorado, 6,191,161 acres; Montana, 20,208,865 acres; New Mexico, 2,944,279 acres; North Dakota, 17,828,182 acres; Oregon, 192,562 acres; South Dakota, 2,870,287 acres; Utah, 5,814,287 acres; Washington, 2,207,967 acres; Wyoming, 13,099,718 acres.

The total of coal lands now withdrawn in the United States is therefore 71,518,588 acres.

All the land, however, is open to agricultural entry, with a limited surface patent, under the terms of the order of withdrawal and in accordance with the recent enactment providing for agricultural surface entries on withdrawn or classified coal lands.

Already 10,210,082 acres of coal land, in part included in the earlier withdrawals, have been classified and appraised by the Geological Survey prior to July 1 1910 and restored to appropriate entry.

The total appraised valuation on these coal lands is \$449,876,208 as compared with \$170,063,766 which would be the minimum price that formerly obtained in the disposal of Government coal lands.

The order for withdrawal for Alaska, approved by you on July 2, is of necessity in general terms on account of the lack of land surveys. In the explored portion of Alaska, which comprises about 20% of the district, the supposed areas of coal fields aggregate approximately 12,000 square miles. In these coal fields the areas believed to be underlain by workable beds of coal are about 1,200 square miles, in more than three-fourths of which area only the lower-grade coals occur. Thus the known coal lands of Alaska which are believed to be affected by your order of withdrawal aggregate some 770,000 acres.

Very respectfully,
R. A. BALLINGER,

—The case against Steele, Miller & Co., the Corinth, Miss., cotton firm whose bankruptcy occurred in April last, has been put off until Oct. 17. This action of the Court is due to a move by the Government, which claims that the field covered by the investigation is so large that it will be compelled to bring witnesses from abroad. The bankrupt firm is charged with sending fraudulent bills of lading through the mails.

—The stockholders of the defunct Lafayette Trust Co. of Brooklyn Borough, according to the Brooklyn "Eagle," have paid up very little of the 100% assessment on the stock of the failed institution ordered by State Superintendent of Banks O. H. Cheney last March. "Although the legal time for payment has long since expired," comments the "Eagle," "more than 80% of the stockholders has not as yet paid the assessment." The institution, which failed in November 1908 as a reorganization of the Jenkins Trust Co., has thus far paid to depositors 40% in dividends—10% on May 1 1909, 20% on Oct. 1 1909 and 10% on May 11 1910. It is said that suits will be brought against the stockholders in the fall to compel the payment of the assessment.

—C. B. Wiggin has been elected Vice-President of the Brookline National Bank of Brookline, Mass. Mr. Wiggin was formerly Assistant Auditor of the Old Colony Trust Co. of Boston.

—The creditors of the Pynchon National Bank of Springfield, Mass., are to receive a dividend of 2%, according to an announcement by the Comptroller of the currency. This it is stated, makes a total of 100% paid to creditors on claims

aggregating \$1,048,602. The institution failed in June 1901. The last previous dividend was paid in April 1905.

—Depositors of the National City Bank of Cambridge Mass., have received the dividend of 60% recently declared out of the proceeds of the sale of the institution's quick assets. The amount paid is said to be about \$230,000. It is thought that when the remaining assets are sold an additional dividend of about 10% will be paid. The institution closed its doors in February last upon the discovery of defalcations by George W. Coleman, formerly bookkeeper of the institution. It was reported recently that John R. Marshall, charged with conspiracy with William J. Keliher in aiding and abetting Coleman, had been arrested and held in \$10,000 bail.

—For the purpose of increasing its capital stock from \$750,000 to \$1,000,000, the Central National Bank of Philadelphia has called a stockholders' meeting for Sept. 14. It is proposed to issue 2,500 new shares (par value \$100), of which present shareholders may take one for every three of old now held, payments to be made on or before Oct. 4. In its statement of June 30, the institution reported surplus and profits of \$3,172,039 and deposits of \$19,555,703. Its officers are: Wm. T. Elliott, President; Wm. Post, Cashier, and Wm. Y. Conrad and A. H. Jones, Assistant Cashiers.

—Frank Hastings has been elected President of the Second National Bank of Altoona, Pa., to replace the late John P. Levan. Mr. Hastings had been Cashier of the bank for a number of years. William H. Allen has become Assistant Cashier.

—Stockholders of the Merchants' National and First National banks of Philadelphia ratified the plans for the merger of the two institutions at separate meetings held on the 3d inst. The stockholders of the Merchants' National approved the merger by a vote of 9,121 shares out of a total of 9,261 and named a liquidating committee of three. The First National stockholders voted unanimously in favor of the merger; they also raised the capital from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000 in accordance with the terms of the merger arrangement and increased the board of directors from eleven to eighteen members, the seven new members having formerly been directors of the Merchants' National Bank. The details of the merger were given in our issue of July 9.

—The Atlantic City National Bank of Atlantic City, N. J., increased its quarterly dividend on the 2d inst. from 6% to 7½%, thereby raising the annual dividends from 24% to 30%. The bank has a capital of only \$50,000, but a surplus fund of \$400,000.

—In accordance with the plan announced some weeks ago, Middendorf, Williams & Co. of Baltimore, Md., on the 4th inst. purchased 1,500 shares of the Commercial & Farmers' National Bank of that city. The institution recently reduced its capital from \$500,000 to \$350,000 and then put out a new issue of \$150,000, it being announced at the time that the new stock would be taken by Middendorf, Williams & Co. The price paid is said to have been \$120 a share, thus giving the institution a capital of \$500,000 and increasing its surplus by \$30,000. It has deposits of about \$1,400,000. Samuel H. Shriver is President of the bank, H. F. Meserve of Middendorf, Williams & Co., Vice-President, and H. M. Mason, Cashier.

—The American National Bank of Washington, D. C., at a stockholders' meeting on July 27, increased its capital stock from \$500,000 to \$600,000. The enlarged capital will become effective Oct. 1 and will be brought about through the issuance of 1,000 new shares of stock (par value \$100), to be sold to present shareholders at \$150 per share and to outsiders at \$160 per share. The institution expects to add \$55,000 to its surplus in this way. W. T. Galliher is President of the bank, Colin H. Livingstone and H. R. Warfield Vice-Presidents, William Selby, Cashier, and A. C. West, J. W. Williams and Edmund S. Wolfe, Assistant Cashiers. The institution, in its statement for June 30, reported surplus and profits of \$197,333 and deposits of \$2,449,884.

—The Day & Night Bank is the name under which a new institution is being formed in Baltimore. It is reported that a bill providing for the organization of the bank was passed at the late session of the Legislature. The capital has been fixed at \$100,000, but it is stated that the company is empowered to increase the amount to \$1,000,000. The stock is in shares of \$10. According to the Baltimore "Sun," Arthur P. Gorman Jr., State Senator in Maryland, is interested in the project, and is expected to be President of the new bank. The organizers of the institution held a meeting

on the 2d inst. at which, it is said, they considered a number of applications for stock. Another meeting is to be held on Sept. 6 when final plans for the opening of the institution will be made.

—A further dividend of 5% has been declared to the creditors of the Cosmopolitan National Bank of Pittsburgh, which failed in Sept. 1908. The amount to be paid is said to be about \$30,000. Press dispatches say that 70% of the bank's total indebtedness of \$598,125 has been paid to date.

—A. V. Simon, a former Councilman of Pittsburgh, was sentenced on the 14th ult. on charges growing out of the passage of a street ordinance and an ordinance under which certain banks were named as city depositories. The sentence is eight months in jail and fines of \$200 and costs.

—W. M. Donaldson has become President of the Merchants' National Bank of Harrisburg, Pa., succeeding H. D. Hemler, and J. F. Dapp takes the place of Mr. Donaldson as Vice-President.

—Lewis H. Cook has become Assistant Secretary and Treasurer of the American Trust & Savings Co. of Springfield, Ohio. Mr. Cook was formerly Assistant Treasurer of the Garfield Savings Bank Co. of Cleveland, Ohio.

—The Commercial National Bank of Columbus, Ohio, has declared, in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 2%, an extra dividend of 2%, making 4% in all to be paid for the July quarter on its capital stock of \$300,000. According to the "Ohio State Journal," the institution also paid an extra dividend of 2% with the last previous quarterly disbursement. In its statement of June 30 the bank reported surplus and profits of \$226,011 and deposits of \$3,083,864. W. F. Hoffman is President.

—The Security Savings Bank of Columbus, Ohio, has elected J. A. Metcalf and Beman Thomas respectively President and Cashier of the institution, succeeding E. J. Smith and F. T. Jones. The institution has an authorized capital of \$50,000, of which about \$41,000 had been paid in at the last statement. It is reported that the new interests in the bank have purchased the remaining unpaid capital and that the latter will soon be increased to \$100,000. The institution has deposits of about \$200,000.

—In order that he might devote all his attention to his Cleveland, Ohio, institutions, Col. J. J. Sullivan has resigned as President of the First National Bank of Canton, Ohio. Louis A. Loichet, who was Vice-President of the latter, has succeeded to the presidency. Col. Sullivan is President of the Central National Bank and the Superior Savings & Trust Co. of Cleveland.

—The United States Court of Appeals on July 13th ordered the setting aside of the sentences imposed on James S. Prettyman, Jacob Kapner and Abe Kapner, who were convicted on charges growing out of the failure of the First National Bank of Dresden, Ohio, and directed that they be given new trials. The Court decided that the charges against Prettyman, who was Vice-President of the bank, had not been proved, and that the conviction of the Kapners was not justified by the evidence. Jacob Kapner was formerly head of the Kapner Bros. & Duga Hosiery Co., and it was alleged that the failure of the bank was due to heavy loans to the hosiery company.

—An indictment which is said to have charged the embezzlement of \$375 against George G. Metzger, formerly President of the failed Broadway Savings Bank Co. of Toledo, Ohio, was quashed on July 5th by Judge Johnson of the Common Pleas Court at the request of Prosecutor H. C. Webster. This recommendation is reported to have been made on the ground that the charge could not be proved. Mr. Metzger was freed of a similar indictment on June 20, when a jury, in accordance with instructions from Judge Johnson, returned a verdict of acquittal. It is stated that this charge concerned the embezzlement of \$4,000 in "money;" that the evidence went to show that a draft for that amount was involved, and that Judge Johnson ruled in effect that checks or drafts were not "money" within the legal meaning of the term. The indictments were returned in 1908, following the suspension of the institution on April 2 of that year.

—George H. Beddow, formerly Assistant Cashier of the First National Bank of Ironwood, Mich., which failed in June 1909, was sentenced on the 25th ult. to five years' imprisonment. He was released on \$10,000 bail, pending an appeal to the Appellate Court. Beddow, together with H. F. Jahn, former President, and E. T. Larson, former Cashier, who received a seven-year sentence in September last, was arrested shortly after the bank's failure on charges

of fraud and conspiracy. Jahn committed suicide on Sept. 4 1909. The institution had a capital of \$50,000 and deposits of about \$600,000.

—A new national bank, to be known as the Lincoln National Bank, is being organized in Detroit, Mich. In a circular which is being sent out by F. A. Smith, who has charge of the organization plans, it is pointed out that Detroit, with a population of about 450,000, has only four national banks, though there are in addition a number of important State institutions. The deposits of Detroit's banks have increased 85% during the past ten years, having advanced from \$67,744,955 to \$125,297,625; yet there has been a decrease in the number of banks through consolidations. The clearing-house figures show an equally large percentage of increase, the total bank clearings for the city in 1909 being \$767,738,122, as against \$415,073,499 in 1899. Manufacturing interests during the past ten years, according to the Board of Commerce reports, have increased 85%. Mr. Smith, who will be actively associated with the new bank, has been prominent in banking circles for many years, having been Cashier of the Commercial National Bank, and after its consolidation with the First National held the responsible position of Assistant to the President.

—On Monday, Aug. 1, the Continental & Commercial National Bank of Chicago commenced a consolidated business in the quarters of the old Commercial National, corner of Clark and Adams streets. The removal of the assets of the Continental National, amounting to over one hundred millions, was accomplished quietly and expeditiously after bank hours on Saturday. As a result of this merger the new Continental & Commercial National Bank now ranks second in the United States in resources—only the National City Bank of New York surpassing it.

The Continental & Commercial Trust & Savings Bank, which is an affiliated institution with nearly twenty millions resources, occupies the old quarters of the Continental National and the American Trust & Savings Bank, corner Clark and Monroe streets. By this arrangement both the National Bank and its affiliated trust company have superb and commodious accommodations. George B. Caldwell and C. Frederick Childs are associate managers of the bond department.

—E. W. Harden has resigned as Vice-President and director of the Monroe National Bank of Chicago, having removed to New York.

—James Lawrence Houghteling, for a quarter of a century a member of the prominent Chicago banking firm of Peabody, Houghteling & Co., died late last week at his home in Winnetka, Ill., from nephritis. He was born in Chicago in 1855 and ranked as one of its most useful citizens socially, as a business man, a religious worker and a philanthropist. He was in 1883 the founder of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew and for many years was its President. He had also during his life in Chicago been President of the Young Men's Christian Association (to which he was a generous contributor), President of the Board of Trade, and an influential member in the University, Commercial, Onwentsia and numerous other clubs.

—Mayor Busse of Chicago has just appointed three prominent bankers of that city as members of the reorganized police-pension board of five, to handle in future the large fund (now over \$800,000) devoted to that purpose. The appointments announced by the Mayor are: John J. Mitchell, President of the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, to succeed Thomas Boyle, who formerly was Treasurer; Joseph E. Otis, President of the Western Trust & Savings Bank, to succeed William E. Fortune, who recently was elected Treasurer by the board in place of Boyle; Oscar G. Foreman, Vice-President of Foreman Brothers' Banking Co., to succeed former President William Rothman.

—News of another merger of two Chicago institutions—the Prairie National Bank and the Western Trust & Savings Bank—came to hand during the week. Dispatches from Chicago say that the negotiations have been practically completed and that the actual merger of the institutions merely awaits the vote of the directors and the stockholders. The terms of consolidation provide that the Western Trust & Savings Bank shall issue \$250,000 new stock for the purchase of the assets of the Prairie National. The latter has a capital of \$250,000 and the exchange of shares will, therefore, be on an equal basis. The capital of the Western Trust & Savings Bank will be increased to \$1,250,000 by the transaction. The combined institution

will have deposits of \$10,651,070. It is reported that President George Woodland of the Prairie National and H. J. Evans, a director, will be elected directors of the Western Trust & Savings Bank at once to fill vacancies, and that Harry R. Moore, Vice-President of the Prairie National, will become Cashier of the Western Trust & Savings Bank, succeeding William C. Cook, who will be made a Vice-President.

The Western Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago was admitted to membership in the Chicago Clearing-House Association on the 29th ult., following the report of the Clearing-House Committee, which unanimously recommended the action. J. B. Forgan is Chairman of the Committee. The new member has been assigned No. 25. Two other changes, it is reported, will be made this week, owing to the merger of the Continental National and Commercial National banks. The Continental & Commercial National Bank will be No. 3 on the list, the present number of the Commercial; No. 11, which is the Continental's present number, remaining blank. The Continental & Commercial Trust & Savings Bank will be assigned the present number of the American Trust & Savings Bank, No. 17. The Western Trust & Savings Bank has a capital of \$1,000,000 and in its statement of June 30 reported surplus and profits of \$207,424 and deposits of \$8,745,965. Its officers are: Joseph E. Otis, President; Walter H. Wilson and Lawrence Nelson, Vice-Presidents; William C. Cook, Cashier; and Addison Corneau, Assistant Cashier.

—The Broad Street Bank of Richmond, Va., announces that it has purchased the business and good will of the Broad Street branch of the Bank of Richmond. The Broad Street Bank has a capital of \$200,000, surplus and profits of \$110,000 and deposits (exclusive of those of the Broad Street Branch Bank of Richmond) of over \$1,250,000. It is also announced that a contract for the erection of a new building at its present location has been given and that, pending the erection of its new home, the business of the institution will be transacted at the present quarters of the newly acquired Broad Street branch of the Bank of Richmond at 303 East Broad Street.

—The Capitol Savings Bank of Richmond, Va., and the Bank of Commerce & Trusts, of the same city, have agreed to consolidate. The officers of the enlarged institution will be: Oliver J. Sands, President; A. R. Holladay, Vice-President, and R. M. Kent, Cashier. No date has been set for the actual consolidation, but it is expected to take place within two months. The Capitol Savings Bank has a capital of \$50,000. The Bank of Commerce & Trusts recently took steps to increase its capital from \$200,000 to \$300,000.

—The latest report of the First National Bank of Richmond, Va., to the Comptroller of the Currency reveals the fact that its deposits of \$5,922,126 75 on June 30 were the largest of any institution in that city. Its earned surplus on that date was \$1,000,000, in addition to \$15,783 undivided profits and \$1,000,000 capital. Following the practice of some large corporations inviting publicity to their inside financial operations, the officers of this bank make a public report annually to its stockholders showing in exact detail many things which are generally kept confidential among the directors of banking institutions. Summing up last year's business, the President, John Purcell, in his letter to the stockholders Jan. 1 last, stated that the gross profits for 1909 were \$317,065; amounts recovered from old debts, \$11,303, and profits on sales of U. S. bonds, \$1,244, brought the total profits up to \$329,612, out of which there was deducted \$119,740 for taxes and expenses, \$5,594 for losses charged off, \$90,000, or 9% yearly, for dividends paid stockholders during 1909, leaving a cash balance of \$114,277. Adding to the latter \$43,365, the balance of undivided profits from 1908, the net profits were \$157,642, of which \$100,000, or an amount equal to 10% of the capital, was carried to surplus fund Dec. 31 1909, leaving the undivided profits stand at \$57,642 on Jan. 1 1910. This was a gain in capital, surplus and undivided profits, &c., of \$114,277 over the previous business year 1908. The bank's aggregate resources June 30 1910 were \$9,516,787. John M. Miller Jr. is Vice-President and Cashier, and Frederick Nötling, Vice-President. The Assistant Cashiers are J. C. Joplin, W. P. Shelton and Alex. F. Ryland.

—The City Bank & Trust Co. of New Orleans, La., has moved into its new home on Carondelet St., near Canal. The building is an entirely new one, the site having been purchased by the institution about a year ago. The New

Orleans "Picaeune" points out that in 1906, the year of its organization, the institution had deposits of about \$150,000, but that now they are about \$700,000. The bank has a capital of \$150,000. M. J. Sanders is President and F. P. Breckinridge, Manager and Cashier.

—The increase in the capital stock of the Zion's Savings Bank & Trust Co. of Salt Lake City, Utah, from \$200,000 to \$500,000, as detailed in our issue of May 28, became effective on July 1. The institution, in its statement of July 9, reported surplus and undivided profits of \$313,145 and deposits of \$5,127,500.

—Samuel D. Reynolds was appointed receiver of the First Trust & Savings Bank of Billings, Mont., on the 14th ult. The institution was affiliated with the First National Bank of Billings, and both suspended business on July 2. Both are said to hold State deposits.

—The Los Angeles Hibernian Savings Bank is the name of a new institution which began business in Los Angeles, Cal., on June 1. The bank has a capital of \$250,000, divided into 2,500 shares of \$100 each. Of this amount, \$148,500 has been paid in. There is no surplus, the institution being in existence less than sixty days. The deposits July 30 amounted to \$290,000. The officers are as follows: Robert G. Hill, President; D. F. McGarry and George W. [Lichtenberger, Vice-Presidents; Geo. A. J. Howard, Cashier, and Walter R. Holly, Assistant Cashier.

—H. J. Welty, formerly President of the defunct Home Security Savings Bank of Bellingham, Wash., was arrested on charges of embezzlement, but subsequently released on \$10,000 bail. Emerys Morgan and George M. Crawford, formerly Cashier and Vice-President respectively, of the institution, were arrested on the charge of receiving deposits when they knew the bank was insolvent. Bail in each case was fixed at \$2,500. The institution had a capital of \$100,000.

—The Merchants Bank of Canada (head office, Montreal), has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 1/4%, payable September 1 to holders of record August 15. This contrasts with 2% previously paid and raises the annual rate of distribution from 8% to 9%.

—Terms of the merger of the Union Bank of Halifax, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, with the Royal Bank of Canada (head office, Montreal), to which we referred in our issue of July 16, have been announced. At a special meeting to be held on Sept. 8 the stockholders of the Royal Bank will be asked to ratify the issuance of 12,000 shares of new stock, having a par value of \$1,200,000, for the purchase of the assets of the Union Bank, the terms being that for every five shares of Union Bank stock (par value \$50) two shares of Royal Bank stock (par value \$100) will be issued. The Union Bank has a capital of \$1,500,000. In a circular the directors of the Union Bank (whose stockholders will meet on Sept. 7 for the purpose of approving the merger), explaining the reasons that prompted them to favor the consolidation, point out that they have long been convinced of the necessity of raising new capital in order to successfully compete with the larger banks, but that this new capital was not forthcoming.

—The annual dividend rate of the Bank of Ottawa, at Ottawa, Ont., was increased from 10% to 11% at a meeting of the directors held on the 25th ult., the new rate to go into effect with the payment of the quarterly dividend on Sept. 1. The increase was made, the "Montreal Gazette" states, so as to let the shareholders participate in the continued prosperity of the bank, inasmuch as the reserve fund of the institution is now larger than its capital.

Canadian Bank Clearings.—The clearings of the Canadian banks for the month of July 1910 show an increase over the same month of 1909 of 20.0% and for the seven months the gain reaches 21.6%.

Table showing Canadian Bank Clearings for July and Seven Months, 1910 vs 1909. Includes columns for City, 1910, 1909, Inc. or Dec. %.

The clearings for the week ending July 30 make a very satisfactory comparison with the same week of 1909, the increase in the aggregate having been 30.4%.

Table showing Southern Clearings for the week ending July 30, 1910 vs 1909. Includes columns for City, 1910, 1909, Inc. or Dec. %.

Southern Clearings brought forward from first page.

Table showing Southern Clearings for July and Seven Months, 1910 vs 1909. Includes columns for City, 1910, 1909, Inc. or Dec. %.

* Not included in totals, comparison incomplete.

Table showing Clearings at— for Week ending July 30, 1910 vs 1909. Includes columns for City, 1910, 1909, Inc. or Dec. %.

Our usual monthly detailed statement of transactions on the New York Stock Exchange is appended. The results for the seven months of 1910 and 1909 are given below:

Table comparing Seven Months 1910 vs Seven Months 1909 for Stock, R.R. bonds, Govt. bds, State bonds, Bank notes. Includes columns for Par Value or Quantity, Actual Value, Avar. Price.

The volume of transactions in share properties on the New York Stock Exchange each month since Jan. 1 in 1910 and 1909 is indicated in the following:

time last year, the very fact that the Government has to pay so large a sum into the market in itself assures a sufficiency of loanable capital at very moderate rates.

The India Council offered for tender on Wednesday 40 lacs of its bills and the applications exceeded 317 1/2 lacs at prices ranging from 1s. 3 1/2-3d. to 1s. 4d. per rupee. Applicants for bills at 1s. 3 1/2-3d. and for telegraphic transfers at 1s. 4d. were allotted about 14% of the amounts applied for.

The following returns show the position of the Bank of England, the Bank rate of discount, the price of consols, &c., compared with the last four years:

Table with 5 columns: 1910, 1909, 1908, 1907, 1906. Rows include Circulation, Public deposits, Government securities, Reserve notes & coin, Prop. reserve to liabilities, Bank rate, Consols, Silver, Clear-house returns.

The rates for money have been as follows:

Table with 4 columns: 1910, 1909, 1908, 1907. Rows include Bank of England rate, Open Market Rate, Trade bills, Interest allowed on deposits.

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

Table with 5 columns: July 30, July 23, July 16, July 9. Rows include Paris, Berlin, Hamburg, Frankfurt, Amsterdam, Brussels, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Copenhagen.

GOLD.—The arrivals this week were £738,000 and of this India took £107,000 and the balance was divided between Germany and the United States, the latter at one time being an eager buyer. Owing to the rather keen competition, the price advanced to 77s. 9 1/2d., but has since relaxed to 77s. 9 1/4d. Since our last the Bank has received £10,000 from France in sovereigns, while £30,000 have been withdrawn for South America, £10,000 for South Africa, £6,000 for Gibraltar and £5,000 for Peru. Next week we expect £717,000 from South Africa. Arrivals—South Africa, £599,000; India, £80,000; New Zealand, £49,000; Brazil, £10,000; total, £738,000. Shipments—Bombay, £97,500; Colombo, £2,500; total, £100,000.

SILVER.—The Indian speculation continues to be the dominant influence, and prices are maintained at a level that keeps away all buyers except for immediate requirements. There has been some disposition on the part of the bears to cover or postpone their engagements for the end of the month, and this has led to the widening of the difference between cash and forward. It is rumored that there will be another large shipment to India by the settlement steamer leaving on Aug. 5; there are fears, therefore, of another shortage in the available cash supplies. America, however, is meeting the demand freely, and shipments to this country average £200,000 every week. We are also receiving supplies from San Francisco, as, owing to the low Shanghai exchange, shipments to China are at present impracticable. The stock in London is now about £1,500,000, while in India, including what is on the sea from London and from China, there is now over £2,000,000. Probably £3,000,000 of these supplies have been taken up by Indian buyers, further amounts keep falling due, and there is no sign at present of their demand being satisfied. Chiefly on this demand, the forward price has kept very steady at 24 1/3-1/4d., while cash has fluctuated between 25 1/4d. and 25 5/16d. China exchange remains divorced from silver, and is about 3% below parity. About £250,000 is now on the way from China to India, and further sales continue to be made. It must not be overlooked that these sales are putting China on a firmer basis, and when the export season is more active, as is expected in two or three months' time, this difference should materially shorten. The bazaar demand shows no improvement, and the latest monetary reports are not over favorable. Currency returns show an increase of about 1 1/2 crores, at 33 1/2 crores, exclusive of 3 1/2 crores in the gold standard reserve, so that the prospects of the Government being in the market are still very remote. The price in Bombay is Rs. 63 5/16 per 100 tolas. Arrivals—New York, £240,000; Mexico, £7,000; Singapore (coin), £89,000; total, £336,000. Shipments—Madras, £2,500; Port Said, £1,000; total, £3,500.

Messrs. Pixley & Abell write as follows under date of July 28.

GOLD.—The amount for disposal this week was £730,000, and although both the Continent and the United States of America were buyers, the competition was not so eager as last week, and the price dropped back to 77s. 9d., at which the United States secured the larger portion, the balance being divided between the Continent and the usual Indian and trade buyers. Since our last the Bank has received £12,000 in sovereigns from France, and has lost £50,000 to Batavia and £10,000 to Singapore. Next week we expect £795,000 from South Africa and £120,000 from India and Australia, all of which will, it is thought, go abroad. Arrivals—South Africa, £717,000; West Indies, £13,000; Australia, £2,000; total, £732,000. Shipments—Bombay, £94,750; Calcutta, £10,000; Colombo, £2,500; total, £107,250.

SILVER.—Silver has been a weak market; there is no change to report in the general situation, the ordinary buyers showing no return of confidence and keeping as far as possible out of the market. Owing, however, to a change in the tactics of the Indian speculators in Bombay, where it is reported that they have been willing to lend silver for the July settlement until August at a difference of 4 annas, the value of spot has declined below forward, and in London, for similar reasons, the premium on spot has declined from 7-1/4d. to as low as 5 1/4d. for two months. This has caused considerable selling on the part of other Indian dealers, who perhaps have also been influenced by reports of deficient rains in several districts in India, and the price has declined from 25 1/4d. to 24 1/4d. for spot and from 24 1/3-1/4d. to 24 1/4d. for forward, the weakness of spot being accentuated by liberal offerings from America. Silver is still being transferred in large quantities from London to India, and it is estimated that upwards of £250,000 will go by this week's mail, while further large shipments are expected to be made by the settlement steamer of the 5th August. In spite of these shipments the stock in London amounts to about £1,500,000, supplies from America averaging over £200,000 per week. Currency figures show a further increase this week, being now over 34 crores. The price in India is Rs. 62 1/16 per 100 tolas. Arrivals—New York, £265,000; Mexico, £12,000; West Indies, £3,000; total, £280,000. Shipments—Bombay, £4,600; Port Said, £2,000; total, £6,600.

The quotations for bullion are reported as follows:

Table with 4 columns: July 28, July 21, July 14, July 7. Rows include London Standard, Bar gold, German gold coin, French gold coin, Japanese yen.

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

Table with 4 columns: 1909-10, 1908-09, 1907-08, 1906-07. Rows include Imports of wheat, Barley, Oats, Beans, Indian corn, Flour.

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

Table with 4 columns: 1909-10, 1908-09, 1907-08, 1906-07. Rows include Wheat imported, Imports of flour, Sales of home-grown, Total, Average price wheat, Average price, season.

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

Table with 4 columns: This week, Last week, 1909, 1908. Rows include Wheat, Flour, equal to, Maize.

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

Table with 4 columns: 1910, 1909, Difference, Per Cent. Rows include January, February, March, April, May, June, Six months.

The exports since Jan. 1 have been as follows:

Table with 4 columns: 1910, 1909, Difference, Per Cent. Rows include January, February, March, April, May, June, Six months.

The re-exports of foreign and colonial produce since Jan. 1 show the following contrast:

Table with 4 columns: 1910, 1909, Difference, Per Cent. Rows include January, February, March, April, May, June, Six months.

Note.—The aggregate figures are official. They indicate that slight adjustments have been made in the monthly returns as issued.

English Financial Markets—Per Cable.

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

Table with 7 columns: Week ending Aug. 5, Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri. Rows include Silver, Consols, For account, French Republic, Almagamat Copper Co., Anaconda Mining Co., Acha, Topoka & Santa Fe, Baltimore & Ohio, Canadian Pacific, Chesapeake & Ohio, Chicago Milw. & St. Paul, Chicago Great Western, Denver & Rio Grande, Erie, First preferred, Second preferred, Illinois Central, Louisville & Nashville, Missouri Kansas & Texas, Nat. RR. of Mex., N. Y. Central & Hudson, N. Y. Ontario & Western, Norfolk & Western, Northern Pacific, a Pennsylvania, a Reading, a First preferred, a Second preferred, Rock Island, Southern Pacific, Southern Railway, Union Pacific, U. S. Steel Corporation, Wabash, Extended 4s, a Price per share.

Commercial and Miscellaneous News

Auction Sales.—Among other securities the following, not regularly dealt in at the Board, were recently sold at auction, By Messrs. Adrian H. Muller & Son: 36 Estate of Edward Roberts... \$500, 80 Roberts, Cushman & Co. lot, 25 Santa Cecilia Sugar Co. \$5 25 per sh., 3,500 Diamondfield Black Butte Consol. Mining Co. \$1 each., 4,000 Goldf. Blue Bell M. Co. \$1 ea., 2,000 Goldf. LoneStar M. Co. \$1 ea., 1,000 Security Gold M. & Milling Co. \$1 each., 8 Chemical National Bank... 401, 47 Metropolitan Street Ry... 5, 200 National Reserve Bank... 100, \$5,000 Santa Cecilia Sugar Co. 1st 6s, Aug. 1910 coup. attached 61, \$600 Santa Cecilia Sugar Co. coup. notes, 1913, 1914... \$305

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

NATIONAL BANKS ORGANIZED.

July 21 to July 27.

- 9,818—The First National Bank of Laton, California. Capital, \$25,000. J. Q. Hancock, President; C. A. Smith, Cashier; D. F. Elsenberg and A. E. Hudson, Assistant Cashiers. (Conversion of the Laton State Bank.)
9,819—The First National Bank of Marcus, Iowa. Capital, \$100,000. F. S. Barnes, President; C. W. Roe, Vice-President; D. H. Smith, Cashier; F. S. Barnes Jr., Assistant Cashier.
9,820—The National Bank of Smithtown Branch, New York. Capital, \$25,000. John S. Huntington, President; Frederick G. Booth, Vice-President; J. A. Overton, Cashier.
9,821—The First National Bank of Floyd, Iowa. Capital, \$25,000. Geo. H. Jackson, President; A. S. Griffith, Vice-President; O. C. Kindig, Cashier.
9,822—The Olean National Bank, Olean, New York. Capital, \$100,000. Charles E. Andrews Jr., President; Charles J. Duffy, Vice-President; C. A. Keener, Cashier; W. H. Scully, Assistant Cashier.

LIQUIDATION.

- 175—The Columbia City National Bank, Columbia City, Indiana, placed in voluntary liquidation July 23 1910.

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 and their dividend details.

Statement of New York City Clearing-House Banks.—The detailed statement below shows the condition of the New York Clearing-House banks for the week ending July 30. The figures for the separate banks are the averages of the daily results. In the case of the totals, the actual figures at the end of the week are also given:

For definitions and rules under which the various items are made up, see "Chronicle," V. 85, p. 836.

We omit two ciphers (00) in all cases.

Table with columns: Banks, Capital, Surplus, Loans, Specie, Liabilities, Deposits, Reserve. Lists various banks and their financial data.

On the basis of averages, circulation amounted to \$48,440,500 and United States deposits (included in deposits) to \$1,638,800; actual figures July 30, circulation, \$48,028,500; United States deposits, \$1,638,800.

The State Banking Department also now furnishes weekly returns of the State banks and trust companies under its charge. These returns cover all the institutions of this class in the whole State, but the figures are compiled so as to distinguish between the results for New York City (Greater New York) and those for the rest of the State, as per the following:

For definitions and rules under which the various items are made up, see "Chronicle," V. 86, p. 316.

STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES

Table with columns: Week ended July 30, State Banks, Trust Cos., State Banks outside of Greater N. Y., Trust Cos. outside of Greater N. Y. Lists financial data for state banks and trust companies.

+ Increase over last week. - Decrease from last week. * As of March 25.

Note—"Surplus" includes all undivided profits. "Reserve on deposits" includes, for both trust companies and State banks, not only cash items, but amounts due from reserve agents. Trust companies in New York State are required by law to keep a reserve proportionate to their deposits, the ratio varying according to location as shown below. The percentage of reserve required is computed on the aggregate of deposits, exclusive of monies held in trust and not payable within thirty days, and also exclusive of time deposits not payable within 30 days, represented by certificates, and also exclusive of deposits secured by bonds of the State of New York. The State banks are likewise required to keep a reserve varying according to location, the reserve being computed on the whole amount of deposits exclusive of time deposits not payable within 30 days, represented by certificates (according to the amendment of 1910), and exclusive of deposits secured by bonds of the State of New York.

Table with columns: Reserve Required for Trust Companies and State Banks, Location, Total Reserve, Of which Required in Cash, Total Reserve, Of which Required in Cash. Lists reserve requirements for various locations.

a Transfer books not closed. b Declared 4%, payable in quarterly installments. c Correction. d Declared 8% (4% regular and 4% extra), payable in quarterly installments of 2%. f Declared 5%, payable in quarterly installments.

Bankers' Gazette.

Wall Street, Friday Night, August 5 1910.

The Money Market and Financial Situation.—So little has occurred this week directly affecting security values that business in Wall Street has been limited in volume and generally devoid of public interest. Taking advantage of the opportunity which conditions afford, many people usually interested, directly, or indirectly, in Stock Exchange operations are away for a mid-summer holiday and those remaining seem to be waiting for new developments.

Any information relating to crop conditions is, of course, eagerly sought, but public interest is now divided between harvest results and the political situation and outlook. Private estimates as to the present condition of spring wheat are disappointing and the Government report, due next Monday, is awaited with considerable interest.

Surplus reserves of the local banks last week reached \$47,226,900, while the demand for loans is limited and rates on call have been quoted as low as 1%. As the time is near at hand when funds, probably in large amount, owing to prevailing high prices, will be required for marketing the crops, not only the local money market, but financial conditions abroad are attracting more than usual attention just now. The Bank of England reports this week a reduction in its gold holdings and a slightly lower percentage of reserve. The latter is, however, still above the average for the season.

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

The Bank of England weekly statement on Thursday showed a decrease in bullion of £1,642,576 and the percentage of reserve to liabilities was 49.99, against 51.29 last week.

The rate of discount remains unchanged at 3%, as fixed June 9. The Bank of France shows a decrease of 9,125,000 francs gold and an increase of 225,000 francs silver.

NEW YORK CITY CLEARING-HOUSE BANKS.

	1910. Averages for week ending July 30.	Differences from previous week.	1909. Averages for week ending July 31.	1908. Averages for week ending Aug. 1.
Capital.....	\$ 132,350,000		\$ 126,350,000	\$ 126,350,000
Surplus.....	189,131,400		174,450,100	161,127,100
Loans and discounts.....	1,191,400,200	Inc. 8,940,700	1,350,661,200	1,273,230,900
Circulation.....	48,446,500	Dec. 120,300	49,405,700	56,149,900
Net deposits.....	1,207,882,700	Inc. 22,877,600	1,426,873,600	1,365,401,300
U. S. dep. (incl. above)	1,638,800	Dec. 20,100	1,729,000	9,241,500
Specie.....	277,616,900	Inc. 11,569,200	309,003,000	321,313,400
Legal tenders.....	72,865,700	Inc. 2,348,700	81,973,900	79,120,500
Reserve held.....	350,482,600	Inc. 13,917,900	390,977,800	400,433,900
25% of deposits.....	301,970,675	Inc. 5,719,400	350,718,400	341,350,325
Surplus reserve.....	48,511,925	Inc. 8,193,500	34,259,400	59,083,575
Surplus, excl. U. S. dep	48,921,625	Inc. 8,193,475	34,601,650	61,393,950

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

Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.—The stock market has been dull and irregular throughout the week. Prices declined on Saturday, Monday and during the early hours of Tuesday, at which latter time practically the entire list was from 2 to 4 points or more lower than at the close last week. Northern Pacific was exceptionally weak, establishing a new low record for the year and since 1907. It was over 20 points lower than at any time in 1909. Chesapeake & Ohio showed a loss of 6 1/2 points, Baltimore & Ohio 4 3/4, Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron 5 1/2 and Smelting & Refining 5. A sharp recovery began on Tuesday which has brought more than half the list up to, or above, last week's closing prices. Reading has recovered more than the 4 points it had lost, Rock Island preferred has recovered a substantial part of the decline noted last week and New York Central, Pennsylvania, St. Paul and Union Pacific have been notably strong—the latter showing a net gain of 2 3/4 points.

The stocks mentioned have been leaders of the market, although Steel common has been by far the most active. It fluctuated over a range of about 3 points and closes with a fractional net loss. The preferred, which sold ex-dividend on Monday, is down 1 1/4 points.

Foreign Exchange.—An advance in discount rates at London, where there is a keen demand for gold, facilitated a rise in sterling late in the week. The close finds the undertone firm.

To-day's (Friday's) nominal rates for sterling exchange were 4 84 for sixty day and 4 86 for sight. To-day's actual rates for sterling exchange were 4 83 1/2@4 8360 for sixty days, 4 85 1/2@4 8560 for cheques and 4 85 3/4@4 8585 for cables. Commercial on banks 4 82 3/4@4 83 1/2 and documents for payment 4 82 3/4@4 83. Cotton for payment 4 82 1/2@4 82 3/4 and grain for payment 4 83@4 83 1/4.

To-day's (Friday's) actual rates for Paris bankers' francs were 5 20 3/8 less 1-16@5 20 3/8 for long and 5 19 3/8 less 1-32@5 19 3/8 for short. Germany bankers' marks were 94 9-16@94 11-16 for long and 94 15-16@95 less 1-32 for short. Amsterdam bankers' guilders were 40 1/4 less 1-16@40 1/4 for short.

Exchange at Paris on London, 25f. 22 3/4c.; week's range, 25f. 23 1/4c. high and 25f. 20 1/2c. low.

Exchange at Berlin on London, 20m. 45 1/2pf.; week's range, 20m. 46 1/2pf. high and 20m. 44 3/4pf. low.

The range of foreign exchange for the week follows:

Starting, Actual—	Sixty Days.	Cheques.	Cables.
High for the week.....	4 83 1/4	4 8560	4 8590
Low for the week.....	4 83 1/4	4 8510	4 8545
Paris Bankers' Francs—			
High for the week.....	5 20 3/8	5 18 1/8 less 2-32	5 18 1/8 less 1-16
Low for the week.....	5 21 1/4	5 19 3/8 less 1-16	5 19 3/8 less 1-32
Germany Bankers' Marks—			
High for the week.....	94 11-16	95	95 1-16
Low for the week.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 15-16
Amsterdam Bankers' Guilders—			
High for the week.....	40 06	40 25	40 30
Low for the week.....	39 95	40 18	40 23

The following are the rates for domestic exchange at the undermentioned cities at the close of the week: Chicago, 10c. per \$1,000 discount. Boston, 5c. per \$1,000 discount. San Francisco, 70c. per \$1,000 premium. Charleston, buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. St. Paul, 40c. per \$1,000 premium. Savannah, buying, 3-16 discount; selling, par. New Orleans, commercial, par; bank, \$1 per \$1,000 premium. St. Louis, 5c. per \$1,000 discount. Montreal, 31 1/4c. per \$1,000 discount.

State and Railroad Bonds.—Sales of State bonds at the Board include \$13,000 Virginia 6s deferred trust receipts at 40 and \$52,000 New York State Canal at 101 3/4 to 102.

The market for railway and industrial bonds has been less active, but prices have been better maintained than last week and the transactions have included a large number of issues. A list of the relatively strong issues includes Northern Pacific, Reading, St. Louis & San Francisco, Norfolk & Western, Burlington & Quincy, Atchison and Brooklyn Rapid Transit.

Wabash ref. & ext. 4s have been notably weak, although the offerings have not been large. Rock Island and U. S. Steel 5s have been unusually active and are fractionally higher.

For daily volume of business see page 330.

United States Bonds.—Sales of Government bonds at the Board are limited to \$500 3s reg. at 101 1/4. The following are the daily closing quotations; for yearly range see third page following:

	Interest Periods	July 30	Aug. 1	Aug. 2	Aug. 3	Aug. 4	Aug. 5
2s, 1930.....	registered	Q-Jan *100 3/4	*100 3/4	*100 3/4	*100 3/4	*100 3/4	*100 3/4
2s, 1930.....	coupon	Q-Jan *100 3/4	*100 3/4	*100 3/4	*100 3/4	*100 3/4	*100 3/4
3s, 1908-18.....	registered	Q-Feb *101 1/4	*101 1/4	*101 1/4	*101 1/4	*101 1/4	*101 1/4
3s, 1908-18.....	coupon	Q-Feb *101 1/4	*101 1/4	*101 1/4	*101 1/4	*101 1/4	*101 1/4
4s, 1925.....	registered	Q-Feb *114 1/4	*114 1/4	*114 1/4	*114 1/4	*114 1/4	*114 1/4
4s, 1925.....	coupon	Q-Feb *114 1/4	*114 1/4	*114 1/4	*114 1/4	*114 1/4	*114 1/4
2s, 1936, Panama Canal regis		Q-Feb *100 1/2	*100 1/2	*100 1/2	*100 1/2	*100 1/2	*100 1/2
2s, 1938, Panama Canal regis		Q-Nov *100 1/2	*100 1/2	*100 1/2	*100 1/2	*100 1/2	*100 1/2

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

Outside Market.—The market for outside securities was devoid of feature this week, business being unusually quiet and price movements irregular. Changes either way were only slight. British Columbia Copper advanced from 4 3/4 to 5. Butte Coalition rose from 17 3/4 to 18 1/2, sold down to 18 and then up to 19, with a final reaction to 18 3/4. Chino Copper was traded in between 11 3/8 and 12, with the close to-day at the high figure. Giroux weakened from 6 5-16 to 6 and recovered to 6 1/2. Greene-Cananea improved from 6 5/8 to 7 and reacted to 6 7/8. Miami Copper, after an early decline from 18 3/4 to 18 1/4, ran up to 20 3/4, closing to-day at 20 3/8. Goldfield Consolidated advanced from 8 3/8 to 8 1/2 and finished to-day at 8 7-16. Kerr Lake sold down from 7 1/2 to 6 15-16. La Rose Consolidated advanced from 3 11-16 to 4. Nipissing fluctuated between 10 3/8 and 10 5/8, the close to-day being at 10 1/2. Union Mines was strong and rose from 7 1/8 to 1 1/8, reacting finally to 1 1-16. In the miscellaneous department American Tobacco was traded in at 399 and 400. The usual dividend of 2 1/2% and 7 1/2% extra was declared. Inter-continental Rubber moved down from 21 to 20 1/2 and up to 21 3/4. Standard Oil sold up about 5 points to 610 and down to 609 3/4. United Cigar Manufacturers common lost about 3 points to 60 1/4 and recovered finally to 60 3/4. In bonds Western Pacific 5s lost a point to 91 1/2 and sold up to 92.

Outside quotations will be found on page 330.

STOCKS—HIGHEST AND LOWEST SALE PRICES.

Table with columns for dates (Saturday July 30 to Friday Aug. 5) and stock prices. Includes various stock symbols and their corresponding price ranges.

Table with columns for 'Sales of the Week Shares', 'STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE', 'Range Since January 1 On basis of 100-shares to a', and 'Range for Previous Year (1900)'. Lists various stock companies and their performance metrics.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES—BANKERS' QUOTATIONS.

Table listing various banks and trust companies with columns for 'Bank', 'Bid', 'Ask', and 'Rate'. Includes names like Bank of America, Chase National Bank, etc.

* 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. ‡ Ex-stock dividend. § Banks marked with a paragraph ¶ are State banks.

Table of N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE BONDS, WEEK ENDING AUGUST 5. Columns include Bond Name, Price, Week's Range, and Range Since Jan 7.

Table of N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE BONDS, WEEK ENDING AUGUST 5. Columns include Bond Name, Price, Week's Range, and Range Since Jan 7.

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS - Continued on Next Page

Table of Coal and Iron bonds, including titles like Buffalo and Susquehanna.

Table of Manufacturing and Industrial bonds, including titles like Allis-Chalmers and American Cotton.

*No price Friday; latest bid and asked. a Due Jan b Due Feb c Due May d Due July e Due Aug f Due Oct g Due Nov h Due Dec i Flat.

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

SHARE PRICES—NOT PER CENTUM PRICES

Table with columns for Saturday Aug 30, Monday Aug 1, Tuesday Aug 2, Wednesday Aug 3, Thursday Aug 4, Friday Aug 5, and Sale of the Week Shares. It lists various stock prices and includes a 'Last Sale' column.

STOCKS BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGE

Table listing various stock categories such as Railroads, Miscellaneous, and Mining, with columns for the stock name and price.

Range Since Jan. 1

Table showing price ranges for stocks since January 1, with columns for 'Lowest' and 'Highest' prices.

Range for Previous Year (1909)

Table showing price ranges for stocks for the previous year (1909), with columns for 'Lowest' and 'Highest' prices.

Before pay of 60 cents called in 1909. B. and asked prices. C. New stock. D. Ass't paid. E. Ex-stock div. F. Ex rights. G. Ex-div. and rights.

Table with columns: BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 5, Price Friday August 5, Week's Range or Last Sale, Bid, Ask, Low, High, No. Sold, Range Since January 1. Includes various stock entries like Am Agricul Chem, Am Cotton, etc.

Table with columns: BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 5, Price Friday August 5, Week's Range or Last Sale, Bid, Ask, Low, High, No. Sold, Range Since January 1. Includes various stock entries like Illinois Steel, In Falls & Sioux, etc.

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

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

Large table with multiple columns: Share Prices—Not Per Centum Prices (Saturday July 30, Monday August 1, Tuesday August 2, Wednesday August 3, Thursday August 4, Friday August 5), Sales of the Week Shares, ACTIVE STOCKS (For Bonds and Inactives), Range Since Jan 1 (Lowest, Highest), Range for Previous Year (1909) (Lowest, Highest). Includes sub-sections for PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE with lists of stocks and their prices.

*Bid and asked; no sales on this day. % Ex-rights. # \$15 paid. † \$12 1/2 paid. ‡ \$13 1/2 paid. § \$35 paid. a Receipts. b \$25 paid. c \$30 paid. d \$42 1/2 paid.

Volume of Business at Stock Exchanges

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

Table showing transactions at the New York Stock Exchange daily, weekly, and yearly. Columns include Week ending, Stocks (Shares, Par value), Railroad, State Bonds, and U. S. Bonds.

Table showing sales at the New York Stock Exchange. Columns include Week ending, 1910, 1909, 1910, and 1909. Rows include Stocks, Bank shares, Government bonds, State bonds, and I.R. and misc. bonds.

DAILY TRANSACTIONS AT THE BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGES.

Table showing daily transactions at the Boston and Philadelphia exchanges. Columns include Week ending, Boston (Listed, Unlisted, Bond rates), Philadelphia (Listed, Unlisted, Bonds), and Total.

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 Cities. Columns include Bid, Ask, and various security names.

Table listing Electric Companies and other utilities. Columns include Bid, Ask, and company names.

Table listing Telegraph and Telephone companies. Columns include Bid, Ask, and company names.

Table listing Ferry Companies. Columns include Bid, Ask, and company names.

Table listing Short-Term Notes. Columns include Bid, Ask, and company names.

Table listing Railroad securities. Columns include Bid, Ask, and company names.

Table listing Industrial and Miscellaneous securities. Columns include Bid, Ask, and company names.

Table listing Industrial and Miscellaneous securities (continued). Columns include Bid, Ask, and company names.

Table listing Industrial and Miscellaneous securities (continued). Columns include Bid, Ask, and company names.

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Table listing Industrial and Miscellaneous securities (continued). Columns include Bid, Ask, and company names.

Table listing Industrial and Miscellaneous securities (continued). Columns include Bid, Ask, and company names.

* Per share. † Half. ‡ Sales on tick. § Not very active. ¶ Not price. ** Volume. *** Bid price. **** Bid price. ***** Bid price. ***** Bid price.

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.

Main table with columns: ROADS, Latest Gross Earnings (Week of Month, Current Year, Previous Year), July 1 to Latest Date (Current Year, Previous Year). Includes sub-tables for 'Various Fiscal Years' and 'Period'.

AGGREGATES OF GROSS EARNINGS—Weekly and Monthly.

Summary table with columns: Weekly Summaries (Current Year, Prev's Year, Inc. or Dec., %), Monthly Summaries (Current Year, Prev's Year, Inc. or Dec., %).

N. Y. Ry., the return of which, being a Canadian road, does not make returns to the Inter-State Commerce Commission. Includes Evansville & Indiana R.R., a franchise for Cincinnati, Lorain & Ashland R.R. in both years. Includes the Northern Ohio R.R. Includes earnings of Mason City & Ft. Dodge and Wisc. Minn. & Pacifi. Includes Louisville & Atlanta from July 1 1909 and the Peabody & Cincinnati from Nov. 1 1909. Includes the Mexican International from July 1910.

Table with columns: Roads, Int., Rentals, &c.—Current Year, Previous Year, Bal. of Net E'ngs.—Current Year, Previous Year. Rows include N Y Ontario & Western, Norfolk & Western, Pere Marquette, St. Louis Southwestern.

INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES.

Table with columns: Companies, Int., Rentals, &c.—Current Year, Previous Year, Bal. of Net E'ngs.—Current Year, Previous Year. Rows include Amer T & T (Assoc) Cos, Cumberd'd T & T Co.

ELECTRIC RAILWAY AND TRACTION COMPANIES.

Large table with columns: Name of Road, Latest Gross Earnings (Week or Month, Current Year, Previous Year), Jan. 1 to latest date (Current Year, Previous Year). Rows include American Rys Co, Bangor Ry & Elec Co, Baton Rouge Elec Co, etc.

ANNUAL REPORTS.

Annual Reports.—An index to annual reports of steam railroads, street railways and miscellaneous companies which have been published during the preceding month will be given on the last Saturday of each month. This index will not include reports in the issue of the "Chronicle" in which it is published. The latest index will be found in the issue of July 30. The next will appear in that of Aug. 27.

Norfolk & Western Railway.

(Preliminary Statement for Fiscal Year ending June 30 1910.)

Table with columns: Earnings, Expenses and Charges. Rows include Average miles operated, Earnings, Passenger, mail and express, Freight, Total earnings, Operating Expenses, Maintenance of way & structures, etc.

Colorado & Southern Railway.

(Preliminary Statement for Fiscal Year ending June 30 1910.)

COMBINED SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS OF ALL COL. & SO. LINES

Table with columns: Operating revenue, Operating expenses, Net operating revenue, Taxes, Operating income, Miscellaneous credits to income (net).

Southern Indiana Railway—Chicago Southern Railway.

(Report of Committee—Aug. 19 1908 to June 30 1910.)

The reorganization committee, whose plan is outlined on a subsequent page, makes substantially the following statement: Defaults—Appointment of Receiver.—Myron J. Carpenter was appointed receiver of the Southern Indiana Ry. Co. on Aug. 19 1908 and immediately took possession of the properties of that company and of the Chicago Southern Ry. He was appointed receiver of the latter Aug. 25 1908.

When the receiver took possession, there was practically no cash on hand; wages and supply bills were in default; equipment notes were overdue and the business of the roads had fallen away. The Chicago Southern Ry. Co. 5% bonds, issued under mtge. dated July 1 1906, and in the payment of the principal due July 1 1907 of the 5% collateral gold bonds issued under trust agreement dated July 1 1905. The Southern Indiana Ry. Co. had defaulted on the interest due Aug. 1 1908 on its 1st Mt. 4% gold bonds issued under deed of trust dated Feb. 1 1901.

Adjustment of Car Trusts—Surrender of Undersizable Equipment.—When the receiver was appointed, the Southern Indiana Ry. Co. had equipment notes outstanding to pay which, with interest, on Nov. 1 1908, would have required \$753,334. Much the larger part of the notes was overdue. A settlement was made with the holders of the notes by which they accepted \$200,000 in cash and new notes for the balance of \$553,334, payable one-fourth on Nov. 1 1909 and one-eighth on each May and Nov. 1 thereafter, the last payment falling due on Nov. 1 1912. In order to raise money for the payment of \$200,000 on account of the equipment notes, a payment of account of five new locomotives for the Southern Indiana, the payment of some \$87,000 in taxes of that company and for necessary repairs on equipment and other purposes, the receiver sold at par \$382,000 receiver's certificates.

When the receiver was appointed, the only equipment owned by the Chicago Southern Ry. Co. was 10 locomotives and 235 side-dump cars, the cars being subject to \$78,122 equipment trust notes. On March 10 1909 a large majority of these notes was in default, and the vendor of the cars claimed the right to re-take and sell the cars, and also claimed that there was due from the receiver for rental and destroyed cars \$15,000, and, further, that a sale of the cars would fall to pay the amount due on the notes for \$33,000. Believing that the dump cars were practically useless for the purposes of the road, the receiver made a complete settlement with the vendor and noteholders, under which the notes were discharged, the cars were returned to the vendor and a cash payment of \$5,000 made by the receiver. The receiver then bought for the Chicago Southern 200 50-ton pieces of modern construction for \$143,000, one-fourth payable in cash and the remainder in car-trust notes payable in equal monthly installments extending over a period of sixty months, and five large freight locomotives at a cost of \$78,750, one-fourth of which was payable in cash and the remainder in annual installments, one-eighth each on June 24 1910 and June 24 1911 and one-fourth each on June 24 1912 and June 24 1913.

It is expected that the receiver will, at an early date, contract for the purchase of a considerable amount of new equipment for each of the two companies, but in that case he will execute his notes for the purchase price, which, however, will contain a provision permitting their redemption in anticipation of maturity.

Payment of Car Trusts and 1st Mt. Coupons.—Out of the earnings of the properties the receiver has paid not only all installments of principal, amounting to \$314,659, and all interest on the equipment notes that have fallen due, but has, in addition, made anticipatory payments of principal amounting to \$49,219. He has paid the interest on the 1st Mt. bonds of the Southern Indiana Ry. Co. due Aug. 1 1908 and Feb. 1 1909, has made provision for the payment on Aug. 1 1910 of the interest due Aug. 1 1909, and he has considerable cash on hand at the present time.

Mileage.—1. Southern Indiana Ry.—Ferre Haute to Seymour, Ind., 121.42 m.; Terre Haute Belt, 7.45 m.; Westport branch, 26.45 m.; Sullivan branch, 18.48 m.; Chicago extension, 28.06 m.; coal branches, 25.93 m.; total, 226.19 miles. 2. Chicago Southern Ry.—Indiana-Illinois State line to a point near Chicago Heights, Ill., 114.30 miles; total both roads, 342.49 miles.

Equipment.—Southern Indiana Ry.—46 locomotives, 31 passenger cars, 244 box cars, 23 stock cars, 1,004 flat cars, 4,507 coal cars, 84 other cars. Chicago Southern Ry.—15 locomotives and 200 coal cars. Grand total, 61 locomotives, 31 passenger cars and 6,062 freight cars.

Plan.—The general scheme is to have a new company acquire the properties of the existing companies, to leave undisturbed the Southern Indiana Ry. Co. 1st Mt. bonds, to give to holders of the other securities income bonds

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 July 30 1910. The next will appear in the issue of Aug. 27 1910.

Table with columns: Roads, Gross Earnings (Current Year, Previous Year), Net Earnings (Current Year, Previous Year). Rows include Bangor Ry & Elec. Co., Binghamton St Ry., New Or Ry & Light, Twin City Rap Tr Co.

Interest Charges and Surplus.

Table with columns: Roads, Int., Rentals, &c.—Current Year, Previous Year, Bal. of Net E'ngs.—Current Year, Previous Year. Rows include Bangor Ry & Elec., Binghamton St Ry., New Or Ry & Light, Twin City Rap Tr Co.

c Includes dividend on preferred stock. x After allowing for other income received.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AMERICAN PNEUMATIC SERVICE CO. AND SUBSIDIARIES MARCH 31.

Table with columns for 1910 and 1909, split into Assets and Liabilities. Assets include Patents, Plant accounts, Cash, etc. Liabilities include Capital stock, Bonds, Notes, etc.

Gas Securities Co. of New York. (Statement of June 30 1910.)

This successful holding company, of which Henry L. Doherty, of the firm of Henry L. Doherty & Co., No. 6 Wall St., N. Y., is President, C. T. Brown, Vice-Pres., and Louis F. Musil, Sec. & Treas., has paid 1/2 of 1% monthly in dividends on both classes of stock from its inception, and also declared stock dividends on its common stock paid in common stock as follows: July 1 1909, 100%, \$73,000; March 7 1910, 100%, \$146,000. Par of shares \$100.

BALANCE SHEET OF GAS SECURITIES CO. JUNE 30.

Table with columns for 1910 and 1909, split into Assets and Liabilities. Assets include Cash, Bonds owned, Stock owned, etc. Liabilities include Preferred stock, Common stock, etc.

The Gas Securities Co. was incorp. at Albany on Jan. 6 1906 and it holds securities in a number of the following companies which are under the management of the Doherty Operating Co.: Denver (Colo.) Gas & Electric Co., Lincoln (Neb.) Gas & Electric Light Co., Knoxville (Tenn.) Gas Co., Empire District Electric Co. of Joplin, Mo. (including Spring River Power Co.), Spokane (Wash.) Gas & Fuel Co., Spokane Falls Gas Light Co., Pueblo (Colo.) Gas & Fuel Co., Montgomery (Ala.) Light & Power Co., Lebanon (Pa.) Gas & Fuel Co., Eastern (Pa.) Gas & Electric Co., Meridian (Miss.) Light & Ry. Co., Fremont (Neb.) Gas, Electric & Power Co., Massillon (O.) Electric & Gas Co., Summit County Power, Dillon (Col.) The control of the Denver, Lincoln, Knoxville, Spokane, Joplin (Empire District El. Co. and Spring River Power Co.) is to be acquired by a holding company (see Denver Gas & Electric Co. in V. 91, p. 156).—V. 89, p. 912.

Kansas City Breweries Co.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31 1909.)

RESULTS FOR CALENDAR YEARS.

Table with columns for 1909 and 1908, split into Barrels sold, Total income, Deduct, Purchases & exp., Depreciation, Interest on bonds, Balance brought forward, Total surplus Dec. 31.

BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31.

Table with columns for 1909 and 1908, split into Assets and Liabilities. Assets include Brewery plants, Furniture & fixtures, Outside real estate, etc. Liabilities include Common stock, Preferred stock, etc.

a Brewery plants, properties and good will include value prior to 1906, \$5,743,634; additions and improvements, 1906, \$229,509; 1907, \$285,879; 1908, \$235,000; 1909, \$195,015; total, \$6,703,137; less depreciation reserve, \$368,132; bal., \$6,334,005. b Includes \$59,219 building and sinking fund reserves and \$123,593 gen. exp. and c After deducting \$114,000 bonds in sinking fund.—V. 89, p. 723.

American Cement Co. of New Jersey.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31 1909.)

Pres. Robert W. Lesley, Philadelphia, Jan. 3 1910 wrote:

Your management has declined to sell except where some profit could be realized. The result has been that the business for the year shows a falling off, as compared with 1908, of 19% in quantity and of about 9% in the average price received. The difference in earnings is wholly due to the decreased quantity of cement sold and the reduced price at which it has been necessary to sell it. These conditions have not been peculiar to your company. It may confidently be stated that your proportion of output to capacity is quite up to the average of all the mills of the East. A variety of causes has contributed to this result. The Lehigh Valley district was the first district in this country in which the manufacture of Portland cement was largely developed. Of late years local mills have been established in various other districts.

Norfolk Portland Cement Corporation.—Your company has owned since 1874 the extensive deposits of shunt and clay above Norfolk, Va. In order to utilize these lands, and at the same time meet the changed conditions alluded to in the preceding paragraph, your company organized the Norfolk Portland Cement Corporation, which purchased these lands and mining rights, and a mill site at Norfolk, and issued \$500,000 1st M. 6% bonds, \$500,000 7% cum. pref. stock and \$500,000 common stock. Your company guaranteed the principal and interest of these bonds, secured the exclusive right to sell the output for 10 years on a commission basis, and subscribed for \$114,000 pref. stock, giving in part payment for the latter \$100,000 of your company's treasury stock and in payment for the lands conveyed and in connection with its subscription of pref. stock and further considerations it has received also \$35,300 com. stock, thus giving it over 33% of the pref. stock and 67% of the com. stock. The great advantages in freight rates which the new company will enjoy in Norfolk, Richmond, Washington and Baltimore, etc., seem to assure a much better profit than is possible for mills in the Lehigh Valley district.

Output.—While our capacity for natural cement has remained stationary at 400,000 bbls. since the formation of the company in 1899, the capacity per annum for the production of Portland cement has increased from 500,000 to 2,100,000 bbls., with an addition of only a little over \$360,000 to capital account, or slightly in excess of 12%.

Securities.—Through the sinking funds and with the cash proceeds from the sale of Norfolk lands, there has been a further reduction in your bonds from \$698,000 (originally \$1,000,000) to \$620,000, and in bonds of the Reliance Cement Co. from \$352,250 (originally \$600,000) to \$356,500.

On the other hand, \$25,000 pref. stock of the Reliance Co. was paid to the Norfolk Co. for the exclusive selling agency above referred to, which should net your company an annual profit of nearly that amount. Acquisitions.—In further pursuance of the policy of owning mills so situated as to give advantageous freight rates, your board has acquired for about \$41,000 lands for a mill at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., which is a railroad gate way to New England, and from which water transportation at low rates may be had to New York City. The development of this property is not in immediate contemplation.

In connection with your company affiliated interests also have secured control of another important strategic point, which will be available for your further needs when required.

Dividend.—It was with great regret that your board reduced the last semi-annual dividend to 1%, making 4% paid for the year, but in view of the existing conditions in the trade it was deemed conservative to husband your resources. The net reduction in surplus for the year is only \$35,770. The present unfortunate and abnormal conditions of the trade cannot continue indefinitely.

COMBINED INCOME ACCOUNT, ALL COMPANIES.

Table with columns for 1909, 1908, and 1907. Rows include Net earnings of subsidiary companies, Deduct, Bond int. & sink. fund Amer. Cem. Co., Central Cement Co. bond interest, Bond int. & sink. fund Reliance Cement Co., etc.

*After deducting \$10,150 received by American Cement Co. of New Jersey in 1909, against \$11,025 in 1908 and 1907.

COMBINED GENERAL BALANCE SHEET, ALL COMPANIES, NOV. 30.

Table with columns for 1909 and 1908, split into Assets and Liabilities. Assets include Property account, Levey & Trickle Co., Other stks. & bds., Cash, Bills receivable, Sundry accounts, Materials, supp. & exp., Suspense account, Deferred charges, Legal expenses, etc., Non-Ford Corp. selling agy. Liabilities include Capital stock, 1st M. 5% gold bonds, Other stks. & bds., Reserves for doubtful, etc.

a Property account includes plant, machinery, real estate in Pennsylvania and New York, cement and limestone quarries, patents, railroad rights of way, floats, etc. b Includes patents, good-will, etc., in New York State and new purchases of lands, including Reliance Cement Co. preferred stock, \$132,500; common stock, \$500,000; Central Cement Co. common stock, \$200,000; North American Portland Cement Co. preferred stock, \$100, and common stock and rights, \$13,468; American Cement Co. of New Jersey serip, \$284; Norfolk Portland Cement Corporation preferred stock rights (at par), \$114,400, and common stock rights (at par), \$335,300; miscellaneous securities, \$999. c Includes Reliance Cement Co. preferred stock, \$300,000; common stock, \$500,000; first mortgage 6% bonds, \$536,500, and mortgage on land, \$15,000. Central Cement Co. common stock, \$200,000. d Miscellaneous in 1909 includes sundry accounts, \$147,427, and balance to be paid on Norfolk Portland Cement Corporation preferred stock subscription, \$9,720.—V. 90, p. 169.

GENERAL INVESTMENT NEWS.

RAILROADS, INCLUDING ELECTRIC ROADS.

Boston & Albany RR.—Sale of Bonds.—The company has sold to N. W. Harris & Co. and Bond & Goodwin \$2,000,000 25-year 4% bonds maturing May 1 1935. The bonds are offered to investors at 97 and int., yielding 4.20% income. See advertisement on another page.—V. 90, p. 1612.

Boston Elevated Ry.—New Director.—James L. Richards, President of the Boston Consol. Gas Co., has been elected a director to fill a vacancy.—V. 90, p. 1554.

Brinson Ry. (Savannah Northwestern Route).—Merger.—New Securities Offered.—This company on or about Aug. 20 1909 absorbed the old Savannah Valley RR. and, wishing to issue \$420,000 bonds secured by an absolute first mtge. on the entire system, issued \$275,000 7% cumulative preferred stock to take up the \$275,000 Savannah Valley RR. bonds, which were callable on any interest date at par.

Wm. Morris Imbrie & Co., 45 Broadway, N. Y. City, purchased the \$420,000 new 1st M. 5% gold bonds, due May 1 1935 (trustee Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., int. M. & N.), jointly with the National City Bank of New York, and, having sold the greater part of them, offer the balance at 96 and interest, yielding about 5.30% on the investment. The firm is also offering the pref. stock at 105 and interest, par \$100. A circular calls attention to the following points:

(1) An absolute first mtge. on the total 72 miles of standard-gauge railroad running from Millhaven, Ga., to Savannah, together with its equipment and terminal properties. (2) On the road itself the bonds are issued at less than \$6,000 per mile. (3) The equipment valuation alone is estimated at \$20,000. (4) The terminal properties, without regard to their strategic position, have a conservative cash value of \$300,000. (5) The "scrap" value of the railroad has been estimated at \$800,000. (6) The net earnings are nearly four times the interest charges.

Capitalization of the Brinson Railway Company. First mtge. 20-year 5% gold bonds dated June 24 1910, par \$1,000. Not subj. to call (total auth., \$1,000,000); reserved, issuable only under conservative mtge. restrictions (namely to a principal amount not exceeding 85% of the cost of extensions and improvements, but only when the net earnings, after taxes, repairs, etc., for six consecutive months within the last eight months shall have been twice the interest charge for a half-year, including the bonds applied for.—Ed.), \$580,000. Outstanding, \$420,000. 7% cumulative pref. stock (total auth., \$500,000), outstanding, \$275,000. Common stock, total auth. and issued (par of shares \$100), \$1,000,000. The road runs from Millhaven, in Screven County, Ga., to Savannah, through a rich cotton, timber, naval stores and garden truck country, and it is particularly adapted for economical operation, being practically an air line (only one slight curve), with no bridges and only one short 1% grade.

Missouri Pacific Ry.—New Trustee.—The Equitable Trust Co. will on Sept. 7 become trustee under the Kansas & Colorado Pacific mtge., succeeding the Guaranty Trust Co., which is now trustee of the Missouri Pacific "first and refunding" mtge.—V. 91, p. 276.

New York Central & Hudson River RR.—Referee's Decision.—James G. Graham, as referee, has rendered a report sustaining the special franchise assessment on Park Avenue for the years 1900 to 1908, inclusive. The report will come before the Supreme Court for confirmation.

The total assessed valuation for the 9 years amounts to about \$95,000,000 and the taxes to \$1,717,443, with about \$800,000 accrued interest. The company claimed among other things that the N. Y. & Harlem RR., created in 1831, acquired a right of way in Park Avenue many years before Fourth Avenue was opened by the city in 1857, and that the Central did not operate its lines through that thoroughfare by virtue of any State franchise grants, but from the easements it secured from the predecessor company. The contention that the special franchise tax does not apply to steam roads was overruled on the strength of the decision of Judge Chester in May last (V. 90, p. 1491).

Damages Claimed.—N. Y. State Forest, Fish & Game Commissioner Whipple has brought two suits against the company for forest fire damages to State lands, as follows:

One in Township 5 in Herkimer County, in the vicinity of Beaver River, the penalties amounting to \$570,000 and the actual damages to \$30,000, and one in Franklin County near Turtle and Hool ponds, the penalties amounting to \$53,000 and the actual damages to \$27,000. Suits has also been brought against the Delaware & Hudson for \$1,400,000 penalties at the rate of \$10 a tree for forest lands destroyed by fire caused by the railroad's locomotives between Saranac Lake and Lake Placid, and \$94,000 actual damages.—V. 90, p. 1677.

New York New Haven & Hartford RR.—Bonds.—See New York Westchester & Boston Ry. below.—V. 91, p. 154.

New York Westchester & Boston Ry.—Bonds.—This subsidiary of the N. Y. N. H. & Hartford RR. applied on Aug. 2 to the P. S. Commission, 2nd Dist., for authority to issue \$5,000,000 50-year 1st M. 5% gold bonds, to provide for the payment of \$953,446 advanced by the City & County Contract Co. in connection with the construction of the branch line from Mount Vernon to White Plains, and to meet the cost, estimated at \$4,294,549, of completing, electrifying and equipping said branch.—V. 90, p. 914.

Northern Central Ry.—Lease.—The directors of the Pennsylvania RR. on Aug. 1 approved the proposition to lease the Northern Central Ry. for 999 years on the basis of a stock dividend of 40%, a cash dividend of 10% and a guaranteed annual dividend of 8% on the capital as increased by the foregoing allotment. The stockholders of the Northern Central Ry. Co. will act on the matter after October 14.—V. 91, p. 154.

New Secretary.—Lewis Neilson, Secretary of the Pennsylvania RR., has been appointed also Secretary of this road, succeeding Stephen W. White, who retires under pension rules; also Secretary of the West Jersey & Seashore, succeeding J. M. Harding, deceased.—V. 90, p. 914.

Ocean Shore Ry., San Francisco.—Bondholders' Committee.—The committee of twenty-five has announced the following reorganization committee, which has authority to bid in the property at foreclosure sale on Sept. 1: G. C. Moore, A. C. Kains, R. D. Robbins, W. J. Dutton and Maurice Schweitzer. Compare V. 91, p. 276.

Pennsylvania RR.—Listed.—The N. Y. Stock Exchange has listed \$12,750,000 additional Allegheny Valley Ry. Co. gen. mtge. 4% bonds, due 1942, making the total amount listed \$20,000,000.

The additional bonds were issued as follows: \$10,000,000 to retire \$10,000,000 Allegheny Valley RR. low-grade-division 1st M. 7% due April 1 1910, and \$2,750,000 for double-tracking, extension of yards and purchases of additional real estate. Upon cancellation of the mtge. securing said 7% bonds, the general mtge. will be a first lien on the property of the Allegheny Valley Ry. Co., which has been taken over by Penna. RR. Co.—V. 91, p. 155.

Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co.—Power.—Contracts have been signed with the Delaware County Electric Co. and the Beacon Light Co. (both subsidiaries of the Philadelphia Electric Co.) to supply power for the operation of the lines of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co. in Delaware County, supplementing that generated at the plant at Folsom.

Car Trusts.—The shareholders of the Union Traction Co. will vote on Sept. 21 on increasing "the indebtedness of the company from \$1,500,000 to \$3,000,000." An official statement explains:

The increase herein referred to is the guaranty of the rentals of the equipment lease of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co., which lease has been made the basis of an issue of car trust certificates, and this sixty days' public notice is given in order to meet the requirements of the law in case such guaranty should be held an increase of indebtedness. No additional financing is contemplated hereunder. This is merely a formal ratification of the action already authorized at the special meeting of the stockholders held on June 20 1910. (Compare V. 90, p. 1555, 1677.)

Pittsburgh Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis Ry.—Listed.—The N. Y. Stock Exchange has listed \$4,000,000 additional consol. M. guaranteed 4% bonds, series "G," due 1957, making the total amount listed \$10,000,000.

These \$4,000,000 Series G bonds were issued to refund the 2nd M. 7% bonds of the Jeffersonville Madison & Ind. RR. Co., which matured July 1 1910, and to provide for construction work already entered upon, consisting of additional second and third track, terminal facilities, track elevation and new equipment.—V. 90, p. 1614.

Quebec & Lake St. John Ry.—New Offer.—Holders of certificates of deposit issued in respect of prior lien, first mortgage and income bonds will meet in London Aug. 8 to consider an amended and improved offer made by the representatives of the Canadian Northern Ry., in the terms of the proposals set forth in the trustees' memorandum, dated Dec. 21 1909, with the following modifications:

(a) The first mortgage bonds to be exchanged at the rate of £70 of new stock for every £100 bonds; (b) the income bonds to be exchanged at the rate of £13 new stock for every £100 bonds; (c) the new stock to carry

interest as from Jan. 1 1911, and (d) all unredeemed coupons to be surrendered with the exception of the April 1910 coupons on the prior lien bonds. The committee is unanimously of the opinion that this settlement is one which should be accepted by the bondholders.—V. 90, p. 1045.

Rio Grande RR.—Sold.—This narrow-gauge road was sold at auction at Brownsville, Texas, on July 26. It was bid in for \$48,000 by Wm. E. Guy of St. Louis, who is supposed to own or represent 51% of the stock and all of the \$48,000 bonds. Compare V. 91, p. 276.

St. Louis & San Francisco RR.—New Equipment Bonds.—Speyer & Co. have purchased from the company \$1,450,000 5% equipment notes, Series "Q," secured by equipment costing (about) \$1,617,000, towards which the railroad company pays in cash (about) \$167,000, and will issue its equipment notes for the balance, \$1,450,000.

The notes are to be dated Aug. 1 1910 and will mature in 20 semi-annual installments—\$72,000 on Feb. 1 in each year and \$73,000 on Aug. 1 in each year until payment is completed. Central Trust Co. of New York is the trustee. The notes are to be redeemable at the option of the company at any time at par and accrued interest upon 60 days' previous notice. The equipment consists of 250 steel underframe freight cars, 53 locomotives, 11 passenger and other cars and 6 electric motor cars from the General Electric Co.—V. 91, p. 155.

Seaboard Co.—Dividends Resumed.—The directors of this holding company on Aug. 1 declared a semi-annual dividend of 2½% upon the first pref. stock (at last accounts \$6,360,600), payable on and after Aug. 15 1910 to stockholders of record Aug. 10 1910.

The earlier dividends (antdating the reorganization of the Seaboard Air Line Ry. Co.) were 2½% semi-annually from July 15 1906 to July 15 1907, aggregating in all 7½%.—V. 89, p. 43

Southern Indiana Ry.—Reorganization Plan.—The reorganization committee, consisting of Emile K. Boisot, Anton G. Hodenpyl, Christopher D. Smithers, Melvin B. Johnson and Festus J. Wade, has issued a plan of reorganization for the Southern Indiana Ry. and Chicago Southern Ry. under date of July 1 1910. This plan has been approved by the protective committees, under whose agreements a large majority of all classes of securities have been deposited.

The financial statement covering the period from Aug. 19 1908 to June 30 1910, on which the plan is based, will be found on a preceding page under "Annual Reports."

Holders of Chicago Southern securities who have not yet deposited them under the protective agreement of Dec. 17 1908 may, without penalty, become parties thereto and entitled to participation in said plan of reorganization by depositing their holdings on or before Sept. 1 1910 with the Girard Trust Co. of Philadelphia, as depository, or with its agent, First Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago.

Holders of Southern Indiana Ry. gen. M. 5% bonds who have not yet deposited their bonds under the agreement of Jan. 31 1910 may, without penalty, become parties to said agreement and entitled to the benefit of said plan by depositing their bonds on or before Sept. 1 1910 with the First Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago, depository.

Final decrees have been entered foreclosing the general mortgage of the Southern Indiana Ry. and the 1st M. of the Chicago Southern, and directing the sale of the mortgaged premises, and the dates of sale may be fixed as soon as deemed advisable.

Digest of Plan—New Company and Its Securities.

A new company, to be called the Chicago Terre Haute & Bedford Ry. Co. or other appropriate name, or an existing company, will be used, to acquire with such exceptions as the reorganization committee may determine the property of the Chicago Southern Ry. Co. and the Southern Indiana Ry. Co., subject to the lien of the 1st M. of the Southern Indiana Ry. Co. dated Feb. 1 1901. The new company will, so far as practicable, be vested with the direct ownership of the entire property, and it is expected will also acquire the stock of the Bedford Belt Ry. Co. or the property of that company, subject to existing liens thereon.

(1) \$20,000,000 "First and Refunding Mortgage" 50-Year Gold Bonds. Interest, payable semi-annually, from such date as may be determined by the reorganization committee. Rate of interest on the first \$3,500,000 bonds to be 5% per annum; on all subsequent issues to be fixed at rates not exceeding 5% per annum. All of the bonds at any time outstanding, but not less than all, shall be subject to redemption at option of new company after notice on any interest date at 107½% and interest. The bonds to be a first mortgage upon the railroad and equipment owned by the Chicago Southern Ry. Co., or the receiver thereof on July 1 1910, and a general mortgage upon the railroad and equipment owned by the Southern Indiana Ry. Co. or the receiver thereof on July 1 1910, subject to the lien of the Southern Indiana Ry. first mortgage. The mortgage may, in the first instance, also be subject to any liens or claims subject to which the properties are sold at foreclosure sale, or which under the decree the purchaser may be required to assume or pay. In case it proves impracticable to make the mortgage a direct lien upon any particular property, it is intended that bonds secured by such direct lien, or stock of the company which shall own such property, or both, shall be pledged under the mortgage in such manner that substantially the same result will be obtained.

(2) \$2,500,000 of said bonds shall be presently issued for the purposes of reorganization. In case the receiver, after May 15 1910, has expended or shall expend moneys or contracted indebtedness for extensions, improvements, &c., additional bonds to an amount sufficient to cover the same may be issued on reorganization.

(3) \$1,500,000 bonds shall be issuable from time to time as required for general corporate purposes, of which not more than \$500,000 may be issued before July 1 1911.

(4) \$7,537,000 bonds shall be reserved to retire the first mortgage bonds of the Southern Indiana Ry. Co.

(5) \$350,000 bonds shall be reserved to retire the 1st M. 5% bonds of the Bedford Belt Ry. Co.; if the new company acquires neither the stock nor the property of that company, these bonds need not be so reserved.

(6) The remainder of the issue, including any bonds not needed for the above purposes, shall be reserved, to be issued from time to time under carefully guarded restrictions for the acquisition or construction of new property, for extensions, betterments and other capital expenditures.

(7) \$6,500,000 50-Year Income Bonds Cumulative Two Years After Date.

These bonds shall bear such date as the reorganization committee may determine and shall bear interest at the rate of 4% per annum for two years and at the rate of 5% per annum thereafter until maturity; the interest to be cumulative from and after two years after the date thereof. The interest for the first two years shall be payable out of the net earnings if, and to the extent that, the net earnings and income, in the discretion of the board of directors, shall, consistently with the welfare of the company, warrant such payment, the discretion of said board in such respect to be final. The interest in subsequent years shall be payable out of the net earnings available for that purpose determined in the manner to be provided in the mortgage and to be approved by the reorganization committee. All of the bonds at any time outstanding, but not less than all, shall be subject to redemption at option of new company after notice on any interest payment date at par and unpaid interest from the time the same becomes cumulative to date of redemption. The bonds shall be secured by a mortgage immediately subsequent in lien to the first and refunding mortgage. The holders shall have at all stockholders' meetings the right to cast one vote for each \$100 par value of bonds held by him unless the reorganization committee deem it expedient to modify or withhold such provision. The mortgage may also, if the committee deem it advisable, contain provisions authorizing the trustee or others to exercise the voting power of any bondholder at any meeting at which he shall not be present. These bonds are to be presently issued for the purposes of the plan.

COTTON.

Friday Night, August 5 1910.

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 6,491 bales, against 20,730 bales last week and 56,422 bales the previous week, making the total receipts since Sept. 1 1909 7,253,655 bales, against 9,796,381 bales for the same period of 1908-09, showing a decrease since Sept. 1 1909 of 2,542,726 bales.

Table with columns: Receipts at—, Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri., Total. Lists various ports like Galveston, Port Arthur, New Orleans, etc.

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 Aug. 5., 1909-10, 1908-09, Stock. 1910, 1909. Lists ports and cumulative totals.

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—, 1910, 1909, 1908, 1907, 1906, 1905. Lists ports and six-year totals.

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 23,637 bales, of which 7,187 were to Great Britain, 3,960 to France and 12,490 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 Aug. 5 1910, From Sept. 1 1909 to Aug. 5 1910. Lists various ports and their export volumes.

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: Aug. 5 at—, On Shipboard, Not Cleared for—, Leaving Stock. Lists ports and shipboard quantities.

The speculative cotton market has been characterized this week by extreme irregularity, there being frequent transitions from strength to weakness, the final outcome being a big advance in the current month, a smaller gain in September and fair losses on the rest of the list. In a word, the near-by contracts have been well supported by the strong interests which have the small local supply so thoroughly under control, while the new-crop deliveries, after being buffeted about from day to day, as might be expected in a "weather market," have finally given way under the aggressive hammering of the local crowd. At times the weather news from the Southwest has been disquieting, maximum temperatures in Texas and Oklahoma ranging from 100 to 110, while the rainfall has generally been insignificant. On the other hand, the news from the rest of the belt has generally been favorable, although on one occasion there was talk of damaging rains in Mississippi and Arkansas. At one time buying was quickened by the monthly report of the Department of Agriculture, which made the condition 75.5, against 80.7 last month, 71.9 last August and a ten-year average of 79.4. Some argued from this that the production would be between 11,750,000 and 12,000,000 bales. Others, however, argued that, because of the larger area, the yield would exceed 12,000,000 bales. They called attention to the fact that two years ago Texas raised a crop of 3,831,000 bales on an area of 9,494,000 acres, whereas the area is now 10,877,000 acres and the condition the same as it was then, viz., 82. At one time spot houses were good buyers, and it was said that Fall River had reported a better trade in cotton goods. At another time there was considerable liquidation by Southern and Wall Street longs because of a reported low barometer in Texas and predictions of general rains and cooler weather. To-day August made a net advance of about 20 points, advancing at one time from 15.34 to 15.67 under excited covering by three or four shorts. Meantime the new crop futures were losing from 10 to 16 points under vigorous hammering by the local crowd, who were prompted mainly by reports of cooler weather and rains in Texas and Oklahoma, Mexia, Tex., reporting rainfall of 1.60 inches and Hobart, Okla., 1 inch. Then, too, good showers were reported in the Eastern belt, and favorable crop news was received from the Carolinas. There are many who believe that on account of the improvement in the Central and Eastern belt and the relief in the Southwest the new-crop deliveries will soon work to a still lower level. Still there are others who think that the buying was of a much better class than the selling. For one thing, they mentioned the spirited bidding for October by brokers representing Continental spinners. Moreover, Wall Street houses also bought October and December.

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 showing official quotation for middling upland cotton in the New York market each day for the past week.

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS FOR 32 YEARS.

Table showing quotations on middling upland at New York Aug. 5 for each of the past 32 years.

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. Lists daily market status and sales figures.

Closing Quotations for Middling Cotton on— Table with columns: Week ending Aug. 5, Sa'd'ay, Monday, Tuesday, Wed' day, Thurs'd'y, Friday. Rows list various locations like Galveston, New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Augusta, Memphis, St. Louis, Houston, Little Rock.

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

Table showing option market data for August through May, including Range, Closing, and Tone (Spot, Options) for each month.

WEATHER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.—Our telegraphic advices from the South this evening indicate that the weather has on the whole been more favorable the past week, and improvement in the crop is reported from some sections.

Galveston, Texas.—Continued drought and hot weather are causing deterioration. Complaints of boll-weevils and boll-worms are increasing. It has rained on one day of the week, the precipitation being four hundredths of an inch.

Abilene, Texas.—There has been no rain the past week. The thermometer has averaged 89, ranging from 74 to 104.

Brenham, Texas.—We have had no rain during the week. The thermometer has ranged from 72 to 102, averaging 82.

Cuero, Texas.—We have had no rain during the week. Average thermometer 86, highest 103, lowest 71.

Dallas, Texas.—It has been dry all week. The thermometer has averaged 89, the highest being 106 and the lowest 71.

Henrietta, Texas.—There has been rain on two days the past week, the rainfall reaching twenty-nine hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 90, ranging from 71 to 108.

Huntsville, Texas.—There has been no rain the past week. The thermometer has ranged from 72 to 99, averaging 86.

Lampasas, Texas.—There has been no rain the past week. The thermometer has averaged 88, the highest being 106 and the lowest 69.

Luling, Texas.—Dry all the week. The thermometer has averaged 87, ranging from 72 to 101.

Paris, Texas.—The week's rainfall has been thirteen hundredths of an inch, on two days. The thermometer has averaged 89, the highest being 104 and the lowest 73.

San Antonio, Texas.—We have had no rain during the week. The thermometer has averaged 86, ranging from 72 to 100.

Taylor, Texas.—Dry all the week. The thermometer has ranged from 72 to 100, averaging 86.

Weatherford, Texas.—No rain the past week. Average thermometer 89, highest 104, lowest 74.

Ardmore, Oklahoma.—It has rained on one day during the week, the precipitation reaching forty-five hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 90, ranging from 71 to 109.

Marlow, Oklahoma.—Rain has fallen on two days of the week, the rainfall being one inch and fifty-five hundredths. The thermometer has ranged from 71 to 109, averaging 90.

Oklahoma, Oklahoma.—We have had rain on three days during the week, the rainfall being seventy-eight hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 72 to 106, averaging 89.

Alexandria, Louisiana.—This week's rainfall has been twelve hundredths of an inch, on one day. Average thermometer 85, highest 98 and lowest 71.

Amite, Louisiana.—We have had rain on one day during the week, the precipitation being one inch. The ther-

mometer has averaged 84, the highest being 97 and the lowest 71.

New Orleans, Louisiana.—There has been no rain during the week. The thermometer has averaged 85, ranging from 74 to 95.

Shreveport, Louisiana.—Rain has fallen on one day during the week, the rainfall being one inch. The thermometer has ranged from 70 to 99, averaging 84.

Columbus, Mississippi.—We have had rain on one day during the week, the rainfall being one inch and twenty-five hundredths. Average thermometer 79, highest 96, lowest 61.

Meridian, Mississippi.—We have had rain on three days during the week, the rainfall being one inch and seventy-five hundredths. The thermometer has ranged from 64 to 92, averaging 78.

Vicksburg, Mississippi.—The week's rainfall has been ninety-one hundredths of an inch, on three days. Average thermometer 82, highest 94.5, lowest 70.

Eldorado, Arkansas.—We have had rain on two days during the week, the precipitation reaching thirty-one hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 69 to 97, averaging 83.

Fort Smith, Arkansas.—The week's rainfall has been seventy-eight hundredths of an inch, on two days. Average thermometer 88, highest 104, lowest 72.

Helena, Arkansas.—Cotton is improving. We have had rain on one day during the week, the rainfall being only one hundredth of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 65 to 94, averaging 80.

Little Rock, Arkansas.—Weather conditions good for cotton the past week and reports indicate general improvement. Rain has fallen on three days of the week, the rainfall being one inch and twenty-four hundredths. Average thermometer 83, highest 94, lowest 71.

Dyersburg, Tennessee.—It has rained on two days of the week, the precipitation reaching seventy-two hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 63 to 95, averaging 79.

Memphis, Tennessee.—Rain beneficial, but more is needed. Rain has fallen on one day during the week and the precipitation has been fifty-five hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer 80.2, highest 92.2 and lowest 67.

Nashville, Tennessee.—We have had rain on two days of the past week, the rainfall reaching eighty-four hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 79, the highest being 96 and the lowest 62.

Mobile, Alabama.—Generally dry and favorable for crops in the interior. We have had rain on one day of the week, the rainfall being thirty-one hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 84, ranging from 74 to 95.

Montgomery, Alabama.—Weather fine for crops; cotton improving. Rain has fallen on two days of the week, the rainfall being forty-one hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 71 to 93, averaging 82. Month's rainfall 10.27 inches.

Selma, Alabama.—We have had rain on one day during the week, the rainfall being thirty-four hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer 80, highest 94, lowest 65.

Thomasville, Alabama.—There has been rain on three days of the week, to the extent of twenty-seven hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 80, the highest being 97 and the lowest 63.

Madison, Florida.—We have had rain on four days during the week, to the extent of ninety-three hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 83, ranging from 70 to 97.

Tallahassee, Florida.—Rain has fallen on four days during the week, the rainfall being one inch and twenty-three hundredths. The thermometer has ranged from 72 to 94, averaging 83.

Atlanta, Georgia.—Rain has fallen on two days of the week, the rainfall being forty-four hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer 79, highest 92, lowest 66.

Augusta, Georgia.—There has been rain on one day during the week, the rainfall being fifty-one hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 83, the highest being 95 and the lowest 70.

Savannah, Georgia.—There has been rain on five days of the week, the precipitation reaching thirty-eight hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 82, ranging from 72 to 97.

Charleston, South Carolina.—We have had rain on five days during the week, the precipitation reaching one inch and fifty-two hundredths. The thermometer has ranged from 74 to 92, averaging 84.

Greenwood, South Carolina.—The week's rainfall has been twelve hundredths of an inch, on one day. Average thermometer 84, highest 99, lowest 70.

Spartanburg, South Carolina.—It has been dry all the week. The thermometer has averaged 82, the highest being 98 and the lowest 66.

Charlotte, North Carolina.—We have had rain on two days during the week, to the extent of one inch and thirty-three hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 80, ranging from 70 to 92.

Greensboro, North Carolina.—We have had rain on two days during the week, the rainfall being seventy-four hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 65 to 93, averaging 79.

WORLD'S SUPPLY AND TAKINGS OF COTTON.

Table with columns for Cotton Takings, Week and Season, and rows for 1909-10 and 1908-09, listing visible supply, deductibles, and total takings.

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

COTTON CROP CIRCULAR.—Our Annual Cotton Crop Review will be ready in circular form about Wednesday, Sept. 7.

CALIFORNIA'S FIRST NEW BALE.—The first bale of new cotton of the season of 1910 was ginned at El Centro, Cal., on Aug. 4.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT'S AUGUST REPORT.—The following statement, showing the condition of cotton on July 25, was issued by the Department of Agriculture Aug. 2:

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture estimates, from the reports of the correspondents and agents of this Bureau, that the average condition of the cotton crop on July 25 1910 was 75.5% of a normal, as compared with 80.7 on June 25 1910, 71.9 on July 25 1909, 83.0 on July 25 1908, 75.0 on July 25 1907, and 79.4 the average of the past ten years on July 25.

Table showing Comparisons of condition by States for July 25 1910, 1910, 1909, 1908, 1907, and United States.

UNITED STATES CONSUMPTION AND OVERLAND MOVEMENT, TO AUGUST 1.—Below we present a synopsis of the crop movement for the month of July and the eleven months ended July 31 for three years:

Table comparing 1909-10, 1908-09, and 1907-08 for various metrics including gross overland for July, net overland for July, port receipts in July, and stock at Northern interior markets.

INDIA COTTON MOVEMENT FROM ALL PORTS.

Table showing Receipts at Bombay for 1910, 1909, and 1908, broken down by week and since Sept. 1.

Table showing Exports from Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, and All others, broken down by Great Britain, Continent, and Japan.

ALEXANDRIA RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

Table showing Receipts and Exports (bales) for Alexandria, Egypt, from 1909-10 to 1907-08.

Note.—A cantar is 99 lbs. Egyptian bales weigh about 750 lbs. The statement shows that the receipts for the week were 000,000 cantars and the foreign shipments 6,100 bales.

MANCHESTER MARKET.—Our report received by cable to-night from Manchester states that the market continues firm for yarns and quiet for shirtings.

Table showing cotton prices (32s Cop, 8 1/2 lbs. Shirtings) for 1910 and 1909, listing various grades and prices.

SHIPPING NEWS.—As shown on a previous page, the exports of cotton from the United States the past week have reached 23,637 bales.

Table listing shipping news for various ports including New York, New Orleans, Savannah, and Boston.

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

Table showing Sales of the week, stocks, and other market data for Liverpool from July 15 to Aug 5.

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 showing daily market conditions (Spot, Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday) with prices and demand levels.

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.

Table showing prices of futures at Liverpool from July 30 to August 5, listing prices for various futures contracts.

STATE AND CITY DEPARTMENT.

The Chronicle.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

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Table listing supplements: BANK AND QUOTATION (monthly), RAILWAY AND INDUSTRIAL (quarterly), RAILWAY EARNINGS (monthly), STATE AND CITY (semi-annually), ELECTRIC RAILWAY (3 times yearly), BANKERS' CONVENTION (yearly).

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MUNICIPAL BOND SALES IN JULY.

Our monthly table of municipal bond sales shows that during July the disposal of such securities (exclusive of \$7,313,796 temporary loans, \$4,000,000 "general fund" bonds of New York City, \$1,491,713 Canadian debentures and \$425,000 bonds of Porto Rico) aggregated \$34,501,536. This, according to our records, is the largest output of municipal bonds for July of any year, the last previous high figure having been in July 1904, when \$33,233,254 bonds were issued.

Prominent among last month's sales was New York State's \$11,000,000 4% 50-year canal bonds, which were sold on a basis of 3.9679%. Of the total amount offered, however, \$2,242,000 had to be taken by the Comptroller as a sinking fund investment in the absence of other bids. In addition to this, the State sold \$200,000 5% 5-44-year (serial) Canaseraga Creek bonds on a basis of 4.782%. Through unusual methods the city of Philadelphia succeeded in disposing of \$5,000,000 4% 30-year bonds at par over the counter, after having failed to float an issue of \$8,000,000 bonds in May. One other large sale negotiated during July was \$4,173,500 4% bonds by the city of Boston, Mass., at prices ranging from 100 to 100.269. Among other sales for the month were: Los Angeles, Cal., \$1,530,000 4 1/2%; Bayonne, N. J., \$532,000 4 1/2% and 5%; Cleveland School District, Ohio, \$500,000 4 1/2%; Milwaukee, Wis., (3 issues), \$480,000 4 1/2%; South San Joaquin Irrigation District, Cal., \$459,500 5s; Oakdale Irrigation District, Cal., \$425,000 5s; Schenectady, N. Y., \$300,000 4 1/2%; Huntington, W. Va. (3 issues), \$380,000 5s and 6s; Erie County, N. Y., \$250,000 4 1/4%; Grayson County, Tex., \$250,000 4 1/2%; Memphis, Tenn., \$260,000 4 1/2%; Muskingum County, Ohio, \$225,000 4s; San Francisco, Cal., \$260,000 4 1/2%; Middletown, Conn., \$209,000 4s, and St. Lucie County, Fla., \$200,000 5s.

Conditions in the municipal bond market were not altogether favorable, and not a few new issues failed. Among the unsuccessful offerings were: \$800,000 4s of Cleveland, Ohio; \$580,000 (5 issues) of Pawtucket, R. I.; \$500,000 5s of Galveston County, Tex.; \$500,000 4s of Louisville, Ky.; \$375,000 (5 issues) of Oklahoma City, Okla., and \$250,000 4s of Minneapolis, Minn.

The number of municipalities emitting bonds and the number of separate issues during July were 239 and 347 respectively. This contrasts with 309 and 403 for June 1910 and with 392 and 485 for July 1909.

For comparative purposes we add the following table showing the aggregates for July and the seven months for a series of years. In these figures temporary loans, and also issues by Canadian municipalities, are excluded.

Table comparing July and seven-month aggregates from 1910 to 1901. Columns: Year, July, For the Seven Mos., Year, July, For the Seven Mos.

In the following table we give a list of July loans to the amount of \$34,501,536, issued by 239 municipalities. In the case of each loan reference is made to the page in the "Chronicle" where an account of the sale is given.

JULY BOND SALES.

Main table of July Bond Sales with columns: Page, Name, Rate, Maturity, Amount, Price. Lists various municipal bonds and their sale details.

Kamloops, B. C.—Debt Offering.—Proposals will be received until Aug. 10 by J. J. Carment, City Clerk, for \$16,000 5% 10-year debentures.

London Township, Ont.—Debtures Authorized.—By-laws have been passed by the Council of this place providing for the issuance of \$7,500 5% school and \$8,000 current-expense debentures.

Lloydminster, Sask.—Price Paid for Debtures.—We are advised that the price paid for the \$15,000 6% debentures recently disposed of to C. H. Burgess & Co. of Toronto (V. 91, p. 57) was 102.75. The debentures are dated July 1 1910 and mature part yearly for 15 years.

Macdonald, Man.—Debt Sale.—The \$6,000 4% 20-year coupon telephone-extension debentures, offered on July 27 (V. 91, p. 235), were sold to the Toronto General Trust Corporation, representing Wood, Gundy & Co. of Toronto, at 96.25 and accrued interest. Following are the bids:

Wood, Gundy & Co., Toronto, \$5,775 | Ontario Secur. Co., Toronto, \$5,587
Brent, Noxon & Co., Toronto, 5,718 | G. A. Stimson & Co., Toronto, 5,400
Aemilius Jarvis & Co., Toronto, 5,644
Denomination \$500. Date Aug. 1 1910. Interest semi-annually at the Union Bank of Montreal. Debtore debt, not including this issue, \$37,414. No floating debt. Assessed valuation for 1910, \$943,743.

Moose Jaw, Sask.—Debtures Voted.—The voters of this place have passed by-laws providing for the issuance of \$375,000 sewage-disposal-plant, \$12,000 concrete sidewalks, \$20,000 permanent road-improvement and \$12,000 sidewalk debentures.

Niagara Falls, Ont.—Debtures Voted.—The election held Aug. 1 (V. 91, p. 296) resulted in a vote of 237 to 179 in favor of the proposition to issue the \$2,500 5% 20-year fire-hall debentures. Interest annual. Date Dec. 1 1910.

Debtures Defeated.—At the same election, propositions to issue the following debentures were defeated:
\$15,000 collegiate-institute debentures. Vote 54 "for" to 361 "against."
2,000 debentures to re-heat the collegiate institute. Vote 89 "for" to 325 "against."

North Bay, Ont.—Debt Sale.—Aemilius Jarvis & Co. of Toronto were awarded the \$65,835 26 5% coupon or registered local-improvement debentures offered on July 25 and described in V. 91, p. 235. Maturity part yearly from 1911 to 1940 inclusive.

Portage la Prairie, Man.—Debtures Authorized.—This place has authorized the issuance of \$20,000 5% 20-year school debentures.

Preston, Ont.—Debt Election Not Held.—The by-law providing for the issuance of \$12,000 5% debentures which was to have been submitted to the voters on Aug. 1 (V. 91, p. 296) has been withdrawn.

Quinton, Sask.—Debt Offering.—Proposals are asked for by this village for an issue of debentures. T. Waddington is Secretary-Treasurer.

St. Francis Xavier (P. O. Eustache), Man.—Debt Election.—On Aug. 10 the voters of this municipality will pass upon a by-law providing for the issuance of \$1,500 debentures.

Sarnia, Ont.—Debtures Authorized.—Issues of \$1,000 hospital and \$3,075 bridge debentures have been authorized by this municipality.

Seaforth, Ont.—Debt Election.—An election will be held Aug. 8 to vote on a by-law providing for the floating of two issues of debentures, aggregating \$75,000.

Sydney, N. S.—Debtures Voted.—The election held July 20 (V. 91, p. 173) resulted in a vote of 1,114 to 145 in favor of the proposition to issue the \$350,000 debentures as a bonus to the ship-building plant.

Thamesville, Ont.—Debt Sale.—According to reports, \$10,000 5% water-works-debtures have been awarded to Brent, Noxon & Co. of Toronto.

Toler, Alberta.—Debt Sale.—W. A. Mackenzie & Co. of Toronto purchased \$15,000 5% gas debentures during July. Maturity part yearly for 20 years.

Vernon, B. C.—Debt Offering.—Proposals will be received until Aug. 29 at the City Office for the following 5% coupon bonds:

- \$10,000 water-works-extension debentures. Maturity 25 years.
- 8,000 local cement-walks-improvement debentures. Maturity 15 years.
- 4,500 Seventh St. improvement debentures. Maturity 20 years.
- 3,500 sewer-extension debentures. Maturity 25 years.
- Interest semi-annual. S. Somerville is City Treasurer.

Whitby, Ont.—Debt Offering.—Proposals will be received until Aug. 15 by Joseph White, Town Clerk, for \$8,550 4 1/2% local-improvement debentures. Interest annual. Maturity part yearly for 20 years.

NEW LOANS.

\$100,000

Flathead County, Montana
4 1/2% Refunding Bonds

Office of the County Clerk,
Kallispell, Mont., July 12th, 1910.
Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received by the County Commissioners of Flathead County in the State of Montana, at the office of the County Clerk, at Kallispell, Montana, on the 17th day of August, 1910, for the sale of \$100,000 refunding bonds, the denominations of said bonds to be \$1,000 each, payable in 20 years and redeemable in 10 years, and to bear interest at not to exceed 4 1/2% per annum, interest payable at the office of the County Treasurer of said County on the 1st days of January and July of each year. Bids will be opened at the office of the County Clerk ex-officio Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners of said County at Kallispell, Montana, on Wednesday, the 17th day of August, 1910, at 10 o'clock A. M. A certified check of 5% of bid to accompany each bid, check to be returned if bid is rejected.
The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
By order of the Board of County Commissioners.
C. T. YOUNG, County Clerk.
by FRED S. PERRY, Deputy County Clerk.

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LIST ON APPLICATION
SEASONGOOD & MAYER
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NEW LOANS.

\$500,000

San Joaquin County, California
HIGHWAY BONDS

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Board of Supervisors of San Joaquin County until TUESDAY, AUGUST 9TH, 1910, at 10 o'clock a. m. for the purchase of all or of any part of \$500,000 of Highway Bonds of a \$1,800,000 issue of five per cent Highway Bonds of said county, principal and interest payable at Kountze Bros., New York City, or at County Treasury, at option of holder. Legality of bonds will be approved by Dillon & Hubbard, New York. Bids must be made on blank forms furnished by county. Printed circulars containing full information and blank forms for bids can be had on application to Eugene D. Graham, County Clerk, Stockton, California, or to Dillon & Hubbard, New York.
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