ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY

TO THE

THIRD SESSION OF THE FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

OF

THE UNITED STATES.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
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Comptroller of the Currency.

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REPORT

OF

THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington, December 5, 1898.

SIR: I submit herewith in compliance with law my annual report on the operations of the Currency Bureau. This is the thirty-sixth annual report, and is for the year ended October 31, 1898.

CONDITION OF NATIONAL BANKS.

Since October 5, 1897, five reports of condition of national banks have been made, as follows: December 15, 1897, February 18, May 5, July 14, and September 20, 1898. The resources and liabilities of the banks at date of each report are shown in detail in the following table:

SUMMARY OF REPORTS OF CONDITION OF NATIONAL BANKS DURING THE YEAR.

	Dec. 15, 1897.	Feb. 18, 1898.	May 5, 1898.	July 14, 1898.	Sept. 20, 1898.
	3,607 banks.	3 594 banks.	3,586 banks.	3,582 banks.	3,585 banks.
RESOURCES.					
Loans and discounts	$2,082,608,324.81	$2,138,078,280.43	$2,097,094,235.23	$2,151,757,655.60	$2,155,961,627.91
Overdrafts	17,741,993.50	14,093.400.41	12,679,151.37	11,924,282.56	16,557,982.63
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	222,020,750.00	212,425,300.00	216,158,300.00	218,106,450.00	224,628,840.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	45,367,100.00	34,760,500.00	28,630,500.00	53,519,100.00	83,926,230.00
U. S. bonds on hand	14,915,800.00	13,184,500.00	16,365,000.00	13,731,350.00	30,614,010.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	18,555,489.01	17,789,744.59	18,271,547.14	18,947,195.10	18,971,197.22
Stocks, securities, etc	217,582,980.50	230,346,748.92	236,025,116.53	250,689,375.09	255,198,927.69
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	79,254,940.92	78,894,056.33	79,463,235.21	79,308,604.63	79,386,337.51
Other real estate and mortgages owned	29,852,102.09	30,119,511.21	30,326,045.27	30,186,270.70	30,484,417.71
Due from national banks	168,825,189.92	170,808,109.97	152,372,153.15	161,138,722.49	159,128,045.17
Due from State banks and bankers	48,012,498.55	48,093,430.84	45,468,995.03	43,248,800.85	46,324,878.06
Due from approved reserve agents	309,569,861.34	360,277,020.45	300,961,618.96	320,015,035.43	320,002,050.90
Checks and other cash items	14,933,428.42	13,100,061.68	16,719,376.27	17,308,976.92	16,828,942.11
Exchanges for clearing house	118,415,838.07	113,590,539.43	126,234,933.64	94,276,408.07	110,286,935.55
Bills of other national banks	18,859,116.00	18,600,745.00	21,338,292.00	20,811,692.00	19,649,723.00
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	925,465.16	1,040,901.73	1,057,060.71	1,093,904.16	1,023,834.03

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SUMMARY OF REPORTS OF CONDITION OF NATIONAL BANKS DURING THE YEAR—Continued.

	Dec. 15, 1897.	Feb. 18, 1898.	May 5, 1898.	July 14, 1898.	Sept. 20, 1898.
	3,607 banks.	3,594 banks.	3,586 banks.	3,582 banks.	3,585 banks.
RESOURCES—cont'd.					
Gold coin	$119,747,644.72	$125,710,166.77	$131,081,263.68	$132,888,037.43	$127,990,555.98
Gold Treasury certificates	19,484,500.00	18,062,350.00	18,230,699.00	12,457,340.00	18,323,870.00
Gold clearing-house certificates	67,861,000.00	79,083,000.00	118,333,000.00	133,576,000.00	104,356,000.00
Silver dollars	7,509,247.00	7,459,428.00	8,109,544.00	7,963,587.00	6,861,433.00
Silver Treasury certificates	31,752,596.00	34,964,239.00	35,316,796.00	36,458,014.00	30,679,950.00
Silver coin, fractional	5,808,565.21	6,098,741.84	6,120,479.16	6,334,152.52	5,662,349.41
Legal-tender notes	112,564,875.00	120,265,185.00	119,058,681.00	114,914,997.00	110,038,360.00
U. S. certificates of deposit	45,840,000.00	49,250,000.00	23,975,000.00	20,385,000.00	16,810,000.00
Five per cent redemption fund	9,761,568.38	9,315,860.62	9,520,530.82	9,601,066.56	9,795,055.25
Due from Treasurer United States	1,442,901.40	1,535,292.19	1,064,313.04	11,033,427.06	4,019,551.74
Total	3,829,213,776.00	3,946,947,114.41	3,869,966,858.21	3,977,675,445.17	4,003,511,044.87
LIABILITIES.					
Capital stock paid in	629,655,365.00	628,890,320.00	624,471,670.00	622,016,745.00	621,517,895.00
Surplus fund	246,416,688.48	248,484,530.31	247,695,979.44	247,935,215.65	247,555,108.57
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes	95,293,663.02	86,143,789.31	99,320,999.16	85,036,427.50	93,015,097.86
National-bank notes outstanding	193,783,985.00	184,106,322.00	188,425,308.50	189,866,298.50	194,483,765.50
State-bank notes outstanding	60,335.50	56,018.50	56,017.50	56,007.50	55,907.50
Due to other national banks	445,061,154.89	504,980,175.82	424,204,634.90	467,634,068.18	446,417,454.05
Due to State banks and bankers	232,877,503.25	259,972,293.60	245,643,049.17	252,182,773.37	251,917,900.89
Dividends unpaid	943,274.07	1,071,997.92	2,000,238.18	2,704,832.25	1,008,410.82
Individual deposits	1,916,630,252.25	1,982,660,933.15	1,999,368,438.96	2,023,357,159.60	2,031,454,540.29
U. S. deposits	39,939,047.71	27,562,931.73	23,095,935.89	48,081,038.95	70,187,368.12
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	4,012,185.36	3,870,835.81	3,928,661.49	4,788,377.83	4,977,832.80
Notes and bills rediscounted	3,161,796.07	2,681,072.89	4,467,622.85	5,364,952.85	6,084,815.45
Bills payable	7,722,623.78	5,579,549.06	9,288,156.89	9,283,285.11	11,283,332.33
Liabilities other than those above	13,655,901.62	10,886,344.31	7,060,145.28	19,368,262.88	23,551,615.69
Total	3,829,213,776.00	3,946,947,114.41	3,869,966,858.21	3,977,675,445.17	4,003,511,044.87

Notwithstanding that the number of banks in operation on September 20, 1898, is less than at any date of report since December 19, 1890, the amount of individual deposits, loans and discounts, and total resources is greater than at any time during the existence of the national banking system. On September 20, for the first time, the aggregate resources reached and exceeded the four-billion-dollar mark, the increase since October 5, 1897, being $298,377,337.16. A comparison of the last returns with those of October 5, 1897, indicates an increase during the year of $104,952,189.74 in loans and discounts; $79,194,380 in Government securities on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States to secure circulating notes and public deposits and the amount held by the banks; $57,304,827.34 in specie and legal tenders. The reduction of $25,465,000 in the amount of United States certificates of deposit for legal tenders results in a net increase of lawful money of $31,839,827.34.

The reduction of 25 in the number of banks reporting is accompanied by a decrease of $9,970,200 in capital stock and $4,436,904.50 in circulating notes outstanding. Necessarily the principal increase in the

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liability side of the statement is in individual deposits. On October 5, 1897, the deposits aggregated $1,853,349,128.50, and on September 20, 1898, $2,031,454,540.29, the increase being $178,105,411.79. The balance due other banks and bankers shows an increase of $52,627,388.09 and United States deposits of $59,023,019.27.

By reference to the foregoing table, it will be seen that loans and discounts, which on October 5, 1897, amounted to $2,051,009,438.17, show a material increase up to February 18, 1898. The returns on May 5 show a decrease since the February report of $40,984,045.20. Compared with the amount on May 5, the increase on July 14 was $54,663,420.37, which was further increased on September 20 by $4,203,972.31.

United States bonds on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States to secure circulation have fluctuated between a maximum of $227,483,950 on October 5, 1897, and $212,425,300 on February 18, 1898, the amount on deposit on September 20 being $224,628,840, a reduction during the year of $2,855,110.

Specie held by the banks is greater at date of each report during the year than on October 5, 1897, when it stood at $239,387,702.05. The maximum holding was reached on July 14, being $335,677,130.95. Between that date and September 20 there was a decrease of $41,802,972.56.

Capital stock shows a steady but slight decrease since October 5, 1897. The changes in the surplus and other undivided profit accounts have been slight, although, as compared with October 5, the increase in both items during the year aggregates $5,818,205.60.

The circulation account was greatest at date of statement closing the last report year. The minimum amount outstanding was $184,106,322, on February 18, 1898. From that date there was a gradual increase during the balance of the year, but, as heretofore stated, the amount outstanding on September 20, 1898, was $4,436,904.50 less than on October 5, 1897.

Without an exception, there has been a material increase in individual deposits at date of each report during the year. Starting at $1,853,349,128.50, the account reached on September 20 an aggregate of $2,031,454,540.29, or, as heretofore stated, an increase during the year of over $178,000,000.

The liabilities of the banks on account of notes and bills rediscounted and bills payable were at the maximum on October 5, 1897, being $19,755,556.64. On February 18, 1898, these liabilities amounted to only about $8,000,000. Thereafter there was a steady increase to the close of the year, when the amount was $17,368,147.78.

INVESTIGATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS RELATIVE TO BANK-NOTE CURRENCY.

Section 333 of the Revised Statutes of the United States provides that the Comptroller of the Currency in his annual report to Congress shall suggest "any amendment to the laws relative to banking by which the system may be improved and the security of the holders of its notes and other creditors may be increased."

In suggesting some general amendments to the national banking law at this time, it is not the purpose of the Comptroller to review in detail the plans and propositions for the modification of our currency and banking systems which are now, and for some time have been, the subject of economic and general discussion throughout the country; but a reference to them and the principles underlying them is deemed

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imperative in view of the fact that in their present form they seem to ignore the interests of bank depositors, with whose protection the Comptroller is peculiarly charged.

The panic of 1893 having directed attention toward the dangers to the general commercial system, resulting from the disproportion between demand-currency liabilities of the Government, payable in gold, and the gold held in reserve by the Government for their redemption, as well as to the inelasticity of the present bank-note currency, the plans providing for a modification of the banking and currency systems which are now most discussed, may be considered as based upon the following propositions:

First. That the disproportion between outstanding currency liabilities of the Government payable in gold, and the gold held for their redemption, should be lessened by a contraction in the amount of these demand-currency liabilities.

Second. That the void in circulation, caused by such contraction, should be filled by an extension of the circulation of national banks, which circulation, redeemable in gold, is ultimately to depend for its chief security upon a first lien on the commercial assets of the issuing banks.

The more prominent of these plans, which may be considered as embodying in the ablest forms the general principles necessarily involved in a system of bank-note issues secured by the general assets of banks, look to the ultimate displacement of Government-credit money with bank-credit money, the latter eventually being secured by a first lien upon the assets of the issuing banks, and by a 5 per cent redemption fund created in the first instance by taxation upon solvent issuing banks and thus maintained. It is proposed that a first lien shall exist upon all the assets of any insolvent bank which may have issued currency until it has contributed to such fund, to be held by the Government as trustee, an amount sufficient to redeem its outstanding notes in full.

Upon any deficiency occurring in such contribution to the guaranty fund, due to a failure to collect from the assets of the insolvent bank a sufficient amount to redeem its notes in full, resort is to be had to additional taxation upon solvent banks issuing circulation to supply the deficiency, one plan providing, however, that such tax shall not exceed 1 per cent on the amount of their note issues per year.

The assumptions which seem to underlie these plans are:

First. That unless we are to have a currency contraction, some radical extension of bank-note issues is absolutely necessary to the securing of the proper adjustment of Government currency liabilities to its gold reserve, by which adjustment the greater safety of the gold standard is subserved; and,

Second. That through this radical extension and change in the present form of bank-note issues alone, is elasticity to be secured in our currency.

As opposed to these propositions, and in connection with the data given and views expressed hereinafter, relative to changes in the present banking laws, the Comptroller desires to state that his suggestions are based upon the following assumptions:

First. That there is existing no such condition of the United States finances, revenues, or credit as to justify the proposition that the shifting of the burden of gold redemption of outstanding currency from the Government to the banks, is so important as to necessitate of itself radical changes and concessions in national-banking laws relative to

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the issue of notes, which changes and concessions would not be considered wise if the interests of the community, irrespective of Government finances, were alone considered.

Second. That if from considerations of general public policy, irrespective of governmental finances, bank-note issues secured only by commercial assets of banks seem unwise, the resources, credit, and financial condition of the United States are such that by means of revenue laws and other amendments to law suggested by the President in his last annual message, a safer ratio between its outstanding circulation and gold reserve can be attained, the stability of the present gold standard insured, and the currency maintained upon a sound basis without contraction.

It must be remembered, in connection with the discussion of changes in the present banking laws, that by far the most important function of the national banks is that of an acting middleman between the depositors and borrowers of a community, and that its note-issuing functions are secondary in importance and usefulness under the present, or any proposed system of bank-note issues.

It is especially important, therefore, in proposing changes in the laws governing the note-issuing powers of national banks, that the effects of such changes upon the relation of the bank to its depositors and borrowers, be carefully studied.

It is the belief of the Comptroller that the proposed preference of the note holder over the depositor, which is a fundamental basis of all these plans, is not only inherently wrong, and unjustified by any grounds of public policy, but that its practical effect upon the present relation of depositors to banks in the smaller communities of the United States would be so revolutionary as to bring about the most injurious conditions in the general business of the country.

The essential similarity between the liability of a solvent bank expressed by a deposit credit and by a bank note, is generally recognized and emphasized by those advocating these plans.

In view of this recognized similarity before the insolvency of a bank, the radical dissimilarity in their respective treatment when insolvency occurs, is justified by a course of reasoning which is believed to be fallacious.

It may be as sound in principle for a bank to issue bank notes as to take deposits, when the two classes of creditors stand upon the same basis in relation to the assets of the bank to which they have each contributed, but it is not as sound in principle when in case of insolvency, the creditor who claims under a note must be paid in full, before the creditor who claims under a deposit can receive anything.

Under these plans the dollar of the depositor, and the dollar of the note holder, side by side, would be invested by the officers in the assets of the solvent bank, since it is proposed to change the law under which at the present time the note holder's dollar from the first must be invested in Government bonds, to be held separately in trust for his protection.

Side by side, these dollars of depositors and note holders, would be redeemed on demand without question by the solvent banks under the proposed system. Why, then, should the dollar claim of the depositor be paid nothing out of the assets of an insolvent bank until and unless the dollar claim of the note holder is paid in full?

In our judgment there is no relevant answer to this proposition save one, based upon grounds of general public policy, which admits the injustice to the depositor class, but justifies it by claiming the neces-

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sity for the Government and the community, of additional and different circulation than that we have at present.

The claim that a difference so radical and fundamental as this in the treatment of two classes of creditors, can be justified by the fact that the depositor generally deals directly with the bank and has the opportunity to inform himself as to the trustworthiness of it, whereas the notes are issued for general circulation and pass into the hands of those distant from the bank, and therefore unable to form an opinion as to its strength, is not one which will commend itself generally to practical men.

Experience demonstrates that in the banking business the detection of untrustworthiness in banks is, as a matter of fact, not one of the duties with which the depositor, as a general rule, charges himself. He has come to leave that to the officials of the National and State Governments; and while it may be true that as a class he ought to exercise greater discretion in his selection of banks for his deposits, it is equally true that as a class, he has come to have that confidence in the system which has made him comparatively indifferent under normal conditions to this duty.

Again, he is often compelled, by the very nature of his business, to be dependent upon the agency of banks at a distance in handling his funds, in which case he, like the note holder, could not investigate if he so desired.

Certainly the fundamental right to prefer in the distribution of the assets of an insolvent bank the note-holding class to the depositor class, should rest upon some broader ground than the assumed neglect of the depositor class to acquaint itself with the nature of the private business and internal management of banking institutions, whose proper supervision the National Government, as the representative of the depositors and the public, has taken upon itself.

The lien given to the note holder under the present system, first upon the Government bonds deposited expressly in trust as security for said notes, before other assets of the bank can be reached, is far different in practical effect from the general and unqualified priority in lien upon the assets of a bank proposed in these plans.

The priority of lien of the note holders under the present system over the depositor, is first upon the United States bonds deposited in trust for his benefit, and only secondarily, in case of deficiency in bonded security, upon the general assets of the bank. In practical operation this security gives the notes the unquestioned credit necessary to enable them to circulate, and at the same time does not, as a matter of fact, interfere with the rights of the depositor in case of insolvency, since the bonds at public sale bring the amount of the notes, and return to the insolvent bank for the benefit of general creditors practically all the equity originally invested in them.

This being the practical effect of the present bank-note system, it can not rightfully be considered as justifying any assumption that in its theory the rights of note holders are considered as more sacred in themselves, than the rights of depositors.

Under the present system the relation of the note issues of a national bank to its general business, is somewhat the same as the relation of the issue and redemption department of the Bank of England, to its commercial department. They are in reality almost entirely separate, and so intended to be.

If under any new system, the note holder and the deposit holder come into similar relations to the bank, their rights against the common

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assets, to which their money has alike contributed, should be equally sacred.

If, then, there is no inherent moral right to establish a preference of the note-holding creditors of an insolvent bank, as against the deposit-holding creditors, in the distribution of the assets of an insolvent bank, the question arises, does public policy demand, in the interest of the common good, that such a preference should be given in order to establish a bank-note system which will give banks such a profit, that to secure it they will relieve the United States Treasury of the burden of gold redemption, and afford the country a circulating medium having alleged advantages over that now in use.

In order to determine this question, actual data at command must be examined critically in order to understand the nature and extent of the wrong done the depositor class by this preference, and the consequent effects of this wrong upon the community at large and its business.

Statistics have been quoted to show that the burdens which will be imposed upon depositors by such a preference will be light; but the force of these figures, so far as their being a guide to the probable economic effect of the proposed laws is concerned, is immediately lost when it is noted that in them no distinction is made between the rate of loss of depositors in different communities, and between the rate of loss of the depositor in the small banks, and that of the depositor in large banks. They err in assuming that the percentage of loss will be ratably distributed.

The Comptroller presents herewith a series of tables which indicate more exactly upon what class of depositors the real burden of this preference will fall with almost crushing weight.

These tables give approximately the loss which under the proposed plan would result to depositors from the preference of note holders over deposit holders in case of insolvency, based upon the showing made by the 195 insolvent national banks, whose affairs have been finally closed during the existence of the system.

For the purpose of these tables it is assumed in the case of each class of insolvent banks, that their officers would have made the same proportionate losses upon the commercial assets in which the notes issued were invested, that they actually did upon the assets in which the deposits and capital of the banks were invested.

To the good assets of these different classes of insolvent national banks, as shown by the records of this office, has been added the amount which would have been realized from the unsecured notes issued, if loaned or invested with the same rate of loss as was made upon the money invested in the actual assets.

From the assets thus increased, there is subtracted 95 per cent of the preferred-note issues proposed (to wit, the par of the notes less the 5 per cent redemption fund held by the Government), which leaves the amount which would then go to the depositors, and other unsecured creditors.

This amount, in terms of percentage of their total claims, is then compared with the percentage of their claims actually received, and the loss which would be caused by the preference is thus approximately disclosed in the difference.

The tables give these results bearing upon the interests of depositors in banks according to geographical sections, and according to the following classifications of capital: $50,000, $100,000, $200,000, $300,000, $500,000, and banks with a capital exceeding $500,000.

As under the proposed plans circulation, eventually secured only by

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bank assets, might be taken out in different amounts, these amounts have been assumed to be 60 per cent, 80 per cent, and 100 per cent of the capital of the bank, showing what the loss to depositors would approximately be in each of these instances.

As illustrating the method of preparing the tables, we will take the case of a bank of $100,000 capital, which has failed, and upon final liquidation has paid its depositors 50 per cent upon claims of $200,000, to wit, the sum of $100,000. Under the plan proposed assume this bank had issued in notes, secured by a first lien upon its assets, an amount equal to 60 per cent of its capital, to-wit, the sum of $60,000.

Since in investing $300,000, to wit, $100,000 capital and $200,000 deposits, it has lost the sum of $200,000 and has remaining but $100,000, to wit, one-third of its original assets, we assume that of the $57,000 circulation which the bank had to invest in commercial assets (to wit, the $60,000 circulation less $3,000 representing the 5 per cent redemption fund held by the Government) it would have lost the same proportion, and have left of that investment but one-third in good assets, to wit, $19,000. We add, therefore, to the $100,000 actually paid depositors, the sum of $19,000, giving $119,000 for distribution between depositors and note holders. But, as under these plans, the note holders are preferred for the full amount of their $60,000 notes, of which but $3,000 is in the redemption fund, there must be subtracted from this $119,000 the sum of $57,000, leaving for the depositors only $62,000, as against $100,000 which they received under the present system, without any burden of note preferences upon common assets. As $62,000 is but 31 per cent of their total claims of $200,000, upon which under the present system they received $100,000 dividends, or 50 per cent, it follows that their loss, directly traceable to the preference, would amount to 19 per cent of the face of their deposits.

Of necessity these tables, based as they are upon hypothesis, can be considered only as approximately indicating the losses which depositors may expect; but that they furnish a conservative estimate of these losses is believed.

They do not take into consideration the possibility of unusual losses in general bank assets, through an inflation of the currency and resultant speculation brought about by an abnormal increase in the number of national banks.

This increase might be caused by private and State banks and trust companies entering the system for the sake of the profits arising from the currency privilege. These plans provide for a circulation secured by the commercial assets of banks up to a limit of 100 per cent of the capital of the bank, with an increasing tax as the limit is reached.

In this connection it is well to remember that an insolvent bank, as a general rule, will have made every effort before closing its doors to avail itself of the currency privilege to the full limit allowed by law in the effort to avert suspension of payments.

Of the 195 national banks which have been finally liquidated these tables show in reference to the rate of loss experienced in investments:

That 10 banks in the New England States with combined capital of $2,571,300 have paid cash dividends of $9,626,055 on $11,508,426 of claims proved, or 83.64 per cent. These banks had total nominal assets of $17,195,440, of which $10,207,324 were collected in cash or by offsets or otherwise, making the proportion of valuable assets to nominal assets, upon final liquidation, 59.36 per cent.

That 50 banks in the Eastern States, with a combined capital of $9,155,600, have paid cash dividends of $14,469,195 on $18,399 239 of

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claims proved, or 78.64 per cent. These banks had total nominal assets of $31,135,897, of which $17,260,498 were collected in cash or by offsets or otherwise, making the proportion of valuable assets to nominal assets, upon final liquidation, 55.44 per cent.

That 33 banks in the Southern States, with a combined capital of $4,775,000, have paid cash dividends of $6,611,266 on $10,111,715 of claims proved, or 65.38 per cent. These banks had total nominal assets of $15,263,365, of which $6,808,364 were collected in cash or by offsets or otherwise, making the proportion of valuable assets to nominal assets, upon final liquidation, 44.61 per cent.

That 44 banks in the Middle States, with a combined capital of $9,122,000, have paid cash dividends of $7,996,983 on $11,167,256 of claims proved, or 71.61 per cent. These banks had total nominal assets of $24,153,212, of which $11,796,392 were collected in cash or by offsets or otherwise, making the proportion of valuable assets to nominal assets, upon final liquidation, 48.84 per cent.

That 44 banks in the Western States, with a combined capital of $3,382,000, have paid cash dividends of $2,195,061 on $3,552,511 of claims proved, or 61.79 per cent. These banks had total nominal assets of $9,308,471, of which $3,083,292 were collected in cash or by offsets or otherwise, making the proportion of valuable assets to nominal assets, upon final liquidation, 33.12 per cent.

That 14 banks in the Pacific States, with a combined capital of $1,725,000, have paid cash dividends of $1,644,705 on $2,628,811 of claims proved, or 62.56 per cent. These banks had total nominal assets of $5,687,777, of which $2,538,605 were collected in cash or by offsets or otherwise, making the proportion of valuable assets to nominal assets upon final liquidation 44.63 per cent.

That the total of 195 banks, with a combined capital of $30,730,900, have paid cash dividends of $42,543,265 on $57,367,958 of claims proved, or 74.16 per cent. These banks had total nominal assets of $102,744,162, of which $51,694,475 were collected in cash or by offsets or otherwise, making the proportion of valuable assets to nominal assets upon final liquidation 50.31 per cent.

Of the 195 national banks which have been finally liquidated, these tables further show in reference to the rate of loss experienced in investments.

That 66 banks of $50,000 capital each, and total capital of $3,280,000,* have paid cash dividends of $2,859,618 on $4,424,178 of claims proved, or 64.64 per cent. These banks had total nominal assets of $8,733,255, of which $3,465,334 were collected in cash or by offsets or otherwise, making the proportion of valuable assets to nominal assets, upon final liquidation, 39.68 per cent.

That 61 banks of $100,000 capital each, and total capital of $5,634,000, have paid cash dividends of $6,262,487 on $9,891,367 of claims proved, or 63.31 per cent. These banks had total nominal assets of $18,034,198, of which $7,584,130 were collected in cash or by offsets or otherwise, making the proportion of valuable assets to nominal assets, upon final liquidation, 42.05 per cent.

That a total of the above 127 banks, having a combined capital of $8,914,000, have paid cash dividends of $9,122,105 on $14,315,545 of claims proved, or 63.72 per cent. These banks had total nominal assets of $26,767,453, of which $11,049,464 were collected in cash or by offsets

*One bank of $30,000 capital included which failed before the full $50,000 capital required by law had been paid.

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or otherwise, making the proportion of valuable assets to nominal assets, upon final liquidation, 41.28 per cent.

That 37 banks, of $200,000 capital each and total capital of $6,355,600, have paid cash dividends of $7,321,036 on $9,211,748 of claims proved, or 79.47 per cent. These banks had total nominal assets of $17,748,526, of which $7,895,311 were collected in cash or by offsets or otherwise, making the proportion of valuable assets to nominal assets upon final liquidation, 44.48 per cent.

That 16 banks of $300,000 capital each and total capital of $4,350,000 have paid cash dividends of $6,866,897 on $9,042,532 of claims proved, or 75.94 per cent. These banks had total nominal assets of $16,369,761, of which $8,629,562 were collected in cash or by offsets or otherwise, making the proportion of valuable assets to nominal assets, upon final liquidation, 52.72 per cent.

That 9 banks of $500,000 capital each, and total capital of $4,300,000 have paid cash dividends of $12,441,201 on $16,558,203 of claims proved, or 75.13 per cent. These banks had total nominal assets of $23,402,935, of which $15,321,625 were collected in cash or by offsets or otherwise, making the proportion of valuable assets to nominal assets, upon final liquidation, 65.47 per cent.

That 6 banks of $500,000 capital or over each, and total capital of $6,811,300, have paid cash dividends of $6,792,026 on $8,239,930 of claims proved, or 82.43 per cent. These banks had total nominal assets of $18,455,487, of which $8,798,513 were collected in cash or by offsets or otherwise, making the proportion of valuable assets to nominal assets, upon final liquidation, 47.67 per cent.

That the total of 68 banks with capital of $200,000 or over each, and total capital of $21,816,900, have paid cash dividends of $33,421,160 on $43,052,413 of claims proved, or 77.62 per cent. These banks had total nominal assets of $75,976,709, of which $40,645,011 were collected in cash or by offsets or otherwise, making the proportion of valuable assets to nominal assets, upon final liquidation, 53.50 per cent.

These tables further show that the depositors of the 10 insolvent national banks, having a combined capital of $2,571,300 and nominal assets of $17,195,440, with cash dividends paid to depositors of $9,626,055, or 83.64 per cent, situated in the New England States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, would have lost by preference of the note holders in case of an issue of uncovered notes equal to 100 per cent of their capital, 8.62 per cent of their deposits more than under the present system, or 10.30 per cent of their dividends; in case of note issues of 80 per cent of their capital, 6.90 per cent more, or 8.25 per cent of their dividends; and in case of circulation of 60 per cent of their capital, 5.17 per cent more, or 6.18 per cent of their dividends.

The depositors of 50 insolvent banks, having a combined capital of $9,155,600, nominal assets of $31,135,897, with cash dividends paid depositors of $14,469,195, or 78.64 per cent, situated in the Eastern States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and District of Columbia, would have lost by preference of the note holders with a 100 per cent note issue, 21.06 per cent more than under the present system, or 26.78 per cent of their dividends; with an 80 per cent note issue, 16.85 per cent more, or 21.42 per cent of their dividends, and with a 60 per cent note issue, 12.64 per cent more, or 16.07 per cent of their dividends.

The depositors of 33 insolvent banks, having a combined capital of $4,775,000, nominal assets of $15,253,365, and with cash dividends paid

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depositors of $6,611,266, or 65.38 per cent, situated in the Southern States of Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Kentucky, and Tennessee, would have lost by preference of the note holders with 100 per cent note issue, 24.85 per cent more than under the present system, or 38 per cent of their dividends; with an 80 per cent note issue, 19.88 per cent more, or 30.41 per cent of their dividends, and with a 60 per cent issue, 14.91 per cent more, or 22.80 per cent of their dividends.

The depositors of 44 insolvent banks, having a combined capital of $9,122,000, nominal assets $24,153,212, and with cash dividends paid depositors of $7,996,983, or 71.61 per cent, situated in the Middle States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri, would have lost by preference of the note holders, with 100 per cent issue, 39.70 per cent more than under the present system, or 55.44 per cent of their dividends; with an 80 per cent note issue 31.76 per cent more, or 44.35 per cent of their dividends; and with a 60 per cent issue 23.82 per cent more, or 33.26 per cent of their dividends.

The depositors of 44 insolvent banks, having a combined capital of $3,382,000, nominal assets of $9,308,471, and with cash dividends paid depositors of $2,195,061, or 61.79 per cent, situated in the Western States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory, would have lost by preference of note holders, with a 100 per cent issue 60.49 per cent more than under the present system, or 97.89 per cent of their dividends (being their total dividends, except 1.30 per cent of par of claim); with an 80 per cent issue 48.39 per cent more, or 78.31 per cent of their dividends; and with a 60 per cent issue 36.29 per cent more, or 58.73 per cent of their dividends.

The depositors of 14 insolvent banks, having a combined capital of $1,725,000, nominal assets of $5,687,777, with cash dividends paid depositors of $1,644,705, or 62.56 per cent, situated in the Pacific States of Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, and Arizona, would have lost by preference of the note holders, with a 100 per cent issue, 34.51 per cent more than under the present system, or 55.16 per cent of their dividends; with an 80 per cent issue 27.61 per cent more, or 44.13 per cent of their dividends; with a 60 per cent issue 20.71 per cent more, or 33.10 per cent of their dividends.

Thus it will be seen that, as compared with the rate of loss to the New England depositor, through the preference of the note holders in cases of insolvency, the issues of uncovered notes being either 100 per cent, 80 per cent, or 60 per cent of the capital, the depositor in the Eastern States will lose at a rate of nearly two and one-half times as great; the depositor in the Southern States at a rate nearly three times as great; the depositor in the Pacific States at a rate four times as great; the depositor in the Middle States at a rate over four and one-half times as great, and the almost obliterated depositor in the Western States at a rate over seven times as great.

These tables also show that the depositors of the 66 insolvent banks of $50,000 capital, having a combined capital of $3,280,000,* nominal assets of $8,733,255, with cash dividends paid to depositors of $2,859,618, or 64.64 per cent, would have lost by preference of the note holders, in case of an issue of uncovered notes equal to 100 per cent of the capital, 42.49 per cent more than under the present system, or 65.73 per cent of

* One bank of $30,000 capital included, which failed before the full $50,000 capital required by law had been paid.

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their dividends; in case of a note issue of 80 per cent, 33.99 per cent more, or 52.58 per cent of their dividends; and in case of 60 per cent issues, 25.49 per cent more, or 39.43 per cent of their dividends.

The depositors of 61 insolvent banks, with a capital of over $50,000 and not exceeding $100,000, aggregating $5,634,000, nominal assets of $18,034,198, with cash dividends of $6,262,487, or 63.31 per cent, would have lost by preference of the note holders, in case of issue of uncovered notes equal to 100 per cent of the capital, 31.35 per cent more than under the present system, or 49.52 per cent of their dividends; and in case of note issue of 80 per cent, 25.08 per cent more, or 39.61 per cent of their dividends; and in case of 60 per cent issues, 18.81 per cent more, or 29.71 per cent of their dividends.

The depositors of 37 insolvent banks, with a capital over $100,000 and not exceeding $200,000, aggregating $6,355,600, nominal assets $17,748,526, with cash dividends paid of $7,321,036, or 79.47 per cent, would have lost by preference of note holders in case of an issue of uncovered notes equal to 100 per cent of the capital, 36.39 per cent more than under the present system, or 45.79 per cent of their dividends; and in case of note issues of 80 per cent, 29.11 per cent more, or 36.63 per cent of their dividends; and in case of 60 per cent issues, 21.83 per cent more, or 27.47 per cent of their dividends.

The depositors of 16 insolvent banks, with a capital over $200,000 and not exceeding $300,000, aggregating $4,350,000, nominal assets of $16,369,761, with cash dividends of $6,866,897, or 75.94 per cent, would have lost by preference of the note holders in case of an issue of uncovered notes equal to 100 per cent of the capital, 21.61 per cent more than under the present system, or 28.46 per cent of their dividends; in case of note issues of 80 per cent, 17.29 per cent more, or 22.77 per cent of their dividends; and in case of 60 per cent issues, 12.96 per cent more, or 17.06 per cent of their dividends.

The depositors of 9 insolvent banks, with a capital over $300,000 and not exceeding $500,000, aggregating $4,300,000, nominal assets of $23,402,935, with cash dividends of $12,441,201, or 75.13 per cent, would have lost by preference of the note holders in case of an issue of uncovered notes equal to 100 per cent of the capital, 8.51 per cent more than under the present system, or 11.33 per cent of their dividends; in case of note issues of 80 per cent 6.81 per cent more, or 9.06 per cent of their dividends; and in case of 60 per cent issues 5.11 per cent more, or 6.80 per cent of their dividends.

The depositors of 6 insolvent banks, with capital exceeding $500,000, aggregating $6,811,300, nominal assets of $18,455,487, with cash dividends of $6,792,026, or 82.43 per cent, would have lost by preference of the note holders in case of an issue of uncovered notes equal to 100 per cent of the capital 41.10 per cent more than under the present system, or 49.86 per cent of their dividends; in case of note issues of 80 per cent 32.88 per cent, or 39.89 per cent of their dividends; and in case of 60 per cent issues 24.66 per cent more, or 29.92 per cent of their dividends.

From the tables which we have given it is evident that from the depositors in smaller national banks of from $50,000 to $100,000 capital, and from the depositors of the newer sections of the country, the greater amount of the cost of this radical experiment in currency must be collected. Thus upon those depositors least able to endure loss, must the heaviest losses fall.

The assumption of the friends of these proposed plans, that the uncovered currency privilege will be availed of in those communities

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where there is now an alleged scarcity of the circulating medium, may be correct.

But this is only another statement of the fact that those banks which will most readily issue notes, are in those communities where statistics show there now occurs the largest proportion of bank failures. In other words, in those communities in which bank depositors have already sustained the greatest percentage of losses, they are to be subjected to still greater losses by having their claims against an insolvent bank made subject to the prior lien of note holders.

In cases of insolvency the records of this office show that, as a rule, those banks pay the smallest dividends to general depositors which at the time of failure have their bills receivable largely collateraled to bills payable, which they have issued for borrowed money.

In effect, a bank which would issue these notes, collaterals its entire assets to its note issues.

Under the laws of competition, the large city banks would gradually receive a larger proportion of deposits of the country, as the effects of the increased percentage of loss to depositors of smaller banks was perceived by the general public. The tendency to hoard money in smaller communities would also be stimulated. One of the purposes of the proposed laws, which is to enlarge the circulation in those districts where it is now scanty, would be thwarted by the ultimate effect of the laws in decreasing in rural communities the deposits, which, while at the command of the depositors, can still be loaned to borrowers and circulated in the form of checks and drafts under the safe and prescribed limits of ordinary banking.

The statistics given in the table showing the record of insolvent banks upon the final liquidation, indicate that the safety of the depositor from the prior lien of the note holder, generally would increase as does the ratio of deposits to capital. This is due to the nature of the assets held by the insolvent banks with large deposit lines, which have yielded larger returns proportionately upon liquidation, than the assets which have been held by the smaller insolvent banks.

The large banking institutions of the great cities have invariably the largest average ratio of deposits to capital. Those locations where deposits are smallest, and therefore where there would be the greatest incentive to the taking out of increased circulation, are those where the depositors would suffer the most severe losses, because of this unjust prior lien of note holders upon the assets of insolvent banks.

The measure will stimulate in still greater degree the tendency of the money of the country to flow to the great money centers, where to fewer institutions, as time and competition progress, would pass the management and control of the savings and capital of the country.

We can not agree to the wisdom of any measure which accelerates the centralization of capital in the great cities, and which, by separating in location those who lend money from the many who use it, will encourage the growth of commerce only in the form which has a tendency to crush out general business individualism.

The temporary effect of such plans might be different, but this ultimate effect is inevitable.

The effect of the passage of such laws would at first be a great stimulus to the business of banking, especially in the West and South. It would probably be followed by the change from the various State banking systems of a very large number of private and State banks, which would be anxious to avail themselves of the currency privilege. The right to issue such currency would give them an advantage over banks organized under the national banking law as it is at present, and its

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effect upon the plans of those interested in the organization of new national banks would be to lessen the estimate of the amount of probable deposits to be received, which would be considered as sufficient to justify the starting of the bank.

Whether a bank which could issue 60 per cent or more of its capital in notes subject only to nominal tax, which notes it could loan at ordinary commercial rates, and not be compelled to invest in low-rate Government securities, as in effect under the present system, would or would not take out its full quota of such notes under the law, would be determined somewhat by the status of its deposit line. If its deposit line was so large as to tax the ability of its management to loan the amounts currently intrusted to it, it might not be the policy of such a bank to take out its authorized currency, although it would be profitable for a smaller bank in the same community to do so. But throughout the West and South, and in the smaller banks of the cities throughout all the country, it may safely be assumed that the profits from the exercise of the currency privilege would at first be eagerly sought.

It is urged in behalf of these plans that they follow the bank-note systems of other countries, which have proved successful; but these arguments fail to lay hold of the fundamental differences in principle and environment of the European system of note issues from those under consideration. In the older sections of this country the note issues of banks, as provided for by these plans, would perhaps be so inconsiderable as compared with their general business and deposits as not to interfere materially with the usefulness of the bank in its relation to depositors and borrowers, but, as we have endeavored to show, in the newer sections of the country this would not be the case. The United States covers a vast territory, embracing every variety of climate and natural resources. These natural resources, however, are not evenly distributed, nor is the acquired wealth and banking capital of the country thus distributed.

As compared with England, Germany, France, Russia, Austria, and the older European nations, with their few great state banks and centralized business, which are the product of the evolution of centuries of financial experience and competition, there are in this country more than 3,600 national banks, scattered throughout its vast domain, surrounded by the most differentiated business and natural environments, and dealing with most dissimilar classes of customers and collaterals.

The advantages of our distributed system of banks over the central governmental banks of Europe are such that we can well afford to recognize its disadvantages in connection with proposed currency issues.

In the bank-note issues of the older European nations, in case of insolvency, the note holders would enjoy no preference over the deposit holders. They would share ratably in the assets. To give the credit which enables the notes of these great banks to circulate, restricted by stringent laws as they are, no injustice to depositors such as is proposed in these plans for the United States, is necessary. In one country only, Canada, are the note holders preferred over the depositors in case of insolvency. The note-issuing banks of Canada are but 38 in number, with a combined circulation of about $38,000,000.

We can not accept as safe any deductions drawn from the bank-note system of these few central institutions of eastern Canada, which would tend to justify the application of the laws governing that system to the 3,600 national banks of this country.

The Comptroller desires to call attention, as a summary of his views upon the proposed plans, to these propositions:

First. As a fundamental proposition, any bank-note system depend-

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ing for security upon the commercial assets of banks, and sanctioned by government, should be inherently fair in its relation to the deposit-holding creditors and the note-holding creditors of an insolvent bank.

Second. No system is inherently fair which creates a preference of the note holder over the deposit holder, in the distribution of the assets of an insolvent bank.

Third. In none of the older countries, to the success of whose uncovered note systems we are referred as tending to justify the experiment in this country, is the note holder by the law preferred over the deposit holder, in case of insolvency of banks of issue. Canada, with its 38 central banks of issue, as compared with 3,600 scattered national banks in this country, furnishes the only exception to this rule.

Fourth. The necessity of the preference under any such system in this country, to give security and credit to the notes, demonstrates that it is the depositors of the country, and not the banks, upon whom the great weight of the guarantee of the note issues must fall.

Fifth. A fairer system would provide that, when a receiver took charge of an insolvent bank, he should not first pay into the general redemption fund held by the Government, an amount derived from the assets of the bank sufficient to pay the note holders in full before paying anything to depositors, but he should pay into the fund that pro rata share of the proceeds derived from the assets, which should go to the note holders, not as preferred creditors, but as creditors in the same class as depositors.

The tax upon the solvent banks for the currency privilege should not then be limited to not exceeding 1 per cent per annum of their annual note issue, or in any other amount, but should be made sufficiently large to provide for the deficit whatever it should prove to be.

Sixth. If under such a system, owing to causes to which we have referred, the tax upon the solvent banks would be so large as to render the issue of such currency unprofitable and unattractive to the banks, it would be a demonstration of the radical difference in the environment and condition of our banking system as compared with the more centralized and older systems of Europe. It would be a demonstration of the fact that, under the proposed legislation, while the banks would take the profits upon the circulation, the depositors would take the bulk of the losses.

It would be a conclusive demonstration of what we believe to be the fact that, under our banking system as at present organized, the absolute safety of notes secured only by commercial assets and issued to the extent proposed in these plans, can be secured only by resort to a grave injustice upon depositors, which can not be justified upon any grounds of public policy.

Seventh. Such a system of uncovered notes as this proposed, providing for a preference of the note holders over other creditors, would interfere radically with the more important functions of national banks, to which the note-issuing function is secondary and subordinate.

This would be against public policy, and would operate against banking in the smaller communities, and in the western, southern, and central portions of our country.

Eighth. The Government of the United States is not in such straits, in connection with its present currency system, as to compel it to enter into a plan of currency changes, by which it in effect sells extended and valuable currency privileges to the national banks of the country, in exchange for assistance from them in meeting its present governmental currency obligations payable in gold.

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Ninth. If the present conditions of governmental currency demand reforms, to secure which will entail cost, it is better for the Government, as the representative of all the people, and under all the circumstances connected with our banking system, to pay an ascertained and exact cost direct, than to endeavor to evade it by granting extensive currency privileges to banks, which of necessity must reimburse themselves from the community and the depositor class for any cost which they incur in assuming the burden of gold redemption, or maintaining the credit of their notes.

The most serious objection which is urged against our present system of bank-note currency, is its inelasticity and inability to respond to the pressing demands and necessity for an increase of circulation in times of enforced liquidation due to a commercial and banking panic.

Under normal business conditions and in normal times, the inelasticity of the present note issues of banks causes but small inconvenience, though at certain seasons of the year, when crops are to be moved, banks in certain sections of the country are compelled to rediscount their paper somewhat to supply the needed currency. The demand, however, is usually readily supplied by the banks of the East, and the growing wealth of the West and South is rapidly bringing about a more even distribution of capital and consequently of currency.

We have at present in this country an enormous volume of what may be called bank-credit currency, based upon the assets of our banks, and consisting of checks, drafts, and bills of exchange. This volume of bank-credit currency expands and contracts in accordance with the demands of trade and business under normal conditions, and is the medium through which the great bulk of the business of our country is transacted.

It is extremely elastic, and varies in amount at different seasons of the year. It is generally amply adequate to the business needs of the country, except in times of disturbed confidence and financial panic.

In France and Germany and other countries, where the check and draft system is not developed as it is here, there exists the greater need for large and elastic bank-note issues. In England, where the check and draft system is so well developed, we find more strict provisions regarding uncovered note issues. The Bank of England issues no notes unsecured either by the deposit of gold bullion or a Government debt. Since the law of 1844, the other banks of issue of England, Scotland, and Ireland can emit no more uncovered notes than the amount in existence at that time. The right to issue uncovered notes is thus limited, and the combined issues of uncovered notes of the banks of England, Scotland, and Ireland is comparatively small.*

* *Fixed issues of the Bank of England and of the other banks of issue in the United Kingdom in December, 1897.*

[London Bankers' Magazine, January, 1898, page 119.]

	Number.	Circulation.
England, Bank of	1	£16,800,000
England, private banks	38	1,374,376
England, joint-stock banks	31	1,762,961
Scotland, joint-stock banks	10	2,676,350
Ireland, joint-stock banks	6	6,354,494
Total	86	28,968,181

The average issues for the four weeks ended on December 4, 1897, of the joint-stock and the private banks of England and of Wales were £1,470,898, or £1,666,439 below the fixed amount.

The average issues of the joint-stock banks of Scotland and Ireland for the four weeks ended on November 27, 1897, were £14,862,261, or £5,831,417 above the fixed issues. These banks held in specie during the same period £9,703,888, leaving uncovered £5,158,373 of their issues.

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The enormous growth of the business of England since the enactment of the law of 1844, has developed no such need of uncovered notes as to have brought about a reversal of that restrictive legislation. While in this country, with its extended system of banks and its great development of the check and draft system, some degree of elasticity in bank-note issues is desirable, it is not essential that it should be an amount so large as to make necessary for its security an injustice upon the depositor, and thus, by interfering with the check and draft system, defeat one of its own prime objects.

The general principles and regulations under which such elasticity might be obtained, are not in any way inconsistent with the principles and arguments we have endeavored to set forth. As covering these general principles, and as a conclusion from the views hereinbefore expressed, the Comptroller would make the following recommendations in regard to the present laws governing the issue of national-bank notes:

First. The existing bank-note system, based upon deposit of Government bonds as security, should not now be abandoned.

Second. For the purpose of allowing elasticity to bank-note issues to protect the banks and the community in time of panic, a small amount of uncovered notes, in addition to the secured notes, should be authorized by law under the following limitations: They should be subjected to so heavy a tax that they could not be issued in normal times for the purpose of profit, but would be available in times of emergency. The tax should be so large upon the solvent issuing banks as to provide a fund which, in connection with the pro rata share of the assets of an insolvent bank, would be sufficient to redeem the notes in full, without necessitating any preference of note holders over depositors of any insolvent issuing bank. The tax should be so large as to force this currency into retirement as soon as the emergency passes.

Such a currency could be used only to lessen the evil effects of the too rapid liquidation of credits which are collapsing under a financial panic, but could not be profitably used as a basis of business speculation and inflation. It should be to the business community what the clearing-house certificates are to our cities in times of panic—a remedy for an emergency, not an instrument of current business.

The tables hereinbefore referred to are as follows:

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TABLE I.—CAPITAL, ASSETS, CLAIMS PROVED, DIVIDENDS PAID; THE TOTAL REAL UPON FINAL LIQUIDATION OF INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS, THE AFFAIRS OF GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.

Geographical divisions.	Number of banks.	Capital.	Total assets.	Claims proved.	Dividends paid.	
					Amount.	Per cent.
New England	10	$2,571,300	$17,195,440	$11,508,420	$9,626,055	83.64
Eastern	50	9,155,600	31,135,897	18,399,239	14,469,195	78.64
Southern	33	4,775,000	15,263,365	10,111,715	6,611,266	65.38
Middle	44	9,122,000	24,153,212	11,167,256	7,996,983	71.61
Western	44	3,382,000	9,308,471	3,552,511	2,195,061	61.79
Pacific	14	1,725,000	5,687,777	2,628,811	1,644,705	62.56
Total	195	30,730,900	102,744,162	57,367,958	42,543,265	74.16

TABLE II.—CAPITAL, ASSETS, CLAIMS PROVED, DIVIDENDS PAID; THE TOTAL REAL FINAL LIQUIDATION OF INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS, ARRANGED BY CLASSES,

Class.	Number.	Capital.	Total assets.	Claims proved.	Dividends paid.	
					Amount.	Per cent.
$50,000	66	$3,280,000	$8,733,255	$4,424,178	$2,859,618	64.64
$100,000	61	5,634,000	18,034,198	9,891,367	6,262,487	63.31
Total	127	8,914,000	26,767,453	14,315,545	9,122,105	63.72
$200,000	37	6,355,600	17,748,526	9,211,748	7,321,036	79.47
$300,000	16	4,350,000	16,369,761	9,042,532	6,866,897	75.94
$500,000	9	4,300,000	23,402,935	16,558,203	12,441,201	75.13
Over $500,000	6	6,811,300	18,455,487	8,239,930	6,792,026	82.43
Total	68	21,816,900	75,976,709	43,052,413	33,421,160	77.62
Grand total	195	30,730,900	102,744,162	57,367,958	42,543,265	74.16

STATES EMBRACED WITHIN THE GEOGRAPHICAL

New England: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut. Southern: Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mis Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri. Western: North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oregon, California, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Arizona.

Classification by capital stock is as follows: First division includes banks of $50,000; second, over and not exceeding $300,000; fifth, over $300,000 and not exceeding $500,000, and sixth, over $500,000.

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IZED FROM ASSETS, AND THE RATIO OF VALUABLE ASSETS TO NOMINAL ASSETS WHICH HAVE BEEN FINALLY CLOSED, 1865 TO MAY, 1898—CLASSIFICATION BY

Geographical divisions.	Offsets, dividends, etc.				Ratio of valuable assets to nominal assets upon final liquidation.
	Offsets allowed.	Dividends paid from assets.	Loans paid and other disbursements.	Total realized from assets.	
					Per cent.
New England	$1,361,106	$8,459,272	$386,946	$10,207,324	59.36
Eastern	2,980,153	11,881,870	2,398,475	17,260,498	55.44
Southern	705,499	5,625,641	477,224	6,808,364	44.61
Middle	2,878,784	6,875,456	2,042,152	11,796,392	48.84
Western	578,852	1,470,922	1,033,518	3,083,292	33.12
Pacific	594,573	1,452,295	491,737	2,538,605	44.63
Total	9,098,967	35,765,456	6,830,052	51,694,475	50.31

IZED FROM ASSETS, AND THE RATIO OF VALUABLE ASSETS TO NOMINAL ASSETS UPON THE AFFAIRS OF WHICH HAVE BEEN FINALLY CLOSED, 1865 TO MAY, 1898.

Class.	Offsets, dividends, etc.				Ratio of valuable assets (represented by offsets, dividends, etc.), to nominal assets upon final liquidation.
	Offsets allowed.	Dividends paid from assets.	Loans paid and other disbursements.	Total realized from assets.	
					Per cent.
$50,000	$551,975	$2,268,559	$644,800	$3,465,334	39.68
$100,000	1,231,329	5,259,575	1,093,226	7,584,130	42.05
Total	1,783,304	7,528,134	1,738,026	11,049,464	41.28
$200,000	1,342,693	5,858,655	693,963	7,895,311	44.48
$300,000	1,367,693	5,716,873	1,544,996	8,629,562	52.72
$500,000	3,550,958	11,506,301	264,366	15,321,625	65.47
Over $500,000	1,054,319	5,155,493	2,588,701	8,798,513	47.67
Total	7,315,663	28,237,322	5,092,026	40,645,011	53.50
Grand total	9,098,967	35,765,456	6,830,052	51,694,475	50.31

DIVISIONS REFERRED TO IN TABLES.

Eastern: New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia. sissippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee. Middle: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Indian Territory. Pacific: Washington,

$50,000 and not exceeding $100,000; third, over $100,000 and not exceeding $200,000; fourth, over $200,000

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TABLE III.—ESTIMATED LOSS TO DEPOSITORS OF INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS, WITH CIRCULATION A PREFERRED CLAIM—ISSUES EQUALING 100, 80, AND 60 PER CENT OF CAPITAL—CLASSIFICATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.

Geographical division, by States.[a]	Number of banks.	Per cent of dividends actually paid depositors on claims proved, as shown by preceding tables.	Circulation.	Dividends actually paid depositors on claims, as shown by preceding tables, increased by receipts which would be received from circulation, less 5 per cent fund, in the same ratio as that of valuable assets to nominal assets shown in preceding tables.	Dividends which would remain after deducting circulation (less 5 per cent fund) as a preferred claim from dividends on claims and receipts from circulation, as shown by previous column.	Per cent of dividends which would be paid on claims proved, after deducting circulation, less 5 per cent fund.	Per cent of loss on claims by preference of proposed circulation, being the difference between the percentage of dividends actually paid depositors on claims proved, and the percentage which would be paid on claims after deducting proposed circulation.	Percentage of loss upon the amount actually received by depositors, which would result from preference of proposed circulation.
			100 per cent of capital.					
New England	10	83.64	$2,571,300	$11,076,062	$8,633,327	75.02	8.62	10.30
Eastern	50	78.64	9,155,600	19,291,266	10,593,446	57.58	21.06	26.78
Southern	33	65.38	4,775,000	8,634,887	4,098,637	40.53	24.85	38.00
Middle	44	71.61	9,122,000	12,229,408	3,563,503	31.91	39.70	55.44
Western	44	61.79	3,382,000	3,259,173	46,273	1.30	60.49	97.89
Pacific	14	62.56	1,725,000	2,376,079	737,329	28.05	34.51	55.16
Total	195	74.16	30,730,900	56,866,875	27,672,520	48.24	25.92	34.95
			80 per cent of capital.					
New England	10	83.64	2,057,040	10,786,060	8,831,872	76.74	6.90	8.25
Eastern	50	78.64	7,324,480	18,326,852	11,368,596	61.79	16.85	21.42
Southern	33	65.38	3,820,000	8,230,162	4,601,162	45.50	19.88	30.41
Middle	44	71.61	7,297,600	11,382,923	4,450,203	39.85	31.76	44.35
Western	44	61.79	2,705,600	3,046,350	476,030	13.40	48.39	78.31
Pacific	14	62.56	1,380,000	2,229,804	918,804	34.95	27.61	44.13
Total	195	74.16	24,584,720	54,002,151	30,646,667	53.42	20.74	27.97
			60 per cent of capital.					
New England	10	83.64	1,542,780	10,496,059	9,030,418	78.47	5.17	6.18
Eastern	50	78.64	5,493,360	17,362,437	12,143,745	66.00	12.64	16.07
Southern	33	65.38	2,865,000	7,825,438	5,103,688	50.47	14.91	22.80
Middle	44	71.61	5,473,200	10,536,438	5,336,898	47.79	23.82	33.26
Western	44	61.79	2,029,200	2,833,528	905,788	25.50	36.29	58.73
Pacific	14	62.56	1,035,000	2,083,529	1,100,279	41.85	20.71	33.10
Total	195	74.16	18,438,540	51,137,429	33,620,816	58.61	15.55	20.97

a See foot note, Table I.

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TABLE IV.—ESTIMATED LOSS TO DEPOSITORS OF INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS, WITH CIRCULATION A PREFERRED CLAIM—ISSUES EQUALLING 100, 80, AND 60 PER CENT OF THE CAPITAL STOCK—CLASSIFICATION OF BANKS BY CAPITAL STOCK.

Class of banks.	Number of banks.	Per cent of dividends actually paid depositors on claims proved, as shown by preceding tables.	Circulation.	Dividends actually paid depositors on claims, as shown by preceding tables, increased by receipts which would be received from circulation, less 5 per cent fund, in the same ratio as that of valuable assets to nominal assets shown in the preceding tables.	Dividends which would remain after deducting circulation (less 5 per cent fund) as a preferred claim from dividends on claims and receipts from circulation, as shown by previous column.	Per cent of dividends which would be paid on claims proved, after deducting circulation, less 5 per cent fund.	Per cent of loss on claims by preference of proposed circulation, being the difference between the percentage of dividends actually paid depositors on claims proved, and the percentage which would be paid on claims after deducting proposed circulation.	Percentage of loss upon the amount actually received by depositors, which would result from preference of proposed circulation.
			100 per cent of capital.					
$50,000	66	64.64	$3,280,000	$4,096,046	$980,046	22.15	42.49	65.73
$100,000	61	63.31	5,634,000	8,513,129	3,160,829	31.96	31.35	49.52
Total	127	63.72	8,914,000	12,609,175	4,140,875	28.93	34.79	54.59
$200,000	37	79.47	6,355,600	10,006,658	3,968,838	43.08	36.39	45.79
$300,000	16	75.94	4,350,000	9,045,551	4,913,051	54.33	21.61	28.46
$500,000	9	75.13	4,300,000	15,115,650	11,030,650	66.62	8.51	11.33
Over $500,000	6	82.43	6,811,300	9,876,625	3,405,890	41.33	41.10	49.86
Total	68	77.62	21,816,900	44,044,484	23,318,429	54.16	23.46	30.22
Grand total.	195	74.16	30,730,900	56,653,659	27,459,304	47.87	26.29	35.45
			80 per cent of capital.					
$50,000	66	64.64	2,624,000	3,848,761	1,355,961	30.65	33.99	52.58
$100,000	61	63.31	4,507,200	8,063,000	3,781,160	38.23	25.68	39.61
Total	127	63.72	7,131,200	11,911,761	5,137,121	35.88	27.84	43.69
$200,000	37	79.47	5,084,480	9,469,533	4,639,277	50.36	29.11	36.63
$300,000	16	75.94	3,480,000	8,609,820	5,303,820	58.65	17.29	22.77
$500,000	9	75.13	3,440,000	14,580,760	11,312,760	68.32	6.81	9.06
Over $500,000	6	82.43	5,449,040	9,259,705	4,083,117	49.55	32.88	39.89
Total	68	77.62	17,453,520	41,919,818	25,338,974	58.86	18.76	24.17
Grand total.	195	74.16	24,584,720	53,831,579	30,476,095	53.12	21.04	28.37
			60 per cent of capital.					
$50,000	66	64.64	1,968,000	3,601,475	1,731,875	39.15	25.49	39.43
$100,000	61	63.31	3,380,400	7,612,872	4,401,492	44.50	18.81	29.71
Total	127	63.72	5,348,400	11,214,347	6,133,367	42.84	20.88	32.77
$200,000	37	79.47	3,813,360	8,932,409	5,309,717	57.64	21.83	27.47
$300,000	16	75.94	2,610,000	8,174,089	5,694,589	62.98	12.96	17.06
$500,000	9	75.13	2,580,000	14,045,870	11,594,870	70.02	5.11	6.80
Over $500,000	6	82.43	4,086,780	8,642,785	4,760,344	57.77	24.66	29.92
Total	68	77.62	13,090,140	39,795,153	27,359,520	63.55	14.07	18.13
Grand total.	195	74.16	18,438,540	51,009,500	33,492,887	58.38	15.78	21.28

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NATIONAL-BANK EXAMINERS.

The character of the work performed by the national-bank examiners, is most important in its relation to all sections of our country, and to all classes of our people.

For the proper conduct of the work of supervision of our national banks, examiners must be men of the highest personal character, and extended business experience. They should be men who possess some skill in accounting, and at the same time the business judgment to enable them to intelligently pass upon the lines of credit extended by banks under their supervision.

The appointment by the Comptroller to these important positions, of competent and able men, is one of the most sacred duties of his office. To protect by every possible safeguard their independence and disinterestedness, is equally important. With this latter object in view, the Comptroller has forbidden the practice which he found in existence in some of the larger cities, of the employment of the examiners by banks of their district in special examination work for the benefit of the bank, and not for the Comptroller's office. This practice had a tendency to interfere with the rigid impartiality which should characterize the work of a Government official.

During the year the Comptroller has extended over the cities of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore the system of semiannual visitations by examiners, in force in all other sections of the country. He has utilized, with some benefit, the examiners in investigations into the credit of heavy debtors of banks, where such indebtedness constituted a menace to the safety of the banks, and where, despite the criticisms of the Comptroller and the efforts of the bank officials, no material reductions in the amount of the indebtedness could be had.

The necessity for such investigation sometimes arises, and whenever they have been made, the result has been most beneficial.

The verification, by more extended investigation than is possible in the ordinary examination of a bank, of the ex parte statements of interested officials, as to the safety of large, permanent, and unreducible loans, sometimes becomes of vital importance in determining the course of the Comptroller in closing a bank or allowing it to remain open.

For the purposes of this work he recommends an increase in the annual fund provided for examinations of bank-note plates, and for compensation of examiners engaged in special examinations, of $2,000, making the fund $3,000 instead of $1,000, as at present.

LIMITATION OF LOANS.

One of the most important reforms needed in the present national banking law, is a proper provision limiting the amount which can be loaned to any one individual or corporation, in order to insure a general distribution of loans, and to prevent an improper concentration of a bank's funds in the hands of a few borrowers. The provision of the present national banking law designed to carry into effect this important principle is as follows:

SEC. 5200. The total liabilities to any association of any person, or of any company, corporation, or firm, for money borrowed, including in the liabilities of a company or firm the liabilities of the several members thereof, shall at no time exceed one-tenth part of the amount of the capital stock of such association actually paid

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in. But the discount of bills of exchange drawn in good faith against actually existing values, and the discount of commercial or business paper actually owned by the person negotiating the same, shall not be considered as money borrowed.

Almost as if in admission of the fact that this provision is unscientific, and ill adapted to carry into practical effect the great principles of protection to depositors and shareholders, subserved by generally distributed and safe loans, the present law provides no specific penalty against individuals which the Comptroller can apply for violations of this section in the making of excessive loans, where such violations do not affect the solvency of the bank, nor justify the appointment of a receiver.

A United States court, under the general provision of the law providing for the forfeiture of the franchises of a bank for any violations of the banking act, might adjudicate the question of fact as to such violations, but could apply no other remedy than forfeiture of franchise.

Since the institution of the national banking system the violation of this provision has been common; and the Comptroller, though allowing no known violation to escape his written protest, finds great practical difficulty in his endeavors to enforce this requirement.

On September 20, 1898, the date of the last call by the Comptroller for statements of condition of national banks, 1,124 banks, constituting nearly one-third of the entire number of banks in the system, reported loans in excess of the limit allowed by section 5200, Revised Statutes of the United States.

The principles underlying the present provision of the law, are as valuable to depositors and shareholders in their application to the banks of the larger communities, as to the banks of the smaller communities; but the observance of this provision, while not interfering with the current requirements of either the banks or the public in smaller communities, proves an almost insurmountable obstruction to the business of our larger cities.

The present need is for an amendment to this provision, which, while compelling, under penalties, the safe and proper distribution of loans of larger banks, will enable them to loan more nearly the same per cent of their total assets which the present provision allows to small banks. In this way the officers of larger banks can supply the proper needs of the larger communities without disregarding the law, and the Comptroller can hold them under personal penalty to strict observance of the amended law, which when disregarded would indicate improper distribution of loans, something which infractions of the present provisions in the case of many banks do not necessarily indicate.

The greater ratio borne by banking resources to banking capital in the larger communities, as compared with the like ratio in smaller communities, is responsible for the defective and unequal working of the present provision.

The average ratio of resources to the average capital of the 47 national banks in the city of New York is as 18 is to 1; of the 17 national banks in Chicago as 10.2 is to 1; of the 6 national banks in St. Louis as 7.3 is to 1; of the 257 national banks in other reserve cities as 6.6 is to 1; while in 3,255 country banks the ratio is but as 4.7 is to 1.

The law limiting loans to 10 per cent of the capital, when applied to the 3,255 banks of the smaller communities of the country, as a whole would allow the loaning of 2.14 per cent of their total assets to one individual. As compared with this, the banks of the city of New York, on the average, could not loan over fifty-six one-hundredths of 1 per cent

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of their total assets to any one individual; the banks of Chicago not over ninety-eight one-hundredths per cent of their total assets; the banks of St. Louis not over 1.4 per cent of their total assets; the banks of other reserve cities not over 1.51 per cent of their total assets.

In other words, the proportion of their assets which the country banks of the United States can loan, in strict compliance with section 5200, to one individual, is sixty-three one-hundredths of 1 per cent greater than in 257 reserve cities, seventy-four one-hundredths of 1 per cent greater than in St. Louis, over twice as great as in Chicago, and nearly four times as great as in the city of New York.

This provision as it stands at present constitutes an incentive to the making of loans the larger in proportion to the total assets of banks in smaller communities, where, as a rule, large loans which are safe, are the most difficult to secure; while in the larger business centers of the country, where commercial conditions create a certain demand both from banks and borrowers for large and safe loans, its effect is the reverse to such an extent as to be injurious.

A bank with smaller loans, is not necessarily a bank with the more distributed and safe loans. A bank with $100,000 capital and $100,000 deposits, the latter being loaned in the maximum amounts allowed by the present provision (to wit, to 10 individuals at $10,000 each) has not as well-distributed loans as a bank of $1,000,000 capital and $5,000,000 deposits, the latter loaned to 50 people at the maximum of $100,000 each. In the former case the loans are distributed among only 10 people and in the latter case among 50 people, and yet in each case there is strict compliance with the 10 per cent restriction.

One of the objects evidently designed to be subserved by the present provision of the law, was the protection of the capital of a bank, as distinguished from other assets of the bank.

The framers of the section undoubtedly considered the capital of a bank as a greater safeguard for the depositors against loss, when not over one-tenth part of it was loaned to a single individual or corporation without security. They recognized the fact, however, that when outside security was had for loans, the capital did not need for its protection the 10 per cent restriction; and they provided accordingly for the exemption from the restriction of a certain class of secured loans, as follows:

> But the discount of bills of exchange drawn in good faith against actually existing values, and the discount of commercial or business paper actually owned by the person negotiating the same, shall not be considered as money borrowed.

In the modification of section 5200, which we will recommend, we invoke the same principle of outside security for the protection of the capital against loss upon loans exceeding the 10 per cent limit.

The size of a loan is of itself, no indication either of its strength or weakness. If the size of a loan is not such as to be an undue concentration of the assets of a banking institution in the hands of one individual or corporation, thus depriving its creditors and shareholders of the safety of the law of average, it is not wise, either upon economic grounds or upon grounds of public policy, to forbid it by law.

If, however, the size of a loan is such as to cause such undue concentration, its prevention is justifiable on both grounds.

Recognizing these truths, it is the easier to understand why in many instances a strict compliance with this provision of the law (sec. 5200, R. S. U. S.) is consistent with all the needs of the current business of a small community and a proper protection to both banks and the

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public, yet in some larger communities it seriously interferes with the business requirements of both the banks and the public, and adds in no way to the safety of the depositor.

The limit of the amount of single loans to an arbitrary percentage of either the capital, or the sum of the capital and surplus of a bank, does not insure a general or proper distribution of loans in all cases. Since, as stated before, the size of a loan is not, per se, related to its safety, the more important proportion to consider, when endeavoring to regulate the distribution of loans by law, is that of the amount of the loan to the total assets, rather than that of the loan to the amount of the capital.

Grounds of public policy suggest as advisable the largest liberty in loans, not inconsistent with the absolute safety of the depositor.

The habitual disregard of the present provision by the officers of so many banks, interferes with the proper supervision of the banks by the Comptroller, and tends to create indifference to the other restrictions of the national banking law.

The failure of the present law to provide the power to apply a personal penalty for the making of excessive loans, sometimes embarrasses the Comptroller in endeavoring to check tendencies toward recklessness in loaning, which point to the ultimate ruin of a banking institution.

As before stated the present provision, when properly altered, should allow the banks of larger communities to have more nearly the privilege of loaning a given per cent of their total assets to one individual, which now belongs, under a strict compliance with the present provision, to the banks of the smaller communities. From this privilege they are now debarred by law.

The desired results can be obtained, in our judgment, by adding, after the words, in section 5200, "shall at no time exceed one-tenth part of the amount of the capital stock of such association actually paid in" the following words:

Provided, That the restriction of this section as to the amount of total liabilities to any association, of any person, or of any company, corporation, or firm for money borrowed, shall not apply where a loan in excess of one-tenth part of the capital stock shall be less than two per cent of the total assets of said bank at the time of making said loan. Said loan shall be at all times protected by collateral security equal to or greater in value than the excess in the amount of said loan over one-tenth of the capital stock.

A strict and personal penalty enforceable by the Comptroller, should then be provided for infractions of the amended section by the officers of banks, to enable the Comptroller to successfully enforce general and strict compliance with its terms.

The suggested amendment will make section 5200 just and equitable in its relation to all national banks, and to all communities of our country, large and small, which it is not at present.

It would not lessen the amount which the smaller banks can now loan in compliance with the section as it stands at present. At the same time it would not allow the larger banks to loan to any one individual or corporation more than 10 per cent of their capital, unless such loan, in addition to being secured for the excess, would still amount to a less per cent of their total assets, than the per cent of total assets which the smaller banks can now loan under the section as it stands at present.

Section 5200 thus amended will not interfere, as at present, with the right of the banks in the larger communities to meet the legitimate requirements of business in these commercial centers. It will enable

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the Comptroller, by its enforcement, to prevent an undue concentration of loans and conserve their general distribution.

Under the section thus amended, the capital of a bank will be protected, inasmuch as no loan in excess of the 10 per cent limit can then be made, except upon proper collateral security.

The penalty clause will enable the Comptroller not only to limit the size, but to enforce the securing of excessive loans.

The following table shows the inequality of the present law in its practical effects upon the banks of larger and smaller communities, so far as the possible distribution of loans is concerned:

Banks in—	Number of banks July 14, 1898.	Average resources.	Average capital.	Maximum average loan 10 per cent of capital.	Ratio of average resources to average capital.	Average maximum loan to average resources now allowed by sec. 5200.
New York City	47	$18,598,379	$1,036,170	$103,617	18 to 1	$\frac{56}{100}$ of 1 per cent.
Chicago	17	11,632,219	1,144,118	114,411	10.2 to 1	$\frac{98}{100}$ of 1 per cent.
St. Louis	6	10,257,586	1,400,000	140,000	7.3 to 1	1.4 per cent.
All central reserve cities	70	16,191,676	1,093,571	109,357	14.8 to 1	$\frac{68}{100}$ of 1 per cent.
Other reserve cities	257	3,909,561	591,343	59,134	6.6 to 1	1.51 per cent.
Country banks	3,255	565,130	120,888	12,088	4.7 to 1	2.14 per cent.
United States	3,582	1,110,462	173,650	17,365	6.4 to 1	1.56 per cent.

For the purpose of ascertaining the general result of the suggested amendment to section 5200, U. S. R. S., an examination has been made of the reports of condition of the national banks of date July 14, 1898, and examiners' reports for approximate dates nearest thereto. In the following table is set forth the number of banks in reserved cities named, total loans outstanding November 1, loans in excess of the legal limit, loans which would be excessive if allowed to the limit of 2 per cent of the total resources, and number of banks in which loans equaling 10 per cent of their capital would be greater than 2 per cent of total assets, the loaning power of which the proposed limit would not increase. The table also shows similar information relative to one hundred banks selected at random from various sections of the country.

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Cities.	Number of banks.	Total number of loans outstanding Nov. 1, 1898.	Number of excessive loans under section 5200.	Number of loans in excess of the proposed 2 per cent limit.	Number of banks in which loans equaling 10 per cent of their capital would be greater than 2 per cent of total assets, the loaning power of which the proposed limit would not increase.
New York	47	29,919	504	30	2
Chicago	17	17,652	53	12	2
St. Louis	6	7,791	24	10	0
Total	70	55,362	581	52	4
Boston	52	43,123	9	1	28
Albany	6	4,326	52	17	0
Brooklyn	5	2,510	32	4	0
Philadelphia	37	25,134	145	38	1
Pittsburg	30	20,570	48	14	10
Baltimore	22	15,533	35	11	16
Washington	11	9,471	21	5	4
Savannah	2	1,230	2	0	2
New Orleans	7	4,605	52	2	2
Louisville	6	5,216	7	2	4
Houston	5	1,421	24	1	4
Cincinnati	13	14,542	14	5	0
Cleveland	13	10,211	27	12	5
Detroit	6	5,600	10	2	1
Milwaukee	5	6,353	6	1	1
Des Moines	4	2,969	2	0	1
St. Paul	5	2,788	4	2	3
Minneapolis	6	2,951	14	2	5
Kansas City	5	3,911	31	9	0
St. Joseph	2	1,447	21	4	0
Lincoln	3	1,190	3	0	3
Omaha	8	4,288	8	1	4
San Francisco	4	2,130	6	2	2
Total	257	191,519	573	135	96
Total all reserve cities	327	246,881	1,154	187	100
Country	100	51,550	250	88	54
Total	427	298,431	1,404	275	154

INSOLVENT BANKS.

The Comptroller of the Currency is charged with general responsibility for the proper liquidation and distribution of the assets of the insolvent banks of the country, in the hands of receivers appointed by him.

At present the assets of insolvent national banks of the country under his direction, are of the nominal value of $48,000,000.

The decision of questions which are daily submitted by different receivers as to the proper disposition of these assets, scattered as they are throughout every section of the country, and consisting of the most diversified kinds of property, constitute a most exacting and often perplexing part of the general duties of the office.

During the past year efforts have been made to cut down the expenses of receiverships, and hasten the final liquidation of the trusts. An annual saving approximating $100,000 has been effected by the reduction of the salaries of receivers and attorneys, to correspond with the gradually lessening assets consequent upon the progress of liquidation, and by the consolidation of various receiverships in the hands of fewer receivers.

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Including the receivers appointed to take charge of banks which have failed during the year, the total number of receivers now at work is 113, a reduction of 14 since the last report of this office was issued.

The books and remaining personal assets of eleven receiverships have been removed to Washington, and are managed by one receiver and two assistants, thus dispensing with ten receivers and five clerks, and resulting in other economies. These latter receiverships were of banks in the last stages of liquidation, with slow assets, of a nature which would involve serious loss at forced sale, or which were involved in unfinished litigation. Eight other receiverships are in process of removal to this office, which will result in dispensing with nineteen receivers in all.

With some marked exceptions, the experience of the office shows that the indifference of local receivers to the demands of the business of their trusts, has a tendency to grow, as the assets of the trust and their compensation diminish; and the results of the policy of consolidations of trusts has thus far amply justified the steps taken.

RULING AS TO SECOND ASSESSMENTS UPON STOCKHOLDERS AND REBATE TO STOCKHOLDERS IN CASE OF INCORRECT ASSESSMENTS.

The practice of this office heretofore has been when an assessment upon stockholders is once decided upon as the proper one to cover a deficiency in the assets of an insolvent bank and to reimburse depositors, to regard such levy as irrevocable and unchangeable, notwithstanding further developments in the administration of a trust may demonstrate error in the assessment.

This practice the Comptroller has found in many cases, to be inconsistent with the exact fulfillment of the law.

If an ordinary trustee, representing two parties to a settlement, is charged with the collection of a debt for one from the other, and after collecting the amount which he believed to be due, discovers afterwards that he has only collected half the amount really due, it is his unquestionable duty to proceed once more to collect the unpaid balance. In like manner, if such a trustee collects what he considers the amount of the debt, and discovers afterwards that he has collected twice the amount actually due, it is his unquestionable duty to return the half of the amount unjustly collected, to the wronged party. No trustee, upon the discovery of his mistake in either instance, would be justified in claiming that his first action was final, and that he owed no further duty to the parties involved.

The Comptroller, therefore, acting as trustee for the proper protection of the interests involved, can not rightfully refrain from making second assessments against stockholders, where the first assessment was too small, or refuse to return to stockholders a portion of their paid assessments, when they were made in the first instance, through error, in an amount larger than that allowed by law.

An assessment is made against the stockholders of an insolvent bank to cover the difference between the claims against it, and the value of its assets.

When the assessment is made after all the assets have been disposed of, there is little likelihood of mistake by the Comptroller and the receiver in the fixing of the amount; but when the assessment is made prior to the final liquidation of the assets, as is generally the case, it is based upon the difference between the claims, and the amount which the Comptroller and the receiver estimate as the cash value of the assets, after deducting allowances for contingencies and expenses.

The diversified nature, location, and condition of the assets of insolvent banks is such, that some errors in the appraisement of the Comp-

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troller and receiver are inevitable and unavoidable. These errors if they exist are of course developed by the final liquidation of the trust. If the final liquidation develops that the total deficiency is so large that it would not have been covered by a fully paid assessment of 100 per cent upon the stockholders, and a 100 per cent assessment had already been declared, a former error in the estimate of the value of the assets would of course be immaterial; but, if the former assessment had been for a less amount than the 100 per cent, it is the Comptroller's plain duty as trustee in the interest of the creditors, for the collection of the legal liabilities of the stockholders, to make a second assessment for an amount which, with the former assessment, would equal the full stockholders' liability, to wit, 100 per cent.

And thus, with any other error in deficient assessments, a second assessment should be made to cover the difference between the deficiency as estimated, and the deficiency as developed by final liquidation.

In like manner, when the estimate of the deficiency upon which the assessment was based proves to be too large, it is evident that the Comptroller has collected from the stockholders a greater sum than that which the law gives him authority to collect, and it is his duty to return the excess to the contributing stockholders.

There can be no reasonable dissent from these propositions. In their practical application it will sometimes happen that a return of an illegally collected excess will be made to stockholders, and at the same time the creditors of the same bank will not have been paid in full.

This arises from the fact that the Comptroller can assess against each stockholder under the law, only that proportion of the total deficit which his stock bears to the total stock, irrespective of whether or not, through the insolvency of some of the stockholders, a portion of the total deficit for which the assessment is made is uncollectible.

There are at present in the Comptroller's hands eight insolvent banks where a revision of the former assessment is necessary. In three of these a second assessment against stockholders, in the interest of depositors, has been made, and in five cases a rebate in assessments collected will be returned to stockholders.

The Comptroller reproduces here a portion of holding of the United States Supreme Court and the original ruling made by the Comptroller thereunder, May 5, 1898, as more fully explaining the principles and methods involved:

In the case of the United States *v.* Knox (102 U. S., 425), the court uses the following language in outlining the process to be pursued in fixing the separate liability of the shareholders:

"In the process to be pursued to fix the amount of the separate liability of each of the shareholders, it is necessary to ascertain (1) the whole amount of the par value of all the stock held by *all the shareholders;* (2) the amount of the deficit to be paid after exhausting all the assets of the bank; (3) then to apply the rule that each shareholder shall contribute such sum as will bear the same proportion to the whole amount of the deficit as his stock bears to the whole amount of the capital stock of the bank at its par value. There is a limitation of this liability. It can not in the aggregate exceed the entire amount of the par value of all the stock.

"The insolvency of one stockholder, or his being beyond the jurisdiction of the court, does not in any wise affect the liability of another; and if the bank itself, in such case, holds any of its stock, it is regarded in all respects as if such stock were in the hands of a natural person, and the extent of the several liability of the other stockholders is computed accordingly." (Crease *v.* Babcock, 10 Metc. (Mass.), 525.)

The court further says: "Although assessments made by the Comptroller under the circumstances of the first assessment in this case, and all other assessments, successive or otherwise, not exceeding the par value of all the stock of the bank, are conclusive upon the stockholders, yet if he were to attempt to enforce one made clearly

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and palpably contrary to the views we have expressed, it can not be doubted that a court of equity, if its aid were invoked, would probably restrain him by injunction."

The Supreme Court of the United States having thus determined the basis upon which, under the law, the Comptroller fixes the amount of the assessment to be levied against the shareholders of an insolvent bank, no other course is proper than a reconsideration of the question of the amount of the deficiency when the matter is brought before him upon complaint of either depositors or stockholders, or where an error becomes manifest to him in the course of the further administration of the trust.

The position of the Comptroller in his relations to the stockholders, is that of a trustee for the collection, in the interest of the creditors, of all the legal liabilities of the stockholders under the statute, and as further defined by the courts.

In pursuance of this duty as trustee, when upon further administration of the trust an error in a former assessment is demonstrated in estimating the deficiency in the assets of the trust at too small an amount, it will become the duty of the Comptroller to review the former action, and, if necessary, to levy an additional assessment upon the stockholders of the insolvent bank, for the purpose of collecting from each stockholder that proportion of the difference between the estimated and the actual deficiency which the stock of the individual stockholder bears to the total stock of the bank.

If, in the endeavor to enforce such liability through an error as to the exact deficiency, there is collected a greater amount from the shareholders than that for which they are legally liable, the Comptroller then becomes trustee for the stockholders who have paid such excess, charged with the return of said excess to the contributing stockholders in the proportion in which they have paid their original assessment to him. The determination of the amount to be returned to such stockholders must necessarily be deferred until the final closing of the trust, an amount being reserved at all times in the hands of the Comptroller sufficient to afford full protection to said contributing shareholders against any contingency of change in the amount collected from the assets, over the estimated value of assets at the time of the assessment.

The following illustrations taken from the records of the office show the application of the ruling:

In the case of the El Paso National Bank, El Paso, Tex., an assessment of 35 per cent on the $150,000 of capital stock was levied December 26, 1894. After all the assets had been liquidated it appeared that if the whole amount of the assessment, $52,500, had been collected, a deficiency of $28,500 still existed, for which the shareholders were liable, and on May 6, 1898, an accounting having been made by the receiver, the individual liability of the shareholders was further enforced by an assessment of 19 per cent on the capital stock.

The process of ascertaining the deficiency is exemplified in the following statement of the liabilities and resources of the bank:

LIABILITIES.

Claims at date of suspension		$263,088.00
Claims established since suspension		21,568.57
Total claims		284,656.57
Expenses:		
Amount paid for betterment of assets	$9,134.35	
Receiver's salary	12,749.75	
Legal expenses	3,444.97	
General expenses	6,547.55	
		31,876.62
Interest at 6 per cent from date of suspension to December 31, 1898:		
On $161,947.45 claims proved	34,600.19	
On $2,914.46 liabilities not proved	881.62	
		35,481.81
Estimated expenses to date of final closing, December 31, 1898		2,000.00
Total liabilities		354,015.00

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RESOURCES.

Collections from all sources, exclusive of $13,650 collected from assessment of 35 per cent upon shareholders	$229,094.70
Offsets allowed against liabilities	43,808.28
Assessment of 35 per cent upon shareholders	52,500.00
Total resources	325,402.98
Remaining deficiency of assets	28,612.02

Or by the following statement of the liabilities and resources, the same result is obtained:

LIABILITIES.

Claims proved	$161,947.45
Liabilities not proved	2,914.46
Interest at legal rate from date of suspension to December 31, 1898, on proved claims	34,600.19
On liabilities not proved	881.62
Estimated expenses of receivership to date of final closing	2,000.00
Total liabilities	202,343.72

RESOURCES.

Cash on deposit in United States Treasury	95.02
Collections from assets, representing dividends paid to creditors on $161,947.45 proved claims	121,136.68
Assessment, 35 per cent, upon shareholders	52,500.00
Total resources	173,731.70
Remaining deficiency of assets	28,612.02

In the case of one national bank, in which an assessment of 70 per cent had been levied upon its capital stock of $60,000, it has been ascertained that an assessment of 32 per cent, if paid in full, would have been sufficient in connection with the collections from the assets, to pay its liabilities, and that $6,856 of the amount collected from the shareholders in excess of the amount that would have been payable on the basis of an assessment at the latter rate, is returnable to them in the following proportions, numbers being used to indicate the shareholders who have paid the assessment of 70 per cent in whole or in part.

Number of claim.	Number of shares.	Amount of capital stock.	Assessment of 70 per cent on capital stock.	Amount collected in cash on 70 per cent assessment.	Assessment 32 per cent, representing actual deficiency of assets.	Amount of overpayment on basis of 32 per cent assessment.
1	10	$1,000	$700	$700	$320	$380
2	7	700	490	490	224	266
3	5	500	350	350	160	190
4	10	1,000	700	700	320	380
5	1	100	70	70	32	38
6	10	1,000	700	700	320	380
7	5	500	350	350	160	190
8	100	10,000	7,000	7,000	3,200	3,800
9	2	200	140	140	64	76
10	2	200	140	140	64	76
11	60	6,000	4,200	3,000	1,920	1,080
Total	212	21,200	14,840	13,640	6,784	6,856

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All assets of the bank having been liquidated, the amount for which the shareholders should have been assessed to meet the deficiency was $19,200, instead of $42,000, as will appear from the following statement of its liabilities and assets:

LIABILITIES.

Claims proved, upon which 60 per cent in dividends have been paid	$28,695.18
Claims not proved, as shown by the books	565.58
Interest on above claims to date	6,793.51
Total liabilities	36,054.27

ASSETS.

Cash on deposit in United States Treasury		$5,376.20
Collections from assets representing dividends 60 per cent on $28,695.18 claims proved		11,478.07
Total assets		16,854.27
Deficiency of assets		19,200.00
Assessment, 32 per cent, on $60,000 capital stock	$19,200	
Assessment, 70 per cent, on $60,000 capital stock	42,000	
Excess over amount of actual deficiency	22,800	
Amount collected on 70 per cent assessment		13,640.00
Proportionate amount that would have been collected on 32 per cent assessment		6,784.00
Amount collected on 212 shares of stock in excess of 32 per cent assessment		6,856.00

DOMESTIC BRANCH BANKING.

The Comptroller recommends, in accordance with former recommendations of his predecessor, that domestic branch banking should be legalized in communities of less than 2,000 inhabitants, many of which are now unable to support independent banks. This would afford some smaller communities banking privileges which are now without them, but would not materially interfere with the scope of the work now so well performed by the existing banks of the smaller communities.

The main arguments which are advanced in favor of the granting of more liberal privileges of branch banking than this, are based largely upon the theory that with branch banking allowed in all communities, irrespective of size, more uniform interest rates would prevail throughout the country, and the flow of capital to points of scarcity would be facilitated.

Such privileges would place the larger banks of the great cities in competition with the banks of smaller communities, and would probably result in a rapid centralization of the banking business of the country in the hands of a constantly lessening number of institutions. Theoretical advantages are claimed for such results, but in our judgment they would be injurious to the best interests of our country.

Such a system would increase the difficulties in the way of the small borrower, though lessening them for the large borrower. It would tend to separate the borrower from the lender, as it would of necessity remove the central lending power from the small borrowers of small communities.

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It may be claimed that the agents in charge of the branch banks would possess the same powers of loaning as the officers of the smaller banks now possess; but such arguments ignore the prevailing tendencies of modern corporate management which magnify of necessity central responsibility, and constantly tend to subordinate to rigid systems, the activities and responsibilities of agents upon detached duty.

The opportunities for individual attention and accommodations to bank customers of limited business, are now well subserved by competing smaller banks. Interest rates are not alone dependent upon local money supply; they also depend upon the risk of loss assumed in loaning. Branch banks in newer communities would not assume unusual risks, without unusual rates. The facilities now afforded by the 3,600 national banks of the country for the movement of capital toward points of scarcity are such that any new system would probably not result in great changes in the general rates of interest. But when the economic tendencies adverse to business individualism involved in unlimited domestic branch banking are considered, the question of interest rates becomes secondary.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL BRANCH BANKING.

In the matter of foreign and colonial branch banking, however, different considerations, arising from different conditions, present themselves.

The subject of the legislation which should be provided by Congress for the regulation of the domestic banking of the new colonies of the United States, and for the defining and regulation of the banking relations between these colonies and the United States, is one of greatest importance at this juncture of our national and commercial career. This legislation is not only most essential to the welfare of the people of the new territories, but to the people of the United States as well.

The foundation for the greater growth of trade between the United States and her colonies must be speedily and firmly laid in proper banking laws, which will result in enabling her merchants to do business with the people of the colonies without the disadvantages existing at present.

The lamentable lack of proper international banking facilities, under which the merchants of the United States have so long labored, has now become a serious hindrance to the speedy adjustment of our trade relations to the new advantages afforded by territorial expansion. For years before the outbreak of the war with Spain the necessity of providing proper banking facilities for our trade with South American countries, had been recognized and widely proclaimed by the business interests of the country.

These facilities are now not only more important than formerly to our business interests, but at present governmental, as well as trade necessities, demand legislation.

In April, 1890, the International American Congress, held at Washington, discussed the needs of better banking facilities between the American republics, and made recommendations in connection therewith which received the indorsement of President Harrison and Mr. Blaine, the Secretary of State.

In furtherance of this object several bills have been favorably reported from the Committee on Banking and Currency of the House. As yet, however, these efforts, made in the interest of trade stimulation, have not resulted in the enactment of law.

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Our present national banking laws do not authorize the establishment of American international or American intercolonial banks, nor could any national bank establish a branch in a territory or colony such as Porto Rico or Hawaii, even if our present laws unchanged were extended over it.

While it is questionable whether Congress should legalize the establishing of foreign or colonial branches by national banks transacting business under the present law, that it should at least pass laws authorizing, under proper restrictions, the general incorporation of banks organized to carry on international and intercolonial banking, as distinguished from domestic banking, admits of no reasonable doubt.

Unless some such legislation is provided, the American exporter and importer, in his trade with America's own colonies, will be compelled to endure all the disadvantages under which, in all South American markets, and in many other markets of the world, he now labors in his competition with foreigners enjoying superior banking facilities.

When, by means of international banks and their branches, the proper banking facilities are afforded those engaged in foreign trade, they transact their business with these banks in much the same manner as the domestic shippers of the United States transact business with our present banks.

The American, in his South American trade, as compared with the foreigner in the same line of business, is subjected to the same relative disadvantages as are experienced by a domestic shipper without banking facilities, as compared with another who possesses them.

Domestic dealers in supplies, in good credit, may make contracts with domestic wholesale purchasers in good credit, for the sale and shipment of goods, for which the consignee gives his acceptance, payable at different intervals, sometimes months after the delivery to him of the shipment.

The consignor discounts this accepted draft given him for the goods, with his bank, thus receiving his capital at once for reinvestment, and enabling him to transact a larger business than if the capital invested in the goods was locked up until the maturity of the acceptance. On the other hand, the consignee has the difference between the time of the arrival of the shipment, and the maturity of the draft, to sell the goods, and to collect from the purchaser all or a portion of the amount necessary to pay the draft.

The situation of the shipper without banking facilities is in sharp contrast. He must ordinarily sell for cash, instead of on credit, to the consignee, as he needs his capital in most cases for immediate reinvestment. As a result, in his competition with his more favored rivals, he is not only compelled to accept lower prices, involving smaller margins of profit, but he must do a smaller business on the same capital invested.

Thus, as compared with the English exporter, who, when his goods are shipped, can receive advances from an English international bank upon the credit of his bills of lading and of the foreign consignee, concerning whose credit the home bank, through its foreign branch, is well advised, the American shipper, in the majority of instances, is denied such privileges, and must await entire, instead of partial, reimbursement until the arrival of the goods at the foreign market, and the collection of the draft for the purchase price made at the time of shipment.

In addition to this disadvantage, the American exporter and importer in his trade with South American countries, transacts all his business of consequence through English banks in terms of English money, paying the rates of exchange fixed by these foreign institutions.

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The foreign branches of American international and intercolonial banks would obviate many of these difficulties, and would become themselves valuable mediums of introduction of American enterprise into colonial and foreign fields.

The present situation of trade and finance in Porto Rico, is deplorable. Credit in business is sparingly used, and under most primitive and exacting conditions. While some lines of credit through foreign connections are extended to those engaged in the import and export business, no credits of consequence are extended to this class of trade by Porto Rican banks. The primitive conditions and disadvantages under which business has heretofore been transacted in Porto Rico, have prevented the establishment of Porto Rican branches by foreign banks, and under the new era the American banker in entering this field, will not have the competition of a long established branch bank business, such as exists in most South American countries. That this will prove to be an advantage to American interests from one standpoint, admits of little doubt, provided that new banking laws are framed by Congress authorizing the establishment of international and intercolonial banks, which can perform those numerous and indispensable offices in the facilitation and extension of business between the States and colonies, which domestic banks now perform in the interest of business between the citizens of the States themselves.

The present banking business in connection with American trade in Porto Rico, is done mainly through one house with a New York branch. This firm of bankers has as agents various commercial houses in different parts of Porto Rico.

Commission merchants are now transacting almost the entire business of this country with Porto Rico. They represent the merchants of the island, and secure or furnish them credit, receiving commissions for their services.

Thus the credits granted in connection with the export and import business of the island, are almost wholly by commission men.

With proper banking facilities, and after the final establishment of a fixed rate of exchange between the present Porto Rican coin and our own money, this country should control almost the entire trade of all kinds in the island.

The determination of the relation of any new banking system, to the existing banks and domestic credits of Porto Rico, differing as they do from those of this country, involves many difficult questions; and legal provision for the appointment of a commission, especially charged with the examination of the conditions of domestic banking and finance on the islands, and with the recommendation of the proper form of laws in connection therewith, is respectfully urged upon Congress.

In Hawaii business conditions are far different. The four commercial banks of Honolulu have adopted largely American methods; and the customs of general business are now American to such an extent that the present national banking act might well be extended over the island, so far as its domestic banking is concerned.

While the present banks, with their correspondents in the United States, now provide reasonably well the exchange and other credits necessary to accommodate the business between the island and the United States, the establishment of intercolonial banks under new laws of Congress, would probably be found of advantage to existing trade relations.

In view of the conditions and necessities of our trade with our new Territories of Porto Rico and Hawaii, and with other South American

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countries, as well as with those other territories over which our country must exercise a more or less extended measure of control, the Comptroller earnestly recommends the passage of laws authorizing the incorporation of banks, organized for the purpose of carrying on international and intercolonial branch banking.

ORGANIZATION OF NATIONAL BANKS.

From the date of the granting of the first certificate of authority, June 20, 1863, to the end of the year covered by this report, there have been 5,151 national banking associations organized—an average for each year of 147. On October 31, 1898, there were in active operation 3,598 banks, having an aggregate authorized capital stock of $624,552,195. The total outstanding circulation amounted to $239,546,281, of which $210,045,456 was secured by United States bonds, and the remainder, $29,500,825, by lawful money deposited with the Treasurer of the United States for account of liquidating and insolvent national banking associations and those reducing circulation. The increase during the year in the amount of circulation secured by bonds was $6,119,776, and the increase in total circulation, including the notes of liquidating and insolvent national banking associations and those reducing circulation, $9,582,771.

The following table shows the amount and kind of bonds on deposit as security for circulating notes on October 31, 1897, and October 31, 1898:

Class.	1898.	1897.	Change.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
Pacific sixes	$2,906,000	$9,030,000	.....	$6,124,000
Fives	16,231,900	15,910,650	$321,250	.....
Fours (1907)	139,436,050	150,288,100	.....	10,852,050
Fours (1895)	23,990,650	30,474,150	.....	6,483,500
Twos	22,047,750	22,039,650	8,100	.....
Threes	31,006,120	.....	31,006,120	.....
Total	235,618,470	227,742,550	*31,335,470	23,459,550

* Net increase, $7,875,920.

The number and capital of the 3,598 banks in operation on October 31, 1898, in each geographical division are as follows: Five hundred and eighty-two banks, with capital stock of $155,231,620, in the New England States; 961 banks, with capital stock of $193,887,122, in the Eastern States; 539 banks, with capital stock of $64,788,200, in the Southern States; 1,045 banks, with capital stock of $158,653,100, in the Middle States; 348 banks, with capital stock of $31,699,100, in the Western States, and 123 banks, with capital stock of $20,065,000, in the Pacific States.

In point of number of banks in active operation, Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, Ohio, Illinois, and Texas lead with 428, 327, 262, 254, 219, and 197, respectively. According to capital stock, Massachusetts is first, with $91,627,500, New York second, with $82,944,940, Pennsylvania third, with $73,359,390, followed by Ohio, with $45,535,967, Illinois, with $36,746,000, and Texas, with $19,515,000.

During the report year there were organized 56 banks located in 20 States and 2 Territories, with aggregate capital stock of $9,665,000. Of this number, 8 were in Pennsylvania, 7 in Ohio, 6 in Iowa, 5 in Illinois, 4 each in New York and Texas, 3 in Indian Territory, 2 each in Cali-

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fornia, Kansas, Missouri, and New Jersey, and 1 each in Alaska, Delaware, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, New Hampshire, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Wisconsin, and Oklahoma Territory.

In geographical divisions the number of banks organized during the year was as follows: New England States, 1, with capital stock $50,000; Eastern States, 16, with aggregate capital, $1,185,000; Southern States, 8, combined capital, $620,000; Middle States, 22, total capital, $3,960,000; Western States, 6, capital aggregating $300,000, and Pacific States, 3, capital, $3,550,000. California is first in amount of capital stock of banks organized during the year, having $3,500,000; Illinois has $2,250,000; New York, $525,000, and Indiana, $500,000, the total capital of banks in each of the other States ranging from $460,000 down to $50,000.

The corporate existence of 20 national banking associations having capital stock of $2,145,000, total circulation $844,875, and located in twelve States, has been extended during the year as follows: New York 5, Pennsylvania 3, Illinois and Massachusetts 2 each, and the following 1 each: Delaware, District of Columbia, Indiana, Kentucky, North Dakota, South Dakota, Vermont, and Washington. Of the total capital, New York aggregates $585,000, Massachusetts $350,000, Pennsylvania $210,000, Illinois and North Dakota $150,000 each, and Delaware, District of Columbia, Indiana, Kentucky, South Dakota, Vermont, and Washington $100,000 each. Under the act of Congress approved July 12, 1882, providing for the extension of national banking associations, the corporate existence of 1,670 banks, having an aggregate capital stock of $407,531,115, has been extended. Of these, New York has 244, Massachusetts 231, Pennsylvania 208, Ohio 114. The number of banks in each of the other States ranges from 75 down.

By reason of the expiration of corporate existence, three banks, having an aggregate capital stock of $534,000 and total circulation of $165,000, left the system during the year. They were located in Illinois, Kentucky, and Pennsylvania. Those in the last two States were succeeded by new associations with capital stock of $250,000 and circulation amounting to $67,500.

During the coming report year, viz, that closing October 31, 1899, the corporate existence of 22 associations, with capital stock aggregating $3,155,000 and circulation $1,397,250, will expire. These banks are distributed among the States as follows: Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania, 3 each; and 1 each in California, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, and Vermont. In the ten years from 1899 to 1908, inclusive, the corporate existence of 1,134 banking associations, with capital stock amounting to $162,418,150 and circulation $44,293,753, will expire by limitation.

The number of banks leaving the system during the past year by voluntary liquidation was 69, one of which subsequently passed into the hands of a receiver. The 68 banks which liquidated had a total capital stock of $12,509,000, and circulation amounting to $2,184,958.

LIQUIDATIONS, DIVIDENDS, ETC.

In the Midsummer of 1893 the capital stock of national banks reached the maximum, $699,034,665. Since that date 223 banks have been organized with an aggregate capital of $27,505,000, and 100 have increased their stock in the sum of $8,612,000. In the same period, by failures, reductions of capital stock, and voluntary liquidations,

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$110,599,490 has been eliminated, leaving $624,552,195 on October 31, 1898. While 316 banks, with capital of $43,991,100, liquidated voluntarily, 25 per cent of the number, as shown by the records of this office, were consolidated with other associations. These liquidations and reductions of stock were the inevitable results of constantly decreasing dividends. During the year ended March 1, 1893, the average rate of dividends paid to the shareholders of national banks was 7.5 per cent; in the following year, 6.8 per cent; in 1897, 6.7 per cent; and in 1898, 6.96 per cent. The competition for deposits has developed the very general custom of paying high rates of interest thereon. The prevailing low rates of interest on loans and discounts have also lessened the returns to stockholders.

For the year ended June 30, 1898, the tax on national-bank circulation was $1,901,817, and the total amount paid to the Government as tax on the circulating notes, $83,313,202.25.

DURATION OF NATIONAL-BANK CIRCULATION.

In 1886 the Comptroller, in his annual report to Congress, presented a series of tables indicating the average length of time national-bank notes of the various denominations remain in circulation. On the date in question the office records were not in condition to show accurate data, estimates being necessary for the six years antedating October 31, 1869. In 1889 a very careful examination of the records was made, and as a result the table appearing in the appendix shows correctly the circulation account annually from the date of first issues to October 31, 1898.

From this table was obtained the basis for the following calculations of the average lifetime of the issues of each denomination.

NUMBER OF EACH DENOMINATION OF NATIONAL BANK NOTES ISSUED FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE SYSTEM TO OCTOBER 1, 1898; THE CALCULATED AGGREGATE NUMBER OF LIFE YEARS EXPERIENCED WHEN REDEEMED, AND THE RESULTING AVERAGE LIFETIME OF THE NOTES OF EACH DENOMINATION.

Denominations.	Number of notes issued.	Calculated aggregate number of life years experienced when redeemed.	Resulting average lifetime of each note in years.
One dollar	23,169,677	97,991,508	4.229
Two dollars	7,747,519	33,862,860	4.371
Five dollars	148,400,164	625,113,289	4.212
Ten dollars	62,320,341	301,032,014	4.815
Twenty dollars	19,840,907	100,732,420	5.077
Fifty dollars	2,404,320	11,657,443	4.848
One hundred dollars	1,919,771	8,705,304	4.534
Five hundred dollars	23,894	122,827	5.140
One thousand dollars	7,379	24,423	3.309
Total	266,033,972	1,179,242,088	4.433

Theoretically the lifetime of a note of each denomination is as shown above, but practically it can not be stated with exactness, owing to the fact that complete redemptions are not possible. This is evidenced in the following table pertaining to the issues of ones and twos, which ceased in 1879, and the five hundreds and the one thousands, the last issues having been made in 1885 and 1884, respectively. As shown, the average lifetime of these notes, calculated from the data at date of final issues, was: Ones, 3.808; twos, 4.023; five hundreds, 4.979; one thousands, 3.215 years. As indicative of the protracted continuity of

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redemptions, there is also shown in this table the number of each denomination of notes outstanding at the close of the years of final issue, the number and per cent still unredeemed on October 1, 1898, and the percentage of redemptions since last issue.

The following is the table referred to:

Denominations.	Date of last issue.	Total number of notes issued.	Calculated aggregate number of life years experienced when redeemed.	Resulting average lifetime of each note in years.	Number of notes outstanding at close of year of last issue.	Number and per cent of notes outstanding on Oct. 1, 1898.		Percentage of redemptions since last issue.
Ones	1879	23,169,677	88,227,998	3.808	3,569,200	349,633	1.51	90.20
Twos	1879	7,747,519	31,171,435	4.023	1,246,249	84,253	1.09	93.24
Five hundreds	1885	23,894	118,977	4.979	1,167	217	.91	81.40
One thousands	1884	7,379	23,727	3.215	223	28	.38	87.44
Total		30,948,469	119,542,137	3.863	4,816,839	434,131	1.40	90.99

The volume of circulation issued and redeemed annually and the amount outstanding at the close of the years indicated appear in the following table:

NATIONAL-BANK CIRCULATION ISSUED AND REDEEMED ANNUALLY AND THE AMOUNT OUTSTANDING AT THE CLOSE OF EACH YEAR FROM DATE OF FIRST ISSUE ON DECEMBER 21, 1863, TO OCTOBER 31, 1897, AND TO OCTOBER 1, 1898.

Year.	Issued.	Redeemed.	Outstanding.
1864	$58,813,980	.....	$58,813,980
1865	146,285,475	$464,250	204,635,205
1866	89,485,759	1,034,005	293,086,959
1867	9,616,927	3,609,062	299,094,824
1868	6,165,135	5,143,001	300,116,958
1869	8,376,450	8,768,617	299,724,791
1870	16,667,875	14,533,391	301,859,275
1871	48,660,710	26,044,778	324,475,207
1872	59,888,475	34,372,857	340,990,825
1873	46,235,375	38,878,526	348,347,674
1874	51,766,644	51,328,412	348,785,906
1875	136,025,195	141,635,083	343,176,018
1876	78,480,410	101,789,358	319,867,070
1877	75,611,240	79,607,120	315,871,190
1878	63,825,205	60,055,835	319,640,560
1879	58,376,360	42,896,002	335,120,918
1880	43,787,770	36,860,366	342,048,322
1881	73,221,180	56,344,600	358,924,902
1882	80,076,450	78,018,639	360,982,713
1883	78,681,070	88,904,108	350,759,675
1884	81,046,310	99,353,041	332,452,944
1885	83,040,440	100,620,456	314,872,928
1886	62,026,940	75,909,362	300,990,506
1887	36,756,100	66,095,019	271,651,587
1888	49,668,460	82,275,225	239,044,822
1889	30,611,860	67,912,593	201,744,089
1890	32,886,720	55,180,851	179,449,958
1891	46,465,820	53,937,105	171,978,673
1892	49,951,250	49,893,102	172,036,921
1893	86,184,670	49,520,402	208,701,189
1894	66,586,360	68,147,445	207,140,104
1895	57,181,040	50,829,997	213,491,147
1896	78,098,580	57,152,155	234,437,572
1897	82,526,890	86,948,237	230,016,225
1898	70,126,960	64,816,991	235,326,194
Total	2,134,206,185	1,898,879,991	9,679,657,831

From the foregoing statement it is seen that on October 1, 1898, there was $235,326,194 national-bank circulation outstanding. The aggregate number of life years already experienced by the $2,134,206,185 issued is 9,444,331,637 (that is, 9,679,657,831 less 235,326,194), and

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the average number of years 4.425—the division of 9,444,331,637 by 2,134,206,185. The average lifetime is necessarily greater than shown in view of the amount outstanding to be redeemed. On the reasonable assumption that the redemption of this amount will be effected in 4.425 equal annual installments—that is, at the rate of $53,181,061 per annum—the aggregate full lifetime of the total issues ($2,134,206,185) will be 9,853,825,803 and the average lifetime 4.617 years.

STATE BANKS AND BANKING INSTITUTIONS.

Incorporated in the national-bank act is the provision that the Comptroller of the Currency shall include in his annual report to Congress information relative to the condition of banks and banking institutions chartered and operated under State authority, the necessary data to be procured from reports made by such institutions to the legislatures or State officials, and the deficiency to be supplied from other reliable sources. With the exception of Delaware, official returns are obtainable relative to the condition of State banks from all of the New England and Eastern States. Returns of an official nature from the Southern States are confined to Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, and Kentucky. In all of the Middle States banking departments exist, managed by boards or elective officers from whom returns are obtainable. The same can be said of the Western States, with the exception of Montana and Oklahoma. California appears to be the only Pacific State which has such a department.

With a very few exceptions, it is not possible to obtain data relative to the condition of these institutions for a recent date corresponding as to time with returns received from national banks, a fact which causes an impairment of the value of the combined statistics. Efforts were made by my predecessor to induce State officers to urge the enactment of laws which would be remediable in this respect, and it is the intention to continue like efforts in that direction until the desired end is attained. The custom of this office, begun in 1887, to supplement official returns with reports of banks made directly to this office upon request, has been continued. Through both sources it is possible to present statistics relative to practically all of the mutual savings banks and about 90 per cent of the banks of discount and deposit, classed as "State banks." The returns from private banks and loan and trust companies are not so satisfactory, nor will they be until such institutions are subjected by State laws to the same surveillance and requirements with respect to publicity as State and savings banks.

An abstract of returns for the current year shows that reports have been received from 3,965 State banks, 934 savings banks, 246 loan and trust companies, and 758 private banks. In the appendix of this report are given in detail the resources and liabilities of each class by States.

For the purpose of comparison the aggregates of the principal resources and liabilities for the years 1894 to 1898 are set forth in the following table:

Items.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Loans	$2,133,628,978	$2,417,468,494	$2,279,515,283	$2,231,013,262	$2,480,874,360
Bonds	1,010,248,230	1,375,026,025	1,210,827,389	1,248,150,146	1,304,890,322
Cash	229,373,004	227,743,303	169,198,601	193,094,029	194,913,450
Capital	398,735,390	422,052,618	400,831,399	380,090,778	370,073,788
Surplus and undivided profits	352,424,784	370,397,003	362,602,702	382,436,990	399,766,497
Deposits	2,973,414,101	3,185,245,810	3,276,710,916	3,324,254,807	3,664,797,296
Resources	3,868,474,997	4,138,990,529	4,200,124,955	4,258,677,065	4,631,328,357

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With each year a steady and substantial increase is shown in the total assets. Deposits also have steadily increased. Capital exhibits great fluctuations. The maximum amount was reported in 1895. There was a decrease of nearly $22,000,000 in the following year, about $22,000,000 in 1897, and, approximately, $10,000,000 in 1898.

Reports from State banks to the number of 3,965 have been received. The capital of these institutions is $233,587,353; surplus and other profits, $109,554,519; deposits, $912,365,406. Loans and discounts aggregate $813,749,803; United States bonds, $4,185,304; other bonds, stocks and securities, $127,500,484; cash in bank and amounts due from other banks and bankers, $327,773,826, and total assets, $1,356,084,800. Compared with 1897, there is shown an increase of 108 in number of banks reporting and $217,899,398 in aggregate assets.

It is impossible to state exactly the average rate per cent of dividends paid by these banks, owing to the fact that information on the point is confined to 1,163 banks. It is seen, however, that on stock aggregating $69,209,285 dividends to the amount of $4,963,240, or 7.17 per cent, were paid.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Reports have been received relative to the condition of 979 savings banks, including 45 commercial banks (in one State) having savings departments. This is but one less than reported in 1897. The principal investments, loans and securities—corporate and other—amount to $1,070,755,293 and $74,700,217, respectively. In all States the character of loans is not shown, but real estate appears as collateral to accommodations amounting to $864,968,285. Government bonds are held to the amount of $140,029,726; State, county and municipal bonds, $497,416,292, and other bonds, stocks and securities, $337,254,199. The total assets are $2,241,344,991, the liabilities to depositors are $2,066,601,864, and these banks have $187,475,971 in surplus and undivided profits. The latter amount is equivalent to nearly 8.4 of the total liabilities.

The depositors who are the exclusive participators in the profits of the mutual savings banks, but who, in stock savings institutions, are paid specific rates of interest, number 5,385,746, and their average deposit is $383.54. Compared with 1897 there is an increase of $83,188,300 in deposits and 184,614 in number of depositors. Mutual savings banks are confined almost exclusively to the New England and Eastern States. Outside of the two sections named, but 11 banks of that character have made reports, as follows: 1 in West Virginia, 4 in Ohio, 5 in Indiana, and 1 in Wisconsin. The aggregate assets of the mutual savings banks, which amount to about 90 per cent of the assets of all savings institutions, are $2,005,950,646; loans aggregate $920,477,133, over 81 per cent of which are secured by real estate; United States bonds, $139,561,601; State, county and municipal bonds, $495,726,686; other bonds, stock and securities, $294,706,936. Deposits amount to $1,824,963,410; number of depositors, 4,835,138, and the average deposit, $377.44. This indicates an increase during the year of $87,864,040 in deposits, $7.32 in the average deposit, and 143,694 in number of depositors. The average rate of interest paid on savings accounts is practically 4 per cent in all of the States except Maine, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, and Maryland, in which the rate ranges from 3 to 3¾ per cent.

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Information with respect to the classification of deposits is confined to savings banks in Maine and Connecticut, and is as follows:

Classification of deposits.	Depositors.		Deposits.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
MAINE.				
$500 or less	129,865	77.30	$48,214,077	80.9
Over $500 and less than $2,000	33,558	20.00		
Over $2,000	4,456	2.70	11,384,272	19.1
Total	167,879		59,598,349	
CONNECTICUT.				
$1,000 or less	320,149	87.31	63,195,480	40.52
Over $1,000 and less than $2,000	32,313	8.81	42,505,536	27.25
Over $2,000 and less than $10,000	13,964	3.81	46,869,038	30.05
$10,000 or over	235	.07	3,399,744	2.18
Total	366,661		155,969,798	

The capital of the 275 reporting stock savings banks is $18,536,130; deposits, $203,244,999; number of savings depositors, 403,743, and the average savings deposit, $501; the total assets are $235,394,345, of which $150,574,286 represent loans, and $44,704,994 bonds, stocks and other securities.

LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Returns relative to the condition of 246 loan and trust companies have been received. These corporations are capitalized for $101,228,555, and have $97,643,666 surplus and profits, and $662,138,397 deposits. Loans aggregate $539,317,059; United States bonds, $34,186,440; other bonds, stocks and securities, $159,791,312; cash on hand and due from other corporations, etc., $118,028,856. The average rate of dividends paid by all these companies during the past year, as shown by reports relative to that point, was 11.23 per cent.

PRIVATE BANKS.

The laws of but few of the States provide for reports from unincorporated banks and private bankers, and, in view of the disinclination of the representatives of most of such concerns to submit statements of condition to this office as requested, statistics relative thereto are meager. The abstract of returns from 758 banks show total resources of $91,436,387; capital, $16,721,750; deposits, $62,085,084, and other liabilities, $12,629,553. Loans and discounts aggregate $58,174,248; bonds, stocks and other securities, $4,526,565, and credits with other banks and cash on hand, $16,161,020 and $5,857,132 respectively.

The principal items of resources and liabilities of each class of banks hereinbefore referred to are shown herewith:

Items.	State banks.	Loan and trust companies.	Savings banks.	Private banks.	Total.
Loans	$813,749,803	$539,162,445	$1,070,755,293	$57,206,819	$2,480,874,360
United States bonds	4,185,304	34,186,440	140,029,726	927,473	179,328,943
Other bonds	127,500,484	159,791,312	834,670,491	3,599,092	1,125,561,379
Cash	133,877,133	22,250,862	32,928,323	5,857,132	194,913,450
Capital	233,587,353	101,228,555	18,536,130	16,721,750	370,073,788
Surplus and profits	109,554,519	97,643,666	187,475,971	5,092,341	399,766,497
Deposits	912,365,406	662,138,397	2,028,208,409	62,085,084	3,664,797,296
Total resources	1,356,084,860	942,462,179	2,241,344,991	91,436,387	4,631,328,357

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In the following table is exhibited in the most concise form the main items of assets and liabilities of national banks on July 14, 1898, and of other banks, banking institutions, and private banks above referred to:

Items.	3,582 national banks.	5,903 other banks.	9,485 total banks.
Loans	$2,151,757,655	$2,480,874,360	$4,632,632,015
United States bonds	285,356,900	179,328,943	464,685,843
Other bonds	250,689,375	1,125,561,379	1,376,250,754
Cash	492,882,724	194,913,459	687,796,174
Capital	622,016,745	370,073,788	992,090,533
Surplus and profits	332,971,643	399,766,497	732,738,140
Deposits	2,076,226,576	3,664,797,296	5,741,023,872
Total resources	3,977,675,445	4,631,328,357	8,609,003,802

The total banking funds—that is, capital, surplus, profits, and individual deposits—of all banks reporting amount to $7,416,355,568, and, by comparison with returns in 1897, an increase of $594,028,698 is shown. The per capita distribution by States and classes of banks is set forth in the Appendix. The national bank average is $39.93; State bank, $16.82; loan and trust company, $11.54; savings bank, $29.93; private bank, $1.12; and total, $99.34.

The specie and other currency held by national banks on July 14 and by other banks on the date of the latest reports aggregate $687,796,173, an increase since 1897 of $59,595,644. Classified, the holdings are as follows: Gold, $341,108,985; silver, $58,947,221; specie not shown in detail, $2,131,917; legal tenders and other paper currency, $199,915,862; fractional currency, $1,093,904; "cash," $84,598,284. The latter amount undoubtedly includes a quantity of specie, but how much can not even be estimated. The reports from a number of States show merely "cash on hand." It is interesting to note the changes which have occurred since 1897 in the amount of each kind of currency. Gold has increased $98,755,983; silver, $5,255,491; fractional currency, $112,123; specie not classified, $434,845; "cash," $2,069,835. Legal tenders and other paper currency decreased $47,032,633.

In July, 1898, 3,590 national banks and, approximately, 9,500 other banks, banking institutions, and private banks were in operation in the United States. During the year ended October 31, 1898, 7 national banks were found to be insolvent and placed in charge of receivers. From reports made to the Bradstreet Company and furnished to this Bureau, covering the year closed August 31, 1898, it is seen that the failures of banks other than national number 53, the assets and liabilities at date of failure being $4,493,577 and $7,089,190, respectively. There were 33 private bank failures, 14 State, 4 savings bank, and 2 trust company. The number, assets, and liabilities of failed banks of each class, by States, will be seen by reference to the Appendix.

The abstract of the reports of condition of the 38 chartered banks of the Dominion of Canada made on September 30, 1898, has been received, from which it is noted that capital stock aggregates $62,900,034; circulation outstanding, $40,071,143; deposits, $242,128,762; total liabilities, $382,331,503. The banks held, in specie, Dominion notes, bank notes, and checks, 15.5 per cent of deposits. The average rate of dividends paid during the past year was 7.6 per cent.

POSTAL AND OTHER FOREIGN SAVINGS BANKS.

In the following table is shown the number of depositors, amount due depositors, and average deposit in postal savings banks in all of the countries named, except Russia, on December 31, 1896. The returns

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from Russia are of date January 1, 1898. This information appeared in the July edition of the Bulletin de Statistique de Paris and the Russe de Statistique de St. Petersburg.

Country.	Number of depositors.	Deposits.	Average deposit.
Austria	1,174,902	*a* $23,592,961.58	$20.08
	30,837	*b* 30,459,509.94	987.76
Belgium	968,486	67,216,981.40	69.29
Canada	130,503	30,495,941.19	239.52
France	2,682,908	151,495,389.95	56.47
Hungary	295,597	*a* 5,555,480.49	18.79
	4,517	*b* 4,477,588.81	991.27
Italy	2,997,562	89,789,354.68	29.95
Netherlands	561,989	21,425,571.53	38.12
Great Britain	6,862,035	526,165,811.11	73.74
Sweden	451,872	13,342,089.00	29.53
Russia	530,840	*c* 32,902,682.00	61.98

a Savings. *b* Subject to check. *c* January 1, 1898.

Information of a like character to the foregoing with respect to savings institutions other than postal savings banks in France, Russia, United Kingdom, and the United States is given herewith:

Country.	Date.	Number of banks.	Number of depositors.	Deposits.	Average deposit.
France	Dec. 31, 1896	545	6,633,447	$652,794,618	$98.40
Russia	Jan. 1, 1898	861	1,870,637	198,423,532	106.07
United Kingdom	Dec. 31, 1896	*a* 239	1,527,217	235,853,935	154.43
United States	1897–1898	979	5,385,746	2,065,631,298	383.54

a November 20, 1896.

FOREIGN BANKS OF ISSUE.

The principal items of resources and liabilities of leading banks of issue in Europe on the dates indicated, reported in the London Economist, October 15, 1898, are set forth in the following table, the amounts being expressed in millions of pounds:

	Bank of England. Oct. 13, 1898.	National bank of Belgium, Oct. 6, 1898.
Circulation	£27.7	£19.6
Deposits, etc	43.6	3.4
Specie and bullion	31.2	4.3
Securities	41.1	17.2

	Bank of France, Oct. 13, 1898.	Bank of Spain, Oct. 8, 1898.
Circulation	£147.8	£57.4
Deposits, etc	28.6	35.4
Specie	123.2	16.2
Securities	61.6	.....
Discounts, etc	.....	45.7

	Bank of Germany, Oct. 7, 1898.	Austro-Hungarian Bank, Oct. 7, 1898.
Circulation	£64.7	£59.5
Deposits, etc	21.8	.....
Specie and bullion	36.3	39.7
Discounts, etc	53.5	20.6

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	Netherlands Bank, Oct. 8, 1898.	Bank of Russia, Sept. 28, 1898.
Circulation	£17.9	£77.9
Deposits	.3	18.8
Specie and bullion	11	106.6
Discounts, etc	7.8	20.9
Securities	.....	3.5

	Bank of Italy, Sept. 20, 1898.	Swiss Banks of Issue, Sept. 24, 1898. (*a*)
Circulation	£30.6	£8.3
Deposits, etc	9.5	.....
Specie and bullion	14.4	4.2
Discounts, etc	7.3	.....

a Direct official statement.

MONETARY SYSTEMS AND APPROXIMATE STOCKS OF MONEY IN THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

Through the courtesy of the Director of the Mint the Comptroller is enabled to present data relative to the monetary standards, ratios of gold to full legal-tender and limited-tender silver, the stocks of gold, silver, and uncovered paper, and the per capita of gold, silver, and paper in the principal countries of the world in 1898. Statistics are shown relative to thirty-seven countries having an aggregate population of 1,311,400,000. The gold held in these countries aggregates $4,619,000,000; silver, $3,977,500,000, and uncovered paper, $2,322,800,000. Compared with the returns in 1897 there is an increase in gold of $259,400,000. The amount held by the United States is $925,100,000, an increase since 1897 of $228,800,000; Russia has increased her supply $169,700,000; Austria-Hungary, $79,300,000; France, $38,600,000; Germany, $14,000,000, and the South American republics, $12,500,000. The amount of gold held in the United Kingdom decreased from $584,000,000 in 1897 to $438,000,000, a reduction of $146,000,000. Egypt apparently has $99,300,000 less than a year ago, Roumania $24,100,000 less, and Belgium $5,000,000 less.

The changes in the amount of silver are not material, in the aggregate, as compared with 1897. Apparently there has been a falling off, but the decrease shown is mainly due to the revised estimate of the quantity of this metal in India, which is now stated to be $592,100,000. In 1897 the estimate submitted by a different authority was $950,000,000. There is noticed a reduction of $33,600,000 in the amount of silver in Japan, $24,100,000 in France, and $12,000,000 in Belgium. The stock in the United States has increased $3,700,000, in Russia $54,200,000, and in Austria-Hungary $81,800,000.

The stock of uncovered paper has apparently been reduced $243,000,000. In 1897 the amount of uncovered paper in Russia was $467,200,000, and none in 1898; in Austria-Hungary the reduction has been $91,400,000, in the United States $70,900,000, and in Portugal $10,800,000. The principal increase in uncovered currency is as follows: The South American Republics, $200,600,000; India, $80,300,000; Spain, $34,500,000; Roumania, $21,900,000; Sweden, $8,700,000; Italy, $8,500,000; Germany, $8,400,000, and the Netherlands, $7,600,000.

By reference to the table it will be noticed that the average per capita of gold is $3.52, silver $3.03, and uncovered paper $1.77. Hawaii has the largest amount of gold per capita, namely, $40; the South African Republic is second, with $32.44; Australasia, $26.42; France, $21.06; Cape Colony, $20.83; Germany, $12.78; United States, $12.42; United

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Kingdom, $11.01. The maximum per capita of silver, $62.05, is in the Straits Settlements; the next largest per capita is $38.68, in Siam; $11.45 in the Netherlands, $10.90 in France, $10 in Hawaii, and $8.56 in the United States.

The largest per capita of uncovered paper is $20.01, in the South American States; Greece and Belgium follow with $12.75 and $12.17, respectively. The last column of the table shows the per capita of gold, silver, and uncovered paper combined in each of the countries named. The range is from a maximum of $62.05 in the Straits Settlements to a minimum of $1.94 in Cuba.

MONETARY SYSTEMS AND APPROXIMATE STOCKS OF MONEY IN THE AGGREGATE AND PER CAPITA IN THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD IN 1898.

Countries.	Monetary system.*	Ratio between gold and full legal-tender silver.	Ratio between gold and limited tender silver.	Population.	Stock of silver.				Per capita.			
					Stock of gold.	Full tender.	Limited tender.	Total.	Uncovered paper.	Gold.	Silver.	Paper.	Total.
		1 to —	1 to —	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*				
United States *a*	G and S	15.98	14.95	74.5	$925.1	$561.5	$76.7	$638.2	$326.1	$12.42	$8.56	$4.38	$25.36
United Kingdom	G	.....	14.28	39.8	*b* 438.0	.....	*c* 121.7	*c* 121.7	*b* 112.0	11.01	3.06	2.81	16.88
France	G and S	15½	14.38	38.5	*b* 810.6	*b* 373.5	*b* 46.3	*b* 419.8	*b* 124.6	21.06	10.90	3.23	35.19
Germany	G	.....	13.957	52.3	*e* 668.5	*d* 95.2	*d* 117.6	*d* 212.8	*b* 132.2	12.78	4.07	2.53	19.38
Belgium	G and S	15½	14.38	6.5	*e* 30.0	*e* 40.0	*e* 5.0	*e* 45.0	*b* 79.1	4.62	6.92	12.17	23.71
Italy	...do	15½	14.38	31.3	*b* 96.5	*b* 16.0	*b* 26.5	*b* 42.5	*b* 159.5	3.08	1.36	5.41	9.85
Switzerland	...do	15½	14.38	3	*f* 24.0	.....	*f* 10.7	*f* 10.7	*b* 14.3	8.00	3.56	4.77	16.33
Greece	...do	15½	14.38	2.4	*e*.5	*e*.5	*e* 1.0	*e* 1.5	*b* 30.6	.21	.62	12.75	13.58
Spain	...do	15½	14.38	18	*g* 45.5	.....	*g* 49.8	*g* 49.8	*g* 137.5	2.53	2.76	7.61	12.93
Portugal	G	.....	14.08	5.1	*b* 5.2	.....	*b* 6.1	*b* 6.1	*b* 39.0	1.02	1.20	7.64	9.86
Roumania	G and S	.....	.....	5.4	*b* 14.5	.....	*b* 10.6	*b* 10.6	*b* 33.7	2.69	1.96	6.24	10.89
Servia	...do	.....	.....	2.3	*b* 1.2	.....	*b* 2.7	*b* 2.7	*b* 2.7	.52	1.17	1.17	2.86
Austria-Hungary	G	.....	13.69	45.4	*b* 251.8	*b* 48.5	*b* 97.0	*b* 145.5	*b* 86.2	5.55	3.20	1.90	10.65
Netherlands	G and S	15⅜	15	4.9	*b* 21.9	*b* 52.7	*b* 3.4	*b* 56.1	*b* 45.5	4.47	11.45	9.28	25.20
Norway	G	.....	14.88	2	*b* 7.8	.....	*b* 2.3	*b* 2.3	*b* 3.8	3.90	1.15	1.90	6.95
Sweden	...do	.....	14.88	5	*b* 8.6	.....	*b* 5.7	*b* 5.7	*b* 27.7	1.72	1.14	5.54	8.40
Denmark	...do	.....	14.88	2.3	*b* 15.3	.....	*b* 5.4	*b* 5.4	*b* 7.0	6.65	2.35	3.04	12.04
Russia	...do	15½	12.90	129.2	*b* 756.6	*b* 83.4	*b* 45.0	*b* 128.4	.....	5.86	.99	.....	6.85
Turkey	G and S	15⅞	15.875	24.1	*e* 50.0	*e* 30.0	*d* 19.0	*e* 40.0	.....	2.07	1.66	.....	3.73
Australasia	G	.....	14.28	5	*b* 132.1	.....	*b* 7.0	*b* 7.0	*b* 22.5	26.42	1.40	4.50	32.32
Egypt	...do	.....	15.68	9.7	*e* 30.0	.....	*b* 6.4	*b* 6.4	.....	3.09	.66	.....	3.75
Mexico	S	16⅓	.....	13	*e* 8.6	*b* 10610	.....	*b* 106.0	*b* 4.0	.67	8.15	3.07	11.89
Central American States	...do	.....	.....	3.3	*b* 1.3	*b* 19.0	.....	*b* 19.0	*b* 8.4	.39	5.76	2.54	8.69
South American States	S *h*	15½	.....	37.5	*b* 77.5	*e* 25.0	*e* 10.0	*e* 35.0	*b* 750.6	2.07	.93	20.01	23.01
Japan	G and S	32.36	.....	45.	*b* 79.9	*b* 41.9	*b* 18.5	*b* 60.4	.....	1.77	1.34	.....	3.11
India	...do	15	.....	296.9	.....	*b* 592.1	.....	*b* 592.1	*b* 117.3	.....	1.99	.40	2.39
China	S	.....	.....	383.3	.....	*e* 750.0	.....	*e* 750.0	.....	.....	1.96	.....	1.96
Straits Settlements *i*	...do	.....	.....	3.9	.....	*d* 240.0	*d* 2.0	*d* 242.0	.....	.....	62.05	.....	62.05
Canada	G	.....	14.28	5.3	*b* 16.0	.....	*b* 5.0	*b* 5.0	*b* 35.0	3.01	.95	6.60	10.56
Cuba	G and S	15½	.....	1.8	*e* 2.0	.....	*e* 1.5	*e* 1.5	.....	1.11	.83	.....	1.94
Haiti	...do	15½	.....	1.	*b* 4.0	*b* 3.0	*e* 1.5	*b* 4.5	*b* 4.1	4.00	4.50	4.10	12.60
Bulgaria	...do	15½	14.38	3.3	*e* 1.0	*e* 3.4	*e* 3.4	*e* 6.8	.....	.30	2.06	.....	2.36
Siam	S	.....	.....	5.	*b* 20.0	*b* 193.4	.....	*b* 193.4	.....	4.00	38.68	.....	42.68
Hawaii	G and S	15.98	14.95	.1	*b* 4.0	1.0	.....	*b* 1.0	.....	40.00	10.00	.....	50.00
Cape Colony	G	.....	14.28	1.8	*e* 37.5	.....	*e* 1.0	*e* 1.0	.....	20.83	.55	.....	21.38
South African Republic	...do	.....	14.28	.9	*e* 29.2	.....	*e* 1.2	*e* 1.2	.....	32.44	1.33	.....	33.77
Finland	...do	.....	15.50	2.6	*g* 4.3	.....	*g*.4	*g*.4	*g* 9.4	1.65	.15	3.62	5.42
Total	.....	.....	.....	1,311.4	4,619.0	3,276.1	701.4	3,977.5	2,322.8	3.52	3.03	1.77	8.32

* G (gold). S (silver).

a Nov. 1, 1898; all other countries Jan. 1, 1898.

b Information furnished through United States representatives.

c Money and Prices, State Department, United States.

d Haupt.

e Estimate, Bureau of the Mint.

f C. Cramer Frey.

g Bulletin de Statistique, Paris, January, 1898.

h Except Venezuela, Chile, and Peru.

i Includes Aden, Perim, Ceylon, Hongkong, Labuan, and Straits Settlements.

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In conclusion, the Comptroller desires to commend the associates of his office for their faithful, able, and efficient services, much of it rendered to the Government during extra hours of labor without compensation.

To Mr. Lawrence O. Murray, Deputy Comptroller; Messrs. A. D. Lynch and George T. May, in charge of work connected with insolvent banks; George S. Anthony, W. J. Fowler, W. W. Eldridge, E. E. Schreiner, in charge of divisions; T. O. Ebaugh; W. D. Swan; J. Y. Paige, chief clerk, and to Mr. T. P. Kane, secretary, the Comptroller desires to publicly express his appreciation of their fidelity to the best interests of the governmental work in which they are engaged.

Charles G. Dawes

Comptroller of the Currency.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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EUROPEAN BANKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

In 1896 this Bureau obtained, through the diplomatic and consular officers, information with respect to the banking laws and regulations of the countries to which those officers were accredited. From the correspondence resulting was obtained the following relative to the procedure in cases of insolvency:

AUSTRIA.—There are no special laws governing the closing up of the business of insolvent banks. The procedure is the same as in case of other bankrupt and insolvent corporations.—BARTLETT TRIPP, *United States Minister.*

BELGIUM.—The law of 1873 provides for the closing up of the business of insolvent banks.

"ARTICLE 117. The receivers, without prejudice to the rights of preferred creditors (*créanciers privilégiés*), will pay all the debts of the company in proportion and without distinction between notes on demand or otherwise (*dettes exigibles et non exigibles*), discount for the latter being deducted. They can, however, upon their personal guaranty, pay first the notes on demand, if the assets clearly exceed the liabilities, or if the notes payable at a certain date (*créances à terme*) have a sufficient guaranty, the right of creditors to have recourse to courts of justice being reserved."—JAS. H. EWING, *United States Minister.*

DENMARK.—The proceedings are the same as in the case of any other business—that is, by action in the courts by any person.—JOHN E. RISLEY, *United States Minister.*

FRANCE.—It seems that there is no special provision of law applicable to such cases—that is, the insolvency of a bank.—J. B. EUSTIS, *United States Ambassador.*

GERMANY.—In the case of the insolvency of a bank the general bankruptcy proceeding is applicable as regulated by the imperial bankruptcy regulation of February 10, 1877.—THEODORE RUNYON, *United States Ambassador.*

GREAT BRITAIN.—There are no special regulations as to procedure in winding up insolvent banks. Joint-stock banks are subject in this repect to the provisions of the companies' acts as regards the winding up of any case registered under those acts.

The law provides that in case of the winding up of the limited banking companies, which are also banks of issue, if the general assets are insufficient to satisfy the claims both of note holders and of general creditors, then the members of the company, after satisfying the remaining demands of the note holders, shall be liable to contribute toward the payment of the debts of the general creditors a sum equal to the amount received by the note holders out of the general assets of the company. No obligation rests upon private banks of issue in England to provide specially for the redemption of their notes, but the liability of the members of these banks is unlimited.—T. F. BAYARD, *United States Ambassador.*

(Mr. L. Carroll Root, author of No. 9, Volume III, Sound Currency, in connection with the reference to the provisions of the act of 1844, placing in the issue department of the Bank of England, to be held as security for its issues, £14,000,000 of Government bonds and requiring the deposit in coin in full for all notes issued above this amount, says: "No occasion has ever arisen for testing the legal import of this provision, which is not very definitely expressed. The consensus of opinion, however, seems to be that the securities thus deposited are pledged toward the redemption of notes, and that in case of the insolvency of the institution the other creditors of the bank holding claims against the banking department could have no resort to the coin or bonds deposited in the issue department until the note holders were paid in full.")

GREECE.—The closing up of its affairs, when insolvent, is determined by the regulations of each bank. In general, it may be said that when a bank has lost one-half or two-thirds of its capital stock a meeting of its shareholders is held. Three examiners appointed at this meeting examine the books of the bank and make a detailed report to the shareholders, who then decide whether the bank shall close up or continue its business. In other cases the court of first instance is called upon to decide in matters relating to insolvent banks which may be brought before it.—E. ALEXANDER, *United States Minister.*

ITALY.—The Italian banking legislation contains no special provision relating to the affairs of insolvent banks of emission; hence they would be subject to common-law proceedings.—*Italian Foreign Office, per Secretary of the United States Embassy.*

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PORTUGAL.—When a bank fails to fulfill entirely or in part the obligations incurred in the course of its operations, the Government appoints a commissioner of its own whose duty it is to act with the directors until settlement of the crisis is reached—either by restoring the normal state of affairs or by a declaration of bankruptcy.—GEORGE WILLIAM CARUTH, *United States Minister.*

RUSSIA.—Insolvent banks are closed up under the general insolvency law like other insolvents.—C. R. BRECKINRIDGE, *United States Minister.*

ROUMANIA.—So far as I can find out, there is no special law for the closing up of the business of insolvent banks, but I presume that the ordinary commercial law would be applied to such cases. Up to the present, cases of banks becoming insolvent have not been known in Roumania.—E. ALEXANDER, *United States Minister.*

SWITZERLAND.—ARTICLE 30 (law on the issue and retirement of bank notes in case of forced liquidation). The holders of notes, who are collectively represented by a commissioner appointed by the court, have the right to be satisfied, first, out of the stock on hand and the proceeds of the liquidation of the negotiable paper, then from the securities. When a canton has guaranteed the issue of notes by a bank, it is held responsible for 60 per cent of the issue of the outstanding notes of the amount not covered by the stock on hand for the payment of the creditors. For the balance of their claims the holders of notes directly acquire an equitable interest in the mortgages.

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THE NATIONAL-BANK ACT

AS AMENDED,

WITH OTHER LAWS RELATING TO NATIONAL BANKS.

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THE NATIONAL-BANK ACT, AS AMENDED, WITH OTHER LAWS RELATING TO NATIONAL BANKS.

(Index to sections of Revised Statutes, p. 83.)

CHAPTER ONE.

THE CURRENCY BUREAU.

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1. THE NATIONAL-BANK ACT.—Sec. 1 of the act of June 20, 1874, provides that the act entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June third, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, shall hereafter be known as the "National-Bank Act."

2. COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY. (SEC. 324.) There shall be in the Department of the Treasury a Bureau charged with the execution of all laws passed by Congress relating to the issue and regulation of a national currency secured by United States bonds, the chief officer of which Bureau shall be called the Comptroller of the Currency, and shall perform his duties under the general direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

3. HIS APPOINTMENT, TERM, AND SALARY. (SEC. 325.) The Comptroller of the Currency shall be appointed by the President, on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall hold his office for the term of five years, unless sooner removed by the President, upon reasons to be communicated by him to the Senate; and he shall be entitled to a salary of five thousand dollars a year.

4. HIS QUALIFICATION. (SEC. 326.) The Comptroller of the Currency shall, within fifteen days from the time of notice of his appointment, take and subscribe the oath of office; and he shall give to the United States a bond in the penalty of one hundred thousand dollars, with not less than two responsible sureties, to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office.

5. DEPUTY COMPTROLLER. (SEC. 327.) There shall be in the Bureau of the Comptroller of the Currency a Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, to be appointed by the Secretary, who shall be entitled to a salary of two thousand eight hundred dollars a year, and who shall possess the power and perform the duties attached by law to the office of Comptroller during a vacancy in the office or during the absence or inability of the Comptroller. The Deputy Comptroller shall also take

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the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the United States, and shall give a like bond in the penalty of fifty thousand dollars.

6. INTEREST IN NATIONAL BANKS PROHIBITED. (SEC. 329.) It shall not be lawful for the Comptroller or the Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, either directly or indirectly, to be interested in any association issuing national currency under the laws of the United States.

7. OFFICE CLERKS. (SEC. 328.) The Comptroller of the Currency shall employ, from time to time, the necessary clerks, to be appointed and classified by the Secretary of the Treasury, to discharge such duties as the Comptroller shall direct.

8. SEAL OF OFFICE. (SEC. 330.) The seal devised by the Comptroller of the Currency for his office, and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall continue to be the seal of office of the Comptroller, and may be renewed when necessary. A description of the seal, with an impression thereof, and a certificate of approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

9. OFFICES, VAULTS, ETC. (SEC. 331.) There shall be assigned, from time to time, to the Comptroller of the Currency, by the Secretary of the Treasury, suitable rooms in the Treasury building for conducting the business of the Currency Bureau, containing safe and secure fireproof vaults, in which the Comptroller shall deposit and safely keep all the plates not necessarily in the possession of engravers or printers, and other valuable things belonging to his department; and the Comptroller shall from time to time furnish the necessary furniture, stationery, fuel, lights, and other proper conveniences for the transaction of the business of his office.

10. ANNUAL REPORT. (SEC. 333.) The Comptroller of the Currency shall make an annual report to Congress, at the commencement of its session, exhibiting—

First. *Condition of national banks.*—A summary of the state and condition of every association from which reports have been received the preceding year, at the several dates to which such reports refer, with an abstract of the whole amount of banking capital returned by them, of the whole amount of their debts and liabilities, the amount of circulating notes outstanding, and the total amount of means and resources, specifying the amount of lawful money held by them at the times of their several returns, and such other information in relation to such associations as in his judgment may be useful.

Second. *Closed banks.*—A statement of the associations whose business has been closed during the year, with the amount of their circulation redeemed and the amount outstanding.

Third. *Amendments proposed.*—Any amendment to the laws relative to banking by which the system may be improved and the security of the holders of its notes and other creditors may be increased.

Fourth. *Condition of other banks.*—A statement exhibiting under appropriate heads the resources and liabilities and condition of the banks, banking companies, and savings banks organized under the laws of the several States and Territories, such information to be obtained by the Comptroller from the reports made by such banks, banking companies, and savings banks to the legislatures or officers of the different States and Territories, and, where such reports can not be obtained, the deficiency to be supplied from such other authentic sources as may be available.

Fifth. *Employés and expenses.*—The names and compensation of the clerks employed by him, and the whole amount of the expenses of the banking department during the year.

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11. WHEN ANNUAL REPORT IS PRINTED. (SEC. 3811.) When the Annual Report of the Comptroller of the Currency upon the national banks and banks under State and Territorial laws is completed, or while it is in process of completion, if thereby the business may be sooner dispatched, the work of printing shall be commenced, under the superintendence of the Secretary, and the whole shall be printed and ready for delivery on or before the first day of December next after the close of the year to which the report relates.

12. NUMBER OF COPIES TO BE PRINTED.—The act of January 12, 1895, provides that there shall be printed of the Annual Report of the Comptroller of the Currency ten thousand copies; one thousand for the Senate, two thousand for the House, and seven thousand for distribution by the Comptroller of the Currency.

CHAPTER TWO.

ORGANIZATION AND POWERS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

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13. ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION. (SEC. 5133.) Associations for carrying on the business of banking under this Title may be formed by any number of natural persons, not less in any case than five. They shall enter into articles of association, which shall specify in general terms the object for which the association is formed, and may contain any other provisions, not inconsistent with law, which the association may see fit to adopt for the regulation of its business and the conduct of its affairs. These articles shall be signed by the persons uniting to form the association, and a copy of them shall be forwarded to the Comptroller of the Currency, to be filed and preserved in his office.

14. ORGANIZATION CERTIFICATE. (SEC. 5134.) The persons uniting to form such an association shall, under their hands, make an organization certificate, which shall specifically state—

First. *Title.*—The name assumed by such association; which name shall be subject to the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency.

Second. *Location.*—The place where its operations of discount and deposit are to be carried on, designating the State, Territory, or District, and the particular county and city, town, or village.

Third. *Capital stock.*—The amount of capital stock and the number of shares into which the same is to be divided.

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Fourth. *Shareholders.*—The names and places of residence of the shareholders and the number of shares held by each of them.

Fifth. *Object of certificate.*—The fact that the certificate is made to enable such persons to avail themselves of the advantages of this Title.

15. EXECUTION OF ORGANIZATION CERTIFICATE. (SEC. 5135.) The organization certificate shall be acknowledged before a judge of some court of record or notary public, and shall be, together with the acknowledgment thereof, authenticated by the seal of such court or notary, transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency, who shall record and carefully preserve the same in his office.

16. CORPORATE POWERS. (SEC. 5136.) Upon duly making and filing articles of association and an organization certificate, the association shall become, as from the date of the execution of its organization certificate, a body corporate, and as such, and in the name designated in the organization certificate, it shall have power—

First. *Seal.*—To adopt and use a corporate seal.

Second. *Term of existence.*—To have succession for the period of twenty years from its organization, unless it is sooner dissolved according to the provisions of its articles of association, or by the act of its shareholders owning two-thirds of its stock, or unless its franchise becomes forfeited by some violation of law.

Third. *Contracts.*—To make contracts.

Fourth. *Suits.*—To sue and be sued, complain and defend, in any court of law and [or] equity, as fully as natural persons.

Fifth. *Officers.*—To elect or appoint directors, and by its board of directors to appoint a president, vice-president, cashier, and other officers, define their duties, require bonds of them and fix the penalty thereof, dismiss such officers or any of them at pleasure, and appoint others to fill their places.

Sixth. *By-laws.*—To prescribe, by its board of directors, by-laws not inconsistent with law, regulating the manner in which its stock shall be transferred, its directors elected or appointed, its officers appointed, its property transferred, its general business conducted, and the privileges granted to it by law exercised and enjoyed.

Seventh. *Incidental powers.*—To exercise by its board of directors, or duly authorized officers or agents, subject to law, all such incidental powers as shall be necessary to carry on the business of banking; by discounting and negotiating promissory notes, drafts, bills of exchange, and other evidences of debt; by receiving deposits; by buying and selling exchange, coin, and bullion; by loaning money on personal security; and by obtaining, issuing, and circulating notes according to the provisions of this Title; but no association shall transact any business except such as is incidental and necessarily preliminary to its organization until it has been authorized by the Comptroller of the Currency to commence the business of banking.

17. AMOUNT OF CAPITAL STOCK REQUIRED. (SEC. 5138.) No association shall be organized under this Title with a less capital than one hundred thousand dollars, except that banks with a capital of not less than fifty thousand dollars may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, be organized in any place the population of which does not exceed six thousand inhabitants. No association shall be organized in a city the population of which exceeds fifty thousand persons with a less capital than two hundred thousand dollars.

18. SHARES OF STOCK. (SEC. 5139.) The capital stock of each association shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, and

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be deemed personal property, and transferable on the books of the association in such manner as may be prescribed in the by-laws or articles of association. Every person becoming a shareholder by such transfer shall, in proportion to his shares, succeed to all the rights and liabilities of the prior holder of such shares.

19. PAYMENT OF CAPITAL STOCK. (SEC. 5140.) At least fifty per centum of the capital stock of every association shall be paid in before it shall be authorized to commence business; and the remainder of the capital stock of such association shall be paid in installments of at least ten per centum each, on the whole amount of the capital, as frequently as one installment at the end of each succeeding month from the time it shall be authorized by the Comptroller of the Currency to commence business; and the payment of each installment shall be certified to the Comptroller, under oath, by the president or cashier of the association.

20. ENFORCING PAYMENT OF CAPITAL. (SEC. 5141.) Whenever any shareholder, or his assignee, fails to pay any installment on the stock when the same is required by the preceding section to be paid, the directors of such association may sell the stock of such delinquent shareholder at public auction, having given three weeks' previous notice thereof in a newspaper published and of general circulation in the city or county where the association is located, or if no newspaper is published in said city or county, then in a newspaper published nearest thereto, to any person who will pay the highest price therefor, to be not less than the amount then due thereon, with the expenses of advertisement and sale; and the excess, if any, shall be paid to the delinquent shareholder. If no bidder can be found who will pay for such stock the amount due thereon to the association, and the cost of advertisement and sale, the amount previously paid shall be forfeited to the association, and such stock shall be sold as the directors may order, within six months from the time of such forfeiture, and if not sold it shall be canceled and deducted from the capital stock of the association.

21. RESTORATION OF CAPITAL. (SEC. 5141.) If any such cancellation and reduction shall reduce the capital of the association below the minimum of capital required by law, the capital stock shall, within thirty days from the date of such cancellation, be increased to the required amount; in default of which a receiver may be appointed, according to the provisions of section fifty-two hundred and thirty-four, to close up the business of the association.

22. EXAMINATION OF ORGANIZATION PROCEEDINGS. (SEC. 5168.) Whenever a certificate is transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency, as provided in this Title, and the association transmitting the same notifies the Comptroller that at least fifty per centum of its capital stock has been duly paid in, and that such association has complied with all the provisions of this Title required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking, the Comptroller shall examine into the condition of such association, ascertain especially the amount of money paid in on account of its capital, the name and place of residence of each of its directors, and the amount of the capital stock of which each is the owner in good faith, and generally whether such association has complied with all the provisions of this Title required to entitle it to engage in the business of banking.

23. CERTIFICATE OF OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS. (SEC. 5168.) And shall cause to be made and attested by the oaths of a majority of the directors, and by the president or cashier of the association, a statement of all the facts necessary to enable the Comptroller to determine

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whether the association is lawfully entitled to commence the business of banking.

24. DEPOSIT OF UNITED STATES BONDS. (SEC. 5159.) Every association, after having complied with the provisions of this Title, preliminary to the commencement of the banking business, and before it shall be authorized to commence banking business under this Title, shall transfer and deliver to the Treasurer of the United States, as security for its circulating notes, any United States registered bonds bearing interest, to an amount where the capital is one hundred and fifty thousand dollars or less, of not less than one-fourth of the capital, and fifty thousand dollars where the capital is in excess of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. (NOTE.—As amended by sec. 8 of the act of July 12, 1882.)

25. COMPTROLLER'S CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY. (SEC. 5169.) If, upon a careful examination of the facts so reported, and of any other facts which may come to the knowledge of the Comptroller, whether by means of a special commission appointed by him for the purpose of inquiring into the condition of such association, or otherwise, it appears that such association is lawfully entitled to commence the business of banking, the Comptroller shall give to such association a certificate, under his hand and official seal, that such association has complied with all the provisions required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking, and that such association is authorized to commence such business. But the Comptroller may withhold from an association his certificate authorizing the commencement of business whenever he has reason to suppose that the shareholders have formed the same for any other than the legitimate objects contemplated by this title.

26. PUBLICATION OF CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORITY. (SEC. 5170.) The association shall cause the certificate issued under the preceding section to be published in some newspaper printed in the city or county where the association is located, for at least sixty days next after the issuing thereof; or, if no newspaper is published in such city or county, then in the newspaper published nearest thereto.

27. NUMBER AND ELECTION OF DIRECTORS. (SEC. 5145.) The affairs of each association shall be managed by not less than five directors, who shall be elected by the shareholders at a meeting to be held at any time before the association is authorized by the Comptroller of the Currency to commence the business of banking, and afterward at meetings to be held on such day in January of each year as is specified therefor in the articles of association. The directors shall hold office for one year, and until their successors are elected and have qualified.

28. QUALIFICATIONS OF DIRECTORS. (SEC. 5146.) Every director must, during his whole term of service, be a citizen of the United States, and at least three-fourths of the directors must have resided in the State, Territory, or District in which the association is located for at least one year immediately preceding their election, and must be residents therein during their continuance in office. Every director must own, in his own right, at least ten shares of the capital stock of the association of which he is a director. Any director who ceases to be the owner of ten shares of the stock, or who becomes in any other manner disqualified, shall thereby vacate his place.

29. QUALIFICATIONS OF DIRECTORS IN OKLAHOMA.—Sec. 17 of the act of May 2, 1890, provides "that the provisions of Title sixty-two of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to national banks, and all amendments thereto, shall have the same force and effect in the Territory of Oklahoma as elsewhere in the United States:

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"*Provided*, That persons otherwise qualified to act as directors shall not be required to have resided in said Territory for more than three months immediately preceding their election as such."

30. QUALIFICATIONS OF VOTERS AT ELECTIONS. (SEC. 5144.) In all elections of directors, and in deciding all questions at meetings of shareholders, each shareholder shall be entitled to one vote on each share of stock held by him. Shareholders may vote by proxies duly authorized in writing; but no officer, clerk, teller, or bookkeeper of such association shall act as proxy; and no shareholder whose liability is past due and unpaid shall be allowed to vote.

31. OATHS OF DIRECTORS. (SEC. 5147.) Each director, when appointed or elected, shall take an oath that he will, so far as the duty devolves on him, diligently and honestly administer the affairs of such association, and will not knowingly violate, or willingly permit to be violated, any of the provisions of this Title, and that he is the owner in good faith, and in his own right, of the number of shares of stock required by this Title, subscribed by him, or standing in his name on the books of the association, and that the same is not hypothecated or in any way pledged as security for any loan or debt. Such oath, subscribed by the director making it, and certified by the officer before whom it is taken, shall be immediately transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency, and shall be filed and preserved in his office.

32. FAILURE TO HOLD ANNUAL ELECTION. (SEC. 5149.) If, from any cause, an election of directors is not made at the time appointed, the association shall not for that cause be dissolved, but an election may be held on any subsequent day, thirty days' notice thereof in all cases having been given in a newspaper published in the city, town, or county in which the association is located; and if no newspaper is published in such city, town, or county such notice shall be published in a newspaper published nearest thereto. If the articles of association do not fix the day on which the election shall be held, or if no election is held on the day fixed, the day for the election shall be designated by the board of directors in their by-laws, or otherwise; or if the directors fail to fix the day, shareholders representing two-thirds of the shares may do so.

33. VACANCIES IN BOARD OF DIRECTORS. (SEC. 5148.) Any vacancy in the board shall be filled by appointment by the remaining directors, and any director so appointed shall hold his place until the next election.

34. PRESIDENT SHALL BE A DIRECTOR. (SEC. 5150.) One of the directors, to be chosen by the board, shall be the president of the board.

35. ORGANIZATION OF GOLD BANKS. (SEC. 5185.) Associations may be organized in the manner prescribed by this Title for the purpose of issuing notes payable in gold.

36. CONVERSION OF GOLD BANKS.—The act of February 14, 1880, provides that any national gold bank organized under the provisions of the laws of the United States may, in the manner and subject to the provisions prescribed by section fifty-one hundred and fifty-four of the Revised Statutes of the United States, for the conversion of banks incorporated under the laws of any State, cease to be a gold bank and become such an association as is authorized by section fifty-one hundred and thirty-three, for carrying on the business of banking, and shall have the same powers and privileges, and shall be subject to the same duties, responsibilities, and rules, in all respects, as are by law prescribed for such associations: *Provided*, That all certificates of organization which shall be issued under this act shall bear the date of the original organization of each bank respectively as a gold bank.

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37. CONVERSION OF STATE BANKS. (SEC. 5154.) Any bank incorporated by special law, or any banking institution organized under a general law of any State, may become a national association under this Title by the name prescribed in its organization certificate; and in such case the articles of association and the organization certificate may be executed by a majority of the directors of the bank or banking institution; and the certificate shall declare that the owners of two-thirds of the capital stock have authorized the directors to make such certificate, and to change and convert the bank or banking institution into a national association. A majority of the directors, after executing the articles of association and organization certificate, shall have power to execute all other papers, and to do whatever may be required to make its organization perfect and complete as a national association. The shares of any such bank may continue to be for the same amount each as they were before the conversion, and the directors may continue to be the directors of the association until others are elected or appointed in accordance with the provisions of this chapter; and any State bank which is a stockholder in any other bank, by authority of State laws, may continue to hold its stock, although either bank, or both, may be organized under and have accepted the provisions of this Title. When the Comptroller of the Currency has given to such association a certificate, under his hand and official seal, that the provisions of this Title have been complied with, and that it is authorized to commence the business of banking, the association shall have the same powers and privileges, and shall be subject to the same duties, responsibilities, and rules, in all respects, as are prescribed for other associations, originally organized as national banking associations, and shall be held and regarded as such an association. But no such association shall have a less capital than the amount prescribed for associations organized under this Title.

38. CAPITAL OF STATE BANKS. (SEC. 3410.) The capital of any State bank or banking association which has ceased or shall cease to exist, or which has been or shall be converted into a national bank, shall be assumed to be the capital as it existed immediately before such bank ceased to exist or was converted as aforesaid.

39. CONVERTED BANKS MAY RETAIN BRANCHES. (SEC. 5155.) It shall be lawful for any bank or banking association, organized under State laws and having branches, the capital being joint and assigned to and used by the mother bank and branches in definite proportions, to become a national banking association in conformity with existing laws and to retain and keep in operation its branches, or such one or more of them as it may elect to retain, the amount of the circulation redeemable at the mother bank and each branch to be regulated by the amount of capital assigned to and used by each.

40. PERSONAL LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. (SEC. 5151.) The shareholders of every national banking association shall be held individually responsible, equally and ratably, and not one for another, for all contracts, debts, and engagements of such association to the extent of the amount of their stock therein, at the par value thereof, in addition to the amount invested in such shares, except that shareholders of any banking association now existing under State laws having not less than five millions of dollars of capital actually paid in and a surplus of twenty per centum on hand, both to be determined by the Comptroller of the Currency, shall be liable only to the amount invested in their shares; and such surplus of twenty per centum shall be kept undiminished, and be in addition to the surplus provided for in this

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Title; and if at any time there is a deficiency in such surplus of twenty per centum such association shall not pay any dividends to its shareholders until the deficiency is made good; and in case of such deficiency the Comptroller of the Currency may compel the association to close its business and wind up its affairs under the provisions of chapter four of this Title.

41. EXCEPTION FOR TRUSTEES, ETC. (SEC. 5152.) Persons holding stock as executors, administrators, guardians, or trustees shall not be personally subject to any liabilities as stockholders; but the estates and funds in their hands shall be liable in like manner and to the same extent as the testator, intestate, ward, or person interested in such trust funds would be if living and competent to act and hold the stock in his own name.

42. AMENDMENT OF ARTICLES RESTRICTED.—Sec. 5139 provides that no change shall be made in the articles of association of a national bank by which the rights, remedies, or security of the existing creditors of the association shall be impaired.

43. INCREASE OF CAPITAL STOCK. (SEC. 5142.) Any association formed under this Title may, by its articles of association, provide for an increase of its capital from time to time, as may be deemed expedient, subject to the limitations of this Title. But the maximum of such increase to be provided in the articles of association shall be determined by the Comptroller of the Currency. Sec. 1 of the act of May 1, 1886, provides that any national banking association may, with the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency, by the vote of shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of such association, increase its capital stock, in accordance with existing laws, to any sum approved by the said Comptroller, notwithstanding the limit fixed in its original articles of association and determined by said Comptroller; and no increase of the capital stock of any national banking association either within or beyond the limit fixed in its original articles of association shall be made except in the manner herein provided.

44. WHEN INCREASE BECOMES VALID. (SEC. 5142.) And no increase of capital shall be valid until the whole amount of such increase is paid in, and notice thereof has been transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency, and his certificate obtained specifying the amount of such increase of capital stock, with his approval thereof, and that it has been duly paid in as part of the capital of such association.

45. REDUCTION OF CAPITAL STOCK. (SEC. 5143.) Any association formed under this Title may, by the vote of shareholders owning two-thirds of its capital stock, reduce its capital to any sum not below the amount required by this Title to authorize the formation of associations, but no such reduction shall be allowable which will reduce the capial of the association below the amount required for its outstanding circut lation, nor shall any such reduction be made until the amount of the proposed reduction has been reported to the Comptroller of the Currency and his approval thereof obtained.

46. CHANGE OF TITLE AND LOCATION.—Secs. 2, 3, and 4 of the act of May 1, 1886, provide:

SEC. 2. That any national banking association may change its name or the place where its operations of discount and deposit are to be carried on to any other place within the same State, not more than thirty miles distant, with the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency, by the vote of shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of such association. A duly authenticated notice of the vote and of the new name or location selected shall be sent to the office of the Comptroller

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of the Currency, but no change of name or location shall be valid until the Comptroller shall have issued his certificate of approval of the same.

SEC. 3. That all debts, liabilities, rights, provisions, and powers of the association under its old name shall devolve upon and inure to the association under its new name.

SEC. 4. That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as in any manner to release any national banking association under its old name or at its old location from any liability, or affect any action or proceeding in law in which said association may be or become a party or interested.

47. STATUS OF NATIONAL BANKS ORGANIZED UNDER THE ACT OF FEBRUARY 25, 1863. (SEC. 5156.) That nothing in this Title shall affect any appointments made, acts done, or proceedings had or commenced prior to the third day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, in or toward the organization of any national banking association under the act of February twenty-five, eighteen hundred and sixty-three; but all associations which on the third day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, were organized or commenced to be organized under that act shall enjoy all the rights and privileges granted, and be subject to all the duties, liabilities, and restrictions imposed by this Title, notwithstanding all the steps prescribed by this Title for the organization of associations were not pursued, if such associations were duly organized under that act.

CHAPTER THREE.

BANK CIRCULATION.

48. United States bonds defined.
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50. Relation of bond deposit to capital.
51. Exchange of bonds.
52. Bonds held by Treasurer.
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56. Annual examination of bonds.
57. General provisions respecting bonds.
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59. Preparation of bank circulation.
60. Circulation shall bear charter number.
61. Control of plates and dies.
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64. Circulation of gold banks.
65. Worn-out or mutilated circulation.
66. Provisions for redeeming circulation.
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68. General provisions for withdrawing circulation.
69. Circulation of extended banks.
70. Circulation of liquidating banks.
71. Circulation of closed banks.
72. Regulations for redemption records.
73. Redeemed notes to be canceled.
74. Redemption in United States notes.
75. Disposition of redemption account.
76. Redemption of incomplete circulation.
77. Banks take circulation at par.
78. Issue of other notes prohibited.
79. Fraudulent notes to be marked.

48. UNITED STATES BONDS DEFINED. (SEC. 5158.) The term "United States bonds," as used throughout this chapter, shall be construed to mean registered bonds of the United States.

49. SECURITY FOR CIRCULATION. (SEC. 5159.) Every association, after having complied with the provisions of this Title, preliminary to the commencement of the banking business, and before it shall be authorized to commence banking business under this Title, shall transfer and deliver to the Treasurer of the United States, as security for its circulating notes, any United States registered bonds, bearing interest, to an amount, where the capital is one hundred and fifty thousand dollars or less, not less than one-fourth of the capital, and fifty thou-

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sand dollars where the capital is in excess of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Such bonds shall be received by the Treasurer upon deposit, and shall be by him safely kept in his office until they shall be otherwise disposed of in pursuance of the provisions of this Title; and such of those banks having on deposit bonds in excess of that amount are authorized to reduce their circulation by the deposit of lawful money as provided by law: *Provided*, That the amount of such circulating notes shall not exceed in any case ninety per centum of the par value of the bonds deposited as herein provided. (NOTE.—As amended by sec. 4 of the act of June 20, 1874, and sec. 8 of the act of July 12, 1882.)

50. RELATION OF BOND DEPOSIT TO CAPITAL. (SEC. 5160.) The deposit of bonds made by each association shall be increased as its capital may be paid up or increased, so that every association shall at all times have on deposit with the Treasurer registered United States bonds to the amount required by law. And any association that may desire to reduce its capital or close up its business and dissolve its organization may take up its bonds upon returning to the Comptroller its circulating notes in the proportion hereinafter required, or may take up any excess of bonds beyond the amount required by law, and upon which no circulating notes have been delivered.

51. EXCHANGE OF BONDS. (SEC. 5161.) To facilitate a compliance with the two preceding sections, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to receive from any association, and cancel, any United States coupon bonds, and to issue in lieu thereof registered bonds of like amount, bearing a like rate of interest, and having the same time to run.

52. BONDS HELD BY TREASURER. (SEC. 5162.) All transfers of United States bonds made by any association under the provisions of this Title shall be made to the Treasurer of the United States in trust for the association, with a memorandum written or printed on each bond, and signed by the cashier, or some other officer of the association making the deposit. A receipt shall be given to the association, by the Comptroller of the Currency, or by a clerk appointed by him for that purpose, stating that the bond is held in trust for the association on whose behalf the transfer is made, and as security for the redemption and payment of any circulating notes that have been or may be delivered to such association. No assignment or transfer of any such bond by the Treasurer shall be deemed valid unless countersigned by the Comptroller of the Currency.

53. RECORD OF BOND TRANSFERS. (SEC. 5163.) The Comptroller of the Currency shall keep in his office a book in which he shall cause to be entered, immediately upon countersigning it, every transfer or assignment by the Treasurer, of any bonds belonging to a national banking association, presented for his signature. He shall state in such entry the name of the association from whose account the transfer is made, the name of the party to whom it is made. and the par value of the bonds transferred.

54. NOTICE OF TRANSFER. (SEC. 5164.) The Comptroller of the Currency shall, immediately upon countersigning and entering any transfer or assignment by the Treasurer of any bonds belonging to a national banking association, advise by mail the association from whose accounts the transfer is made of the kind and numerical designation of the bonds and the amount thereof so transferred.

55. EXAMINATION OF BONDS AND RECORDS. (SEC. 5165.) The Comptroller of the Currency shall have at all times, during office hours, access to the books of the Treasurer of the United States for the purpose of ascertaining the correctness of any transfer or assignment of the bonds

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deposited by an association, presented to the Comptroller to countersign; and the Treasurer shall have the like access to the book mentioned in section fifty-one hundred and sixty-three, during office hours, to ascertain the correctness of the entries in the same; and the Comptroller shall also at all times have access to the bonds on deposit with the Treasurer to ascertain their amount and condition.

56. ANNUAL EXAMINATION OF BONDS. (SEC. 5166.) Every association having bonds deposited in the office of the Treasurer of the United States shall, once or oftener in each fiscal year, examine and compare the bonds pledged by the association with the books of the Comptroller of the Currency and with the accounts of the association, and, if they are found correct, to execute to the Treasurer a certificate setting forth the different kinds and the amounts thereof, and that the same are in the possession and custody of the Treasurer at the date of the certificate. Such examination shall be made at such time or times during the ordinary business hours as the Treasurer and the Comptroller, respectively, may select, and may be made by an officer or agent of such association, duly appointed in writing for that purpose; and his certificate before mentioned shall be of like force and validity as if executed by the president or cashier. A duplicate of such certificate, signed by the Treasurer, shall be retained by the association.

57. GENERAL PROVISIONS RESPECTING BONDS. (SEC. 5167.) The bonds transferred to and deposited with the Treasurer of the United States by any association for the security of its circulating notes shall be held exclusively for that purpose until such notes are redeemed, except as provided in this Title. The Comptroller of the Currency shall give to any such association powers of attorney to receive and appropriate to its own use the interest on the bonds which it has so transferred to the Treasurer; but such powers shall become inoperative whenever such association fails to redeem its circulating notes. Whenever the market or cash value of any bonds thus deposited with the Treasurer is reduced below the amount of the circulation issued for the same the Comptroller may demand and receive the amount of such depreciation in other United States bonds at cash value, or in money, from the association, to be deposited with the Treasurer as long as such depreciation continues. And the Comptroller, upon the terms prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, may permit an exchange to be made of any of the bonds deposited with the Treasurer by any association for other bonds of the United States authorized to be received as security for circulating notes if he is of opinion that such an exchange can be made without prejudice to the United States; and he may direct the return of any bonds to the association which transferred the same, in sums of not less than one thousand dollars, upon the surrender to him and the cancellation of a proportionate amount of such circulating notes: *Provided*, That the remaining bonds which shall have been transferred by the association offering to surrender circulating notes are equal to the amount required for the circulating notes not surrendered by such association, and that the amount of bonds in the hands of the Treasurer is not diminished below the amount required to be kept on deposit with him, and that there has been no failure by the association to redeem its circulating notes, nor any other violation by it of the provisions of this Title, and that the market or cash value of the remaining bonds is not below the amount required for the circulation issued for the same.

58. AMOUNT OF CIRCULATION OBTAINABLE.—Sec. 10 of the act of July 12, 1882, provides that upon a deposit of bonds as described by

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sections fifty-one hundred and fifty-nine and fifty one hundred and sixty, the association making the same shall be entitled to receive from the Comptroller of the Currency circulating notes of different denominations, in blank, registered and countersigned as provided by law, equal in amount to ninety per centum of the current market value, not exceeding par, of the United States bonds so transferred and delivered, and at no time shall the total amount of such notes issued to any such association exceed ninety per centum of the amount at such time actually paid in of its capital stock.

59. PREPARATION OF BANK CIRCULATION. (SEC. 5172.) In order to furnish suitable notes for circulation, the Comptroller of the Currency shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, cause plates and dies to be engraved, in the best manner to guard against counterfeiting and fraudulent alterations, and shall have printed therefrom, and numbered, such quantity of circulating notes, in blank, of the denominations of five dollars, ten dollars, twenty dollars, fifty dollars, one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, and one thousand dollars, as may be required to supply the associations entitled to receive the same. Such notes shall express upon their face that they are secured by United States bonds, deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, by the written or engraved signatures of the Treasurer and Register, and by the imprint of the seal of the Treasury; and shall also express upon their face the promise of the association receiving the same to pay on demand, attested by the signatures of the president or vice-president and cashier; and shall bear such devices and such other statements, and shall be in such form, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall, by regulation, direct.

60. CIRCULATION SHALL BEAR CHARTER NUMBER.—Sec. 5 of the act of June 20, 1874, provides that the Comptroller of the Currency shall, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, cause the charter numbers of the associations to be printed upon all national-bank notes which may be hereafter issued by him.

61. CONTROL OF PLATES AND DIES. (SEC. 5173.) The plates and special dies to be procured by the Comptroller of the Currency for the printing of such circulating notes shall remain under his control and direction.

62. EXAMINATION OF PLATES AND DIES. (SEC. 5174.) The Comptroller of the Currency shall cause to be examined, each year, the plates, dies, but pieces [bed pieces], and other material from which the national-bank circulation is printed, in whole or in part, and file in his office annually a correct list of the same. Such material as shall have been used in the printing of the notes of associations which are in liquidation, or have closed business, shall be destroyed, under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Comptroller of the Currency and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. The expenses of any such examination or destruction shall be paid out of any appropriation made by Congress for the special examination of national banks and bank-note plates.

63. CIRCULATION, FOR WHAT RECEIVABLE. (SEC. 5182.) After any association receiving circulating notes under this Title has caused its promise to pay such notes on demand to be signed by the president or vice-president and cashier thereof, in such manner as to make them obligatory promissory notes, payable on demand at its place of business, such association may issue and circulate the same as money. And the same shall be received at par in all parts of the United States

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in payment of taxes, excises, public lands, and all other dues to the United States, except duties on imports; and also for all salaries and other debts and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations, and associations within the United States, except interest on the public debt, and in redemption of the national currency.

64. CIRCULATION OF GOLD BANKS. (SEC. 5185.) Associations may be organized in the manner prescribed by this Title for the purpose of issuing notes payable in gold; and upon the deposit of any United States bonds bearing interest payable in gold with the Treasurer of the United States, in the manner prescribed for other associations, it shall be lawful for the Comptroller of the Currency to issue to the association making the deposit circulating notes of different denominations, but none of them of less than five dollars, and not exceeding in amount eighty per centum of the par value of the bonds deposited, which shall express the promise of the association to pay them, upon presentation at the office at which they are issued, in gold coin of the United States, and shall be so redeemable.

65. WORN-OUT OR MUTILATED CIRCULATION. (SEC. 5184.) It shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency to receive worn-out or mutilated circulating notes issued by any banking association, and also, on due proof of the destruction of any such circulating notes, to deliver in place thereof to the association other blank circulating notes to an equal amount. Such worn-out or mutilated notes, after a memorandum has been entered in the proper books, in accordance with such regulations as may be established by the Comptroller, as well as all circulating notes which shall have been paid or surrendered to be canceled, shall be macerated in presence of four persons, one to be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, one by the Comptroller of the Currency, one by the Treasurer of the United States, and one by the association, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. A certificate of such maceration, signed by the parties so appointed, shall be made in the books of the Comptroller, and a duplicate thereof forwarded to the association whose notes are thus canceled.

66. PROVISIONS FOR REDEEMING CIRCULATION.—Sec. 3 of the act of June 20, 1874, provides that every association organized, or to be organized, under the provisions of the said act, and of the several acts amendatory thereof, shall at all times keep and have on deposit in the Treasury of the United States, in lawful money of the United States, a sum equal to five per centum of its circulation, to be held and used for the redemption of such circulation; which sum shall be counted as a part of its lawful reserve, as provided in section two of this act; and when the circulating notes of any such associations, assorted or unassorted, shall be presented for redemption, in sums of one thousand dollars or any multiple thereof, to the Treasurer of the United States, the same shall be redeemed in United States notes. All notes so redeemed shall be charged by the Treasurer of the United States to the respective associations issuing the same, and he shall notify them severally, on the first day of each month, or oftener, at his discretion, of the amount of such redemptions; and whenever such redemptions for any association shall amount to the sum of five hundred dollars, such association so notified shall forthwith deposit with the Treasurer of the United States a sum in United States notes equal to the amount of its circulating notes so redeemed. And all notes of national banks, worn, defaced, mutilated, or otherwise unfit for circulation, shall, when received by any assistant treasurer, or at any designated depositary of

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the United States, be forwarded to the Treasurer of the United States for redemption as provided herein. And when such redemptions have been so reimbursed, the circulating notes so redeemed shall be forwarded to the respective associations by which they were issued; but if any of such notes are worn, mutilated, defaced, or rendered otherwise unfit for use, they shall be forwarded to the Comptroller of the Currency and destroyed, and replaced as now provided by law: *Provided*, That each of said associations shall reimburse to the Treasury the charges for transportation and the costs for assorting such notes; and the associations hereafter organized shall also severally reimburse to the Treasury the cost of engraving such plates as shall be ordered by each association respectively; and the amount assessed upon each association shall be in proportion to the circulation redeemed, and be charged to the fund on deposit with the Treasurer.

67. WITHDRAWING CIRCULATION.—Sec. 4 of the act of June 20, 1874, provides that any association organized under this act, or any of the acts of which this is an amendment, desiring to withdraw its circulating notes, in whole or in part, may, upon the deposit of lawful money with the Treasurer of the United States in sums of not less than nine thousand dollars, take up the bonds which said association has on deposit with the Treasurer for the security of such circulating notes, which bonds shall be assigned to the bank in the manner specified in the nineteenth section of the national-bank act; and the outstanding notes of said association, to an amount equal to the legal-tender notes deposited, shall be redeemed at the Treasury of the United States, and destroyed as now provided by law: *Provided*, That the amount of the bonds on deposit for circulation shall not be reduced below fifty thousand dollars.

68. GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR WITHDRAWING CIRCULATION.—Secs. 8 and 9 of the act of July 12, 1882, provide: (SEC. 8.) That the national banks which shall hereafter make deposits of lawful money for the retirement in full of their circulation shall, at the time of their deposit, be assessed for the cost of transporting and redeeming their notes then outstanding, a sum equal to the average cost of the redemption of national-bank notes during the preceding year, and shall thereupon pay such assessment; and all national banks which have heretofore made or shall hereafter make deposits of lawful money for the reduction of their circulation shall be assessed, and shall pay an assessment in the manner specified in section three of the act approved June twentieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, for the cost of transporting and redeeming their notes redeemed from such deposits subsequently to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-one.

SEC. 9. That any national banking association now organized, or hereafter organized, desiring to withdraw its circulating notes, upon a deposit of lawful money with the Treasurer of the United States, as provided in section four of the act of June twentieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, or as provided in this act, is authorized to deposit lawful money and withdraw a proportionate amount of the bonds held as security for its circulating notes in the order of such deposits; and no national bank which makes any deposit of lawful money in order to withdraw its circulating notes shall be entitled to receive any increase of its circulation for the period of six months from the time it made such deposit of lawful money for the purpose aforesaid: *Provided*, That not more than three millions of dollars of lawful money shall be deposited during any calendar month for this purpose: *And provided further*, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to bonds

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called for redemption by the Secretary of the Treasury, nor to the withdrawal of circulating notes in consequence thereof.

69. CIRCULATION OF EXTENDED BANKS.—Sec. 6 of the act of July 12, 1882, provides that the circulating notes of any association so extending the period of its succession which shall have been issued to it prior to such extension shall be redeemed at the Treasury of the United States, as provided in section three of the act of June twentieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, entitled "An act fixing the amount of United States notes, providing for redistribution of national bank currency, and for other purposes," and such notes when redeemed shall be forwarded to the Comptroller of the Currency, and destroyed, as now provided by law; and at the end of three years from the date of the extension of the corporate existence of each bank the association so extended shall deposit lawful money with the Treasury of the United States sufficient to redeem the remainder of the circulation which was outstanding at the date of its extension, as provided in sections fifty-two hundred and twenty-two, fifty-two hundred and twenty-four, and fifty-two hundred and twenty-five of the Revised Statues; and any gain that may arise from the failure to present such circulating notes for redemption shall inure to the benefit of the United States; and from time to time, as such notes are redeemed or lawful money deposited therefor as provided herein, new circulating notes shall be issued as provided for by this act, bearing such devices, to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, as shall make them readily distinguishable from the circulating notes heretofore issued: *Provided, however*, That each banking association which shall obtain the benefit of this act shall reimburse to the Treasury the cost of preparing the plate or plates for such new circulating notes as shall be issued to it.

70. CIRCULATION OF LIQUIDATING BANKS. (SEC. 5225.) Whenever the Treasurer has redeemed any of the notes of an association which has commenced to close its affairs, he shall cause the notes to be mutilated and charged to the redemption account of the association; and all notes so redeemed by the Treasurer shall, every three months, be certified to and destroyed in the manner prescribed in section fifty-one hundred and eighty-four.

71. CIRCULATION OF CLOSED BANKS.—Sec. 8 of the act of June 20, 1874, provides: And it shall be the duty of the Treasurer, assistant treasurers, designated depositaries, and national bank depositaries of the United States to assort and return to the Treasury for redemption the notes of such national banks as have failed, or gone into voluntary liquidation for the purpose of winding up their affairs, and of such as shall hereafter so fail or go into liquidation.

72. REGULATIONS FOR REDEMPTION RECORDS. (SEC. 5232.) The Secretary of the Treasury may, from time to time, make such regulations respecting the disposition to be made of circulating notes after presentation at the Treasury of the United States for payment, and respecting the perpetuation of the evidence of the payment thereof, as may seem to him proper.

73. REDEEMED NOTES TO BE CANCELED. (SEC. 5233.) All notes of national banking associations presented at the Treasury of the United States for payment shall, on being paid, be canceled.

74. REDEMPTION IN UNITED STATES NOTES.—Sec. 3 of the act approved June 20, 1874, provides that when the circulating notes of any such associations, assorted or unassorted, shall be presented for redemption, in sums of one thousand dollars or any multiple thereof, to the Treasurer of the United States, the same shall be redeemed in United States notes.

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75. DISPOSITION OF REDEMPTION ACCOUNT.—Sec. 6 of the act of July 14, 1890, provides that upon the passage of this act the balances standing with the Treasurer of the United States to the respective credits of national banks for deposits made to redeem the circulating notes of such banks, and all deposits thereafter received for like purpose, shall be covered into the Treasury as a miscellaneous receipt, and the Treasury of the United States shall redeem from the general cash in the Treasury the circulating notes of said banks which may come into his possession subject to redemption; and upon the certificate of the Comptroller of the Currency that such notes have been received by him and that they have been destroyed and that no new notes will be issued in their place, reimbursement of their amount shall be made to the Treasurer, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, from an appropriation hereby created, to be known as "national-bank notes, redemption account." But the provisions of this act shall not apply to the deposits received under section three of the act of June twentieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, requiring every national bank to keep in lawful money with the Treasurer of the United States a sum equal to five per centum of its circulation, to be held and used for the redemption of its circulating notes; and the balance remaining of the deposits so covered shall, at the close of each month, be reported on the monthly public debt statement as debt of the United States bearing no interest.

76. REDEMPTION OF INCOMPLETE CIRCULATION.—The act of July 28, 1892, provides that the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the United States, providing for the redemption of national-bank notes, shall apply to all national bank notes that have been or may be issued to, or received by, any national bank, notwithstanding such notes may have been lost by or stolen from the bank and put in circulation without the signature or upon the forged signature of the president or vice-president and cashier.

77. BANKS TAKE CIRCULATION AT PAR. (SEC. 5196.) Every national banking association formed or existing under this Title shall take and receive at par, for any debt or liability to it, any and all notes or bills issued by any lawfully organized national banking association. But this provision shall not apply to any association organized for the purpose of issuing notes payable in gold.

78. ISSUE OF OTHER NOTES PROHIBITED. (SEC. 5183.) No national banking association shall issue post notes or any other notes to circulate as money than such as are authorized by the provisions of this Title.

79. FRAUDULENT NOTES TO BE MARKED.—Sec. 5 of the act of June 30, 1876, provides that all United States officers charged with the receipt or disbursement of public moneys, and all officers of national banks, shall stamp or write in plain letters the word "counterfeit," "altered," or "worthless" upon all fraudulent notes issued in the form of and intended to circulate as money which shall be presented at their places of business; and if such officer shall wrongfully stamp any genuine note of the United States, or of the national banks, they shall, upon presentation, redeem such notes at the face value thereof.

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CHAPTER FOUR.

TAX ON CIRCULATION.

80. Tax on circulation.
81. Semiannual return of circulation.
82. Proceedings on default.
83. Enforcing tax on circulation.
84. Refunding excess tax.
85. Circulation, when exempt from tax.
86. Tax on unauthorized circulation.
87. Semiannual return of taxable circulation.
88. Failure to make such return.
89. Tax on converted bank circulation.
90. Tax provisions restricted.
91. Taxation of notes, etc.

80. TAX ON CIRCULATION. (SEC. 5214.) In lieu of all existing taxes, every association shall pay to the Treasurer of the United States, in the months of January and July, a duty of one-half of one per centum each half year upon the average amount of its notes in circulation.

81. SEMIANNUAL RETURN OF CIRCULATION. (SEC. 5215.) In order to enable the Treasurer to assess the duties imposed by the preceding section, each association shall, within ten days from the first days of January and July of each year, make a return, under the oath of its president or cashier, to the Treasurer of the United States, in such form as the Treasurer may prescribe, of the average amount of its notes in circulation for the six months next preceding the most recent first day of January or July. Every association which fails so to make such return shall be liable to a penalty of two hundred dollars, to be collected either out of the interest as it may become due such association on the bonds deposited with the Treasurer, or, at his option, in the manner in which penalties are to be collected of other corporations under the laws of the United States.

82. PROCEEDINGS ON DEFAULT. (SEC. 5216.) Whenever any association fails to make the half-yearly return required by the preceding section, the duties to be paid by such association shall be assessed upon the amount of notes delivered to such association by the Comptroller of the Currency.

83. ENFORCING TAX ON CIRCULATION. (SEC. 5217.) Whenever an association fails to pay the duties imposed by the three preceding sections, the sums due may be collected in the manner provided for the collection of United States taxes from other corporations; or the Treasurer may reserve the amount out of the interest, as it may become due, on the bonds deposited with him by such defaulting association.

84. REFUNDING EXCESS TAX. (SEC. 5218.) In all cases where an association has paid or may pay in excess of what may be or has been found due from it, on account of the duty required to be paid to the Treasurer of the United States, the association may state an account therefor, which, on being certified by the Treasurer of the United States, and found correct by the Comptroller of the Treasury, shall be refunded in the ordinary manner by warrant on the Treasury.

85. CIRCULATION, WHEN EXEMPT FROM TAX. (SEC. 3411.) Whenever the outstanding circulation of any bank, association, corporation, company, or person is reduced to an amount not exceeding five per centum of the chartered or declared capital existing at the time the same was issued, said circulation shall be free from taxation; and whenever any bank which has ceased to issue notes for circulation deposits in the Treasury of the United States, in lawful money, the amount of its outstanding circulation, to be redeemed at par, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, it shall be exempt from any tax upon such circulation.

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86. TAX ON UNAUTHORIZED CIRCULATION.—Secs. 19, 20, and 21 of the act of February 8, 1875, provide:

SEC. 19. That every person, firm, association, other than national-bank associations, and every corporation, State bank, or State banking association shall pay a tax of ten per centum on the amount of their own notes used for circulation and paid out by them.

SEC. 20. That every such person, firm, association, corporation, State bank, or State banking association, and also every national banking association, shall pay a like tax of ten per centum on the amount of notes of any person, firm, association, other than a national banking association, or of any corporation, State bank, or State banking association, or of any town, city, or municipal corporation, used for circulation and paid out by them.

SEC. 21. That the amount of such circulating notes, and of the tax due thereon, shall be returned, and the tax paid at the same time, and in the same manner, and with like penalties for failure to return and pay the same, as provided by law for the return and payment of taxes on deposits, capital, and circulation imposed by the existing provisions of internal-revenue law.

87. SEMIANNUAL RETURN OF TAXABLE CIRCULATION. (SEC. 3414.) A true and complete return of the monthly amount of circulation, as aforesaid, and of the monthly amount of notes of persons, town, city, or municipal corporation, State banks, or State banking associations paid out as aforesaid for the previous six months, shall be made and rendered in duplicate on the first day of December and the first day of June by each of such banks, associations, corporations, companies, or persons, with a declaration annexed thereto, under the oath of such person, or of the president or cashier of such bank, association, corporation, or company, in such form and manner as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, that the same contains a true and faithful statement of the amounts subject to tax, as aforesaid; and one copy shall be transmitted to the collector of the district in which any such bank, association, corporation, or company is situated, or in which such person has his place of business, and one copy to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

88. FAILURE TO MAKE SUCH RETURN. (SEC. 3415.) In default of the returns provided in the preceding section the amount of circulation, and notes of persons, town, city, and municipal corporations, State banks, and State banking associations paid out, as aforesaid, shall be estimated by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, upon the best information he can obtain. And for any refusal or neglect to make return and payment any such bank, association, corporation, company, or person so in default shall pay a penalty of two hundred dollars, besides the additional penalty and forfeitures provided in other cases.

89. TAX ON CONVERTED BANK CIRCULATION. (SEC. 3416.) Whenever any State bank or banking association has been converted into a national banking association, and such national banking association has assumed the liabilities of such State bank or banking association, including the redemption of its bills, by any agreement or understanding whatever with the representatives of such State bank or banking association, such national banking association shall be held to make the required return and payment on the circulation outstanding, so long as such circulation shall exceed five per centum of the capital before such conversion of such State bank or banking association.

90. TAX PROVISIONS RESTRICTED. (SEC. 3417.) The provisions of this chapter relating to the tax on the circulation of banks and to

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their returns, except as contained in sections thirty-four hundred and eleven, thirty-four hundred and twelve, thirty-four hundred and thirteen, and thirty-four hundred and sixteen, and such parts of sections thirty-four hundred and fourteen and thirty-four hundred and fifteen as relate to the tax of ten per centum on certain notes, shall not apply to associations which are taxed under and by virtue of Title "NATIONAL BANKS."

91. TAXATION OF NOTES, ETC. (SEC. 3701.) All stocks, bonds, Treasury notes, and other obligations of the United States shall be exempt from taxation by or under State or municipal or local authority. The act of August 13, 1894, provides: (SEC. 1.) That circulating notes of national banking associations and United States legal-tender notes and other notes and certificates of the United States, payable on demand and circulating or intended to circulate as currency, and gold, silver, or other coin shall be subject to taxation as money on hand or on deposit under the laws of any State or Territory: *Provided*, That any such taxation shall be exercised in the same manner and at the same rate that any such State or Territory shall tax money or currency circulating as money within its jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. That the provisions of this act shall not be deemed or held to change existing laws in respect of the taxation of national banking associations.

CHAPTER FIVE.

REGULATION OF THE BANKING BUSINESS.

92. Laws governing certain associations.
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125. National-bank examiners.
126. Qualification for examiner.
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128. Examinations in District of Columbia.
129. Limitation of visitorial powers.
130. Use of "National" in titles.

92. LAWS GOVERNING CERTAIN ASSOCIATIONS. (SEC. 5157.) The provisions of chapters two, three, and four [three, five, and seven of this edition] of this Title, which are expressed without restrictive words, as applying to "national banking association," or to "associations," apply to all associations organized to carry on the business of banking under any act of Congress.

93. PLACE OF BUSINESS. (SEC. 5190.) The usual business of each national banking association shall be transacted at an office or banking house located in the place specified in its organization certificate.

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94. RESERVE CITIES AND RESERVE REQUIREMENTS. (SEC. 5191.) Every national banking association in either of the following cities: Albany, Baltimore, Boston, Cincinnati, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Louisville, Milwaukee, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Saint Louis, San Francisco, and Washington, shall at all times have on hand, in lawful money of the United States, an amount equal to at least twenty-five per centum of the aggregate amount of its deposits; and every other association shall at all times have on hand, in lawful money of the United States, an amount equal to at least fifteen per centum of the aggregate amount of its deposits.

95. RESERVE NOT MAINTAINED. (SEC. 5191.) Whenever the lawful money of any association in any of the cities named shall be below the amount of twenty-five per centum of its deposits, and whenever the lawful money of any other association shall be below fifteen per centum of its deposits, such association shall not increase its liabilities by making any new loans or discounts otherwise than by discounting or purchasing bills of exchange payable at sight, nor make any dividend of its profits until the required proportion between the aggregate amount of its deposits and its lawful money of the United States has been restored. And the Comptroller of the Currency may notify any association, whose lawful-money reserve shall be below the amount above required to be kept on hand, to make good such reserve; and if such association shall fail for thirty days thereafter so to make good its reserve of lawful money, the Comptroller may, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, appoint a receiver to wind up the business of the association, as provided in section fifty-two hundred and thirty-four.

96. RESERVE AGENTS' BALANCES COUNTED AS RESERVE. (SEC. 5192.) Three-fifths of the reserve of fifteen per centum required by the preceding section to be kept may consist of balances due to an association from associations approved by the Comptroller of the Currency, organized under the act of June three, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, or under this Title, and doing business in the cities of Albany, Baltimore, Boston, Charleston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Louisville, Milwaukee, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Richmond, Saint Louis, San Francisco, and Washington.

97. CLEARING-HOUSE CERTIFICATES COUNTED AS RESERVE.—Clearing-house certificates, representing specie or lawful money specially deposited for the purpose, of any clearing-house association shall also be deemed to be lawful money in the possession of any association belonging to such clearing house, holding and owning such certificate, within the preceding section.

98. REDEMPTION FUND COUNTED AS RESERVE.—Sec. 3 of the act of June 20, 1874, provides that the five per cent redemption fund, which shall at all times be kept on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States, shall be counted as a part of the lawful reserve.

99. UNITED STATES NOTE CERTIFICATES COUNTED AS RESERVE. (SEC. 5193.) The Secretary of the Treasury may receive United States notes on deposit, without interest, from any national banking associations, in sums of not less than ten thousand dollars, and issue certificates therefor in such form as he may prescribe, in denominations of not less than five thousand dollars, and payable on demand in United States notes at the place where the deposits were made. The notes so deposited shall not be counted as part of the lawful-money reserve of the association; but the certificates issued therefor may be counted as part of its lawful-money reserve, and may be accepted in the settlement

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of clearing-house balances at the places where the deposits therefor were made.

100. REDEMPTION OF SUCH CERTIFICATES. (SEC. 5194.) The power conferred on the Secretary of the Treasury, by the preceding section shall not be exercised so as to create any expansion or contraction of the currency; and United States notes for which certificates are issued under that section, or other United States notes of like amount, shall be held as special deposits in the Treasury and used only for redemption of such certificates.

101. UNITED STATES GOLD CERTIFICATES COUNTED AS RESERVE.—Sec. 12 of the act of July 12, 1882, provides that the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to receive deposits of gold coin with the Treasurer or assistant treasurers of the United States, in sums not less than twenty dollars, and to issue certificates therefor in denominations of not less than twenty dollars each, corresponding with the denominations of United States notes. The coin deposited for or representing the certificates of deposit shall be retained in the Treasury for the payment of the same on demand. Said certificates shall be receivable for customs, taxes, and all public dues, and when so received may be reissued; and such certificates, as also silver certificates, when held by any national banking association, shall be counted as part of its lawful reserve; and no national banking association shall be a member of any clearing house in which such certificates shall not be receivable in the settlement of clearing-house balances: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall suspend the issue of such gold certificates whenever the amount of gold coin and gold bullion in the Treasury reserved for the redemption of United States notes falls below one hundred millions of dollars; and the provisions of section fifty-two hundred and seven of the Revised Statutes shall be applicable to the certificates herein authorized and directed to be issued.

102. RESERVE REQUIREMENTS FOR GOLD BANKS. (SEC. 5186.) Every association organized for the purpose of issuing notes payable in gold shall at all times keep on hand not less than twenty-five per centum of its outstanding circulation, in gold or silver coin of the United States; and shall receive at par in the payment of debts the gold notes of every other such association which at the time of such payment is redeeming its circulating notes in gold coin of the United States, and shall be subject to all the provisions of this Title: *Provided*, That, in applying the same to associations organized for issuing gold notes, the terms "lawful money" and "lawful money of the United States" shall be construed to mean gold or silver coin of the United States; and the circulation of such association shall not be within the limitation of circulation mentioned in this Title.

103. RESERVE DEPOSIT IN CENTRAL RESERVE CITY. (SEC. 5195.) Each association organized in any of the cities named in section fifty-one hundred and ninety-one may keep one-half of its lawful-money reserve in cash deposits in the city of New York. But the foregoing provision shall not apply to associations organized and located in the city of San Francisco for the purpose of issuing notes payable in gold. This section shall not relieve any association from its liability to redeem its circulating notes at its own counter at par in lawful money on demand.

104. ADDITIONAL RESERVE CITIES.—Sec. 1 of the act of March 3, 1887, provides that whenever three-fourths in number of the national banks located in any city of the United States having a population of fifty thousand people shall make application to the Comptroller of the

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Currency, in writing, asking that the name of the city in which such banks are located shall be added to the cities named in sections fifty-one hundred and ninety-one and fifty-one hundred and ninety-two of the Revised Statutes, the Comptroller shall have authority to grant such request, and every bank located in such city shall at all times thereafter have on hand, in lawful money of the United States, an amount equal to at least twenty-five per centum of its deposits, as provided in sections fifty-one hundred and ninety-one and fifty-one hundred and ninety-five of the Revised Statutes.

105. ADDITIONAL CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES.—Sec. 2 of the act of March 3, 1887, provides that whenever three-fourths in number of the national banks located in any city of the United States having a population of two hundred thousand people shall make application to the Comptroller of the Currency, in writing, asking that such city may be a central reserve city, like the city of New York, in which one-half of the lawful-money reserve of the national banks located in other reserve cities may be deposited, as provided in section fifty-one hundred and ninety-five of the Revised Statutes, the Comptroller shall have authority, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to grant such request, and every bank located in such city shall at all times thereafter have on hand, in lawful money of the United States, twenty-five per centum of its deposits, as provided in section fifty-one hundred and ninety-one of the Revised Statutes.

106. REAL ESTATE. (SEC. 5137.) A national banking association may purchase, hold, and convey real estate for the following purposes, and for no others:

First. Such as shall be necessary for its immediate accommodation in the transaction of its business.

Second. Such as shall be mortgaged to it in good faith by way of security for debts previously contracted.

Third. Such as shall be conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts previously contracted in the course of its dealings.

Fourth. Such as it shall purchase at sales under judgments, decrees, or mortgages held by the association, or shall purchase to secure debts due to it.

But no such association shall hold the possession of any real estate under mortgage, or the title and possession of any real estate purchased to secure any debts due to it, for a longer period than five years.

107. INTEREST. (SEC. 5197.) Any association may take, receive, reserve, and charge on any loan or discount made, or upon any note, bill of exchange, or other evidences of debt, interest at the rate allowed by the laws of the State, Territory, or District where the bank is located, and no more, except that where by the laws of any State a different rate is limited for banks of issue organized under State laws, the rate so limited shall be allowed for associations organized or existing in any such State under this Title. When no rate is fixed by the laws of the State, or Territory, or District, the bank may take, receive, reserve, or charge a rate not exceeding seven per centum, and such interest may be taken in advance, reckoning the days from which the note, bill, or other evidence of debt has to run. And the purchase, discount, or sale of a bona fide bill of exchange, payable at another place than the place of such purchase, discount, or sale, at not more than the current rate of exchange for sight drafts in addition to the interest, shall not be considered as taking or receiving a greater rate of interest.

108. PENALTY FOR UNLAWFUL INTEREST. (SEC. 5198.) The taking, receiving, reserving, or charging a rate of interest greater than is

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allowed by the preceding section, when knowingly done, shall be deemed a forfeiture of the entire interest which the note, bill, or other evidence of debt carries with it, or which has been agreed to be paid thereon. In case the greater rate of interest has been paid, the person by whom it has been paid, or his legal representatives, may recover back, in an action in the nature of an action of debt, twice the amount of the interest thus paid from the association taking or receiving the same, provided such action is commenced within two years from the time the usurious transaction occurred.

109. SURPLUS AND DIVIDENDS. (SEC. 5199.) The directors of any association may semiannually declare a dividend of so much of the net profits of the association as they shall judge expedient; but each association shall, before the declaration of a dividend, carry one-tenth part of its net profits of the preceding half year to its surplus fund until the same shall amount to twenty per centum of its capital stock.

110. RESTRICTION ON LOANS. (SEC. 5200.) The total liabilities to any association, of any person, or of any company, corporation, or firm for money borrowed, including in the liabilities of a company or firm the liabilities of the several members thereof, shall at no time exceed one-tenth part of the amount of the capital stock of such association actually paid in. But the discount of bills of exchange drawn in good faith against actually existing values, and the discount of commercial or business paper actually owned by the person negotiating the same shall not be considered as money borrowed.

111. ASSOCIATIONS MUST NOT HOLD THEIR OWN STOCK. (SEC. 5201.) No association shall make any loan or discount on the security of the shares of its own capital stock, nor be the purchaser or holder of any such shares, unless such security or purchase shall be necessary to prevent loss upon a debt previously contracted in good faith; and stock so purchased or acquired shall, within six months from the time of its purchase, be sold or disposed of at public or private sale; or, in default thereof, a receiver may be appointed to close up the business of the association, according to section fifty-two hundred and thirty-four.

112. RESTRICTION ON BANK'S LIABILITY. (SEC. 5202.) No association shall at any time be indebted, or in any way liable, to an amount exceeding the amount of its capital stock at such time actually paid in and remaining undiminished by losses or otherwise, except on account of demands of the nature following:

First. Notes of circulation.

Second. Moneys deposited with or collected by the association.

Third. Bills of exchange or drafts drawn against money actually on deposit to the credit of the association, or due thereto.

Fourth. Liabilities to the stockholders of the association for dividends and reserve profits.

113. IMPROPER USE OF BANK CIRCULATION. (SEC. 5203.) No association shall, either directly or indirectly, pledge or hypothecate any of its notes of circulation for the purpose of procuring money to be paid in on its capital stock, or to be used in its banking operations, or otherwise; nor shall any association use its circulating notes, or any part thereof, in any manner or form, to create or increase its capital stock.

114. UNEARNED DIVIDENDS PROHIBITED. (SEC. 5204.) No association, or any member thereof, shall, during the time it shall continue its banking operations, withdraw, or permit to be withdrawn, either in the form of dividends or otherwise, any portion of its capital. If losses have at any time been sustained by any such association equal to or exceeding its undivided profits then on hand, no dividend shall be

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made; and no dividend shall ever be made by any association, while it continues its banking operations, to an amount greater than its net profits then on hand, deducting therefrom its losses and bad debts. All debts due to any associations, on which interest is past due and unpaid for a period of six months, unless the same are well secured, and in process of collection, shall be considered bad debts within the meaning of this section. But nothing in this section shall prevent the reduction of the capital stock of the association under section fifty-one hundred and forty-three.

115. ASSESSMENT FOR IMPAIRMENT OF CAPITAL. (SEC. 5205.) Every association which shall have failed to pay up its capital stock, as required by law, and every association whose capital stock shall have become impaired by losses or otherwise, shall, within three months after receiving notice thereof from the Comptroller of the Currency, pay the deficiency in the capital stock, by assessment upon the shareholders pro rata for the amount of capital stock held by each; and the Treasurer of the United States shall withhold the interest upon all bonds held by him in trust for any such association, upon notification from the Comptroller of the Currency, until otherwise notified by him. If any such association shall fail to pay up its capital stock, and shall refuse to go into liquidation, as provided by law, for three months after receiving notice from the Comptroller, a receiver may be appointed to close up the business of the association, according to the provisions of section fifty-two hundred and thirty-four.

116. PROVISION FOR ENFORCEMENT OF ASSESSMENT.—Sec. 4 of the act of June 30, 1876, provides that if any shareholder or shareholders of a bank shall neglect or refuse, after three months' notice, to pay the assessment, as provided in this section, it shall be the duty of the board of directors to cause a sufficient amount of the capital stock of such shareholder or shareholders to be sold at public auction (after thirty days' notice shall be given by posting such notice of sale in the office of the bank and by publishing such notice in a newspaper of the city or town in which the bank is located, or in a newspaper published nearest thereto) to make good the deficiency; and the balance, if any, shall be returned to such delinquent shareholder or shareholders.

117. PROHIBITION AGAINST UNCURRENT NOTES. (SEC. 5206.) No association shall at any time pay out on loans or discounts, or in purchasing drafts or bills of exchange, or in payment of deposits, or in any other mode pay or put in circulation the notes of any bank or banking association which are not, at any such time, receivable, at par, on deposit, and in payment of debts by the association so paying out or circulating such notes; nor shall any association knowingly pay out or put in circulation any notes issued by any bank or banking association which at the time of such paying out or putting in circulation is not redeeming its circulating notes in lawful money of the United States.

118. LIST OF SHAREHOLDERS. (SEC. 5210.) The president and cashier of every national banking association shall cause to be kept at all times a full and correct list of the names and residences of all the shareholders in the association, and the number of shares held by each, in the office where its business is transacted. Such list shall be subject to the inspection of all the shareholders and creditors of the association, and the officers authorized to assess taxes under State authority, during business hours of each day in which business may be legally transacted. A copy of such list, on the first Monday of July of each year, verified by the oath of such president or cashier, shall be transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency.

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119. REPORTS OF CONDITION. (SEC. 5211.) Every association shall make to the Comptroller of the Currency not less than five reports during each year, according to the form which may be prescribed by him, verified by the oath or affirmation of the president or cashier of such association, and attested by the signature of at least three of the directors. Each such report shall exhibit, in detail and under appropriate heads, the resources and liabilities of the associations at the close of business on any past day by him specified, and shall be transmitted to the Comptroller within five days after the receipt of a request or requisition therefor from him, and in the same form in which it is made to the Comptroller shall be published in a newspaper published in the place where such association is established, or if there is no newspaper in the place, then in one published nearest thereto in the same county, at the expense of the association; and such proof of publication shall be furnished as may be required by the Comptroller. The Comptroller shall also have power to call for special reports from any particular association whenever in his judgment the same are necessary in order to a full and complete knowledge of its condition.

120. VERIFICATION OF SUCH REPORTS.—The act of February 26, 1881, provides that the oath or affirmation required by section fifty-two hundred and eleven of the Revised Statutes, verifying the returns made by national banks to the Comptroller of the Currency, when taken before a notary public properly authorized and commissioned by the State in which such notary resides and the bank is located, or any other officer having an official seal, authorized in such State to administer oaths, shall be a sufficient verification as contemplated by said section fifty-two hundred and eleven: *Provided*, That the officer administering the oath is not an officer of the bank.

121. REPORTS OF DIVIDENDS AND EARNINGS. (SEC. 5212.) In addition to the reports required by the preceding section, each association shall report to the Comptroller of the Currency, within ten days after declaring any dividend, the amount of such dividend and the amount of net earnings in excess of such dividend. Such reports shall be attested by the oath of the president or cashier of the association.

122. PENALTY FOR FAILURE TO REPORT. (SEC. 5213.) Every association which fails to make and transmit any report required under either of the two preceding sections shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars for each day after the periods, respectively, therein mentioned, that it delays to make and transmit its report. Whenever any association delays or refuses to pay the penalty herein imposed, after it has been assessed by the Comptroller of the Currency, the amount thereof may be retained by the Treasurer of the United States, upon the order of the Comptroller of the Currency, out of the interest, as it may become due to the association, on the bonds deposited with him to secure circulation. All sums of money collected for penalties under this section shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States.

123. REPORTS OF OTHER BANKS.—Sec. 6 of the act of June 30, 1876, provides that all savings banks or savings and trust companies organized under authority of any act of Congress shall be, and are hereby, required to make, to the Comptroller of the Currency, and publish, all the reports which national banking associations are required to make and publish under the provisions of sections fifty-two hundred and eleven, fifty-two hundred and twelve, and fifty-two hundred and thirteen of the Revised Statutes, and shall be subject to the same penalties for failure to make or publish such reports as are therein provided; which penalties may be collected by suit before any court of the United States in

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the district in which said savings banks or savings and trust companies may be located. And all savings or other banks now organized, or which shall hereafter be organized in the District of Columbia, under any act of Congress, which shall have capital stock paid up in whole or in part, shall be subject to all the provisions of the Revised Statutes, and of all acts of Congress applicable to national banking associations, so far as the same may be applicable to such savings or other banks: *Provided*, That such savings banks now established shall not be required to have a paid-in capital exceeding one hundred thousand dollars.

124. STATE TAXATION OF NATIONAL BANKS. (SEC. 5219.) Nothing herein shall prevent all the shares in any association from being included in the valuation of the personal property of the owner or holder of such shares, in assessing taxes imposed by authority of the State within which the association is located; but the legislature of each State may determine and direct the manner and place of taxing all the shares of national banking associations located within the State, subject only to the two restrictions, that the taxation shall not be at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of such State, and that the shares of any national banking association owned by nonresidents of any State shall be taxed in the city or town where the bank is located, and not elsewhere. Nothing herein shall be construed to exempt the real property of associations from either State, county, or municipal taxes, to the same extent, according to its value, as other real property is taxed.

125. NATIONAL-BANK EXAMINERS. (SEC. 5240.) The Comptroller of the Currency, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall, as often as shall be deemed necessary or proper, appoint a suitable person or persons to make an examination of the affairs of every banking association, who shall have power to make a thorough examination into all the affairs of the association, and in doing so to examine any of the officers and agents thereof on oath; and shall make a full and detailed report of the condition of the association to the Comptroller.

126. QUALIFICATION FOR EXAMINER. (SEC. 5240.) But no person shall be appointed to examine the affairs of any banking association of which he is a director or other officer.

127. COMPENSATION OF EXAMINERS. (SEC. 5240.) All persons appointed to be examiners of national banks not located in the redemption cities specified in section five thousand one hundred and ninety-two of the Revised Statutes of the United States, or in any one of the States of Oregon, California, and Nevada, or in the Territories, shall receive compensation for such examination as follows: For examining national banks having a capital less than one hundred thousand dollars, twenty dollars; those having a capital of one hundred thousand dollars and less than three hundred thousand dollars, twenty-five dollars; those having a capital of three hundred thousand dollars and less than four hundred thousand dollars, thirty-five dollars; those having a capital of four hundred thousand dollars and less than five hundred thousand dollars, forty dollars; those having a capital of five hundred thousand dollars and less than six hundred thousand dollars, fifty dollars; those having a capital of six hundred thousand dollars and over, seventy-five dollars; which amounts shall be assessed by the Comptroller of the Currency upon, and paid by, the respective association so examined, and shall be in lieu of the compensation and mileage heretofore allowed for making said examinations; and persons appointed to make examinations of national banks in the cities named in section five thousand one hundred and ninety-two of the Revised Statutes of the United States, or in any

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one of the States of Oregon, California, and Nevada, or in the Territories, shall receive such compensation as may be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury upon the recommendation of the Comptroller of the Currency; and the same shall be assessed and paid in the manner hereinbefore provided.

128. EXAMINATIONS IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. (SEC. 332.) The Comptroller of the Currency, in addition to the powers conferred upon him by law for the examination of national banks, is further authorized, whenever he may deem it useful, to cause examination to be made into the condition of any bank in the District of Columbia organized under act of Congress. The Comptroller, at his discretion, may report to Congress the results of such examination. The expense necessarily incurred in any such examination shall be paid out of any appropriation made by Congress for special bank examinations.

129. LIMITATION OF VISITORIAL POWERS. (SEC. 5241.) No association shall be subject to any visitorial powers other than such as are authorized by this Title, or are vested in the courts of justice.

130. USE OF "NATIONAL" IN TITLES. (SEC. 5243.) All banks not organized and transacting business under the national currency laws, or under this Title, and all persons or corporations doing the business of bankers, brokers, or savings institutions, except savings banks authorized by Congress to use the word "national" as a part of their corporate name, are prohibited from using the word "national" as a portion of the name or title of such bank, corporation, firm, or partnership; and any violation of this prohibition committed after the third day of September, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, shall subject the party chargeable therewith to a penalty of fifty dollars for each day during which it is permitted or repeated.

CHAPTER SIX.

EXTENSION OF CORPORATE EXISTENCE.

131. Corporate existence may be extended.
132. Consent of two-thirds necessary.
133. Special examination of bank.
134. Status not changed by extension.
135. Dissenting shareholders may withdraw.

131. CORPORATE EXISTENCE MAY BE EXTENDED.—The act of July 12, 1882, provides: (SEC. 1) That any national banking association organized under the acts of February twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, June third, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and February fourteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty, or under sections fifty-one hundred and thirty-three, fifty-one hundred and thirty-four, fifty-one hundred and thirty-five, fifty-one hundred and thirty-six, and fifty-one hundred and fifty-four of the Revised Statutes of the United States, may, at any time within the two years next previous to the date of the expiration of its corporate existence under present law, and with the approval of the Comptroller of the Currency, to be granted as hereinafter provided, extend its period of succession by amending its articles of association for a term of not more than twenty years from the expiration of the period of succession named in said articles of association, and shall have succession for such extended period, unless sooner dissolved by the act of shareholders owning two-thirds of its stock, or unless its franchise becomes forfeited by some violation of law, or unless hereafter modified or repealed.

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132. CONSENT OF TWO-THIRDS NECESSARY. (SEC. 2.) That such amendment of said articles of association shall be authorized by the consent in writing of shareholders owning not less than two-thirds of the capital stock of the association; and the board of directors shall cause such consent to be certified under the seal of the association, by its president or cashier, to the Comptroller of the Currency, accompanied by an application made by the president or cashier for the approval of the amended articles of association by the Comptroller; and such amended articles of association shall not be valid until the Comptroller shall give to such association a certificate under his hand and seal that the association has complied with all the provisions required to be complied with and is authorized to have succession for the extended period named in the amended articles of association.

133. SPECIAL EXAMINATION OF BANK. (SEC. 3.) That upon the receipt of the application and certificate of the association provided for in the preceding section, the Comptroller of the Currency shall cause a special examination to be made, at the expense of the association, to determine its condition; and if after such examination or otherwise it appears to him that said association is in a satisfactory condition, he shall grant his certificate of approval provided for in the preceding section, or if it appears that the condition of said association is not satisfactory, he shall withhold such certificate of approval.

134. STATUS NOT CHANGED BY EXTENSION. (SEC. 4.) That any association so extending the period of its succession shall continue to enjoy all the rights and privileges and immunities granted and shall continue to be subject to all the duties, liabilities, and restrictions imposed by the Revised Statutes of the United States and other acts having reference to national banking associations, and it shall continue to be in all respects the identical association it was before the extension of its period of succession.

135. DISSENTING SHAREHOLDERS MAY WITHDRAW. (SEC. 5.) That when any national banking association has amended its articles of association as provided in this act, and the Comptroller has granted his certificate of approval, any shareholder not assenting to such amendment may give notice in writing to the directors, within thirty days from the date of the certificate of approval, of his desire to withdraw from said association, in which case he shall be entitled to receive from said banking association the value of the shares so held by him, to be ascertained by an appraisal made by a committee of three persons, one to be selected by such shareholder, one by the directors, and the third by the first two; and in case the value so fixed shall not be satisfactory to any such shareholder, he may appeal to the Comptroller of the Currency, who shall cause a reappraisal to be made, which shall be final and binding; and if said reappraisal shall exceed the value fixed by said committee, the bank shall pay the expenses of said reappraisal, and otherwise the appellant shall pay said expenses; and the value so ascertained and determined shall be deemed to be a debt due, and be forthwith paid, to said shareholder, from said bank; and the shares so surrendered and appraised shall, after due notice, be sold at public sale, within thirty days after the final appraisal provided in this section: *Provided*, That in the organization of any banking association intended to replace any existing banking association, and retaining the name thereof, the holders of stock in the expiring association shall be entitled to preference in the allotment of the shares of the new association in proportion to the number of shares held by them respectively in the expiring association.

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CHAPTER SEVEN.

LIQUIDATION AND RECEIVERSHIP.

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136. TWO-THIRDS VOTE REQUIRED FOR LIQUIDATION. (SEC. 5220.) Any association may go into liquidation and be closed by the vote of its shareholders owning two-thirds of its stock.

137. NOTICE OF VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION. (SEC. 5221.) Whenever a vote is taken to go into liquidation it shall be the duty of the board of directors to cause notice of this fact to be certified, under the seal of the association, by its president or cashier, to the Comptroller of the Currency, and the publication thereof to be made for a period of two months in a newspaper published in the city of New York, and also in a newspaper published in the city or town in which the association is located, or if no newspaper is there published, then in the newspaper published nearest thereto, that the association is closing up its affairs, and notifying the holders of its notes and other creditors to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

138. DEPOSIT OF LAWFUL MONEY. (SEC. 5222.) Within six months from the date of the vote to go into liquidation the association shall deposit with the Treasurer of the United States lawful money of the United States sufficient to redeem all its outstanding circulation. The Treasurer shall execute duplicate receipts for money thus deposited, and deliver one to the association and the other to the Comptroller of the Currency, stating the amount received by him, and the purpose for which it has been received; and the money shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, and placed to the credit of such association upon redemption account.

139. NO DEPOSIT REQUIRED FOR CONSOLIDATION. (SEC. 5223.) An association which is in good faith winding up its business for the purpose of consolidating with another association shall not be required to deposit lawful money for its outstanding circulation; but its assets and liabilities shall be reported by the association with which it is in process of consolidation.

140. BONDS OF LIQUIDATING BANKS. (SEC. 5224.) Whenever a sufficient deposit of lawful money to redeem the outstanding circulation of an association proposing to close its business has been made, the bonds deposited by the association to secure payment of its notes shall be reassigned to it, in the manner prescribed by section fifty-one hun-

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dred and sixty-two. And thereafter the association and its shareholders shall stand discharged from all liabilities upon the circulating notes, and those notes shall be redeemed at the Treasury of the United States. And if any such bank shall fail to make the deposit and take up its bonds for thirty days after the expiration of the time specified, the Comptroller of the Currency shall have power to sell the bonds pledged for the circulation of said bank at public auction in New York City, and, after providing for the redemption and cancellation of said circulation, and the necessary expenses of the sale, to pay over any balance remaining to the bank or its legal representatives.

141. BANKS WHOSE EXISTENCE HAS EXPIRED.—Sec. 7 of the act of July 12, 1882, provides that national banking associations whose corporate existence has expired or shall hereafter expire, and which do not avail themselves of the provisions of this act, shall be required to comply with the provisions of sections fifty-two hundred and twenty-one and fifty-two hundred and twenty-two of the Revised Statutes in the same manner as if the shareholders had voted to go into liquidation, as provided in section fifty-two hundred and twenty of the Revised Statutes; and the provisions of sections fifty-two hundred and twenty-four and fifty-two hundred and twenty-five of the Revised Statutes shall also be applicable to such associations, except as modified by this act; and the franchise of such associations is hereby extended for the sole purpose of liquidating their affairs until such affairs are finally closed.

142. PROTEST OF BANK CIRCULATION. (SEC. 5226.) Whenever any national banking association fails to redeem in the lawful money of the United States any of its circulating notes, upon demand of payment duly made during the usual hours of business, at the office of such association, the holder may cause the same to be protested, in one package by a notary public, unless the president or cashier of the association whose notes are presented for payment offers to waive demand and notice of the protest, and, in pursuance of such offer, makes, signs, and delivers to the party making such demand an admission in writing, stating the time of the demand, the amount demanded, and the fact of the nonpayment thereof. The notary public, on making such protest, or upon receiving such admission, shall forthwith forward such admission or notice of protest to the Comptroller of the Currency, retaining a copy thereof. If, however, satisfactory proof is produced to the notary public that the payment of the notes demanded is restrained by order of any court of competent jurisdiction, he shall not protest the same. When the holder of any notes causes more than one note or package to be protested on the same day, he shall not receive pay for more than one protest.

143. BONDS FORFEITED IF CIRCULATION IS DISHONORED. (SEC. 5227.) On receiving notice that any national banking association has failed to redeem any of its circulating notes, as specified in the preceding section, the Comptroller of the Currency, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, may appoint a special agent, of whose appointment immediate notice shall be given to such association, who shall immediately proceed to ascertain whether it has refused to pay its circulating notes in the lawful money of the United States, when demanded, and shall report to the Comptroller the fact so ascertained. If from such protest, and the report so made, the Comptroller is satisfied that such association has refused to pay its circulating notes and is in default, he shall, within thirty days after he has received notice of such failure, declare the bonds deposited by such association forfeited to the United States, and they shall thereupon be so forfeited.

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144. BANK MAY ENJOIN FURTHER PROCEEDINGS. (SEC. 5237.) Whenever an association against which proceedings have been instituted, on account of any alleged refusal to redeem its circulating notes as aforesaid, denies having failed to do so, it may, at any time within ten days after it has been notified of the appointment of an agent, as provided in section fifty-two hundred and twenty-seven, apply to the nearest circuit, or district, or Territorial court of the United States to enjoin further proceedings in the premises; and such court, after citing the Comptroller of the Currency to show cause why further proceedings should not be enjoined, and after the decision of the court or finding of the jury that such association has not refused to redeem its circulating notes, when legally presented, in the lawful money of the United States, shall make an order enjoining the Comptroller, and any receiver acting under his direction, from all further proceedings on account of such alleged refusal.

145. WHERE PROCEEDINGS MUST BE BROUGHT. (SEC. 736.) All proceedings by any national banking association to enjoin the Comptroller of the Currency, under the provisions of any law relating to national banking associations, shall be had in the district where such association is located.

146. SUSPENSION OF BUSINESS AFTER DEFAULT. (SEC. 5228.) After a default on the part of an association to pay any of its circulating notes has been ascertained by the Comptroller, and notice thereof has been given by him to the association, it shall not be lawful for the association suffering the same to pay out any of its notes, discount any notes or bills, or otherwise prosecute the business of banking, except to receive and safely keep money belonging to it, and to deliver special deposits.

147. NOTICE TO PRESENT CIRCULATION FOR REDEMPTION. (SEC. 5229.) Immediately upon declaring the bonds of an association forfeited for nonpayment of its notes, the Comptroller shall give notice, in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury shall, by general rules or otherwise direct, to the holders of the circulating notes of such association, to present them for payment at the Treasury of the United States; and the same shall be paid as presented in lawful money of the United States; whereupon the Comptroller may, in his discretion, cancel an amount of bonds pledged by such association equal at current market rates, not exceeding par, to the notes paid.

148. BONDS SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION. (SEC. 5230.) Whenever the Comptroller has become satisfied, by the protest or the waiver and admission specified in section fifty-two hundred and twenty-six, or by the report provided for in section fifty-two hundred and twenty-seven, that any association has refused to pay its circulating notes, he may, instead of canceling its bonds, cause so much of them as may be necessary to redeem its outstanding notes to be sold at public auction in the city of New York, after giving thirty days' notice of such sale to the association.

149. FIRST LIEN FOR REDEEMING CIRCULATION. (SEC. 5230.) For any deficiency in the proceeds of all the bonds of an association, when thus sold, to reimburse to the United States the amount expended in paying the circulating notes of the association, the United States shall have a paramount lien upon all its assets; and such deficiency shall be made good out of such assets in preference to any and all other claims whatsoever, except the necessary costs and expenses of administering the same.

150. BONDS SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE. (SEC. 5231.) The Comptroller may, if he deems it for the interest of the United States, sell at private

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sale any of the bonds of an association shown to have made default in paying its notes, and receive therefor either money or the circulating notes of the association. But no such bonds shall be sold by private sale for less than par, nor for less than the market value thereof at the time of sale; and no sales of any such bonds, either public or private, shall be complete until the transfer of the bonds shall have been made with the formalities prescribed by sections fifty-one hundred and sixty-two, fifty-one hundred and sixty-three, and fifty-one hundred and sixty-four.

151. APPOINTMENT AND DUTIES OF RECEIVER. (SEC. 5234.) On becoming satisfied, as specified in sections fifty-two hundred and twenty-six and fifty-two hundred and twenty-seven, that any association has refused to pay its circulating notes as therein mentioned, and is in default, the Comptroller of the Currency may forthwith appoint a receiver, and require of him such bond and security as he deems proper. Such receiver, under the direction of the Comptroller, shall take possession of the books, records, and assets of every description of such association, collect all debts, dues, and claims belonging to it, and, upon the order of a court of record of competent jurisdiction, may sell or compound all bad or doubtful debts, and, on a like order, may sell all the real and personal property of such association, on such terms as the court shall direct; and may, if necessary to pay the debts of such association, enforce the individual liability of the stockholders. Such receiver shall pay over all money so made to the Treasurer of the United States, subject to the order of the Comptroller, and also make report to the Comptroller of all his acts and proceedings.

152. WHEN RECEIVER MAY BE APPOINTED.—Sec. 1 of the act of June 30, 1876, provides that whenever any national banking association shall be dissolved, and its rights, privileges, and franchises declared forfeited, as prescribed in section fifty-two hundred and thirty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States, or whenever any creditor of any national banking association shall have obtained a judgment against it in any court of record, and made application, accompanied by a certificate from the clerk of the court stating that such judgment has been rendered and has remained unpaid for the space of thirty days, or whenever the Comptroller shall become satisfied of the insolvency of the national banking association, he may, after due examination of its affairs, in either case, appoint a receiver, who shall proceed to close up such association, and enforce the personal liability of the shareholders, as provided in section fifty-two hundred and thirty-four of said statutes.

A receiver may also be appointed, under the provisions of section fifty-two hundred and thirty-four of the Revised Statutes of the United States, for the following violations of law:

Where the capital stock of a national bank has not been fully paid in and it is thus reduced below the legal minimum and remains so for thirty days. (Sec. 5141, R. S.)

For failure to make good the lawful-money reserve within thirty days after notice. (Sec. 5191, R. S.)

Where a bank purchases or acquires its own stock, other than to prevent loss upon a debt previously contracted in good faith, and the same is not sold or disposed of within six months from the time of its purchase. (Sec. 5201, R. S.)

Where an association fails to make good any impairment in its capital stock and refuses to go into liquidation within three months after receiving notice. (Sec. 5205, R. S.)

The act of any officer, clerk, or agent of any association in violation of the provisions relating to the false certification of checks shall subject such bank to the appointment of a receiver. (Sec. 5208, R. S.)

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153. NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF INSOLVENT BANKS. (SEC. 5235.) The Comptroller shall, upon appointing a receiver, cause notice to be given, by advertisement in such newspapers as he may direct, for three consecutive months, calling on all persons who may have claims against such association to present the same and to make legal proof thereof.

154. DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS OF INSOLVENT BANKS. (SEC. 5236.) From time to time, after full provision has been first made for refunding to the United States any deficiency in redeeming the notes of such association, the Comptroller shall make a ratable dividend of the money so paid over to him by such receiver on all such claims as may have been proved to his satisfaction or adjudicated in a court of competent jurisdiction, and, as the proceeds of the assets of such association are paid over to him, shall make further dividends on all claims previously proved or adjudicated; and the remainder of the proceeds, if any, shall be paid over to the shareholders of such association, or their legal representatives, in proportion to the stock by them respectively held.

155. EXPENSES OF RECEIVERSHIP—HOW PAID. (SEC. 5238.) All fees for protesting the notes issued by any national banking association shall be paid by the person procuring the protest to be made, and such association shall be liable therefor; but no part of the bonds deposited by such association shall be applied to the payment of such fees. All expenses of any preliminary or other examinations into the condition of any association shall be paid by such association. All expenses of any receivership shall be paid out of the assets of such association before distribution of the proceeds thereof.

156. FORFEITURE OF CHARTER. (SEC. 5239.) If the directors of any national banking association shall knowingly violate, or knowingly permit any of the officers, agents, or servants of the association to violate, any of the provisions of this Title, all the rights, privileges, and franchises of the association shall be thereby forfeited. Such violation shall, however, be determined and adjudged by a proper circuit, district, or Territorial court of the United States, in a suit brought for that purpose by the Comptroller of the Currency, in his own name, before the association shall be declared dissolved.

157. INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY OF DIRECTORS. (SEC. 5239.) And in cases of such violation every director who participated in or assented to the same shall be held liable in his personal and individual capacity for all damages which the association, its shareholders, or any other person shall have sustained in consequence of such violation.

158. RECEIVER MAY PURCHASE PROPERTY TO PROTECT HIS TRUST.—The act of March 29, 1886, provides: (SEC. 1.) That whenever the receiver of any national bank duly appointed by the Comptroller of the Currency, and who shall have duly qualified and entered upon the discharge of his trust, shall find it in his opinion necessary, in order to fully protect and benefit his said trust, to the extent of any and all equities that such trust may have in any property, real or personal, by reason of any bond, mortgage, assignment, or other proper legal claim attaching thereto, and which said property is to be sold under any execution, decree of foreclosure, or proper order of any court of jurisdiction, he may certify the facts in the case, together with his opinion as to the value of the property to be sold and the value of the equity his said trust may have in the same, to the Comptroller of the Currency, together with a request for the right and authority to use and employ so much of the money of said trust as may be necessary to purchase such property at such sale.

SEC. 2. That such request, if approved by the Comptroller of the Currency, shall be, together with the certificate of facts in the case and

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his recommendation as to the amount of money which in his judgment should be so used and employed, submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, and if the same shall likewise be approved by him the request shall be by the Comptroller of the Currency allowed, and notice thereof, with copies of the request, certificate of facts, and indorsement of approvals, shall be filed with the Treasurer of the United States.

SEC. 3. That whenever any such request shall be allowed as hereinbefore provided, the said Comptroller of the Currency shall be, and is, empowered to draw upon and from such funds of any such trust as may be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States for the benefit of the bank in interest to the amount as may be recommended and allowed and for the purpose for which such allowance was made: *Provided, however*, That all payments to be made for or on account of the purchase of any such property and under any such allowance shall be made by the Comptroller of the Currency direct, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, for such purpose only and in such manner as he may determine and order.

159. TAXES ON INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS REMITTED.—The act of March 1, 1879, provides that whenever and after any bank has ceased to do business by reason of insolvency or bankruptcy no tax shall be assessed or collected, or paid into the Treasury of the United States, on account of such bank, which shall diminish the assets thereof necessary for the full payment of all its depositors; and such tax shall be abated from such national banks as are found by the Comptroller of the Currency to be insolvent; and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, when the facts shall so appear to him, is authorized to remit so much of said tax against insolvent State and savings banks as shall be found to affect the claims of their depositors.

160. APPOINTMENT AND QUALIFICATION OF SHAREHOLDERS' AGENT.—Sec. 3 of the act of June 30, 1876, as amended by acts of August 3, 1892, and March 2, 1897, provides that whenever any association shall have been or shall be placed in the hands of a receiver, as provided in section fifty-two hundred and thirty-four and other sections of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and when, as provided in section fifty-two hundred and thirty-six thereof, the Comptroller of the Currency shall have paid to each and every creditor of such association, not including shareholders who are creditors of such association, whose claim or claims as such creditor shall have been proved or allowed as therein prescribed, the full amount of such claims, and all expenses of the receivership and the redemption of the circulating notes of such association shall have been provided for by depositing lawful money of the United States with the Treasurer of the United States, the Comptroller of the Currency shall call a meeting of the shareholders of such association by giving notice thereof for thirty days in a newspaper published in the town, city, or county where the business of such association was carried on, or if no newspaper is there published, in the newspaper published nearest thereto. At such meeeting the shareholders shall determine whether the receiver shall be continued and shall wind up the affairs of such association, or whether an agent shall be elected for that purpose, and in so determining the said shareholders shall vote by ballot, in person or by proxy, each share of stock entitling the holder to one vote, and the majority of the stock in value and number of shares shall be necessary to determine whether the said receiver shall be continued, or whether an agent shall be elected. In case such majority shall determine that the said receiver shall be continued, the said receiver shall

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thereupon proceed with the execution of his trust, and shall sell, dispose of, or otherwise collect the assets of the said association, and shall possess all the powers and authority, and be subject to all the duties and liabilities originally conferred or imposed upon him by his appointment as such receiver, so far as the same remain applicable. In case the said meeting shall, by the vote of a majority of the stock in value and number of shares, determine that an agent shall be elected, the said meeting shall thereupon proceed to elect an agent, voting by ballot, in person or by proxy, each share of stock entitling the holder to one vote, and the person who shall receive votes representing at least a majority of stock in value and number shall be declared the agent for the purposes hereinafter provided; and whenever any of the shareholders of the association shall, after the election of such agent, have executed and filed a bond to the satisfaction of the Comptroller of the Currency, conditioned for the payment and discharge in full of each and every claim that may thereafter be proved and allowed by and before a competent court, and for the faithful performance of all and singular the duties of such trust, the Comptroller and the receiver shall thereupon transfer and deliver to such agent all the undivided or uncollected or other assets of such association then remaining in the hands or subject to the order and control of said Comptroller and said receiver, or either of them; and for this purpose said Comptroller and said receiver are hereby severally empowered and directed to execute any deed, assignment, transfer, or other instrument in writing that may be necessary and proper; and upon the execution and delivery of such instrument to the said agent the said Comptroller and the said receiver shall by virtue of this act be discharged from any and all liabilities to such association and to each and all the creditors and shareholders thereof.

161. DUTIES OF SHAREHOLDERS' AGENT.—Sec. 3 of the act of June 30, 1876, as amended by acts of August 3, 1892, and March 2, 1897, provides: Upon receiving such deed, assignment, transfer, or other instrument, the person elected such agent shall hold, control, and dispose of the assets and property of such association which he may receive under the terms hereof for the benefit of the shareholders of such association, and he may in his own name, or in the name of such association, sue and be sued and do all other lawful acts and things necessary to finally settle and distribute the assets and property in his hands, and may sell, compromise, or compound the debts due to such association, with the consent and approval of the circuit or district court of the United States for the district where the business of such association was carried on, and shall at the conclusion of his trust render to such district or circuit court a full account of all his proceedings, receipts, and expenditures as such agent, which court shall, upon due notice, settle and adjust such accounts and discharge said agent and the sureties upon said bond. And in case any such agent so elected shall refuse to serve, or die, resign, or be removed, any shareholder may call a meeting of the shareholders of such association in the town, city, or village where the business of the said association was carried on, by giving notice thereof for thirty days in a newspaper published in said town, city, or village, or if no newspaper is there published, in the newspaper published nearest thereto, at which meeting the shareholders shall elect an agent, voting by ballot, in person or by proxy, each share of stock entitling the holder to one vote, and when such agent shall have received votes representing at least a majority of the stock in value and number of shares, and shall have executed a bond to the shareholders conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties, in the penalty fixed by the shareholders

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at said meeting, with two sureties, to be approved by a judge of a court of record, and file said bond in the office of the clerk of a court of record in the county where the business of said association was carried on, he shall have all the rights, powers, and duties of the agent first elected as hereinbefore provided At any meeting held as hereinbefore provided administrators or executors of deceased shareholders may act and sign as the decedent might have done if living, and guardians of minors and trustees of other persons may so act and sign for their ward or wards or cestui que trust. The proceeds of the assets or property of any such association which may be undistributed at the time of such meeting or may be subsequently received shall be distributed as follows:

"First. To pay the expenses of the execution of the trust to the date of such payment.

"Second. To repay any amount or amounts which have been paid in by any shareholder or shareholders of such association upon and by reason of any and all assessments made upon the stock of such association by the order of the Comptroller of the Currency in accordance with the provisions of the statutes of the United States; and

"Third. The balance ratably among such stockholders, in proportion to the number of shares held and owned by each. Such distribution shall be made from time to time as the proceeds shall be received and as shall be deemed advisable by the said Comptroller or said agent."

162. ILLEGAL PREFERENCE OF CREDITORS. (SEC. 5242.) All transfers of the notes, bonds, bills of exchange, or other evidences of debt owing to any national banking association, or of deposits to its credit; all assignments of mortgages, sureties on real estate, or of judgments or decrees in its favor; all deposits of money, bullion, or other valuable thing for its use, or for the use of any of its shareholders or creditors; and all payments of money to either, made after the commission of an act of insolvency, or in contemplation thereof, made with a view to prevent the application of its assets in the manner prescribed by this chapter, or with a view to the preference of one creditor to another, except in payment of its circulating notes, shall be utterly null and void. No attachment, injunction, or execution shall be issued against such association or its property before final judgment in any suit, action, or proceeding in any State, county, or municipal court.

163. CREDITOR'S BILL AGAINST SHAREHOLDERS.—Sec. 2 of the act of June 30, 1876, provides that when any national banking association shall have gone into liquidation under the provisions of section five thousand two hundred and twenty of said statutes, the individual liability of the shareholders provided for by section fifty-one hundred and fifty-one of said statutes may be enforced by any creditor of such association, by bill in equity in the nature of a creditor's bill, brought by such creditor on behalf of himself and of all other creditors of the association, against the shareholders thereof, in any court of the United States having original jurisdiction in equity for the district in which such association may have been located or established.

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CHAPTER EIGHT.

CRIMES, JURISDICTION, ETC.

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165. Penalty for pledging United States notes or bank circulation.
166. Penalty for imitating bank circulation for advertising purposes.
167. Penalty for mutilating circulation.
168. Penalty for counterfeiting circulation.
169. What are obligations of the United States.
170. Penalty for illegal possession or use of material for circulation.
171. Penalty for passing counterfeit circulation.
172. Penalty for taking unauthorized impressions of tools.
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174. Penalty for dealing in counterfeit circulation.
175. Penalty for issuing circulation of expired associations.
176. False certification of checks.
177. Penalty for false certification of checks.
178. Penalty for official malfeasance.
179. Jurisdiction of circuit courts to enjoin Comptroller.
180. General jurisdiction of national-bank cases.
181. Sealed certificates of Comptroller are competent evidence.
182. Certified copy of organization certificate as evidence.
183. Suits against United States officers or agents.
184. Indian Territory.

164. PENALTY FOR IMPROPER COUNTERSIGNING OR DELIVERING CIRCULATION. (SEC. 5187.) No officer acting under the provisions of this Title shall countersign or deliver to any association, or to any other company or person, any circulating notes contemplated by this Title, except in accordance with the true intent and meaning of its provisions. Every officer who violates this section shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not more than double the amount so countersigned and delivered, and imprisoned not less than one year and not more than fifteen years.

165. PENALTY FOR PLEDGING UNITED STATES NOTES OR BANK CIRCULATION. (SEC. 5207.) No association shall hereafter offer or receive United States notes or national-bank notes as security or as collateral security for any loan of money, or for a consideration agree to withhold the same from use, or offer or receive the custody or promise of custody of such notes as security, or as collateral security, or consideration for any loan of money. Any association offending against the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars and a further sum equal to one-third of the money so loaned. The officer or officers of any association who shall make any such loan shall be liable for a further sum equal to one-quarter of the money loaned; and any fine or penalty incurred by a violation of this section shall be recoverable for the benefit of the party bringing such suit. Sec. 12 of the act of July 12, 1882, provides that the provisions of this section shall apply to the United States certificates of gold and silver coin.

166. PENALTY FOR IMITATING BANK CIRCULATION FOR ADVERTISING PURPOSES. (SEC. 5188.) It shall not be lawful to design, engrave, print, or in any manner make or execute, or to utter, issue, distribute, circulate, or use any business or professional card, notice, placard, circular, handbill, or advertisement in the likeness or similitude of any circulating note or other obligation or security of any banking association organized or acting under the laws of the United States which has been or may be issued under this Title, or any act of Congress, or to write, print, or otherwise impress upon any such note, obligation, or security any business or professional card, notice, or advertisement, or any notice or advertisement of any matter or thing whatever. Every person who violates this section shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars, recoverable one-half to the use of the informer.

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167. PENALTY FOR MUTILATING CIRCULATION. (SEC. 5189.) Every person who mutilates, cuts, defaces, disfigures, or perforates with holes, or unites or cements together, or does any other thing to any bank bill, draft, note, or other evidence of debt, issued by any national banking association, or who causes or procures the same to be done, with intent to render such bank bill, draft, note, or other evidence of debt unfit to be reissued by said association, shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars, recoverable by the association.

168. PENALTY FOR COUNTERFEITING CIRCULATION. (SEC. 5415.) Every person who falsely makes, forges, or counterfeits, or causes or procures to be made, forged, or counterfeited, or willingly aids or assists in falsely making, forging, or counterfeiting, any note in imitation of, or purporting to be in imitation of, the circulating notes issued by any banking association now or hereafter authorized and acting under the laws of the United States; or who passes, utters, or publishes, or attempts to pass, utter, or publish, any false, forged, or counterfeited note purporting to be issued by any such association doing a banking business, knowing the same to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, or who falsely alters, or causes or procures to be falsely altered, or willingly aids or assists in falsely altering any such circulating notes, or passes, utters, or publishes, or attempts to pass, utter, or publish as true, any falsely altered or spurious circulating note issue, or purporting to have been issued, by any such banking association, knowing the same to be falsely altered or spurious, shall be imprisoned at hard labor not less than five years nor more than fifteen years, and fined not more than one thousand dollars.

169. WHAT ARE OBLIGATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES. (SEC. 5413.) The words "obligation or other security of the United States" shall be held to mean all bonds, certificates of indebtedness, national-bank currency, coupons, United States notes, Treasury notes, fractional notes, certificates of deposit, bills, checks, or drafts for money drawn by or upon authorized officers of the United States, stamps and other representatives of value, of whatever denomination, which have been or may [be] issued under any act of Congress.

170. PENALTY FOR ILLEGAL POSSESSION OR USE OF MATERIAL FOR CIRCULATION. (SEC. 5430.) Every person having control, custody, or possession of any plate, or any part thereof, from which has been printed, or which may be prepared by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury for the purpose of printing, any obligation or other security of the United States, who uses such plate, or knowingly suffers the same to be used for the purpose of printing any such or similar obligation, or other security, or any part thereof, except as may be printed for the use of the United States by order of the proper officer thereof; and every person who engraves, or causes or procures to be engraved, or assists in engraving, any plate in the likeness of any plate designed for the printing of such obligation or other security, or who sells any such plate, or who brings into the United States from any foreign place any such plate, except under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury or other proper officer, or with any other intent, in either case, than that such plate be used for the printing of the obligations or other securities of the United States; or who has in his control, custody, or possession any metallic plate engraved after the similitude of any plate from which any such obligation or other security has been printed, with intent to use such plate, or suffer the same to be used in forging or counterfeiting any such obligation or other security, or any part thereof; or who has in his possession or custody, except under authority from the Secretary of the Treasury or other proper officer, any obligation or other security, engraved and printed after

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the similitude of any obligation or other security issued under the authority of the United States, with intent to sell or otherwise use the same; and every person who prints, photographs, or in any other manner makes or executes, or causes to be printed, photographed, made, or executed, or aids in printing, photographing, making, or executing any engraving, photograph, print, or impression in the likeness of any such obligation or other security, or any part thereof, or who sells any such engraving, photograph, print, or impression, except to the United States, or who brings into the United States from any foreign place any such engraving, photograph, print, or impression, except by direction of some proper officer of the United States, or who has or retains in his control or possession, after a distinctive paper has been adopted by the Secretary of the Treasury for the obligations and other securities of the United States, any similar paper adapted to the making of any such obligation or other security, except under the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury or some other proper officer of the United States, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment at hard labor not more than fifteen years, or by both.

171. PENALTY FOR PASSING COUNTERFEIT CIRCULATION. (SEC. 5431.) Every person who, with intent to defraud, passes, utters, publishes, or sells, or attempts to pass, utter, publish, or sell, or brings into the United States with intent to pass, publish, utter, or sell, or keeps in possession or conceals, with like intent, any falsely made, forged, counterfeited, or altered obligation, or other security of the United States, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five thousand dollars and by imprisonment at hard labor not more than fifteen years.

172. PENALTY FOR TAKING UNAUTHORIZED IMPRESSION OF TOOLS. (SEC. 5432.) Every person who, without authority from the United States, takes, procures, or makes, upon lead, foil, wax, plaster, paper, or any other substance or material, an impression, stamp, or imprint of, from, or by the use of, any bedplate, bedpiece, die, roll, plate, seal, type, or other tool, implement, instrument, or thing used or fitted, or intended to be used, in printing, stamping, or impressing, or in making other tools, implements, instruments, or things, to be used, or fitted or intended to be used, in printing, stamping, or impressing any kind or description of obligation or other security of the United States, now authorized or hereafter to be authorized by the United States, or circulating note or evidence of debt of any banking association under the laws thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor not more than ten years, or by a fine of not more than five thousand dollars, or both.

173. PENALTY FOR HAVING SUCH IMPRESSIONS. (SEC. 5433.) Every person who, with intent to defraud, has in his possession, keeping, custody, or control, without authority from the United States, any imprint, stamp, or impression, taken or made upon any substance or material whatsoever, of any tool, implement, instrument, or thing used, or fitted, or intended to be used for any of the purposes mentioned in the preceding section; or who, with intent to defraud, sells, gives, or delivers any such imprint, stamp, or impression to any other person, shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor not more than ten years, or by a fine of not more than five thousand dollars.

174. PENALTY FOR DEALING IN COUNTERFEIT CIRCULATION. (SEC. 5434.) Every person who buys, sells, exchanges, transfers, receives, or delivers any false, forged, counterfeited, or altered obligation or other security of the United States, or circulating note of any banking association organized or acting under the laws thereof, which has been or may hereafter be issued by virtue of any act of Congress, with the intent that the same be passed, published, or used as true and genuine, shall

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be imprisoned at hard labor not more than ten years, or fined not more than five thousand dollars, or both.

175. PENALTY FOR ISSUING CIRCULATION OF EXPIRED ASSOCIATIONS. (SEC. 5437.) In all cases where the charter of any corporation which has been or may be created by act of Congress has expired or may hereafter expire, if any director, officer, or agent of the corporation, or any trustee thereof or any agent of such trustee, or any person having in his possession or under his control the property of the corporation for the purpose of paying or redeeming its notes and obligations, knowingly issues, reissues, or utters as money, or in any other way knowingly puts in circulation any bill, note, check, draft, or other security purporting to have been made by any such corporation whose charter has expired, or by any officer thereof, or purporting to have been made under authority derived therefrom, or if any person knowingly aids in any such act, he shall be punished by a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not less than one year nor more than five years, or by both such fine and imprisonment. But nothing herein shall be construed to make it unlawful for any person, not being such director, officer, or agent of the corporation, or any trustee thereof, or any agent of such trustee, or any person having in his possession or under his control the property of the corporation for the purpose hereinbefore set forth, who has received or may hereafter receive such bill, note, check, draft, or other security, bona fide and in the ordinary transactions of business, to utter as money and otherwise circulate the same.

176. FALSE CERTIFICATION OF CHECKS. (SEC. 5208.) It shall be unlawful for any officer, clerk, or agent of any national banking association to certify any check drawn upon the association unless the person or company drawing the check has on deposit with the association, at the time such check is certified, an amount of money equal to the amount specified in such check. Any check so certified by duly authorized officers shall be a good and valid obligation against the association; but the act of any officer, clerk, or agent of any association, in violation of this section, shall subject such bank to the liabilities and proceedings on the part of the Comptroller as provided for in section fifty-two hundred and thirty-four.

177. PENALTY FOR FALSE CERTIFICATION OF CHECKS.—Sec. 13 of the act of July 12, 1882, provides that any officer, clerk, or agent of any national banking association who shall willfully violate the provisions of section fifty-two hundred and eight of the Revised Statutes of the United States, or who shall resort to any device, or receive any fictitious obligation, direct or collateral, in order to evade the provisions thereof, or who shall certify checks before the amount thereof shall have been regularly entered to the credit of the dealer upon the books of the banking association, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, on conviction thereof in any circuit or district court of the United States, be fined not more than five thousand dollars, or shall be imprisoned not more than five years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

178. PENALTY FOR OFFICIAL MALFEASANCE. (SEC. 5209.) Every president, director, cashier, teller, clerk, or agent of any association who embezzles, abstracts, or willfully misapplies any of the moneys, funds, or credits of the association, or who, without authority from the directors, issues or puts in circulation any of the notes of the association; or who, without such authority, issues or puts forth any certificate of deposit, draws any order or bill of exchange, makes any acceptance, assigns any note, bond, draft, bill of exchange, mortgage, judgment, or decree; or who makes any false entry in any book, report, or statement of the association, with intent, in either case, to injure or defraud the associa-

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tion or any other company, body politic or corporate, or any individual person, or to deceive any officer of the association or any agent appointed to examine the affairs of any such association; and every person who with like intent aids or abets any officer, clerk, or agent in any violation of this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not less than five years nor more than ten.

179. JURISDICTION OF CIRCUIT COURTS TO ENJOIN COMPTROLLER. (SEC. 629.) The circuit courts shall have original jurisdiction of all suits brought by any banking association established in the district for which the court is held, under the provisions of Title "THE NATIONAL BANKS," to enjoin the Comptroller of the Currency, or any receiver acting under his direction, as provided by said Title.

180. GENERAL JURISDICTION OF NATIONAL-BANK CASES.—Sec. 4 of the act of July 12, 1882, provides that the jurisdiction for suits hereafter brought by or against any association established under any law providing for national banking associations, except suits between them and the United States or its officers and agents, shall be the same as, and not other than, the jurisdiction for suits by or against banks not organized under any law of the United States which do or might do banking business where such national banking associations may be doing business when such suits may be begun. And all laws and parts of laws of the United States inconsistent with this proviso be, and the same are hereby, repealed. Sec. 4 of the act of March 3, 1887, provides that all national banking associations established under the laws of the United States shall, for the purposes of all actions by or against them, real, personal, or mixed, and all suits in equity, be deemed citizens of the States in which they are respectively located; and in such cases the circuit and district courts shall not have jurisdiction other than such as they would have in cases between individual citizens of the same State. The provisions of this section shall not be held to affect the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States in cases commenced by the United States or by direction of any officer thereof, or cases for winding up the affairs of any such bank.

181. SEALED CERTIFICATES OF COMPTROLLER ARE COMPETENT EVIDENCE. (SEC. 884.) Every certificate, assignment, and conveyance executed by the Comptroller of the Currency, in pursuance of law, and sealed with his seal of office, shall be received in evidence in all places and courts; and all copies of papers in his office, certified by him and authenticated by the said seal, shall in all cases be evidence equally with the originals. An impression of such seal directly on the paper shall be as valid as if made on wax or wafer.

182. CERTIFIED COPY OF ORGANIZATION CERTIFICATE AS EVIDENCE. (SEC. 885.) Copies of the organization certificate of any national banking association, duly certified by the Comptoller of the Currency and authenticated by his seal of office, shall be evidence in all courts and places within the jurisdiction of the United States of the existence of the association and of every matter which could be proved by the production of the original certificate.

183. SUITS AGAINST UNITED STATES OFFICERS OR AGENTS. (SEC. 380.) All suits and proceedings arising out of the provisions of law governing national banking associations, in which the United States or any of its officers or agents shall be parties, shall be conducted by the district attorneys of the several districts under the direction and supervision of the Solicitor of the Treasury.

184. INDIAN TERRITORY.—Sec. 31 of the Act of May 2, 1890, provides that all laws relating to national banking associations shall have the same force and effect in Indian Territory as elsewhere in the United States.

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CHAPTER NINE.

TRUST COMPANIES, ETC., DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

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185. PROVISION FOR ORGANIZATION.—The act of October 1, 1890, sec. 1, provides that corporations may be formed within the District of Columbia for the purposes hereinafter mentioned in the following manner: Any time hereafter any number of natural persons, citizens of the United States, not less than twenty-five, may associate themselves together to form a company for the purpose of carrying on in the District of Columbia any one of the three classes of business herein specified, to wit:

First. A safe deposit, trust, loan, and mortgage business.

Second. A title insurance, loan, and mortgage business.

Third. A security, guaranty, indemnity, loan, and mortgage business: *Provided*, That the capital stock of any of said companies shall not be less than one million of dollars: *Provided further*, That any of said companies may also do a storage business when their capital stock amounts to the sum of not less than one million two hundred thousand dollars.

186. ORGANIZATION CERTIFICATE OF COMPANY. (SEC. 2.) That such persons shall, under their hands and seals, execute, before some officer in said District competent to take the acknowledgment of deeds, an organization certificate, which shall specifically state—

First. *Title.*—The name of the corporation.

Second. *Purposes.*—The purposes for which it is formed.

Third. *Period of existence.*—The term for which it is to exist, which shall not exceed the term of fifty years, and be subject to alteration, amendment, or repeal by Congress at any time.

Fourth. *Officers.*—The number of its directors, and the names and residences of the officers who for the first year are to manage the affairs of the company.

Fifth. *Capital stock.*—The amount of the capital stock and its subdivision into shares.

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187. CHARTER OBTAINED FROM DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS. (SEC. 3.) That this certificate shall be presented to the Commissioners of the District, who shall have power and discretion to grant or to refuse to said persons a charter of incorporation upon the terms set forth in the said certificate and the provisions of this act.

188. NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY FOR CHARTER. (SEC. 4.) That previous to the presentation of the said certificate to the said Commissioners notice of the intention to apply for such charter shall be inserted in two newspapers of general circulation printed in the District of Columbia at least four times a week for three weeks, setting forth briefly the name of the proposed company, its character and object, the names of the proposed corporators, and the intention to make application for a charter on a specified day, and the proof of such publication shall be presented with said certificate when presentation thereof is made to said Commissioners.

189. CHARTER FILED WITH RECORDER OF DEEDS FOR THE DISTRICT. (SEC. 5.) That if the charter be granted as aforesaid it, together with the certificate of the Commissioners granting the same indorsed thereon, shall be filed for record in the office of the recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia, and shall be recorded by him. On the filing of the said certificate with the said recorder of deeds as herein provided, approved as aforesaid by the said Commissioners, the persons named therein and their successors shall thereupon and thereby be and become a body corporate and politic, and as such shall be vested with all the powers and charged with all the liabilities conferred upon and imposed by this act upon companies organized under the provisions hereof: *Provided, however*, That no corporation created and organized under the provisions hereof, or availing itself of the provisions hereof as provided in section eleven, shall be authorized to transact the business of a trust company, or any business of a fiduciary character, until it shall have filed with the Comptroller of the Currency a copy of its certificate of organization and charter and shall have obtained from him and filed the same for record with the said recorder of deeds a certificate that the capital stock of said company has been paid in and the deposit of securities made with said Comptroller in the manner and to the extent required by this act.

190. TRUST COMPANIES UNDER COMPTROLLER'S SUPERVISION. (SEC. 6.) That all companies organized hereunder, or which shall under the provisions hereof become entitled to transact the business of a trust company, shall report to the Comptroller of the Currency in the manner prescribed by sections fifty-two hundred and eleven, fifty-two hundred and twelve, and fifty-two hundred and thirteen, Revised Statutes of the United States, in the case of national banks, and all acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, and with similar provisions for compensating examiners, and shall be subject to like penalties for failure to do so. The Comptroller shall have and exercise the same visitorial powers over the affairs of the said corporation as is conferred upon him by section fifty-two hundred and forty of the Revised Statutes of the United States in the case of national banks. He shall also have power, when in his opinion it is necessary, to take possession of any such company for the reasons and in the manner and to the same extent as are provided in the laws of the United States with respect to national banks.

191. POWERS OF THESE COMPANIES. (SEC. 7.) That all companies organized under this act are hereby declared to be corporations possessed of the powers and functions of corporations generally, and shall have power—

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First. *Contracts.*—To make contracts.

Second. *Suits.*—To sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, in any court as fully as natural persons.

Third. *Seal.*—To make and use a common seal and alter the same at pleasure.

Fourth. *Loans.*—To loan money.

Fifth. *Special powers.*—When organized under subdivision one of the first section of this act to accept and execute trusts of any and every description which may be committed or transferred to them, and to accept the office and perform the duties of a receiver, assignee, executor, administrator, guardian of the estates of minors, with the consent of the guardian of the person of such minor, and committee of the estates of lunatics and idiots whenever any trusteeship or any such office or appointment is committed or transferred to them, with their consent, by any person, body politic or corporate, or by any court in the District of Columbia, and all such companies organized under the first subdivision of section one of this act are further authorized to accept deposits of money for the purposes designated herein upon such terms as may be agreed upon from time to time with depositors, and to act as agent for the purpose of issuing or countersigning the bonds or obligations of any corporation, association, municipality, or State, or other public authority, and to receive and manage any sinking fund on any such terms as may be agreed upon, and shall have power to issue its debenture bonds upon deeds of trust or mortgages of real estate to a sum not exceeding the face value of said deeds of trust or mortgages, and which shall not exceed fifty per centum of the fair cash value of the real estate covered by said deeds or mortgages, to be ascertained by the Comptroller of the Currency. But no debenture bonds shall be issued until the securities on which the same are based have been placed in the actual possession of the trustee named in the debenture bonds, who shall hold said securities until all of said bonds are paid; and when organized under the second subdivision of the first section of this act said company is authorized to insure titles to real estate and to transact generally the business mentioned in said subdivision; and when organized under the third subdivision of section one of this act said company is hereby authorized, in addition to the loan and mortgage business therein mentioned, to secure, guaranty, and insure individuals, bodies politic, associations, and corporations against loss by or through trustees, agents, servants, or employees, and to guaranty the faithful performance of contracts and of obligations of whatever kind entered into by or on the part of any person or persons, association, corporation or corporations, and against loss of every kind: *Provided*, That any corporation formed under the provisions of this act when acting as trustee shall be liable to account for the amounts actually earned by the moneys held by it in trust in addition to the principal so held; but such corporation may be allowed a reasonable compensation for services performed in the care of the trust estate.

192. COMPETENT TO ACT AS TRUSTEE, ETC. (SEC. 8.) That in all cases in which application shall be made to any court in the District of Columbia, or wherever it becomes necessary or proper for said court to appoint a trustee, receiver, administrator, guardian of the estate of a minor, or committee of the estate of a lunatic, it shall and may be lawful for said court (but without prejudice to any preference in the order of any such appointments required by existing law) to appoint any such company organized under the first subdivision of section one of this act, with its assent, such trustee, receiver, administrator,

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committee, or guardian, with the consent of the guardian of the person of such minor: *Provided, however*, That no court or judge who is an owner of or in any manner financially interested in the stock or business of such corporation shall commit by order or decree to any such corporation any trust or fiduciary duty.

193. QUALIFICATIONS OF SUCH TRUSTEE, ETC. (SEC. 9.) That whenever any corporation operating under this act shall be appointed such trustee, executor, administrator, receiver, assignee, guardian, or committee as aforesaid, the president, vice-president, secretary, or treasurer of said company shall take the oath or affirmation now required by law to be made by any trustee, executor, receiver, assignee, guardian, or committee.

194. SECURITY FOR FAITHFUL PERFORMANCE OF TRUST. (SEC. 10.) That when any court shall appoint the said company a trustee, receiver, administrator, or such guardian, or committee, or shall order the deposit of money or other valuables with said company, or where any individual or corporation shall appoint any of said companies a trustee, executor, assignee, or such guardian, the capital stock of said company subscribed for or taken, and all property owned by said company, together with the liability of the stockholders and officers as herein provided, shall be taken and considered as the security required by law for the faithful performance of its duties, and shall be absolutely liable in case of any default whatever.

195. PRIVILEGES EXTENDED TO EXISTING CORPORATIONS. (SEC. 11.) That any safe deposit company, trust company, surety or guaranty company, or title-insurance company now incorporated and operating under the laws of the United States or of the District of Columbia, or any of the States, and now doing business in said District, may avail itself of the provisions of this act on filing in the office of the recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia, or with the Comptroller of the Currency, a certificate of its intention to do so, which certificate shall specify which one of the three classes of business set out in section one it will carry on, and shall be verified by the oath of its president to the effect that it has in every respect complied with the requirements of existing law, especially with the provisions of this act; that its capital stock is paid in as provided in section twenty-one of this act and is not impaired, and thereafter such company may exercise all powers and perform all duties authorized by any one of the subdivisions of section one of this act in addition to the powers now lawfully exercised by such company.

196. REAL ESTATE. (SEC. 12.) That any company operating under this act may lease, purchase, hold, and convey real estate, not exceeding in value five hundred thousand dollars, and such in addition as it may acquire in satisfaction of debts due the corporation, under sales, decrees, judgments, and mortgages. But no such association shall hold the possession of any real estate under foreclosure of mortgage, or the title and possession of any real estate purchased to secure any debts due to it, for a longer period than five years.

197. PERIOD OF CORPORATIONS' EXISTENCE. (SEC. 13.) That the charters for incorporations named in this act may be made perpetual, or may be limited in time by their provisions, subject to the approval of Congress.

198. PROVISIONS RELATING TO CAPITAL STOCK. (SEC. 14.) That the capital stock of every such company shall be at least one million dollars, and at least fifty per centum thereof must have been paid in, in cash or by the transfer of assets as hereinafter provided in section

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twenty-one of this act, before any such company shall be entitled to transact business as a corporation, except with its own members, and before any company organized hereunder shall be entitled to transact the business of a trust company, or to become and act as an administrator, executor, guardian of the estate of a minor, or undertake any other kindred fiduciary duty, it shall deposit, either in money or in bonds, mortgages, deed of trust, or other securities equal in actual value to one-fourth of the capital stock paid in, with the Comptroller of the Currency, to be kept by him upon the trust and for the purposes hereinafter provided; and the said Comptroller may from time to time require an additional deposit from any such company, to be held upon and for the same trust and purposes, not exceeding, however, in value one-half the paid-in capital stock; and the said Comptroller shall not issue to any corporation the certificate heretofore provided for until said deposit with him of securities required by this section. Within one year after the organization of any corporation under the provisions of this act, or after any corporation heretofore existing shall have availed itself of the powers and rights given by this act in the manner herein provided for, its entire capital stock shall have been paid in.

199. ENFORCEMENT OF SUBSCRIPTIONS TO STOCK. (SEC. 15.) That the capital stock of every such company shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. It shall be lawful for such company to call for and demand from the stockholders, respectively, all sums of money by them subscribed, at such time and in such proportions as its board of directors shall deem proper, within the time specified in section fourteen, and it may enforce payment by all remedies provided by law; and if any stockholder shall refuse or neglect to pay any installment as required by a resolution of the board of directors, after thirty days' notice of the same, the said board of directors may sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, so many shares of said stock as shall pay said installment, under such general regulations as may be adopted in the by-laws of said company, and the highest bidder shall be taken to be the person who offers to purchase the least number of shares for the assessment due.

200. ANNUAL REPORT TO COMPTROLLER. (SEC. 16.) That every such company shall annually, within twenty days after the first of January of each year, make a report to the Comptroller of the Currency, which shall be published in a newspaper in the District, which shall state the amount of capital and of the proportion actually paid, the amount of debts, and the gross earnings for the year ending December thirty-first then next previous, together with their expenses, which report shall be signed by the president and a majority of the directors or trustees, and shall be verified by the oath of the president, secretary, and at least three of the directors or trustees.

201. TAX ON GROSS EARNINGS. (SEC. 16). And said company shall pay to the District of Columbia, in lieu of personal taxes for each next ensuing year, one and a half per centum of its gross earnings for the preceding year, shown by said verified statement, which amount shall be payable to the collector of taxes at the times and in the manner that other taxes are payable.

202. LIABILITY FOR FAILURE TO REPORT. (SEC. 17.) That if any company fails to comply with the provisions of the preceding section, all the directors or trustees of such company shall be jointly and severally liable for the debts of the company then existing, and for all that shall be contracted before such report shall be made: *Provided*, That in case of failure of the company in any year to comply with the pro-

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visions of section sixteen of this act, and any of the directors shall, on or before January fifteenth of such year, file his written request for such compliance with the secretary of the company, the Comptroller of the Currency, and the recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia, such director shall be exempt from the liability prescribed in this section.

203. PERJURY AND LARCENY. (SEC. 18.) That any willful false swearing in regard to any certificate or report or public notice required by the provisions of this act shall be perjury, and shall be punished as such according to the laws of the District of Columbia. And any misappropriation of any of the money of any corporation or company formed under this act, or any money, funds, or property intrusted to it, shall be held to be larceny, and shall be punished as such under the laws of said District.

204. TRANSFER OF STOCK. (SEC. 19.) That the stock of such company shall be deemed personal estate, and shall be transferable only on the books of such company in such manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of the company; but no shares shall be transferable until all previous calls thereon shall have been fully paid, and the said stock shall not be taxable, in the hands of individual owners, the tax on the capital stock, gross earnings of the company hereinbefore provided being in lieu of other personal tax. All certificates of the stock of any company organized under this act shall show upon their face the par value of each share and the amount paid thereon.

205. LIABILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS. (SEC. 20.) That all stockholders of every company incorporated under this act, or availing itself of its provisions under section eleven, shall be severally and individually liable to the creditors of such company to an amount equal to and in addition to the amount of stock held by them, respectively, for all debts and contracts made by such company.

206. MONEY PAYMENT OF CAPITAL STOCK REQUIRED. (SEC. 21.) That nothing but money shall be considered as payment of any part of the capital stock, except that in the case of any company now doing business in the District of Columbia in any of the classes herein provided for, or under any act of Congress or by virtue of the laws of any of the States, and which company has actually received full payment in money of at least fifty per centum of the capital stock required by this act and which company desires to obtain a charter under this act, all the assets or property may be received and considered as money, at a value to be appraised and fixed by the Comptroller of the Currency: *Provided*, That all such assets and property are also transferred to and are thereafter owned by the company organized under this act.

207. NUMBER AND ELECTION OF DIRECTORS. (SEC. 22.) That the stock, property, and concerns of such company shall be managed by not less than nine nor more than thirty directors or trustees, who shall, respectively, be stockholders and at least one-half residents and citizens of the District of Columbia, and shall, except the first year, be annually elected by the stockholders at such time and place and after such published notice as shall be determined by the by-laws of the company, and said directors or trustees shall hold until their successors are elected and qualified.

208. APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS. (SEC. 23.) That there shall be a president of the company, who shall be a director, also a secretary and a treasurer, all of whom shall be chosen by the directors or trustees: *Provided*, That only one of the above-named offices shall be held by the same person at the same time. Subordinate officers may be appointed by the directors or trustees, and all such officers may be

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required to give such security for the faithful performance of the duties of their office as the directors or trustees may require.

209. BY-LAWS. (SEC. 24.) That the directors or trustees shall have power to make such by-laws as they deem proper for the management or disposal of the stock and business affairs of such company, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, and prescribing the duties of officers and servants that may be employed, for the appointment of all officers, and for carrying on all kinds of business within the objects and purposes of such company.

210. DIRECTORS LIABLE FOR PAYMENT OF UNEARNED DIVIDENDS. (SEC. 25.) That if the directors or trustees of any company shall declare or pay any dividend, the payment of which would render it insolvent, or which would create a debt against such company, they shall be jointly and severally liable as guarantors for all of the debts of the company then existing, and for all that shall be thereafter contracted, while they shall, respectively, remain in office.

211. DIRECTORS' LIABILITY MAY BE AVOIDED. (SEC. 26.) That if any of the directors or trustees shall object to declaring of such dividend or the payment of the same, and shall at any time before the time fixed for the payment thereof file a certificate of their objection in writing with the secretary of the company and with the recorder of deeds of the District they shall be exempt from liability prescribed in the preceding section.

212. RESPONSIBILITY OF DIRECTORS FOR EXCESS LIABILITIES. (SEC. 27.) That if the liabilities of any company shall at any time exceed the amount of the fair cash value of the assets, the directors or trustees of such company assenting thereto shall be personally and individually liable for such excess to the creditors of the company after the additional liability of the stockholders has been enforced.

213. TRUSTEE, ETC., NOT LIABLE ON STOCK ASSESSMENT. (SEC. 28.) That no person holding stock in such company as executor, administrator, guardian, or trustee shall be personally subject to any liability as stockholder of such company, but the estate and funds in the hands of such executor, administrator, guardian, or trustee shall be liable in like manner and to the same extent as the testator or intestate or the ward or the person interested in such trust fund would have been if he had been living and competent to act and hold the stock in his own name.

214. INCREASE OF CAPITAL. (SEC. 29.) That any corporation which may be formed under this chapter may increase its capital stock by complying with the provisions of this chapter to any amount which may be deemed sufficient and proper for the purposes of the corporation.

215. CERTIFIED COPY OF INCORPORATION CERTIFICATE COMPETENT EVIDENCE. (SEC. 30.) That a copy of any certificate of incorporation filed in pursuance of this chapter, certified by the recorder of deeds to be a true copy and the whole of such certificate, shall be received in all courts and places as presumptive legal evidence of the facts therein stated.

216. NO BOND OR OTHER SECURITY REQUIRED OF TRUST COMPANIES. (SEC. 31.) That no bond or other collateral security, except as hereinafter stated, shall be required from any trust company incorporated under this act for or in respect to any trust, nor when appointed trustee, guardian, receiver, executor, or administrator, with or without the will annexed, committee of the estate of a lunatic or idiot, or other fiduciary appointment; but the capital stock subscribed for or taken,

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and all property owned by said company and the amount for which said stockholders shall be liable in excess of their stock, shall be taken and considered as the security required by law for the faithful performance of its duties and shall be absolutely liable in case of any default whatever; and in case of the insolvency or dissolution of said company the debts due from the said company as trustee, guardian, receiver, executor, or administrator, committee of the estate of lunatics, idiots, or any other fiduciary appointment, shall have a preference.

217. DISTRICT SUPREME COURT HAS JURISDICTION OF TRUST COMPANIES. (SEC. 32.) That the supreme court of the District of Columbia, or any justice thereof, shall have power to make orders respecting such company whenever it shall have been appointed trustee, guardian, receiver, executor, or administrator, with or without the will annexed, committee of the estate of a lunatic, idiot, or any other fiduciary, and require the said company to render all accounts which might lawfully be made or required by any court or any justice thereof if such trustee, guardian, receiver, executor, administrator, with or without the will annexed, committee of the estate of a lunatic or idiot, or fiduciary were a natural person. And said court, or any justice thereof, at any time, on application of any person interested, may appoint some suitable person to examine into the affairs and standing of such companies, who shall make a full report thereof to the court, and said court, or any justice thereof, may at any time, in its discretion, require of said company a bond with sureties or other securities for the faithful performance of its obligations, and such sureties or other security shall be liable to the same extent and in the same manner as if given or pledged by a natural person.

218. ALL SIMILAR DISTRICT CORPORATIONS SUBJECT TO THIS ACT. (SEC. 33.) That no corporation or company organized by virtue of the laws of any of the States of this Union and having its principal place of business within the District of Columbia, shall carry on, in the District of Columbia, any of the kinds of business named in this act without strict compliance in all particulars with the provisions of this act for the government of such corporations formed under it, and each one of the officers of the corporation or company so offending shall be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment in some State's prison not exceeding one year, or by both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court. This section shall not take effect till six months after the approval of this act.

219. PROVISIONS FOR AMENDMENT. (SEC. 34.) That Congress may at any time alter, amend, or repeal this act, but any such amendment or repeal shall not, nor shall the dissolution of any company formed under this act, take away or impair any remedy given against such corporation, its stockholders or officers, for any liability or penalty which shall have been previously incurred: *Provided*, That the courts of the District of Columbia shall not have power to appoint any trustee, trustees, guardians, receivers, or other trustee of a fund or property located outside of the District of Columbia, or belonging to a corporation or person having a legal residence or location outside of said District.

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CHAPTER TEN.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITARIES.

220. Designation and duties of public depositaries.
221. Deposit and withdrawal of public moneys.
222. Provisions for deposits by certain postmasters.
223. Penalty for misapplication of money-order funds.
224. Penalty for unauthorized deposit of public money.
225. Penalty for unauthorized receipt or use of public money.

220. DESIGNATION AND DUTIES OF PUBLIC DEPOSITARIES. (SEC. 5153.) All national banking associations, designated for that purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be depositaries of public money, except receipts from customs, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary; and they may also be employed as financial agents of the Government; and they shall perform all such reasonable duties, as depositaries of public moneys and financial agents of the Government, as may be required of them. The Secretary of the Treasury shall require the associations thus designated to give satisfactory security, by the deposit of United States bonds and otherwise, for the safe-keeping and prompt payment of the public money deposited with them, and for the faithful performance of their duties as financial agents of the Government. And every association so designated as receiver or depositary of the public money shall take and receive at par all of the national currency bills, by whatever association issued, which have been paid into the Government for internal revenue, or for loans or stocks.

221. DEPOSIT AND WITHDRAWAL OF PUBLIC MONEYS. (SEC. 3620.) It shall be the duty of every disbursing officer having any public money intrusted to him for disbursement to deposit the same with the Treasurer or some one of the assistant treasurers of the United States, and to draw for the same only as it may be required for payments to be made by him in pursuance of law; and draw from the same only in favor of the persons to whom payment is made, and all transfers from the Treasurer of the United States to a disbursing officer shall be by draft or warrant on the Treasurer or an assistant treasurer of the United States. In places, however, where there is no Treasurer or assistant treasurer, the Secretary of the Treasury may, when he deems it essential to the public interest, specially authorize in writing the deposit of such public money in any other public depository, or, in writing, authorize the same to be kept in any other manner and under such rules and regulations as he may deem most safe and effectual to facilitate the payments to public creditors.

222. PROVISIONS FOR DEPOSITS BY CERTAIN POSTMASTERS. (SEC. 3847.) Any postmaster, having public money belonging to the Government, at an office within a county where there are no designated depositaries, treasurers of mints, or Treasurer or assistant treasurers of the United States, may deposit the same, at his own risk and in his official capacity, in any national bank in the town, city, or county where the said postmaster resides; but no authority or permission is or shall be given for the demand or receipt by the postmaster, or any other person, of interest, directly or indirectly, on any deposit made as herein described; and every postmaster who makes any such deposit shall report quarterly to the Postmaster-General the name of the bank where such deposits have been made, and also state the amount which may stand at the time to his credit.

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223. PENALTY FOR MISAPPLICATION OF MONEY-ORDER FUNDS. (SEC. 4046.) Every postmaster, assistant, clerk, or other person employed in or connected with the business or operations of any money-order office who converts to his own use, in any way whatever, or loans, or deposits in any bank, except as authorized by this Title, or exchanges for other funds, any portion of the money-order funds, shall be deemed guilty of embezzlement, and any such person, as well as every other person advising or participating therein, shall, for every such offense, be imprisoned for not less than six months nor more than ten years, and be fined in a sum equal to the amount embezzled; and any failure to pay over or produce any money-order funds intrusted to such person shall be taken to be prima facie evidence of embezzlement; and upon the trial of any indictment against any person for such embezzlement it shall be prima facie evidence of a balance against him to produce a transcript from the money-order account books of the Sixth Auditor. But nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit any postmaster depositing, under the direction of the Postmaster-General, in a national bank designated by the Secretary of the Treasury for that purpose, to his own credit as postmaster, any money-order or other funds in his charge, nor prevent his negotiating drafts or other evidences of debt through such bank, or through United States disbursing officer, or otherwise, when instructed or required to do so by the Postmaster-General for the purpose of remitting surplus money-order funds from one post-office to another, to be used in payment of money orders. Disbursing officers of the United States shall issue, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, duplicates of lost checks drawn by them in favor of any postmaster on account of money-order or other public funds received by them from some other postmaster.

224. PENALTY FOR UNAUTHORIZED DEPOSIT OF PUBLIC MONEY. (SEC. 5488.) Every disbursing officer of the United States who deposits any public money intrusted to him in any place or in any manner, except as authorized by law, or converts to his own use in any way whatever, or loans with or without interest, or for any purpose not prescribed by law withdraws from the Treasurer or any assistant treasurer, or any authorized depository, or for any purpose not prescribed by law transfers or applies any portion of the public money intrusted to him, is, in every such act, deemed guilty of an embezzlement of the money so deposited, converted, loaned, withdrawn, transferred, or applied; and shall be punished by imprisonment with hard labor for a term not less than one year nor more than ten years, or by a fine of not more than the amount embezzled or less than one thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

225. PENALTY FOR UNAUTHORIZED RECEIPT OR USE OF PUBLIC MONEY. (SEC. 5497.) Every banker, broker, or other person not an authorized depositary of public moneys, who knowingly receives from any disbursing officer, or collector of internal revenue, or other agent of the United States, any public money on deposit, or by way of loan or accommodation, with or without interest, or otherwise than in payment of a debt against the United States, or who uses, transfers, converts, appropriates, or applies any portion of the public money for any purpose not prescribed by law, and every president, cashier, teller, director, or other officer of any bank or banking association, who violates any of the provisions of this section, is guilty of an act of embezzlement of the public money so deposited, loaned, transferred, used, converted, appropriated, or applied, and shall be punished as prescribed in section fifty-four hundred and eighty-eight.

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CHAPTER ELEVEN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

226. LEGAL TENDER AND LAWFUL MONEY.—The following statement concerning the legal-tender properties of money of the United States is based upon United States Revised Statutes, sections 3585, 3586, 3587, 3588, 3589, and 3590, and the acts amendatory thereof and additional thereto:

Gold coin, standard silver dollars, subsidiary silver, minor coins, United States notes, and Treasury notes of 1890 have the legal-tender quality as follows: Gold coin is legal tender for its nominal value when not below the limit of tolerance in weight; when below that limit it is legal tender in proportion to its weight; standard silver dollars and Treasury notes of 1890 are legal tender for all debts, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract; subsidiary silver is legal tender to the extent of $10, minor coins to the extent of 25 cents, and United States notes for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt. Gold certificates, silver certificates, and national-bank notes are nonlegal-tender money. Both kinds of certificates, however, are receivable for all public dues, and national-bank notes are receivable for all public dues except duties on imports, and may be paid out for all public dues, except interest on the public debt.

The term "lawful money" is understood to apply to every form of money which is endowed by law with the legal-tender quality. (See Opinions of Attorneys-General, vol. 17, p. 123.)

227. MISCELLANEOUS ACTS.—*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That The First National Bank of Annapolis, now located in the city of Annapolis and State of Maryland, is hereby authorized to change its location to the city of Baltimore, in said State. Whenever the stockholders representing three-fourths of the capital of said bank, at a meeting called for that purpose, determine to make such change, the president and cashier shall execute a certificate, under the corporate seal of the bank, specifying such determination, and shall cause the same to be recorded in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, and thereupon such change of location shall be effected, and the operations of discount and deposit of said bank shall be carried on in the city of Baltimore.

SEC. 2. That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as in any manner to release the said bank from any liability or affect any action or proceeding in law in which the said bank may be a party or interested. And when such change shall have been determined upon, as aforesaid, notice thereof, and of such change, shall be published in two weekly papers in the city of Annapolis not less than four weeks.

SEC. 3. That whenever the location of said bank shall have been changed from the city of Annapolis to the city of Baltimore, in accordance with the first section of this act, its name shall be changed to The Traders' National Bank of Baltimore, if the board of directors of said bank shall accept the new name by resolution of the board, and cause a copy of such resolution, duly authenticated, to be filed with the Comptroller of the Currency.

SEC. 4. That all the debts, demands, liabilities, rights, privileges, and powers of The First National Bank of Annapolis shall devolve upon

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The Traders' National Bank of Baltimore whenever such change of name is effected.

SEC. 5. That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, June 7, 1872.

Acts of a similar nature to the one preceding have been enacted by Congress for the following purposes:

Authorizing The Manufacturers' National Bank of New York to change its location from the city of New York to the city of Brooklyn. (Approved July 27, 1868.)

Authorizing The City National Bank of New Orleans, Louisiana, to change its name to The Germania National Bank of New Orleans. (Approved March 1, 1869.)

Authorizing The Second National Bank of Plattsburgh, New York, to change its name to The Vilas National Bank of Plattsburgh. (Approved March 1, 1869.)

Authorizing The First National Bank of Delhi, New York, to change its location and name to The First National Bank of Port Jervis, New York. (Approved May 5, 1870.)

Authorizing The First National Bank of Fort Smith, Arkansas, to change its location and name to The First National Bank of Camden, Arkansas. (Approved July 1, 1870.)

Authorizing the Jersey Shore National Bank, Pennsylvania, to change its location and name to The Williamsport National Bank, Pennsylvania. (Approved December 22, 1870.)

Authorizing the Worcester County National Bank of Blackstone, Massachusetts, to change its location and name to The Franklin National Bank, Massachusetts. (Approved February 9, 1871.)

Authorizing The Farmers' National Bank of Fort Edward, New York, to change its location and name to The North Granville National Bank, New York. (Approved February 18, 1871.)

Authorizing The Worthington National Bank of Cooperstown, New York, to change its location and name to The First National Bank of Oneonta, New York. (Approved February 27, 1871.)

Authorizing The Warren National Bank of South Danvers, Massachusetts, to change its name to The Warren National Bank of Peabody, Massachusetts. (Approved March 12, 1872.)

Authorizing The First National Bank of Seneca, Illinois, to change its location and name to The First National Bank of Morris, Illinois. (Two acts, approved April 5, 1872, and June 18, 1874.)

Authorizing The Railroad National Bank of Lowell, Massachusetts, to change its location and name to The Railroad National Bank of Boston, Massachusetts. (Approved May 31, 1872.)

Authorizing The National Bank of Lyons, Michigan, to change its location and name to The Second National Bank of Ionia, Michigan. (Approved December 24, 1872.)

Authorizing The East Chester National Bank of Mount Vernon, New York, to change its location and name to The German National Bank of Evansville, Indiana. (Approved January 11, 1873.)

Authorizing The First National Bank of Newnan, Georgia, to change its location and name to The National Bank of Commerce, Atlanta, Georgia. (Approved January 23, 1873.)

Authorizing The First National Bank of Watkins, New York, to change its location and name to The First National Bank of Penn Yan, New York. (Approved February 19, 1873.)

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Authorizing The National Bank of Springfield, Missouri, to change its name to The First National Bank of Springfield, Missouri. (Approved March 3, 1873.)

Authorizing The Kansas Valley National Bank of Topeka, Kansas, to change its name to The First National Bank of Topeka, Kansas. (Approved March 3, 1873.)

Authorizing The First National Bank of Saint Anthony, Minnesota, to change its location and name to The Merchants' National Bank of Minneapolis, Minnesota. (Approved January 8, 1874.)

Authorizing The Second National Bank of Havana, New York, to change its name to The Havana National Bank of Havana, New York. (Approved January 9, 1874.)

Authorizing The Passaic County National Bank of Paterson, New Jersey, to change its name to The Second National Bank of Paterson, New Jersey. (Approved April 15, 1874.)

Authorizing The Citizens' National Bank of Hagerstown, Maryland, to change its location and name to The Citizens' National Bank of Washington City, District of Columbia. (Approved May 1, 1874.)

Authorizing The Irasburg National Bank of Orleans, at Irasburg, Vermont, to change its location and name to The Barton National Bank, Vermont. (Approved June 3, 1874.)

Authorizing The Farmers' National Bank of Greensburg, Pennsylvania, to change its location and name to the Fifth National Bank of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. (Approved June 23, 1874.)

Authorizing The Citizens' National Bank of Sanbornton, New Hampshire, to change its name to The Citizens' National Bank of Tilton, New Hampshire. (Approved February 19, 1875.)

Authorizing The Second National Bank of Jamestown, New York, to change its name to The City National Bank of Jamestown, New York. (Approved March 3, 1875.)

Authorizing The Second National Bank of Watkins, New York, to change its name to The Watkins National Bank, New York. (Approved March 3, 1875.)

Authorizing The Slater National Bank of North Providence, Rhode Island, to change its name to The Slater National Bank of Pawtucket, Rhode Island. (Approved March 3, 1875.)

Authorizing The Auburn City National Bank of Auburn, New York, to be consolidated with The First National Bank of Auburn, New York. (Approved March 3, 1875.)

Authorizing The Miners' National Bank of Braidwood, Illinois, to change its location and name to The Commercial National Bank of Wilmington, Illinois. (Approved January 31, 1878.)

Authorizing The Windham National Bank, Windham, Connecticut, to change its location to the village of Willimantic, Connecticut. (Approved February 10, 1879.)

Authorizing The National Bank of Commerce of Cincinnati, Ohio, to change its name to The National Lafayette and Bank of Commerce. (Approved April 29, 1879.)

Authorizing The City National Bank of Manchester, New Hampshire, to change its name to The Merchants' National Bank of Manchester. (Approved June 11, 1880.)

Authorizing The Blue Hill National Bank of Dorchester, Massachusetts, to change its location and name to The Blue Hill National Bank of Milton, Massachusetts. (Approved January 13, 1881.)

Authorizing The First National Bank of Meriden, West Meriden, Connecticut, to change its name to The First National Bank of Meriden, Connecticut. (Approved March 1, 1881.)

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Authorizing The National Mechanics' Banking Association of New York, New York, to change its name to Wall Street National Bank. (Approved February 14, 1882.)

Authorizing The Lancaster National Bank of Lancaster, Massachusetts, to change its location and name to The Lancaster National Bank of Clinton, Massachusetts. (Approved February 25, 1882.)

Authorizing The National Bank of Kutztown, Pennsylvania, to change its location and name to The Keystone National Bank of Reading, Pennsylvania. (Approved June 27, 1882.)

Joint resolution authorizing The National Bank of Winterset, Iowa, to change its name to The First National Bank of Winterset, Iowa. (Approved January 18, 1883.)

Authorizing The Second National Bank of Xenia, Ohio, to increase its capital stock. (Approved February 17, 1883.)

Authorizing The First National Bank of West Greenville, Pennsylvania, to change its name to The First National Bank of Greenville, Pennsylvania. (Approved February 26, 1883.)

Authorizing The West Waterville National Bank of Oakland, Maine, to change its title to The Messalonskee National Bank of Oakland, Maine. (Approved April 15, 1884.)

Authorizing The Hillsborough National Bank, Ohio, to change its name to The First National Bank of Hillsborough, Ohio. (Approved December 18, 1884.)

Authorizing The Slater National Bank of North Providence, Rhode Island, to change its name. (Approved January 8, 1885.)

Authorizing The First National Bank of Omaha, Nebraska, to increase its capital stock. (Approved January 10, 1885.)

Authorizing The National Bank of Bloomington, Illinois, to change its name to The First National Bank of Bloomington, Illinois. (Approved January 27, 1885.)

Authorizing The Manufacturers' National Bank of New York to change its name to The Manufacturers' National Bank of Brooklyn, New York. (Approved February 20, 1885.)

Authorizing The Commercial National Bank of Chicago, Illinois, to increase its capital stock. (Approved February 28, 1885.)

Authorizing The First National Bank of Larned, Kansas, to increase its capital stock. (Approved March 3, 1885.)

Authorizing The First National Bank of Fort Benton, Montana, to change its location and name. (Approved December 18, 1890.)

Authorizing a national bank at Chicago, Illinois, to establish a branch office upon the grounds of the World's Columbian Exposition. (Approved May 12, 1892.)

Authorizing The First National Bank of Sprague, Washington, to change its location and name. (Approved March 20, 1896.)

Authorizing the Interstate National Bank of Kansas City, Kansas, to change its location. (Approved March 2, 1897.)

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ABATEMENT:

1. An action brought by the creditor of a national bank is abated by a decree of a district or circuit court dissolving the corporation and forfeiting its franchises. *First National Bank of Selma* v. *Colby, 21 Wall., 609.*
2. A creditor's bill was filed against a national bank before the passage of the act of Congress of June 30, 1876 (19 St. at L., 63), and a receiver was appointed, who took possession of the property of the bank. An amended bill was filed in the cause, after the passage of that act, to secure the benefits of the act, to which all the stockholders were made parties. Subsequently the Comptroller of the Currency appointed a receiver to wind up the affairs of the bank, and this suit was brought by him against one of the stockholders. *Held*, on demurrer to a plea in abatement, which set forth these facts, that the defendant is entitled to judgment on the ground that as the stockholders' liability can be completely enforced in the suit in equity, the general rule applies that a debtor shall not be vexed by two suits in the same jurisdiction for the same cause of action. *Harvey, Receiver, etc.*, v. *Lord, 10 Fed. Rep., 256.*
3. The pendency of a suit in a State court is not necessarily a bar to a suit in a Federal court between the same parties, involving the same issues. *Short et al.* v. *Hepburn, 75 Fed. Rep., 113.*
4. In an action by a creditor of a corporation against a stockholder to enforce his statutory liability, an affidavit for attachment stating that the action is to enforce the stockholders' liability under the Constitution and statutes for payment of the debts of the corporation and that the claim against defendant is his liability as such stockholder, sufficiently states the "nature of plaintiff's claim." *Rev. St., sec. 5522; Northern National Bank* v. *Maumee Rolling Mill Co.* (*Com. Pl.*), *2 Ohio N. P., 260.*

ACCOMMODATION PAPER:

1. A national banking association can not guarantee the paper of a customer *for his accommodation. Seligman* v. *Charlottesville National Bank, 3 Hughes, 647.*
2. The accommodation paper of a national banking association is void in the hands of one who takes it with knowledge of its character. *Johnston* v. *Charlottesville National Bank, 3 Hughes, 657.*
3. A national bank can not become an accommodation inderser. *National Bank of Commerce* v. *Atkinson, 55 Fed. Rep., 465.*
4. A private corporation can not defend an action on its accommodation note on the ground of ultra vires, as against a bona fide holder. *Florence Railroad and Improvement Company* v. *Chase National Bank* (*Ala.*), *17 So., 720.*
5. As against a holder for value, a maker of an accommodation note can defend only on the ground of actual payment. *Philler* v. *Patterson* (*Pa. Sup.*), *32 A., 26.*
6. A director and stockholder of a national bank gave an accommodation note to the bank's president, on the latter's request and representation that the note was to be put in the hands of his personal creditor as security, and on condition that no money should be drawn on the note, and that the note should not be put in the bank. Without the knowledge of the maker, he being aged and infirm of sight, the note was made payable to the bank and placed therein, and a certificate of deposit for the amount thereof issued to the president, and by him deposited with his creditor, who held the same until the bank's failure. *Held*, that the maker was liable on the note to the bank's receiver. *Linn County National Bank* v. *Crawford* (*C. C.*), *69 Fed. Rep., 532.*
7. Complainants, on the request of a national bank needing funds, signed an accommodation note for $10,000, payable to its order, with the understanding that it would discount the same, and use the proceeds in its business. The bank at the same time agreed to place to the credit of complainants on its books an amount equal to the proceeds of the note, complainants stipulating that they would not check against this credit except to pay the note or to reimburse themselves for paying it. The credit was accordingly made, and the bank, after continuing business for some time, failed, and complainants were compelled to pay the note. They thereafter recovered a judgment at law against the bank's receiver for the amount paid to take up the note, and then sued in equity for the

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ACCOMMODATION PAPER—Continued.

amount placed to their credit, according to the agreement. *Held*, that they are not entitled to two judgments for the same debt and to dividends on both judgments until one of them was satisfied, and that the bill must therefore be dismissed. *Latimer* v. *Wood et al.*, *73 Fed. Rep.*, *1001*.

8. When the payee of an accommodation check, given for a particular purpose, deposits it in a bank in his own name and the bank makes advances and extends credit on the faith of the deposit without notice of the trust, its rights and equities are superior to the drawer of the check. *Erisman* v. *Delaware County National Bank*, *1 Pa. Super. Ct.*, *144*, *37 W. N. C.*, *518*.

9. In an action on a note, it appeared that plaintiff bank discounted P. & Co.'s paper to the full extent, consistent with its rules, and, in reply to an application for a further discount, suggested that the company get defendant bank to discount the paper and allow plaintiff to rediscount it. The company made its note to defendant, who indorsed it, and sent it on to plaintiff, with whom it had an account, and the proceeds were placed to defendant's credit. Defendant placed the amount of the note to the credit of P. & Co., by whom it was at once checked out. This specific amount credited to defendant by plaintiff was not checked out by defendant, but checks in various amounts, in ordinary course of business, were drawn against its account, none of which apparently had any special reference to the amount of the discount. *Held*, that defendant was not an accommodation indorser. *Fox* v. *Home Co.* (*Sup.*), *35 N. Y. S.*, *896*, *distinguished*. *Tradesmen's National Bank* v. *Bank of Commerce* (*Sup.*), *39 N. Y. S.*, *554*.

10. Where a note was signed by accommodation makers, and made payable to a bank, on the understanding that it was to be deposited in the bank to secure a loan for the purchase of wheat for a mill, with the ultimate intention of paying off a mortgage on the mill, and such makers, without notice to the bank of any restrictions on the disposition of the note, allowed the mortgagor, for whose benefit it was made, to have possession and control thereof, they can not complain that he effected an immediate payment of the mortgage by procuring an indorsement to himself from the bank, and then indorsing the note to the mortgagee. *First National Bank* v. *Wood* (*Tex. Civ. App.*), *28 S. W.*, *384*.

11. An answer which alleges that the note sued on was accommodation paper, and was made and delivered on condition that defendants should not be held liable thereon, provided there was delivered to plaintiff good business paper of the person accommodated, is insufficient, because it does not allege that the agreement to replace such note with other paper was made with plaintiff. *Vilas National Bank* v. *Barnard* (*Sup.*), *28 N. Y. S.*, *923*.

12. Defendant, for the accommodation of the maker, indorsed blank notes in the following form: "——— after date, ——— promise to pay to the order of ———, at the Farmers' National Bank, Adams, N. Y. Value received." *Held*, that the delivery of the indorsed blanks did not authorize the holder to fill them out so as to make them payable "on demand" instead of at a specified time after date, or to add the words "with interest." *Farmers' National Bank* v. *Thomas* (*Sup.*), *29 N. Y. S.*, *837*.

13. An accommodation indorser on a note given in renewal of a note on which he was also accommodation indorser, at its maturity, is not relieved of liability because of his insanity at time of signing it, the bank taking it in renewal having no notice of his insanity, and he having been sane when the prior note was executed. *Memphis National Bank* v. *Sneed* (*Tenn. Sup.*), *33 S. W.*, *716*.

14. Accommodation paper is put into circulation for the purpose of giving credit to the party for whose benefit it is intended, and, although he can not maintain an action upon it against the accommodation maker or indorser, a purchaser can do so, who acquires it while still current, and gives the credit it was intended to promote, although with knowledge of its original character. *Israel* v. *Gale*, *77 Fed. Rep.*, *532*.

15. One who takes accommodation paper from the party for whose benefit it was made and gives him credit for the same on a precedent indebtedness, though advancing no money, is a holder of such paper for value. *Ib.*

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ACCOMMODATION PAPER—Continued.

16. The general authority of the president of a business corporation to make and discount its promissory notes gives him no power to make a note of the corporation payable to his own order, and one who discounts such a note can not recover thereon against the corporation without showing special authority for its execution. *Park Hotel Co.* v. *Fourth National Bank of St. Louis, 86 Fed. Rep., 742.*
17. To the general rule that the acts and contracts of a general agent within the scope of his powers are presumed to be lawfully done and made, there is an exception as universal and inflexible as the rule. It is that an act done or a contract made with himself by an agent on behalf of his principal is presumed to be, and is notice of the fact that it is, without the scope of his general powers, and no one who has notice of its character may safely recover upon it without proof that the agent was expressly and specially authorized by his principal to do the act or make the contract.—*Ib.*
18. It is ultra vires of a corporation to make accommodation paper, or to guarantee the payment of the obligations of others.—*Ib.*
19. A contract which a corporation has no power to make, it has no power to ratify, and no power to estop itself from denying.—*Ib.*
20. A national bank receiver can not recover upon notes made for the accommodation and sole benefit of the bank, without consideration. *Stapylton* v. *Teague; same* v. *Anderson et al.; same* v. *Carmichael, 85 Fed. Rep., 407.*
21. Accommodation indorsements or acceptances by a national bank are ultra vires, and void in the hands of holders with notice. *Bowen* v. *Needles National Bank, 87 Fed. Rep., 430.*

ACTIONS. *See* Jurisdiction.

1. A national banking association is a foreign corporation within the meaning of a State statute requiring corporations created by the laws of any other State or country to give security for costs before prosecuting a suit in the courts of the State. *National Park Bank* v. *Gunst, 1 Abb. N. C., 293.*
2. As a national banking association can acquire no title to *negotiable* paper purchased by it, it can maintain no action thereon in a State where the person suing must be owner of the paper. *First National Bank of Rochester* v. *Pierson, 24 Minn., 140.*
3. A stockholder in a national bank can not maintain an action at law against the officers and directors thereof to recover damages for willful waste of the assets whereby the value of his shares was decreased and he became liable to an assessment thereon. His remedy must be sought in equity. *Hirsh* v. *Jones et al., 56 Fed. Rep., 137.*
4. The provision of the banking law, section 5198, Rev. Stat., which requires that actions brought against national banking associations in State courts shall be brought in the county or city in which the association is located, applies only to transitory actions. It was not intended to apply to actions local in their character. *Casey* v. *Adams, 102 U. S., 66.*
5. Under section 57 of act of 1864, suits may be brought by, as well as against, any association. *Kennedy* v. *Gibson, 8 Wall., 498.*
6. Actions local in their nature may be maintained in the proper State court in a county or city other than that where it is established. *Casey* v. *Adams, 102 U. S., 66.*
7. A national bank may be sued in any State, county, or municipal court in county or city where located. *Bank of Bethel* v. *Pahquioque Bank, 14 Wall., 383.*
8. Under the original act respecting national banks, and before the act of June 30, 1876, a court of equity had jurisdiction of suit to prevent or redress maladministration or fraud against creditors, in voluntary liquidation of such bank, whether contemplated or executed; and such suit by one creditor must be for all. *Richmond* v. *Irons, 121 U. S., 27.*
9. Suit may be brought against a national banking association though it is in the hands of a receiver. *Bank of Bethel* v. *Pahquioque Bank, 14 Wall., 383; Security National Bank* v. *National Bank of the Commonwealth, 2 Hun., 287; Green* v. *The Wallkill National Bank, 7 Hun., 63.*
10. A shareholder of a national banking association can not maintain an action against the directors to recover damages sustained for neglect and mismanagement of the affairs of the association whereby it became insolvent and its stock was rendered worthless. Such an action can be

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ACTIONS. *See* Jurisdiction—Continued.

brought only by the corporation itself. *Conway* v. *Halsey*, *15 Vroom.*, *462*; *Howe* v. *Barney*, *45 Fed. Rep.*, *668*.

11. But where the receiver refuses to bring an action against negligent directors to recover the amount which the shareholders have been compelled to contribute to pay the debts of the association, an action against such directors may be brought by a shareholder on behalf of himself and the other shareholders. *Nelson* v. *Burroughs*, *9 Abb. N. C.*, *280*.
12. And when the receiver is a director and one of the parties charged with misconduct and against whom a remedy is sought, the action may be brought by a shareholder on behalf of himself and the other shareholders. *Brinckerhoff* v. *Bostwick*, *88 N. Y.*, *52*.
13. A receiver may sue either in his own name or the name of the bank. *National Bank* v. *Kennedy*, *17 Wall.*, *19*.
14. Suits and proceedings under the act in which the United States or their officers or agents are parties, whether commenced before or after the appointment of a receiver, are to be conducted by the district attorney, under the direction of the Solicitor of the Treasury. *Bank of Bethel* v. *Pahquioque Bank*, *14 Wall.*, *383*.
15. But section 380, Rev. St., is directory merely, and the employment of private counsel by the receiver can not be made a ground of defense to a suit brought by him. *Ib.*
16. Receivers may sue in the courts of the United States by virtue of the act, without reference to the locality of their personal citizenship. *Ib.*
17. The provisions of the codes that every action must be brought in the name of the real party in interest, except in the case of the trustee of an express trust or of a person authorized by a statute to sue, does not apply to the receiver of a national banking association suing in a Federal court held in a State which has adopted the code procedure; for the right of the receiver to sue is derived from the national banking law. *Staunton* v. *Wilkeson*, *8 Ben.*, *357*.
18. Under section 1001, Rev. St., no bond for the prosecution of the suit, or to answer in damages or costs, is required on writs of error or appeals issuing from or brought to the Supreme Court of the United States by direction of the Comptroller of the Currency in suits by or against insolvent national banking associations or the receivers thereof. *Pacific National Bank* v. *Mixter*, *114 U. S.*, *463*.
19. The State statute of limitations applies to a suit brought by the receiver of a national bank against a shareholder to recover an assessment upon his stock to pay the debts of the bank. *Butler* v. *Poole*, *44 Fed. Rep.*, *586*.
20. Whether a suit against a director for negligent performance of his duties, as required by the statutes of the United States and the by-laws of the association, will survive against the executor or administrator depends upon State laws. *Witters* v. *Foster*, *26 Fed. Rep.*, *737*.
21. Such action is not prescribed by the limitation of one year in Louisiana. *Case* v. *Bank*, *100 U. S.*, *446*.
22. On a bill filed by receiver against stockholders under section 50, where bank fails to pay its notes, action by Comptroller must precede institution of suit by receiver, and be set forth therein. *Kennedy* v. *Gibson*, *8 Wall.*, *498*.
23. Creditors of the bank are not proper parties to such bill. *Ib.*
24. A compromise of a suit by the receiver of a national bank and counsel for the United States will not be opened after a delay of seven years, no fraud being shown. *Henderson* v. *Myers*, *11 Phil.*, *616*; *3 N. B. C.*, *759*.
25. An action may be brought against a national bank, notwithstanding a receiver of it has been appointed. *Security Bank of New York* v. *National Bank of the Commonwealth*, *4 Thompson & Cook*, *518*; *1 N. B. C.*, *774*; *Green* v. *The Walkill National Bank*, *7 Hun.*, *63*; *1 N. B. C.*, *786*.
26. An action against the directors of a national bank under the provisions of Rev. St., § 5239, can be maintained only by a receiver of the bank; and an action by a private individual against such directors for damages arising from the making of false reports or other violations of the national banking act can only be maintained as an action at the common law in the nature of an action of deceit. *Gerner* v. *Thompson*, *74 Fed. Rep.*, *125*.
27. An action can not be maintained against a bank by the holder of a check for refusal to pay it, unless the check has been accepted, although there stands to the credit of the drawer on the books of the bank a sum more than sufficient to meet the check. *Cincinnati, H. & D. R. Co.* v. *Metropolitan National Bank* (*Ohio Sup.*), *42 N. E.*, *700*.

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ACTIONS. *See* Jurisdiction—Continued.

28. A bill by the receiver of an insolvent national bank against the shareholders to recover dividends unlawfully paid out of the capital at times when the bank had earned no net profits may be brought without an express order from the Comptroller of the Currency. *Hayden* v. *Thompson* (*C. C. A.*), *71 F., 60.*
29. Where both parties to an action claim title to land under legal proceedings, those through which defendant derives title being alleged to be fraudulent, it is reversible error to instruct the jury that, upon the record evidence, the title is vested in the plaintiff, whereas in fact the defendant has the better title, unless it is defeated by fraud. *Short et al.* v. *Hepburn*, *75 Fed. Rep., 113.*
30. In an action involving the validity of a title claimed by defendants to have been acquired under attachment and execution against one C., while plaintiff charges that C. was a fictitious person, and the deed to him and the proceedings against him were parts of a scheme of his supposed grantor to defraud his creditors, it is error to charge the jury either that, if C.'s whereabouts were unknown, it would make his title to the property immaterial, or that the fact that C. was a fictitious person would entitle the plaintiff to recover, irrespective of the circumstances under which defendant acquired his title. *Ib.*
31. In an action by a depositor in an insolvent bank against the stockholders to recover the balance due him at the time of the suspension of the bank, it is not necessary to join as defendants persons who signed the articles of incorporation, but have since transferred their stock, though such transfer was not made in the manner provided by the articles of incorporation. *Wadsworth* v. *Hocking*, *61 Ill. App., 156; Same* v. *Duncan*, *Ib.; Same* v. *Laurie*, *Ib.*
32. Where a person holds stock in a banking association as trustee, he is a proper party defendant, to the exclusion of his beneficiary, in an action brought by a depositor against the stockholders to recover the balance due him at the time of the suspension of the bank. *Ib.*
33. An instrument headed by the name of a bank and a list of its officers, reciting that plaintiff had left a sum of money to be loaned for his use, "payable not to exceed six months, on return of this memorandum," and signed with the name of the person represented at the top of the paper to be the cashier, the signature being followed by a scroll composed of the letters "chr.," shows prima facie a cause of action against the bank for a return of the money loaned. *Squires* v. *First National Bank*, *59 Ill. App., 134.*
34. An action ex contractu brought by an administrator to recover money claimed to have been wrongfully paid to defendant by a bank constitutes an election and ratification of the payment, and precludes a subsequent action against the bank on the same claim. *Crook* v. *First National Bank* (*Wis.*), *52 N. W., 1131.*
35. The assignment of a promissory note vests the legal title in the assignee and renders him a proper party plaintiff in an action thereon. *Forster* v. *Second National Bank*, *61 Ill. App., 272.*
36. In an action to recover the amount paid to the payee and indorser of a check alleged to have been fraudulently altered as to amount, where experienced cashiers were allowed to testify as experts for defendant to the genuineness of the check, and chemical experts had testified for plaintiff that writing could be removed by the use of acids without any trace being left, plaintiff should have been allowed to cross-examine defendant's expert witnesses as to their knowledge of the use and effect of acids in removing ink. *Birmingham National Bank* v. *Bradley* (*Ala.*), *19 So., 791.*
37. A complaint in an action on a note alleged its execution, and in a third paragraph alleged that "no part of said sum has been paid, and the same is wholly due;" and the answer admitted the execution of the note, but denied "each and every allegation in paragraph three." *Held*, that the denial was bad, as a negative pregnant. *Columbia National Bank* v. *Western Iron & Steel Co.* (*Wash.*), *44 P., 145.*
38. In an action by the assignee of an invalid nonnegotiable instrument against the assignor thereof, plaintiff must show that the maker was insolvent when the instrument was made or became due, or that he used diligence to recover from the maker, and failed, or that suit against the maker would have been of no avail. *Merchants' National Bank* v. *Spates* (*W. Va.*), *23 S. E., 681.*

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ACTIONS. *See* Jurisdiction—Continued.

39. In an action against the receiver of an insolvent corporation, the facts that he represents the corporation and produces its books of account do not prevent him from contradicting the entries therein, as he represents creditors also. *Whittaker* v. *Amwell National Bank* (*N. J. Ch.*), *29 A., 203.*

40. In an action to recover on certificates of deposit alleged to have been assigned plaintiff by deceased, where the complaint alleges and the assignment recites a consideration of $1,000, and the assignment is attacked as fraudulent, testimony that deceased said she intended plaintiff to have all her property when she died is incompetent. *Turner* v. *Utah Title Insurance & Trust Co.*, (*Utah*), *37 P., 91; Same* v. *Wells, Fargo & Co., Ib., 94; Same* v. *Union National Bank, Ib., 95.*

41. In an action to recover money deposited by plaintiff with defendant under an agreement that it is to be paid to a third person on condition that the latter deliver a deed to plaintiff within a certain time, such person is not a necessary party. *Ulrich* v. *Santa Rosa National Bank* (*Cal.*), *37 P., 500.*

42. By authority of the directors of a national bank in Chicago, which had acquired some of its own stock, the individual note of its cashier, secured by a pledge of that stock, was, through a broker in Portage, sold to a bank there. The note not being paid at maturity, the Portage bank sued the Chicago bank in assumpsit, declaring specially on the note, which it alleged was made by the bank in the cashier's name, and also setting out the common counts. The bank set up that the purchase of its own stock was illegal, and that money borrowed to pay a debt contracted for that purpose was equally forbidden by Rev. Stat., section 5201. The trial court was requested by the Chicago bank to rule several propositions of law, and declined to do so. Judgment was then entered for the Portage bank. The supreme court of the State of Illinois held that the Portage bank was entitled to recover under the common counts, and that it was not necessary to consider whether the trial court had ruled correctly on the proposition of law submitted to it. *Held*, that that court, in rendering such judgment, denied no title, right, privilege, or immunity specially set up or claimed under the laws of the United States, and that the writ of error must be dismissed. *Chemical Bank* v. *City Bank of Portage, 646 Fed. Rep., 160.*

43. No action may be maintained against a national bank upon a contract made by its cashier on its behalf to guarantee a contract between third persons for delivery of building materials. *Norton* v. *Derby National Bank, 61 N. H., 589; 60 Am. Rep., 334; 3 N. B. C., 568.*

44. In an action by a receiver to recover an assessment on certain shares of a national bank, defendant pleaded a prior judgment dismissing a bill brought to charge her father's estate with the same assessment, to which suit she was also a party. *Held*, that the causes of action were different—that in the earlier suit being the alleged ownership of the shares by the father at the date of the bank's failure, and that in the latter the alleged ownership by the daughter of the same shares at the same date—and that, therefore, the former suit operated as an estoppel only as to the matters actually litigated and determined. *Ricaud* v. *Tysen, 78 Fed. Rep., 561.*

45. Where the causes of action are different, and the decree in a former suit does not show on its face that the question involved in the present one was directly and necessarily determined, evidence aliunde, consistent with the record, may be received to show that it was actually determined. *Ib.*

46. An action by the receiver of an insolvent national bank, in which it is alleged that the defendant, to which negotiable paper was sent by the bank for collection, appropriated the proceeds thereof and refused to pay the same over on demand, is an action for the conversion of chattels, and is governed by the limitation fixed by subdivision 3 of section 338 of the California Code of Civil Procedure relating to actions for "taking, detaining, or injuring any goods or chattels." *Hawkins* v. *State Loan & Trust Co., 79 Fed Rep., 50.*

47. Where a note executed solely for the accommodation of a bank was made payable to the order of the bank's cashier and indorsed in blank, the mere fact that the president of the bank negotiated the note for his personal benefit to a third person, who knew his office, was not of itself notice to the purchaser of the facts, or sufficient to put him on inquiry as to the legality of the president's act. *Kaiser* v. *United States National Bank* (*Ga.*), *25 S. E., 620.*

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ACTIONS. *See* Jurisdiction—Continued.

48. In an action by a bank upon a negotiable note payable to order, the title to which, by appropriate endorsement, has become vested in the name of a person as cashier, the declaration must show that such person is plaintiff's cashier, and that the ownership of the note sued upon is in plaintiff; else it will be demurrable. *Hobbs* v. *Chemical National Bank (Ga.)*, *25 S. E., 348.*

49. A stockholder of an insolvent national bank may bring a suit in a State court in behalf of the bank and himself, as a representative stockholder, against the directors, to recover money alleged to have been lost through their negligence and breach of trust, when the bank's officers, the receiver, and the Comptroller of the Currency have all refused to bring such a suit. *Ex parte Chetwood, 165 U. S., 443.*

50. In an action by a national bank on railroad aid bonds the United States alone can complain that the bank was not authorized to hold such bonds. *Town Council of Lexington* v. *Union National Bank (Miss.)*, *22 So., 291.*

AGENT OF SHAREHOLDERS:

1. The Federal courts have the same jurisdiction of suits by and against the "agents" of national banks appointed under the national banking acts of Congress, when the "receivers" of an insolvent bank have been displaced by such "agents." as they have of suits by and against the "receivers" of such banks, each being in the same sense officers of the United States, and each representing in precisely the same relation the bank in its corporate capacity; and this jurisdiction attaches without regard to any diversity of citizenship of the parties or the amounts involved. *McConville* v. *Gilmour et al., 86 Fed. Rep., 277.*

2. When the receiver of an insolvent national bank has been displaced by an "agent" appointed under the acts of Congress in that behalf, it is proper practice to substitute, upon motion, the "agent" as the plaintiff on the record in place of the "receiver" in a suit already commenced by the latter. *Ib.*

3. That a receiver of an insolvent national bank has applied to the proper circuit court for authority to sell assets, and that thereafter an agent has been appointed, under 19 Stat., 63, as amended by 27 Stat., 345, to succeed the receiver, gives that court no authority to enjoin a stockholder in the bank from prosecuting actions in the State courts, in behalf of the bank, against its directors, or against using the bank's name in writs of error sued out from the United States Supreme Court to review the judgments of the State supreme court in such actions. *Ex parte Chetwood, 165 U. S., 443.*

4. A duly elected "agent," who is substituted under the act of June 30, 1876 (19 Stat., 63), as amended by the act of August 3, 1892 (27 Stat., 345), for the receiver of an insolvent national bank, to complete the winding up of its affairs, proceeds with like authority to that of the receiver, and is not an officer of the circuit court, though he is required by the statute to render an account to it of all his proceedings, expenditures, etc., and he and his sureties are finally discharged by its order. *Ib.*

5. Where an action brought by a stockholder in a national bank, in behalf of the corporation while in the hands of a receiver, has terminated, an agent of the corporation elected to succeed the receiver as provided by law, and charged with the duty of controlling and disposing of its assets and of distributing the proceeds, is entitled to receive the proceeds of such action, less a reasonable allowance to the plaintiff for his costs, disbursements, and attorney's fees. *Chetwood* v. *California National Bank (Cal.)*, *45 P., 854.*

6. 27 Stat., 345, c. 360, § 3, authorizes the election of an agent by the stockholders of a national bank in the hands of a receiver when all indebtedness to outside creditors has been paid, and provides that such agent, after giving bond, shall be vested with the control of the bank's affairs by the controller and receiver, being accountable to the circuit or district court of the United States. *Held*, that such agent takes the place of the receiver, and is at least a quasi public officer, the regularity and validity of whose appointment can not be questioned in a collateral proceeding. *Ib.*

APPEAL:

1. Under act March 3, 1891, § 11, a writ of error must be sued out within six months in order to authorize a review by the circuit court of appeals. *White et al.* v. *Iowa National Bank of Des Moines, 71 Fed. Rep., 97.*

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APPEAL—Continued.

2. Under the Louisiana Code of Practice providing (articles 364, 391) that third persons may intervene in suits, either before or after issue, provided the intervention do not retard the suit, but that persons so intervening must be always ready to plead or exhibit their testimony, an appellate court can not review the exercise of discretion by the trial court in refusing an application by such an intervener, made after the commencement of a trial, for a continuance, in order to enable the intervener to take steps necessary to bring his intervention to an issue. It is not error to refuse to admit evidence offered by such an intervener, when his intervention has not been brought to an issue with the original parties. *Baker* v. *Texarkana National Bank et al., 74 Fed. Rep., 598.*
3. On an appeal from an order denying a motion to dissolve an injunction pendente lite, restraining an execution sale of personal property, *held*, that the court of appeals could not determine questions of law which might depend upon undisclosed facts, or questions of fact upon ex parte affidavits of the character of those presented in the record; and that, as the questions arising were proper subjects for deliberate examination, the order would be affirmed under the rule that, where a stay of proceedings will not cause too great injury to defendants, it is proper to preserve the existing state of things until the rights of the parties can be fully investigated. *Hadden et al.* v. *Dooley et al., 74 Fed. Rep., 429.*
4. Where an order refusing to dissolve an injunction pendente lite restraining a sheriff from selling certain silks on execution was affirmed, but it appeared to the court that a sale of the goods would be to the pecuniary advantage of both parties, *held*, that leave would be reserved to the court below to modify its order so that by consent of the parties the silk might be sold under the execution, after ample notice, and the proceeds placed in the registry to await a final decision. *Ib.*
5. It is not indispensable that an exception to a ruling of the court on the trial of an action should be brought before an appellate court by a bill of exceptions if it fully appears upon the record proper. *Wilson* v. *Pauly, 72 Fed. Rep., 120.*
6. The only question presented being one of fact, as to which the evidence is conflicting and apparently evenly balanced, the finding and judgment of the district court should not be disturbed. *Buffalo County National Bank* v. *Gilcrest (Neb.), 66 N. W., 850.*
7. Where the bill of exceptions purporting to contain the evidence in a case is not authenticated by the certificate of the clerk of the trial court it will not be examined. *First National Bank* v. *Cass County (Neb.), 66 N. W., 300.*
8. As each party may appeal from the same final judgment without making separate cases of each appeal, the appellate court may consolidate into one proceeding separate cases on appeal from the same judgment. *Farmers and Merchants' National Bank* v. *Waco Electric Railway and Light Co. (Tex. Sup.), 34 S. W., 737.*
9. An order requiring an answer to be made more definite, so as to show what is pleaded as defense and what as counterclaim, rests in discretion, and is not appealable. *Garfield National Bank* v. *Kirchway (City Ct. N. Y.), 37 N. Y. S., 1140.*
10. Where the record fails to show that notice of appeal was given, the appeal will be dismissed. *Merchants' National Bank* v. *Ault (Wash.), 44 P., 129.*
11. A finding on conflicting evidence can not, on appeal, be disturbed. *Lehman* v. *Rothbarth (Ill. Sup.), 42 N. E., 777; Smith* v. *Sabin (Cal.), 43 P., 588; Merchants' National Bank* v. *McAnulty (Tex. Sup.), 33 S. W., 963.*
12. A rehearing will not be granted for consideration of a question not raised on the original hearing. *Arnau* v. *First National Bank (Fla.), 18 So., 790.*
13. Where, on appeal, the record does not contain the evidence, and findings of fact were waived, it will be presumed that the allegations of the complaint were proven, and that the affirmative allegations in the answer were not. *Ulrich* v. *Santa Rosa National Bank (Cal.), 37 P., 500.*
14. An objection and exception to the introduction of certain evidence, for which no ground was assigned, can not be considered on appeal. *Tabor* v. *Commercial National Bank (C. C. A.), 62 F., 383.*
15. On a trial by the court, where no request was made for a peremptory declaration that the evidence was insufficient to entitle plaintiff to judgment, a general finding for plaintiff can not be reviewed on a single exception to the finding and the judgment thereon. *Ib.*

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APPEAL—Continued.

16. Where no question of law is presented by the record a certificate by the appellate court that the case involves questions of law of such importance that they should be passed on by the supreme court does not present any questions of law to be determined. *Commercial National Bank* v. *Canniff (Ill. Sup.), 37 N. E., 898.*
17. In determining the questions at issue the supreme court can only look at the record and not at the opinion of the appellate court. *Ib.*
18. Where in an action against a firm on a note signed by one partner the court tries the case without a jury and found that such partner had no authority to sign the note, but also found that the other partner afterwards ratified the signature, error in admitting evidence as to the former's authority to sign the note is immaterial. *Merchants' National Bank* v. *Peet (Wash.), 37 P., 200.*
19. An appeal taken to the circuit court of appeals from a decree of the circuit court entered in accordance with the mandate of the former court upon a previous appeal, will be dismissed, even though an appeal lie to the supreme court from the decision of the circuit court of appeals. *Merrill* v. *National Bank of Jacksonville, 78 Fed. Rep., 208.*

ASSESSMENT. *See* Insolvent banks; Receiver; Shareholders; Transfer of stock.

1. Where a national banking association is insolvent, order of Comptroller of Currency declaring to what extent the individual liability of stockholders shall be enforced is conclusive. *Kennedy* v. *Gibson, 8 Wall., 498; Casey* v. *Galli, 94 U. S., 673; National Bank* v. *Case, 99 U. S., 628.*
2. Payments of assessments by stockholder in national bank on increased stock can not be applied, in law or in equity, to discharge assessments by Comptroller in final liquidation of the bank. *Pacific National Bank* v. *Eaton, 141 U. S., 227; Thayer* v. *Butler, Ib., 234; Butler* v. *Eaton, Ib., 240.*
3. The assessments made by the Comptroller upon the shareholders of an insolvent association bear interest from the date of the order. *Casey* v. *Galli, 94 U. S., 673.*
4. Where shareholders have assessed themselves to the amount of the par value of the stock for the purpose of restoring impaired capital, the contributions made in pursuance of such assessment, though all used in paying the debts of the association, will not so operate as to discharge the shareholders from their individual liability. *Delano* v. *Butler, 118 U. S., 634.*
5. Where a married woman is by the State law capable of holding stock in a national bank in her own right, she is liable to an assessment upon her shares, though the law of the State does not authorize married women to bind themselves by contracts for the payment of money. The law annexes her obligations by its own force; no act or capacity to act on her part is required. *Witters* v. *Sowles, 32 Fed. Rep., 767; 35 Fed. Rep., 640.*
6. Married women who are permitted by the laws of the State in which they reside to become shareholders in national banks are liable to assessments under the national banking laws. *In re First National Bank of St. Albans, 49 Fed. Rep., 120.*
7. The coveture of a married woman who is a shareholder in a national bank does not prevent the receiver of the bank from recovering judgment against her for the amount of an assessment levied upon the shareholders equally and ratably under the statute. *Keyser* v. *Hitz, 133 U. S., 138.*
8. It is not essential, in an action to enforce the individual liability of the shareholders of an insolvent national banking association, to aver and prove that the assessment was necessary, for the decision of the Comptroller on this point is conclusive. *Strong* v. *Southworth, 8 Ben., 331; Kennedy* v. *Gibson, 8 Wall., 498; Casey* v. *Galli, 94 U. S., 673.*
9. And the fact that the title to the stock of a deceased shareholder vests in his administrator does not relieve the estate from the burden of an assessment. *Davis* v. *Weed, 44 Conn., 569.*
10. Nor will the fact that the administration is complete, and all the assets have been distributed, defeat an action brought to recover the assessment. *Ib.*
11. The question whether there is a deficiency of assets, and when it is necessary to enforce the individual liability of shareholders, is for the Comptroller to determine; and his decision in this matter is final and conclusive. *Kennedy* v. *Gibson, 8 Wall., 498; National Bank* v. *Case, 99 U. S., 628; Casey* v. *Galli, 94 U. S., 673.*

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ASSESSMENT. *See* Insolvent banks; Receiver; Shareholders, etc.—Continued.

12. The amount contributed by each shareholder should bear the same proportion to the whole amount of the deficit as his own stock bears to the whole amount of the capital stock at its par value. And the solvent shareholders can not be made to contribute more than their proportion to make good the deficiency caused by the insolvency of other shareholders. *United States* v. *Knox*, *102 U. S.*, *422*.
13. Where, to discharge liabilities of an insolvent bank, Comptroller assessed against shareholders a sufficient per cent on par value of stock held by each, some being insolvent, he can not provide for deficiency by new assessment. *Ib.*
14. The estate of a deceased owner of national-bank stock is liable (Rev. St., sec. 5152) to an assessment levied against his executors in consequence of the failure of the bank after his death. *Wickham* v. *Hull et al*, *60 Fed. Rep.*, *326*.
15. An action was brought against the executors of an estate to establish its liability for an assessment on certain shares of national-bank stock. The estate was at the time in possession of an Iowa probate court for purposes of administration, for which reason the Federal court could not enforce the liability, if adjudged to exist. Defendant set up the limitations contained in the Iowa statute (Code, sec. 2421) regulating the settlement of estates. *Held*, That the Federal court would not pass upon the question whether this provision debarred complainant from sharing in the estate, for, as the claim established in the Federal court must be presented for allowance in the probate proceedings, the better practice was to remit the question to the probate court. *Ib.*
16. Where a national bank issues certificates of its shares to a subsequent purchaser in lieu of the certificates of the prior owner, without observing its by-law in regard to a transfer on its books, so far as creditors of the bank are concerned a party taking and holding such shares of stock will be subject to the liabilities imposed by section 5151 of the national banking law. *Laing* v. *Burley*, *101 Ill.*, *591; 3 N. B. C.*, *369*.
17. One to whom stock has been transferred in pledge or as collateral security for money loaned, and who appears on the books of the corporation as the owner of the stock, is liable as a stockholder for the benefit of creditors. Where the owner, holder, or pledgee of stock transfers it out and out for the purpose of escaping liability as a shareholder to one who is unable to meet such liability, or when the transfer is colorable and not absolute, the transfer is ineffective as to creditors, and the transferrer will be still liable. Therefore, when the G. bank loaned money and took as collateral therefor shares of stock in the C. bank, which were duly transferred in the books of the C. bank, and afterwards the G. bank transferred these shares to one of its clerks with an understanding that he should retransfer on request, and the C. bank was then in failing condition, *held*, that the G. bank was liable to contribute as a stockholder to the debts of the C. bank. *Germania National Bank of New Orleans* v. *Case, Receiver*, *99 U. S.*, *628; 2 N. B. C.*, *25*.
18. A letter addressed to the receiver, and signed by the Comptroller of the Currency, directing him to institute legal proceedings to enforce the individual liability of every stockholder, under the statute, is sufficient evidence that the Comptroller decided, before the suit, that it was necessary to enforce the personal liability of the stockholders. *Bowden* v. *Johnson*, *107 U. S.*, *251; 3 N. B. C.*, *55*.
19. The liability of the stockholders bears interest from the date of said letter. *Ib.*
20. Under the national banking act, the individual liability of the stockholder survives as against the personal representatives of a deceased stockholder. *Richmond* v. *Irons*, *121 U. S.*, *27; 3 N. B. C.*, *211*.
21. A stockholder sold certain stock several months before the insolvency of the bank, but the transfer was not made on the books till the date of the bank's failure. *Held*, that the stockholder incurred the statutory liability. *Ib.*
22. Fifty shares of the stock of a national bank were transferred to F. on the books of the bank October 29. A certificate therefor was made out, but not delivered to him. He knew nothing of the transfer, and did not authorize it to be made. On October 30 he was appointed a director and vice-president. On November 21 he was authorized to act as cashier. He acted as vice-president and cashier from that day. On December 12 he bought and paid for 20 other shares. On January 2 following, while the

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bank was insolvent, a dividend on its stock was fraudulently made, and $1,750 therefor placed to the credit of F. on its books. He, learning on that day of the transfer of the 50 shares, ordered D., the president of the bank, who had directed the transfer of the 50 shares, to retransfer it, and gave to D. his check to the order of D. individually for $1,250 of the $1,750. The bank failed January 22. In a suit by the receiver of the bank against F. to recover the amount of an assessment of 100 per cent by the Comptroller of the Currency in enforcement of the individual liability of the shareholders, and to recover the $1,750, *held*, first, in view of provisions of sections 5146, 5147, and 5210, Rev. St., it must be presumed conclusively that F. knew from November 21 that the books showed he held 50 shares; second, F. did not get rid of his liability for $1,250 by giving to D. his check for that sum in favor of D. individually. *Finn* v. *Brown*, *142 U. S., 56.*

23. In winding up an insolvent national bank, the Comptroller of the Currency is vested with authority to determine when a deficiency of assets exists, so that the individual liability of the stockholders may be enforced, and no appeal lies from his decision. *Bailey* v. *Sawyer*, *1 N. B. C., 356; 4 Dill., 463.*
24. The liability of a stockholder of a national bank is several, and is fixed by his taking stock in the corporation. *Ib.*
25. When an assessment upon the stockholders is ordered by the Comptroller, a suit at law is the proper remedy to enforce it. *Ib.*
26. A trustee holding shares in a national bank can not avail himself of his exemption from personal liability for debts of the bank, unless his trusteeship appears on the books of the bank. *Davis* v. *Essex Baptist Society*, *44 Conn., 582; 2 N. B. C., 110.*
27. With a bequest of money a religious society purchased, and held in its own name, shares in a national bank. The society had other donations otherwise invested. *Held*, that the society was not a trustee, but an ordinary stockholder, and liable to assessment for debts of the insolvent bank. *Ib.*
28. One who procures a transfer to himself, on the books of a national bank, of stock in such bank, becomes liable for the engagements of the bank as prescribed in the national-bank act, although such stock was pledged to him by the owner simply as security for a debt. *Moore* v. *Jones*, *3 Woods, 53; 2 N. B. C., 144.*
29. One in whose name shares of the stock of a national bank stand on the bank books is subject to the individual liability of a shareholder, although his holding of the stock was originally as collateral security for a loan and the loan has been repaid and the stock certificate surrendered with an executed power of attorney for transfer. *Bowdell* v. *Farmers and Merchants' National Bank of Baltimore*, *14 Bankers' Magazine, 387; 2 N. B. C., 146.*
30. The determination of the Comptroller as to the necessity of an assessment on stockholders of an insolvent national bank for the payment of debts is conclusive, and in a suit to enforce such an assessment the necessity need not be alleged. *Strong, Receiver*, v. *Southworth*, *8 Ben., 331; 2 N. B. C., 172.*
31. S. bought shares in a national bank and caused them to be transferred to E., who was in his employ, S. remaining the real owner. *Held*, that S. was liable as stockholder upon the failure of the bank. *Davis, Receiver*, v. *Stevens*, *20 Alb. L. J., 490; 2 N. B. C., 158.*
32. In an action by the receiver of a national bank to enforce the liability of a shareholder, it appeared that the date of the defendant's subscription to the stock was prior to May, 1836, when the receiver was appointed; that the Comptroller of the Currency decided on the 28th of June, 1876, that the enforcement of this liability to its full extent was necessary, and instructed the receiver accordingly, and that this action was thereupon brought. *Held*, that although such decision and order of the Comptroller were necessary preliminaries to a suit against the shareholder, yet, having been delayed without sufficient apparent reason for more than six years from the date of the subscription, the statute of limitations was a bar to the action, the State courts having decided that an act necessarily preliminary to the commencement of a suit upon a contract must be done within six years, unless sufficient reason for the delay is shown. *Price, Receiver*, v. *Yates*, *19 Alb. L. J., 295; 2 N. B. C., 204.*

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33. Actions by the receiver of a national bank against stockholders for assessments on the stock are subject to State statutes of limitations. *Butler* v. *Poole, 44 Fed. Rep., 586.*
34. A court has no power, under sec. 5324, U. S. Rev. St., to order the receiver of a national bank to compound debts which are not "bad or doubtful;" and a composition under such an order of debts not "bad or doubtful," as the debt of a shareholder arising on his subscription to the stock, is ineffectual. *Ib.*
35. A stockholder of an insolvent national bank, who happens also to be one of its creditors, can not cancel or diminish the assessment to which the provisions of sec. 5151, Rev. St., make him liable by offsetting his individual claim against it. *Hobart, Receiver, etc.*, v. *Gould, 8 Fed. Rep., 57.*
36. Section 5151, Rev. St., among other things, provides that the shareholders of every national banking association shall be held individually responsible for all contracts, etc., to the extent of the amount of their stock therein, at the par value thereof, in addition to the amount invested in such shares. *Held*, that upon the insolvency of such a bank a shareholder who happens to be one of its creditors can not cancel or diminish the assessment, to which the provisions of this section make him liable, by offsetting his individual claim against it. *Ib.*
37. The liability which shareholders in national banks incur under section 12 of the act of 1864, which provides for a liability "to the extent of the amount of their stock therein, at the par value thereof, in addition to the amount invested in such shares," is that of principals, not of sureties. *Hobart, Receiver, etc.*, v. *Johnson, 8 Fed. Rep., 493.*
38. Such a liability is not one on a "promise to pay the debt, or answer for the default or liability, of any other person," within the meaning of the proviso to section 5 of the Revised Statutes of New Jersey of 1874, p. 469. *Ib.*
39. On the principle of estoppel, one can not take advantage of certain statutory provisions without incurring thereby the attendant liabilities. *Ib.*
40. Under sec. 5151, Rev. St., owners of stock in a national bank are liable for its debts, and persons who hold themselves out or allow themselves to be held out as owners of stock are also liable, whether they own stock or not. *Case, Receiver*, v. *Small et al., 10 Fed. Rep., 722.*
41. A married woman who owns stock in a national bank is not exempt on account of her coverture from the liability imposed by the national currency acts upon all stockholders in such banks. *Anderson* v. *Line, 14 Fed. Rep., 405.*
42. After a national bank has become insolvent and has closed its doors for business, its shareholders' liability to creditors is so far fixed that any transfer of their shares must be held fraudulent and inoperative as against the creditors of the bank. *Irons et al.* v. *Manufacturers' National Bank of Chicago et al., 17 Fed. Rep., 308.*
43. The Pacific National Bank of Boston was organized in October, 1877, with a capital of $250,000, with the right to increase it to $1,000,000. In November, 1879, its capital was raised to $500,000; September 13, 1881, the directors voted to increase the capital to $1,000,000. On November 18, 1881, the bank suspended. On December 13, 1881, the directors voted that as $38,700 of the increase of capital stock had not been paid in the capital be fixed at $961,300, and the Comptroller of the Currency was notified to that effect, and he notified the bank, under Rev. St., sec. 5205, to pay a deficiency on its capital stock by an assessment of 100 per cent. At the annual meeting the assessment was voted, and on March 18, 1882, with consent of the Comptroller and the approval of the directors and the examiner, the bank resumed business, and continued until May 20, 1882, when it again suspended and was put in the hands of a receiver. Prior to May 20, 1882, $742,800 of the voluntary assessment had been paid in. Complainant was the owner of twenty-five shares of stock on September 13, 1881, and after the vote to increase the stock took twenty-five shares, for which he paid $2,500 on October 1, 1881, and received a certificate. He voted for the assessment at the annual meeting, and in February, 1882, paid the assessment on the old and new stock, and subsequently sought to enjoin the suit at law against him by the receiver to enforce his individual liability as a stockholder, under Rev. St., sec. 5151, on the ground that the increase of capital was illegal and void, and that the voluntary assessment, under Rev. St., sec. 5205, relieved the stockholders of individual liability. *Held*, that he was not entitled to relief,

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and the bill should be dismissed. *Morrison* v. *Price, Receiver, 23 Fed. Rep., 217.*

44. A discharge in bankruptcy releases a shareholder of a national bank from his statutory individual liability to creditors of the bank where, at the time of his discharge, the claims of such creditors were provable, not merely contingent. *Irons et al.* v. *Manufacturers' National Bank et al., 27 Fed. Rep., 591.*

45. When bank stock was sold, but not transferred on the books of the bank, and the bank afterwards failed, the executors of the person in whose name the stock stood on the books were held liable for assessment, although said stock had been paid for by a purchaser buying at the request of the president of the bank, who gave him a cashier's check for that purpose, placing the money so furnished to the credit of said purchaser on the books of the bank as a temporary loan, the intention being ultimately to transfer said shares to a third party as part of a larger proposed investment in stock, for which funds had been placed in the hands of the president of the bank. *Price, Receiver,* v. *Whitney et al., 28 Fed. Rep., 297.*

46. Defendant subscribed for new stock in the reorganization of a bank, and received a certificate on the basis of a total subscription of $500,000. The actual increase was $461,300. He protested against the same, and refused to vote on the stock, but retained his certificate until the bank went into the hands of a receiver several months later. *Held,* that he was liable to the receiver on his subscription, and it was too late to claim that the increase as to him was invalid. *Butler, Receiver,* v. *Aspinwall, 33 Fed. Rep., 217.*

47. A pledgee of shares of stock in a national bank, who does not appear by the books of the bank or otherwise to be the owner, is not liable for an assessment upon the shares on the insolvency of the bank, under Rev. St., sec. 5151, rendering shareholders liable for the debts of the association to the extent of the par value of their stock. *Welles* v. *Larrabee et al., 36 Fed. Rep., 866.*

48. One to whom the shares are assigned in trust as security for a debt due a third person, and following whose name on the stock book of the bank is the word "trustee," is not liable for the assessment under section 5151, and is also within the provision of section 5152, exempting from such liability persons holding stock as trustees. *Ib.*

49. In an action by the receiver of an insolvent national bank to recover of a stockholder an assessment on his shares, the defendant alleged as a counterclaim that the Comptroller of the Currency had directed the bank to restore the value of certain securities held by it which had been reported worthless by an examiner; that certain of the stockholders, including defendant, had raised a fund which was placed in the hands of trustees to apply so much as might be from time to time required by the Comptroller to retire such securities; that the fund was deposited with the bank with full notice of the purpose to which it was to be applied; that a portion had been used to retire the securities designated, and that when the bank failed the balance of the fund came into the hands of the receiver, and was now claimed by him as a part of the ordinary assets of the bank; that a certain portion of this balance belonged to defendant, which amount he asked to set off against plaintiff's demand. *Held,* that a general demurrer based on the ground that no set-off or counterclaim was available in such an action would be overruled, as the claim could be set off if it was of such a nature that the holder would be entitled to receive the full amount before distribution by the receiver to general creditors. *Welles* v. *Stout, 38 Fed. Rep., 807.*

50. Where a shareholder of a national bank makes a bona fide sale of his stock and goes with the purchaser to the bank, indorses the certificate, and delivers it to the cashier of the bank with directions to make the transfer on the books, he has done all that is incumbent upon him to discharge his liability, and he is not liable, though the cashier failed to make the transfer, upon the subsequent suspension of the bank, for an assessment made by the Comptroller of the Currency, under Rev. St., sec. 5151, to pay the bank's debts. *Hayes* v. *Shoemaker, 39 Fed. Rep., 319.*

51. Defendant, for the purpose of helping a bank, of which complainant was a stockholder, in a financial crisis, loaned it certain securities belonging to complainant, and when complainant was informed of the fact she did not

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object. She was assured by the bank's officers that if the bank was saved the securities would be returned, and if it failed the avails would be credited on her assessment as a stockholder. The bank failed, and the securities were not returned. *Held*, that she was not entitled, as against other creditors, to set off the value of the securities against her assessment, but was, as to such value, on the same footing as any other creditor. *Soules* v. *Witters et al.*, *39 Fed. Rep.*, *403*.

52. One who subscribes and pays for a specified number of shares of a "proposed increase" of the capital stock of a national bank, which increase is in fact never issued, and to whom the bank officials transfer, instead, old stock of the bank without his knowledge or consent, is not a "shareholder" within the meaning of Rev. St., sec. 5151, imposing individual liability on the shareholders for the debts of national banks. *Stephens* v. *Follett et al.*, *43 Fed. Rep.*, *842*.
53. The fact that the subscriber for the new shares received a dividend on the old shares so transferred to him does not estop him from denying his liability as a shareholder, where such dividend was received in the belief that it was paid to him by virtue of his subscription to the new stock. *Ib.*
54. A person who becomes a stockholder in a national bank thereby submits himself to the provisions of the national-bank act, and becomes liable to be assessed to the extent of his statutory liability for all debts of the bank existing while he holds his stock. *Young* v. *Wempe et al.*, *46 Fed. Rep.*, *354*.
55. In an action by the receiver of a national bank to enforce an assessment under Rev. St., sec. 5151, against one credited on the transfer books as a stockholder, it appeared that nearly a year before the failure he had sold his stock to a broker for an undisclosed principal; that he indorsed the same, and requested the broker to inform the cashier of the transaction, and to have the stock transferred; that the broker accordingly handed the stock to the cashier, gave him the necessary information, and requested him to make the transfer. This the cashier promised to do, but in fact the transfer was never made. The certificate recited that it was transferable on the books of the company "by indorsement hereon and surrender of this certificate." *Held*, that in requesting the cashier to make the transfer the broker acted as the seller's agent, and that the latter did all that was required of him as a prudent business man, and could not be held liable as a stockholder. *Young* v. *McKay*, *50 Fed. Rep.*, *394*.
56. A Federal court will not, even if it has the power under Rev. St., sec. 5234, grant an order authorizing a receiver of a national bank to compound the statutory liability of certain stockholders by accepting payment of a gross sum, less than is due, in satisfaction and discharge thereof, although more money would thus be realized than by proceedings to collect the same in the usual way, when it appears probable that such stockholders have fraudulently conveyed their property to avoid their legal obligations as stockholders, or to shield themselves from injury and exposure by litigation. *In re Certain Shareholders of the California National Bank of San Diego*, *53 Fed. Rep.*, *38*.
57. A person who is entered on the books of a national bank as the owner of stock, but who is admitted to hold the stock in trust for the true owner, is not liable as a stockholder for the debts of the bank, when the true owner has been adjudged so liable, although nothing is realized upon the execution of such judgment. *Yardley* v. *Wilgus*, *56 Fed. Rep.*, *965*.
58. When the full personal liability of shareholders is to be enforced the action must be at law. *Kennedy* v. *Gibson*, *8 Wall.*, *498*; *Casey* v. *Galli*, *94 U. S.*, *673*.
59. And it may be at law, though the assessment is not for the full value of the shares; for, since the sum each shareholder must contribute is a certain exact sum, there is no necessity for invoking the aid of a court of equity. *Bailey* v. *Sawyer*, *4 Dill.*, *463*; *1 N. B. C.*, *356*.
60. But the suit may be in equity. *Kennedy* v. *Gibson*, *8 Wall.*, *498*.
61. It is no objection to a bill against stockholders within the jurisdiction of the court that other stockholders, not within such jurisdiction, are not codefendants. *Ib.*; *Case* v. *Bank*, *100 U. S.*, *446*.
62. But a pledgee of shares of stock in a national bank who, in good faith and with no fraudulent intent, takes the security for his benefit in the name of an irresponsible trustee for the avowed purpose of avoiding individual

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liability as a shareholder, and who exercises none of the powers or rights of a stockholder, incurs no liability as such to creditors of the bank in case of its failure. *Anderson, Receiver*, v. *Phila. Warehouse Company, 111 U. S., 479.*

63. The individual liability of the shareholders of an insolvent association may be enforced for the purpose of paying all of its liabilities, and not merely for the purpose of paying its "debts," technically so-called. *Stanton* v. *Wilkeson, 8 Ben., 357.*

64. The individual liability of the stockholders must be restricted in its meaning to such contracts, debts, and engagements of the association as have been duly contracted in the ordinary course of its business. And, therefore, creditors of an association who make settlements *after the association is put into liquidation* and receive from the president payment of their claims in paper of the association, or of the individual notes of the president himself, indorsed or guaranteed in the name of the association, are not to be considered as creditors of the association entitled to subject the stockholders to individual liability, for these are new contracts. *Richmond* v. *Irons, 121 U. S., 27.*

65. The individual liability of the stockholders is enforceable only in behalf of all the creditors, and any security given by a stockholder for his liability in this respect should likewise be for the benefit of all the creditors. Accordingly, a mortgage of all the individual property of a stockholder, made after the bank has closed its doors, for the purpose of securing a single depositor, is void as against a judgment obtained against such stockholder in an action by the receiver to recover the amount of his individual liability. *Gatch* v. *Fitch, 34 Fed. Rep., 566.*

66. Bill filed by receiver against transferrer and transferee to enforce such liability will lie where it is for discovery as well as relief, as the transfer would be good between the parties. *Bowden* v. *Johnston, 107 U. S., 251.*

67. A shareholder in a national bank, who is liable for its debts, is liable for interest thereon to the extent of the bank's liability, and not in excess of the maximum liability fixed by statute. *Richmond* v. *Irons, 121 U. S., 27.*

68. The creditors of an insolvent association must seek their remedy through the Comptroller, in the mode prescribed by the statute; they can not proceed directly in their own names against stockholders or the debtors of the bank. *Kennedy* v. *Gibson, 8 Wall., 498.*

69. Each shareholder of a national banking association is individually liable for its debts to the extent of the amount of his stock at its par value, in addition to the amount invested in the shares held by him, and a receiver appointed to wind up the affairs of such an association that has become insolvent is authorized, under the direction of the Comptroller of the Currency, to enforce the liability of its stockholders, and to collect from each of them the necessary amount, up to the extent of his liability, for the payment of the creditors. *King et al.* v. *Armstrong, Receiver, 34 N. E., 163; 50 Ohio St., 222.*

70. Code N. C., sec. 1826, provides that no woman during coverture shall be capable of making any contract to affect her real and personal estate without the written consent of her husband. *Held*, that a purchase of stock by a married woman is not a "contract" within the terms of the statute, and that the wife is liable upon an assessment, although the stock was purchased without the written consent of her husband. *Robinson* v. *Turrentine et al., 59 Fed. Rep., 554.*

71. One in whose name stock of an insolvent national bank stood paid an assessment thereon under a threat by the receiver to sue therefor, though he claimed that he had sold the stock. More funds were collected than were required to pay the creditors of the bank. *Held*, that such payment could not be recovered as having been made under a mistaken belief by the payor that the whole amount would be required to pay the creditors of the bank. *Holt* v. *Thomas (Cal.), 38 P., 891.*

72. The F. National Bank suspended business for lack of funds, and was placed in charge of a bank examiner, who required that $50,000 should be raised and placed in the bank before it could resume business. The stockholders, including one B., the president, thereupon raised this sum, in amounts equal to 50 per cent of their stock, and placed it in the bank. The examiner caused entries to be made on the books indicating that this contribution was a voluntary assessment, subject, after one year, to the liabilities of the bank, and permitted the bank to resume. B., at a

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meeting of the directors subsequently held, protested against these book entries, but afterwards signed reports in which the $50,000 was included as surplus. At the time of the advance the bank held two notes of B., and discounted another note of his a few days before the expiration of a year from the advance. Shortly after the expiration of the year the bank again suspended payment. *Held*, that the advance to the bank was a voluntary assessment, and not a loan, and could not be set off by B. in an action against him on the notes by the receiver of the bank. *Brodrick* v. *Brown*, *69 Fed. Rep.*, *497*.

73. M. bequeathed to his wife "for life or widowhood" 40 shares of stock in a national bank, together with other personal property, providing that she might use any of such personal property if necessary for her comfortable support, and that, at her death or marriage whatever should remain of such property should go in equal shares to his four children. The administrator with the will annexed of M.'s estate transferred the stock on the books of the bank to M.'s widow. The bank having become insolvent, and an assessment having been made by the Comptroller on the shareholders, for which a judgment was obtained against M.'s widow, which remained unsatisfied, the receiver of the bank brought suit against M.'s administrator to compel payment of the assessment out of M.'s general estate. *Held*, that whether the widow took an absolute title to the stock by virtue of her power of disposal, or a life interest with remainder to the children, the beneficial ownership of the stock, in either case, had passed from M.'s estate, and the estate could not be made liable for the assessment. *Held*, further, that the administrator properly transferred the stock to the widow, and was not required to hold the legal title thereto, as administrator or trustee, during her life or widowhood, but that such transfer made no difference to the liability of the estate of M., since the beneficial interest would in either case have been in the widow and children. *Blackmore* v. *Woodward et al.*, *71 Fed. Rep.*, *321*.

74. The capital, the unpaid subscriptions to the capital stock, and the liability of the holders of the paid-up stock to pay an additional amount equal to the par value of their stock under section 5151, Rev. St., constitute a trust estate sacredly pledged for the security of the creditors of a national banking association. The willful destruction or diminution of any part of this trust estate or the diversion of the proceeds of any of it from the creditors of the bank is a fraud upon these creditors, and subjects its perpetrator to a suit by them or their legal representative for proper relief. *Stuart* v. *Hayden et al.*, *72 Fed. Rep.*, *402*.

75. One who knowingly permits his name to be entered upon the stock books of a national bank, as the owner, individually, of stock therein, can not be permitted, as against creditors or a receiver of the bank representing them, to show that he was not the owner of the stock, and he is liable for an assessment thereon, though he held the stock, in fact, as trustee for the bank itself. *Lewis* v. *Switz*, *74 Fed. Rep.*, *381*.

76. One C. was the holder of stock in the D. National Bank, and was also an officer of the L. bank, which held stock in the D. bank. In the latter capacity he was informed of an urgent demand upon the L. bank to send $5,000 by telegraph in aid of the D. bank. Within a week after this demand L. transferred his stock in the D. bank, without consideration, to his five children, one of whom was a married woman, and two minors. Within five months thereafter the D. bank failed and an assessment was made on the stockholders. *Held*, that the transfer must have been made by L. in contemplation of the liability, and that both he and his transferees were liable for the assessment, the latter because the liability was cast upon them by law when they became stockholders. *Foster* v. *Lincoln et al.*, *74 Fed. Rep.*, *382*.

77. In an action by the receiver of a national bank to enforce the individual liability of a stockholder, an allegation in the complaint that on a given date the Comptroller, having ascertained and determined that the assets, property, and credits of the bank were insufficient to pay its debts and liabilities, and, as provided by the act of Congress, made an assessment and requisition on the shareholders of the said bank of a given sum upon each share held and owned by them, respectively, at the time of its default, and directed the receiver to take all necessary steps to enforce the liability, is sufficient. *Kennedy* v. *Gibson*, *8 Wall.*, *498*, *distinguished; Nead* v. *Wall (C. C.)*, *70 F.*, *806*.

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78. One buying stock in a national bank in the names of his minor children himself becomes liable to assessment as a shareholder, for minors are incapable of assenting to become stockholders, so as to bind themselves to the liabilities thereof. *Foster* v. *Chase et al.*, *75 Fed. Rep.*, *797*.
79. An executor who receives certificates of national-bank stock as part of the assets of decedent's estate, and includes them in his inventory returned to the probate court, is a shareholder, and liable as such for an assessment, under Rev. St., § 5151, subject to the relief granted by section 5152. *Parker* v. *Robinson* (*C. C. A.*), *71 F.*, *356*.
80. The complaint, in an action by the receiver of an insolvent national bank to enforce an assessment on the shareholders, made by the Comptroller of the Currency, need not aver that there was a necessity therefor, or that the Comptroller determined that there was such necessity, though the law provides that the Comptroller may enforce the individual liability of the stockholders, if necessary to pay the debts of the bank. It is enough that the complaint alleges that the Comptroller made the assessment and directed its enforcement. *O'Connor* v. *Witherby* (*Cal.*), *44 P.*, *227*.
81. The allegation of the complaint, in an action for an assessment on shareholders in a bank, that "defendant, though demanded, has failed and refused to pay said assessment, or any part thereof," is a sufficient averment as against a general demurrer of nonpayment at the time action was commenced. *Ib.*
82. In an action by the receiver of an insolvent national bank to enforce an assessment on the shareholders, made by the Comptroller of the Currency, the necessity of the Comptroller's making as large an assessment as that in suit can not be litigated. *Ib.*
83. The bill contemplated by the second section of the act of June 30, 1876, to enforce the individual liability of stockholders in a national-banking association that has gone into liquidation, need not purport expressly on its face to be filed by the complainant on behalf of himself and all other creditors, for the law would give it that effect and the court would so treat it; but, if this was necessary, the bill might be amended in that respect by leave of the court. *Irons, Ex'r, etc., and others*, v. *Manufacturers' National Bank of Chicago and others*, *17 Fed. Rep.*, *308*.
84. The manifest intention of the national-banking act is a distribution of its assets in case a bank becomes insolvent equally among all the unsecured creditors, and the diligence of a creditor who files a creditor's bill can give him no greater rights than are given any other creditor to share in the distribution of the assets, and a prayer in the bill that such creditor be given priority over other creditors will not be granted. *Ib.*
85. Where the original bill, filed before the passage of the act of June 30, 1876, was amended after the passage of that act so as to make the individual shareholders defendants, and subject them to liability, such bill will not be considered on that account multifarious. *Ib.*
86. The act of June 30, 1876, did not create any new liability on the part of the stockholders, or provide for enforcing such liability against them under circumstances where it could not have been enforced before that act was passed. This act is not retroactive, and does not create rights which did not exist prior to its passage as against existing stockholders, though it may be construed as limiting the tribunal in which proceedings are to be instituted for enforcing the stockholder's liability to a United States court, instead of allowing creditors to resort to any competent tribunal with equity power. *Ib.*
87. Entering an order that "the complainants confessing the pleas of bankruptcy of defendants, it is ordered that this case be stayed as to them," does not amount to a final decree, but simply confesses the facts set up in the plea, leaving the court to adjudge the law upon such facts whenever the main cause is heard. *Ib.*
88. Where the original bill was filed February 3, 1875, before the passage of the act of June 30, 1876, and a receiver was appointed February 26, 1875, thereunder, and an amended bill, making the individual stockholders defendants, was filed October 5, 1876, and after the filing of the amended bill certain of the defendants were adjudged bankrupts, their pleas of bankruptcy will constitute a sufficient bar in their behalf. *Ib.*
89. Where it is admitted by the defendants that they were shareholders in a national bank, but the number of shares respectively held by them is

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not admitted, the names of the shareholders and the number of shares held by each, as shown by the stock ledger and stubs of the stock certificates and the dividend sheets of the bank on which they respectively drew the last dividends, will be prima facie proof of the number of shares held, and, unless rebutted, sufficient. *Ib.*

90. A bill to enforce against the separate estate of a married woman an assessment upon shares of national-bank stock is not open to the objection that it does not allege that she had the capacity to become a stockholder, whether she became such before or after marriage, where it alleges that she was the owner of the shares, and where a statute of the State in which the bank is located (Dig. St. Ark. 1874, sec. 4194) provides that a married woman may transfer her property, carry on any business and perform any services on her separate account, and that her earnings shall be her separate property and may be used or invested by her in her name. *Bundy* v. *Cocke*, *128 U. S.*, *185; 3 N. B. C.*, *316.*

91. The bill alleging that the married woman is possessed of property in her own right sufficient to pay the assessment and praying for a decree of payment therefrom, and the bill of revivor filed after her death against her husband praying for relief out of the assets received by him as her legatee, devisee, or executor, the case is one of equitable cognizance. *Ib.*

92. A suit by the receiver of an insolvent national bank to collect an assessment by the Comptroller upon the stock from a stockholder who has made an alleged fraudulent transfer of his shares is based upon the statutory liability of the stockholder, and not upon any injury growing out of the fraudulent transfer; and therefore the statute of limitations begins to run from the date the assessment becomes due, and not from the discovery of the fraud. *Thompson* v. *German Ins. Co. et. al.*, *77 Fed. Rep.*, *258.*

93. On a bill by the receiver of an insolvent national bank to collect an assessment by the Comptroller on the stock from a former stockholder, on the ground that, to escape liability, he had transferred his shares, within six months of the failure of the bank, to one having no means, it appeared that the transfer was made on the books of the bank, no concealment thereof being attempted, and that the receiver made no inquiry as to the nature of the transfer, and took no action against defendant until the assessment had become barred. *Held*, that equity would not relieve against the bar of the statute. *Ib.*

94. It is not necessary, in order to hold liable for an assessment upon the shareholders of an insolvent national bank one who has transferred his stock to an irresponsible person, to show that the transferrer had actual knowledge of the insolvency of the bank at the time of the transfer, but it is sufficient if he had good ground to apprehend its failure, and made the transfer with intent to relieve himself from individual liability. *Cox* v. *Montague*, *78 Fed. Rep.*, *845.*

95. Upon the trial of a suit brought by the receiver of an insolvent national bank to collect an assessment from one who had transferred his stock, a letter written by the defendant to a bank examiner, in reply to an inquiry about the bank, in which defendant admits his transfer of his stock when the bank was embarrassed, is not a privileged communication, though the bank examiner's letter, to which it is a reply, is marked "Confidential." *Ib.*

96. A corporation which receives shares of national-bank stock in pledge, with power to use and sell, and which, in good faith, without suspicion of the bank's insolvency, causes new certificates to be issued in the name of one of its employees, merely because it is unwilling they should stand in the name of the original owners, remains a mere pledgee, and is not liable, as a shareholder, to assessment on the stock. *National Park Bank of City of New York* v. *Harmon*, *79 Fed. Rep.*, *891.*

97. L., a stockholder in the D. national bank, transferred his stock shortly before its failure to his married daughter and other minor children. It appeared from the circumstances surrounding the transaction that L., though perhaps not supposing the D. bank to be actually insolvent, was advised of facts not generally known, which indicated such uncertainty as to its ability to stand a run, which had apparently begun, as to make it safer for him to dispose of his stock forthwith, and that the transfer was made with the intent that, if all came out well, his children should have the stock, while, if the bank met with disaster, he would not be obliged to throw good money after bad. *Held*, that the transfer so made

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could not stand against the creditors of the bank, and L. was liable at the suit of its receiver for an assessment on the stock. *Foster* v. *Lincoln's Ex'r*, *79 Fed. Rep.*, *170*.

98. A national bank which has purchased from a third party shares of stock in another national bank as an investment, and which appears on the books of the latter bank as a stockholder, is estopped, after the latter's failure to deny liability to an assessment on the stock on the ground that its purchase thereof was ultra vires. *First National Bank of Concord* v. *Hawkins*, *79 Fed. Rep.*, *51*. *Overruled in California National Bank* v. *Kennedy*, *167 U. S.*, *362*.

99. The liability of a shareholder in a national bank to an assessment on his shares is not a contractual liability flowing from his acquisition of the shares, but a liability which arises by force of the statute authorizing the assessment. *Ib.*

100. The circuit court has jurisdiction of an action to ascertain or fix the liability upon shares of an insolvent national bank which are alleged to have been transferred with a fraudulent intent to escape such liability when the amount of the assessment exceeds $2,000 exclusive of interest and costs. *Thompson* v. *German Ins. Co. et al.*, *76 Fed. Rep.*, *892*.

101. The right of the receiver of an insolvent national bank to enforce the liability of stockholders, though created by United States statute, may be barred by the running of a State statute of limitations. *Ib.*

102. The bar of a statute of limitations will be enforced, when applicable, in equity as well as at law. *Ib.*

103. The action of the Comptroller in making an assessment against the stockholders of an insolvent national bank creates a right of action against the stockholders, but is not the institution of a suit to enforce it so as to stop the running of limitation. The statute begins to run from the date the assessment becomes due. *Ib.*

104. A creditor who receives from his debtor a transfer of shares in a national bank as security for his debt, and who surrenders the certificates to the bank, and takes out new ones in his own name, in which he is described as pledgee, and holds them afterwards in good faith as such pledgee and as collateral security for the payment of his debt, is not a shareholder subject to the personal liability imposed upon shareholders by Revised Statutes, section 5151. *Pauly* v. *State Loan and Trust Company*, *165 U. S.*, *606*.

105. The previous cases relating to the liability of such shareholder examined and held to establish:

(1) That the real owner of the shares of the capital stock of a national-banking association may, in every case, be treated as a shareholder within the meaning of section 5151;

(2) That if the owner transfers his shares to another person as collateral security for a debt due to the latter from such owner, and if, by the direction or with the knowledge of the pledgee, the shares are placed on the books of the association in such way as to imply that the pledgee is the real owner, then the pledgee may be treated as a shareholder within the meaning of section 5151 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and therefore liable; upon the basis prescribed by that section, for the contracts, debts, and engagements of the association;

(3) That if the real owner of the shares transfers them to another person, or causes them to be placed on the books of the association in the name of another person, with the intent simply to evade the responsibility imposed by section 5151 on shareholders of national-banking associations, such owner may be treated, for the purposes of that section, as a shareholder, and liable as therein prescribed;

(4) That if one receives shares of the stock of a national-banking association as collateral security to him for a debt due from the owner, with power of attorney authorizing him to transfer the same on the books of the association, and being unwilling to incur the responsibilities of a shareholder as prescribed by the statute, causes the shares to be transferred on such books to another, under an agreement that they are to be held as security for the debt due from the real owner to his creditor—the latter acting in good faith and for the purpose only of securing the payment of that debt without incurring the responsibility of a shareholder—he, the creditor, will not, although the real owner may, be treated as a shareholder within the meaning of section 5151; and

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(5) That the pledgee of personal property occupies toward the pledgor somewhat of a fiduciary relation, by virtue of which, he being a trustee to sell, it becomes his duty to exercise his right of sale for the benefit of the pledgor. *Ib.*

106. Where one residing in Maryland subscribes for stock of a national bank of another State, and then transfers it to his wife, also a resident of Maryland, she becomes owner thereof, and is subject to stockholders' liability, under Revised Statutes, United States, § 5152, without regard to the laws of the other State relative to contract by married women. *Kerr* v. *Urie (Md.), 37 A., 789.*

107. A person appearing on the books of a national bank to be absolute owner of stock is subject to stockholders' liability, though holding it as trustee. *Ib.*

108. It has been repeatedly settled by this court that the Comptroller of the Currency has power to appoint a receiver of a defaulting or insolvent national bank, and to call for a ratable assessment upon the stockholders of such bank, without a previous judicial ascertainment of the necessity for such action; and the contention that there is presented in this case a constitutional question not considered in the prior cases is an assumption with no foundation in fact. *Bushnell* v. *Leland, 164 U. S., 684.*

109. As by Rev. St., U. S., sec. 5242, an attachment issued before final judgment from a State court against a national bank is prohibited, such an attachment does not operate as notice to the absent defendant, so as to give the court jurisdiction of the party or subject-matter. *Safford* v. *First National Bank (Vt.), 17 A., 748.*

110. An assessment against the estate of an owner of national-bank stock, in the hands of his executrix, is enforceable in the Federal courts, though proceedings for settlement of the estate are pending in the probate court of Vermont. *Brown* v. *Ellis, 86 Fed. Rep., 357.*

111. The widow of a deceased stockholder of an insolvent national bank, who by authority of the will undertook to settle the estate as executrix without judicial proceedings, but failed to transfer such stock to herself or other person, can not, on the ground that the estate is fully settled, escape liability as executrix for assessments on such stock to the extent of assets of the estate under her control. *Baker* v. *Beach, et al., 85 Fed. Rep., 836.*

112. To a bill by a creditor of a corporation averring its insolvency and demanding the appointment of a receiver, an accounting, and the enforcement of the individual liability of the stockholders, the corporation is a necessary party defendant. *Elkhart National Bank of Elkhart, Ind.,* v. *Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company of Minneapolis, Minn., et al., 84 Fed. Rep., 76.*

113. Where the jurisdiction of the Federal courts depends on the diverse citizenship of the parties, the Federal courts of the residence of stockholders of an insolvent corporation, organized under the laws of another State, have no jurisdiction of a suit brought by a creditor of the corporation for an accounting and a receivership and to enforce the individual liability of the stockholders, if the corporation has not voluntarily appeared in the action. In such case the nonresident corporation can not be compelled to appear. Smith *v.* Lyon, 10 Sup. Ct., 303, 133 U. S., 315, and Improvement Co. *v.* Gibney, 16 Sup. Ct., 272, 160 U. S., 217, followed and applied. *Ib.*

114. In such a case, the defendant stockholders who appear may set up this defense by demurrer. *Ib.*

115. A payment made for stock of a national bank under an erroneous belief that all of an increased issue of stock authorized by the stockholders, and of which the stock paid for formed a part, had been sold, and the subscriptions therefor had thus become binding, is not voluntary, and the money may be recovered back, though the facts might have been learned by the exercise of greater diligence and care. *Brown* v. *Tillinghast, 84 Fed. Rep., 71.*

116. The Comptroller of the Currency and the Treasurer of the United States are not necessary parties defendant in an action against the receiver of an insolvent national bank to recover an assessment made by the Comptroller, and paid by the plaintiff under an erroneous belief that he was a stockholder. *Ib.*

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117. Defendant acquired stock of a national bank through his agents, in whose names the shares were registered on the books of the bank, and so appeared when the bank became insolvent. Defendant had all the time held the certificates, so indorsed that he might have had the shares registered in his own name. *Held*, that the receiver can recover from defendant an assessment on said stock for the benefit of creditors, though he might have proceeded against those in whose names the shares appeared on the bank's stock register. *Hubbell* v. *Houghton*, *86 Fed. Rep.*, *547*.

118. On notice from the Comptroller, under Rev. St., § 5205, that the bank's capital is impaired so as to require an assessment on the stockholders, such assessment is to be made by the stockholders themselves, and an assessment by the directors is void. *Hulitt* v. *Bell et al.*, *85 Fed. Rep.*, *98*.

119. An assessment to restore impaired capital, under Rev. St., § 5205, is only enforceable by subjecting the stock of persons refusing to pay, and no action will lie against the stockholders personally. *Ib.*

120. When an executor refuses to recognize, as a claim against decedent's estate, an assessment by the Comptroller of the Currency upon national bank stock belonging to the deceased, a Federal court will assume jurisdiction of an action against the executor to determine the liability, although the estate is in the course of administration in the probate court. *Zimmerman* v. *Carpenter*, *84 Fed. Rep.*, *747*.

121. The estate in the hands of an executrix at the date of the failure of a national bank is liable for the assessment on stock belonging to the estate in the same manner as if deceased was living (Rev. St., § 5152); and the fact that the time for filing claims against the estate has expired is no bar to an action to fix such liability. *Ib.*

122. Where bank stock was transferred by an executrix to herself individually, and she admits, before suit is brought, and again in her answer, that the transfer was without consideration, and is void, such admission does not vacate the transfer, and a bill in equity will lie to determine the liability of the estate on an assessment of the face value of the stock. *Ib.*

123. Where, at the hearing, the defendant raises the point that the claimant has a plain, speedy, and adequate remedy at law, the court will not make a decree if there is a plain defect of jurisdiction, but the bill will be construed more liberally than if the point had been raised by demurrer. *Ib.*

124. A stockholder in a national bank, with knowledge that the bank is in a failing condition, can not make a voluntary transfer of his stock to one financially irresponsible, and thereby escape liability for assessments. *Baker* v. *Reeves et al.*, *85 Fed. Rep.*, *837*.

125. The owner, by assignment of stock in a national bank at the time of its failure, is liable for assessments thereon, though his assignor, who transferred it knowing that the bank was in a failing condition, is also liable. *Ib.*

126. A pledgee of national-bank stock is not liable as a stockholder for assessments except by estoppel. *Baker* v. *Old National Bank of Providence, R. I., et al.*, *86 Fed. Rep.*, *1006*.

127. Where shares of an insolvent bank are registered on the books "F. A. Cranston, Cashier Old National Bank, Providence, R. I.," the latter bank, in a suit by the receiver to hold it liable as a shareholder for assessments, is not estopped by the registry from setting up the fact that it holds the stock merely as a pledge. *Ib.*

128. And the cashier, individually, is not estopped from avoiding liability on the same ground. *Ib.*

129. An executrix, who is also the sole devisee and legatee under a will, does not acquire title to national-bank stock constituting part of the estate, so as to prevent the estate from being liable to an assessment made by the Comptroller of the Currency, merely by the fact of having paid or secured all the debts owing by decedent, the estate still remaining unsettled. *Tourtelot* v. *Finke*, *87 Fed. Rep.*, *840*.

130. A trustee, though not appointed by a will or an order of a court or judge, is not personally liable for assessments against stock of an insolvent national bank owned by this cestui que trust, but standing in his name, where he has been guilty of no fraud, concealment, or negligence. *Lucas* v. *Coe*, *86 Fed. Rep.*, *972*.

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131. In fixing the liability for assessments against stock of an insolvent national bank, the effort of the court should be to ascertain who is the actual owner, and to hold him, releasing the apparent owner if he has done nothing to deceive or mislead. *Ib.*
132. Where one subscribes for part of an increased issue of national-bank stock, but actually receives original stock instead, and holds it for several years, receiving dividends and paying assessments thereon, he will be liable, upon failure of the bank, to assessment on such stock by the Comptroller of the Currency. *Rand et al.* v. *Columbia National Bank of Tacoma, Wash., et al., 87 Fed. Rep., 520.*
133. A sale of all the shares of stock held by a shareholder in a national bank, when such sale is made under the provisions of and for the purpose set forth in section 5205 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by the act of June 30, 1876, is void, unless at such sale the stock brings a price equal in amount to the assessment placed thereon under the provisions of that section. *Merchants' National Bank of Rome* v. *Fouche, Supreme Court of Georgia, July, 1898.*
134. One who holds shares of national-bank stock—the bank being at the time insolvent—can not escape the individual liability imposed by the statute by transferring his stock with intent to avoid that liability, knowing or having reason to believe, at the time of the transfer on the books of the bank, that it is insolvent or about to fail. *Stuart* v. *Hayden, 169 U. S., 1; Gruetter* v. *Stuart, Ib.*
135. A transfer with such intent and under such circumstances is a fraud upon the creditors of the bank, and may be treated by the receiver as inoperative between the transferrer and himself, and the former held liable as a shareholder without reference to the financial condition of the transferee. *Ib.*
136. The right of creditors of a national bank to look to the individual liability of shareholders, to the extent indicated by the statute, for its contracts, debts, and engagements, attaches when the bank becomes insolvent; and the shareholder can not, by transferring his stock, compel creditors to surrender this security as to him, and force the receiver and creditors to look to the person to whom his stock has been transferred. *Ib.*
137. If the bank be solvent at the time of the transfer, that is, able to meet its existing contracts, debts, and engagements, the motive with which the transfer is made is immaterial, as a transfer under such circumstances does not impair the security given to creditors; but if the bank be insolvent, the receiver may, without suing the transferee and litigating the question of his liability, look to every shareholder who, knowing or having reason to know at the time that the bank was insolvent, got rid of his stock in order to escape the individual liability to which the statute subjected him. *Ib.*
138. Whether, the bank being in fact insolvent, the transferrer is liable to be treated as a shareholder in respect of its existing contracts, debts, and engagements, if he believed in good faith at the time of the transfer that the bank was solvent—not decided; although he may be so treated, even where acting in good faith, if the transfer is to one who is financially irresponsible. *Ib.*
139. Where the circuit court and the circuit court of appeals agree as to what facts are established by the evidence, this court will not take a different view unless it clearly appears that the facts are otherwise. *Ib.*

ATTACHMENT:

1. The stock of a shareholder indebted to it may be attached by the association and sold on execution. *Hagar* v. *Union National Bank, 63 Me., 509.*
2. No State court can issue an attachment against the funds of a national bank. Although the provision forbidding attachments was evidently made to secure equality among the general creditors in the division of the proceeds of the property in an insolvent bank, its operation is by no means confined to cases of actual or contemplated insolvency; but the remedy is taken away altogether and can not be used under any circumstances. The effect of the provision in sec. 5242, Rev. St., is to write into all State attachment laws an exception in favor of national banks, and all such laws must be read as if they contained an exception in favor of national banks. *Pacific National Bank* v. *Mixter, 124 U. S., 721.*
3. No attachment can issue from United States circuit court in an action

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against a national bank before final judgment in the cause, and a bond given on such attachment is illegal. *Ib.*

4. An attachment can issue against a national bank from a State court. *Robinson* v. *National Bank of Newbern, 58 How. Pr., 306; 2 N. B. C., 309.*
5. The provision of the national banking act that attachments, injunctions, etc., shall not be issued by State courts against national banks before final judgment relates only to actions against banks where the action is brought, and not to cases where the action is against a nonresident corporation. *Southwick* v. *The First National Bank of Memphis, 7 Hun., 96; 1 N. B. C., 789.*
6. An attachment will not lie before final judgment against the property in this State of a national bank situated and doing business in another State. *Rhoner* v. *National Bank of Allentown, Pa.; Palmer* v. *Same, 14 Hun., 126; 2 N. B. C., 331.*
7. An attachment can not be issued from a State court against a national bank before final judgment, whether such bank be located in this State or not. *Central National Bank* v. *Richland National Bank, 52 Howard, 136; 1 N. B. C., 801.*
8. The provision of the national-banking act prohibiting attachments in such cases is not repealed by the act of Congress of July 12, 1883, providing that the jurisdiction for suits thereafter brought against national banks shall be the same as for suits against State banks and repealing laws inconsistent therewith. *Raynor* v. *Pacific National Bank, 93 N. Y., 371; 3 N. B. C., 624.*
9. An unrecorded transfer of national-bank stock will take precedence of a subsequent attachment in behalf of a creditor without notice. *Continental National Bank* v. *Eliot National Bank et al., 7 Fed. Rep., 369.*
10. The loss of interest occasioned by an attachment wrongfully laid is clearly an injury for which damages are recoverable against the wrongdoer. *Jacobus* v. *Monongahela National Bank of Brownsville, 35 Fed. Rep., 395.*
11. Where shares of corporation stock are attached, the subsequently declared dividends are as much bound by the attachment as the corpus of the stock itself is. *Ib.*
12. Counsel fees and other expenses (not taxable as costs) paid or incurred in defending against an attachment wrongfully laid are not recoverable as damages in an action upon a statutory recognizance given when the attachment was issued, conditioned for the payment to the party aggrieved of "such damages as the court may adjudge." *Ib.*
13. When a creditor attaches the property of an insolvent bank he can not hold such property against the claim of a receiver appointed after the attachment suit was commenced. Such creditor must share pro rata with all others. *First National Bank of Selma* v. *Colby, 21 Wall., 609; Harvey* v. *Allen, 16 Blatch., 29.*
14. Sureties on attachment bond against national bank who have received assets of the bank to secure them from loss thereon, the obligation being illegal, will be discharged in equity and be compelled to transfer their collateral to the receiver of the bank. *Pacific National Bank* v. *Mixter, 124 U. S., 721.*
15. An attachment from a State court may not issue against an insolvent national bank of that State. *National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New York* v. *Mechanics' National Bank of Newark, N. J.; Corn Exchange Bank* v. *Same; West Side Bank* v. *Same, 89 N. Y., 467; 3 N. B. C., 601.*
16. An attachment issued against an insolvent national bank is invalid (U. S. R. S., sec. 5242) and is not made valid by the subsequent acquisition by the bank of further capital. *Raynor* v. *Pacific National Bank, 93 N. Y., 371; 3 N. B. C., 624.*
17. Although the bank after the issuing of the attachment paid a large amount of its debts in full, this does not estop it from questioning the validity of the attachment. *Ib.*
18. A receiver of a national bank situated in another State, though not a party, may move to vacate an attachment. *People's Bank of the City of New York* v. *Mechanics' National Bank of Newark, 62 How. Pr., 422; 3 N. B. C., 670.*
19. In an action against a national bank of another State an attachment issued against its property in this State will be vacated upon proof of its insolvency. *Ib.*

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20. The defendant, a national bank at Boston, Mass., on November 18, 1881, closed its doors and was put in charge of a Government bank examiner and thus continued till March 14, 1882, when the Comptroller allowed it to resume. It transacted business till May 22, 1882, when it was placed in the hands of a receiver. An attachment was issued in this action November 19, 1881, against defendant's property in this State. At that time its assets would have paid its debts and liabilities exclusive of its capital, but it had refused to pay various legal obligations then due. *Held*, that defendant had committed acts of insolvency within U. S. Rev. St., sec. 5242, and the attachment should be vacated. *Market National Bank of New York* v. *Pacific National Bank of Boston*, *30 Hun., 50; 3 N. B. C., 672.*
21. Bank property attached by individual creditor after bank is insolvent can not be sold to pay his demand against the claim of a receiver subsequently appointed. *National Bank* v. *Colby*, *21 Wall., 609.*
22. Where service is made on a national bank only by attachment and publication or service out of the State the attachment, being prohibited by Rev. St., sec. 5242, should be vacated and the service set aside. *Garner* v. *Second National Bank (C. C.)*, *66 F., 369.*
23. A bank which discounted a draft to which was attached, deliverable to its order, a bill of lading of the goods against which the draft was drawn was not required, on notice of nonacceptance of the draft, to charge the amount thereof against the drawer's account, which was sufficient to pay the draft, in order to enforce its lien on the property against an attaching creditor of the drawer. *Neill* v. *Rogers Bros. Produce Co. (W. Va.)*, *23 S. E., 702.*
24. In an action by an attaching creditor against certain plaintiffs in an action to replevy the attached property for the appointment of a receiver, L., who claimed a lien by virtue of an attachment prior to plaintiff's, was not made a party to the action, and after the appointment of the receiver he made a motion to modify the order made therein so far as it directed the sheriff to deliver to the receiver the property held under his attachment. *Held*, that L. might appeal from an order denying such motion. *National Park Bank* v. *Goddard (Sup.)*, *20 N. Y. S., 499; In re Lilienthal, ib.*
25. A receiver who simply holds property pending the determination of an action to settle the ownership of the same has no interest in such action and will not be allowed to intervene. *National Park Bank* v. *Goddard (Sup.)*, *20 N. Y. S., 526.*
26. An attaching creditor of an insolvent corporation acquires no right superior to other creditors. *Farmers and Merchants' National Bank* v. *Waco Electric Railway and Light Co. (Tex. Civ. App.)*, *36 S. W., 131; Metropolitan Trust Co.* v. *Farmers and Merchants' National Bank, ib.*
27. An attaching creditor of an insolvent corporation for which a receiver is appointed after the attachment acquires no preference right or lien that will deprive the court of the power to equitably apportion the earnings of the property during the receivership to claims classed as operating expenses. *Ib.*
28. An appearance by counsel of a nonresident attachment defendant, for the sole purpose of moving a discharge of the levy and the dissolution of the attachment, does not constitute a general appearance, and service must be made by publication before default and judgment can be entered. *Exchange National Bank* v. *Clement (Ala.)*, *19 So., 814.*
29. In an action against a nonresident commenced by attachment, unless the levy is fictitious or merely colorable, the defendant can not, as a ground for abating the action, dissolving the attachment, or vacating the levy, traverse the ownership of the property attached, or deny having a leviable interest therein. *Ib.*
30. A national bank holding funds belonging to a bankrupt estate as depositary of a bankrupt court can not be garnisheed in proceedings supplementary to execution. *Havens* v. *National City Bank of Brooklyn*, *6 Thompson & Cook, 346; 1 N. B. C., 783.*
31. Under U. S. Revised Statutes, section 5242, providing that no attachment before final judgment shall be issued in any State court against a national bank, and U. S. Revised Statutes, section 915, entitling the plaintiff in actions in the Federal courts to similar remedies by attachment to those provided by the laws of the State in which such courts are held, a Fed-

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ATTACHMENT—Continued.

eral court may not issue a writ of attachment before final judgment against a national bank. *Butler* v. *Coleman*, *Same* v. *Mixter*, *Same* v. *Whitney*, *Same* v. *Demmon*, *124 U. S.*, *721; 3 N. B. C.*, *291.*

32. A bond given to release property from an illegal attachment is void. *Ib.*
33. The principal in a bond given in an attachment suit may maintain an action in equity to have the bond declared void and the property held by the sureties as indemnity returned. *Ib.*
34. The levy of an attachment on the shares of a national bank under the Vermont statutes (R. L. §§ 3261, 3262), which do not include national-bank stock in their provisions, is of no effect against the defendant in attachment. *Sowles* v. *National Union Bank of Swanton, Vt.*, *82 Fed. Rep.*, *696.*
35. It seems doubtful whether any attachment under State laws can operate as a transfer of shares of national-bank stock, since such stock exists solely under the laws of the United States, which provide for transfers, and declare the effect thereof. *Ib.*

BONDS OF OFFICERS:

1. It is not necessary that national-banking associations shall signify their approval of the official bonds of their officers by memoranda entered upon the journals or minutes of the directors. The acceptance is to be presumed from the retention of the bond, and from the fact that the officer is permitted to enter upon or continue in the discharge of his duties. *Graves* v. *The Lebanon National Bank*, *10 Bush.*, *23.*
2. Where the sureties of an officer can reasonably be presumed to have been deceived by the statement of the condition of the bank published just prior to the execution of the bond, and to have been led to think that there was no deficit, whereas there had been a misapplication of a large part of the funds by the officer whose bondsmen they became, which fact would have been ascertained had the directors exercised ordinary diligence, the sureties are discharged from their liability. *Ib.*
3. A surety on the bond of a cashier of a national bank is not discharged by the fact that the cashier had, before the bond was given, committed frauds upon the bank, if such frauds were unknown to the officers of the bank, although they were guilty of gross negligence in not discovering them. *Tapley* v. *Martin*, *116 Mass.*, *275; 1 N. B. C.*, *611.*
4. The engagement of a surety is a direct original agreement with the obligee that in the event his principal fails he will perform the original obligation, and whether it is entered into jointly with the principal or separately, the extent and character of the obligation are the same as to both, depending only upon the form in which it is expressed. *La Rose et al.* v. *The Logansport National Bank et al.*, *102 Ind.*, *332.*
5. The contract of obligors, whether entered into separately or jointly with the principal, if by its terms it appears that the principal is separately bound by an original, independent contract, to which the contract for security is collateral, and the obligors agree therein that the principal will pay or perform according to his original engagement, and that they will answer for his default in the event of failure, is a contract of guaranty. *Ib.*
6. The contract of the sureties in the bond of a bank cashier, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties by such cashier, is a contract of guaranty. *Ib.*
7. A failure to give notice to guarantors of the default of their principal, except in cases governed by commercial rules, is a matter of defense, and resulting damages must concur with such failure in order to work a discharge. *Ib.*
8. Where by a by-law of a bank its cashier is made responsible for the funds and valuables of the bank, it can not be implied that his bond would not become operative until all the other officers and employees were denied access to such funds and valuables nor that he is responsible for losses which may occur through the delinquencies of others. *Ib.*
9. The bond of a bank cashier, executed and approved two weeks after he enters upon his duties, is upon sufficient consideration, and is operative, at least, from the date of its approval. *Ib.*
10. The knowledge by an employer of the misconduct of an employee whose conduct and fidelity have been guaranteed by another, which will, if concealed, release the guarantor, must relate to the service in which the

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employee is engaged, and must be something more than mere moral delinquency unconnected with the subject-matter of the guaranty. *Ib.*

11. A continuing contract, guaranteeing the fidelity of a bank cashier, may be revoked by the guarantors without cause, upon proper notice, but the right must be exercised reasonably. *Ib.*

12. A bond of suretyship for an employee, which is to "embrace and cover only acts and defaults committed during its currency and within twelve months next before the date of discovery of the act or default upon which such claim is based," covers not only embezzlements made during the year actually preceding their discovery, but also earlier embezzlements which would have been discovered within a year but for the fact that during the year preceding the actual discovery the employee had so falsified the books as to prevent such discovery. *Consolidation National Bank* v. *Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York (C. C.), 67 F., 874.*

13. Plaintiff, as receiver of a national bank, sued a former employee of the bank and a guaranty company upon a bond of indemnity, against the fraudulent acts of such employee, which contained a provision that it should be essential to the validity of the bond that the employee's signature be subscribed thereto. The defendants pleaded non est factum. The bond offered in evidence was not signed by the employee of the bank and there was no evidence that it had been executed by the defendant company. The court sustained defendants' plea, and dismissed the suit. *Held*, no error. *Blackmore* v. *Guarantee Company of North America et al., 71 Fed. Rep., 363.*

14. A bank employee's bond, conditioned for the reimbursement of any loss sustained by reason of fraud or dishonesty in connection with his duties, provided that any claim under the bond should embrace and cover only acts and defaults committed during its currency and within twelve months next before the date of discovery of the act or default upon which such claim was based. *Held*, that the bond did not cover a default committed more than twelve months prior to its discovery, which would, however, have been discovered within a year from its commission had not such discovery been prevented by the act of the employee in falsifying the books during the year preceding the discovery. 67 Fed. Rep., 874, reversed. *Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York* v. *Consolidated National Bank, 71 Fed. Rep., 116.*

15. The cashier of a bank, whose bond, with sureties, was conditioned that he would "faithfully and honestly discharge his duties as cashier, and account for all such moneys, funds, and valuables" as came into his hands, cashed a draft, payable to his order, amply secured by bills of lading of cotton, and duly forwarded the same, with the bills of lading, to a bank in another city for collection. The draft and bills of lading were lost in the mail. The cashier's bookkeeper, whose duty it was to check the statements and accounts with other banks, reported the draft as credited on their account with the bank to which they had been forwarded, and his accounts balanced according to his report. The agent of the railroad company, without production of the bills of lading, and without the consent of the cashier, delivered the cotton to the consignee. *Held*, that the cashier was not liable on his bond. *First National Bank* v. *Still (Tex. Civ. App.), 32 S. W., 61.*

16. The A. Surety Co. executed and delivered to the C. bank a bond, insuring the bank against loss by any act of fraud or dishonesty of its cashier in connection with the duties of that office, or the duties to which, in the bank's service, he might be subsequently appointed, occurring during the continuance of the bond, and discovered within six months thereafter and within six months from the death, dismissal, or retirement of the cashier from the service of the bank. The bond provided that the surety company should be notified of "any act" of the cashier which might involve a loss for which the company would be responsible "as soon as practicable after the occurrence of such act shall have come to the knowledge" of the bank, and it required proofs of loss to be furnished to the surety company. The bank suspended payment and passed into the hands of a receiver who afterwards notified the surety company of the discovery of dishonest acts of the cashier, furnished proofs of loss, and brought suit against the surety company on the bond. The evidence upon the trial as to the time when the dishonest acts of the cashier were discovered being conflicting, *held*, that the question whether

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the required notice was given with reasonable promptness was for the jury. *Held*, further, that the terms of the bond did not require notice to be given of suspicions of dishonest acts. *American Surety Company* v. *Pauly*, *72 Fed. Rep.*, *470*.

17. The bank having suspended business on November 12, 1891, but the cashier having continued in the service of the receiver until March following, when he resigned, *held*, that the services so rendered by him after November 12th were rendered to the bank none the less because its affairs were controlled by a receiver, and the surety company was not absolved from liability for acts discovered more than six months from November 12th, but within six months from his resignation. *Held*, further, that a proof of loss under the bond, which set forth with reasonable plainness, and in a manner by which a person of ordinary intelligence could not be misled, that certain sums of money had been taken from the bank by means of acts of the cashier, described in such proof, was sufficient, though it failed to aver explicitly that a loss had been caused to the bank. *Ib.*

18. The "teller's book" of the bank, which had been kept by one G., who died before the trial, was offered in evidence to show that on certain days no money was received for certificates of deposit. *Held*, that in connection with evidence of the course of business, by which, if received, such money would be entered in the book, the evidence was competent, though not conclusive. *Ib.*

19. For the purpose of showing the dealings with the bank of the president, who was charged with having misappropriated the bank's money with the cashier's aid, the president's ledger account was put in evidence, together with the testimony of the bookkeeper who made the entries, and who swore that they were correctly made from the original deposit slips and checks furnished to him by the teller, who had died before the trial; that it had been the teller's duty to verify all deposit slips, and to pay the checks; and that all such slips and checks, when reaching the bookkeeper's hands, bore marks indicating that they had been verified or paid by the teller. *Held*, that the account was competent, and sufficiently proven. *Held*, further, that evidence of acts of fraud and dishonesty by the cashier, occurring before the date of the bond, and for which no claim was made against the surety company, but which were similar to the acts on which the claim was based, was admissible to show that the acts on which the claim was based were intentional, and not merely negligent, or due to oversight. *Ib.*

20. Prior to the issue of the bond sued on the cashier and president of the bank had conspired to rob it, and had been engaged in fraudulent practices. When application was made for the bond the surety company required a certificate from the bank of the cashier's good character. Such certificate was made by the president without, so far as appeared, any direct authority from the board of directors, or any knowledge by them that such certificate was made or required. *Held*, that the president's knowledge of the cashier's dishonesty was not to be imputed to the bank, so as to make it responsible for the misrepresentations contained in such certificate. *Ib.*

21. When a case goes twice to an appellate court, questions decided upon the first occasion will not be considered upon the second. *Mohrenstecher et al.* v. *Westervelt*, *87 Fed. Rep.*, *157*.

22. Error in denying a motion to compel the plaintiff to elect between causes of action is cured by instructions eliminating all but one cause. *Ib.*

23. It is error to give instructions authorizing the jury, in determining whether a transaction by which the cashier of a national bank obtained possession of some of its funds was a misapplication thereof, to consider the fact that his indebtedness to the bank exceeded 10 per cent of its capital. *Ib.*

24. Instructions that no devices for concealment, however elaborate, which a bank cashier may adopt to conceal a transaction amounting to a misappropriation of its funds, can protect him, are erroneous, when there is no evidence of any concealment whatever in respect to the transaction in question. *Ib.*

25. The making of a loan exceeding 10 per cent of a national bank's capital, in the absence of fraud, is not a breach of the cashier's bond. *Ib.*

26. To constitute a misapplication of the funds of a bank, it is necessary that some portion thereof shall be withdrawn from its possession or control,

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or that some conversion be made, so as to deprive the bank of the benefit thereof. Mere renewal of notes already in the bank's possession does not, of itself, constitute a misapplication of funds. *Ib.*

27. The cashier of a bank having made large purchases of real estate, one of the sureties on his bond made inquiries of several officers of the bank, actively engaged in its affairs, as to whether the cashier had borrowed money of the bank in order to make such purchases, and was informed that the purchases were for the benefit of the bank, that no liability accrued therefrom to the cashier to the bank, and that the cashier's total indebtedness to the bank was but a few hundred dollars. *Held*, that the bank was estopped subsequently to deny these statements, when the sureties had relied thereon, and the cashier had in the meantime become insolvent. *Ib.*
28. In a suit upon a bank cashier's bond, one of the sureties thereon was not allowed to testify to statements of bank officers in reference to the cashier's dealings with the bank, but the cashier himself was afterwards permitted to testify to practically the same effect as the testimony offered. *Held*, that the rejection was not harmless error, as the evidence could not be considered merely cumulative, in view of attacks made upon the cashier's credibility, and of his interest in misrepresenting his transactions, if illegal. *Ib.*

BOOKS, INSPECTION OF:

1. Code of Alabama, 1886, sec. 1677, which provides that stockholders of all corporations have the right to have access to and inspection and examination of the books, records, and papers of the corporation at all reasonable and proper times, applies to national banks located within the State; and *mandamus* will lie against the officer having custody of the books to enforce the right. *Winter* v. *Baldwin, 7 So., 734; 89 Ala., 483.*
2. The rights of stockholders are not curtailed nor the statute in conflict with U. S. Rev. St., which provide that national banks shall not be subject to visitorial powers other than those authorized by Congress or vested in the courts of justice. *Ib.*
3. The officers of a national bank can not be compelled to exhibit the books of the bank to State officers for the purpose of furnishing a basis for State taxation of the deposits as against the depositors. *First National Bank of Youngstown* v. *Hughes et al.; Second National Bank* v. *Same, 2 N. B. C., 176.*

BRANCH BANKS:

1. A national bank located in another State can not keep an office for discount and deposit in New York, and can not maintain an action upon a note discounted at such office. *National Bank of Fairhaven* v. *The Phœnix Warehousing Co., 6 Hun., 71; 1 N. B. C., 784.*
2. Under Rev. St., sec. 5190, providing that "the usual business of each national banking association shall be transacted at an office or banking house located in the place specified in its organization certificate," a national bank can not make a valid contract for the cashing of checks upon it at a different place from that of its residence, through the agency of another bank. *Armstrong* v. *Second National Bank of Springfield, 38 Fed. Rep., 883.*

BROKER:

A national banking association is not authorized to act as a broker or agent in the purchase of bonds and stocks. *First National Bank of Allentown* v. *Hoch, 89 Penn. St., 324; Weckler* v. *The First National Bank of Hagerstown, 42 Md., 581.*

CAPITAL STOCK. *See* Shareholders; Transfer of stock.

1. A national bank can acquire an interest in its own stock only by purchase to prevent a loss upon a debt previously contracted in good faith; and a provision in certificates of stock in such bank that they shall not be transferred until all the liabilities of the stockholder to the bank are paid is void and of no effect. *Conklin* v. *The Second National Bank, 45 N. Y., 655; 1 N. B. C., 693.*
2. Where a national bank made a loan upon the pledge of its own shares and afterwards sold the shares to obtain payment of the loan which exceeded the amount realized from the shares, *held*, that the owner of the shares

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could not on the ground that the statute forbids a national bank to take its own shares as security recover from the bank the amount realized upon the sale of the shares. *First National Bank of Xenia* v. *Stewart*, *107 U. S., 676*; *3 N. B. C., 96*.

3. The articles of association and the by-laws of a national bank prohibited the transfer of stock owned by any stockholder indebted to the bank until such indebtedness should be satisfied. *Held*, that the prohibition was invalid, under section 35 of the national banking act, and that the bank could not thus acquire a lien on the shares of the stockholders. *Bullard* v. *Bank*, *18 Wall., 589*; *1 N. B. C., 93*.
4. The right of creditors to look to unpaid portions of the capital stock as a fund for the payment of their claims is not created by State statutes, but is derived from general principles of law. The enforcement of such right, therefore, is not dependent upon remedies provided by State legislation; and if it appear that the State has, by statute, provided legal remedies for the enforcement of equitable rights, the creditor may, at his election, when proceeding in a Federal court, adopt the form of remedy appropriate in courts of equity, or may sue at law, under the statute. *First National Bank of Sioux City* v. *Peavey*, *69 Fed. Rep., 455*.
5. The question whether the right of a creditor to look to unpaid capital stock is legal or equitable in its nature, in any particular case, is to be determined, it seems, by the following principles: If a person has subscribed for or purchased the stock under such circumstances that the corporation itself, and through it its creditors, can call upon the stockholder for the unpaid portions of the stock, then this claim is one at law, based upon the express or implied terms of the subscription or purchase. If, however, by the terms of the original subscription or purchase, no liability is assumed to make any further payments to the corporation on this stock, and it is agreed between the corporation and the stockholder that the stock shall be considered as full paid, then a creditor's right to look to unpaid portions of the stock is equitable, and can not be enforced by action at law, unless so provided by statute. *Ib.*
6. The A. Co. was organized with a capital of $1,000,000, in 40,000 shares of $25 each, all of which were subscribed for by the eight incorporators of the company. No cash was paid on the subscriptions, but property, valued at $220,000, was conveyed to the company in payment for the stock, without application to any specific shares. Immediately after the organization of the company it was agreed by all the subscribers, at a stockholders' meeting, that 16,000 shares should be contributed by the subscribers to secure working capital, and that such shares should be issued to trustees, who were authorized to sell the same as full paid and nonassessable stock, at not less than $3 per share, two-fifths of the proceeds to be paid to the incorporators and three-fifths into the treasury of the corporation. It did not appear that enough of the stock so contributed was sold to equal $220,000 at par value; but defendant purchased from one W., who was engaged on behalf of the company in selling the stock, 800 shares, in the belief that they were owned by W., and were fully paid, as they were stated on their face to be, having no knowledge or notice of the transactions leading to the sale of the stock or of the facts in regard to its payment. Afterwards, the company having become insolvent, a receiver of its property sued defendant for the amount of an assessment of $15 per share on the subscriptions to the stock. *Held*, That the proceedings for the sale of the stock, as full paid, must be construed as an appropriation, by the shareholders and the corporation, of the unapplied credit of $220,000 to the 16,000 shares contributed for sale, or to such of them as should be issued; and as it did not appear that enough of the stock was sold to equal the $220,000, the stock purchased by defendant, in the belief that it was full paid, must be treated as being so in fact, and, accordingly, the defendant was not liable for the assessment. *Rood* v. *Whorton*, *74 Fed. Rep., 118*.
7. Where suit is brought in equity to enforce subscriptions to the capital stock of a corporation as part of a trust fund for the benefit of the creditors of such corporation, the bill must be so framed as to be for the benefit of all the creditors who are entitled to the trust fund. *First National Bank* v. *Peavey* (*C. C.*), *75 F., 154*.
8. National banks have no authority to increase their capital stock except as provided by Rev. St., sec. 5142, and act of Congress May 6, 1886; and

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where an increase is attempted to be made without obtaining the consent of two-thirds of the stock, the payment in full of the amount of such increase, and the certificate and approval of the Comptroller of the Currency, as required by those statutes, the proceedings are invalid, and preliminary subscriptions to such increase can not be enforced. *Winters* v. *Armstrong; Armstrong* v. *Stanage; Same* v. *Wood, 37 Fed. Rep., 508.*

9. Such a subscription is impliedly conditioned on the subscription of the whole amount of the proposed increase and on the compliance by the corporation with all the requirements of the statute necessary to make the increase stock valid, and in case of noncompliance with such requirements there is a failure of consideration. *Ib.*
10. In an action by the receiver of a national bank to enforce subscriptions to a proposed increase of its capital stock, an allegation that the bank, subsequent to defendants' subscriptions, and with their knowledge, represented to the public by means of circulars, letter heads, etc., that its capital stock had been so increased and that defendants allowed their names to remain "upon the list of those subscribing for and entitled to such new or increase of stock," but without alleging that the public gave credit to the bank on the faith that the defendants were part owners of such increase of stock, or that they allowed themselves to be held out as actual stockholders, does not show that they estopped to plead the failure of the bank to comply with the statutory requirements in perfecting such increase. *Ib.*
11. The receiver stands in the shoes of the bank, and can assert no rights against the subscribers which the bank could not have asserted. *Ib.*
12. A subscriber who has made payments on his subscription to the proposed increase, believing that the statutory requirements would be complied with, is entitled to have the amount thereof allowed as a claim against the assets of the bank in the receiver's hands. *Ib.*
13. Where one subscribes for shares in the increase of the capital of a national banking association in a certain amount, such subscription being paid in full and the entry made on the stock book of the bank, he becomes a shareholder, although no stock certificate is issued. *Pacific National Bank* v. *Eaton, 141 U. S., 227.*
14. And the certificate of the Comptroller of the Currency approving the amount of increase that has been paid in, which amount includes what was paid by the dissenting subscriber, will be conclusive upon such subscriber. *Ib.*
15. But if such subscriber has assented to or ratified the change he will be held a shareholder. *Delano* v. *Butler, 118 U. S., 634.*
16. When the previous proceedings looking to an increase in the capital stock of a national bank have been regular and all that are requisite, and a stockholder subscribes to his proportionate part of the increase and pays his subscription, the law does not attach to the subscription a condition that it is to be void if the whole increase authorized be not subscribed, although there may be cases in which equity would interfere to protect him in case of a material deficiency. *Aspinwall* v. *Butler, 133 U. S., 595.*
17. The Comptroller of the Currency has power by law to assent to an increase in the capital stock of a natianal bank less than that originally voted by the directors, but equal to the amount actually subscribed and paid for by the shareholders under that vote. *Ib.*
18. Where one subscribes for shares in an increase of capital stock of a national bank and pays for the same, without waiting to see whether the whole amount of the increase is taken, he is bound by such subscription and payment, though the amount of the increase is afterwards reduced by the bank and the Comptroller of the Currency. *Butler* v. *Eaton, 141 U. S., 240.*
19. The conditions imposed by Rev. St., sec. 5142, as to the validity of increase of national-bank capital were intended to secure actual cash payment of subscriptions and to prevent watering stock, not to invalidate bona fide subscriptions actually made and paid. *Aspinwall* v. *Butler, 133 U. S., 595.*
20. Stockholder in national bank who, with knowledge of its insolvent condition and of all material facts, subscribes for increased stock to same amount as his original stock, and amount of proposed increase is afterwards reduced, can not question validity of proceedings for such increase to annul such subscription and payment. *Delano* v. *Butler, 118 U. S.,*

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CAPITAL STOCK. *See* Shareholders; Transfer of stock—Continued.

634; Pacific National Bank v. *Eaton, 141 ib., 227; Thayer* v. *Butler, ib., 234; Butler* v. *Eaton, ib., 240.*

21. There can be no increase of the capital of a national bank until the Comptroller of the Currency approves thereof and issues his certificate, as provided by section 13 of the act of Congress providing for the organization of national banks. *Charleston* v. *People's National Bank, 5 South Carolina, 103; 1 N. B. C., 898.*

22. The stockholders of the C. National Bank voted to increase its capital $300,000, and M. subscribed and paid for 23 shares of the proposed increase. Only $150,000 of such proposed increase was ever paid for, and the directors applied to the Comptroller of the Currency to approve the increase to the amount of $150,000, which was refused. Afterwards the stockholders voted an increase of $150,000, and applied for approval thereof, which was refused; but later the Comptroller, on his own motion, on the eve of the bank's insolvency, approved this increase. M. sued the bank and its receiver to recover the amount paid by him under his subscription to the first proposed increase. *Held*, that the Comptroller's refusal to approve the first increase to the extent of $150,000, nullified the vote for the increase and M.'s subscription to the stock, leaving him in the position of a creditor of the bank for the amount paid in, and the subsequent proceedings, he not having participated therein, could not reanimate his contract of subscription. *Matthews* v. *Columbia National Bank of Tacoma et al., 77 Fed. Rep., 372.*

23. Where a vote by the stockholders of a bank to increase the capital stock to a certain amount never became effective because only one-half the proposed increase was subscribed and paid for, the board of directors was not authorized to cancel one-half the proposed additional stock which had not been subscribed for, nor to give the assent of the corporation to an increase to any amount, the shareholders alone being authorized to determine whether there should be any increase, and to fix the amount. And a stockholder who subscribed and paid for new stock issued under the original plan is entitled to recover back the amount thus paid, even though there was afterwards a valid vote of the stockholders to increase the stock to the smaller amount, as he never assented to a subscription for stock under the new plan. *Matthews* v. *Columbia National Bank et al., 79 Fed. Rep., 558.*

24. Where the articles of association of a bank provided that meetings of shareholders might be called by the board of directors, or by any three shareholders, a resolution carried at a meeting called by the president and cashier was not a valid act of the corporation, all the shareholders not being present. *Ib.*

25. A stockholder in a corporation is not estopped from questioning the validity of a stockholders' meeting by reason of his participation in the proceedings by proxy, as his agent was only authorized to act at lawful meetings. *Ib.*

26. Under the national banking law (Rev. St., § 5142) and the amendment of May 1, 1886 (24 Stat., 18), the action of the Comptroller of the Currency in approving of an increase in the capital of a national bank, and certifying that the amount thereof has been paid in, is conclusive, and the validity of the increase can not be assailed in a collateral proceeding such as an action to enforce the liability of the stockholders. *Latimer* v. *Bard et al., 76 Fed. Rep., 536.*

27. Where the capital of a national bank has been increased, and defendants have received their additional stock, and for several years held themselves out as stockholders, they can not, when the bank becomes insolvent and they are assessed to pay its indebtedness, deny their liability upon the ground that the increase of capital was fraudulent, and that they could not have discovered the fraud with ordinary care. More diligence was required of them, and they are estopped by their laches. *Upton* v. *Tribilcock, 91 U. S., 45, and Sanger* v. *Upton, ib., 64, followed. Ib.*

28. The officers, in taking the necessary steps for such increase, act as the agents of the stockholders, and such stockholders can not set up the fraud of the officers concerning the increase to defeat the claims of innocent creditors. *Ib.*

29. Under the United States statutes national banks have the abstract power

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CAPITAL STOCK. *See* Shareholders; Transfer of stock—Continued.

to increase their capital to such a limit as may be approved by the Comptroller of the Currency, and where stockholders have assented to an increase they can not set up any defects or irregularities in the exercise of the power as a defense in an action to enforce their liability. *Chubb* v. *Upton, 95 U. S., 665; Veeder* v. *Mudgett, 95 N. Y., 295, followed. Scovill* v. *Thayer, 105 U. S., 143, and Implement Co.* v. *Stevenson, 13 C. C. A., 661, 66 Fed., 633, distinguished. Ib.*

30. A national bank reducing its capital can not retain, as a surplus or for any other purpose, any portion of the money which it received for retired stock, and having refused to permit shares thus retired to be transferred on its books, is liable for the value of the shares to the holder. *Seeley* v. *New York National Exchange Bank, 73 N. Y., 603; 4 Abb. New Cases, 61; 2 N. B. C., 340.*
31. The capital of a national bank having become impaired by the nonpayment of the interest on some paper among its assets to the amount of $71,000, in order to avoid an assessment by the Comptroller the stockholders reduced its capital stock and carried the bills and notes to the account of suspended or "bad debts," which were not thereafter included as assets, although retained in its custody. Some years afterwards the bank realized $75,000 from collaterals pledged for the security of that paper. In a suit by a stockholder to recover his share of the amount realized proportioned to the amount of stock surrendered, *held*, that he could not recover. *McCann* v. *First National Bank of Jeffersonville, 112 Ind., 354; 3 N. B. C., 434.*
32. Under Comp. Laws, secs. 3589, 4515, relating to the rescission of contracts procured through fraud, one induced to purchase bank stock by fraudulent representations as to its value may rescind the purchase and recover his notes given therefor against a holder of the notes having notice of the fraud. *Taylor* v. *National Bank (S. D.), 62 N. W., 99.*
33. The State legislature may authorize the sale under execution of national-bank stock. *In re Braden's Estate, 30 A., 746; Appeal of Wood, ib.*
34. A certificate of stock in a national bank, though in due form, may be shown aliunde to have been issued to the apparent stockholder solely as collateral security for money loaned. *Williams* v. *American National Bank of Arkansas City, Kans., et al., 85 Fed. Rep., 376.*
35. It is no defense to an action against a national bank for money had and received that the collateral security it gave to plaintiff was issued without authority of law. *Ib.*
36. The certificate of the Comptroller of the Currency, approving an increase of the capital stock of a national bank, is conclusive of the existence of the facts authorizing such certificate, and a subscriber to the stock can not question its validity. *Tillinghast* v. *Bailey et al., 86 Fed. Rep., 46.*
37. Subscribers to a duly authorized increased issue of stock by a national bank, who accept certificates therefor, vote the stock by proxy, and take dividends thereon, can not question the validity of such stock as against the receiver after the bank has become insolvent. *Ib.*
38. The certificate of the Comptroller of the Currency that the capital stock of a bank has been increased to a certain amount is conclusive of the sufficiency of the facts and the regularity of the proceedings requisite to an increase, and can not be questioned in any collateral proceeding. *Columbia National Bank of Tacoma et al.* v. *Matthews, 85 Fed. Rep., 934.*
39. One who subscribes to a proposed increase of stock with knowledge that the stockholders had by a resolution authorized the officers, with the approval of the Comptroller, to increase the capital stock in any multiple of $50,000 up to $300,000, as the subscriptions shall be paid in, is estopped from questioning the regularity of the proceedings after the certificate of the Comptroller to such an increase is obtained. *Ib.*
40. A stockholder who, by power of attorney, has authorized another to vote his stock at any and all stockholders' meetings "in the same manner as I should do were I there personally present," is estopped by the vote of his proxy as respects any irregularity in the proceedings or calls of the meeting, which he could have waived if personally present. *79 Fed. Rep., 558, reversed. Ib.*

CASHIER. *See* Officers.

CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT:

1. National-banking associations may issue certificates of deposits. *Riddle* v. *First National Bank, 27 Fed. Rep., 503.*

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CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT—Continued.

2. Certificates of deposit in the ordinary form issued by a national bank to depositors and payable to order are not post notes within the prohibition of sec. 5183, Rev. St. *Ib.*
3. A certificate of deposit, payable to the order of the depositor on the return of the certificate, is not due or suable until demand made and return of the certificate. *Ib.*
4. Certain persons, directors of a savings and of a national bank, procured money from the former on notes made by a third person to them for the payment of stock of the national bank issued in the name of such third person for their benefit. These persons were behind in their accounts with the national bank, and the savings bank allowed them to overdraw their accounts with it to a large amount, which was used in settling their accounts with the national bank. Thereafter the savings bank delivered the notes and the check to the national bank, which issued to it a certificate of deposit for an amount covering the whole amount represented by them. *Held*, that this certificate of deposit was without consideration and void, and any loss accruing to the savings bank by virtue of the transactions was due to the fraud or incompetency of its own officers. *Murray* v. *Pauly*, *56 Fed. Rep., 962.*
5. A certificate of deposit is evidence of so high and satisfactory a character as to the sum deposited, that to escape its effect the maker must overcome it by clear and satisfactory evidence. Where the testimony, aside from the certificate, is balanced as to the amount deposited, the certificate will turn the scale. *The First National Bank of Lacon* v. *Myers*, *83 Ill., 507.*
6. A certificate of deposit issued by a national bank, payable to the order of the depositor on return of the certificate properly indorsed and understood between the bank and the depositor not to be payable until a future day agreed upon, is not in violation of the national-banking act. *Hunt*, *Appellant*, *141 Mass., 515; 3 N. B. C., 474.*
7. Suit against a bank upon a stolen certificate of deposit given by the defendant to the plaintiff, reciting that he had deposited in said bank a certain number of dollars, payable to his order in current funds on the return of the certificate properly indorsed. *Held*, that the instrument should be regarded as the promissory note of the bank, assignable under the statute, but that it was not negotiable as an inland bill of exchange, being made payable, not in money, but "in current funds." *The National State Bank of Lafayette* v. *Ringel*, *51 Ind., 393.*
8. *Held*, therefore, that the payee could recover on said stolen certificate without giving a bond to indemnify the bank against a subsequent claim thereunder by another person. *Ib.*
9. A person depositing money in a bank accepted from the cashier a certificate of deposit, which made no mention of interest, but with a verbal agreement that interest should be paid. The cashier at the same time indorsed a memorandum of the rate of interest on the stub from which the certificate was taken. *Held*, that the stub should be read with the certificate, as evidence of the entire contract. *Thomson* v. *Beal*, *48 Fed. Rep., 614.*
10. A bank, on receiving certain notes as a special deposit, issued a certificate for the amount of the notes, made out a printed form, from which the words "in current funds" were erased, and the words "in certain notes" substituted. The certificate was marked "Special deposit." Having been transferred, this certificate was sent by the holder to the bank for payment. The notes had not then been collected, and the cashier was directed to return the certificate, but, as the signature was torn, he was instructed to prepare and transmit a duplicate. In doing so he carelessly omitted to change the printed form by erasing "in current funds" and substituting "in certain notes." *Held*, that there was no ground for a claim that the second certificate was given in payment of the first, that it was only a substitute for it, and that the receiver of the bank was only required to surrender to the holder the notes constituting the special deposit, for which the original was issued. *Niblack* v. *Cosler*, *74 Fed. Rep., 1000.*
11. Knowledge by a member of a firm of the true consideration of a certificate of deposit, which the firm discounted with a bank, and which had been negligently altered in making out a duplicate, *held*, to be the knowledge of the bank, where such member was also its cashier, and, as such, acted as the sole representative of the bank in discounting the certificate. *Ib.*

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CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT—Continued.

12. The defendants unlawfully detained a certificate of deposit of the value of $2,000 from the plaintiff. *Held*, that the plaintiff was entitled to recover damages for such detention equal to legal interest on the value of the certificate from the date of the demand therefor and refusal to the recovery, and this without any evidence that the plaintiff would have converted said certificate into money and put it to use, other than his right to do so and the defendants' illegal prevention of the exercise of such right. *Sleppy* v. *Bank of Commerce and others, 17 Fed. Rep., 712.*

CERTIFICATION OF CHECKS. *See* Collections.

1. A national banking association may "certify" a check. *Merchant's National Bank* v. *State National Bank, 10 Wall., 604.*
2. The certification of a check by a bank is, in effect, merely an acceptance and creates no trust in favor of the holder of the check and gives no lien on any particular portion of the assets of the bank. *People* v. *St. Nicholas Bank, 28 N. Y. St., 407; 58 N. Y. St., 712.*
3. A certified check has a distinctive character as a species of commercial paper, the certification constituting a new contract between the holder and the certifying bank. The funds of the drawer are, in legal contemplation, withdrawn from his credit and appropriated to the payment of the check, and the bank becomes the debtor of the holder as for money had and received. *National Commercial Bank* v. *Miller & Co., 77 Ala., 168.*
4. Where the defendant has a right of election, on account of a tort committed, either to sue for the tort, or, waiving the tort, to sue for money had and received, the relation of debtor and creditor does not exist until he elects to sue for the money; and his creditors can not defeat his election by garnishment against the wrongdoer. But this principle does not apply where the garnishees, having received a check from the defendant, with authority to collect for deposit and use, have had the check certified by the bank on which it is drawn, before the service of the garnishment; being authorized to have it certified, and the relation of the parties being thereby changed, they are liable to the defendant for the amount of the check, as for money had and received, and that liability may be reached by garnishment. *Ib.*
5. A broker received coupon railroad mortgage bonds to cover future margins of a customer and pledged them to a bank as collateral security for any indebtedness he might owe it. Afterwards the bank advanced money and certified checks on the faith of these bonds, when broker did not have money on deposit equal in amount to the checks. *Held*, under sec. 5208, that although the certifications were unlawful the checks certified were good and valid obligations against the bank. *Thompson* v. *St. Nicholas National Bank, 146 U. S., 240.*
6. In an action by a bona fide holder of a check drawn on defendant, a national bank, and certified by its cashier. *Held*, that the defendant was liable, although the drawer had no funds in the bank when the check was certified. *Cooke* v. *The State National Bank of Boston, 52 N. Y., 96; 1 N. B. C., 698.*
7. Where a postdated check is certified by the cashier of the bank on which it is drawn to be "good," by indorsement thereon before the day of its date, the instrument, upon its very face, communicates facts and information to persons receiving the same that the cashier, in making such certification, was not acting within the known limits of his power, and that he was clearly exceeding them. *The Clarke National Bank* v. *The Bank of Albion, impleaded, etc., 52 Barb., 592.*
8. It appearing, on the face of such paper, that it was certified by the cashier before its payment could have been legally demanded, and before it could be presumed that the drawer had made a deposit for its payment, this is, in the law, full notice to a purchaser. *Ib.*
9. To enable a holder of such check to recover of the bank upon it, it must appear that he became the owner and holder in good faith for a full and fair consideration in the usual course of business, and without notice of the cashier's want of power to make the certification. He must have parted with something of value upon the strength and in cosideration of the transfer of the paper. *Ib.*
10. If he parted with nothing before the check was dishonored, he stands in privity with his immediate indorsers, and is affected by all that will affect them. *Ib.*

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CERTIFICATION OF CHECKS. *See* Collections—Continued.

11. Crediting the indorsers with the avails of the check on the books of the holder is in no sense a paying over. The holder, upon receiving notice of dishonor, has an undoubted right to erase such credit, and to restore it only at the special instance of the indorsers from whom he received the check. *Ib.*
12. The receipt of a certified check is not, of itself, payment. Such a check does not cease to be commercial paper and become money. Certifying a check to be "good" is nothing more than a promise by the bank upon which it is drawn to pay it when presented, as in the case of the acceptance of the bill of exchange. If an accepted bill be protested for nonpayment, and the drawer duly notified thereof, he is bound to pay the bill, with damages and costs. The same is the law with regard to a certified check. *Bickford* v. *First National Bank of Chicago, 42 Ill., 238.*
13. As the acceptance of a bill of exchange does not discharge the drawer, so neither should the acceptance of a check, manifested by the word "good" placed upon it by the bank, discharge the drawer. They rest on the same principles. In this respect there is no difference between an uncertified and a certified check; the dishonor of either must make the drawer liable. *Ib.*
14. There is this difference, however, between a certified and an uncertified check: In case of the former, the amount of the check is supposed to be at once charged up against the drawer, and thus placed beyond his control, while the holder of an uncertified check may be anticipated by another, who also holds a check on which he may draw the money. The certificate is an unconditional promise on the part of the bank to pay the check on demand. The object in certifying the check is to give it a currency value and to enable the holder to use it as money. *Ib.*
15. Although it be the fact that certified checks pass from hand to hand as cash, still they are not cash or currency, in the legal sense of those terms, and they do not lose, on that account, any of their characteristics as bills of exchange, and therefore, when dishonored, the holder has a right to look to the drawer for payment. *Ib.*
16. In this case a check was drawn and certified and deposited in a bank after 10 o'clock a. m., and before 3 o'clock p. m., on a certain day, where it remained until the next morning, when it was taken, in the usual course of business, to the bank on which it was drawn. The bank was closed and continued so. The check was protested for nonpayment and due notice given. This was sufficient diligence to hold the drawer. *Ib.*
17. The holder of a certified check has the right to hold the drawee and acceptor, as well as the drawer. So, where the acceptor has failed and made an assignment, the holder waives none of his rights against the drawer by giving notice to the assignee of the acceptor not to pay over any money to the drawer out of assets which might come to his hands in that capacity. *Ib.*
18. A certificate of a bank that a check is good is equivalent to an acceptance; it implies that a check is drawn upon sufficient funds in the hands of the drawee; that they have been set apart for its satisfaction, and that they shall be so applied whenever the check is presented for payment. *Merchants' National Bank* v. *State National Bank, 10 Wall., 604; 1 N. B. C., 47.*
19. National banks have the power to certify checks, and this power may be exercised by the cashier without special authorization. The directors may limit his exercise of this power as they deem proper, but such limitation will not affect a person ignorant thereof who deals with the cashier in relation to matters apparently within the scope of his power. *Ib.*
20. A bank, knowing that the county treasurer of the county had not sufficient county funds in his hands to balance his official accounts, consented to give him a fictitious credit in order to enable him to impose upon the county commissioners, who were about to examine his accounts. They accordingly gave him a "cashier's check" for $16,571.61, which he indorsed and took to the commissioners. They received it, but refused to discharge him or his bondsmen, and placed the check and such funds as he had in cash in a box and delivered them to his bondsmen. The latter deposited the money and the check in another bank in the same place, which bank brought suit against the bank which issued the check to recover upon it. *Held*, 1, that the circumstances under which the check was issued were a plain fraud upon the law, and also upon the county commissioners; 2, that their receipt of it and turning it over to

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CERTIFICATION OF CHECKS. *See* Collections—Continued.

the sureties was a single act, intended to assist the sureties in protecting themselves, and was inconsistent with the idea of releasing them from their obligations. *Thompson* v. *Sioux Falls National Bank, 150 U. S., 231.*

21. Though the drawer of a check, before delivering it, has it certified, he will not be relieved from liability thereon, the bank having failed before payment thereof, though presented in due season. *Randolph National Bank* v. *Hornblower et al., 35 N. E., 850; 160 Mass., 401.*
22. Where the drawer of a check, before delivering it to the payee, has it certified as good by the bank upon which it is drawn, and the payee presents it in good season for payment, and gives due notice to the drawer of its nonpayment, and the bank had failed at the time of presentment for payment, the drawer will not be discharged from liability on the check. *Cincinnati Oyster and Fish Co.* v. *National Lafayette Bank, 36 N. E., 833.*
23. As a general rule the certification of a check in the hands of the payee, the body of which is unaltered, releases the drawer from further liability and creates a direct liability from the bank to the payee, while as between the bank and the drawer it operates as a payment, to that extent on his account; and although prior to its being certified the check may be countermanded by the drawer, after its certification it has passed beyond his control and he no longer has power to countermand its payment. *Meridian National Bank of Indianapolis* v. *First National Bank of Shelbyville, 34 N. E., 608; 7 Ind. Ap., 322.*
24. The indorsement of a check by the person to whom it was actually issued and by whom the drawer intended the money should be received, is an effectual indorsement to pass title to the check to a bank cashing the same; and the indorsement is not, as to such bank, invalidated by reason of the payee acting under an assumed and fictitious name when he was not impersonating any other individual. *Ib.*
25. A bank, cashing in good faith a check so drawn and indorsed, may collect the amount thereof of the bank which has certified the same. *Ib.*
26. The acceptance or certification of a bank check does not warrant the signatures of the indorsers to be genuine. *First National Bank* v. *Northwestern National Bank (Ill.), 38 N. E., 739.*
27. The certification by a bank of a note made payable at such bank, where the maker keeps an account, is an absolute promise by the bank to pay such note, not as the debt of another but as its own obligation, entitling the holder to suspend any remedy against the maker and relax steps to charge an indorser, and can not be rescinded by the bank because made under a misapprehension of fact as to the sufficiency of the maker's account to meet the note. *Riverside Bank* v. *First National Bank of Shenandoah, 74 Fed. Rep., 276.*
28. The payment of a note by the bank at which it is made payable, although made under misapprehension of the state of the maker's account with the bank, concludes the bank as against the holder of the paper who has surrendered it, and the payment can not be recovered back of the holder. *Ib.*
29. A bank certifying a check without funds is not liable except to a bona fide holder. *Bowen* v. *Needles National Bank, 87 Fed. Rep., 430.*

CHECKS: *See* Certification of checks; Collections.

1. A check is, substantially, an inland bill of exchange, and the rules applicable to such bills are alike applicable to checks. *Bickford* v. *First National Bank of Chicago, 42 Ill., 238.*
2. The check of a depositor upon his banker, delivered to another for value, transfers to that other the title to so much of the deposit as the check calls for, which may again be transferred by delivery, and when presented at the bank the banker becomes the holder of the money to the use of the owner of the check, and is bound to account to him for that amount, provided the drawer has funds to that amount on deposit subject to his check at the time it is presented. These checks are received and passed and deposited with bankers as cash, subject, of course, to be made good if not paid on presentation. This is the legal effect of an ordinary uncertified check. *Ib.*
3. In order to fix the liability of the drawer of an inland bill of exchange or check in case of nonpayment, the holder should present the bill or check to the person or bank on which it is drawn, within business hours of the

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CHECKS. *See* Certification of checks; Collections—Continued.

day next succeeding the receipt of the paper, and give notice of the dishonor to the drawer. *Ib.*

4. In the case of a deposit of a check drawn upon itself, the bank becomes at once the debtor of the depositor, and the title to the deposit passes to the bank. *Oddie et al.* v. *The National City Bank of New York, 45 N. Y., 735.*
5. Where a depositor draws his check on his banker, who has funds to an equal or greater sum than his check, it operates to transfer the sum named to the payee, who may sue for and recover the amount from the bank, and a transfer of the check carries with it the title to the amount named in the check to each successive holder. *The Union National Bank* v. *The Oceana County Bank, 80 Ill., 212.*
6. After a check has passed into the hands of a bona fide holder it is not in the power of the drawer to countermand the order of payment. *Ib.*
7. An instrument drawn by a depositor on a bank in the following form, after giving the date and the name of the bank, "Pay to A. and B., for account of C. & Co., ten hundred and eighteen 23-100 dollars," and signed by the depositor, is a valid bank check, and will operate to transfer to the payees an amount of the drawers' funds on deposit equal to the sum named on its face. The words "for account of C. & Co." do not change its character as a check. A bill or note, without at all affecting its character as such, may state the transaction out of which it arose or the consideration for which it was given. *The Ridgely National Bank* v. *Patton & Hamilton, 109 Ill., 479.*
8. A bank check payable to attorneys on account of a debt due from the drawers to the clients of the attorneys vests the legal title in the payee named as trustees for the clients, and a suit thereon against the bank is properly brought in the names of the payees. *Ib.*
9. A debtor gave his check on a bank for the amount of his indebtedness, payable to the attorneys of the creditor, which the bank refused to pay, alleging an agreement of the debtor to apply his deposits on other indebtedness. It was held that the bringing of an action by the creditor against his debtor did not estop him from bringing an action on the check in the name of his attorneys, the payees, against the bank. *Ib.*
10. M., who kept an account with the M. and M. Bank of Troy, deposited with that bank a check given for value, drawn by defendant, payable to the order of M., and indorsed by him in blank. Said bank credited the amount of the check in M.'s bank pass book, which was returned to him, and on the same day it mailed the check to plaintiff, its correspondent in New York, and its creditor, to be credited on account, and it was so credited. M. stopped payment of the check, and when plaintiff caused payment to be demanded of the drawee it was refused. Notice of presentation and protest was given to defendant, who subsequently paid the amount to M. In an action upon the check, *held*, that upon the deposit the M. and M. bank became the owner of the check, and as such could and did give a perfect title to its transferee, and that plaintiff was entitled to recover. *The Metropolitan National Bank of New York* v. *Lloyd, 90 N. Y., 530.*
11. The implied contract between a bank and its depositors is that it will pay the deposits when and in such sums as are demanded, the depositor having the election to make the whole payable at one time by demanding the whole, or in installments by demanding portions; and whenever a demand is made by presentation of a genuine check in the hands of a person entitled to receive the amount thereof for a portion of the amount on deposit, and payment is refused, a cause of action immediately arises, and the statute of limitations begins to run as against the installment so due and payable. *Viets* v. *The Union National Bank of Troy, 101, N. Y., 563.*
12. While a check drawn by a depositor against a general bank account does not operate as an assignment of so much of the account, it authorizes the payee, or one to whom he has indorsed and delivered it, to make a demand, and a refusal of the bank to pay on presentation gives the drawer a right of action, in case he has funds in bank to meet the check, and the refusal was without his authority. *Ib.*
13. It is not enough to make an equitable assignment of money on deposit in bank that a check be drawn therefor; but where the money was deposited as the money of the holder of the check, though in the drawer's name, and that fact is communicated to the bank before any other right

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CHECKS. *See* Certification of checks; Collections—Continued.

has accrued to the fund, the same becomes in equity the property of the holder of the check, and he may recover it from the bank. *Van Allen* v. *The American National Bank, 3 Lans., 517.*

14. The holder of a check on a bank can not sue the bank for refusal to pay it on presentation, though the drawer have sufficient on deposit to meet it. *Creveling et al.* v. *Bloomsbury National Bank, 46 N. J., 255.*
15. The implied engagement on the part of a banker to pay the checks of his depositor does not inure to the benefit of the holder of a check so as to enable him to enforce payment thereon against the bank prior to acceptance, and in the absence of assent by the banker the giving of the check does not operate as a transfer or assignment of the debt created by the making of the deposit. *First National Bank of Union Mills* v. *Clark, 134 N. Y., 368.*
16. Where it is shown to be out of a bank's course of business to receive for collection checks drawn on it by its depositors, and a check on it drawn by one of its depositors in favor of another is presented by the latter and the amount thereof is credited on his pass book as a deposit, and the check is placed on the file of paid and canceled checks, and afterwards the amount of the check is also entered to his credit and charged against the drawer on the books of the bank, these facts constitute a payment of the check, and the amount of it can not be withheld by the bank on discovering that the check was an unauthorized overdraft and the drawer was insolvent. *City National Bank of Selma* v. *Burns, 68 Ala., 600.*
17. A charge is erroneous and properly refused which affirms, as matter of law, that if the drawer and payee of a check are customers of the bank on which it is drawn, the presentation of the check by the payee to the bank and the noting or entry of it by the bank on his pass book as a deposit do not operate as a payment of the check, and that if within a reasonable time the bank ascertains that the check is an unauthorized overdraft and offers to return it there is no liability to the depositor. *Ib.*
18. In such case no presumption arises that the bank received the check merely for collection and in the capacity of agent for the holder; but a presumption of payment of the check does arise and the onus of overcoming that presumption rests upon the bank, and it can only be removed by evidence that such was not the intention of the parties, derived from the course of business with the depositor or from contemporaneous acts or declarations. *Ib.*
19. If a holder of a check, with full knowledge that the drawer is without funds in the bank to meet it, and has no just reason to believe that the check will be honored in the absence of funds, he is wanting in good faith if he demands and receives payment, especially if it is known to him that the drawer is insolvent and the bank is ignorant of the insolvency. *Ib.*
20. In such case, fraud being imputed to the holder of the check, knowledge of the want of funds must be clearly traced to him. It can not be inferred from the relations existing between him and the drawer, however intimate, unless connected with inculpatory facts or circumstances. *Ib.*
21. A check, drawn and delivered to the person to whose order it is payable, does not, without acceptance by the drawee, operate as an assignment of the sum in his hands for which it is given. It may be revoked by the drawer at any time before acceptance, and is revoked by his death; and there being no privity, expressed or implied, between the payee and the drawee, the former can maintain no action on it against the latter. *National Commercial Bank* v. *Miller & Co., 77 Ala., 168.*
22. When a bank receives from a customer a check on another bank for the special purpose of collection, the title does not pass by the special indorsement for that purpose, nor does the receiving bank owe the amount until the check is collected. But where the customer has a deposit account with the bankers, on which he is accustomed to deposit checks payable to himself, which are entered on his pass book, and to draw against such deposits, an indorsement of the words "For deposit" on a check so deposited "is, in the absence of a different understanding, presumptive of more than a mere agency or authority to collect," it is a request and direction to deposit the sum to the credit of the customer, and gives to the bankers authority, not only to collect, but to use the check in such

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manner as, in their judgment and discretion, having reference to the conditions and necessities of their business, may make it most available to their protection, and they may have it certified by the bank on which it is drawn. *Ib.*

23. When checks on another bank are handed by a depositor to the receiving teller of a bank and are by the teller credited on the depositor's pass book, they are only received for collection, and if not paid on presentation may be returned and the credit in the pass book canceled. *National Gold Bank and Trust Company* v. *McDonald, 51 Cal., 64.*
24. If a customer of a bank hands the receiving teller a check drawn by another person upon the same bank, and at the same time hands him his pass book, and the teller receives the check and enters a credit for the amount in the pass book, but no entry is made on the books of the bank, and nothing else is said or done, and the drawer has no funds in the bank, the check may be returned to the depositor and the credit in the pass book canceled. *Ib.*
25. In such case a finding by the court that the check was received as a cash deposit is erroneous. *Ib.*
26. The fact that the cashier of a bank upon which a check is drawn takes the check and places it upon the "canceling fork" does not constitute such an acceptance as will prevent him from declining to pay and returning the same upon learning that the drawer has not sufficient funds, or if the check is not in proper form. *The National Bank of Rockville* v. *The Second National Bank of Lafayette, 69 Ind., 479.*
27. Where the larceny of a bank check is charged, the question of its value is for the jury, and it is error to instruct them that a check drawn on a bank where the maker has funds sufficient to meet it is presumptively of some value. *Burrows* v. *State, 37 N. E., 271.*
28. The act of Congress of March 3, 1869 (Rev. St., sec. 5208), making it unlawful for national banks to certify checks unless the drawer has at the time an amount of funds on deposit equal to the amount specified in the check, does not invalidate an oral acceptance of a check, or promise to pay a check, there being at the time sufficient funds of the drawer in possession to meet it. *First National Bank* v. *Merchants' National Bank, 7 W. Va., 544; 1 N. B. C., 915.*
29. A check drawn on a national bank was presented for acceptance, whereupon the bank promised to pay it as soon as it received information that a certain draft left with it for collection was paid. The draft was paid and the bank informed. *Held*, That the acceptance was good and binding on the bank. *Ib.*
30. The refusal of the bank to pay a check upon presentation gives the drawer a right of action in case he has funds in the bank to meet the check, and the refusal to pay was without authority. *Brooke* v. *Tradesmen's National Bank, 22 N. Y. St., 633; 68 Hun., 129.*
31. The measure of damages will be the amount of actual loss the party has sustained, which may fairly and reasonably be considered as naturally arising from the breach of the contract, according to the usual course of things. *Ib.*
32. The ordinary amount of damages in such case would be the amount of check, interests, and costs. *Ib.*
33. The immediate entering of a judgment against the drawer, and the seizure of his business by the sheriff, in consequence of the failure of the bank to pay the check, is not an injury for which the bank would be liable. *Ib.*
34. The term "protest," as applied to inland bills of exchange, includes only the steps essential to charge the drawer and indorser. *Wood River Bank* v. *First National Bank of Omaha, 55 N. W., 239; 36 Neb., 744.*
35. Bank checks in the country are regarded as inland bills of exchange, for the purpose of presentment and demand and notice of dishonor, and do not require a formal protest in order to charge the indorsers. *Ib.*
36. They are also due upon presentation and not entitled to days of grace. *Ib.*
37. A check operates as an equitable assignment pro tanto from the time it is drawn and delivered, as between the drawer and the payee or holder. *Hulings* v. *Hulings Lumber Company et al., 18 S. E., 620; 38 W. Va., 351.*
38. A general assignment for the benefit of creditors does not defeat the check holder, although the check be not presented to the bank for payment until after such assignment. *Ib.*

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CHECKS. *See* Certification of checks; Collections—Continued.

39. In the absence of proof to the contrary, it will be presumed that the name of the payee appearing in a check was written in when the check was signed. *Fifth National Bank* v. *Central National Bank (Sup.), 31 N. Y. S., 541.*
40. Evidence of a custom of passing checks payable to a person "or bearer" by delivery only does not affect the operation of Code, sec. 1761, requiring such checks to be construed as payable to a person "or order." *First National Bank* v. *Nelson (Ala.), 16 So., 707.*
41. Where a person deposits in bank money held by him in a fiduciary capacity, mixing it with his own moneys, and afterwards draws checks against his account, such checks will be applied first to the moneys belonging to the drawer; and in such case the rule that checks will be applied to the deposits in the order in which the deposits were made does not apply. *Heidelbach* v. *National Park Bank (Sup.), 33 N. Y. S., 794.*
42. Where a bank, in consequence of an error, fails to pay a depositor's check when presented, but discovers the error and pays the check five days later, the depositor can recover only nominal damages against the bank. *Burroughs* v. *Tradesmen's National Bank (Sup.), 33 N. Y. S., 864.*
43. A tender of bank checks payable in sixty and ninety days is not a tender of payment. *Cady* v. *Case (Wash.), 39 P., 375.*
44. A check, unless objected to, is a sufficient tender. *Wright* v. *Robinson et al., 32 N. Y. S., 463.*
45. The crediting by a bank of the amount of a check to the account of a depositor indebted to it does not make the bank a bona fide holder for value of the check. *First National Bank* v. *Nelson (Ala.), 16 So., 707.*
46. The indorser of an ordinary check is released from liability thereon where the indorsee might have presented the check for payment within twenty-four hours, but sent the same by a circuitous route, so that it was not presented until five days, when payment was refused. *55 N. W., 1064; 37 Nebr., 500, affirmed; First National Bank* v. *Miller (Nebr.), 62 N. W., 195.*
47. The indorsement of a bank draft by the payee to the order of a fictitious person in good faith, and believing him to be real, is not in law an indorsement to bearer, such not being the intention of the indorser; and the indorsement of the name of the fictitious indorsee by a third person without authority is a forgery, and does not protect the bank in payment of the draft. *Chism* v. *First National Bank (Tenn. Sup.), 36 S. W., 387.*
48. A bank can not refuse to cash a check, although it knows that the check was drawn in payment of a bet made in violation of a law on the result of an election; and the fact that a check was so cashed is not ground on which the drawer can recover the amount from the bank. *McCord* v. *California National Bank (Cal.), 31 P., 51.*
49. The giving of a check by a bank depositor for the full amount of the deposit does not operate as an assignment to the holder of the check, so as to enable him to enforce payment thereon against the bank prior to its acceptance of the check. *First National Bank* v. *Clark (N. Y. App.), 32 N. E., 58.*
50. Title to a check payable to H. B., intended for N. B., can not be obtained under indorsement by H. B., made fraudulently, though the indorsee be deceived and pay value. *Sioux Valley State Bank* v. *Drovers' National Bank, 58 Ill. App., 395.*
51. Where a bank discounts a draft in advance of its acceptance, it is not a bona fide holder for value unless it has funds in its hands which it releases or fails to withhold from the drawer because of the acceptance. *First National Bank* v. *Wills Creek Coal Co. (Mich.), 68 N. W., 232.*
52. The holder of a check can not sue the bank on which it is drawn until such check is accepted by the bank. *Commercial National Bank* v. *First National Bank (N. C.), 24 S. E., 524.*
53. A stipulation, stamped on the face of a check, that it will not be paid to a certain company or its agents, is valid. *Ib.*
54. A draft was drawn payable to the order of the drawer, and by it indorsed specially to the defendant corporation, and by defendant indorsed in blank, and cashed by the plaintiff bank for another corporation, whose indorsement was written above the indorsement of the defendant. *Held*, that the position of the indorsements was not notice to plaintiff that defendant was an accommodation indorser. *Marshall National Bank* v. *O'Neal (Tex. Civ. App.), 34 S. W., 344.*

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CHECKS. *See* Certification of checks; Collections—Continued.

55. Where the payee of a check deposited the same with a bank for collection, and said bank sent it for collection to defendant, and defendant received from the bank upon which the check was drawn a draft in payment thereof, defendant is not liable to the payee for the conversion of said draft, in the absence of a demand therefor, and neither a telegram sent to defendant by the drawer of the check, instructing defendant to hold the draft, nor an inquiry by the bank upon which the check was drawn as to whether defendant could hold the draft, is a sufficient demand on behalf of said payee. *26 N. Y. S., 1035 affirmed; Castle* v. *Corn Exch. Bank (N. Y. App.), 42 N. E., 518.*
56. The holders of a draft before maturity are not bound by the acts of indorsers after the transfer. *Bloch* v. *Creditors (La.), 16 So., 267; St. Louis National Bank* v. *Bloch. Ib.*
57. The payee of a forged check who indorses it and receives full value therefor guarantees its genuineness; and as to him the indorsee is under no obligation to discover that it is forged, and may recover back the money so paid. *Birmingham National Bank* v. *Bradley (Ala.), 15 So., 440.*
58. Bank checks are due on presentation, and are not entitled to days of grace. *Wood River Bank* v. *First National Bank (Nebr.), 55 N. W., 239.*
59. Where the indorsee of a draft accepts the drawee's check in payment, instead of cash, and neglects to present it for payment or certification until the next day, and the check is dishonored in consequence of the delay, and the draft has to be protested for nonpayment, the drawer can not be held liable. *Merchants' National Bank of the City of New York* v. *Samuel et al., 20 Fed. Rep., 664.*
60. Plaintiff accepted in good faith a check in which the indorsement of the payee's name was a forgery, and after indorsing the same delivered it to defendant bank for collection. Defendant collected the check and paid the money to plaintiff, but on subsequently discovering the forgery paid back such amount to the bank on which the check was drawn without notifying plaintiff of the forgery or that it had paid back the sum collected. *Held*, that any fund belonging to plaintiff subsequently coming into possession of defendant could be legally applied to the reimbursement of the latter for the amount advanced on the check, plaintiff being chargeable with notice of the forgery. *Green* v. *Purcell National Bank (Indian Ter.), 37 S. W., 50.*
61. A regular customer of a bank sent to it a check with an unrestricted indorsement, and directed it to be placed to his credit. The check was received and credited and the customer so advised. On the day of receipt the bank sent the check to its correspondent for collection, paid a check drawn by the customer from a part of the proceeds of the credit, and closed its doors as insolvent. *Held*, that the check was not deposited for collection, but as cash for immediate use. *Williams* v. *Cox (Tenn. Sup.), 37 S. W., 282.*
62. Where a bank accepts a check on another bank as cash, giving therefor a sum of money, a certificate of deposit, and the balance in a credit to the account of a third person, such transaction creates merely the relation of debtor and creditor between the bank and its customer, and the latter can not, on the insolvency of the bank, follow up the check, or its proceeds, as his property. *Friberg* v. *Cox (Tenn. Sup.), 37 S. W., 283.*
63. Where a check drawn on another bank is deposited in an insolvent bank without any special instructions, and it is not placed to the customer's credit, and immediately thereafter the receiving bank fails, and the check goes into the hands of the bank examiner and is afterwards collected, the proceeds are the property of the customer, and not of the bank. *Showalter* v. *Cox (Tenn. Sup.), 37 S. W., 286.*
64. The holder of a check can not sue the bank on which it is drawn, unless it has been accepted by the bank. *Pickle* v. *People's National Bank (Pickle* v. *Muse), 12 S. W., 919; 88 Tenn., 380.*

CIRCULATION:

1. The circulating notes of a national banking association are valid though they do not bear the imprint of the seal of the Treasury. Such imprint was intended to be simply evidence of the contract, and forms no part of the contract itself. *United States* v. *Bennett, 17 Blatch., 357.*
2. The State can not tax the circulating notes of national banking associations. *Horne* v. *Greene, 52 Miss., 452.*

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CIRCULATION—Continued.

3. The State, until forbidden by Congress, has the power to tax national-bank bills. *Lilly* v. *The Board of Commissioners of Cumberland County, 69 N. C., 300.*
4. The circulating notes of national banks, known as "national currency," are not exempt from taxation by a State. *Board of Commissioners of Montgomery County* v. *Elston, 32 Ind., 27; 1 N. B. C., 425.*
5. The power of a State to tax the circulation of the national banks depends upon whether such circulation is for the use of the United States Government or for private profit. Congress can protect the circulation of those banks by forbidding the States to tax it. Until this is done the States have a right to tax it. *Ruffin* v. *Board of Commissioners, 69 N. C., 498; 1 N. B. C., 806.*
6. The tax of 10 per cent imposed by the act of July 13, 1866 (14 Stat. at Large, 146, sec. 9), on the circulation of State banks used for currency and paid out by the national or State banks is not repugnant to the Constitution, either on the ground that the tax is a direct tax, which must be apportioned among the several States, or that the act impairs franchises granted by the State. *Veazie Bank* v. *Fenno, 8 Wall., 533; 1 N. B. C., 22.*
7. Congress having undertaken, in the exercise of undisputed constitutional power, to provide a currency for the whole country, may constitutionally secure the benefit of it to the people by appropriate legislation, and to that end may restrain by suitable enactments the circulation of any notes not issued under its own authority. *Ib.*
8. The provision of section 3413 of the national-bank act, that "every national banking association, State bank or banker, or association, shall pay a tax of 10 per cent on the amount of notes of any town, city, or municipal corporation paid out by them" is constitutional, even where its effect is to tax an instrumentality of a State. *Merchants' National Bank of Little Rock* v. *United States, 101 U. S., 1; 2 N. B. C., 100.*
9. The circulating notes of national banking associations are included in the phrase "United States currency" when used in a penal statute. *State* v. *Gasting, 23 La. Ann., 1062.*

COLLATERAL SECURITIES:

1. A national banking association may take stock of a corporation as collateral security for a loan. *Shoemaker* v. *The National Mechanics' Bank, 2 Abb. U. S., 416; 1 N. B. C., 169.*
2. And it may take for such purpose the stock of another national banking association. *National Bank* v. *Case, 99 U. S., 628.*
3. A national banking association may take a pledge of personal chattels as security for a loan. *Pittsburg Locomotive and Car Works* v. *State National Bank of Keokuk, 2 Cent. L. J., 692; 1 N. B. C., 315.*
4. A national banking association may take as collateral security for a loan a warehouse receipt for merchandise. *Cleveland, Brown & Co.* v. *Shoeman, 40 Ohio St., 176.*
5. Where stockholder borrows money from bank and gives as security certificate of his shares of its stock, he is not entitled to recover when, on nonpayment of loan, the bank sold his stock and applied proceeds to his credit. *First National Bank of Xenia* v. *Stewart, 107 U. S., 676.*
6. Creditor of insolvent bank has the right to prove and have dividends upon his entire claim, irrespective of collateral security he may hold. *Peoples* v. *Remington, 121 N. Y., 328.*
7. A pledgee of stock in a private corporation holding the certificates as collateral security, and having had the transfer duly entered on the books of the corporation, is liable to creditors as the owner thereof on the subsequent insolvency and dissolution of the corporation, and this liability is governed by the law in force when their debts were created (Rev. Code, 1867, sec. 1760), although it had been repealed or abrogated before the stock was transferred to him. *National Commercial Bank* v. *McDonnell, 92 Ala., 387.*
8. It is the duty of a receiver, if a secured debt is so reduced by dividends that the security will more than pay it, to redeem the security for the benefit of his trust. *West* v. *Bank of Rutland, 19 Vt., 403; Miller's Estate, 82; Penn. St., 113; Bates* v. *Paddock, 7 W. Rep., 222.*
9. A sale of shares of stock pledged as collateral security, without notice to the pledgor, is not a conversion, when it appears that the stock was knocked down to a nominal purchaser without his knowledge or consent,

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COLLATERAL SECURITIES—Continued.

and that the certificates, though changed into his name, were never delivered to him, but were retained by the pledgee until after a subsequent sale pursuant to notice. *Terry* v. *Birmingham National Bank, 93 Ala., 599.*

10. For an unauthorized sale of stock pledged as collateral security amounting to a conversion, the pledgor is entitled to recover, as damages, the market value of the stock at the time of the sale, with interest to the day of the trial; and the jury may, in their discretion, allow the highest market value at any time between the sale and the trial. *Ib.*
11. This suit was brought to recover the value of certain bonds, which, it is claimed, had been left at the bank as collateral security for money which the bank might, from time to time, advance the plaintiff. The plaintiff testified that on July 1, 1868, he went to the bank to obtain a loan upon this security; that the bonds could not be found, but that he received the money. The defendant requested the court to instruct the jury that "if the bonds were not found by the bank when the note of July 1 was offered and were not afterwards found, the jury are not authorized to find that they were taken and held as collateral security for the note of July 1." *Held*, that this instruction was properly refused. *Dearborn* v. *The Union National Bank of Brunswick, 61 Me., 369.*
12. A bank is bound to take only ordinary care of United States bonds pledged to it as collateral security for the payment of a note discounted by the bank. *Jenkins* v. *National Village Bank of Bowdoinham, 58 Me., 275.*
13. A writing, executed by the cashier, acknowledging the receipts by the bank, "to be returned to him on the payment of his note in four months, dated May 9, 1866," is not a contract which increases the common-law liability of the bank, even if the cashier had the authority to do so. *Ib.*
14. Securities taken by sureties for their indemnity inure to the benefit of the creditor. *Thornton* v. *National Exchange Bank, 71 Mo., 221; 3 N. B. C., 513.*
15. Creditors holding collateral security are liable for negligence in realizing thereon. *National Bank of Jefferson* v. *Bruhn et al., 64 Tex., 571.*
16. In an action by a pledgee upon the debt secured by the pledge he is not required to account for nonnegotiable securities pledged to him by defendant, in the absence of any allegation or proof that he has lost or misappropriated them. *Marberry* v. *Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank, 26 S. W., 215.*
17. The cashier of a bank has no authority to assign collaterals belonging to himself, which were given to secure a loan to another person for the cashier's benefit. *Merchants' National Bank* v. *Demere, 19 S. E., 38.*
18. One who borrows money from a bank for the cashier thereof, on collaterals belonging to the cashier, is not entitled to credit for amount of such collaterals after they have been wrongfully withdrawn and converted by the cashier. *Ib.*
19. When shares of stock in a private corporation are pledged as collateral security for a debt, and default is made in the payment of the debt at maturity, the pledgee may file a bill in equity to foreclose the pledge by a sale under the order of the court, or he may exercise the implied power to sell without resorting to judicial proceedings; but if he elects to pursue the latter remedy, the sale must be at public auction, in the absence of a special agreement, and reasonable notice must be given to the pledgor; and if he sells privately, without notice, becoming himself the purchaser, the relation between him and the pledgor is not thereby dissolved. *Sharp* v. *National Bank of Birmingham, 87 Ala., 644.*
20. If the pledgor, when notified of the irregular or unauthorized sale, accepts its benefits, giving his note for the balance of his debt remaining unpaid, this is presumptively a ratification of the sale, and he can not afterwards impeach it; but if he acted in ignorance of the fact that the pledgee himself was the purchaser, and did not intend to make an absolute and unconditional ratification without regard to the facts attending the sale, he may disaffirm it within a reasonable time after discovering that the pledgee was the purchaser. *Ib.*
21. If a part owner of certificates of stock pledges them, with the consent of the other owner, as collateral security for his own debt, and they are converted by the pledgee, the pledgor is entitled to recover as if he were the sole owner, the pledgee being estopped from denying his absolute ownership. *Ib.*

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22. Rev. St., sec. 5242, which declares all deposits, all transfers of deposits, and all payments of money made by a national bank after an act of insolvency, or in contemplation thereof, to be null and void, does not render illegal the retention of a balance standing to the credit of an insolvent national bank with a correspondent on the day of its failure which has been pledged for the purpose of securing loans made by the correspondent to the insolvent bank. *Bell* v. *Hanover National Bank, 57 Fed. Rep., 821.*
23. Where a deposit with a correspondent has, long prior to the commission of the act of insolvency by a national bank, been pledged as collateral to secure the payment of loans made to the insolvent by its correspondent, neither the subsequent insolvency of the bank, nor the appointment of the receiver, destroys the lien of the correspondent, or its rights to dispose of the pledge to satisfy the debt secured. *Ib.*
24. Creditors of an insolvent national bank can not be required, in proving their claims, to allow credit for any collections made after the date of the declared insolvency from collateral securities held by them. *Chemical National Bank* v. *Armstrong, 59 Fed. Rep., 372.*
25. Rev. St. U. S., sec. 5242, which prohibits all transfers by any national banking association made after the commission of an act of insolvency, or in contemplation thereof, with a view to the preference of one creditor over another, is directed to a preference, not to the giving of security when a debt is created; and if the transaction be free from fraud in fact, and is intended merely to adequately protect a loan made at the time, the creditor can retain property transferred to secure such loan until the debt is paid, though the debtor is insolvent, and the creditor has reason at the time to believe that to be the fact. *Armstrong* v. *Chemical National Bank, 41 Fed. Rep., 234.*
26. The plaintiff, a judgment creditor of the defendant, had the steamboat *Kinta* seized. The defendant had pledged it to the Third National Bank of New York, but remained in possession for his own account, and never completed the pledge by an actual delivery to the pledgee. The act of pledge was drawn up in the common-law form, and was intended to operate as a chattel mortgage. It contains, as to the form of the act, the essentials of an act of pledge. *Citizens' Bank of Louisiana* v. *Janin (Third National Bank of New York, Intervener), 15 So., 471, 46 La. Ann.*
27. The Third National Bank, as pledgee, claimed the proceeds of the sale. The property, when it was seized, was in the possession of the subtenant. It is not proved that the plaintiff colluded with the defendant and thereby gained an improper advantage. Pledge is not made perfect by the consent of the parties. It requires absolute possession. The alleged pledgee never was in possession during the tenure of the defendant. *Ib.*
28. It (the Third National) could not obtain possession through the agency of the sublessee, who held possession for his lessor, the defendant. *Ib.*
29. A pledge can not be made perfect by the sublessee's delivery of possession without the consent of his lessor. *Ib.*
30. The obligation of the lessor to account for the property, and whatever revenues were realized therefrom, binding between him and his creditor, the Third National Bank—the property not having been delivered—did not affect his other creditors, who could seize the property in his possession, or in that of his sublessee, who held possession for his lessor. *Ib.*
31. In an action by a bank on a promissory note, it appeared that the defendant delivered as security the promissory note of S., to which was annexed as collateral security a certificate of corporate stock in the name of S.; that defendant, with the consent of S., agreed that the bank might sell the stock and take in place of the note of S. the note of the purchaser, secured by the same stock reissued in the name of the purchaser; and that the bank sold the stock and took in payment notes secured by the stock, payable to itself, with which notes defendant had no connection, and over which he had no control. *Held*, that as the bank had converted the stock to its own use, defendant's note must be credited with the value of the stock at the time of conversion. *Pauly* v. *Wilson, 57 Fed. Rep., 548.*
32. Plaintiff had in his possession collateral security for a debt due from a third party, who also owed the defendant. *Held*, that an agreement by the parties in interest that any sum received on such collateral security

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COLLATERAL SECURITIES—Continued.

in addition to the indebtedness first secured thereby should be applied on the debt due from defendant operated as an equitable assignment to defendant of such surplus, if any there should be. *Second National Bank* v. *Sproat*, *56 N. W.*, *254*.

33. A clearing-house committee, created by the agreement of several banks, which receives deposits from such banks of securities at a fixed ratio on their capital stock, and issues certificates therefor to be used in paying balances, becomes an owner, for value, of the securities. *Philler* v. *Patterson* (*Pa. Sup.*), *32 A.*, *26*.
34. The fact that a transfer of a bill of lading to a bank as security was, after its doors were closed for the day, for the purpose of deposit and check does not affect its right as against the vendor who stops the goods in transit, though, before its doors are again opened, it learns of the insolvency of the vendee. *First National Bank* v. *Schmidt* (*Colo. App.*), *40 P.*, *479*.
35. As against the right of a vendor to stop goods in transitu, a bank to which the vendee has transferred the bill of lading as security is a holder for value, even though the transfer was for a preexisting debt, and not for a loan made on the promise of such transfer. *Ib.*
36. Where the debt for which a note was pledged is paid pending an action on the note by the pledgee, the latter may continue the action, subject to all equitable defenses, holding the proceeds as trustee for the pledgor. *First National Bank* v. *Mann* (*Tenn.*), *27 S. W.*, *1015*.
37. The transferee of a note before maturity as collateral security for a loan made in good faith is a bona fide holder to the extent of the loan. *Pearce & Miller Engineering Company* v. *Brouer* (*City Ct. N. Y.*), *31 N. Y. S.*, *195*.
38. Where the holder of an indorsed note has exchanged collateral, held to secure such note, without the indorser's consent, the measure of the indorser's damages is the difference between the value of the collateral originally held and that for which it is exchanged, at the time of the exchange. *Nelson* v. *First National Bank of Killingly*, *69 Fed. Rep.*, *798*.
39. The fact that a creditor's claim is secured by mortgage or otherwise does not affect his right to prove for the full amount of the claim, nor does the fact that he has realized part thereof out of the collateral since the date of the receivership; but in the latter case he is entitled to dividends only until the balance of his debt is satisfied. *New York Security & Trust Co. et al.* v. *Lombard Inv. Co. of Kans. et al.*, *73 Fed. Rep.*, *537*.
40. The acceptance by a payee, as collateral of the note of a third party secured by mortgage payable after maturity of the original note, does not establish an extension of the time of payment of the original note to the date when the collateral note becomes payable, in the absence of evidence of an express agreement therefor. *Fisher* v. *Denver National Bank* (*Colo. Sup.*), *45 P.*, *440*.
41. One holding collaterals as security for a debt due at a certain time, and authorized by his contract to sell on maturity of the debt, need not demand payment before selling. *Franklin National Bank* v. *Newcombe* (*Sup.*), *37 N. Y. S.*, *271*.
42. One having collaterals as security for a note, which, by the terms of his contract he was at any time after maturity of the note at liberty to sell at private or public sale, with or without notice, can not be held liable by reason of selling them when the market was in poor condition, they having been sold two weeks after maturity of the note, at public sale, after notice. *Franklin National Bank* v. *Newcombe* (*Sup.*), *37 N. Y. S.*, *271*.
43. A person having notes in his possession as collateral security for a debt is bound, so far as the general owner of the notes is concerned, to use reasonable diligence to protect the security so held, and see that it is not outlawed. *Northwestern National Bank* v. *J. Thompson & Sons Manuf'g Co.* (*C. C. A.*), *71 F.*, *113*.
44. Where a debtor assigns to different persons assets as collateral security for their claims, after such claims are satisfied, from whatever source, if any balance from such assets remain, they are bound to return such balance to the debtor or to his representative. *Whittaker* v. *Amwell, National Bank* (*N. J. Ch.*), *29 A.*, *203*.
45. The maker of a note held by plaintiff gave to one J., who was accommodation indorser thereof, a second note, indorsed by defendant, to secure J. against loss by reason of his indorsement, and J. transferred the col-

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lateral note to plaintiff. *Held*, that plaintiff could sue on the collateral note, though J. had paid nothing on account of his liability as indorser; a creditor being entitled to all collaterals given by the principal debtor to his sureties. *Merchants & Manufacturers' National Bank* v. *Cummings (Sup.)*, *29 N. Y. S.*, *782*.

46. A judgment creditor realized the amount of his demand from collateral security. The debtor notified him that the amount due was disputed, and required him not to apply the collateral to its payment until the amount was determined. The plaintiff, notwithstanding, applied the funds and satisfied the judgment of record. *Held*, that the defendant was entitled to have the entry of satisfaction struck off and be admitted to defend. *Guthrie* v. *Reid*, *107 Penn. St.*, *251; 3 N. B. C.*, *751*.

COLLECTIONS: *See* Checks; Certified checks.

1. Where the holder of a bill of exchange, payable at a distant place, deposits it with a local bank for collection, he thereby assents to the course of business of banks to collect through correspondents, and the correspondent of the local bank to which the bill is forwarded becomes his agent and is responsible to him directly for negligence in failing to present the bill for payment within the proper time. *Guelich* v. *The National State Bank of Burlington*, *56 Iowa*, *434*.
2. The payee of a check deposited it for collection with bank A on the same day it was made. The bank presented it for payment the next day shortly before 11 o'clock, and the drawee's check on bank B, only a few blocks distant, was taken in payment. The drawee became a bankrupt at 1 o'clock. Several checks given after this, one by the drawee on bank B, were paid before 1 o'clock. Before 3 o'clock bank A presented the check in question for payment, which was refused; whereupon it immediately went to the drawee, and, after recovering the original check, protested it. *Held*, that the drawer of the check was not liable thereon. *Anderson* v. *Gill*, *29 A.*, *527*.
3. Where the payee of a check makes a demand on the drawee and receives something other than cash in payment, he can not, by making a second demand, though within the time allowed for presenting a check, undo the first, and render the drawer liable on the bankruptcy of the drawee. *Ib.*
4. Two bills of exchange, belonging to the plaintiff at Chicago, were indorsed for collection to a bank at Atchison, Kans., and by said Atchison bank to a bank at Kansas City, Mo., and by the latter to defendant, a bank at Hutchinson, Kans. *Held*, that they remain the property of plaintiff, all the indorsements being restrictive. *First National Bank of Chicago* v. *Reno County Bank*, *1 McCrary*, *491*.
5. An indorsement on a bill of exchange directing the drawee to pay to another "on account of" the indorser, or "for collection," is a restrictive indorsement, the effect of which is to restrict the further negotiability of the bill, and to give notice that the indorser does not thereby give title to the bill or to its proceeds when collected. *Ib.*
6. Although there may be no privity between the owner of the bill and the last indorsee, yet, if the latter collects the bill, he is bound to pay the proceeds to the owner, and the latter may recover in assumpsit on the ground that the defendant has property in his possession which belongs to the plaintiff and refuses to pay the same over. *Ib.*
7. A bank receiving an indorsed note before maturity for collection is required to take the proper steps to fix the liability of the indorser. *West* v. *St. Paul National Bank*, *56 N. W.*, *54; 54 Minn.*, *466*.
8. In an action by the owner of the note for neglect of that duty, resulting in the discharge of the indorser, the question of the solvency of the maker is material as affecting the measure of damages. *Ib.*
9. Insolvency may be shown prima facie by proof of general reputation. Proof of insolvency within a reasonable time after the maturity of the note held admissible. *Ib.*
10. A bank receiving for collection, from a correspondent, checks drawn upon it by a customer, with instructions to protest in case of nonpayment, is required, in case payment is refused for want of funds, to give notice to the bank from which they were received not later than the next day after dishonor; and when they are held for two days in order to enable the drawer to provide funds for payment thereof a jury will be warranted in finding that the bank intended to accept them and become

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COLLECTIONS. *See* Checks; Certified checks—Continued.

liable thereon. *Wood River Bank* v. *First National Bank of Omaha, 55 N. W., 239.*

11. The indorsement of a draft to a bank "for collection," accompanied by a credit of the amount to the indorser's account, does not transfer title to the bank, and correspondent of the bank who collects draft for it is responsible therefor to indorser. *Tyson* v. *Western National Bank of Baltimore, 26 Atl. Rep., 520.*

12. The Winters National Bank sent to the Fidelity Bank a note of $2,000 for collection and indorsed "Pay Fidelity National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio, or order, for collection for account of the Winters National Bank, Dayton, Ohio, J. C. Reber, cashier." The Fidelity Bank forwarded it to the Drovers and Mechanics' Bank, which received payment thereof at maturity. Before the Fidelity Bank received notice and remittance of the $2,000 it became insolvent and went into the hands of a receiver, who took the $2,000 and credited the Winters Bank therewith. *Held,* that the Fidelity Bank did not own the note, and the Winters Bank was entitled to the full $2,000 as against the Fidelity Bank's receiver. *In re Armstrong, 33 Fed. Rep., 405.*

13. Plaintiff sent to F. bank a draft indorsed "For collection," accompanied with instructions to "collect and credit proceeds." F. bank sent the draft to the defendant and the latter collected it, received the proceeds, and credited them to the F. bank, in accordance with the usual course of business between the F. bank and the defendant, and notified the F. bank of the credit. The F. bank suspended business before crediting plaintiff with the proceeds, but after they had been collected and after it had received notice of the credit. After the suspension of the F. bank the receiver appointed over its affairs credited plaintiff with the proceeds of the draft on the books of the bank. *Held,* that the indorsement "For collection" was notice to the defendant of the qualified title to the F. bank, and defendant could not acquire any better title to the draft or the proceeds than that of the F. bank, and could not, as against the plaintiff, apply the proceeds to an account owing the defendant from the F. bank, and that the defendant could only defeat an action brought to recover the proceeds in its hands by showing that the draft or its proceeds belonged to the F. bank. *First National Bank of Circleville* v. *Bank of Monroe, 33 Fed. Rep., 408.*

14. *Held,* further, that the relation of principal and agent continue between the plaintiff and the F. bank so long as the latter did not assume the relation of primary debtor to the plaintiff for the proceeds of the draft; that the plaintiff not having been credited with the proceeds by the F. bank, the relation between them remained that of principal and agent, and not debtor and creditor; and that the F. bank, not having credited the plaintiff with the proceeds while it was a going concern, could not, by doing so subsequently, change the existing relation. *Ib.*

15. *Held,* in an action brought by the plaintiff against the defendant to recover the proceeds of the draft, the defendant, not having remitted the proceeds to the F. bank, was liable to the plaintiff for the amount. *Ib.*

16. Plaintiffs sent to a certain bank a bill of exchange indorsed to said bank for collection. At the time the bank received the bill of exchange it was insolvent to the knowledge of the managing officer, and on that day, or following morning, it failed. Prior to the failure it indorsed the bill of exchange to defendant bank, which collected it and kept the proceeds, crediting the insolvent bank, which was indebted to it, with the amount thereof. *Held,* that the first bank acquired no title because of its fraud in not disclosing its insolvency, and defendant had no better title, as plaintiffs' indorsement showed that the bank was merely plaintiffs' agent to collect the proceeds. *Peck et al.* v *First National Bank, 43 Fed. Rep., 356.*

17. Plaintiff sent to defendant's bank paper indorsed "For collection and immediate return" to plaintiff, and the paper was collected and the proceeds mingled with other moneys of the bank, instead of forwarded to plaintiff. The bill contained an uncontroverted allegation that defendant's bank, at all times subsequent to the collection and at the time of defendant's appointment as receiver, had on hand cash to a greater amount than that due plaintiff. The bill asked to have the balance due plaintiff paid in full, on the ground that the bank by receiving the paper for collection and immediate return became a trustee, and that either its

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entire property or the money in its vaults became impressed with the trust. *Held*, that if the mingling of the funds was a breach of trust it was a conversion, and plaintiff became a simple contract creditor, with no preference at law. *Philadelphia National Bank* v. *Dowd, 38 Fed. Rep., 172.*

18. It was immaterial whether or not the bank stood in a fiduciary capacity to plaintiff, as the facts stated in the bill showed that the money collected could not be traced into any specific investment or fund, but had been indistinguishably mingled with the general assets. *Ib.*

19. By agreement and custom the Fidelity Bank received drafts from its correspondent bank at E., and credited them to it as cash, with the understanding that any draft which was unpaid should be charged back to the correspondent. The latter forwarded drafts, which were credited to it but were not collected before the Fidelity Bank failed. The drafts were paid after the appointment of a receiver and the moneys actually came into his hands. The drafts were indorsed payable to the Fidelity Bank "for collection" for the bank at E. *Held*, that as the drafts were, when received, credited as cash to the bank at E., which had the right at once to draw against them, the indorsement for collection did not affect the result, and the bank had only the rights of a general creditor. *First National Bank of Elkhart* v. *Armstong, 39 Fed. Rep., 231.*

20. A draft sent to a bank specially indorsed for collection was paid by the drawee by check, which the bank collected through the clearing house. A memorandum was placed with the bank's cash, to indicate that the proceeds of the draft was the property of the sender. The bank was closed the next morning, and the receiver credited such proceeds to the sender of the draft on the books of the bank. *Held*, that the fund was not so mingled that it could not be traced and identified, and that the sender could recover the same. *First National Bank of Montgomery* v. *Armstrong, 36 Fed. Rep., 59.*

21. Checks and drafts sent from one bank to another were indorsed "for collection," and credited "subject to payment," according to the dealings between the banks. Part of them were paid to the receiver of the latter bank after its failure, and the balance were credited to it by the payors. *Held*, that the amount paid the receiver should be accounted for as a trust fund but the balance as a general debt. *First National Bank of Wellston* v. *Armstrong, 42 Fed. Rep., 193.*

22. The claimant bank sent to the F. bank a sight draft, drawn on a third party, indorsed "pay" F. bank, or order, "for collection for" claimant bank. It was the practice for the F. bank in its dealings with claimant to credit the latter on the day of receipt for all drafts, checks, etc., sent for collection that were payable at sight or on demand, and the balance thus created was subject to be drawn on; but if the paper was not paid it was charged back to claimant. On receipt of the draft the F. bank notified claimant that it has been credited, "subject to payment;" but the credit was not drawn against nor were advances made on the faith of it. Claimant merely kept a memorandum of its transmission for collection. The F. bank sent the draft to its reserve agent, indorsed, for collection, and the amount of it was counted as a part of the F. bank's reserve fund, though this fact was not known to claimant. *Held*, that the indorsement being restrictive, the F. bank acquired no title to it, and that upon the insolvency of the F. bank, before notification of the collection of the draft, the claimant was entitled to the proceeds of it in the hands of the collecting agent. *Fifth National Bank* v. *Armstrong, Farmers' National Bank et al., Interpleaders, 40 Fed. Rep., 46.*

23. A bank which had received a draft for collection sent it to its correspondent bank at the residence of the drawee, and the draft was paid to such correspondent. There were no mutual accounts between the two banks, but it was the custom of the correspondent to remit the proceeds of collections at stated periods. *Held*, that until this remittance was made, or the principal bank had given the original owner of the draft credit for the avails, the original owner of the draft, as the owner of the proceeds thereof, was entitled to recover them from the correspondent bank. *National Exchange Bank of Dallas* v. *Beal, 50 Fed. Rep., 355.*

24. Though the correspondent was the agent of the first bank, and payment to it was to that extent a payment to the principal, yet until the proceeds were actually remitted to such principal and mingled with its general

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funds, or were so credited, the owner of the draft had the option to decline to consider it his debtor and to claim the proceeds in the hands of the agent. *Ib.*

25. Where the principal fails, and a receiver is appointed, he takes the proceeds of the draft, when remitted to him, subject to the same right of reclamation by the owner that the latter had as against the agent. *Ib.*
26. Where, in such a case, there are mutual accounts between the two banks, the right of the agent to set off the amount of the collection against the principal's indebtedness to it can not be adjudicated in a suit in equity between the owner of the draft and the principal without making such agent a party. *Ib.*
27. Checks deposited in a bank by its customers for collection do not at once become the property of the bank; the bank continues to be the agent of the customer until the collection of the check, which remains, in the meantime, the property of the depositor. *Balbach et al.* v. *Frelinghuysen, Receiver, etc., 15 Fed. Rep., 675.*
28. The rule is different where such checks are deposited to make good an overdrawn account of the customer or when the amount deposited by check is immediately drawn against; in that case the bank may hold the deposit until the overdraft is made good from other sources. *Ib.*
29. The indorsement by the customer of a check, deposited for collection, is only intended to put the paper in such shape that the bank may collect it, and not to thereby pass the title to the bank. *Ib.*
30. The practice which has grown up among banks to credit deposits of checks at once to the account of the depositor, and to allow him to draw against them before the collection, is a mere gratuitous privilege, which does not grow into a binding legal usage. *Ib.*
31. A, who for several years had kept an account with the Marine National Bank of New York, on May 5, 1884, deposited a sight draft, dated that day, and drawn by him on a corporation of Boston, Mass., which was indebted to him in the amount of the draft. The bank was insolvent at the time, but the draft was forwarded to its collection agent at Boston, and paid May 7, after the bank had failed and closed its doors. On several previous occasions A had deposited similar drafts, and been credited therewith as cash, and they were treated by him as cash deposits. On the occasion in question the bank credited plaintiff with the draft as a cash item. *Held*, that the draft was not the property of A when paid by the drawee, and that he was not entitled to recover the amount thereof from the receiver. *St. Louis & S. F. Ry. Co.* v. *Johnston, Receiver, etc., 27 Fed. Rep., 243.*
32. When a sight bill is credited by a bank to a customer as a cash item, with the latter's assent, the transaction is equivalent to a discount of the bill by the bank. *Ib.*
33. Where a check of a depositor is accepted by a correspondent bank in payment of a draft for collection, which charges the same to the drawee and credits the drawer without separating the amount from its general fund, it holds the money as agent for the drawer, who, after insolvency, becomes a mere general creditor, notwithstanding the State constitution provides that "depositors who have not stipulated for interest shall for such deposits be entitled in case of insolvency to preference of payment over all other creditors." *Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association* v. *Clayton, 56 Fed. Rep., 759.*
34. A bank in Ohio contracted with a bank in Pennsylvania to collect for it at par, at all points west of Pennsylvania, and remit the 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month. In executing this agreement the Pennsylvania bank stamped upon the paper forwarded for collection, with a stamp prepared for it by the Ohio bank, an indorsement "Pay to" the Ohio bank, "or order, for collection for" the Pennsylvania bank. The Ohio bank failed, having in its hands or in the hands of other banks to which it had been sent for collection proceeds of paper sent it by the Pennsylvania bank for collection. A receiver being appointed, the Pennsylvania bank brought this action to recover such proceeds. *Held*, first, that the relation between the banks as to uncollected paper was that of principal and agent, and that the mere fact that the subagent of the Ohio bank had collected the money due on such paper was not a commingling of those collections with the general funds of the Ohio bank, and did not operate to relieve them from the trust obligation created by

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the agency, or create any difficulty in specially tracing them. *Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania* v. *Armstrong, 148 U. S., 50.*

35. Second, that if the Ohio bank was indebted to its subagent, and the collections when made were entered in their books as a credit to such indebtedness, they were thereby reduced to possession and passed into the general funds of the Ohio bank. *Ib.*

36. Third, that by the terms of the agreement the relation of debtor and creditor was created when the collections were fully made, the funds being on general deposit with the Ohio bank, with the right in that bank to their use until the time of remittance should arrive. *Ib.*

37. A bank received two drafts indorsed to it for collection, on account of the drawers, against two of its depositors. After acceptance by the latter the bank charged to each depositor's account the amount of the draft accepted by him. Before remitting to the drawers the bank assigned, having on hand cash sufficient to pay such drafts. *Held*, that the drawers were not entitled to a preference as to the funds on hands at the time the bank failed, where the assignee holds nothing which he or such drawers can identify with the drafts or trace as a payment of them. *Freiberg* v. *Stoddart, 28 Atl. Rep., 1111.*

38. A national bank collected a note for plaintiff by accepting a draft for the amount on another party, which it forwarded to its correspondent for collection, and at the same time sent plaintiff a draft on the same correspondent as a remittance of the proceeds of his note. The correspondent received the money on the draft, sent it for collection, but before plaintiff's draft was paid by the correspondent the bank failed. *Held*, that the bank was only agent for plaintiff, and that the money derived from his note was a trust fund, which did not become a part of the bank's assets. *Foster* v. *Rincker, 35 P., 470.*

39. B forwarded to bank a draft for collection. On July 22, 1893, bank made collection, and the same day forwarded its draft on New York. On July 26 bank failed, and a receiver was appointed. Draft was presented after the failure and payment refused. B brought suit to secure a preference in payment. *Held*, that when a draft is forwarded to a bank for collection, in the absence of instructions to the contrary, it is with the understanding that upon collection the title to the proceeds shall vest in the collecting bank, and that said bank shall remit to its correspondent the equivalent of such proceeds by the system of exchanges established by the universal custom among banks, and when this has been done no preference can arise. *Bowman et al.* v. *Clark et al, 38 P., 211.*

40. Where one deposits a draft with a national bank and the bank sends it to an agent for collection, who collects it, and the bank fails before receiving the avails, having been insolvent at the time of the deposit, the depositor may rescind the transaction for fraud and recover the avails from the agent. *Craigie* v. *Smith, 14 Abb. N. C., 409; 3 N. B. C., 679.*

41. Plaintiff sent a draft to a bank for collection. The bank collected it and then passed into the hands of a receiver without remitting. The bank had previously made similar collections for plaintiff, the proceeds of which were always remitted to him promptly and never credited to him as a deposit. *Held*, that plaintiff was entitled to be paid the entire proceeds of the draft out of the bank assets in the receiver's hands, since the bank was his trustee and not his debtor. *Hunt* v. *Townsend, 26 S. W., 310.*

42. Under an agreement between plaintiff bank and the H. bank that the latter should collect notes and checks forwarded it by plaintiff for a commission and remit daily, the relation of principal and agent as to any paper ceased on collection, and the relation of creditor and debtor as to cash immediately arose. *First National Bank of Richmond* v. *Davis, 19 S. E., 280.*

43. On failure of the H. bank, it being shown that its cashier had no knowledge of its insolvency till the failure, it is not chargeable as for a conversion of funds of plaintiff which it has mingled with its own funds, since, in the absence of such knowledge on the cashier's part, the contract, with its necessary implication as to the disposition to be made of plaintiff's money on collection, remained in force till the failure. *Ib.*

44. Where plaintiff and defendant banks for several years had acted as agents for each other in the collection of checks, notes, and drafts, and where plaintiff sent defendant a note "for collection and credit" which on

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maturity was paid by a check and credit was immediately given on the books, but defendant failed and the check passed into the hands of a receiver. *Held*, that in view of the course of dealing the two banks stood in the relation of debtor and creditor with respect to the amount of the check, and it became part of the assets of the bank. *Franklin County National Bank* v. *Beal*, *49 Fed. Rep.*, *606*.

45. Whether the title to a check deposited with a bank passes to the bank before collection, so as to immediately create the relation of debtor and creditor between it and the depositor is a question of fact, depending upon the circumstances and course of dealing in each particular case. *City of Somerville* v. *Beal*, *49 Fed. Rep.*, *790*.

46. Where a bank, in accordance with its custom, credited checks deposited by a customer at the close of each day's business, retaining the right to subsequently charge off the same if returned unpaid from the clearing house, and the bank became insolvent on a succeeding day, title in the checks passed to the bank so as to create the relation of debtor and creditor. *Ib.*

47. Where a national bank collected all papers sent to it by complainant under an arrangement which constituted the bank the agent of complainant, the latter can recover, on the ground of a trust, from a receiver of the bank such portion only of the proceeds of its paper sent to the bank as it shows has passed into the receiver's hands, either in its original or some substituted form. *Commercial National Bank* v. *Armstrong*, *39 Fed. Rep.*, *684*.

48. Where checks and drafts sent from one bank to another indorsed "For collection" and credited "subject to payment" according to the dealings between the banks, and part of them were paid to the receiver of the latter bank after its failure and the balance were credited to it by the payors, the amount paid the receiver should be accounted for as a trust fund, but the balance as a general debt. *First National Bank* v. *Armstrong*, *42 Fed. Rep.*, *193*.

49. Negotiable paper with restrictive indorsement credited by agent on date of receipt "subject to payment," although account is subject to be drawn upon, title is not transferred, and upon the insolvency of the agent before receiving notice of the collection of the item, the owner is entitled to the proceeds in the hands of the collecting agent. *Fifth National Bank* v. *Armstrong*, *40 Fed. Rep.*, *46*.

50. The drawers of a draft deposited with a bank for collection, and by it forwarded to a correspondent bank, are entitled to the amount as against the receiver of the forwarding bank, which was insolvent, and known to be so by its officers when it received the draft, and suspended payment before the proceeds were withdrawn from the collecting bank. *Importers and Traders' National Bank* v. *Peters et al*, *123 N. Y.*, *272*.

51. When a bank which has received a draft for collection sends it to another bank for that purpose, and on being advised that the latter bank has collected the draft credits the depositor and then becomes insolvent without having received the money from the collecting bank, the depositor remains the owner of the draft, and is entitled to its proceeds from the collecting bank against the receiver and the creditors of the insolvent bank. *Armstrong* v. *National Bank of Boyertown*, *11 S. W.*, *411*; *Manufacturers' National Bank* v. *Continental Bank et al.*, *20 N. W.*, *193*.

52. A bank which collects a draft sent to it by another bank for that purpose, with directions to remit the proceeds to a third bank for the owner's account, does not thereby become a trustee, so that the fund can be followed into the hands of a receiver, although it had become mixed with the other cash of the bank before his appointment; especially when it appears that the business was carried on, and money paid out, for several days after the collection was probably made. *Merchants and Farmers' Bank* v. *Austin et al.*, *48 Fed. Rep.*, *25*.

53. Where bank sends paper to another bank for collection and credit on general account, the custom being to enter credit only when paper is collected, the relation being that of principal and agent until collection and receipt of money by the second bank, and if latter sends to another bank, which collects, but does not remit until latter bank has failed, the former can recover the proceeds from the receiver thereof. *Beal* v. *National Exchange Bank of Dallas*, *55 Fed. Rep.*, *894*.

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54. A bank which, upon a draft being deposited with it for collection, refuses to accept it as a deposit, but advances a small amount to the payee on her check, and charges her therewith on its books as an overdraft, and sends it for collection to its correspondent, and, upon receiving notice of its collection, credits the payee's account therewith, is the payee's agent, and the proceeds constitute a trust fund, which the payee is entitled to recover from the receiver. *Henderson* v. *O'Connor (Cal.)*, *39 P., 786.*
55. Where a bank received a draft as agent for plaintiff, of which fact the indorsement was a notice to other banks, it did not thereby become indebted to plaintiff for the amount thereof till after collection and possession of the proceeds, either actually or by settlement with the parties; and defendant bank, to which the draft had been sent by the first bank for collection, could not escape liability to plaintiff by making payment to the first bank, or giving the credit to it on the account between the banks after the first bank had stopped payment. *Old National Bank* v. *German American National Bank, 15 S. Ct., 221.*
56. A bank which has received a check for collection is not made liable to the drawee for its amount by the fact that, upon protest of the check for nonpayment, it has accepted from the maker thereof a check upon another bank, payable to the order of its cashier, the drawee of the first check being absent from the city, which latter check is also protested for nonpayment. *Citizens' Bank* v. *Houston (Ky.), 32 S. W., 397.*
57. Where a draft upon a nonresident drawee is deposited for collection with a local bank, and by it transmitted to another bank for collection, according to custom, the local bank is not responsible for loss occasioned by the default of the latter bank, since such latter bank is the agent of the depositor. *58 Ill. App., 61, affirmed; Waterloo Milling Co.* v. *Kuenster (Ill. Sup.), 41 N. E., 906.*
58. Where a bank, on collecting drafts for another bank, transmits bank drafts to such bank, which credits the depositor with the amount of such drafts, and then collects only part of the drafts on account of the failure of the other bank, it has a right of action against the depositor for the deficit. *Ib.*
59. Where a check properly indorsed was sent by due course of mail for collection to the bank on which it was drawn, the drawer having sufficient funds on deposit to pay the check, and was returned unpaid through the negligent mistake of an employee of the bank, it constituted a refusal to pay. *Atlanta National Bank* v. *Davis (Ga.), 23 S. E., 190.*
60. A bank which, as collecting agent of another bank, collects at the subtreasury a pension draft on which the payee's name has been forged after her death, indorsing the draft as collecting agent, and remits the proceeds, without knowledge of the forgery, is not liable to the United States for the amount so collected. *Onondaga Co. Sav. Bank* v. *United States (C. C. A.), 64 F., 703, distinguished; United States* v. *American Exchange National Bank (D. C.), 70 F., 232.*
61. Where a mortgage is sent to a bank for collection, with direction to remit, the relation of creditor and debtor is not established between the sender and the bank, where the latter fails to remit, and therefore, on the insolvency of the bank, a trust will be imposed on its assets in favor of the sender as against general creditors of the bank. *Wallace* v. *Stone (Mich.), 65 N. W., 113.*
62. Where the owner of a check, which had been collected without her authority by a bank, accepted, with knowledge of the facts, part of the proceeds of the collection, and a note for the balance of her claim arising out of the transaction, she thereby ratified the collection, and the bank was, hence, not liable to her. *Hughes* v. *Neal Loan & Banking Co. (Ga.), 23 S. E., 823.*
63. A bank holding a note for collection from one not a depositor, and which receives payment thereof by charging to the account of a depositor having sufficient to his credit to meet it, does not become thereby a debtor of the owner of the note, but holds the amount of the collection in trust for him; such trust being impressed on all the funds of the bank, which may be followed though they pass into the hands of a receiver. *People* v. *Merchants' Bank (Sup.), 36 N. Y. S., 989; In re Friend. Ib.*
64. Where a note was placed in a bank for collection, with instructions to collect when due and apply the proceeds to the depositor's paper, and a person voluntarily selected by the bank to present the note at the place

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named for payment and receive payment thereon, collected the note, the bank was liable for the proceeds to the owner. *First National Bank* v. *Craig (Kan. App.)*, *47 P.*, *830*.

65. Where a bank in the State receives for collection a draft payable at another bank within the State, but transmits the draft to a foreign bank in the course of collection, which in turn transmits it to the bank at which it is payable, the last-named bank is responsible for its negligence in collection only to the foreign bank. *First National Bank* v. *Mansfield Savings Bank*, *10 Ohio Cir. Ct. R.*, *233*.

66. Where a bank receives a draft for collection, and transmits it in the course of business to another bank, the cashier of the latter bank has no implied authority to agree to defend in behalf of his bank an action against the first bank by the drawer of the draft for negligence in collection. *Ib.*

67. In an action by the drawer to recover the proceeds of a draft collected by a bank the fact that the bank has credited such proceeds to the account of another bank from which the draft was received, is no defense where the indorsement thereon showed that the sending bank held it for collection only, the money being subject to the order of the real owner, unless actually paid over to the sending bank before notice of the revocation of its agency. *Boykin* v. *Bank of Fayetteville (N. C.)*, *24 S. E.*, *357*.

68. That a check deposited with a bank for collection was unrestrictedly indorsed to the bank, and credit therefor given the depositor, does not pass the title to the bank where, on nonpayment of the check, its amount was to be charged up to the depositor so as to prevent its recovery by the depositor from a receiver appointed for the bank. *Armour Packing Co.* v. *Davis (N. C.)*, *24 S. E.*, *365*.

69. The owners of a draft on a bank indorsed it to the K. bank for collection, and it was sent by the latter bank to the clearing house, in due course, with other checks and drafts. The K. bank was closed before the balance against it on the clearing-house settlement was adjusted, and thereupon the clearing house called upon the drawee, also one of its members, to pay to it the amount of the draft. *Held*, that the payment being to a stranger to the draft, who had no interest in the proceeds nor authority to act as agent for the owners, it was no defense to an action by the owners against the drawee for the amount of the draft.—*Crane* v. *Fourth St. National Bank (Pa. Sup.)*, *34 A.*, *296*.

70. A bank which has a draft for collection will not be excused for negligence in sending it direct to the drawee, instead of through a third person, if it would have been collected had it been sent at the time it was sent to a third person, though, had the bank delayed sending it as long as it might have without negligence, it would not have reached its destination in time to be collected. *First National Bank* v. *City National Bank (Tex. Civ. App.)*, *34 S. W.*, *458*.

71. A bank having a draft of $2,000 for collection will not be held liable for negligence in sending it direct to the drawee bank, instead of through a third person, where, at 1 o'clock on the day on which it reached its destination, the drawee bank required $1,000 to insure its ability to meet local checks which might be presented that day after the hour, and was furnished that amount by another bank for that purpose, to prevent a general run on local banks. *Ib.*

72. A bank which receives checks to be transmitted to another place for collection without compensation fully discharges its duty by sending them in due season to a solvent and competent correspondent, with proper instructions for their collection, and is not liable for any loss occasioned by the negligence of such correspondent. *Anderson* v. *Alton National Bank*, *59 Ill. App.*, *587*.

73. When a bank indorses commercial paper "for collection" and forwards the same to another bank for collection and remittance, the collecting bank, though it acts only as agent for the remitting bank, and has no mutual account with it, is not required to keep the moneys collected separate from all other moneys in its possession, and to remit the identical money, nor is the payer of such paper required to see that the identical money is remitted. *First National Bank of Richmond* v. *Wilmington and W. R. Co.*, *77 Fed. Rep.*, *401*.

74. When a bank indorses commercial paper "for collection" and forwards the same to another bank, the latter, though it acts only as agent for the remitting bank and has no mutual account with it, is not required to

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keep the moneys collected separate from other moneys in its possession and to remit the identical money, nor is the payer required to see that the identical money is remitted. *Ib.*

75. Transfer of a note to a bank for collection gives it such ownership thereof that it can sue the maker thereon. *First National Bank* v. *Hughes (Cal.), 46 P., 272.*
76. That the correspondent has credited the account of the remitting bank with the proceeds of the collection does not preclude the owner from recovering such proceeds of the correspondent upon the insolvency of the remitting bank. *Branch* v. *United States National Bank (Neb.), 70 N. W., 34.*
77. The owner of negotiable paper placed it with a Boston bank to be transmitted to its New York correspondent for collection for the account of the owner, and the Boston bank so instructed the New York bank. *Held*, that the New York bank became the agent of the owner of the paper and was liable to him for negligence in making the collection. *Kelley* v. *Phœnix National Bank (Sup.), 45 N. Y. S., 533.*
78. Defendant bank received for collection a draft drawn on plaintiff, payable at another bank where he had funds and had left instructions to meet it. Defendant negligently failed to present the draft until the failure of the bank at which it was payable, so that plaintiff became discharged from liability thereon. *Held*, that plaintiff could not recover back the amount of the draft paid by him to defendant with knowledge of the facts, although he made the payment under protest and to save his credit. *Harvey* v. *Girard National Bank (Pa.), 13 A., 202.*
79. Collecting commercial paper is part of the regular business of banking, and a national bank will be liable for negligence in collecting a draft the same as any other bank or agent. *Mound City Paint & Color Co.* v. *Commercial National Bank, 9 P., 709; 4 Utah, 353.*
80. Where the owner of a note sends it to a bank for collection only, and the maker's check is drawn on that bank for the amount thereof, and is delivered to it, and the note is thereupon canceled and surrendered, and the check is charged to the account of the maker, which was good for the amount, there is a collection of the amount from the general fund of the bank and a special appropriation of that amount to the payment of the note, and as between the owner of the note and the receiver of the bank the title to the money dedicated to the payment of the note remains in the owner. *Arnot* v. *Bingham, 9 N. Y. S., 68; 55 Hun., 553.*

CONSTITUTIONALITY:

1. Congress has the constitutional power to incorporate banks. *McCulloch* v. *Maryland, 4 Wheat., 316; Osborne* v. *Bank of the United States, 9 Wheat., 738.*
2. Congress has power to clothe national banking associations, as to their contracts and dealings with the world, with any special immunities and privileges exempting them, in their trade and intercourse with others, from the laws and remedies applicable in like cases to other citizens. *The Chesapeake Bank* v. *The First National Bank of Baltimore, 40 Md., 269.*
3. Thus, the provision of the banking law that no attachment, injunction, or execution shall issue against a national banking association before final judgment in any suit, action, or proceeding in a State court is constitutional. *Ib.*
4. Congress having, in the exercise of undisputed constitutional powers, undertaken to provide a currency for the whole country, may secure the benefit of it to the people by appropriate legislation. *Veazie Bank* v. *Fenno, 8 Wall., 533.*
5. Congress has the power to divest the United States courts of their jurisdiction of suits by or against national banking associations. *National Bank of Jefferson* v. *Fare et al., 25 Fed. Rep., 209.*
6. National banking associations, being instruments designed to aid the Government in the administration of a branch of the public service, can not be controlled by the States, except in so far as Congress may see proper to permit. *Farmers and Mechanics' Bank* v. *Dearing, 91 U. S., 29.*
7. A State law prohibiting the establishment of banking companies in the State without the authority of the legislature was not intended to apply to banking corporations created by authority of Congress, since such

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CONSTITUTIONALITY—Continued.

corporations may be legally established in the State without the consent of the legislature. *Stetson* v. *City of Bangor, 56 Me., 274.*

8. National banking corporations, organized under the acts of Congress providing for their creation, are agencies or instruments of the General Government, designed to aid in the administration of an important branch of the public service, and are an appropriate constitutional means to that end. *Pollard* v. *The State ex rel. Zuber, 65 Ala., 628.*
9. The national banking act is an enabling act for associations organized under it, and one can not rightfully exercise any powers except those expressly granted, or such incidental powers as are necessary to carry on the business for which it was established. *Logan County National Bank* v. *Townsend, 139 U. S., 67.*

CONSTRUCTION OF LAW:

1. The Federal courts, when called upon to construe the general commercial law of Indiana in respect to a question which is a new one in the Federal courts, should give weight to the Indiana decisions, although they are not absolutely bound thereby. *The Farmers' National Bank of Valparaiso, Ind.*, v. *Sutton Manufacturing Company, 52 Fed. Rep., 191.*
2. The intention of the legislature, clearly expressed in a constitutional enactment, should not be defeated by too rigid adherence to the letter of the statute, or by technical rules of construction. Any construction should be disregarded which leads to absurd consequences. *Oates* v. *First National Bank of Montgomery, 100 U. S., 239; 2 N. B. C., 35.*
3. The Federal courts are not bound by decisions of State courts upon questions of general commercial law. *Ib.*
4. In a statute which contains invalid or unconstitutional provisions, that which is unaffected by those provisions, or which can stand without them, must remain. If the valid and invalid are capable of separation, only the latter are to be disregarded. *Supervisors of Albany* v. *Stanley, 12 Fed. Rep., 82.*
5. Where the State and Federal courts have concurrent jurisdiction, a State statute of limitation may be pleaded as effectively in a Federal court as it could be in a State court; and in such cases the Federal courts will follow the decisions of the local State tribunals and will administer the same justice which the State courts would administer, between the same parties. *Price, Receiver of Venango National Bank*, v. *Yates, 19 Alb. L. J., 295; 2 N. B. C., 204.*
6. Repeals by implication are not favored by the courts, and in the absence of express words of repeal it is the duty of the court to give effect to a prior statute, if it can be done, unless the repugnancy between the two is so absolute and palpable as to be recognized at once. *United States* v. *Cooke Co. National Bank, 25 Int. Rev. Record, 266; 2 N. B. C., 128.*
7. It is the peculiar province of the supreme court of the State to determine the meaning of the statutes of such State, and with such determination courts of the United States will hesitate to place upon a State statute any construction which will bring such statute in conflict with a statute of the United States, and therefore render it void. *Davenport National Bank* v. *Mittlebuscher, Collector, et al., 15 Fed. Rep., 225.*
8. The punctuation of a statute is not made to be relied on, and must be disregarded if it requires a construction which is repugnant to a sense of justice. *United States* v. *Voorhees, 9 Fed. Rep., 143.*
9. Where Congress has enacted a law covering a particular case, such law must prevail in the Federal courts though it differs from the State law. *Stephens* v. *Bernays, 42 Fed. Rep., 488.*
10. Among the assets of an insolvent national bank were three mortgages which were sought to be impeached by the assignees of the mortgagor as having been given in violation of the insolvency law of the State. Plaintiff, receiver of the bank, claimed that the State law was inoperative upon the assets of a national bank, and was ineffectual to divest him of the title acquired by the mortgages. *Held*, that the mortgages were governed by the State law, and the bank took them with all the limitations imposed by the laws of the State upon them. *Witters, Receiver, etc.*, v. *Sowles et al., 32 Fed. Rep., 758.*
11. As the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that it has authority to reexamine the judgment of a State court as to the power of national banks under the act of Congress, a State court should follow

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CONSTRUCTION OF LAW—Continued.

its decisions on the question. *First National Bank of Aberdeen* v. *Andrews et al.; Young* v. *Same, 34 P., 913; 7 Wash., 261.*

12. By the provisions of Rev. Stat. U. S., § 5134, subd. 2, requiring an association formed for the purpose of conducting a national bank to designate in its organization certificate "the place where its operations of discount and deposits are to be carried on," the town or city is meant, and not the office or building. *61 Ill. App., 33, affirmed. McCormick* v. *Market National Bank (Ill. Sup.), 44 N. E., 381.*

CONVERSION:

1. Where a State bank has been converted into a national banking association it may enforce all contracts made with it while a State corporation. *City National Bank* v. *Phelps, 97 N. Y., 44.*
2. And it is liable, after the conversion, for all the obligations of the old institution. *Coffee* v. *The National Bank of Missouri, 46 Mo., 140; Kelsey* v. *The National Bank of Crawford, 69 Penn. St., 426.*
3. A national banking association, organized as the successor of a State bank, may take and hold the assets of the bank whose place it takes, though there was not in form a conversion from a State to a national corporation, but the organization of a new corporation. *Bank* v. *McIntyre, 49 Ohio St., 528.*
4. And such association will be liable to the depositors of the former bank. *Eans* v. *Exchange Bank, 79 Mo., 182.*
5. A State law authorizing national banking associations which have been converted from State banks to use the name of the original corporation for the purpose of prosecuting and defending suits is not in conflict with the national banking law, and therefore proceedings based upon a judgment obtained before the conversion may be instituted by such association in its former corporate name. *Thomas* v. *Farmers' Bank of Maryland, 43 Md., 43.*
6. The conversion of a State bank into a national bank, with a change of name, under the national-bank act does not affect its identity or its right to sue upon liabilities incurred to it by its former name. *Michigan Insurance Bank* v. *Eldred, 143 U. S., 293.*
7. No authority other than that conferred by act of Congress is necessary to enable any State bank to become a national banking association. *Casey* v. *Galli, 94 U. S., 673.*
8. When a State bank is converted into a national banking association all of the directors at the time will continue to be directors of the association until others are appointed or elected, though some of them may not have joined in the execution of the articles of association and organization certificate. *Lockwood* v. *The American National Bank, 9 R. I., 308.*
9. But even were the oath required, a majority of all who were directors at the time of the conversion, and not merely a majority of those who take the oath, are necessary to constitute a quorum. *Ib.*
10. A national bank, changed from a State bank, may maintain an action on a continuing guaranty for loans held by it before the change—for loans both before and after the change. *City National Bank of Poughkeepsie* v. *Phelps, 97 N. Y., 44; 49 Am. Rep., 513; 3 N. B. C., 627.*
11. A State bank paid its president money to reimburse him for money which he falsely represented he had paid to its creditor. The State bank was afterwards changed to a national bank, and the creditor recovered judgment against it for his debt. *Held*, that it could maintain an action against the president for money had and received, although the State statute provided that the State bank should be continued a body corporate for three years for the purpose of prosecuting and defending suits, closing its concerns, and conveying its property. *Atlantic National Bank* v. *Harris, 118 Mass., 147; 2 N. B. C., 454.*
12. The provisions in the statute in New York of April 11, 1859 (Laws of 1859, chap. 236), as to the redemption of circulating notes issued by a State bank, and the release of the bank if the notes should not be presented within six years, do not apply to a State bank converted into a national bank under the act of March 9, 1865, and not "closing the business of banking." *Metropolitan National Bank* v. *Claggett, 141 U. S., 520.*
13. The conversion of a State bank in New York into a national bank, under the act of the legislature of that State of March 9, 1865 (N. Y. Laws of 1865, chap. 97), did not destroy its identity or its corporate existence, nor

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CONVERSION—Continued.

discharge it as a national bank from its liability to holders of its outstanding circulation, issued in accordance with State laws. *Ib.*

14. No authority from a State is necessary to enable a State bank to become a national bank. *Casey* v. *Galli, 94 U. S., 673; 1 N. B. C., 142.*
15. The conversion of a State bank into a national bank, under the act of Congress of June 3d, 1864, did not work an annihilation or dissolution, but only a change of the bank. *Maynard* v. *Bank, 1 Brewster, 483.*
16. Such change does not adeem a residuary legacy in certain shares of the bank, limited upon a life estate in such shares which is to become an absolute one, in case the bank should pay off or refund its stock by reason of the expiration of its charter or from any other cause. The change is not equivalent in law to a paying off in fact, and the residuary legatee is entitled to the stock on the death of the legatee for life. *Ib.*
17. A State statute authorizing the State banking institutions to become banking associations under the laws of the United States, and providing for the surrender and extinction of their State charter, and "that said bank, etc., may continue to use its corporate name for the purpose of protecting and defending suits instituted by or against it, and of enabling it to close its affairs, but not for the purpose of continuing under the laws of this State its business," etc., is not in conflict with the national banking act. *Thomas* v. *Farmers' Bank of Maryland, 46 Md., 43; 2 N. B. C., 348.*

CRIMINAL LAW. *See* False entries; Indictment.

1. The willful misapplication of the moneys and funds of a national banking association, made an offense by sec. 5209, Rev. St., must be for the use or benefit of the party charged, or of some person or company other than the association. *United States* v. *Britton, 107 U. S., 655.*
2. It is not necessary that the officer should personally misapply the funds of the association. He will be guilty as a principal offender though he merely procures or causes the misapplication. *United States* v. *Fish, 24 Fed. Rep., 585.*
3. A loan in bad faith, with intent to defraud the association, is a willful misapplication within the meaning of the statute. *Ib.*
4. It is no defense to a charge of embezzlement, abstraction, or misapplication of the funds of a national banking association that the funds were used with the knowledge and consent of the president and some of the directors. The intent to defraud is to be conclusively presumed from the commission of the offense. *United States* v. *Taintor, 11 Blatch., 374.*
5. If, with intent to defraud the association, an officer allows a firm in which he is a member to overdraw its account, he will be guilty of misapplying the funds of the association. *In the matter of Van Campen, 2 Ben., 419.*
6. Allowing the withdrawal of the deposit of one indebted to the association can not be charged as a misapplication of the money of the association. *United States* v. *Britton, 108 U. S., 193.*
7. It is not a willful misapplication of the moneys of the association within the meaning of sec. 5209, Rev. St., for a president who is insolvent to procure the discounting by the association of his note not well secured. *Ib.*
8. To constitute the offense of a willful misapplication of the moneys, funds, or credits of the association within sec. 5209, Rev. St., it is not necessary that the person charged with the offense should have been previously in the actual possession of such moneys, funds, and credits under or by virtue of any trust, duty, or employment committed to him. Nor is it necessary to the commission of this offense that the officer making the willful misapplication should derive any personal benefit therefrom. When the funds or assets of the bank are unlawfully taken from its possession, and afterwards willfully misapplied by converting them to the use of any person other than the bank, with intent to injure and defraud, the offense as described in the statute is committed. *United States* v. *Harper, 33 Fed. Rep., 471.*
9. This criminal act may be done directly and personally, or it may be done indirectly through the agency of another. If the officer charged with it has such control, direction, and power of management by virtue of his relation to the bank as to direct an application of its funds in such manner and under such circumstances as to constitute the offense of willful misapplication, and actually makes such direction or causes such misapplication to be made, he is equally as guilty as if it was done by his own hands. *Ib.*

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CRIMINAL LAW. *See* False entries; Indictment—Continued.

10. The officers of a national banking association may be prosecuted under State statutes for fraudulent conversion of the property of individuals deposited with and in the custody of the association. *Commonwealth* v. *Tenney, 97 Mass., 50; State* v. *Tuller, 34 Conn., 280.*
11. As the national banking law makes the embezzlement, abstraction, or willful misapplication of the funds of a national banking association merely a misdemeanor, a person who procures such an offense to be committed can not be punished under a State statute which provides that a person who procures a felony to be committed may be indicted and convicted of a substantive felony. *Commonwealth* v. *Felton, 101 Mass., 204.*
12. It is not a conspiracy against United States, under sec. 5440, Rev. St., nor a willful misapplication of money of bank, under sec. 5209, for president and director of bank to cause shares of its stock to be purchased with its money and held on trust. *United States* v. *Britton, 108 U. S., 192.*
13. It is not a willful misapplication of bank money by the president, under sec. 5209, for him to procure the discount by bank for his own benefit of an unsecured note on which both maker and indorser are insolvent to his knowledge. *Ib., 193.*
14. Nor is president liable for a criminal violation of that section solely by reason of permitting a depositor who is largely indebted to bank to withdraw his deposits without first paying such indebtedness. *Ib.*
15. The procuring by two or more directors of the declaration of a dividend at a time when there are no net profits to pay it is not a willful misappropriation of money of bank within sec. 5204, Rev. St. *Ib., 199.*
16. Where the president, charged as a trustee with the administration of the funds of the bank in his hands, converts them to his own use without authority for so doing, he embezzles and abstracts them within the meaning of sec. 5209, Rev. St. *In the matter of Van Campen, 2 Ben., 419.*
17. To constitute the offense of willful abstraction by an officer, defined by the statute, it is necessary that the money or funds of the association should be withdrawn by the officer or by his direction; that such taking or withdrawing should be without the knowledge or consent of the bank, or of its board of directors; that the money or funds so taken or withdrawn should be converted to the officer's own use or for the benefit and advantage of some person other than the association, and that this should be done with intent to injure and defraud the association. *Ib.; United States* v. *Harper, 33 Fed. Rep., 471.*
18. An officer of a national banking association can not be punished under State laws for embezzling the funds of the association. *Commonwealth ex rel. Torrey* v. *Ketner, 92 Penn. St., 372; Commonwealth* v. *Felton, 101 Mass., 204.*
19. But where the offense committed by an officer is properly a larceny of the funds, and not an embezzlement, he may be indicted under a State law. *Commonwealth* v. *Barry, 116 Mass., 1.*
20. The word "embezzle," as found in the United States Rev. St., is used to describe a crime which a person has an opportunity to commit by reason of some office or employment, and which may include some breach of confidence or trust. *United States* v. *Conant, 9 Cent. L. J., 129; 2 N. B. C., 148.*
21. Section 1025 of the Rev. St. provides: "No indictment * * * shall be deemed insufficient * * * in a matter of form only." *Held*, that anything that forms a part of the description of the crime is not a "matter of form." *Ib.*
22. Embezzlement, abstraction, and willful misapplication of the moneys, funds, etc., of a national bank, as described in Rev. St., sec. 5209, constitute three separate crimes or offenses, which, under Rev. St., sec. 1024, may be joined in one indictment, but must be stated in separate counts. *United States* v. *Cadwallader, 59 Fed. Rep., 677.*
23. The exercise of official discretion in good faith, without fraud, for the advantage or the supposed advantage of the association, is not punishable; but if official action be taken in bad faith, for personal advantage and with fraudulent intent, it is punishable. *United States* v. *Fish, 24 Fed. Rep., 585.*
24. It is competent for a State by penal enactments to protect its citizens in their dealings with national banking associations located within the State. *State* v. *Tuller, 34 Conn., 280.*

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CRIMINAL LAW. *See* False entries; Indictment—Continued.

25. And an officer may be punished under State laws for making false entries in the books of the association with intent to defraud it. *Luberg* v. *Commonwealth, 94 Penn. St., 85.*
26. Purchase of stock in violation of sec. 5201, Rev. St., made with intent to defraud, and by officers named in sec. 5209, is not punishable under latter section. *United States* v. *Britton, 107 U. S., 655.*
27. Rev. St., sec. 5209, relating to national banks, provides that officers or agents thereof who willfully misapply any of its moneys, or who make any false entry or reports with intent to injure or defraud it, or to deceive any officer of a bank, or any agent appointed to examine its affairs, and "every person" who, with like intent, aids or abets any officer or agent in any violation of the section, shall be guilty, etc. *Held*, that persons not officers or agents of a national bank may be aiders and abettors of the president of the bank in violation of such statute. *Coffin* v. *United States, 15 S. Ct., 394.*
28. Acts eighteenth general assembly, chap. 153, secs. 1 and 2, making it a felony for "any officer" of a bank to receive deposits with knowledge that the bank is insolvent, apply to officers of national as well as other banks. *State* v. *Fields (Iowa), 62 N. W., 653.*
29. Acts eighteenth general assembly, chap. 153, secs. 1 and 2, making it a felony for "any officer" of a bank to receive deposits with knowledge that the bank is insolvent, are not void, in so far as they apply to national-bank officers, as an attempt to control and regulate the operations of national banks. *Ib.*
30. An indictment under Rev. St., sec. 5209, for willfully misapplying the moneys, funds, and credits of a national bank of which defendant was president, as well as a director and agent, must supplement the allegation of willful misapplication by allegations showing how the misapplication was made, and that it was an unlawful one. *Batchelor* v. *United States, 15 S. Ct., 446.*
31. If much the larger number of the jury are for conviction, a dissenting juror should consider whether a doubt in his own mind is a reasonable one which makes no impression upon the minds of others equally honest and equally intelligent with himself, who have heard the same evidence with an equal desire to arrive at the truth, and under the sanction of the same oath. On the other hand, if a majority are for acquittal, the minority ought to seriously ask themselves whether they may not reasonably, and ought not to, doubt the correctness of a judgment which is not concurred in by most of those with whom they are associated, and to distrust the weight and sufficiency of that evidence which fails to carry conviction to the minds of their fellows. *United States* v. *Allis, 73 Fed. Rep., 165.*
32. An indictment under Rev. St., 1889, sec. 3581, charging a bank officer with receiving a deposit knowing that the bank was insolvent, is not defective because each count concludes with the words "did take, steal, and carry away." *State* v. *Sattley (Mo. Sup.), 33 S. W., 41.*
33. Rev. St., 1889, § 3581, providing that any bank officer who shall receive or assent to the reception of a deposit, or who shall create or assent to the creation of any indebtedness by the bank, knowing that it is in a failing condition, shall be guilty of larceny, and punished, etc., sufficiently prescribes the nature of the crime, as required by Const., art. 12, § 27. *Ib.*
34. The receiving of a deposit, and issuing of a certificate therefor, creates "an indebtedness," within Rev. St., 1889, § 3581, making it a crime for any bank officer to create or assent to the creation of any indebtedness by the bank, knowing its insolvency, etc. *Ib.*
35. On the trial of a bank officer for receiving deposits knowing that the bank was insolvent, evidence that depositors demanded their money, and of the refusal of the bank employees to pay them, is admissible, whether or not defendant personally heard the demands, to show the failure of the bank to meet its obligations in the ordinary course of business. *Ib.*
36. If a bank employee, by authority of his superior officer given before the latter had knowledge that the bank was insolvent, receives a deposit after its insolvency, such officer, unless he revoked the authority after he became aware of the condition of the bank, will be liable to prosecution under Rev. St., 1889, § 3581, making it a crime for a bank officer to assent to the receipt of a deposit knowing that the bank is in failing circumstances. *Ib.*

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CRIMINAL LAW. *See* False entries; Indictment—Continued.

37. An instruction, in the language of the statute, that the failure of the bank "is prima facie evidence of knowledge on the part of its cashier that the same was in failing circumstances," coupled with a statement that "prima facie evidence is such that raises such a degree of probability in its favor that it must prevail unless it be rebutted or the contrary proved," is not erroneous. *Ib.*
38. Where an indictment under Rev. St., 1889, § 3581, contains a count for receiving a deposit knowing that the bank is insolvent, and another count for assenting to the creation of an indebtedness by the bank with such knowledge, and the evidence shows but one transaction, which consisted in receiving a deposit and issuing a certifiate therefor, a general verdict of guilty, without specifying on which count, is sufficient. *Ib.*
39. Two or more persons, partners as bankers, may jointly commit the crime of receiving deposits with knowledge that they and the bank are insolvent. *State* v. *Smith* (*Minn.*). *64 N. W., 1032.*
40. On trial of an indictment of a banker for receiving deposits when insolvent, it was proper to charge that, though the deposit was received by defendant's son after defendant had instructed him to refuse deposits, if defendant, on learning that the deposit was so received, placed it among the funds of the bank, he "knowingly accepted and received" it within the statute. *State* v. *Eifert* (*Iowa*), *65 N. W., 309.*
41. Where there has been no administration on the estate of a deceased insolvent who had fraudulently conveyed his property in his lifetime, a simple contract creditor is not debarred from filing a bill against the fraudulent grantee to subject the property fraudulently conveyed to the satisfaction of his claim. *Merchants' National Bank* v. *McGee* (*Ala.*), *19 So., 356.*
42. One who has an interest in a company for the benefit of which the president of a national bank criminally misapplies its funds may be guilty as an aider and abettor in such misapplication, although the president has no interest in or relation to him or to said company, and although he has no interest in the bank, or with the president thereof, of any kind. *State* v. *Teahan*, *59 Conn., 92, distinguished; Coffin* v. *United States*, *16 S. Ct., 943.*
43. It is not necessary to the guilt of aiders and abettors who are not officers of the bank that they should have a common purpose with the principal to subserve joint interests with him by the misapplication of the bank's funds. *Ib.*
44. Persons who have no official relation to a national bank may be indicted, under Rev. St., § 5209, as aiders and abettors of some officer of the bank in criminal misapplication of its funds, or in the making of false entries in its books. *Ib.*
45. If a violation of the statute is committed by an officer of the bank and by an outsider, the officer must be prosecuted as the principal, and the other can only be prosecuted, under the terms of the statute, as an aider and abettor. *Ib.*
46. An indictment charging the aiding and abetting of an officer of a national bank in making false entries, etc., is not defective because it charges the principal offender with having made the false entries with intent to injure and defraud the bank, and also with intent to deceive agents appointed to examine the bank's affairs, whereas it merely charges the aider and abettor with an intent to deceive such agents; for it is immaterial that the principal offender may have had several intents, if both principal and aider and abettor were actuated by the criminal intent to deceive such agents. *Ib.*
47. An indictment for aiding and abetting one H., the president of a bank, in the criminal misapplication of its funds, charged that, on a specified date, the said H. misapplied a named sum, by causing the same to be paid out on the checks of a company having no moneys in the bank. The aiding and abetting clause charged that the accused did "on [specifying the same date] aid and abet said H., as aforesaid, to wrongfully," etc., misapply the moneys of the bank, "to wit," specifying an identical sum. *Held* (overruling a contention that the words "said" and "as aforesaid" did not refer to the same moneys previously charged to have been misapplied by the president), that the language sufficiently connected the acts charged against the aider and abettor with the offense stated against the principal. *Ib.*

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CRIMINAL LAW. *See* False entries; Indictment—Continued.

48. An indictment for violating the national banking laws averred that the bank in question had been "heretofore" created and organized under the laws of the United States. *Held*, that even if it were assumed that the word should have been "theretofore," in order to make it certain that the bank had been incorporated prior to the finding of the indictment, the result was only an imperfect statement of what the law implies to be true after verdict. *Ib.*
49. On the trial of persons charged with aiding and abetting the president of a national bank in criminally misapplying its funds and making false entries in its books, the court charged that if the jury were satisfied that the president did knowingly and purposely make, or cause to be made, the false entries as charged, they could not find the defendants guilty as aiders and abettors, unless they were satisfied that defendants, "with like intent, unlawfully and knowingly did or said something showing their consent to, and participation in, the unlawful and criminal acts" of the said president, "and contributing to their execution." *Held*, that this language was not open to the objection that the expression "unlawful and criminal acts" might have been understood as relating to unlawful and criminal acts of the president generally. *Ib.*
50. Under Rev. St., § 3581, making it a crime for any bank officer to "receive or assent" to the reception of any deposit of money, knowing the bank to be insolvent, a conviction can not be had on an indictment charging merely that defendant "did receive" the deposit, on proof of an "assent" to the reception of the deposit. *State* v. *Wells* (*Mo. Sup.*), *35 S. W.*, *615*.
51. An indictment against its president for defrauding a national bank, described the bank as the "National Granite State Bank," "carrying on a national banking business at the city of Exeter." The evidence showed that the authorized name of the bank was the "National Granite State Bank of Exeter." *Held*, that the variance was immaterial. *Putnam* v. *United States*, *162 U. S.*, *687*.
52. Conversations with a person took place in August, 1893. In December, 1893, he testified to them before the grand jury which found the indictment in this case. On the trial of this case his evidence before the grand jury was offered to refresh his memory as to those conversations. *Held*, that that evidence was not contemporaneous with the conversations, and would not support a reasonable probability that the memory of the witness, if impaired at the time of the trial, was not equally so when his testimony was committed to writing; and that the evidence was therefore inadmissible for the purpose offered. *Ib.*
53. On the trial of a national-bank president for defrauding a bank, a witness for the Government was asked, on cross-examination, as to the amount of stock held by the president. This being objected to, the question was ruled out as not proper on cross-examination, the Government "not having opened up affirmatively the ownership of the stock." *Held*, that, as the order in which evidence shall be produced is within the discretion of the trial court, and as the matter sought to be elicited on the cross-examination for the accused was not offered by him at any subsequent stage of the trial, no prejudicial error was committed by the ruling. *Ib.*
54. When an offense against the provisions of Rev. Stat., section 5209, is begun in one State and completed in another, the United States court in the latter State has jurisdiction over the prosecution of the offender. *Ib.*
55. The proof of guilt in this case was sufficient to warrant the court in leaving to the jury to decide the question of the guilt of the accused. *Ib.*
56. The sentence on both counts having been distinct as to each, the entire amount of punishment imposed will be undergone, although the conviction and sentence as to the second count are set aside. *Ib.*
57. Coffin *v.* United States, 156 U. S., 432, affirmed on the following points: (1) That the offense of aiding or abetting an officer of a national bank in committing one or more of the offenses set forth in Rev. Stat., section 5209, may be committed by persons who are not officers or agents of the bank, and consequently it is not necessary to aver in an indictment against such an aider or abettor that he was an officer of the bank or occupied any specific relation to it when committing the offense; (2) that the plain and unmistakable statement of the indictment in that case and this, as a whole, is that the acts charged against Haughey were done by him as president of the bank, and that the aiding and

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abetting was also done by assisting him in the official capacity in which alone it is charged he misapplied the funds. *Coffin* v. *United States*, *162 U. S.*, *664*.

58. Instructions requested may be properly refused when fully covered by the general charge of the court. *Ib.*
59. When the charge, as a whole, correctly conveys to the jury the rule by which they are to determine, from all the evidence, the question of intent, there is no error in refusing the request of the defendant to single out the absence of one of the several possible motives for the commission of the offense, and instruct the jury as to the weight to be given to this particular fact independent of the other proof in the case. *Ib.*
60. The refusal to give, when requested, a correct legal proposition does not constitute error, unless there be evidence rendering the legal theory applicable to the case. *Ib.*
61. When it is impossible to determine whether there was evidence tending to show a state of facts adequate to make a refused instruction pertinent, and there is nothing else in the bill of exceptions to which the stated principle could apply, there is no error in refusing it. Several other exceptions are examined and held to be without merit. *Ib.*
62. A bank president, not acting in good faith, has no right to permit overdrafts when he does not believe, and has no reasonable ground to believe, that the moneys can be repaid; and, if coupled with such wrongful act, the proof establishes that he intended by the transaction to injure and defraud the bank, the wrongful act becomes a crime. *Ib.*
63. When the principal offender in the commission of the offense, made criminal by Rev. Stat., section 5209, and the aider and abettor were both actuated by the criminal intent specified in the statute, it is immaterial that the principal offender should be further charged in the indictment with having had other intents. *Ib.*
64. The first clause of section 5209 of the Revised Statutes provides for three distinct offenses: First, embezzlement; second, abstraction; and, third, willful misapplication of the moneys, funds, or credits of the bank by any president, director, cashier, teller, clerk, or agent of any association organized as a national banking association. *United States* v. *Lee*, *12 Fed. Rep.*, *816*.
65. It was the intention of Congress to make criminal the misapplication and conversion of the funds of national banking associations without regard to whether or not the party so misapplying received any of the funds or other advantage, directly or indirectly. *Ib.*
66. If it appears that the funds of the banking association have been abstracted or willfully misapplied by defendant, he is precluded from denying that it was done with unlawful intent. *Ib.*
67. It is not a necessary ingredient of the offense of making a false entry in a report under Rev. St., § 5209, that the report shall be one of those mentioned in sections 5211, 5212, or one which the bank is bound by law to make. It is sufficient if the report is one made in the due course of business. *United States* v. *Potter*, *56 Fed. Rep.*, *83*, *97*, *disapproved; United States* v. *Booker*, *80 Fed. Rep.*, *376*.
68. When it is made to appear to the court during the trial of a criminal case that, either by reason of facts existing when the jurors were sworn, but not then disclosed and known to the court, or by reason of outside influences brought to bear on the jury pending the trial, the jurors, or any of them, are subject to such bias or prejudice as not to stand impartial between the Government and the accused, the jury may be discharged and the defendant put on trial by another jury; and the defendant is not thereby twice put in jeopardy, within the meaning of the fifth amendment to the Constitution of the United States. *Simmons* v. *United States*, *142 U. S.*, *148*.
69. The judge presiding at a trial, civil or criminal, in any court of the United States may express his opinion to the jury upon the questions of fact which he submits to their determination. *Ib.*
70. An indictment on Rev. Stat., sec. 5209, is sufficient which avers that the defendant was president of a national banking association; that by virtue of his office he received and took into his possession certain bonds (described), the property of the association, and that, with intent to injure and defraud the association, he embezzled the bonds and converted them to his own use. *Claasen* v. *United States*, *142 U. S.*, *140*.

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71. In a criminal case a general judgment upon an indictment containing several counts and a verdict of guilty on each count can not be reversed on error if any count is good and is sufficient to support the judgment. *Ib.*
72. Upon writ of error no error in law can be reviewed which does not appear upon the record, or by bill of exceptions made part of the record. *Ib.*
73. Under sec. 5 of the act of March 3, 1891, entitled "An act to establish circuit courts of appeals, and to define and regulate in certain cases the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States, and for other purposes," a writ of error may, even before July 1, 1891, issue from this court to a circuit court in the case of a conviction of a crime under sec. 5209 of the Revised Statutes where the conviction occurred May 28, 1890, but a sentence of imprisonment in a penitentiary was imposed March 18, 1891. *In re Claasen, 140 U. S., 200.*
74. A crime is "infamous" under that act where it is punishable by imprisonment in a State prison or penitentiary whether the accused is or is not sentenced or put to hard labor. *Ib.*
75. Such writ of error is a matter of right, and under sec. 999 of the Revised Statutes the citation may be signed by a justice of this court as an authority for the issuing of the writ under sec. 1004. *Ib.*
76. At the time of the conviction no writ of error from this court in the case was provided for by statute, nor was any bill of exceptions, with a view to a writ of error, provided for by statute or rule, and therefore a mandamus will not lie to the judge who presided at the trial to compel him to settle a bill of exceptions which was presented to him for settlement after the sentence, nor can the minutes of the trial, as settled by the judge by consent, and signed by him, and printed and filed in July, 1890, and on which a motion for a new trial was heard in October, 1890, be treated by this court, on the return to the writ of error, as a bill of exceptions properly forming part of the record. *Ib.*
77. A criminal court in the southern district of New York, sitting as a circuit court therein, under sec. 613 of the Revised Statutes, and composed of the three judges named in that section, to hear a motion for a new trial and an arrest of judgment in a criminal case previously tried by a jury before one of them, is a legally constituted tribunal. *Ib.*
78. A justice of this court on allowing such writ and signing a citation had authority also to grant a *supersedeas* and stay of execution. *Ib.*
79. Upon a plea of guilty to three indictments found under section 5209, Rev. St., U. S., one for the misapplication of funds of a national bank by the accused while cashier thereof, one for false entries to conceal such misapplication, and the third for making a false statement with intent to deceive the examining officers, the district court pronounced sentence upon the accused as follows: "That the prisoner be confined at hard labor in the State's prison of the State of New Jersey for the term of five years upon each of the three indictments above named, said terms not to run concurrently, and from and after the expiration of said terms until the costs of this prosecution shall have been paid." *Held*, that the words "said terms not to run concurrently" are uncertain and incapable of application, and therefore void; and that the sentences commenced at once and ran concurrently. *United States* v. *Patterson, Keeper, etc., 29 Fed. Rep., 775.*
80. The judgment of the district and circuit courts of the United States in criminal cases is final, and can not be reviewed by writ of error; but if a judgment, or any part thereof, is void, either because the court that renders it is not competent to do so for want of jurisdiction, or because it is rendered under a law clearly unconstitutional, or because it is senseless and without meaning, and can not be corrected, or for any other cause, the party imprisoned by virtue of such judgment may be discharged on habeas corpus. *Ib.*
81. On a habeas corpus the decision should be made upon the actual status of the case at the time of the decision, and not according to the state of things when the writ was allowed. When, at the time the writ of habeas corpus for the discharge of a prisoner, under three sentences of five years, each running concurrently, was allowed, the first term of five years had not expired by lapse, although at least one of the sentences had been satisfied by means of remissions for good conduct. *Held*, that the five years having entirely elapsed since the allowance of the writ.

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the question of the applicability of the remission for good conduct to all the sentences may be waived, and the prisoner discharged. *Ib.*

82. When an officer of a national bank, indicted under Rev. St., § 5209, for making false entries in a report of the condition of such bank in respect to amounts of overdrafts and of loans and discounts, has testified that certain overdrafts, in respect to which the depositors had consulted the bank officers and obtained permission to overdraw, were treated by the officers and directors of the bank as temporary loans, and were reported by him among loans, and not among overdrafts, in the belief that they might properly be so reported, it is error to charge the jury that the defendant was required by law to place, under the heading "Overdrafts" in the report, all sums drawn out by depositors in excess of their deposits, and that the transfer of any such sums to the heading "Loans and discounts" was the making of a false entry, since such charge takes from the jury the right to consider, upon the question of intent, the explanation given by the defendant, while, if they believed such explanation, and that the defendant acted in good faith, the entries were not false within the meaning of the statute. Mr. Justice Harlan dissenting. *Graves* v. *United States*, *165 U. S.*, *323*.

83. Where a transaction by a national-bank officer with intent to defraud is entered on a deposit slip, entry of the contents of such slip upon the books of the bank by him, or by his direction, is making a "false entry" within Rev. St., § 5209. *Agnew* v. *United States*, *165 U. S.*, *36*.

84. On trial of the president of a bank for conversion of its funds, the cashier, who has testified as a witness for defendant, may be asked, on cross-examination, whether he did not resign because of transactions of the defendant similar to that charged in the indictment. *Ib.*

85. The evidence showed that defendant, president of a national bank, without authority of the directors, purchased $20,000 bonds, of little value, at a great discount, and had them placed in the assets of the bank, and to his credit at face value, giving his written guaranty for the principal and interest, which, by reason of his financial condition, was almost worthless. *Held*, that it was not error to refuse to charge that, from the guaranty, the jury might find that there was no intent to defraud the bank. *Ib.*

86. A charge to the effect that if defendant, a bank president, purchased bonds which were worthless, or of but little value, placed them among the assets of the bank at a greatly exaggerated value, and had such exaggerated value placed to his own credit, these facts create a presumption of an intent to defraud the bank, which "throws the burden of proof upon the defendant," and that evidence to overcome the presumption "must be sufficiently strong to satisfy you beyond a reasonable doubt that there was no such guilty intent," is not error, where the character of such evidence and the nature of a reasonable doubt are sufficiently explained in other portions of the charge. *Ib.*

87. A charge that if the defendant "either embezzled or willfully misapplied" the funds or credits of the bank, "whereby, as a necessary, natural, or legitimate consequence, its capital was reduced, or placed beyond the control of the directors, or its ability to meet its engagements or obligations, or to continue its business, was lessened or destroyed, the intent to injure or defraud the bank may be presumed," is correct. *Ib.*

88. It is not reversible error to refuse to charge that, if defendant used the proceeds of a check belonging to the bank, and which he had caused to be placed to his credit, in the payment of a debt of the bank, the jury must find that he did not fraudulently embezzle the amount, especially where defendant's explanation of the transaction is unsatisfactory. *Ib.*

89. Evidence of the commercial rating of a president of a bank at the time of an alleged conversion by him of its funds, by purchasing for the bank, without authority, and having placed to his credit, worthless bonds, which he had guaranteed; and the testimony of the cashier of another bank as to whether, at the time of the transaction, he considered defendant's guaranty for such an amount good, are irrelevant. *Ib.*

90. Under rule 11 of the circuit court of appeals (21 C. C. A., cxi, and 78 Fed. Rep., cxi), requiring the assignment of errors to quote the full substance of evidence alleged to have been erroneously admitted or rejected, and to set out the part of the charge referred to totidem verbis, assignments that "the court erred in permitting evidence as shown in bills of excep-

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tions numbers two and three," which errors can only be ascertained by a careful reading of a voluminous record, and that "the court erred in its charge," etc., referring to marked lines and numbers in the written opinion for instructions erroneously given and refused, will not be considered. *Gallot* v. *United States, 87 Fed. Rep., 446.*

91. The death of the principal before indictment is no obstacle to the prosecution and punishment of one charged with aiding and abetting an officer, clerk, or agent of a national bank to abstract, misapply, or embezzle the funds thereof, in violation of Rev. St., § 5209, which makes such offense a misdemeanor. *Ib.*

92. A juror who says he has an impression or opinion as to guilt or innocence of defendant, formed from newspapers and rumors, that it would require evidence to remove it, but that it would yield to evidence, and that he can and will give the defendant a fair and impartial trial according to the evidence that may be adduced before him, is competent. *Ib.*

93. Where an indictment contains many counts, all alike, except as to amounts of money and dates of misapplication, it is sufficient to read one count in full to the jury, explain the difference, and state the amount and date charged in each of the other counts. *Ib.*

94. One indictment in thirty-six counts charged defendant with aiding in the abstraction of thirty-six specified amounts of money, at thirty-six specified dates. Another indictment charged him with aiding in the misapplication of the same amounts, upon the same dates. The two were tried together, and the jury returned a verdict of "guilty as charged." *Held*, that the verdict was definite, certain, responsive to the issues, and not a double conviction, the sentence imposed by the court being imprisonment for a less term than the maximum under any one count. *Ib.*

95. An indictment under Rev. St., § 5209, against officers of a national bank and a depositor, charged willful misapplication of the funds of the bank, with intent to injure and defraud the bank. On the trial it appeared that the depositor made and deposited fictitious checks, which were credited to his account. *Held*, that it was necessary to show that some portion of the funds were withdrawn from the possession or control of the bank, or a conversion in some form was made thereof, so that the bank would be deprived of the benefit thereof. *Dow et al.* v. *United States, 83 Fed. Rep., 904.*

96. In such a case, a statement by the court to the jury that under a State statute it is made a misdemeanor to draw a check on a bank where there are no funds to meet it, tends to mislead the jury, and constitute error. *Ib.*

97. The mere fact of payment by the officers of a national bank of a check which creates an overdraft does not necessarily constitute a fraudulent misapplication of the funds of the bank. *Ib.*

98. Under such an indictment, where the issues involve the intent with which certain acts were done, the trial court is justified in giving a reasonably wide latitude to the introduction of evidence tending to show the relations of the parties, the mode in which the business was carried on, and the knowledge which the officers had of the character of the operations carried on by the depositor. *Ib.*

99. If, in an indictment under Rev. St., § 5209, it is the purpose of the Government to charge the making of false entries in the books of the bank because of the receiving and crediting of checks drawn thereon by parties who had no funds there, the indictment should set forth a description of the checks, with an averment of the reasons why they were to be deemed false or valueless. *Ib.*

100. If an overdraft is made and allowed under circumstances justifying it, or even under circumstances making it a fraud upon the bank, the entry of the transaction just as it occurred on the books of the bank is not a false entry, under Rev., St., § 5209. *Ib.*

101. Where an indictment consists of numerous counts, the trial court may, in the exercise of sound judicial discretion, require the Government to elect certain counts upon which it will ask conviction; but where the counts are all for transactions connected together, or of the same class, their joinder is proper under Rev. St., § 1024, and the exercise of the court's discretion will not be disturbed, except in a clear case of improvidence or abuse. *Gardes* v. *United States: Girault* v. *Same, 87 Fed. Rep., 172.*

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102. Where, during the trial, a juror becomes disqualified, and the court adjudges a mistrial, a plea of former jeopardy is not good on a second trial, even though all parties were willing to proceed with eleven jurors. *Ib.*
103. Where defendants have been arraigned, and have waived reading of the indictment, they may not subsequently complain if the whole indictment is not read at the trial, but such parts of it are read, and such explanations made of the other parts, as may give the jury the clearest comprehension of it. *Ib.*
104. Where the jury find accused guilty upon all counts of an indictment, "Guilty as charged," without specifying the counts, is a proper form of verdict. *Ib.*
105. Where the verdict is sustained by one good count in the indictment, it must stand, even if all the other counts are bad. *Ib.*
106. Where, after mistrial, and before a new trial, amendments are made to purely formal parts of certain counts of an indictment, and the defendants are not rearraigned, even if the irregularity is material, it can affect only the counts so amended, and the error is cured by arrest of judgment on such counts. *Ib.*
107. Where the statute under which a prisoner is sentenced provides for imprisonment, but not at hard labor, the words "at hard labor" should not be inserted in the sentence, even if hard labor is a part of the discipline of the prison at which the sentence is to be served. *Ib.*
108. In a prosecution against a national bank president for unlawfully certifying checks, it is not error to instruct the jury that the presumption is that he had knowledge of the condition of the account upon which the checks were drawn, where the same instruction cautions them that such presumption may be rebutted by evidence that the defendant did not in fact have such knowledge. *Spurr* v. *United States, 87 Fed. Rep., 701.*
109. In order to convict a national bank officer of wrongfully certifying checks, it is not necessary to show that he had actual knowledge that the account against which the checks were drawn was not sufficient; it is enough if he willfully refrained from investigation, in order to avoid knowledge. *Ib.*
110. Upon the trial of the president of a national bank for certifying checks without funds, evidence of speculations by the cashier with funds of the bank, with defendant's knowledge, is admissible for its bearing upon the right of the latter to rely upon the former's representations as to the state of the customer's accounts. *Ib.*
111. The period of time within which collateral transactions offered to show a guilty intent must have occurred is largely discretionary with the court. *Ib.*
112. Upon the trial of a national bank officer for official misconduct, evidence as to the defendant's reputation for honesty and integrity should be limited to such reputation down to the time of the failure of the bank. *Ib.*
113. In general, where no attempt has been made to impeach the defendant's testimony, he may not add to the weight of his evidence by evidence of his general reputation for truthfulness. *Ib.*
114. A plea of former jeopardy set up certain prior proceedings had in the same court under the same indictment. Counsel for the Government having objected thereto, the court treated his objection as a demurrer to its sufficiency in law, and thereupon overruled the plea. The trial then went on, without objection by defendant to the subsequent proceedings. *Held*, that there was no error in thus proceeding with the cause without first setting down the plea for trial, as the only question arising thereon was one of law, which was finally disposed of by the former ruling. *United States* v. *Peters, 87 Fed. Rep., 985.*
115. Rev. St. § 1025, forbidding the court to quash an indictment for defect of form, makes it unnecessary, in criminal indictments, to repeat an averment contained in the first count, where subsequent counts refer back to the first, and are thereby rendered sufficiently explicit in stating the offense. *Ib.*
116. An indictment charged the making of false entries in the books of a national bank for the purpose of showing that on a certain date a county treasurer deposited $10,000 "special," which was drawn out again a few days later. Evidence was offered by the Government to prove that no such deposit was made, and the treasurer himself was called by it, and

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testified that he had some recollection of having deposited a large sum about the time in question. Thereupon his books were produced, and, after he had testified that he believed them to be correct, he was permitted to testify as to the entries therein on the dates referred to. By these entries it did not appear that $10,000 had been either deposited in bank, or drawn from the cash on hand. The treasurer, however, then reiterated his former statement, and was even more positive that he had made the deposit. *Held* that, in view thereof, there was no prejudicial error in admitting his testimony as to the book entries. *Ib.*

117. If money is left with a national bank in a sack, with the express understanding that it is not to be mingled with the bank's funds, but the identical bills or coins are to be returned in the same condition, and this is done to make a showing of money to a bank examiner, as if it were the money of the bank, then the entry thereof on the books of the bank as money deposited is a false entry. *Ib.*

118. If the jury be charged that a false entry on the books of a national bank alone gives rise to the presumption, not only that the entry was made with criminal intent, but also with knowledge of its falsity, but elsewhere in the charge it was said that a false entry must be known to be false, and designed and intended to deceive, the charge is not erroneous. *Ib.*

119. Where the court has several times stated to the jury that the indictment charges the making of false entries in the books of the bank, with intent to deceive the bank examiner, and the making of false reports, with intent to deceive the comptroller, it is not misleading to thereafter say that defendant is guilty if he made such false entries and report "with the intent mentioned in the statute," although the statute mentions several other intents. *Ib.*

DEPOSITS:

1. The relation of banker and depositor is that of debtor and creditor. Deposits on general account belong to the bank and are part of its general fund. The bank becomes a debtor to the depositor to the amount thereof, and the debt can only be discharged by payment to the depositor, or pursuant to his order. *The Ætna National Bank* v. *The Fourth National Bank, 46 N. Y., 82.*

2. The contract has none of the elements of a trust. For a breach on the part of the bank of the obligation resulting from the relation between the parties the depositor alone can sue. *Ib.*

3. General deposits in a commercial bank on account of the depositor, without being complicated by any other transaction than that of the depositing and withdrawing of the moneys, transfers the ownership of the money to the bank; and the relationship with reference thereto, as between the bank and the depositor, is simply that of debtor and creditor. *Collins* v. *State, 15 So., 214.*

4. A deposit made in the usual course of business vests in the bank, and can not be recovered by the depositor on the ground of fraud, though the bank was insolvent and failed on the next day, and though the deposit was made in reliance on representations of the president that the bank was all right, unless the officers of the bank knew of its insolvency at the time of the deposit. *New York Breweries Co.* v. *Higgins, 29 N. Y. S., 416.*

5. A trustee who deposits in a bank and causes to be credited to his private account money of the trust fund without giving notice that it is not his private property or making any special agreement in regard to it, thereby converts it to his own use; so that the bank, in the absence of any notice that it is not his private property, may apply it as such. *School District* v. *First National Bank, 102 Mass., 174.*

6. Where an agent deposits in a bank, to his own account, the proceeds of property sold by him for his principal under instructions thus to keep it, a trust is imposed upon the deposit in favor of the principal, and his right thereto is not affected by the fact that the agent at the same time deposits other moneys belonging to himself; nor is it affected by the fact that the agent, instead of depositing the identical moneys received by him on account of his principal, substitutes other moneys therefor. *Van Allen* v. *The American National Bank, 52 N. Y., 1.*

7. Where an agent or trustee has deposited money belonging to his principal or beneficiary in a bank to which he is himself indebted, and the bank,

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DEPOSITS—Continued.

without his authority and in ignorance of the true ownership of the fund, has applied it on the debt, the owner is not debarred from recovering it from the bank if it can be identified. *Burtnett, Adm'r, v. The First National Bank, 38 Mich, 630.*

8. A bank is not chargeable with interest on sums deposited to the credit of customers to be drawn against by check until payment be demanded, unless upon special contract. *Parkersburg National Bank* v. *Als., 5 W. Va., 50.*
9. Unlike checks, cash deposited by customers with the bank ceases to be the property of the depositor, and becomes the property of the bank, creating at once the relationship of debtor and creditor. *Balbach et al.* v. *Frelinghuysen, Receiver, etc., 15 Fed. Rep., 675.*
10. Plaintiff made a certain payment to defendant bank, and received in exchange a note signed by a firm composed of the officers of the bank, and the business of which was transacted in the bank's office. He subsequently gave a check to his wife, which was also exchanged at the bank office for a similar note. Plaintiff and his wife could both read and write, and had transacted considerable business with the banks. Plaintiff retained the notes for two years, and upon the failure of the firm began suit to re-form the notes and change them into certificates of deposit of the bank on the ground that he intended to deposit his money with the bank. *Held*, that plaintiff was not entitled to a decree. *Murphy* v. *First National Bank (Iowa), 63 N. W., 702.*
11. Where several deposits in bank have been made on the same account, and the title to one of the deposits is disputed, checks drawn on the account will be first applied to the deposits not in dispute. *Hauptmann* v. *First National Bank (Sup.), 31 N. Y. S., 364.*
12. Testimony that the cashier of a bank failed to enter deposits on its books is not admissible as against the depositor to show that the deposits were made with the cashier in his individual capacity. *L'Herbette* v. *Pittsfield National Bank (Mass.), 38 N. E., 368.*
13. An envelope, on which the sums paid into and drawn out of a bank by a depositor are entered by the cashier, is admissible against the bank to show the state of his account. *Ib.*
14. A national bank, not designated as a depository of public moneys, which receives, under the permissive authority of law and the regulations of the Post-Office Department, deposits of money made by postmasters in their official capacity, thereby assumes a fiduciary relation to the Government, and becomes a bailee of the Government, so as to become directly responsible to it for any moneys which it knowingly or negligently allows the postmaster to withdraw by private check, or otherwise appropriate to his own use; and where, after the removal of the postmaster, he deposits a sum to make good a shortage in his balance, the bank can not apply it in discharge of a debt due it from him personally. *United States* v. *National Bank of Asheville et al., 73 Fed. Rep., 379.*
15. By reason of this trust relation, equity has jurisdiction of a bill by the Government to require an account and settlement of the moneys so deposited with it; and this remedy is not affected by the fact of a cumulative remedy at law against the postmaster on his official bond. *Ib.*
16. Where a bank knows that money deposited with it to the general credit of a depositor is held in trust by such depositor, the bank has no right to apply such deposit to the payment of a note due to it from the depositor; 57 Ill. App., 107, reversed. *Clemmer* v. *Drovers' National Bank (Ill. Sup.), 41 N. E., 728.*
17. An indictment under a statute declaring it an offense if an officer of a bank shall receive a deposit, "knowing, or having good reason to believe, the establishment to be insolvent," is not sufficient where it does not allege the insolvency, but merely follows the words of the statute, as there would be no offense if the bank was not insolvent, though the officer believed it was. *State* v. *Bardwell (Miss.), 18 So., 377.*
18. Where one mails to a bank money and checks for deposit, but the bank refuses to acknowledge receipt thereof, and persistently denies such receipt, the relation of depositor and depositee is not created. *Miller* v. *Western National Bank (Pa. Sup.), 33 A., 684.*
19. Where a bank positively and repeatedly denies one's right to make any claim upon it in respect of currency and checks mailed by him to it for deposit, the depositor need not make demand before bringing suit on account of such deposit. *Ib.*

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DEPOSITS—Continued.

20. On trial on an indictment under Comp. St. 1895, §§ 637, 638, for receiving a deposit in an insolvent bank, defendant offered to show that the deposit was made by a customer whose account was at the time overdrawn in an amount larger than the deposit. *Held*, that the evidence was admissible as tending to show that the deposit was made and accepted as an application on the depositor's indebtedness to the bank. *Nichols* v. *State* (*Neb.*), *65 N. W.*, *774*.
21. When a customer of a bank who has overdrawn his account makes a deposit, the presumption is, in the absence of evidence, that the deposit was general, and was made and received toward the payment of the overdraft. *Ib.*
22. A bank depositor, on rumors of its insolvency, went to withdraw his deposits, but was informed by the vice-president and director that the bank was perfectly solvent, and that "we have got all the money you want. You need never have any fears of this bank as long as I am in it." Such depositor, relying on such representations, permitted his deposits to remain. It was in fact insolvent when the representations were made. *Held*, that such vice-president and director was personally liable to such depositor for the money lost by the failure of the bank. *Townsend* v. *Williams* (*N. C.*), *23 S. E.*, *461*.
23. A person deposited money with a bank, taking from it a deposit slip in the form used for general deposits. Upon such slips were the words, "Security for signing bond to be held by bank." Subsequently the depositor, in order to change the security so the $700 would be available for one purpose and $800 for another, drew an ordinary check, which was marked "Paid," and a certificate of deposit for $800 made out, to be held by the surety, and $700 to secure other bondsmen. The first-named certificate was afterwards paid by the bank. The depositor testified that the deposit was a special one. *Held*, a general deposit and not a trust fund in the hands of a receiver. *Dearborn* v. *Washington Sav. Bank* (*Wash.*), *42 P.*, *1107*; *Watson* v. *Sheafe*, *ib.*
24. A deposit made in a bank at a time when the officers knew that it was insolvent can not be recovered from the assignee unless it can be identified and traced into his hands. *In re Commercial Bank* (*Ct. Insolv.*), *3 Ohio N. P.*, *170*.
25. In an action by a bank to recover money advanced on a draft, for goods sold, deposited with it by the vendor, where it claims that the deposit was made for collection, and the depositor that it was a sale, it is proper to instruct that if it was a sale the bank could not recover, though there is evidence that the vendee, after the deposit, paid part of the price for which the draft was drawn directly to the vendor. *Bank of Guntersville* v. *Webb* (*Ala.*), *19 So.*, *14*.
26. An instruction that if an illiterate depositor, to whom a bank cashier fraudulently gave a deposit slip showing a deposit of a draft for collection instead of as a discount, "within a reasonable time, and on his first opportunity," repudiates the transaction as shown by the slip, would make no difference, is not objectionable as leaving to the jury the question of reasonable time. *Ib.*
27. Where a bank cashier, in receiving from an illiterate person a draft sold to the bank, fraudulently makes out his deposit slip for him so as to show a deposit for collection, and the depositor subsequently, on discovering the fraud, repudiates the transaction as a deposit for collection, and, on an issue as to whether the transaction was a purchase or a deposit for collection, the bank admits that the slip was a receipt for the draft, and the depositor claims that it was one for the proceeds, it is proper to refuse to instruct for the bank that the retention of the slip by the depositor after repudiation, and using it as evidence of its demand against the bank, rendered it binding on him. *Ib.*
28. Where a bank cashier, in receiving from an illiterate person a draft sold to the bank, fraudulently makes out his deposit slip for him so as to show a deposit for collection, it is error to admit evidence that the bank required the cashier to pay the draft on failure to collect it, on the issue as to whether the bank was liable as purchaser or as a receiver for collection only. *Ib.*
29. On an issue as to whether the delivery of a draft to a bank was a purchase or a deposit for collection, the depositor may testify to his illiteracy to explain his accepting the deposit slip; and, having on cross-examination

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given the name of the person who first informed him of its contents, he may testify when and where the information was given. *Ib.*

30. One who draws a check on a bank in which he has sufficient funds for its payment, not encumbered by an earlier lien in favor of the bank, may sue such bank for damages on its refusal to pay the check to the drawee. *Mt. Sterling National Bank* v. *Green (Ky.)*, *35 S. W.*, *911.*

31. A bank may properly refuse to honor the check of a depositor who is indebted to it on a past-due note for an amount greater than the sum on deposit. *Ib.*

32. The duty which a bank holding a note owes to an indorser thereon, to appropriate a deposit in the bank to payment of the note, exists only where the maker of the note, at its maturity, has a deposit sufficient to pay it, and not previously appropriated to any other purpose, and does not apply to a deposit made after the maturity of the note, or to a deposit by a prior indorser, though he be in fact the principal debtor, and the maker be an accommodation maker. *First National Bank* v. *Peltz (Pa. Sup.)*, *35 A.*, *318.*

33. Decedent deposited bonds and coupons with a bank, and took a writing, signed by the cashier, acknowledging their receipt, and that they were "to be sold, and the proceeds placed to her credit." *Held*, that a delivery of the receipt, with an indorsement thereon, signed by decedent, requesting the cashier to "let" plaintiff "have the amount of the within bill," and with the intention to pass title thereto, constituted a valid gift of the money due from the bank. *Crook* v. *First National Bank (Wis.)*., *52 N. W.*, *1131.*

34. A deposit slip issued by a banker, acknowledging the receipt of the amount of money therein named, is intended merely to furnish evidence, as between the depositor and the bank, that on a given day there was deposited a given sum, and not that such sum remains on deposit, and hence the delivery of a deposit slip to a third person by the depositor does not operate as an assignment of the deposit. *First National Bank* v. *Clark (N. Y. App.)*, *32 N. E.*, *38.*

35. A conversation between a bank depositor and a third person, to whom he had delivered the deposit slip, and in whose favor he had drawn a check for the amount, in which he stated that the deposit would not be available for ten days, and that he wanted the check discounted immediately, which was accordingly done, and the money paid him by such third person, does not, as a matter of law, operate as an assignment of the deposit to such third person; and a finding by the jury that it did not will not be disturbed on appeal. *Ib.*

36. Designating a national bank as a depositary of public moneys does not constitute it an agent of the Government, or render the Government liable for moneys lost by a failure of such bank. *Branch* v. *The United States*, *1 N. B. C.*, *363.*

37. Such bank does not become a custodian of public moneys deposited with it, but it becomes a debtor to the United States the same as it does to other depositors for individual deposits. *Ib.*

38. Certain moneys coming into the possession of the clerk of a Federal court pending a litigation were by him deposited in a national bank which had been designated as a depositary of public moneys. The bank failed. *Held*, that the United States were not liable for the money so deposited. *Ib.*

39. Defendant, who had money on deposit in a national bank, when demanding payment thereof, was induced by an officer of the bank to sign a promissory note, which was represented to him to be a receipt for the money. He was unable to read English. *Held*, that he was not liable to the bank upon the note. *Resh* v. *First National Bank of Allentown*, *93 Penn. St.*, *397; 3 N. B. C.*, *724.*

40. Plaintiff, who was unable to read, deposited money in a national bank and took a certificate of deposit therefor, which the officers of the bank represented was a certificate of the bank. It was, on its face, the certificate of a private banking firm, composed of some of the officers of the bank. *Held*, that the bank was liable for the amount of the deposit. *Zeigler* v. *First National Bank of Allentown*, *93 Penn. St.*, *393; 39 Am. Rep.*, *758; 3 N. B. C.*, *721.*

41. Where the officers of a bank, when they received a deposit which they applied to the payment of a debt due from the depositor to the bank,

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knew or had reason to believe that the deposit contained moneys belonging to others, for whom the depositor was but the agent or factor, the persons who were in equity the owners of the money were entitled to recover it from the bank. *Union Stock Yards National Bank* v. *Moore et al., 79 Fed. Rep., 705.*

42. A postmaster at Lewiston, Idaho, with intent to defraud the Government, and without receiving any money, issued post-office orders upon the postmaster at Pueblo in favor of the Stockgrowers' Bank. He mailed the orders to the bank with a letter purporting to be written by one Wilson, and directed the bank to draw the money and hold it subject to said Wilson's order. The bank, without knowledge of the fraud, obtained the money as directed, but in doing so acted as a principal without disclosing their agency in the matter. The Lewiston postmaster, under the name of Wilson, subsequently drew the greater part of the money from the bank, and suit was afterwards brought against it by the United States to recover the money so obtained on the order. *Held*, that the bank was liable. *United States* v. *Stockgrowers' National Bank of Pueblo, 30 Fed. Rep., 914.*
43. Money deposited in a bank without stipulation as to place of payment is payable to the depositor at the bank. *McBee* v. *Purcell National Bank (Indian Ter.), 37 S. W., 55.*
44. Where, after the maturity of a promissory note held by a bank, and due protest and notice thereof, the maker makes a general deposit in the bank of an amount sufficient to pay the note, this does not of itself, as between the bank and an indorser, operate as a payment. In the absence of any expressed agreement or directions it is optional with the bank whether or not to apply the money in payment; it is under no legal obligation so to do. *The National Bank of Newburgh, respondent,* v. *Daniel Smith, appellant, 66 N. Y., 271.*
45. The mere discounting of paper, and placing the amount thereof to the credit of a depositor who already has a large balance to his credit, does not make the bank a purchaser for value so as to protect it against infirmities in the paper. Entering the amount of the discount to the credit of the depositor simply creates the relation, between the bank and the depositor, of debtor and creditor; and as long as that relation remains and the deposit is not drawn out the bank has simply promised to pay the depositor, has parted with no value, and is not entitled to the protection of a bona fide holder of paper. *Ib.*
46. A trust can not be implied from a mere deposit in a bank by one person of his own money in the name of another. *Beaver* v. *Beaver (N. Y.). 22 N. E., 940; 117 N. Y., 421.*
47. Although the relation between a bank and its depositor is that merely of debtor and creditor, yet the fund does not change its character from the fact that the money has been deposited in bank to the credit of the depositor. If the money in his hands was impressed with a trust in favor of another the deposit will remain subject to the same trust. *Third National Bank* v. *Stillwater Gas Co., 30 N. W., 440; 36 Minn., 75.*
48. A firm made an assignment, parts of its assets consisting of a sum on deposit in defendant bank. The assignee made demand for the deposit, which was refused, and he brought suit. After the demand, but before suit, a note against the assignors, held by the bank at the date of the assignment, matured. *Held*, that it could not be set off in the suit by the assignee. *Chipman* v. *Ninth National Bank (Pa.), 13 A., 707.*

DEPUTY COMPTROLLER:

1. A certificate signed by the Deputy Comptroller of the Currency as "Acting Comptroller of the Currency" is a sufficient certificate by the Comptroller of the Currency within the requirements of Rev. St., par. 5154. *Keyser* v. *Hitz, 133 U. S., 138.*
2. The Deputy Comptroller of the Currency being authorized by law to act for the Comptroller in certain contingencies, the courts will presume, in the absence of any showing to the contrary, that the deputy, in acting for the Comptroller in any particular instance, has acted lawfully. *Young* v. *Wempe et al., 46 Fed. Rep., 354.*

DIRECTORS: *See* Officers.

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DISTRICT ATTORNEY:

1. For services performed by the district attorney in bringing a suit against a national bank, and obtaining a forfeiture of its charter, he is not entitled to more than $10, the fees prescribed by section 824, there being no other law in the United States giving a compensation to a district attorney for such services. *Bashaw* v. *United States*, *47 Fed. Rep.*, *40*.
2. The 56th (now 153d) section of the act providing that suits under it, in which officers of the United States are parties, shall be conducted by the district attorney of the district, is directory only. *Kennedy* v. *Gibson*, *8 Wall.*, *498*.
3. District attorney can not recover compensation for services in conducting suit arising out of the provisions of the national-banking law in which the United States or any of its agents or officers are parties. *Gibson* v. *Peters, Receiver*, *150 U. S.*, *342*.
4. The expenses of a receivership can not be held to include compensation of district attorney for conducting a suit in which the receiver is party, and he can not receive any compensation for services so rendered or offered to be rendered. *Ib.*

DIVIDENDS:

1. Equity has jurisdiction of a suit by the receiver of an insolvent national bank against all its shareholders to recover dividends unlawfully paid to them out of the capital at times when the bank had earned no net profits, and was in fact insolvent, it being in effect a suit to execute a trust, to undo a fraud, and to prevent a multiplicity of suits. *Hayden* v. *Thompson et al.*, *71 Fed. Rep.*, *60*.
2. A bill by the receiver to recover the dividends illegally paid may be brought without an express order from the Comptroller of the Currency. *Ib.*
3. It can not be urged as a defense to such suit that the remedies provided by the national-banking act are exclusive, the right to recover diverted trust funds not being dependent on statute. *Ib.*
4. The fact that some of the defendants participated in but one or two of the sixteen dividends on which the suit was based, that others participated in more, and others in all the dividends does not render the bill multifarious. *Ib.*
5. The national courts, sitting in equity, act or refuse to act in analogy to the statute of limitations of the States in which they are sitting. *Ib.*
6. A stockholder in an insolvent bank who receives a dividend from funds properly belonging to the creditors holds it under an implied and not an express trust in favor of the creditors, and hence limitations run in his favor against an action to recover the dividend. *Ib.*
7. The rule that the time limited for beginning an action for fraud shall not commence to run while defendant conceals it does not apply when the concealment is by a third person. *Ib.*
8. In the absence of fraud the cause of action to recover the dividend wrongfully paid arose when the payment was made, and not upon the appointment of the receiver and the discovery that the other assets of the bank were insufficient to pay its debts. *Ib.*
9. A bank has a right to accumulate a surplus before declaring dividends on its stock. *Reynolds* v. *Bank of Mt. Vernon* (*Sup.*), *39 N. Y. S.*, *623*.
10. Where complainant has a decree in equity that defendant pay her dividends on stock held by her, and defendant has against complainant an unsatisfied judgment at law for an assessment on said stock, the court, on motion, will order the amounts to be paid under the decree applied on the judgment, though the judgment was at a former term and complainant intends to appeal therefrom. *Sowles* v. *Witters et al.*, *49 Fed. Rep.*, *413*.
11. Liquidation dividends of a national bank belong to the holder of the shares, whether those shares be recorded upon the books of the bank or not, and must be paid to the holder of such shares on demand. *Bath Sav. Inst.* v. *Sagadahoc National Bank Me.*, *36 A.*, *996*.

ESTOPPEL:

1. Where one sued by a national bank is accustomed to deal with it as such and does so deal with it in respect to the matter in suit, he is estopped from denying its incorporation. *National Bank of Fairhaven* v. *The Phœnix Warehousing Company*, *6 Hun.*, *71*.

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ESTOPPEL—Continued.

2. A director is not, by reason of his position, estopped from setting up the defense of usury in an action brought against him by the association. *Bank of Cadiz* v. *Slemons, 34 Ohio St., 142.*
3. Where a national-banking association has entered into a contract which it is not authorized to make, a party who has enjoyed the benefit of such contract can not question its validity. *Casey* v. *La Société de Credit Mobilier, 2 Woods, 77; German National Bank* v. *Meadowcroft, 95 Ill., 124.*
4. Where officer of a bank guaranteed payment in name of bank and sold the note, the bank by retention and enjoyment of the proceeds is estopped to deny officer's act. *People's Bank* v. *National Bank, 101 U. S., 181.*
5. The organization of a national bank under the national banking act may be put in issue by a party who has not estopped himself. But a party who has accepted as payee a promissory note payable at a banking institution which the parties to the note style a national bank, and has sold and transferred the note to such banking institution, can not be allowed to raise that issue by merely averring want of knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to whether the institution is a body corporate, etc. *Huffaker* v. *National Bank of Monticello, 12 Bush, 287; 1 N. B. C., 504.*
6. If, upon inquiry by the surety, the cashier, knowing that he is a surety, inform him that the note is paid, intending that he should rely upon his statement, and the surety does so, and in consequence changes his position by giving up securities, or indorsing other notes for the principal, or the like, the bank will be estopped to deny that such note is paid. *Cocheeho National Bank* v. *Haskell et al., 51 N. H., 116.*
7. A stockholder of a private corporation, when sued by its creditors, is estopped from denying the legal existence of the corporation, or insisting that its charter has been forfeited by noncompliance with statutory provisions for which a forfeiture might be judicially declared. *National Commercial Bank* v. *McDonnell, 92 Ala., 387.*
8. Where an officer of a bank loaned money for his individual benefit upon pretended collateral security of the bank. *Held*, that his bank was estopped to deny the loan and is liable therefor, as the lender dealt with him solely in his official capacity. *Stewart* v. *Armstrong, 56 Fed. Rep., 167.*
9. Vice-president of bank, also manager of a commercial house, substituted as collateral notes to order of his house, and indorsed by them without consideration. *Held*, that, as against holders of collateral, the house was estopped to deny that these notes were properly pledged as security for a loan to his bank. *Ib.*
10. The estoppel upon his bank exists only in favor of lender. Hence, his house has no remedy against it for any liability enforced by the lender on account of its indorsed notes so pledged. *Ib.*
11. A shareholder who has held himself out to the world as such is estopped to deny that the association was legally incorporated. *Casey* v. *Galli, 94 U. S., 673; Wheelock* v. *Kost, 77 Ill., 296.*
12. A person who received dividends on shares of stock standing in his name on the books of a national bank is estopped from denying his liability on the ground that he returned the same by check to an officer of the bank. He is presumed to be the owner of the stock when his name appears upon the books of the bank, and the burden of proof is upon him to show that he is not in fact the owner. *Finn* v. *Brown, 142 U. S., 56.*
13. A shareholder against whom suit is brought to recover the assessment made upon him by the Comptroller will not be permitted to deny the existence of the association, or that it was legally incorporated. *Casey* v. *Galli, 94 U. S., 673.*
14. In such suit stockholder is estopped to deny existence or validity of corporation. *Ib.*
15. The legality of the appointment of the receiver can not be questioned by the debtors of the bank when sued by him. The bank may move to have the appointment set aside, but the debtors can not. *Cadle* v. *Baker, 20 Wall., 650; Platt* v. *Beebe, 57 N. Y., 339.*
16. A corporation which received and used the proceeds of a discount of notes by its president is estopped to deny his authority to discount the paper. *German National Bank* v. *Louisville Butchers' Hide and Tallow Co. (Ky.), 29 S. W., 882.*

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ESTOPPEL—Continued.

17. Where the cashier, intrusted by its directors with its entire management, has been accustomed in having paper rediscounted to guarantee its payment, the bank will be estopped from denying his authority to so guarantee it. *First National Bank* v. *Stone (Mich.)*, *64 N. W.*, *487*.
18. Where the president of a bank procures advancements to be made to a relative by the bank, promising to become liable therefor, and not to receive payment of any part of the amount which such relative owes him individually until the bank was paid, he is estopped to claim the benefit of a priority given his debt in a mortgage executed by such relative over that due the bank, and whatever benefit accrues to him under such mortgage is subordinate to the claim of the bank. *Brown* v. *Farmers and Merchants' National Bank (Tex. Civ. App.)*, *31 S. W.*, *216*.
19. A bank which causes property owned by it to be conveyed by a deed regular in form to a worthless corporation, organized by its own directors, and then loans such corporation money, takes its notes and discounts them with strangers, by representing them as prime paper and on the strength of such corporation's apparent ownership of such property, is thereafter estopped, as against the holders of the notes, to assert that the conveyance was ultra vires. *Butler et al.* v. *Cockrill*, *73 Fed. Rep.*, *945*.
20. The holder of part of the bonds of an insolvent corporation is not estopped to set up the invalidity or want of consideration of other of the bonds not in the hands of innocent holders. *Farmers & Merchants' National Bank* v. *Waco Electric Railway & Light Co. (Tex. Civ. App.)*, *36 S. W.*, *131*; *Metropolitan Trust Co.* v. *Farmers & Merchants' National Bank*, *ib.*
21. In order to constitute a ratification of an unauthorized act, the act relied on as such ratification must be performed with knowledge of the material facts in the absence of circumstances creating an equitable estoppel. *Columbia National Bank* v. *Rice (Neb.)*, *67 N. W.*, *165*.
22. The fact that the bank stamped the original note "Paid," instead of "Renewed," in the belief that the forged signature of the surety on the renewal note was genuine, does not estop it from enforcing its claim against the surety on the original note, though the surety, seeing the latter in the hands of the principal, believed it had been paid, and signed other notes of the principal as surety, to his damage. *Lyndonville National Bank* v. *Fletcher (Vt.)*, *34 A.*, *38*.
23. After a party has recovered judgment against a corporation, as such, and obtained the appointment of a receiver therefor, he can not in the same suit deny its corporate entity and seek to hold the stockholders thereof liable as partners. *First National Bank* v. *Dovetail Body & Gear Co. (Ind. Sup.)*, *42 N. E.*, *924*.
24. A bank which received a letter from another bank asking in regard to the character and financial standing of a certain person, without any intimation as to the making of a loan, is not estopped, as against a loan subsequently made by the inquiring bank, to claim a chattel mortgage lien on the man's property, because, in its answer, it merely stated the man's character and assets above his indebtedness, without stating that he was indebted to it. *First National Bank* v. *Marshall & Ilsley Bank (Mich.)*, *65 N. W.*, *604*.
25. Statements of a mortgagor, made for the purpose of obtaining credit for a corporation of which he was a member, that he had sold to it the mortgaged property, would not conclude the mortgagee, unless it had knowledge thereof at the time, and kept silent. *Ib.*
26. One who has demanded a certain amount as a balance due on a trade is not estopped from suing for a greater amount, and may explain the demand. *First National Bank* v. *Lynch (Tex. Civ. App.)*, *25 S. W.*, *1042*.
27. A partner who is made known by his fellow-partner to a third person, in order to obtain credit, can not afterwards claim to be a dormant partner as to such person, so as to relieve him from the necessity of giving notice upon retiring from the partnership. *Milmo National Bank* v. *Carter (Tex. Civ. App.)*, *20 S. W.*, *856*.
28. The fact that a party to a contract which is void as against public policy has received the benefits therefrom does not estop him when sued thereon from setting up such defense. *Brown* v. *First National Bank (Ind. Sup.)*, *37 N. E.*, *158*.
29. The maker of a note payable at Tuscaloosa Fence Factory is estopped in a suit thereon by an innocent purchaser for value to deny the existence of such a place. *Brown* v. *First National Bank (Ala.)*, *15 So.*, *435*.

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30. A wife, jointly with another person, signed a note to her husband's order, and delivered it to him to have discounted, and with the proceeds pay a debt of his. The husband applied to a bank official, who had notice that the note was made without consideration, but did not have notice that the proceeds were to be applied for the husband's benefit, and the official offered to discount it by a check to the wife's order, which the husband accepted, and afterwards procured his wife to indorse and deliver to him, she knowing that it was the proceeds of her note. *Held*, that the wife was estopped from setting up against the bank that she was a mere surety on the note. *Hackettstown National Bank* v. *Ming*. (*N. J. Ch.*). *27 A., 920.*

31. The organization of a national bank under the national banking act may be put in issue by a party who has not estopped himself. But a party who has accepted as payee a promissory note, payable at a banking institution which the parties to the note style a national bank, and has sold and transferred the note to such banking institution, can not be allowed to raise that issue by merely averring want of knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to whether the institution is a body corporate, etc. *Huffaker* v. *National Bank of Monticello, 12 Bush., 287; 1 N. B. C., 504.*

32. H., being indebted to a national bank for a considerable sum, for which the bank held certain corporate stock as collateral security, in writing authorized the president and directors of the bank to sell at their discretion all the stock and apply the proceeds of the sale upon his indebtedness. Thereafter, after giving H. ample notice of an intention to sell, the stock was sold and transferred to three of the directors of the bank, at a price above the market value, and the amount received from the sale applied upon the indebtedness of H. H. received an itemized statement of the proceeds of the sale and of its application upon his indebtedness, to all of which he made no objection. Five years thereafter H. commenced an action against the bank for the purpose of obtaining a decree redeeming the stock, and for an accounting. *Held*, that the action could not be maintained: First, because by his silence he was estopped; and second, because of delay in bringing suit. *Hayward* v. *Eliot National Bank, 96 U. S., 611; 2 N. B. C., 1.*

33. A national bank purchased the stock of a dealer in wall paper at a sale under an execution in its favor, and afterwards organized a corporation to take and dispose of this stock, such corporation being managed by the officers of the bank, and controlled by it. In order to dispose of the stock with advantage, new stock was purchased on credit, the bank, through its cashier, informing the seller, upon inquiry, of the relation between the bank and the corporation, and that the bank would see that the bills were paid if the goods were sold. *Held*, that whether or not it was within the powers of the bank to purchase new stock to help the sale of that brought on execution sale, the bank having received and appropriated the proceeds of the goods purchased, was estopped to set up in a suit for the price a want of power to make the purchase. *American National Bank* v. *National Wall Paper Co., 77 Fed. Rep., 85.*

34. A national bank which returns its capital for taxation is not thereby estopped from setting up that the same was not subject to taxation, and refusing to pay the tax. *Brown* v. *French, 80 Fed. Rep., 166.*

35. The judgment in an action is conclusive in a subsequent action between the same parties upon the same cause as to all questions which might have been presented and determined in the first suit; but in a subsequent action between the same parties upon a different cause it is conclusive only upon such questions as were actually litigated and determined in the first suit. *Lawrence* v. *Stearns, 79 Fed. Rep., 878.*

36. One who has been prosecuted to judgment upon a cause of action based on the negligent act of another, who has been called in to defend and has defended the suit, may sue such other party for indemnity, and rest his case upon the former adjudication, it being shown that it was in consequence of such negligence that the former judgment passed. *Ib.*

37. The cashier of a bank does not act as its agent or representative in answering an inquiry addressed to him by another bank as to the business standing of a third person; and the bank is not bound or estopped by statements so made by him, his act being one not relating to the business of his bank, but simply one of customary courtesy, rendered

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without consideration. *First National Bank of Manistee, Mich., et al.*, v. *Marshall and Ilsley Bank of Milwaukee, Wis., 83 Fed. Rep., 725.*

38. The failure of the officers of a bank, in answering a general inquiry from another bank as to the character and standing of a customer, to disclose the fact that the customer was indebted to their bank, and that it held liens on certain of his property, will not estop it to assert such liens as against a mortgage subsequently taken by the inquiring bank in the absence of any fraudulent intent. *Ib.*

EVIDENCE:

1. The certificate of the Comptroller of the Currency that an association has complied with all the provisions required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking is admissible in evidence upon a plea of *nul tiel corporation;* and such certificate, together with proof that the association has been acting as a national banking association for a long time, is amply sufficient evidence to establish, at least prima facie, the existence of the corporation. *Mix* v. *The National Bank of Bloomington, 91 Ill., 20; Merchants' National Bank of Bangor* v. *Glendon, 120 Mass., 97.*
2. The certificate of the Comptroller of the Currency duly made is sufficient evidence of the appointment of the receiver in an action brought by him. *Platt* v. *Beebe, 57 N. Y., 339; 1 N. B. C., 735.*
3. And in a suit against the association or its shareholders such certificate of the Comptroller is conclusive as to the completeness of the organization. *Casey* v. *Galli, 94 U. S., 673.*
4. Under the national banking act, a copy of the certificate of organization of a United States national bank, which is certified by the Comptroller of the Currency and authenticated by his seal of office, is competent evidence in a State court. *Tapley* v. *Martin, 116 Mass., 275; 1 N. B. C., 611.*
5. In an action by "The West River National Bank of Jamaica, Vermont." *Held,* that the certificate of the Comptroller of the Currency of the existence of a corporation under the name of "The West River National Bank of Jamaica," described as located in the town of Jamaica, Vermont, was admissible under the general issue for the purpose of proving the plaintiff's corporate existence. *Thatcher* v. *West River National Bank, 19 Mich., 196; 1 N. B. C., 622.*
6. It is no objection to the admission in evidence of the certificate of the organization of a national bank that the notary before whom it was acknowledged was one of the shareholders of the bank. The Comptroller's certificate of compliance with the act of Congress removes any objection which might otherwise have been made to the evidence on which he acted. *Ib.*
7. A certificate signed by the Deputy Comptroller of the Currency as "Acting Comptroller of the Currency" is a sufficient certificate by the Comptroller of the Currency within the requirements of Rev. St., sec. 5154. *Aspinwall* v. *Butler, 133 U. S., 595.*
8. A letter from the Comptroller directing the receiver to institute suit, if not objected to at the time, is sufficient evidence that the Comptroller has decided that the enforcement of the individual liability of the shareholders is necessary. *Bowden* v. *Johnson, 107 U. S., 251.*
9. In an action by a national bank, plaintiff may prove that it is a corporation de facto by parol evidence; that it is carrying on a general banking business as a national bank, authorized by the general laws of the United States, under the name by which it has sued, the court taking judicial notice of such laws. *Yakima National Bank* v. *Knipe, 33 P., 834; 6 Wash., 348.*
10. In accordance with the provisions of the Minnesota statute (Gen. St., 1878, c. 26, § 8; Gen. St., 1894, § 2275), making the certificate of protest of a bill or note of any notary public of that or another State evidence of the facts therein certified, such a certificate is competent evidence, in a Federal court sitting in Minnesota, of the presentment, demand, dishonor, or notice of dishonor of a note drawn in Minnesota and payable and protested in Connecticut. *Nelson* v. *First National Bank of Killingley, 69 Fed. Rep., 798.*
11. A letter written in the ordinary course of business by a clerk in the office of one sought to be charged as indorser of a note, acknowledging the receipt of notice of the protest thereof, is competent evidence of the sending of the notice. *Ib.*

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EVIDENCE—Continued.

12. Upon the question of the value of stock in a corporation which has been placed in the hands of a receiver, under a statute of the State creating it, in proceedings for its dissolution as insolvent, the opinions of competent witnesses as to the value of the stock are admissible, as is also evidence of the amount and value of the assets and liabilities of the corporation at different times between the appointment of a receiver and the sale of the assets in accordance with the statutory requirements. *Ib.*
13. Upon the same question it is also admissible to prove the amounts realized at the sales made of the property of the corporation by the receiver, under the order of the court, in the regular course of the insolvency proceedings, though taking place at a time remote from that to which the inquiry as to the value of the stock relates. *Ib.*
14. A witness ought not to be permitted to give an opinion as to the value of an article when it does not appear that he has acquired any correct information from which to form an opinion, or that he has formed any opinion whatever. *Ib.*
15. When evidence which may have been irrelevant, or otherwise open to an objection seasonably taken, has been admitted without objection, the witness being examined and cross-examined by the respective parties, it is not error to deny a motion to strike out such evidence, made after its tendency and effect have been disclosed. *Farmers & Traders' National Bank of Covington, Ky.*, v. *Greene et al.*, *74 Fed. Rep.*, *439*.
16. When the books of a bank are offered in evidence by one party to a suit, the other party is entitled to avail himself of any part of the evidence contained therein, such as the state of a particular account. *Blanchard* v. *Commercial Bank of Tacoma*, *75 Fed. Rep.*, *249*.
17. In an action to recover a sum alleged to have been loaned to a bank, the receiver thereof claimed that the loan was to the president of the bank personally. He also contended that the bank's books should not be considered as evidence that the loan was to the bank because they were not properly kept, and he offered to show by expert testimony what would have been the proper method of entering the transaction if the loan had been made to the bank. *Held*, that this evidence was properly excluded, as it did not appear that there was any such ambiguity in the account as to require expert evidence in relation thereto. *Ib.*
18. Where a jury is waived and the court makes special and general findings, an appellate court is not required to weigh the evidence and determine the preponderance thereof, but will only consider whether the pleadings and special findings are adequate to support the judgment. *Walker* v. *Miller*, *8 C. C. A.*, *331; 59 Fed. Rep.*, *870*, followed.
19. On an issue as to whether the deposits of plaintiffs' testator in defendant bank were interest bearing, evidence of the value of the use of money in vicinity of the bank, and that testator received interest on similar deposits in other banks, and that one bank offered him 5 per cent on any money that he might deposit, is admissible in rebuttal of defendant's evidence that the agreement between the parties, by which testator's account should be interest bearing, was abrogated by a subsequent agreement that it should not bear interest. Merwin, J., dissenting. *McLoghlin* v. *National Mohawk Valley Bank (Sup.)*, *20 N. Y. S.*, *171*.
20. An instruction that a party alleging fraud must prove it by a preponderance of the evidence, so clear that it leaves the mind well satisfied that the charge is true, requires too high a degree of proof, since it is sufficient if the jury believe a material fact in issue, from the evidence, even if the proofs do not generate a belief which entirely satisfied the mind. *Hutchinson National Bank* v. *Crow*, *56 Ill. App.*, *558*.
21. The certificate of organization of a national bank, issued by the Comptroller of the Currency, is competent evidence of the incorporation of the bank. *National Bank of Commerce* v. *Galland (Wash.)*, *45 P.*, *35*.
22. Where the cashier of a bank, who assumed to be acting as such, applied to another bank in the usual course of business to discount a note produced by him, payable to himself, and regularly indorsed by him in both his individual and official capacity, neither the fact that he appeared to be the payee and first indorser and his bank the second indorser, nor that the avails of the note were received by him personally, was conclusive evidence that the indorsement of his bank was unauthorized or

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EVIDENCE—Continued.

for his own accommodation. *Merchants' National Bank* v. *McNeir* (*Minn.*), *53 N. W.*, *178*.

23. In an action by a bona fide holder on bonds of a school district, purporting to have been issued in satisfaction of a judgment against the district, as authorized by acts 17th Gen. Assem., c. 132, the defense was that such bonds had been fraudulently issued after the judgment had been already satisfied by a prior issue of bonds. *Held*, that, after a showing that a diligent search had been ineffectually made for the records of the district authorizing the first issue of bonds, and after the then secretary of the district identified one of such bonds as having been issued in payment of the judgment in question, and had partly described the others, such bonds purporting on their face to have been issued by the officers of the district, and having been afterwards found to be valid obligations of the district by a court of competent jurisdiction, were themselves properly admitted in evidence. *First National Bank* v. *District Tp. of Doon* (*Iowa*), *53 N. W.*, *301*.

24. Depositing in the post-office a letter properly addressed, with postage prepaid, is prima facie evidence that the sendee received it. *Ripley National Bank* v. *Latimer*, *2 Mo. App. Rep'r*, *967*.

25. In an action to recover the amount paid to the payee and indorser of a check, on the ground that the amount of the check had been raised, where experts had testified that writing could be removed by acids without leaving any trace, and there was evidence that the name of the payee and amount in the check in question had been altered, but none that the check had been subjected to acids, experienced cashiers were properly allowed to testify as to the genuineness of the check, though not shown to be experts as to the effect of acids on writing. *Birmingham National Bank* v. *Bradley* (*Ala.*), *19 So.*, *791*.

26. On an issue whether a check had been raised in amount, it was error to admit in evidence a check which bore evident signs of having been altered, as a result of experiments with acids which had been made thereon, for the purpose of showing that an alteration could not be made without detection. *Ib.*

27. The testimony on another trial of an officer of a corporation with relation to previous corporate acts can not be proved as an admission binding upon the corporation. *Columbia National Bank* v. *Rice* (*Neb.*), *67 N. W.*, *165*.

28. Proof of false statements knowingly made by the purchaser of goods, whereby he is shown to be possessed of a large amount of property over and above his liabilities, is admissible under an allegation that, being insolvent, he knowingly concealed his insolvency from the vendor. *First National Bank* v. *McKinney* (*Neb.*), *66 N. W.*, *280*.

29. In an action on a note dated on Sunday, the burden is on plaintiff to show that it was in fact executed on a day which was not Sunday. *Hauerwas* v. *Goodloe* (*Ala.*), *13 So.*, *567*.

30. In an action by a bank on a note dated on Sunday, its "discount register" is not admissible in evidence to show that the note in suit was a renewal of a note which matured on Sunday, and that the renewal note was made on a certain week day after its date and dated back to the date of the maturity of the first note, according to the custom of the bank. *Ib.*

31. In an action by a bank on a note dated on Sunday, it is not error to admit evidence that the note is in the handwriting of the bank's cashier, and that he was not in the employ of the bank until after the date of the note, and that the note is a renewal note, and dates back. *Ib.*

32. Where defendant, in a suit by a mortgagee against the mortgagor for the mortgaged property, claims payment of the debt the burden is on him of proving such payment. *First National Bank* v. *Hellyer* (*Kan.*), *37 P.*, *130*.

33. The testimony of a witness in another case may be proven by anyone who heard it, and the reporter's notes are not the only or best evidence. *German National Bank* v. *Leonard* (*Neb.*), *59 N. W.*, *107*.

34. The testimony of a witness in an action to which he was not a party may be proved in a subsequent action to which he is a party as an admission. *Ib.*

35. Parol evidence is admissible to show that the word "accounts," as used in an assignment, for the purpose of security, of the "good and collectible accounts" of the assignor, covered not only such accounts as showed an

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EVIDENCE—Continued.

unconditional liability on the part of the debtor at the date of the assignment, but also partially executed contracts and consignment contracts which called for payment in the future and on conditions to be performed. *Preston National Bank* v. *Emerson (Mich.)*, *60 N. W.*, *981*.

36. As against bona fide purchasers of a note signed in blank on the back thereof by a third person before delivery to the payee, parol evidence is not admissible to show that such person signed as accommodation indorser, and not as joint maker, as presumed by law. *Salisbury* v. *First National Bank (Neb.)*, *56 N. W.*, *727*.

37. In an action by one bank against another on a note, and for money loaned, where defendant asserts that plaintiff bought the note, proof of the negotiations for the loan, and that defendant received its proceeds, is not incompetent as varying the written instrument. *First National Bank* v. *California National Bank (Cal.)*, *35 P.*, *639*.

38. Where the genuineness of the signatures of certain letters alleged to have been written by plaintiff were in question, and she admitted her signature to a certificate of stock, it was not error to send the stock book to the jury for a comparison of signatures. *Rose* v. *Winnsboro National Bank (S. C.)*, *19 S. E.*, *487*.

39. An unsigned entry on a deed is inadmissible to show the time it was filed for record. *First National Bank* v. *Cody (Ga.)*, *19 S. E.*, *831*.

40. Parol evidence is admissible to show that a note, though in the possession of the payee, was delivered with the understanding that it would not be binding upon the makers unless signed by other persons. *Merchants' National Bank* v. *McAnulty (Tex. Civ. App.)*, *31 S. W.*, *1091*.

41. In an action for malicious prosecution of an attachment, it is not error to refuse to permit plaintiff to testify whether defendant had any motive in procuring the issuance of the attachment other than an honest desire to collect a debt, and to limit him to a statement of the facts. *Hamer* v. *First National Bank (Utah)*, *33 P.*, *941*.

42. In an action by a national bank against a maker of a promissory note, the fact that the note is made payable at the plaintiff bank is not conclusive evidence that such bank is a corporation. *Hungerford National Bank* v. *Van Nostrand*, *106 Mass.*, *559; 1 N. B. C.*, *589*.

43. Under the acts of Congress authorizing questions arising on a trial or hearing before two judges in the circuit court, and upon which they are divided in opinion, to be certified to the Supreme Court of the United States for decision, each question certified must be one of law and not of fact, nor of mixed law and fact, and it must be a distinct point or proposition clearly stated, and not the whole case nor the question whether upon the evidence the judgment should be for one party or for the other. *Williamsport National Bank* v. *Knapp*, *119 U. S.*, *357; 3 N. B. C.*, *184*.

44. An indorser on certain notes made a compromise with the indorsee by which he gave his notes for a part of the amount due, he to be released from liability on the original notes upon payment of the compromise notes at maturity. *Held*, that evidence that money with which he made part payment on the compromise notes was borrowed by him was not admissible on an issue as to whether the indorsee, after accepting such payments, was estopped to hold him liable on the original notes. *Humphreys* v. *Third National Bank of Cincinnati*, *75 Fed. Rep.*, *852*.

45. An indorsee of a note agreed to receive, in compromise of an indorser's liability thereon, secured notes for a less amount, the indorsee to have the right, if the compromise notes were not paid when due, to sue the indorser for the balance remaining due on the original notes, after applying thereon the partial payments made on the compromise notes, and the proceeds of the security given therefor. *Held*, that the indorsee did not, by receiving part payments on the compromise notes after their maturity, waive the right to sue the indorser on the original notes. *69 Fed. Rep.*, *872*, affirmed. *Ib.*

46. Nor did he waive his right to proceed on the original note by failing to tender back the compromise notes or the security given therefor. *Ib.*

47. Where the facts do not appear on the face of the judgment, oral evidence is admissible to show how credits thereon came to be allowed and what they were allowed for. *Ib.*

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EXECUTION:

1. A judgment against a national bank in the hands of a receiver only establishes the validity of the claim; the plaintiff can have no execution on such judgment, but must wait pro rata distribution. *Bank of Bethel* v. *Pahquioque Bank, 14 Wall., 383.*
2. A sheriff in Texas has no power to levy upon or sell land lying outside his county, and his deed, describing by metes and bounds land purporting to have been levied on and sold, part of which lies outside his county, is void as to such part. *Short* v. *Hepburn, 75 Fed. Rep., 113.*
3. The imperfect description of property in a notice of sheriff's sale under execution will not necessarily vitiate the sale where the description is sufficiently certain so that no one is deceived as to the identity of the property sold. *Grundy County National Bank* v. *Rulison, 61 Ill. App., 388.*
4. Where judgment has been rendered in a State court against a national bank, and upon the execution issuing thereon a return of nulla bona has been made by the sheriff of the county where the bank is located, and the bank has ceased to discharge its functions as a fiscal agent of the United States, and is disposing of its assets which can not be reached by levy and sale under the common-law execution among its stockholders, thereby endangering the safety of those assets and the judgment debt of the creditor, equity will relieve by the grant of injunction and the appointment of a receiver. *Merchants and Planters' National Bank* v. *Trustees of Masonic Hall, 2 N. B. C., 230.*
5. A bill by a judgment creditor for discovery, showing that when the execution was returned unsatisfied and when the bill was filed there was property, within the knowledge of the creditor, subject to levy on execution, fails to show that the legal remedy has been exhausted, and is demurrable. *Merchants' National Bank of Chicago et al.* v. *Sabin et al., 34 Fed. Rep., 492.*

EXPIRATION OF CORPORATE EXISTENCE:

Under the act of Congress, July 12, 1882, extending for the purpose of liquidation the franchises of such national banking associations as do not extend the periods of their charters, and making applicable to them the statute relating to liquidation of banking associations, such an association may continue to elect officers and directors for the purpose of effecting liquidation. But after the expiration of the term of its charter the stock of such an association is not transferable so as to give the transferee the right to share in the election of directors, and such transferee, not being a stockholder, is ineligible as a director under Rev. St., sec. 5145. *Richards* v. *Attleboro National Bank, 148 Mass., 187; 3 N. B. C., 495.*

EXTENSION OF CORPORATE EXISTENCE:

1. The identity of a national bank is not affected by the extension of its term of existence. *Trustees of First Presbyterian Church* v. *National State Bank, 29 A., 320.*
2. The committee provided for by the fifth section of act of Congress of July 12, 1882, to appraise the national-bank shares of shareholders who do not assent to amendments to the articles of association, may correct a mistake made by them in their approval within thirty days therefrom. *First National Bank of Clarion* v. *Brenneman's Executors, 114 Penn. St., 315; 3 N. B. C., 755.*

FALSE ENTRIES:

1. The only remedy for the making of a false return to the auditor, by the cashier of a bank, of the resources and liabilities of the bank, for the purposes of taxation, is afforded by revised statutes of Ohio, section 2679, which provides that the auditor may examine the books of the bank, and any officer or agent of it under oath, and make out the statement; and any officer of the bank may be fined not exceeding $100 for failing to make the statement, or for willfully making a false one. *Miller* v. *First National Bank, 21 N. E., 860.*
2. Any entry on the books of the bank which is intentionally made to represent what is not true or what does not exist, with intent either to deceive its officers or defraud the association, is a false entry within the meaning of the statute. *United States* v. *Harper, 33 Fed. Rep., 471.*

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FALSE ENTRIES—Continued.

3. It may be made personally or by direction. *Ib.*
4. The erasure of figures already written in the books of a national bank and the substitution of other figures which falsify the state of the account constitute a "false entry" within the meaning of sec. 5209, Rev. St., by which it is declared to be a misdemeanor to make any "false entry in any book, report, or statement of the association, with intent to injure or defraud," etc. *United States* v. *Crecelius, 34 Fed. Rep., 30.*
5. Where false entries are made by a clerk at the direction of the president, the latter is a principal. *In the matter of Van Campen, 2 Ben., 419; United States* v. *Fish, 24 Fed. Rep., 585.*
6. A report of condition of a national bank, whether called for by the Comptroller of the Currency or not, which is a report in the usual form made by an officer of the bank in his official capacity, if it contains a false entry made with intent to deceive, is within Rev. St., sec. 5209, which declares such false entries to be a misdemeanor. *United States* v. *Hughitt, 45 Fed. Rep., 47.*
7. Where false entries were made by a bookkeeper in a statement requested by a national-bank examiner, purporting to give the balance due to depositors, which statement it was the duty of the examiner to make and not the bookkeeper, an indictment for making "false entries in a statement of the association" will not be sustained. *United States* v. *Ege, 49 Fed. Rep., 852.*
8. In an indictment of an officer of a national bank under sec. 5209, Rev. St., for making false entries in a report to the Comptroller of the Currency, it is no defense that such entries were made by a clerk and verified by the officer without actual knowledge of their truth, since it was his duty to inform himself. *United States* v. *Allen, 47 Fed. Rep., 696.*
9. A "false entry" in a report by a national-bank officer or a director to Comptroller of the Currency within the meaning of sec. 5209 is not merely an incorrect entry made through inadvertent negligence or mistake, but is an entry known to the maker to be untrue and incorrect and by him intentionally entered while so knowing its false and untrue character. *United States* v. *Graves, 53 Fed. Rep., 634.*
10. In determining whether a certain false entry, made by a national-bank officer in a report to the Comptroller, was made with intent to deceive or defraud, etc., within the meaning of the statute, the jury are authorized to infer the intent if the natural and legitimate result of such false entry would be to deceive any other officer or officers of the bank or any agent appointed to examine into its affairs. *Ib.*
11. In determining whether defendant made a "false entry" within the meaning of the statute when he included in such reports as "Loans and discounts" of the bank amounts which were being carried on the books of the bank as "overdrafts," the jury will not consider whether other national banks followed the same practice; but the jury, in determining whether such entry, if a "false entry," was made with intent to deceive and defraud, may consider whatever knowledge defendant is shown to have had as to practice of any other national bank in this respect. *Ib.*
12. It is not necessary to complete the offense of making a "false entry" in a report to the Comptroller of the Currency of the condition of a national bank, with intent to deceive or defraud, that any person shall have been in fact actually deceived or defrauded, for the making of such a "false entry" with the intent to deceive or defraud is sufficient. *Ib.*
13. Under sec. 5209 of the national-bank act it is an indictable offense to make a false entry in a report to the Comptroller of the Currency, or to aid and abet the making of such an entry. *United States* v. *French et al., 57 Fed. Rep., 382.*
14. It is not a "false entry" to enter under heading of "Loans and discounts" items which, on books of the bank and for convenience of its officers, have been temporarily withdrawn from that heading, and which are, from day to day, carried on the books of the bank under heading of "Suspended loans" while awaiting action of directors as to same being withdrawn from character of loans and entered up as a loss on profit and loss account. *United States* v. *Graves, 53 Fed. Rep., 634.*
15. The president and assistant cashier of a national bank are indictable as principals, under Rev. St., sec. 5209, for making a false entry in a report, although neither of them actually signed or attested the report. *Cochran* v. *United States, 15 S. Ct., 628.*

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FALSE ENTRIES—Continued.

16. The assistant cashier of a bank is indictable under Rev. St., sec. 5209, for making a false entry in a report to the Comptroller, although he is not one of the officers authorized by section 5211 to make such a report; for he may be regarded as within the category of "clerk or agent," within the terms of section 5209. *Ib.*
17. An indictment under Rev. St., sec. 5209, for making a false entry in a report to the Comptroller need not allege that such report was made by the banking association, or that it was actually verified by the oath or affirmation of the president or cashier, or attested by the directors, as required by section 5211; but it is sufficient to aver that defendant made such false entry "in a certain report of the condition of the First National Bank, * * * made to the Comptroller of the Currency in accordance with the provisions" of Rev. St., sec. 5211. *Ib.*
18. The jury are warranted in finding that false entries were made with guilty intent from the testimony of defendant that the said entries were made under his direction, with the knowledge that they were not transactions of the day on which they were entered in the books of the bank. *United States* v. *Folsom, 38 P., 70.*
19. The "false entry" in the books or reports of a bank, which is punishable under Rev. St., sec. 5209, is an entry that is knowingly and intentionally false when made. It is not the purpose of the statute to punish an officer who, through honest mistake, makes an entry in the books or reports of the bank which he believes to be true, when it is in fact false. *United States* v. *Allis, 73 Fed. Rep., 165.*
20. If a president or cashier makes a false entry in a report of the condition of the bank to the Comptroller of the Currency, the jury are authorized to presume, from the false entry itself, in the absence of any explanation or of any other testimony, that he knew it to be false. This presumption results from the fact that it is the duty of the officer who verifies the report to know the condition of the bank, and if the report is false there is a prima facie presumption that he knew it. *Ib.*
21. A false entry, either in the books of the bank or in a report of its condition, is punishable only when the jury find that it was made by the defendant, or by his direction, with the intent either (1) to injure or defraud the bank, or some other corporation, or some firm or person; or (2) to deceive some officer of the bank; or (3) to deceive some agent appointed or thereafter to be appointed to examine the affairs of the bank. If any one of these intents is present the offense is complete. *Ib.*
22. Where an entry in the books or in a report of the bank's condition is in fact false, the jury are authorized to infer, from the false entry itself, an intent of the defendant to injure or defraud the bank, or some other corporation or individual, or to deceive some officer of the association, or an agent appointed to examine into the condition of the bank, if such would be the natural and probable consequence of the false entry. *Ib.*
23. A false entry made in the books or reports of a bank by a clerk, bookkeeper, or other subordinate employee, by the command or direction of the president of the bank, is a false entry made by the president, and he is liable to punishment for it if he gives the direction knowing the entry to be false, or with the intent to defraud, deceive, etc. *Ib.*
24. If a false entry in the books or reports is made with a criminal intent, it is no defense that another false entry is also made, which offsets the former entry, with a like intent; but changes of this character are not as strong evidence of an intent to injure or defraud the bank, or to deceive its officers or examiners, as false entries which enable the officer making them to withdraw the funds of the bank without consideration. *Ib.*
25. Every overdraft, whether made by previous arrangement or not, whether secured or not, and whether drawing interest or not, is a loan, and is required by the law and the rules prescribed by the Comptroller to be listed and reported as an overdraft. It is, therefore, no defense to a charge of false entries in respect to overdrafts that they had been arranged for or secured, or that interest was to be paid upon them by agreement, if such false entries were made with a criminal intent; but in determining the intent the jury may consider the testimony of defendant that he considered the overdrafts as loans. *Ib.*
26. If the president of a bank makes or causes to be made false entries in its books, or in reports to the Comptroller, with the intent to deceive or defraud, etc., it is no defense that he struggled to save the bank from

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FALSE ENTRIES—Continued.

failure and to provide money to pay its depositors by sacrificing his own property and borrowing money from others. *Ib.*

27. Rev. St., § 5209, making embezzlement, abstraction, or willful misapplication of the property of a national-banking association by an officer or agent a misdemeanor, applies to an agent in liquidation appointed by the stockholders. *United States* v. *Jewett, 84 Fed. Rep., 142.*
28. Averments in an indictment that the defendant was appointed agent in liquidation for a national-banking association, and accepted that office, are not inconsistent with further averments that he afterwards acted as president, clerk, and director of the association. *Ib.*
29. An indictment against a defendant for the embezzlement and abstraction of the property of a national banking association is not demurrable because it charges the receipt of the property by him in different capacities, both as an officer and as an agent of the association. *Ib.*
30. An averment in an indictment against an officer and agent of a national banking association that the defendant "did steal, abstract, take, and carry away" property of the association, does not charge two offenses. *Ib.*
31. An allegation that defendant, an officer and agent of a national banking association, did secretly, in a manner and by particulars to the jurors unknown, willfully, unlawfully, and fraudulently convert to his own use, and misapply, from said association to himself, certain funds, sufficiently charges the offense of "willful misapplication" of property, under Rev. St., § 5209. *Ib.*
32. Under Rev. St., § 5209, prohibiting "every * * * cashier * * * of any" national bank from making "any false entry in any * * * report * * * with intent to injure or defraud," etc., and prescribing a like penalty for "every person who, with like intent, aids or abets any officer," etc., the intent is a material ingredient under each clause; and therefore an indictment which, after duly charging the act and intent in respect to the cashier, merely charges another person with aiding and abetting him to make said false entries "in manner and form as aforesaid," is open to demurrer. *United States* v. *Berry et al., 85 Fed. Rep., 208.*

FORFEITURE OF CHARTER:

1. Forfeiture of the privileges and powers of a national bank must be determined by a suit brought by the Comptroller of the Currency and until determined it may do business, and no person, by a conspiracy to evade its regulations, may escape liability for borrowed money loaned by it upon personal security in the manner authorized. *Stephens* v. *Monongahela National Bank, 88 Penn. St., 157; 32 Am. Rep., 438; 2 N. B. C., 398.*
2. Under Rev. St., sec. 5239, providing that if the directors of a national bank shall violate any of the provisions of the title relating to the organization and management of banks, the franchises of the bank shall be forfeited, such violation, however, to be determined by a proper court of the United States in a suit therefor by the Comptroller, and that in case of such violation every director participating therein shall be personally liable for all damages which the bank, its shareholders, or any other person shall have sustained in consequence thereof, the Comptroller can not authorize the receiver to bring suit, under sec. 5234, to enforce such personal liability, until it has been adjudged by a proper court that such acts have been done as authorize a forfeiture of the charter. *Welles* v. *Graves, 41 Fed. Rep., 459.*
3. The forfeiture of the rights, privileges, and franchises of a bank authorized by Rev. St., sec. 5239, for violation by its directors of the provisions of the banking act, comes within sec. 1047, limiting suits for any penalty or forfeiture accruing under the laws of the United States to five years. *Ib.*
4. The right to maintain an action under Rev. St., sec. 5239, to recover from a bank director the damages sustained by his bank in consequence of excessive loans made by him while serving in the capacity of director, is not affected by the fact that the Comptroller has or has not procured a forfeiture of the bank's charter. *Stephens* v. *Overstolz, 43 Fed. Rep., 771.*
5. In an information charging that "the banking association and the directors thereof did knowingly permit," etc., the allegation that the association,

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FORFEITURE OF CHARTER—Continued.

aside from the directors, permitted the doing of the alleged acts, tenders an immaterial issue, and should be stricken out on motion. *Trenholm, Comptroller*, v. *Commercial National Bank*, *38 Fed. Rep.*, *323*.

6. As the section only refers to acts done by the directors, or by the executive officers with the knowledge of the directors, an information, seeking a forfeiture, which charges that the association did the act is insufficient. *Ib.*
7. It seems that to maintain a suit by the receiver of a national bank to enforce the liability of its directors, arising under the provisions of Rev. St., § 5239, it must appear that a forfeiture of the charter of the bank has been adjudged by a court of the United States, at the suit of the Comptroller of the Currency, as provided in that section. *Welles* v. *Graves*, *41 Fed. Rep.*, *459*, reaffirmed. *Hayden* v. *Thompson*, *17 C. C. A.*, *592*; *71 Fed. Rep.*, *60*, distinguished. *Stephens* v. *Overstolz*, *43 Fed. Rep.*, *771*, disapproved. *Gerner* v. *Thomson et al.*, *74 Fed. Rep.*, *125*.

FORGERIES:

1. A depositor owes a duty to the bank to make an examination of his pass book and vouchers within a reasonable time; and if loss would result to the bank from his failure to do so he can not recover for forged checks paid by the bank and charged to his account. *First National Bank* v. *Allen*, *14 So.*, *335*.
2. Where the examination is committed to a clerk or agent who has himself committed the forgeries, his concealment of such forgeries will not relieve the depositor from the consequences of the failure to discover the fraud and notify the bank. *Ib.*
3. But if the omission of the depositor to discharge such duty has resulted in no injury to the bank, the depositor may recover. *Ib.*
4. Where, however, forgeries by the same person are committed after the depositor is chargeable with knowledge of the fact, the failure of the depositor to give the bank notice may estop him to dispute the genuineness of such checks. *Ib.*
5. Plaintiff bank paid defendant bank money on a forged order, made payable at plaintiff bank, bearing the general indorsement of the payee and of defendant, the latter being "For collection." The person by whom the order purported to be drawn was a customer of plaintiff, and had directed it to pay orders drawn by him. The forgery was not discovered for four weeks. *Held*, that an answer alleging that at the time of the payment the payee had property from which the order could have been collected, but that before the discovery of the forgery the payee had departed with his property, was not sufficient to prevent recovery of the money paid defendant, as it did not show how long the payee and the property remained within reach, and therefore failed to show loss to defendant by unreasonable delay of plaintiff in discovering the forgery and notifying defendant. *Indiana National Bank* v. *First National Bank*, *36 N. E.*, *382*.
6. In an action against a bank by a depositor to recover the amount of checks drawn by plaintiff, but alleged to have been paid by defendant on indorsements of the payees' names forged by plaintiff's cashier, part of whose duty was to fill in the body of checks for plaintiff to sign, pay bills, and keep the accounts, it appeared that the money on the checks in question had been obtained by plaintiff's cashier, but there was no evidence that any payees had been named in them, the canceled checks having been destroyed by the cashier. *Held*, that plaintiff could not recover, as it would not be presumed that the cashier committed forgery in addition to the embezzlement, when he could have avoided forgery by making the checks payable to "cash" or "bearer," in which event defendant would not be liable. *National Board of Marine Underwriters* v. *National Bank of the Republic*, *39 N. Y. S.*, *698*.
7. Defendant bank received a check drawn on plaintiff for collection. After plaintiff had remitted to defendant and defendant had paid the holder of the check, it was discovered that the payee's name was forged. *Held*, that delay of plaintiff in notifying defendant of the forgery did not relieve defendant from liability, where the only evidence of injury from the delay was that of defendant's cashier, who said: "If more seasonable notice had been given the forger would have been arrested earlier, and more favorable results might have arisen." *Third National Bank* v. *Merchants' National Bank*, *27 N. Y. S.*, *1070*.

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FORGERIES—Continued.

8. In an action by a bank which has paid to another bank a check drawn on the former bank and transferred to the latter by a forged indorsement, it is immaterial whether the signature of the drawer of the check is genuine, since both parties are estopped to deny its genuineness. *First National Bank* v. *Northwestern National Bank (Ill.)*, *38 N. E.*, *739*.
9. The defendant, as collecting agent of the Bellaire Bank of Ohio, collected at the subtreasury, New York, a pension draft on which the payee's name was forged after her death. The defendant, in making the collection, indorsed the draft as collecting agent of the Bellaira Bank, as appeared by the terms of its indorsement, and on collection at once paid over the money to the principal, without notice of the forgery, before this action was commenced. *Held*, that the defendant was not liable. *The case of Onondaga Co. Sav. Bank*, *12 C. C. A.*, *407*; *64 Fed. Rep.*, *703*, distinguished. *United States* v. *American Exchange National Bank*, *70 Fed. Rep.*, *232*.
10. Defendants, who were note brokers at Omaha, and who had done business as such with the plaintiff bank in Iowa, sent to plaintiff by mail a list of commercial paper offered for sale, including a note described as made by seven persons jointly to the order of one B., and indorsed by B, and another. The list sent plaintiff was headed by defendants' business card as brokers, and it contained sundry items of information about the parties to the note, purporting to be the result of inquiries as to their solvency and standing, and indicating that the same were good. Plaintiff purchased the note, and, by defendants' directions, remitted the sum paid therefor to a bank in Chicago. Defendants received from such sum only their commission for selling the note, the balance being paid to B., for whom they sold it. It afterwards proved that all the signatures on the notes, except that of B., were forgeries, and that B., although at the time of the sale of the note reported to be solvent, was in fact insolvent and wholly worthless. Plaintiff sued defendants to recover the amount paid for the note on an alleged warranty of genuineness. *Held*, that there was nothing in the note or in the circumstances of the transaction between plaintiff and defendants to justify an assumption that defendants had any interest in or ownership of the note, but, on the contrary, that the plaintiff bank must have known that it was taking title as the indorsee of B., and that defendants were acting as brokers only, and, accordingly, that defendants, having acted only as agents of a disclosed principal, could not be held personally liable for the note. *Monticello Bank* v. *Bostwick et al.*, *71 Fed. Rep.*, *641*.
11. The forgery of the maker's name to a renewal note, delivered by the payee to the holder of the original note, does not discharge the maker from liability on such original note, as the giving of a forged note in lieu of it does not operate as payment. *Second National Bank* v. *Wentzel (Pa. Sup.)* *24 A.*, *1087*.
12. In an action on a note by a bank against the indorser, who alleges his signature to be a forgery, evidence by the cashier and teller of the bank that the indorser had admitted the genuineness of his signature on another note, not in evidence, and that such other signature was precisely the same as the signature to the note in suit, is not competent for the purpose of estopping the indorser from denying such signature. *Ib.*
13. Testimony by the teller of the bank that the indorser had admitted his signature to a note for which the one in suit was given as a renewal is properly stricken out as irrelevant, where the teller subsequently acknowledges that the indorser's admission related to another note, not connected with the one in suit. *Ib.*
14. Evidence by defendant, on cross-examination, denying that he had received the proceeds of other notes, not in suit, which had been indorsed by him, and which had been negotiated by the maker, who also negotiated the one in suit, can not be contradicted by plaintiff in rebuttal, since such cross-examination related to an irrelevant matter. *Ib.*
15. In an action against an indorser on a renewal note, who was released from liability on the original note because it was not protested for nonpayment, it is error to charge that there may be a recovery if the indorsement on the first note was genuine, notwithstanding the indorsement on the renewal note was a forgery; but the jury having found for the indorser, plaintiff can not complain of such instruction. *Ib.*

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FORGERIES—Continued.

16. An admission by the indorser of a note as to the genuineness of his signature, made to the holder after it had discounted the same, does not estop him from denying the genuineness of the alleged indorsement on a renewal note given by the maker, the indorser having been released from liability on the original note by reason of its nonprotest for nonpayment. *Ib.*
17. A bank, which holds a note made by two persons as principal and surety, in accepting, in good faith, at maturity, a renewal note to which the name of the surety was forged by the principal, is not bound to know the handwriting of the surety, and is, hence, not guilty of negligence, entitling the surety to a discharge from liability on the original note, in failing to compare the surety's signatures on the two notes, respectively, with reference to ascertaining the genuineness of that on the renewal note. *Lyndonville National Bank* v. *Fletcher* (*Vt.*), *34 A., 38.*
18. The right of the United States Government to recover money paid on a check on the Treasury, under a forged indorsement, is conditioned on promptness in giving notice to the person to whom the check was paid. *United States* v. *Clinton National Bank, 28 Fed. Rep., 357.*
19. A bank clerk, whose duty it was to prepare exchange for the cashier's signature, so drew a draft for $25 to his own order that the amount could be readily altered, and, after procuring the cashier's signature by pretending that he wished to make a remittance of that amount, altered the draft so that it presented the appearance of a genuine draft for $2,500, and thereafter indorsed it, and procured it to be discounted. *Held*, that the forgery by the clerk, and not the negligence of the bank, was the proximate cause of the loss, and the bank was not liable therefor. *Exchange National Bank of Spokane* v. *Bank of Little Rock, 58 Fed. Rep., 140.*
20. The bank was not liable on the ground that the forger was its confidential employee, because in this transaction he acted as a purchaser and not as an employee, and because the purchase of the draft was complete, and he was the owner of it when the forgery was committed. *Ib.*

GUARANTY:

1. A personal guaranty, given by stockholders and directors to another bank in consideration of loans, discounts, or other advances to be made, for the repayment of any indebtedness thus created, imposes a liability on the guarantors when acted on by the guaranty, though no notice of the acceptance of the guaranty was given, for the contract shows a personal interest of the guarantors in the advances constituting a consideration moving to them. *Doud et al.* v. *National Park Bank, 54 Fed. Rep., 846.*
2. Receivers were appointed for an insolvent investment company, incorporated under the laws of Missouri, whose liabilities consisted mainly of guaranties, in various forms, indorsed on bonds, secured by real estate mortgages, executed by borrowers to the company, and subsequently sold and transferred by it to investors with the guaranties mentioned. *Held*, that the rights of such investors were governed by the State statute relating to assignments for benefit of creditors, which provides that the assignment shall be "for all the creditors of the assignor in proportion to their respective claims" (Rev. St. Mo. 1889, § 424); that, in the distribution of the property of such company, all claims should be allowed which, at the time of the appointment of the receivers, (1) furnished a present cause of action against the guarantor, or (2) constituted direct obligations on its part, whether due or to become due, or (3) which, though not then matured, or not constituting direct obligations, thereafter matured or would mature, or become direct obligations, before any order of distribution was made; and that all claims should be rejected (1) which arose on guaranties of collection, as distinguished from guaranties of payment, where no proceedings had been taken by the holder to collect from the maker or from the mortgaged premises, or (2) which were not matured, and in respect to which there had been no default of interest, or (3) in which by agreement between the holder and maker, without the assent of the guarantor, the time of payment of the principal obligation had been extended. *New York Security & Trust Co. et al.* v. *Lombard Inv. Co. of Kansas et al., 73 Fed. Rep., 537.*
3. A claim against a guarantor of payment matures, so as to become a direct obligation, not only on the date the guaranteed debt becomes due, but

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GUARANTY—Continued.

on default in payment of interest or other preliminary obligation, when, by the terms of the contract, such default is made to precipitate maturity of the debt. *Ib.*

4. Receivers were appointed for an insolvent investment company, which had sold and transferred obligations secured by mortgage, with guaranties of payment thereof, but with a provision that, in case of default, it should have two years within which to collect and pay over the amount of the debt. *Held*, that claims arising on these guaranties were provable against the receivers where default had occurred and the two years had expired, whether these two events had occurred both before the appointment of the receivers, or one before and one after such appointment, or both after the appointment; and, further, that such claims were provable after default, although the two years should not expire before the order of distribution. *Ib.*
5. A guaranty of collection of an obligation secured by mortgage which is transferred by the guarantor is an undertaking to pay the debt on condition that the person to whom the guaranty is given shall diligently proceed against the principal debtor and the mortgage security, and, in default of such diligence, the guarantor is released. *Ib.*
6. An investment company selling and transferring an obligation secured by mortgage agreed, by indorsement thereon, "first, to guarantee the payment of the coupons attached hereto at the maturity thereof; second, to collect at its own expense, and to pay over the principal hereof at maturity, provided the same is paid by the maker; third, in event of default being made by the maker, to collect at its own expense and to pay over the principal hereof within two years from maturity of the same," with interest at 6 per cent per annum. *Held*, that this was a guaranty, not of collection merely, but of payment. *Ib.*
7. Payment of interest in advance on a note is not of itself evidence of an agreement for the extension of time of payment sufficient to release a surety from liability. *American National Bank* v. *Love*, 62 *Mo. App.*, *378*.
8. Where one of several sureties, after all have signed, but before the debt has been paid, obtained a mortgage from the principal as indemnity, it inures to the benefit of his cosureties. *Farmers & Traders' National Bank* v. *Snodgrass* (*Or.*), *45 P.*, *758*.
9. Where one purchased negotiable paper from the president of a bank with a guaranty of payment executed by him apparently in behalf of the bank, on his representation that the paper belonged to the bank, and the transaction occurred in the banking house where the president was apparently engaged in performing his duties as such, the bank was liable on the guaranty. *City National Bank* v. *Thomas* (*Neb.*), *65 N. W.*, *895*.
10. Where a promissory note is transferred, and the collection of it is guaranteed by the payee in the following form, to wit: "This note is transferred, and the collection of the same guaranteed to the holder hereof," the makers can make any defence to a suit commenced by an assignee that could have been made to a suit if commenced by the payee, notwithstanding the assignee may take the note before due and without knowledge of any infirmity in the note. *Omaha National Bank* v. *Walker et al.*, *5 Fed. Rep.*, *399*.
11. A contract by a national bank to indemnify one for loss incurred as surety on an attachment bond is not void on the ground of public policy, the loss having occurred, though the bond is not given for the benefit of the bank. *Seeber* v. *Commercial National Bank of Ogden*, *77 Fed. Rep.*, *957*.
12. The vice-president of a national bank, upon making a transfer for value of certain notes belonging to the bank (the bank being the correspondent of the transferee), executed this guaranty: "In accordance with your telegram, I herewith hand you ten notes of $5,000 each." "We debit your account, $50,000." "This bank hereby guarantees the payment of the principal sum and interest of said notes." This was done in behalf of the bank, and the notes were also endorsed by the same individual as vice-president of the bank. It was done with the knowledge and consent of the president and cashier of the bank, but without authority of the directors, as a board, or the majority of its members individually. *Held*, that the bank was liable on the guaranty. *People's Bank of Belleville* v. *Manufacturers' National Bank of Chicago*, *101 U. S.*, *181*; *2 N. B. C.*, *97*.

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GUARANTY—Continued.

13. F. owed H. & Co., on account, about $22,000. He settled this in part by a cash payment and in part by a transfer of promissory notes payable to himself, the payment of two of which, for $5,000 each, was guaranteed by him in writing. H. & Co. transferred these notes to a bank as collateral to their own note for about $13,000. They then became insolvent and assigned all their estate to P., as assignee, for distribution among their creditors. The bank sued F. on his guaranty. He set up in defence that his indebtedness to H. & Co. grew out of dealings in options in grain and other commodities to be settled on the basis of "differences," and that it was invalidated by the statutes of Illinois, where the transactions took place. The court held that he could not maintain the statutory defence as against a bona fide holder of the guaranteed notes, and gave judgment against him. Execution on this judgment being returned unsatisfied, a bill was filed on behalf of the bank to obtain a discovery of his property and the appointment of a receiver, to which F., and the maker of the notes, and R., with others, were made defendants. P., the assignee of H. & Co., was, on his own application, subsequently made a defendant. An injunction issued, restraining each of the defendants from disposing of any notes in his possession due to F. Subsequently to these proceedings, F. assigned to R. the two notes which H. & Co. had transferred to the bank. P., as assignee of H. & Co., filed a cross-bill in the equity suit, showing that the judgment in favor of the bank was in excess of the balance due the bank by H. & Co. R. filed an answer and a cross-bill in that suit, setting up his claim to the said notes, and maintaining that the judgment in favor of the bank was invalid, as being in conflict with the statutes of Illinois. *Held*, (1) that the liability of F. upon the guaranty was, as between the bank and him, fixed by the judgment in the action at law; (2) that all the bank could equitably claim in this suit was the amount actually due it from H. &. Co., which was considerably less than the amount of the face of the notes; (3) that the transfer and guaranty of the notes to H. &. Co. were void under the Illinois statutes, and passed no title to them or their assignee; (4) that R. was the equitable owner of the notes, and was entitled to receive them on payment to the bank of the amount of the indebtedness of H. & Co. to it; (5) that the assignment to R. having been made in good faith and for a valuable consideration, he was a person interested in the object to be attained by the proceedings within the intent of the statute. When, by filing a replication to a plea in equity, issue is taken upon the plea, the facts, if proven, will avail the defendant only so far as in law and equity they ought to avail him. *Pearce* v. *Rice*, *142 U. S., 28.*

14. A national bank went into voluntary liquidation in September, 1873. Before that it had become liable to a State bank as guarantor on sundry notes made by a third person, and which were discounted for it by the State bank. In August, 1874, transactions took place between the maker of the notes and the State bank and the person who acted as the president of the national bank whereby the maker was released from further liability on the notes, but such acting president attempted to continue by agreement the liability of the national bank as guarantor. In a suit begun in October, 1876, a judgment on the guaranty was obtained in May, 1880, by the State bank against the national bank. In a suit brought by a creditor against the national bank and its stockholders to enforce their statutory liability for its debts, the court, on an application made in June, 1887, enquired into the liability of the stockholders to have the claim of the State bank enforced as against them in view of the transactions of August, 1874, and disallowed that claim. *Held*, (1) it was proper to reexamine the claim; (2) the judgment against the bank was not binding on the stockholders, in the sense that it could not be reexamined; (3) the guaranty of the bank was released as to the stockholders by the release of the maker of the notes; (4) the rights of the stockholders could not be affected by the acts of the president done after the bank had gone into liquidation. *Schrader* v. *Manufacturers' National Bank of Chicago, 133 U. S., Jan. 20, 1890, page 67.*

15. A written promise and guaranty of the payment of a promissory note, "with all legal or other expenses of or for collection," executed by the indorser before the maturity of the note, covers reasonable attorney's fees incurred in the collection of the debt. *McGhee* v. *Importers and Traders' National Bank, 93 Ala., 192.*

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GUARANTY—Continued.

16. When a promissory note is indorsed to A. B. with the word "cashier" added, it is presumptively the property of the bank of which he is the cashier, as shown by parol evidence, and the bank may sue on it without indorsement by him and without making him a party. *Ib.*
17. The act of Congress authorizing the organization of national banks confers upon them no authority, either in express terms or by implication, to guaranty the payment of debts contracted by a third person, and solely for his benefit; and acts of this nature, whether executed by the cashier or the board of directors, are necessarily ultra vires. *Commercial National Bank et al.* v. *Pirie et al.*, *82 Fed. Rep.*, *799*.
18. The presentation by a merchant seeking to purchase goods of a written guaranty, by a national bank, of payment for any goods he may purchase, even if it implies a representation that the bank is financially sound, is not of itself a fraudulent representation, such as will justify a rescission, since the seller is chargeable with knowledge that in law such a guaranty by a national bank is ultra vires and void. *Ib.*
19. Whether goods are bought with a preconceived fraudulent intent not to pay for them is a question for the jury if there is evidence tending to show such an intent, but not of so conclusive a character as to convince all reasonable minds that such must have been his purpose. *Ib.*
20. To vest a mortgagee of chattels with the rights of an innocent purchaser, a preexisting debt alone is not sufficient, but, if any considerable sum of money is paid at the time of the execution of the mortgage, and as part of its consideration, then the mortgagee may be an innocent purchaser as to the full amount of his loan. *Ib.*
21. An action for wrongful conversion against one who has sold goods in his possession is not maintainable where defendant had a valid lien upon the property; so that his refusal to surrender it upon demand was not a tort. *Ib.*
22. An agreement by a national bank to guaranty the payment of a debt of a third party solely for his benefit is ultra vires. *Bowen* v. *Needles National Bank*, *87 Fed. Rep.*, *430*.
23. A promise by a bank to pay any checks that may be drawn upon it by a certain person is not a certification of such checks but a guaranty. *Ib.*

INCREASE OF CAPITAL STOCK. *See* Capital stock.

INDICTMENT: *See* False entries.

1. An indictment under act of July 12, 1882, amending sec. 5208, making it a misdemeanor to "certify any check" drawn by a person not then having on deposit sufficient money to meet same, need not allege delivery of check by bank after certification. *United States* v. *Potter*, *56 Fed. Rep.*, *83*.
2. When indictment alleges certification as accomplished, authentication will not be presumed as an essential part thereof, and hence it is unnecessary to allege absence of required credit or deposit at time of authentication. *Ib.*
3. The indictment in charging, in the language of sec. 5208, that the drawer of the check had not on deposit, at the time it was certified, "an amount of money equal to that specified" in the check is sufficient. *Ib.*
4. The indictment does not charge two offenses in the same count, because it alleges therein that the check was certified "before the amount thereof had been entered to the credit of the drawer on the books of the bank," and also at a time when the drawer did not "have on deposit an amount of money equal to" the amount of the check. *Ib.*
5. An indictment against the president for "aiding and abetting" cashier in certifying check under prohibition can not be sustained. *Ib.*
6. An indictment charging defendants with aiding and abetting a director in a willful misapplication of the money of an association must state facts to show that there has been such misapplication committed by the director. *United States* v. *Warner*, *26 Fed. Rep.*, *616*.
7. An indictment against the president of a national bank alleging that he "unlawfully and willfully and with intent to injure and defraud the said association for the use, benefit, and advantage of himself did misapply certain of the money and funds of the association which he * * * then and there, with the intent aforesaid, paid and caused to be paid"

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INDICTMENT: *See* False entries—Continued.

to certain persons named, was bad for failure to allege the fact that made such payment unlawful or criminal. *United States* v. *Eno*, *56 Fed. Rep.*, *218*.

8. It is not essential that such indictment should allege that the acts charged were done without the knowledge and assent of the directors of the association. *Ib.*
9. In indictment under Rev. St., sec. 5209, for willfully misapplying the funds of a national bank, it is not necessary to charge that the funds had been previously intrusted to defendant, since such act may be done by an officer or agent of the association without his having previously received the funds into his manual possession. *United States* v. *Northway*, *120 U. S.*, *327*.
10. In indictment charging president of a bank with aiding and abetting its cashier in the misapplication of its funds, it is not necessary to aver that he then and there knew that the person so aided and abetted was the cashier. *Ib.*
11. A form of indictment which sufficiently describes and identifies the crime of abstracting the funds of a national bank created by Rev., St. sec. 5209, sufficiently states the character and capacity of the bank. *Ib.*
12. An indictment for willfully misapplying funds of a national bank (Rev. St., sec. 5209), charging in general words fraudulent misapplication and intent to defraud the bank, and describing specifically funds misapplied and the manner of misapplication, need not negative every possible theory consistent with an honest purpose in the disposition of the funds specified. *Evans* v. *United States*, *14 S. Ct.*, *934*; *Ib.*, *939*.
13. An indictment charging directors of a national banking association with making false entries in a report of condition to the Comptroller of the Currency can not be sustained under sec. 5209. *United States* v. *Potter*, *56 Fed. Rep.*, *83*.
14. The use in an indictment, under sec. 5209, of the words "then and there," in alleging that the defendant was president or director of such bank and made alleged false entries, is not uncertain or repugnant merely because in one place they may refer to the whole of a day and in another to only one instant of the day. *Ib.*
15. The omission of the signs for dollars and cents in the recital of alleged false entries in reports and misnomer of reports are immaterial where reports are set out by their tenor in the indictment. *Ib.*
16. It is not necessary to allege specifically in such indictment that the reports were transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency or that they were published. *Ib.*
17. Allegations that the false entries were made with intent to "injure and defraud the said association and certain persons to the grand jurors unknown" are sufficient. *Ib.*
18. An indictment against the president of a national bank, under sec. 5209, for making false entries in the books of the bank, charging that it was done "with intent to defraud said association and certain persons to the grand jurors unknown," is sufficient so far as concerns the allegations of intent. *United States* v. *Potter*, *56 Fed. Rep.*, *97*.
19. When indictment alleges that the false entries indicated that there was then in the paying teller's department of the bank certain amount in gold, legal tenders, and gold certificates, when in fact such amount was not there, it is not necessary that it should further allege that such amount was not then in other departments of the bank. *Ib.*
20. In addition to the entries themselves, the indictment need set out the context only when it so modifies the entries as to be in presumption of law a part of them. *Ib.*
21. The fact that the note teller's and paying teller's books, in which the president is charged with making the false entries, are usually kept by those officers without interference by the president does not invalidate indictment thereon. *Ib.*
22. Counts charging false entries by the president in reports of condition of the bank, which allege that reports were made in conformity to the law, and then set them out by their tenor, are bad for their failure to allege specifically that the reports were verified and attested by the cashier. *Ib.*
23. Where the entry whose tenor is set forth contains the words "See schedule," it is not a valid objection to the indictment that these words are not explained. *United States* v. *French et al.*, *57 Fed. Rep.*, *382*.

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INDICTMENT: *See* False entries—Continued.

24. It is sufficient if the indictment allege the substance of the reports in question without setting them out in full. *Ib.*
25. An allegation in an indictment under sec. 5209 that defendant "did make a certain false entry in a certain report of the association" will not be construed to mean that the entry was made after the report was completed and was, in fact, an alteration. *Ib.*
26. The preparation and completion of the report, the making of the false entry therein, its verification, attestation, and delivery to the Comptroller may be considered as simultaneous, and there is no repugnance in failing to allege that any or all of these things occurred in consecutive order. *Ib.*
27. Though the counts in an indictment under this section for aiding and abetting the cashier in making such false entries described defendant as "being then and there a director" of the bank in question, it can not be held that they charge him in aiding and abetting in his official capacity. *Ib.*
28. Counts in such indictment which charge defendants with procuring and counseling the false entry before the fact are valid, for such acts are covered by the clause of the section extending the penalty to anyone who "abets" an officer or agent in the acts prohibited. *Ib.*
29. Indictment against president for false entry on books, *held* sufficient in form and averments. *United States* v. *Britton, 107 U. S., 655.*
30. Indictment against president for fraudulent purchase of stock of the bank is bad if it fails to state for whose use purchase was made, or if it states that it was for use of the bank, or if it does not aver that it was not made to prevent loss on previous debt. *Ib.*
31. Indictment for perjury against officer for false statement under sec. 5211, Rev. St., is bad if, prior to act of 1881, chapter 82, his oath verifying report was taken before notary appointed by a State. *United States* v. *Curtis, 107 U. S., 671.*
32. An indictment of persons for aiding and abetting a president of a national bank in misapplying its funds and making false entries in its books, with intent to defraud it, in violation of Rev. St., sec. 5209, need not specifically set out the act or acts by which the aiding and abetting were consummated. *Coffin* v. *United States, 15 S. Ct., 394.*
33. An indictment of H. and other persons for violation of Rev. St., sec. 5209, averred that "said H., then and there being president" of a certain national bank, "by virtue of his said office as president, aforesaid," "misapplied the funds," with intent to defraud, etc., and that such other persons did unlawfully, feloniously, "knowingly," and with intent to defraud, aid and abet the "said H., as aforesaid." *Held*, that the indictment averred that the aiders and abettors knew that H. was president of the bank at the time it is averred the acts were committed. *Ib.*
34. Such indictment charged that H. did misapply the moneys of the bank with intent to convert a certain sum to the use of a specified company by causing it to be paid out of the moneys of the bank on a check drawn on the bank by such company, which check was then and there cashed and paid out of the bank's funds, which sum, and no part thereof, was such company entitled to withdraw from the bank, because it had no funds therein, and that said company was then and there insolvent, as H. well knew, whereby said sum became lost to the bank. *Held*, that the indictment averred the actual conversion of the sum misapplied. *Ib.*
35. Where an indictment under Rev. St., sec. 5209, against a president of a national bank and others, for misapplying the funds of the bank, avers that such funds were misapplied with intent to convert the same to the use of a certain company, "and to other persons to the grand jury unknown," the Government need not prove want of knowledge in the grand jury as to such persons; and, in the absence of evidence on the subject, the verity of the averment will be presumed. *Ib.*
36. No person, other than a witness undergoing examination and the Government attorney, can be present at the sessions of a grand jury; and an indictment should be quashed where an expert witness remained in the jury room while another witness was being examined and put questions to him. *United States* v. *Edgerton, 80 Fed. Rep., 374.*
37. An indictment should be quashed when it appears that defendant was compelled by subpœna to attend before the grand jury, and give material testimony, without knowing that his own conduct was under investigation. *Ib.*

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INJUNCTION:

1. Section 5242, Rev. St., providing that no injunctions shall issue from a State court against a national bank before final judgment, does not deprive the Federal court of power to issue such injunction or to continue after removal of the case an injunction previously granted by a State court. *Hower* v. *Weiss Malting and Elevator Co. et al., 55 Fed. Rep., 356.*
2. State courts have no power to grant before final judgment an injunction prohibiting a national bank from disposing of securities in its possession. *Freeman Manufacturing Company* v. *National Bank of Republic, 35 N. E., 865.*
3. The provisions of the national-bank act, forbidding such injunctions, were not repealed by St. U. S. 1882, c. 290, sec. 4, or St. U. S. 1887, c. 373, sec. 4, or St. U. S. 1888, c. 866, sec. 4. *Ib.*
4. A bill which seeks to restrain the sale by a bank of property pledged as collateral security to a note discounted by it, on the ground that the president of the bank secretly agreed that he would see to the payment of the note without sale of the collateral, does not state a case for equitable relief, since such agreement, being against the interest of the bank, should not be enforced for the benefit of a party to it. *Breyfogle et al.* v. *Walsh et al., 71 Fed. Rep., 898.*
5. A decree dismissing an injunction because wrongfully sued out is conclusive as to the wrongful suing out when offered in evidence in an action for damages against the surety on a bond, the undertaking of which is that the principal will pay all damages which may be adjudged by reason of the injunction, although the surety may not have been a party to the injunction and there may have been no damages adjudged against the principal. *Bunt* v. *Rheum, 3 N. W., 667; 52 Iowa, 619,* distinguished. *Shenandoah National Bank* v. *Read (Iowa), 53 N. W., 96.*
6. A prayer for injunction to preserve property from sale pending litigation can not be made a ground of equity jurisdiction when the property had been sold when the bill was filed, which fact complainants knew, or might have known. *Cecil National Bank* v. *Thurber (C. C. A.), 59 F., 913.*
7. A bank recovered judgment at law by default on a note made by a wife to the order of her husband, and subsequently the wife obtained an order opening the judgment, with unrestricted leave to plead. She pleaded that she occupied the position of surety on the note and was a married woman, and also that it was a contract made with her husband and therefore void at law. The bank then filed a bill in equity for an injunction against setting up these defenses at law. On the trial of the issues thus raised the defense of suretyship was not sustained. *Held*, that the bank was in effect compelled to come into equity by defendant pleading that the contract was between husband and wife, and that, having established its case there on the merits, defendant should not be permitted to litigate it again in the law courts. *Hackettstown National Bank* v. *Ming (N. J. Ch.), 27 A., 920.*
8. When a valid judgment has been obtained in a State court against a national bank and the lien thereof has attached to its property, before the appointment of a receiver, Rev. St., § 720, applies to prohibit the issue of an injunction by a Federal court, at the suit of the receiver, to restrain the enforcement of such judgment. *Baker* v. *Ault et al., 78 Feb. Rep., 394.*
9. A Federal court will enjoin a sale of the real estate of a national bank to enforce payment of taxes illegally assessed against its capital stock, under a law which would make the sale a cloud on its title though the State law gives an action at law to recover back taxes illegally exacted. *Brown* v. *French, 80 Fed. Rep., 166.*
10. On injunction to restrain the enforcement of a judgment on a note against the maker, it appeared that the payee, before maturity, transferred it to a bank as collateral; that the maker, in ignorance of the fact, paid it to the payee, without receiving the note, upon his representation that he had forgotten to bring it. After maturity, the bank, pursuant to an agreement with a person who knew that it was up as collateral, obtained judgment on it, and assigned the judgment and all other collateral paper to him on his paying the principal debt. Among the collaterals were notes, on which this person was a surety for a greater amount than the principal debt. *Held*, that equity required the bank to resort first

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INJUNCTION—Continued.

to the other collaterals which it held, and this equity was not changed by reducing the note to judgment, and that the assignee got no greater rights than the bank had, and therefore could not collect the judgment, whether the transaction be considered as a purchase by him or as a part payment of his own obligation. *Barhorst et ux.* v. *Armstrong et al.*, *42 Fed. Rep.*, *2*.

INSOLVENT BANKS: *See* Preferred claims; Receiver.

1. A return of *nulla bona* upon an execution issued against the property of a national bank is proof of its insolvency. *Wheelock* v. *Kost*, *77 Ill.*, *296*.
2. The creditors of an insolvent national banking association in the hands of a receiver are entitled to interest on their claims during the period of administration. *National Bank of Commonwealth* v. *Mechanics' National Bank*, *94 U. S.*, *437*; *White* v. *Knox*, *111 U. S.*, *784*.
3. A subscriber who has made payments on his subscription to the proposed increase, believing that the statutory requirements would be complied with, is entitled to have the amount thereof allowed as a claim against the assets of the bank in the receiver's hands. *Armstrong* v. *Stanage*, *37 Fed. Rep.*, *568*.
4. The directors of a national bank voted to increase the capital stock "to $1,000,000," and that the stockholders "have the right to take new stock at par to an equal amount to that then held by them." No subscription books were opened, and the plaintiff did not subscribe for any of the new stock, but paid the bank a sum equal to the amount of stock then held by her, taking a receipt therefor "on account of subscription to new stock." The new stock subscribed for and paid in did not amount to enough to make the capital stock $1,000,000, and the directors then voted that the capital stock be increased by the sum paid in. The Comptroller of the Currency was notified that the capital stock of the bank had been increased to that extent, and he issued a certificate authorizing the bank to carry on business with that amount of capital stock. The amount paid in, as above, was used by the bank in its general business, and lost within a month after the certificate was issued, the bank having suspended. The plaintiff demanded back the amount paid in by her. *Held*, that she was entitled to recover it, with interest from the date of her demand. *Eaton* v. *Pacific National Bank*, *144 Mass.*, *260*; *3 N. B. C.*, *483*.
5. A national bank determined to increase its capital stock from $300,000 to $500,000. The new stock subscriptions amounted to only $130,060. The bank advertised an increase to $430,060. This was never authorized by vote of the stockholders, nor certified to or approved by the Comptroller of the Currency. The plaintiff subscribed and paid $2,000 for so much of the originally proposed increase. *Held*, that plaintiff did not become a stockholder, and when the bank became insolvent was entitled to judgment against the receiver for the amount so paid. *Schierenberg* v. *Stephens*, *32 Mo. App.*, *314*; *3 N. B. C.*, *528*.
6. Rev. St., secs. 5234 and 5239, prescribing the method of enforcing the liability of the directors of national banks for violation of the banking law, are exclusive of other remedies, and a creditor of an insolvent bank, for which a receiver has been appointed, can not sue its directors for the purpose of making them personally liable for the mismanagement of the bank. *National Exchange Bank* v. *Peters et al.*, *44 Fed. Rep.*, *13*.
7. A national bank does not lose its corporate existence by mere default in paying its notes and the appointment of a receiver. *Bank of Bethel* v. *Pahquioque Bank*, *14 Wall.*, *383*.
8. Such associations may be sued, though a receiver has been appointed and is administering its concerns. *Ib.*
9. A creditor of an insolvent national bank, who establishes his debt by suit and judgment after refusal of Comptroller to allow it, is entitled to share in dividends on debt and interest so established as of day of failure of bank, not for subsequent interest. *White* v. *Knox*, *111 U. S.*, *784*.
10. The personal property of an insolvent bank in hands of a receiver is exempt from State taxation. *Rosenblatt* v. *Johnston*, *104 U. S.*, *462*.
11. A creditor of a national bank is entitled to interest on the amount of his dividend from the time it was declared by a receiver of the bank until paid. *Armstrong* v. *American Exchange National Bank*, *133 U. S.*, *433*.

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INSOLVENT BANKS: *See* Preferred claims; Receiver—Continued.

12. In estimating the dividends to be paid out of the assets of an insolvent association, the value of the claims at the time when the insolvency is declared is to be taken as the basis of distribution. *White* v. *Knox, 111 U. S., 784.*
13. A creditor will not have a lien upon the funds of the association because checks given in settlement of balances were fraudulent and were given at a time when the bank was hopelessly insolvent and its officers were contemplating flight. *Citizens' National Bank* v. *Dowd, 35 Fed. Rep., 340.*
14. A suit against a national bank to enforce the collection of a demand is abated by a decree dissolving the corporation and forfeiting its rights and franchises. *National Bank* v. *Colby, 21 Wall., 609; 1 N. B. C., 109.*
15. The claims of depositors in a suspended national bank are, when proved to the satisfaction of the Comptroller of the Currency, on the same footing as if they were reduced to judgments. *National Bank of Commonwealth* v. *Mechanic's National Bank, 94 U. S. 437; 1 N. B. C., 133.*
16. National banks are not subject to the bankrupt act, and bankruptcy courts have no jurisdiction as against such associations. If insolvent, they can be wound up only in the mode provided by the national banking act. *In re Manufacturers' National Bank, 5 Bissell, 499; 1 N. B. C., 192.*
17. The plaintiff, a citizen of New York, claiming title by assignment to the bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to secure the circulation of a national bank, filed a bill setting forth that the Comptroller of the Currency and the Treasurer refused to recognize his right to the bonds or their proceeds; that the Comptroller had appointed one K., a citizen of New York, receiver of the said bank, and intended to sell the said bonds and to pay the proceeds, after redeeming the circulation of the bank, to the general creditors of the bank, or to K. as such receiver, and that K. claimed as such receiver an interest adverse to the plaintiff in said bonds. The bill made the Comptroller, the Treasurer, and K. parties defendant, and prayed a decree establishing the plaintiff's title and requiring the Comptroller and the Treasurer to deliver to the plaintiff the surplus of the bonds after redeeming the notes of the bank, and annulling the appointment of K. as receiver. K. demurred to the bill for lack of equity. *Held*, that the demurrer must be sustained. *Van Antwerp* v. *Hulburd, 8 Blatchford, 382; 1 N. B. C., 219.*
18. Per Woodruff, J. (1) The plaintiff could not question the validity of K.'s appointment as receiver; (2) that, as the court could not grant the relief as to the Comptroller and Treasurer, it could not as to K.; (3) that, as under the national banking act the proceeds of the bonds could never come into the possession of K., he had no concern in the suit; (4) that the allegation that plaintiff was informed and believed that K. claimed an interest in the bonds adverse to the plaintiff was not sufficient to sustain the bill. *Ib.*
19. Per Hall, J. The residuary interest of the bank in the bonds was a part of the assets of the bank, to which K., as receiver, was entitled, unless the plaintiff's claim thereto was good, and that therefore the bill presented a question of property between plaintiff and K., but that, as plaintiff and K. were residents of the same State, the circuit court had not jurisdiction. *Ib.*
20. Where a national bank is declared in default by the Comptroller of the Currency, and a receiver is appointed, and a sufficient fund is realized from its assets to pay all claims against it and leave a surplus, the Comptroller should allow interest on the claims during the period of administration before appropriating the surplus to the stockholders of the bank. *Chemical National Bank* v. *Bailey, 12 Blatchford, 430; 1. N. B. C., 260.*
21. An action of assumpsit to recover such interest will not lie against the Comptroller of the Currency or the receiver of the bank, but will lie against the bank. *Ib.*
22. Where a bank has by reason of its own default been placed in the hands of a receiver, a demand of payment by a depositor is no longer a necessary condition precedent to a right of action for the deposit, and the deposit bears interest from the time of such default. *Ib.*
23. The receiver of a national bank holds the same title to the assets of the bank that the bank itself held; and he has no greater rights in enforcing their recovery than the bank itself would have had. *Casey* v. *La Société de Crédit Mobilier de Paris, 2 Woods, 77; 1 N. B. C., 285.*

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INSOLVENT BANKS: *See* Preferred claims; Receiver—Continued.

24. Insolvent debtors of an insolvent national bank assign, giving preferences in favor of the bank. Quære, whether the debt preferred shall carry interest. *Held*, that where there is nothing in the language of the assignment, or in the circumstances under which the debt was created, to negative the presumption that the debt should bear interest, and nothing in the conduct of the receiver of the national bank to estop him from claiming interest, in such a case interest must be paid. *Bain et al.* v. *Peters*, *44 Fed. Rep.*, *307*.
25. The question whether a savings bank should be paid in full by an insolvent national bank, pursuant to the State law (Laws N. Y. 1882, chap. 409, sec. 282; Bank *v.* Davis, 26 N. Y. Supp., 200; 73 Hun., 357), or pro rata, as provided by the Rev. St., secs. 5236, 5242. *Held*, upon a motion to remand, to be a controversy "arising under the laws of the United States." *Auburn Savings Bank* v. *Hayes*, *61 Fed. Rep.*, *911*.
26. The receipt by a bank of the proceeds of a fraudulent sale of stock belonging to it, and the subsequent appointment of a receiver, give its creditors no such right in the proceeds as will prevent the purchaser from rescinding the sale and requiring restitution. *Merrill* v. *Florida Land and Improvement Co.*, *60 Fed. Rep.*, *17*.
27. When a bank has become hopelessly insolvent, and its president knows that it is so, it is a fraud to receive deposits of checks from an innocent depositor, ignorant of its condition, and he can reclaim them or their proceeds; and the pleadings in this case are so framed as to give the plaintiff in error the benefit of this principle. *St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Co.* v. *Johnston*, *133 U. S.*, *566*.
28. Sureties on indebtedness of insolvent bank are not entitled to prove any claim against it by reason of the enforcement of their liability as such. *Stewart* v. *Armstrong*, *56 Fed. Rep.*, *167*.
29. Where an indorser pays a note to a bank and takes a receipt containing an order for a surrender of the note on return of the receipt, the relation between the bank and the indorser is not that of debtor and creditor, but is a fiduciary relation, entitling the indorser, on the bank becoming insolvent without applying the money on the note or procuring its surrender, to have the assets in the hands of its receiver applied in payment thereof. *Massey* v. *Fisher*, *62 Fed. Rep.*, *958*.
30. The fact that the money was not marked, and by a mingling with other funds of the bank lost its identity, does not affect the right to recovery in full, if it can be traced to the vaults of the bank and it appears that a sum equivalent to it remained continuously therein until removed by the receiver. *Ib.*
31. The appointment of a receiver for an insolvent national bank under act of Congress of June 30, 1876, sec. 1, which authorizes the Comptroller, when satisfied of the insolvency of a banking association, to appoint a receiver, "who shall proceed to close up such association and enforce the personal liability of the shareholders," does not dissolve the corporation. *Chemical National Bank* v. *Hartford Deposit Company* (*Ill. Sup.*), *41 N. E.*, *225*.
32. One induced to subscribe for certificates alleged to represent an increase of the capital stock of a national bank at a time when no increase had been authorized, on false representations of the cashier as to the bank's condition, it being in fact insolvent at the time, is entitled to a judgment against the bank and its receiver for the purchase money paid. *Newbegin* v. *Newton National Bank* (*C. C. A.*), *66 Fed. Rep.*, *701*.
33. A contract between two national banks that the proceeds of paper, discounted by one for the other, should not be drawn on in advance of the maturity of such paper, is not affected by the subsequent fraud of the bank obtaining the discount in reporting such proceeds to the Comptroller of the Currency as part of its cash reserve. *Fisher* v. *Tradesmen's National Bank* (*C. C. A.*), *64 Fed. Rep.*, *706*.
34. A contract by which one bank pledges any of its property in the hands of another bank, as collateral to notes discounted for and guaranteed by it, authorizes the discounting bank to hold a deposit balance, standing to the credit of the borrowing bank at the time of its insolvency, as collateral to any liability, then or at maturity of the discounted notes, until the amount of the lien has been ascertained. *Fisher* v. *Continental National Bank* (*C. C. A.*), *64 Fed. Rep.*, *707*.
35. A statement by the president of a bank, for the purpose of procuring from another bank a discount of paper, that such former bank is in good con-

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dition, when in fact it is hopelessly insolvent in consequence of the president's own malversation, is a fraud, and entitles the discounting bank to recover back the proceeds of the discount. *Fisher* v. *United States National Bank* (*C. C. A.*), *64 Fed. Rep.*, *710.*

36. The fact that an insolvent national bank has gone into voluntary liquidation does not absolve it from liability to be garnished. *Birmingham National Bank* v. *Mayer* (*Ala.*), *16 So.*, *520.*

37. Rev. Stat., sec. 5242, which invalidates all transfers of the notes, bonds, or bills of exchange of a national bank after the commission of an act of insolvency with a view to the preference of one creditor over another, does not prohibit a bank which has in good faith accepted the draft of a national bank the day before the latter's insolvency, and afterwards paid the same, from applying the proceeds of collections made by it on paper in its hands belonging to the insolvent bank to the payment of the draft, since its lien on such collection runs from the date of the acceptance. *In re Armstrong*, *41 Fed. Rep.*, *381.*

38. Sections 5151 and 5239, Revised Statutes, exclude banking associations from none of the remedies for the collection of debts, claims, and dues for the bank or its creditors provided by the general rules and principles of law and equity, but they impose upon shareholders and directors additional liabilities and subject them to proper remedies for their enforcement. *Hayden* v. *Thompson*, *67 Fed. Rep.*, *273.*

39. In the State of Nebraska a suit to recover from an innocent shareholder of an insolvent national bank an unearned dividend which he has received in good faith without notice of any fact that would lead a reasonably prudent man to learn that the dividend was not earned is barred in four years from its receipt. *Ib.*

40. The fact that trustees holding lands in trust for a national bank formally and regularly execute a deed thereof to a third party itself raises a presumption that the deed was made pursuant to a regular resolution of the bank's board of directors, and the deed must be *held* sufficient to convey the legal title where there is nothing to rebut the presumption. *Butler et al.*, v. *Cockrill*, *73 Fed. Rep.*, *945.*

41. A bank for which certain mill property was held in trust caused the same to be conveyed to a corporation, organized among its own officers and directors, with a view to loaning to such corporation money wherewith to repair and operate the mills and make them salable. The bank directors who subscribed for stock in the mill corporation had a secret agreement with the bank that, after a sale of the property was effected, the proceeds should be first applied to repay the amount of their subscriptions. The money was loaned accordingly, the bank taking the mill company's notes, and discounting them with innocent third parties. No sale was effected, and the bank and mill company failed, and all their property went into the hands of the bank's receiver. Thereafter the mill company gave to such subscribers its own notes, secured by mortgage, for the amounts paid on the stock, and the notes were then transferred to alleged innocent purchasers. *Held*, that these notes were without consideration, that this was a futile attempt to divert the property of an insolvent corporation from its creditors to its stockholders, and that the proceeds of the receiver's sale of the mill property must be equally distributed among the holders of the notes given by it to the bank for the borrowed money, the receiver taking for the bank's creditors the proportion applicable to such of the notes as were retained by the bank. *Ib.*

42. A depositor who receives an ordinary certificate of deposit, and whose money is mingled with the other funds of a bank, is not entitled, on the insolvency of the bank, to any preference over other creditors, even though the banker promised him to keep his money separate from the other funds. *Bayor* v. *American Trust and Savings Bank* (*Ill. Sup.*), *41 N. E.*, *622.*

43. On the insolvency of a bank which has collected notes sent to it for collection, and failed to remit the proceeds, a trust will be imposed on the assets of the bank in favor of the person sending them, as against the general creditors of the bank, if it is proven that the moneys collected were deposited in the bank and commingled with other funds of the bank, or if they went into property represented by the assets in the hands of the assignee of the bank. *Winstandley* v. *Second National Bank* (*Ind. App.*), *41 N. E.*, *956.*

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INSOLVENT BANKS: *See* Preferred claims; Receiver—Continued.

44. The California "Bank Commissioners' Act" (St. 1877–78, p. 740, as amended by St. 1886–87, p. 90) provides in section 11 that if the commissioners shall find that any bank has violated its charter or law, or is conducting business in an unsafe manner, they shall require it to discontinue such practices; and in case of refusal, or whenever it shall appear to the commissioners unsafe for the bank to continue business, they shall notify the attorney-general, who may commence suit to enjoin the transaction of business by such bank; and, upon the hearing of such suit, the court may issue the injunction, and direct the commissioners to take such proceedings against the bank as may be decided on by its creditors. The section also empowers the commissioners to supervise the affairs of banks in process of liquidation, limit the number of their officers and employees, and requires reports to the commissioners by such banks. *Held*, that a court in which proceedings are instituted by the attorney-general against a bank pursuant to such statute has no jurisdiction to appoint a receiver of the property of the bank in such proceedings, though the bank commissioners and the creditors of the bank consent, and though there are provisions in the Code of Civil Procedure authorizing the appointment of receivers in other proceedings. *Murray* v. *American Surety Co. of New York* (*C. C. A.*), *70 Fed. Rep.*, *341*.

45. Where plaintiff sent a note and mortgage to a bank with directions to collect the same and "forward draft" for the amount, less its collection fee, the money received by the bank in payment thereof was not impressed with a trust in plaintiff's favor so as to entitle her to recover the whole amount as a preferred claim from a receiver appointed for the bank after the collection was made, though said bank was insolvent at the time it received said note and mortgage, and though payment was made by the mortgagor with a check drawn on the bank. *Sayles* v. *Cox* (*Tenn.*), *32 S. W.*, *626*.

46. Where, between suspension by a bank and commencement of an action for and resulting in its dissolution and appointment of a receiver, one liable to it as indorser on notes takes assignments of deposit accounts, he may offset them against his liability, in an action by the receiver, unless it be shown that the bank was insolvent at the time of the assignment of the accounts; and this is not shown by the recital in an agreed statement of facts that, at the commencement of the action to dissolve, the bank "was insolvent, having suspended its business" on a certain day. *Higgins* v. *Worthington* (*Sup.*), *35 N. Y. S.*, *815*.

47. Where a check payable to two persons as Government officers is indorsed by one of them for both, by indorsement showing their official character, and deposited in a bank to be credited to his individual account, and thereby becomes mingled with the funds of the bank, the fact that the check was intrusted to them as officers can not be urged by the payees to charge the proceeds as a trust fund in the hands of an assignee in insolvency of the bank, in an action to which the Government is not party, and in which the authority of the depositing payee to act for his copayee is not denied. *Meldrum* v. *Henderson* (*Colo. App*), *43 P.*, *148*.

48. A creditor of an insolvent national bank is entitled to prove the whole amount of the claims against it held by him, without reference to the collateral held to secure such claims. *Armstrong* v. *Bank*, *8 C. C. A.*, *155*; *59 Fed. Rep.*, *372*; *16 U. S. App.*, *465*, followed. *Merrill* v. *National Bank of Jacksonville*, *75 Fed. Rep.*, *148*.

49. It seems that an accounting of the assets which have come to the hands of the receiver in an insolvent national bank can not be decreed in a suit to which the Comptroller of the Currency is not a party. *Ib.*

50. In a suit against a receiver of an insolvent national bank to establish the claim of a creditor and his right to a dividend, the decree should not direct the payment of a dividend by the receiver, since the assets of such bank are, under the statutes, entirely within the control and disposition of the Comptroller of the Currency, but such decree should direct that the claim of the creditor, as established, be certified to the Comptroller, to be paid in due course of administration. *Ib.*

51. Where a railroad company is in the hands of a receiver, though at the instance of the holders of a mortgage, the court has no power to appropriate the corpus of the property to the payment of claims for operating expenses in preference to the prior mortgage debts, in the absence of a statute, at the time the mortgage was executed, giving such claims a

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prior lien on the corpus of the property. *Farmers and Merchants' National Bank* v. *Waco Electric Railway and Light Co.* (*Tex. Civ. App.*), *36 S. W., 131; Metropolitan Trust Co.* v. *Farmers and Merchants' National Bank, ib.*

52. While the N. Bank was in embarrassed circumstances, plaintiff was induced, by the fraudulent misrepresentations of its cashier, to subscribe, in May, 1890, for 62 shares of a proposed increase of its capital stock, and to pay in a large sum of money therefor. In the following November the bank failed, and the plaintiff, who lived at a distance, in another State, receiving then his first intimation that anything was wrong, proceeded to make inquiries, and, as a result, instituted proceedings before the Comptroller of the Currency to have the stock standing in his name declared void, and himself not a stockholder. These proceedings failing, he took steps in May, 1891, to have a bill filed to rescind his subscription. At the request, however, of parties who were trying to reorganize the bank, he consented to withdraw such suit, and surrender his stock to be canceled, upon an express agreement that it should be without prejudice to his right to sue the bank for the fraud by which he had been induced to subscribe and pay his money therefor. Plaintiff did not participate in the reorganization, and consistently maintained that he was not a stockholder, and that the bank was liable to him for the money paid. Upon the reorganization the creditors of the bank accepted in settlement a payment in cash and certain certificates of indebtedness. In November, 1891, plaintiff brought this action against the bank to recover the money paid by him, as a deposit. In December, 1892, the bank failed again. *Held*, that the occurrence of the insolvency of the bank before the commencement of plaintiff's action did not preclude him from rescinding his subscription and recovering back the money paid for his stock. *Newton National Bank* v. *Newbegin* (*C. C. A.*), *74 Fed. Rep., 135.*

53. In an action for an alleged balance, it appeared that defendants McG. and W. illegally undertook to corner the lard market; that McG. was a partner in the firm through whom the transactions were carried on, but that W. was not; that the deal ruined the firm, and that the receiver for it undertook to effect a settlement; that defendants were personally liable for a part of the indebtedness by their indorsements on the firm's notes, and that at the receiver's solicitation they agreed to contribute a certain sum each on consideration of a release from all creditors; that the receiver thereupon submitted the firm's proposition to pay 50 per cent of the indebtedness, in full settlement of all unsecured claims, stating that the affairs of the firm were in great confusion and that unless the compromise were effected the matter would "only terminate after long, vexatious, and fruitless litigation;" that all of the creditors accepted the payment and signed a release in full. *Held*, that the transaction was a valid compromise. (Winslow and Pinney, JJ., dissenting.) *Continental National Bank* v. *McGeoch* (*Wis.*), *66 N. W., 606.*

54. Where, on the issue of a fraudulent preference of a creditor, the verdict and findings cover all the material, controverted, and issuable facts, a party can not urge, on appeal, certain transactions in evidence from which a preference might have been found, where there was no request for the trial court to submit them to the jury for determination. *Ib.*

55. Where a corporation borrowed money, and directed its officers to pay over the same to another creditor, the authority of the officers to pay over said money terminated by the appointment of a receiver for said corporation. *First National Bank* v. *Dovetail Body and Gear Company* (*Ind. Sup.*), *42 N. E., 924.*

56. Remittances made by a national bank to its correspondents, in the ordinary course of business, before the commission of any act of insolvency, are not void under Rev. St., § 5242, though the bank is in fact insolvent at the time, and is closed by the bank examiner before the remittances are actually received by the correspondent banks. *Hayden* v. *Chemical National Bank, 80 Fed. Rep., 587.*

57. The Third National Bank in New York was the correspondent of the Albion bank, a country bank. W., during part of the time in which the transactions in controversy took place, was cashier, and during the remainder was president of the Albion bank. During all the time W. practically managed that bank, and his codirectors and other officers had little or

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no oversight of its affairs. He was engaged in stock speculations on his own account in New York, and drew from time to time for his own purposes in favor of K. & Co., his brokers, on the bank balance with the Third National Bank. K. & Co. from time to time returned to that bank sums to be credited to the Albion bank. The latter bank eventually became insolvent, being ruined by fraudulent operations of W., who disappeared, and was put in the hands of a receiver, who brought suit against K. & Co. to recover the sums so paid to them by W. out of the balance to the credit of the bank with the Third National. K. & Co. claimed to offset the return payments made by them to the Third National, but the trial court ruled that they were not entitled to do it, and no question in respect of them was submitted to the jury. *Held*, that the defendants were entitled to have it submitted to the jury whether the other directors and officers of the Albion bank might not in the exercise of proper and reasonable care have ascertained that these moneys had been deposited to the credit of the Albion bank, and whether they would or would not have accepted such deposits as the return of the moneys to the bank. *Kissam* v. *Anderson*, *149 U. S.*, *435*.

58. The time of commencement of judicial proceedings to avoid a statute bar may be shown by parol. *Witters, Receiver*, v. *Sowles and others, assignees*, *32 Fed. Rep.*, *765*.

59. A case will not be reopened for the introduction of newly discovered evidence where such evidence is merely cumulative and its sources were well known to the parties at the first hearing. *Ib.*

60. Proceedings upon a decree will be stayed for the purpose of allowing parties to take and file testimony newly discovered, when such testimony appears to be material and its materiality was not so direct and apparent that the failure to discover and produce it on the first hearing amounted to laches. *Ib.*

61. Defendant was heavily indebted to the bank of which he was cashier, and within four months of the filing of a petition by a creditor to have him declared an insolvent (under Rev. Laws Vt., sec. 1870) transferred certain securities to the bank with a view to preferring it over his other creditors. *Held*, that knowledge on the part of defendant of his insolvency affected the bank of which he was cashier with such knowledge and made the transfer of such securities void, under Rev. Laws Vt., sec. 1860, which provides that a conveyance made by an insolvent, or one in contemplation of insolvency, within four months before the filing of a petition of insolvency by or against him, with a view to giving a preference to certain of his creditors, the latter having knowledge of his insolvency, is void. *Witters* v. *Sowles and others*, *32 Fed. Rep.*, *762*.

62. Other securities were deposited by the cashier with his bank and an equal amount of his own paper withdrawn. *Held*, that title to the securities immediately vested in the bank, and, such deposit taking place more than four months before the filing of the petition in insolvency, the transfer did not come within the purview of the statute. *Ib.*

63. Defendant, being indebted to the bank of which he was cashier, transferred to it on the books of another bank the stock which he held in the latter, but did not deposit the certificates for such stock in his own bank and take up his paper held by it until some time later. *Held*, that the title of defendant's bank to the stock transferred dated from the deposit of the certificates with it and not from the transfer on the books of the other bank. *Ib.*

64. A national-bank examiner is not an officer or agent of the bank and has no authority as such to act for the bank and can not bind it by any act done in its behalf. *Ib.*

65. In an action against the receiver of a bank for dividends upon a debt for a deposit in the name of "S., trustee," the mere general statement of S. that the money deposited was his daughter's, in connection with evidence that she owned property of which he had the management and from which the fund deposited might have been derived, it not being shown that it was derived therefrom, is not sufficient to enable the daughter to recover. *Sowles et al.* v. *Witters*, *35 Fed. Rep.*, *463*.

66. Where a bank, knowing its insolvency, receives from a customer as cash a check on a foreign bank and sends the paper to its correspondent, who credits the check to it as cash, and subsequently pays the proceeds thereof

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to a receiver appointed for it in the meantime, it is presumed, in an action by the depositor against the receiver to recover the proceeds, that the correspondent credited the check to the bank before its failure. *Friberg* v. *Coe* (*Tenn. Sup.*), *37 S. W., 283.*

67. The burden is on one who transferred a draft to a bank prior to its failure, and who seeks to follow and reclaim the proceeds as against a receiver, to show that they were not received and mingled with the other funds of the bank before the failure; and, where they were placed to its credit by a correspondent on the same day the receiver was appointed, in the absence of further proof as to the exact time it will be presumed that the credit was given before the receiver was appointed. *Klepper* v. *Cox* (*Tenn. Sup.*), *37 S. W., 284.*
68. Money received by a bank and entered to the depositor's general credit as cash can not be reclaimed after the insolvency of the bank on the ground that the bank officials had knowledge of the insolvency when they received the deposit, there being no means of identifying and separating it from the funds on hand when the receiver took charge. *Bruner* v. *First National Bank* (*Tenn. Sup.*), *37 S. W., 286.*
69. Where a bank, knowing its insolvency, receives a check, which it credits to the depositor as cash, and then sends to a correspondent, who, after the failure of said bank, but without notice thereof, credits the check to it as cash, and subsequently pays over the proceeds to the receiver, the depositor may recover such proceeds as a preferred claim. *Ib.*
70. The president of a bank, having embezzled funds of the bank on deposit with its reserve agent, replaced such funds with money borrowed by him on the bank's note without the director's knowledge, and such borrowed money was thereafter drawn out to pay the bank's lawful debts. *Held*, that the bank having received the benefit of the loan through its president, it was affected with his knowledge of the loan, and hence was liable to the lender as for money had and received to its use. *Ditty* v. *Dominion National Bank of Bristol Va.* (*C. C. A.*), *75 Fed. Rep., 769.*
71. The president of a bank has authority by virtue of his office to make a valid assignment of a judgment in favor of the bank. *Guernsey* v. *Black Diamond Coal and Mining Co.* (*Iowa*), *68 N. W., 777.*
72. Where a depositor in a bank obtains from it two drafts upon another bank, paying therefor by checks aganst his deposit, the relation between the bank and the depositor with respect to such drafts remains that of debtor and creditor, and is not changed to a fiduciary relation, entitling the depositor, upon the bank becoming insolvent before the drafts are paid, to have the assets in the hands of its receiver applied by preference to the payment of such drafts in full. *Jewett et al.* v. *Yardley, 81 Fed. Rep., 920.*
73. A stockholder in a national bank is liable to the receiver thereof on a note given to the bank for capital stock. *Hepburn* v. *Kincannon* (*Miss.*), *21 So., 569.*

INTEREST: *See* Usury; Insolvent banks.

1. The provision in sec. 30 of the act of 1864, "that where, by the law of any State, a different rate is limited for banks of issue organized under State laws, the rate so limited shall be allowed for associations organized in any such State under the act," is enabling, and not restrictive; and, therefore, a national banking association in any State may stipulate for as high a rate of interest as by the laws of such State a natural person may, although State banks of issue are restricted to a less rate. *Tiffany* v. *National Bank of the State of Missouri, 18 Wall., 409.*
2. Bank may take the rate of interest allowed by the State to natural persons generally, and a higher rate where State banks of issue can take it. *Ib.*
3. But it is not to be inferred, from Tiffany *v.* National Bank of Missouri, that whatever by the laws of the State is lawful for natural persons in acquiring title to negotiable paper by discount is lawful for national banks. *National Bank* v. *Johnson, 104 U. S., 271.*
4. May charge rate of interest allowed to natural persons in the State or Territory where bank is located, but can not take more, even on discount of paper for third party, without it being usury. *Ib.*
5. The interest which a national banking association may charge is limited to the rate allowed to the banks of the State generally; and the fact that a few of the State banks are specially authorized to take a higher rate is

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INTEREST: *See* Usury; Insolvent banks—Continued.

not a warrant for a national banking association to do so. *Duncan* v. *First National Bank of Mount Pleasant, 11 Bank Mag., 787; 1 N. B. C., 360; First National Bank* v. *Gruber, 87 Penn. St., 468.*

6. Where the State law does not limit the rate of interest which may be charged on loans to corporations, a national banking association located in that State can not charge more than 7 per cent interest on such loans. *In re Wild, 11 Blatch., 243.*
7. Where by the statutes of the State parties are authorized to contract for any rate of interest, national banking associations in that State may likewise contract for any rate, and are not limited to 7 per cent. *Hines* v. *Marmolejo, 60 Cal., 229.*
8. Under Rev. St., sec. 5197, authorizing national banks to charge any rate of interest allowed by the law of the State wherein such bank is organized, and the statute fixing a legal rate of interest, a national bank in Colorado may charge interest at any agreed rate. *Rockwell* v. *Farmers' National Bank, 36 P., 905.*
9. As act of 1873 (70 Ohio Laws, 178) repeals the statute fixing the rate of interest for banks of issue, a national bank may charge interest at 8 per cent under Rev. St., sec. 3181. *La Dow* v. *First National Bank, 37 N. E., 11.*
10. The decisions of the United States Supreme Court teach that the statute referred to is to be liberally construed in favor of national banks, and even when the language of the statute would restrict them to a less rate of interest than is allowed to individuals the intendment of the law must be presumed to have been otherwise. Tiffany *v.* National Bank of Missouri held that the intent of the law was to put national banks on an equal footing with State banks; to allow the State banks to charge any amount of interest and national banks only 8 per cent would violate that intention; to say that national banks could only charge 7 per cent would be to say that the State had prescribed no rate of interest. *National Bank of Jefferson* v. *Bruhn & Williams, 64 Tex., 571.*
11. Where drafts are from time to time deposited in a bank, some of them being payable on demand and some on time, an agreement between the bank and the depositor that credit shall be given for such drafts on the day after their deposit, the depositor being charged the full legal rate for any overdraft, does not constitute usury when such agreement is made in good faith in order to save involved calculations. *Timberlake et al.* v. *First National Bank, 43 Fed. Rep., 231.*
12. Charging a depositor, by agreement, at the end of each month, with interest at the full legal rate on his overdraft, and adding such charge to the overdraft, does not constitute usury. *Ib.*
13. Under Code Miss., 1880, which only allows interest on the amount of money actually lent, a national bank in that State can not deduct interest in advance. *Ib.*
14. Under the national banking act, any national bank in Pennsylvania can charge and take the same rate of interest as any State bank of issue is authorized to charge. *First National Bank of Mount Pleasant* v. *Tinstman, 36 Legal Intelligence, 228; 2 N. B. C., 182.*
15. Interest on dividends should not be allowed in favor of one who voluntarily delayed presenting his claim until long after the dividends were declared, although the delay was due to a mistaken belief that he had a right to pay his claim in full from collaterals in his hands. *Chemical National Bank* v. *Armstrong, 59 Fed. Rep., 372.*
16. The refusal of a creditor to accept the receiver's offer to allow part of a claim without prejudice to a suit for allowance of the remainder, or to the receiver's right to still further reduce the claim if the court should hold such reduction proper, bars the creditor's right to interest on subsequent dividends on the part offered to be allowed, although it is subsequently adjudged that the whole of his claim should have been allowed; but he is entitled to interest on the dividends on the part rejected. *Ib.*
17. In case of book accounts in favor of depositors, interest begins to run against an association in liquidation from the date of the suspension of business. *Richmond* v. *Irons, 121 U. S., 27.*
18. There is an established rate of interest in Washington (10 per cent), and the fact that by special contracts different rates may be collected does not affect the question, and therefore a national bank may charge that rate. *Yakima National Bank* v. *Knipe, 33 P., 834; 6 Wash., 348.*

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INTEREST: *See* Usury; Insolvent banks—Continued.

19. The fact that there are several entries in the books of a bank and in the pass book of a depositor of allowance of interest on his account is not sufficient to prove a contract by the bank to pay interest while the deposit should remain, where it is proven that after the entries were made the officers of the bank, on several occasions, told the depositor that it was against their rules to pay interest, and that they would not pay it, and that he apparently acquiesced. *McLoghlin* v. *National Mohawk Valley Bank, 139 N. Y. St., 514; 34 N. E., 1095.*
20. Rev. St. U. S., sec. 5197, authorizes national banks to take interest at the rate allowed in the State where the bank is located, and, when no rate is fixed by the laws of such State, they are authorized to take interest at a rate not exceeding 7 per cent. *Held*, that since 1 Hill's Code, sec. 2796, and Sess. Laws 1893, page 29, allow individuals and State banks to take any rate of interest agreed to in writing by the parties to the contract, national banks have the same privilege. *Wolverton* v. *Exchange National Bank (Wash.), 39 P., 247.*
21. A stockholder in a bank is not entitled to interest from the bank, either on ordinary dividends declared or on money due him from a reduction of capital stock, for a period during which the bank was prevented from paying him the same by attachments of his stock in suits of other parties, though the money thus belonging to him was during such time mingled by the bank with its general assets, the bank being ready and willing to pay over the same but for the attachments. *Mustard* v. *Union National Bank, 29 A., 977; 86 Me., 177.*

JURISDICTION: *See* Actions.

1. In an action against a national bank in a circuit court of the United States, if all the parties are citizens of the district in which the bank is situated, and the action does not come under sec. 5209 or sec. 5239, Rev. St., the circuit court has no jurisdiction. *Whittemore* v. *Amoskeag National Bank, 134 U. S., 527.*
2. The Federal courts have jurisdiction of an action between a national bank located in one State and a citizen of another State. *First National Bank* v. *Forest, 40 Fed. Rep., 705*
3. State courts have jurisdiction of suits by and against national banking associations. *Bank of Bethel* v. *Pahquioque Bank, 14 Wall., 383; Ordway* v. *Central National Bank, 47 Md., 217,* and *Claflin* v. *Houseman, 93 U. S., 130.*
4. Where a national banking association is sued in a State court, the suit must be brought in the city or county in which the bank is located. *Cadle* v. *Tracy, 11 Blatch., 101.*
5. But in a State where the holder may sue without respect to the ownership, an association may bring suit upon paper so acquired. *National Pemberton Bank* v. *Porter, 125 Mass., 333; Atlas National Bank* v. *Savery, 127 Mass., 75.*
6. The words of restriction to the place where said association is situated apply to the county and municipal courts, and not to the State courts. In the State courts of general jurisdiction a national banking association can be sued whenever an individual can be for the same cause. *Talmage* v. *Third National Bank, 27 Hun., 61.*
7. A State court can entertain an action brought to recover of a national banking association the penalty for taking usury. *Ordway* v. *The Central National Bank, 47 Md., 217; Hade* v. *McVay, 31 Ohio St., 231; Bletz* v. *Columbia National Bank, 87 Penn. St., 87.*
8. State courts have no jurisdiction of the case of an embezzlement of the funds of the association by one of its officers. *Commonwealth* v. *Felton, 101 Mass., 204; Commonwealth ex rel. Torrey* v. *Ketner, 92 Penn. St., 372.*
9. The defense of usury may be set up in action brought in a State court. *National Bank of Winterset* v. *Eyre, 52 Iowa, 114.*
10. A national banking association is for jurisdictional purposes a citizen of the State in which it is located. *Davis* v. *Cook, 9 Nev., 134.*
11. The offense of making false entries in the books of a bank, for which an officer of the bank is liable to punishment under sec. 5209, Rev. St., since it is not a crime of which the State courts have concurrent jurisdiction, under sec. 5328, Rev. St., is exclusively cognizable by the Federal courts. *In re Eno, 54 Fed. Rep., 669.*

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JURISDICTION: *See* Actions—Continued.

12. Under the provisions of the act of August 13, 1888, national banks are deemed to be, for jurisdictional purposes, citizens of the State wherein they are located, and they no longer possess the right of removal on the ground that they are Federal corporations. *Burnham et al.* v. *First National Bank of Leoti, 53 Fed. Rep., 163.*
13. An action for money against a national bank whose corporate existence is admitted is not a suit arising under the laws of the United States. *Ulster County Savings Institution* v. *Fourth National Bank, 8 N. Y., 162.*
14. The provision that the Federal courts shall not have jurisdiction of an action on a promissory note or other chose in action by an assignee thereof, unless the action might have been maintained in such courts if no assignment or transfer had been made (act August 13, 1888) does not apply to the indorsement and transfer of the payee of notes which were made to him merely that he might as agent of the maker raise money for it by negotiating them with third persons. *Wachusett National Bank* v. *Sioux City Stove Works, 56 Fed. Rep., 321.*
15. A suit on the official bond of the cashier of a national bank, conditioned for a faithful performance of the duties thereof, "according to law and the by-laws" of the bank, involves a Federal question and is maintainable in a Federal court irrespective of the citizenship of the parties. *Walker et al.* v. *Windsor National Bank, 56 Fed. Rep., 76.*
16. In a suit which is properly brought in a Federal court, because it involves a Federal question, the court has full jurisdiction of the defendant, who, though a resident of another district, waives his personal privilege of being sued in his district by voluntarily appearing. *Ib.*
17. The exemption of national banks from suits in State courts in other than their own county or city, by act of February 18, 1875 (18 St., 316, chap. 80) was a personal privilege which could be waived by appearing to such suit and not claiming the immunity. *First National Bank* v. *Morgan, 132 U. S., 141.*
18. The provision in act of July 12, 1882 (22 St., 163, chap 290, sec. 4), respecting suits by or against national banks, refers only to suits brought after the passage of that act. *Ib.*
19. This court has jurisdiction to review a judgment in State courts involving the question whether a national bank is exempted from liability to account for bonds purchased by it on condition of selling back on demand. *Logan County National Bank* v. *Townsend, 139 U. S., 67.*
20. When transaction of transfer of national-bank shares does not present a case arising under national banking act, no Federal question is involved. *Le Sassier* v. *Kennedy, 123 U. S., 521.*
21. State courts have no jurisdiction of actions to recover penalties imposed by the national banking act. *Missouri River Telegraph Company* v. *First National Bank of Sioux City, 74 Ill., 217; 1 N. B. C., 401.*
22. When a State bank acting under a statute of the State calls in its circulation issued under State laws, and becomes a national bank under the laws of the United States, and a judgment is recovered in a court of a State against the national bank upon such outstanding circulation, the defense of the State statute of limitations having been set up, a Federal question arises which may give this court jurisdiction in error. *Metropolitan National Bank* v. *Claggett, 141 U. S., 520.*
23. The act of Congress of July 12, 1882, repealing inconsistent acts and providing that the jurisdiction of suits in which a national bank should be a party should be the same as if it were a State bank at the same place, prevents the removal of a cause in which a national bank is a party from a State to a Federal court on the mere ground that it is a national bank. *Leather Manufacturers' National Bank* v. *Cooper, jr., 120 U. S., 778; 3 N. B. C., 208.*
24. Under St. U. S., 1888, chap. 866, sec. 4, providing that in actions against national banks the Federal courts "shall not have jurisdiction other than such as they would have in cases between individual citizens of the same State," an action to compel the directors of a national bank to declare a dividend may be maintained in a State court. *Hiscock* v. *Lacy (Sup.), 50 N. Y. S., 860; 9 Misc. Rep., 578.*
25. The object of this proviso was to deprive the United States courts of jurisdiction of suits by or against national banking associations in all cases where banks organized under State laws could not likewise sue or be sued in such courts. *Ib.*

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JURISDICTION: *See* Actions—Continued.

26. But the proviso does not affect the right of the receiver of an insolvent association to sue in a Federal court. *Hendee* v. *Connecticut and P. R. R. Co.*, *26 Fed. Rep.*, *677*.
27. Nor would the act of July 12, 1882, take from the circuit court jurisdiction of a suit brought against a director for negligent performance of his duties; for, as such suits rest upon the requirements of the United States laws and by-laws made pursuant thereto, it is a case arising under the laws of the United States. *Witters* v. *Foster*, *28 Fed. Rep.*, *737*.
28. An action between a receiver of an insolvent national bank and a depositor does not present a Federal question under Rev. St., sec. 5242, avoiding preferences to creditors of such an insolvent bank. *Tehan* v. *First National Bank et al.*, *39 Fed. Rep.*, *577*.
29. A receiver of an insolvent national bank is an officer of the United States within the meaning of sec. 563, Rev. St., which gives the district courts jurisdiction of "all suits at common law brought by the United States, or any officer thereof authorized by law to sue." *Stephens* v. *Bernays*, *41 Fed. Rep.*, *401*.
30. The United States district court has jurisdiction of an action at law brought by the receiver of a national bank to recover an assessment made upon a stockholder, and the action may be maintained in such event against the executor of a deceased stockholder. *Ib.*
31. The State courts have jurisdiction of an action brought by a shareholder on behalf of himself and other shareholders to recover of the directors of an insolvent association damages for injuries resulting from their negligence and misconduct. *Brinckerhoff* v. *Bostwick*, *88 N. Y.*, *52*.
32. A State court has no power to make an order directing the receiver of a national bank who has been appointed by the Comptroller of the Currency to pay a judgment obtained against the bank before the receiver was appointed. *Ocean National Bank* v. *Carll*, *7 Hun.*, *237*.
33. Neither the Comptroller nor the receiver by putting in an appearance to a suit can subject the United States to the jurisdiction of a court. *Case* v. *Terrell*, *11 Wall.*, *199*.
34. The Federal courts have jurisdiction of suits by receivers of national banks to collect the assets thereof without regard to the citizenship of the plaintiff. *Fisher* v. *Yoder*, *53 Fed. Rep.*, *565*.
35. A Federal court is not deprived of jurisdiction otherwise vested in it of a suit against the executors of an estate by the fact that the estate is in the possession of a State probate court for purposes of administration, and the Federal court has jurisdiction to adjudge whether a liability exists, but can not issue execution to enforce the same. *Wickham* v. *Hull et al.*, *60 Fed. Rep.*, *326*.
36. A suit against the receiver of a national bank to compel him to pay out of the funds in his hands as receiver moneys claimed by the complainant is a suit arising under the laws of the United States, and can be removed into the Federal court. *Hot Springs Independent School District, etc.*, v. *First National Bank of Hot Springs*, *61 Fed. Rep.*, *417*.
37. The tenth subdivision of sec. 629, Rev. St., which confers upon the circuit court of the United States jurisdiction of all suits by or against any national banking association established in the district for which the court is held, has been repealed by the proviso to sec. 4 of the act of July 12, 1882. *National Bank of Jefferson* v. *Fare et al.*, *25 Fed. Rep.*, *200*.
38. A Federal court has jurisdiction of an action brought by the receiver of an insolvent national bank in the name of the bank, to realize its assets, irrespective of the citizenship of the parties. *Linn County National Bank* v. *Crawford (C. C.)*, *69 F.*, *532*.
39. A suit against a receiver appointed by a Federal court for a cause arising out of his management of the property committed to his charge is one arising under the laws of the United States and may be removed from a State to a Federal court without regard to the citizenship of the parties or the nature of the controversy. *Jewett* v. *Whitcomb et al.*, *69 Fed. Rep.*, *418*.
40. It seems that where a State statute creates a right in favor of creditors, and provides a remedy for the enforcement thereof, this remedy, whether at law or in equity, must be adopted by the Federal courts. If the State statute does not create the right, but only redeclares a right existing in the absence of statute, then the form of remedy in the Federal

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courts is determined by principles which differentiate legal and equitable jurisdiction. *First National Bank of Sioux City* v. *Peavy, 69 Fed. Rep., 455.*

41. The California "Bank Commissioners' Act" (St. 1877–78, p. 740, as amended by St. 1886–87, p. 90) provides in section 11 that if the commissioners shall find that any bank has violated its charter or law, or is conducting business in an unsafe manner, they shall require it to discontinue such practices; and in case of refusal, or whenever it shall appear to the commissioners unsafe for the bank to continue business, they shall notify the attorney-general, who may commence suit to enjoin the transaction of business by such bank; and, upon the hearing of such suit, the court may issue the injunction and direct the commissioners to take such proceedings against the bank as may be decided on by its creditors. The section also empowers the commissioners to supervise the affairs of banks in process of liquidation, limit the number of their officers and employees, and require reports to the commissioners by such banks. *Held*, that a court in which proceedings are instituted by the attorney-general against a bank, pursuant to such statute, has no jurisdiction to appoint a receiver of the property of the bank in such proceedings, though the bank commissioners and the creditors of the bank consent, and though there are provisions in the Code of Civil Procedure authorizing the appointment of receivers in other proceedings. *Murray* v. *American Surety Co. of New York, 70 Fed. Rep., 341.*

42. The exercise by a court, in purely statutory proceedings, of a power not authorized by the statute, is null and void, and may be collaterally attacked. *Ib.*

43. The Federal courts have jurisdiction of actions brought by the receiver of an insolvent national bank to realize its assets, irrespective of the citizenship of the parties; and it is immaterial to such jurisdiction whether the action is brought in the receiver's own name, as receiver, or by him in the name of the bank. *Linn County National Bank* v. *Crawford, 69 Fed. Rep., 532.*

44. A suit brought in a State court can be removed to a Federal court on the ground of diverse citizenship only when the defendant is a nonresident of the State in which it is brought. *Thurber* v. *Miller, 14 C. C. A., 432, 67 Fed. Rep., 371*, followed. *Wichita National Bank et al.* v. *Smith, 72 Fed. Rep., 568.*

45. A national bank can not remove a suit upon the ground that it is a Federal corporation. *Ib.*

46. A cause can not be removed upon the ground that it involves a Federal question unless that fact appears from the plaintiff's complaint. *Ib.*

47. Where a judgment recovered in a State court against a county is assigned to a citizen of another State, the assignee may sue thereon in the proper Federal court, although the original judgment is still in force. The assignee has a right to have judicially determined its right to enforce payment of the indebtedness, and the action is not to be considered as brought merely to vex defendant. *First National Bank of Buchanan County* v. *Duel County, 74 Fed. Rep., 373.*

48. The United States circuit court has jurisdiction of a suit brought by the statutory receiver of a national bank, without reference to the citizenship of the parties. *Short et al.* v. *Hepburn, 75 Fed. Rep., 113.*

49. It is within the discretion of the court to have the jury retire during arguments as to the admissibility of evidence. *Birmingham National Bank* v. *Bradley (Ala.), 19 So., 791.*

50. The fact that the State supreme court, in affirming a judgment decided against an immunity from liability expressly claimed under the laws of the United States, does not give jurisdiction to the Federal Supreme Court, if such immunity was not claimed in the trial court. *Chemical National Bank* v. *City Bank, 16 S. Ct., 417.*

51. A receiver of a national bank, appointed by the Comptroller of the Currency, is an officer of the United States, and entitled to sue in the Federal courts, by virtue of Rev. St., § 629. *Thompson* v. *Pool (C. C.), 70 F., 725.*

52. The circuit court of appeals has no jurisdiction to review a judgment rendered before act March 3, 1891, creating that court, was passed. *United States* v. *National Exchange Bank (C. C. A.), 53 F., 9.*

53. *Held*, that the plantiff, a national bank, had the right to bring suit, in the

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United States circuit court of the district where the bank was located, upon two notes indorsed to it by the payee, who was also a citizen of the State and resident of the district. *Commercial Bank of Cleveland* v. *Simmons, 1 N. B. C., 294.*

54. That a national bank does not sue by virtue of any right conferred by the judiciary act, but by virtue of the right conferred upon it by the act of 1864, authorizing and creating it, and which constitutes its charter; that, having no right to sue under the judiciary act, the limitation in the 11th section as to suits on indorsed notes and choses in action does not apply. *Ib.*

55. The circuit court has no jurisdiction of a suit by a private person to restrain, interfere with, or control the Treasurer of the United States or the Comptroller of the Currency in the discharge of their duties in respect to bonds deposited with the Treasurer to secure the redemption of circulating notes of a national bank. The provisions of sections 56 and 57 of the national banking act explained. *Van Antwerp* v. *Hulburd, 7 Blatchford, 426.*

56. State courts have jurisdiction of suits brought by national banks, it not having been taken away by section 57 of the national banking act. *First National Bank of Montpelier* v. *Hubbard and others, 49 Vermont, 1.*

57. A national bank can not be sued in the Federal court outside of the district where it is located. Service on the cashier when found within another district does not give jurisdiction. *Main, Assignee,* v. *Second National Bank of Chicago, 6 Bissell, 26.*

58. National banks may, by reason of their character as such, sue in the Federal courts. *First National Bank of Omaha* v. *County of Douglas, 1 N. B. C., 267.*

59. A district court of the United States may order the receiver of a national bank to compromise doubtful debts under section 50 of the national banking act (13 Stat. at Large, 115), which authorizes receivers to compromise such debts "on the order of a court of record of competent jurisdiction." *Petition of Platt, 1 Benedict, 534.*

60. A banking association organized under act of Congress of 1864, chapter 106, can be sued in a State court only in the city or county where it is located. *Crocker* v. *Marine National Bank of New York, 101 Massachusetts, 240; 1 N. B. C., 575.*

61. National banks, like any other corporations, and the receivers of them, may sue and be sued in the State courts of their domicile. *Adams* v. *Daunis, 29 La. Ann., 315; 1 N. B. C., 510.*

62. The receiver of a national bank is amenable to the jurisdiction of a State court in a parish other than that in which the bank was located and in which he has his domicile. *Ib.*

63. In an action by a national bank of New York against a national bank of West Virginia, *held*, that the defendant was not deprived of the right to demand a removal of the cause from the State court to a Federal court. National banks are "citizens" of the State in which they are organized and located. *Chatham National Bank of New York* v. *Merchants' National Bank of West Virginia, appellant, 4 Thompson & Cook, 196; 1 N. B. C., 769.*

64. Defendant served a notice of appearance on December 15, but did not file a petition for the removal of the cause from a State to the Federal court until January 7, the petition stating that defendant then entered its appearance and had not done so before. *Held*, a valid compliance with the Federal statute requiring the defendant "at the time of entering his appearance in the State court" to file his petition. *Ib.*

65. Section 7 of the act creating the circuit court of appeals (26 Stat., 828) gives no jurisdiction of an appeal from an interlocutory order dismissing a restraining order and denying an injunction. *Robinson* v. *City of Wilmington et al., 60 Fed. Rep., 469.*

66. The act of July 12, 1882, to enable national banks to extend their corporate existence, placed national and other banks, as to their right to sue in the Federal courts, on the same footing, and consequently a national bank can not, in virtue of a mere corporate right, sue in such courts. *Union National Bank of Cincinnati* v. *Miller, Treasurer of Hamilton County, Ohio, 15 Fed. Rep., 703.*

67. But national banks may, like other banks and citizens, sue in such courts, whenever the subject-matter of litigation involves some element of

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Federal jurisdiction. Thus a suit by a national bank against a county treasurer to enjoin the collection of a personal tax upon his property, alleged to be made in violation of the act of Congress permitting the State to tax national banks, presents a case arising under a law of Congress, and is, therefore, maintainable in a Federal court. *Ib.*

68. The power given the Federal courts to order the production of books and papers (Rev. St., sec. 724) includes power to grant an inspection before trial, with permission to make copies. *Exchange National Bank of Atchison* v. *Washita Cattle Co., 61 Fed. Rep., 190.*
69. A national bank is not authorized to sue in any circuit court of the United States without regard to citizenship. It is to be regarded, for the purpose of jurisdiction, as a citizen of the State in which it is established or located. *St. Louis National Bank* v. *Allen et al., 5 Fed. Rep., 551.*
70. An action to enfore a right conferred by section 5219 of the Revised Statutes, regarding the taxation of property in the shares of national banking associations, is a suit arising "under the laws of the United States" within the meaning of the act of March 3, 1875. *Stanley* v. *Board of Supervisors of Albany Co., 6 Fed. Rep., 561.*
71. A suit by or against a corporation created by an act of Congress is a suit arising under the laws of the United States within the meaning of section 2 of the removal act of 1875, and may be removed from a State court. *Cruikshank* v. *Fourth National Bank, 16 Fed. Rep., 888.*
72. State courts have jurisdiction of suits against national banks to recover money paid as usury. *Dow* v. *Irasburgh National Bank of Orleans, 50 Vt., 112; 28 Am. Rep., 493; 2 N. B. C., 421.*
73. To give this court jurisdiction on appeal from a State supreme court under the national banking act, the "title, right, privilege, or immunity specially set up or claimed" must be claimed by the plaintiff in error for himself, and not for a third person, in whose title he has no interest. *Miller* v. *National Bank of Lancaster, 106 U. S., 542; 3 N. B. C., 52.*
74. Defendant, a bookkeeper in a national bank, without authority filled a draft signed in blank by the assistant cashier, issued it, and fraudulently changed his book entries to cover the crime. *Held*, on an indictment for forgery, that the crime was within the jurisdiction of the State courts. *Hoke* v. *People, 122 Ill., 511; 3 N. B. C., 372.*
75. A State court has jurisdiction of an action on contract brought by a resident of the State against a national bank located in another State, and except as against a national bank which has committed or is contemplating an act of insolvency. *Robinson* v. *National Bank of New Berne, 58 How. Pr., 306; 2 N. B. C., 309.*
76. An attachment can issue against a national bank from a State court. *Ib.*
77. In an action of debt on sec. 5198, U. S. Rev. Stat., to recover twice the amount of interest, at the rate of 9 per cent, received by a national bank in Pennsylvania, upon the discount of notes, where plaintiffs had judgment for $2,150.38, *held*, that this amount was insufficient to give jurisdiction to the Supreme Court of the United States. *Williamsport National Bank* v. *Knapp, 119 U. S., 357; 3 N. B. C., 184.*
78. A Federal court has jurisdiction of a creditor's bill between citizens of different States, though based upon the judgment of a State court, and notwithstanding the existence of statutory legal remedies in the State courts. *First National Bank of Chicago* v. *Steinway et al., 77 Fed. Rep., 661.*
79. Under the provision in the judiciary act of 1887–88, that "the provisions of this section" shall not affect the jurisdiction of the circuit courts in cases for "winding up the affairs" of any national bank, the circuit courts have at least concurrent jurisdiction (whether exclusive or not is not decided) with the State courts in cases of that kind, without regard to the citizenship of the parties. *Lake National Bank* v. *Wolfeborough Savings Bank et al., 78 Fed. Rep., 517.*
80. A State court appointed a receiver of a national bank, but he never obtained possession of its property. The original complainant discontinued, and the defendant filed a motion to dismiss, but no formal order of dismissal was entered. *Held*, that the pendency of the suit in that condition was no bar to a subsequent suit between the same parties in a Federal court for the appointment of a receiver, etc. *Ib.*
81. A national bank, sued in a State court, can not enforce the removal of the cause to the Federal court on the ground that the latter has exclusive jurisdiction. *Pettilon* v. *Noble, 7 Biss., 449; 2 N. B. C., 120.*

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82. The district court of the United States has jurisdiction of a bill in equity filed by a national bank. *Fifth National Bank of Pittsburgh* v. *Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad Company, 1 Fed. Rep., 190; 2 N. B. C., 190.*

83. Stockholders have no standing in court to interfere for the protection of their company until the board of directors of the company have neglected or refused an application to take the proper steps to protect the interests of the company. *Ib.*

84. The Federal courts have jurisdiction over all suits by and against national banks, irrespective of subject-matter. Joining merely nominal or personal parties has no effect either to confer or exclude the jurisdiction; but trustees, executors, and the like are not formal parties, within the meaning of the rule, where in fact interested in the litigation. Accordingly, where two or three persons claiming a certain fund which was in the custody of a national bank, brought their bill in equity against the bank and a third claimant, and the bank exhibited its cross-bill, praying that the parties might interplead, *held*, to confer jurisdiction. *Foss* v. *First National Bank of Denver, 3 Fed. Rep., 185; 2 N. B. C., 104.*

85. Banks organized under the acts of Congress as national banks are not entitled by force of such acts to have any suit or proceeding in the State court wherein they are parties defendant removed to the Federal court. *Wilder* v. *Union National Bank, 12 Chicago Legal News, 84; 2 N. B. C., 124.*

86. To authorize a removal on the ground that the controversy involves a question arising under Constitution and laws of the United States, it must fully appear from all the record that a Federal question is presented. So, where, in a petition for removal to the Federal court, the defendant states that certain laws of the State of Illinois infringe upon or violate the tenth section of Article Two of the Constitution of the United States, but fails to state in what respect, or how the rights, either of the plaintiff or defendants, are affected by the operation of those laws, the record does not show sufficiently that it is a case coming within the Federal jurisdiction. *Ib.*

87. If the record presents a Federal question, that a right of action or defense arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States, the citizenship of the parties has nothing to do with it. *Ib.*

88. National banks are not authorized to institute suits in the Federal courts out of the districts where they are established when the amount in controversy does not exceed $500. *St. Louis National Bank* v. *Brinkman, 1 Fed. Rep., 45; 2 N. B. C., 141.*

89. State courts have no jurisdiction of the offense of embezzlement of the funds of a national bank. *People* v. *Fonda, 62 Mich., 401; 3 N. B. C., 501.*

90. A Federal court has jurisdiction of a suit to enjoin State taxing officers from enforcing collection of a tax upon shares of stock in a national bank where the protection sought is based upon the ground that the State statute under which such officers are proceeding in making their assessment is in violation of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution and of Rev. St., § 5219. *Third National Bank of Pittsburg* v. *Mylin, Auditor-General, et al., 76 Fed. Rep., 385.*

91. A receiver of a national bank, appointed by the Comptroller of the Currency, when sued in a State court on a claim of less than $500, has no power to remove the case to a Federal court. *Hallam* v. *Tillinghast, 75 Fed. Rep., 849.*

92. A national bank located in one State may bring suit against a citizen of another State in the circuit court of the United States for the district wherein the defendant resides, by reason alone of diverse citizenship. *Petri* v. *Commercial National Bank of Chicago, 142 U. S., 644.*

93. This court has jurisdiction of an appeal from a decree of a circuit court requiring stockholders in an insolvent national bank to pay a given percentage on their stock which the Comptroller of the Currency had ordered collected and such further sums as may be necessary to pay the debts of the bank. *Germania National Bank* v. *Case, 131 U. S., CXLIV App.*

94. A bill in equity was filed in a State court by a creditor of a partnership to reach its entire property. The prayer of the bill was that judgments confessed by the firm in favor of various defendants, some of whom were citizens of the same State with the plaintiff, might be set aside for fraud. On the allegations of the bill there was but a single controversy,

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as to all of the defendants. One of the defendants, who was a citizen of a different State from the plaintiff, removed the entire cause into a circuit court of the United States. After a final decree for the plaintiff, and on an appeal therefrom, this court held that the case was not removable under section 2 of the act of March 3, 1875, 18 Stat., 470, and reversed the decree and remanded the case to the circuit court with a direction to remand it to the State court, the costs of this court to be paid by the petitioner for removal. *Graves* v. *Corbin; First National Bank of Chicago* v. *Corbin, 132 U. S., 571.*

95. The E. Co., being indebted to the plaintiff, executed to it three promissory notes, and pledged certain chattels to secure their payment. Subsequently the E. Co. confessed judgment in a State court in favor of the S. bank, then in the hands of a receiver. The receiver caused an execution issued from the State court to be levied on the same chattels which had been pledged to plaintiff. Plaintiff then filed a bill in equity in the State court against the bank and its receiver, the E. Co., and the sheriff, to restrain the sale of the chattels and determine the rights of the parties. The receiver applied to remove this suit to the Federal court. *Held*, that the subject-matter of the controversy, the pledged chattels, was within the jurisdiction and control of the State court, and therefore beyond the jurisdiction of the Federal court, either original or by removal. *Kelly, Maus & Co.* v. *Sioux National Bank et al., 81 Fed. Rep., 3.*

96. The Federal courts have no jurisdiction of a suit in equity against a national-bank receiver, appointed by the Comptroller, unless the amount in controversy exceeds $2,000. *Smithson* v. *Hubbell et al., 81 Fed Rep., 593.*

97. In a suit by a creditor of an insolvent national bank, in behalf of himself and all other creditors, to enjoin the receiver and the Comptroller from paying dividends on an alleged fraudulent claim which has been allowed by them, the jurisdictional amount is to be determined solely by the amount of complainant's own claim, and not by the aggregate of all the claims of those whom he assumes to represent or by the amount of the dividends, payment of which is sought to be enjoined. *Ib.*

98. Under section 4 of the act of Congress of July 12, 1882, a national bank can not remove a suit against it from the State court upon the sole ground that it is a corporation organized under a law of the United States, and that therefore the suit is one arising under the laws of the United States. *Cooper* v. *Leather Manufacturers' National Bank, 29 Fed. Rep., 161.*

99. When a complainant invokes the protection of a law of the United States the Federal courts have jurisdiction when it is apparent that the case depends upon a construction of that law. *Richards et al.* v. *Incorporated Town of Rock Rapids, 31 Fed. Rep., 505.*

100. A party does not waive the right of removal by remaining in the State court and contesting the case on the merits, if the State court, upon due application, wrongfully refused to order a removal of the cause. *Ib.*

101. The right of removal is not defeated or lost if the petition therefor is filed in the State court after motion made, the decision of which does not affect the merits of the controversy. *Ib.*

102. Section 5219, Rev. St. U. S., provides that shares in the national banks may be subjected to the imposition of a State tax, but the same shall not be at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of such State. Under this section, before the assessment of the shares in a national bank can be held invalid, it must be shown that there is in fact a higher burden of taxation imposed upon money thus invested than is imposed upon other moneyed capital, and it is insufficient to show merely that the State laws provide a different mode or manner of taxing moneyed capital invested in saving banks or other corporations. *Ib.*

103. Sections 818-820, Code, Iowa, providing for the taxation of the shares of national banks, and chapter 60 of the Laws of 1874, providing for the organization of savings banks, and enacting that the shares of stock therein are taxable, but that deposits are not, are not in contravention of section 5219, Revised Statutes of the United States, there being no discrimination against national banks or the capital therein invested. *Ib.*

104. The owners of shares in national banks are, under section 5219, Rev. St. U. S., entitled to the right of deduction given to taxpayers under section

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814 of the Code of Iowa, which provides that from the gross amount of money and credits held by one liable to taxation may be deducted all debts due and owing. *Ib.*

105. Act Con., March 3, 1887, sec. 4, declares that national-banking associations are, for the purpose of all actions by or against them, at law or in equity, to be deemed citizens of the States in which they are respectively located, but "the provisions of this section shall not be held to affect the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States in cases commenced by the United States or by direction of any officer thereof, or cases for winding up the affairs of any such bank." *Held*, that a receiver of a national bank may still maintain a suit in the United States circuit court, without reference to the citizenship of the parties or to the amount involved, to recover a claim due the bank. *Armstrong* v. *Trautman et al., 36 Fed. Rep., 275.*

106. This court has jurisdiction to review a judgment of the highest court of a State holding a national bank liable, under statute of the State, as a shareholder in a State savings bank, when the answer sets up that the stock of the savings bank was issued to it without authority of law and the motion for a new trial and the specifications of error, which were the basis of appeal from the trial court to the supreme court of the State, assert such want of power under the laws of the United States. *California Bank* v. *Kennedy, 167 U. S., 362.*

107. A suit to recover property acquired by the removing defendant, as receiver of a national bank, by authority of the laws of the United States, arises under the laws of the United States, within the meaning of the removal act of 1888 (25 St. U. S., 434). *Sowles* v. *Witters et al., 43 Fed. Rep., 700.*

108. Said act provides that the petition for removal shall be filed at or before the time the defendant is required to plead. A rule of the chancery court provided that the subpœna should require defendant's appearance on the first day of a stated term, and that he should answer within forty days from the return-day or the day fixed for entering appearance. A subpœna required the defendant to answer on the first day of the April term, but the suit was not entered until the last day of court. The next stated term began on the second Tuesday in September. *Held*, that a petition for removal filed September 4 was in apt time. *Ib.*

109. The State courts have jurisdiction of an action brought against the officers of a national bank to recover damages on account of alleged deceit practiced by such officers in making a false report of the condition of the bank. *Barnes* v. *Swift (Super. Ct. Sin.), 3 Ohio N. P., 291.*

110. The assets of an insolvent national bank are not brought under the control or protection of the Federal courts by being taken into custody by a receiver appointed by the Comptroller of the Currency, nor by their transfer from the receiver to an agent of the shareholders appointed pursuant to the act of Congress to wind up the affairs of the bank. *Snohomish County* v. *Puget Sound National Bank (C. C.), 81 Fed. Rep., 518.*

111. Unless it voluntarily appears, a foreign corporation can not be made a party defendant to a suit in a Federal court by one of its creditors, who seeks the appointment of a receiver, an accounting, and to enforce the individual liability of stockholders who are within the jurisdiction of the court. *Elkhart National Bank* v. *Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company et al., 87 Fed. Rep., 252.*

112. The corporation and all its stockholders are necessary parties defendant to a creditor's suit for the appointment of a receiver, an accounting, and to enforce the personal liability of stockholders, and, if the corporation can not be brought in, the suit must be dismissed. *Ib.*

113. A receiver of an insolvent national bank, appointed by the Comptroller of the Currency, against whom an action is brought in a State court to recover less than $2,000, has no right to remove the same to a Federal court. *Follett* v. *Tillinghast, 82 Fed. Rep., 241.*

114. A suit by a national bank against its former managing officers to charge them with losses sustained by reason of their having made loans to one individual in excess of 10 per cent of the capital stock, and other loans without personal security, in violation of the national banking statutes, the right of recovery being claimed under Rev. St., § 5239, is one arising under the laws of the United States. *National Bank of Commerce of Tacoma, Wash.*, v. *Wade et al., 84 Fed. Rep., 10.*

115. A national bank may maintain a suit against its directors to enforce their

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liability under Rev. St., § 5239, for losses resulting from a violation of the statutory requirements in conducting the business of the bank. A suit by the Comptroller for dissolution of the association and an adjudication of such violations is not a condition precedent to the enforcement of such liability. *Ib.*

116. A suit by a national bank against its former officers and directors, under Rev. St., § 5239, to recover for losses resulting from their mismanagement in violation of the provisions of the national banking law, is cognizable in equity, where the transactions involved are complicated, and the conversion of securities into money is required before the extent of the liability can be ascertained, and when, therefore, the remedy at law is not complete or adequate. *Ib.*

117. The fact that a suit by the Comptroller for the forfeiture of the charter of a national bank for violations of the banking statutes is barred by limitation does not operate to bar a suit by the bank against its officers and directors, under Rev. St., § 5239, to charge them with losses resulting from such violations. *Ib.*

118. The statute does not commence to run against a suit by a national bank against its managing officers to enforce their liability under Rev. St., § 5239, for losses resulting from acts in violation of the national banking law, until such officers have surrendered control of the bank to their successors. *Ib.*

119. The rule that, in order to warrant the removal of a cause to the circuit court on the ground that it arises under the laws of the United States, that fact must be shown in the plaintiff's pleading, does not operate to prevent a removal, where the original pleading alleges that defendant is a national banking association, and where a receiver thereof, appointed by the Comptroller of the Currency, is subsequently made a defendant and petitions for removal. *Speckart et al.* v. *German National Bank et al., 85 Fed. Rep., 12.*

120. A receiver of an insolvent national bank is an officer of the United States. *Ib.*

121. In a suit in a State court against an insolvent national bank and others, charging a conspiracy to defraud, and seeking the recovery from the bank of moneys alleged to have been thus obtained, a subsequently appointed receiver of the bank is a proper party defendant. *Ib.*

122. It seems that in such a suit, in a State court, the receiver of the national bank is not a necessary party. *Ib.*

123. Such an action falls within the description of "cases for winding up the affairs" of a national bank, under section 4 of the judiciary act of 1875, as amended in 1887 and 1888 (25 Stat., 433), which preserves in such cases the jurisdiction of the Federal courts, and the receiver of the bank, intervening as such, is entitled to have the cause removed. *Ib.*

124. It seems that a State court is a "court of competent jurisdiction" to adjudicate upon disputed claims against insolvent national banks. *Ib.*

125. The rule requiring that, where the ground for removing a cause to the Federal court is diverse citizenship, that ground must exist, not only at the time of removal, but also when the suit was commenced, has no application where a receiver of an insolvent national bank intervenes as such and seeks the removal of a case which is under the head of "winding up the affairs" of the bank. *Ib.*

126. Circuit courts have jurisdiction of actions by receivers of national banks to collect assessments made by the Comptroller, without regard to the amount involved. *Brown* v. *Smith, 88 Fed. Rep., 585.*

LEASE:

1. Where a national bank takes a lease for a long term, its insolvency and dissolution soon afterwards, and the appointment of a receiver who refuses to take possession of the leased premises, do not entitle the lessor to damages out of the assets, the rent having been paid for the time during which the bank was in possession. *Fidelity Safe Deposit and Trust Co.* v. *Armstrong, 35 Fed. Rep., 567.*

2. A national bank which, when a receiver is appointed for it, is in arrears for rent under an existing lease may be afterwards sued for damages caused by its failure to carry out the provisions of the lease. *Chemical National Bank* v. *Hartford Deposit Company (Ill.), 41 N. E., 225.*

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3. In a suit against a national bank in arrears for rent under an existing lease at the time a receiver was appointed for it, for damages for failure to carry out the lease, the receiver need not be made a party. *Ib.*
4. A claim for rent which was due nine days before the suspension of the bank is an existing demand which is entitled to be proven up for participation in the distribution of the assets. *Chemical National Bank* v. *Hartford Deposit Co., 16 S. Ct., 439.*
5. In a suit against a national bank in arrears for rent under an existing lease at the time a receiver was appointed for it, for damages for failure to carry out the lease, the receiver need not be made a party. *Chemical National Bank* v. *Hartford Deposit Co. (Ill. Sup.), 41 N. E., 225.*
6. The legal existence of a corporation is not cut short by its insolvency and the consequent appointment of a receiver; and there is nothing in the statutes relating to national banks which takes them out of the operation of this general rule. *Chemical National Bank* v. *Hartford Deposit Company, 161 U. S., 1.*
7. After passing into the hands of a receiver appointed by the Comptroller of the Currency under the provisions of the Revised Statutes, a national bank remains liable, during the remainder of the term, for accrued and accruing rent under a lease of the premises occupied by it, although the receiver may have abandoned and surrendered them; but if the lessor, in the exercise of a power conferred by the lease, reenters and relets the premises, the liability of the bank after the reletting is limited to the rent then accrued and unpaid and the diminution, if any, in the rent for the remainder of the term after the reletting. *Ib.*
8. By section 5136 of the Revised Statutes a contract of lease, at a large rent, of an office to be occupied "as a banking office, and for no other purpose," for the term of five years, determinable at the end of any year by either party, executed by a national bank as lessee, after having duly filed its articles of association and organization certificate with the Comptroller of the Currency, but not having been authorized by him to commence the business of banking, is void, can not be made good by estoppel, and will not support an action against the bank to recover anything beyond the value of what it has actually received and enjoyed. *McCormick* v. *Market Bank, 165 U. S., 538.*
9. In an action against a national bank upon a contract, each party relied on section 5136 of the Revised Statutes, by which a national bank, upon filing its articles of association and organization certificate with the Comptroller of the Currency, becomes a corporation, with power "to make contracts" and other corporate powers, but is prohibited to "transact any business, except such as is incidental and necessarily preliminary to its organization, until it has been authorized by the Comptroller of the Currency to commence the business of banking." The defendant relied on the prohibition. The plaintiff relied on the exception to the prohibition, and also contended that, under the general power to make contracts, the contract sued on was valid as between the parties, even if contrary to the prohibition. *Held*, that a judgment for the defendant in the highest court of the State might be reviewed by this court on writ of error. *Ib.*

LIABILITY OF BANK:

1. Where a national banking association has taken collaterals to secure a loan, and, after the loan has been repaid, holds them to secure future advances, it is not a gratuitous bailee; and it is responsible for the loss of such collaterals occasioned by its lack of ordinary care and diligence, though at the time the bailor was not indebted to it. *Third National Bank of Baltimore* v. *Boyd, 44 Md., 47.*
2. A bank receiving a certificate of deposit for collection, and mailing it to the drawer with a request for a remittance, is guilty of negligence. *First National Bank of Evansville* v. *Fourth National Bank of Louisville, 56 Fed. Rep., 967.*
3. A bank is charged with notice of letters duly mailed to it and received by the general bookkeeper, whose duty it is to open and distribute mail matter, although he conceals such letters to hide certain irregularities in his office, and thereby prevents their coming into the hands of the other bank officers. *Ib.*
4. The E. bank, on May 8, 1888, mailed to the L. bank for collection a certificate of deposit issued by P. & Co., which, the next day, negligently

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LIABILITY OF BANK—Continued.

mailed it to P. & Co. with request to remit. On June 1 the L. bank credited the E. bank with the item in account current for May, and wrote that nothing had been heard from P. & Co. On June 22 the L. bank wrote that repeated letters about the item had remained unanswered. The L. bank now charged the E. bank with the item. No further correspondence ensued. P. & Co. continued in good credit until after January 1, 1889, when they failed. *Held*, that the L. bank was not responsible for more than nominal damages. *Ib.*

5. Where bank acquires title to real estate by conveyance from its president, who held same under deed reciting full payment of purchase money, and bank has no actual knowledge that purchase money was not in fact paid, it is an innocent purchaser without notice, and is not chargeable with constructive notice because of the knowledge of its president. *First National Bank of Sheffield et al.* v. *Tompkins*, *57 Fed. Rep.*, *20*.
6. If a cashier, without authority to buy coin in behalf of his bank, does so buy it, and it goes into the funds of the bank, it is liable. *Merchants' National Bank* v. *State National Bank*, *10 Wall.*, *604*.
7. Where a bank issues a certificate of deposit, payable on its return properly indorsed, it is liable thereon to a bona fide holder to whom it was transferred seven years after its issue, notwithstanding a payment thereof to the original holder. Such certificate is not dishonored until presented. *National Bank of Fort Edward* v. *The Washington County National Bank*, *5 Hun.*, *605*.
8. Where a cashier, in payment of his individual indebtedness, gives his creditor a cashier's draft drawn by himself on his bank's correspondent, and the same is received in good faith by the creditor, with no knowledge or notice that the draft is drawn fraudulently, and the same is paid by the correspondent to the creditor, the bank can not recover from the creditor the money so paid. *Goshen National Bank* v. *State*, *36 N. E.*, *316*.
9. A bank is bound by the act of its cashier in drawing checks in its name, though with the intent of embezzling the proceeds, and payment of the checks by the drawee is binding on the bank. *Phillips* v. *Mercantile National Bank of the City of New York*, *35 N. E.*, *982*.
10. Checks drawn by the cashier of a bank, payable to fictitious persons, whose names he indorses thereon, are in effect payable to bearer, and the payment of such checks by the drawee is binding on the bank, as, in transmitting them made and indorsed, the bank is so far concluded by his acts as to be estopped from denying their validity. *Ib.*
11. The fact that the payees in the checks, whose names were indorsed thereon by the cashier, were customers of the bank does not vary the rule applicable to fictitious payees, where the cashier did not intend to deliver the paper to the customers, as the fictitiousness of the maker's direction to pay does not depend upon the identification of the name of the payee with some existing person, but upon the intention underlying the act of the maker in inserting the name. *Ib.*
12. A settlement of a claim against a bank made by a director who had been specially delegated by the bank to take charge of the matter, and who acted under the direct advice of the president of the bank, is binding on the bank. *Waxahachie National Bank* v. *Vickery*, *26 S. W.*, *870*.
13. Where one pays a debt due by him to a bank upon the demand of an officer thereof, whom he finds employed in its business, to said officer, over its counter, without knowledge that the officer's authority is so limited that he is not authorized to receive the money, it is a payment to the bank, and the latter is bound thereby. *The East River National Bank* v. *Gove*, *57 N. Y.*, *597*.
14. When a bill of exchange, payable at ——, was sent to a bank for collection, and the bank, treating it as a bank check and not entitled to days of grace, presented it for payment, and had it protested, etc., on the day of its maturity, without days of grace, by means of which the indorser was discharged, and it was in evidence that the bank was notified by the indorser at the time that he claimed the paper to have days of grace. *Held*, that the bank was liable to the person who deposited the paper for collection for damages for its negligence in not presenting the check, as required by law, and causing notice of its nonpayment to be given to the indorser. *The Georgia National Bank* v. *Henderson*, *46 Ga.*, *487*.
15. A national bank, by its cashier, issued its certificate of deposit for money

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LIABILITY OF BANK—Continued.

to be paid on a note of the depositor or lent for his use. *Held*, that the bank was liable thereon, although the cashier embezzled much more of the bank's funds. *First National Bank of Monmouth* v. *Brooks*, *22 Ill. App.*, *338*; *3 N. B. C.*, *387*.

16. Upon deposit in a city bank of funds for transmission to the credit of a country bank, for the use of the depositor, the city bank becomes a trustee of the depositor; and where the country bank, by reason of its failure before the deposit was made, becomes unable to receive the deposit, the city bank is liable to the depositor, in an action for money had and received, for the amount of the deposit. *Union Stock Yards National Bank* v. *Dumond*, *37 N. E.*, *863*; *Dumond* v. *Merchants' National Bank*, *ib.*, *864*.

17. The fact that the city bank deposited the money with another city bank, which was the correspondent of the country bank, does not exempt the former bank from such liability, where the depositor was unacquainted with the custom of the banks in making such deposits, and did not consent thereto. *Ib.*

18. Nor will the city bank in which the money was finally deposited be liable therefor, at the suit of the depositor, where the money was left with it with instructions to credit it to the country bank generally, without any intimation that it was to be credited to that bank as the money of the depositor. *Ib.*

19. The First National Bank of Decatur having advanced a sum of money to the owner of a lot of whisky, the latter employed the bank to ship the whisky for him to New York to be sold, and out of the proceeds the bank was to retain the money advanced and a reasonable commission for shipping and selling. The whisky was shipped and sold accordingly, and the proceeds received by the bank. *Held*, that the bank was liable to the owner of the whisky for the money so received, and this independently of the question whether national banks are, by their charters, authorized to sell produce on commission. *First National Bank of Decatur* v. *Priest*, *50 Ill.*, *321*.

20. A national bank is liable for fraudulent representations made by it through its cashier to another bank as to the financial responsibility of a customer. *Nevada Bank of San Francisco* v. *Portland National Bank*, *59 Fed. Rep.*, *338*.

21. Representations by one bank to another that a certain business corporation "is prosperous," "well organized," "doing a large business," and are "valued customers of ours;" that an investigation of its business and responsibility had been made by the vice-president and cashier of the bank, coupled with the transmission of an annual statement, which (as alleged) is known to be false—are representations of fact, and not of opinion, and are actionable if fraudulently made. *Ib.*

22. Fraudulent representations as to the financial responsibility of another for the purpose of procuring him credit are actionable, though containing no statement as to the amount of credit it is safe to extend. *Ib.*

23. False representations concerning the financial responsibility of another made, for the purpose of procuring him credit, negligently and carelessly, without investigation, when investigation would disclose their falsity, imply a fraudulent intent and are actionable. *Ib.*

24. The signature of a bank cashier, with his official title appended, to a letter bearing the bank's name at the head, is the signature of the bank, within the meaning of a statute providing against liability for representations as to the credit, skill, or character of another, unless there is a memorandum thereof in writing, signed by the "party to be charged." *Ib.*

25. A bill of exchange, drawn on defendant, was sent by plaintiff to a bank for collection, and on presentation to defendant was accepted by its treasurer and redelivered to the bank. On the same day defendant's treasurer learned that the drawer of the bill had failed two days before. On the next day defendant's treasurer applied to the bank's cashier for leave to revoke the acceptance and erase the indorsement, which the cashier declined to do, and notice was thereupon given the bank to refuse payment of the bill. At the time of the acceptance the drawer had no funds in defendant's hands, but was indebted to it. No fraud was shown on plaintiff's part. *Held*, that the defendant was bound by its acceptance. *Trent Title Company* v. *Fort Dearborn National Bank of Chicago*, *54 N. J.*, *33*.

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LIABILITY OF BANK—Continued.

26. The general rule is that where a bank delivers a note or bill to a notary public for demand, protest, and notice, it will not be liable for the default of the latter. *Wood River Bank* v. *First National Bank of Omaha, 55 N. W., 239; 36 Neb., 744.*

27. But where such bill remains in the bank to be protested for nonpayment by the president and manager thereof, a notary public, and who, although aware of the instructions to the contrary, delays noting for protest or giving notice, in consequence of which the indorsers are discharged, such notary will be held to be the agent of the bank and the latter will be liable for his negligence. *Ib.*

28. Where a bank, on presenting a draft which it has for collection, receives a check drawn on a bank in the same place, it is bound to present the check on the same day, and, failing in this, is liable to the drawer thereof for the loss occasioned thereby, the bank drawn on having suspended at the end of the day. *Morris* v. *Eufaula National Bank (Ala.), 18 So., 11.*

29. Where money is deposited with the cashier of a bank under an agreement that it shall be invested by the bank in bonds and stocks, the bank is liable for the return of the money, no investment having been made, though the agreement for its investment by the bank was ultra vires. *L'Herbette* v. *Pittsfield National Bank (Mass.), 38 N. E., 368.*

30. A bank obtained a loan from plaintiff, giving therefor the personal note of its cashier. *Held*, that the bank was liable to plaintiff for the amount of the loan, on account for money had and received. *Chemical National Bank* v. *City Bank (Ill. Sup.), 40 N. E., 328.*

31. A debt incurred by a national bank, for which it receives and retains the consideration, is not void because incurred in violation of Rev. St. U. S., sec. 5202, providing that no national bank shall be indebted or in any way liable to an amount exceeding the amount of its capital stock paid in, except on circulation, deposits, special funds, or declared dividends. *Ib.*

32. Drafts for part of a fund in the hands of a debtor of the drawer do not, without acceptance by the drawee, constitute an appropriation of part of such fund, or an equitable assignment thereof. *Bosworth* v. *Jacksonville National Bank (C. C. A.), 64 F., 615.*

33. A national bank whose vice-president borrows money in the name of another bank and appropriates it to his own use, is not liable therefor unless he was specially authorized to borrow the money, or his act was ratified. *8 C. C. A., 155; 59 F., 372*, modified to accord with *Bank* v. *Armstrong, 14 S. Ct., 572; 152 U. S., 346; Chemical National Bank* v. *Armstrong, 65 Fed. Rep., 573.*

34. Where the president of a banking corporation, having control and management of its business, entered into a conspiracy with a merchant whereby the latter was to purchase of wholesale dealers a large amount of goods on credit, on which the bank was to take a mortgage in an amount largely in excess of a loan which was to be made the merchant, under which it was to sell the goods, the proceeds of such sale to be given one-third to the bank and two-thirds to the merchant, leaving the creditors unpaid; and in pursuance thereof, goods were bought of the value of $10,000, on which the bank loaned $1,000, taking a mortgage for $9,960; and before the bills for the goods became due the bank foreclosed the mortgage and took possession thereunder, and sold the goods for $5,300, which was divided according to the agreement—the bank was liable to each of the defrauded creditors for the amount of goods so sold by each. *Johnston Fife Hat Co.* v. *National Bank (Okl.), 44 P., 192.*

35. A bank is liable to a special depositor for the loss of his deposit through its diversion by the bank's officers. *El Paso National Bank* v. *Fuchs (Tex. Civ. App.), 34 S. W., 203.*

36. Mine owners indebted to a bank made their note, and executed a deed of trust to the bank's cashier, to secure the indebtedness. The note was not paid at maturity, and without the payment of any money to him or to the bank, and without authority, the cashier released the deed of trust, and two other papers were executed between the parties. One was an absolute deed of the property to the cashier; the other, an agreement whereby he was to work the mines till the indebtedness of the bank was paid from the proceeds, and certain amounts paid to the grantors, after which he was to become the absolute owner. Subse-

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LIABILITY OF BANK—Continued.

quently a creditor of the bank attached the property as belonging to the bank. *Held*, that the bank could not be held to have adopted the contract of its cashier, since it must have done so in its entirety, and the agreement to operate the mines would have been ultra vires. *Weston* v. *Esty* (*Colo. Sup.*), *45 P., 367*.

37. An order to a bank to pay, to persons named, a specified sum, out of a special fund, belonging to the drawer, in the hands of such bank, constitutes an assignment of such fund to the persons named in the order, to the amount specified, whether the bank accepts the order or not. *Central National Bank* v. *Spratlen* (*Colo. App.*), *43 P., 1048*.
38. The president of a bank, having embezzled funds of the bank on deposit with its reserve agent, replaced such funds with money borrowed by him on the bank's note, without the directors' knowledge, and such borrowed money was thereafter drawn out to pay the bank's lawful debts. *Held*, that the bank, having received the benefit of the loan through its president, it was effected with his knowledge of the loan, and hence was liable to the lender as for money had and received to its use. *Ditty* v. *Dominion National Bank of Bristol, Va., 75 Fed. Rep., 769*.
39. In an action against a national bank to recover bonds deposited with it for safe-keeping, without compensation, and which the bank alleged were stolen from its vaults, *held*, (1) that the bank was liable only for gross negligence; (2) that its failure to give prompt notice of the robbery was a question for the jury as bearing on the question of negligence; and (3) that while the mere voluntary act of the cashier in receiving the funds would not subject the bank to liability, yet if the deposit was known to the directors and they acquiesced in its retention, a contract relation was created by which the defendants would be held bound. *First National Bank of Carlisle* v. *Graham* (*79 Pennsylvania State, 106*). *Affirmed 100 U. S., 699*.
40. Whether or not a national bank has the power to take bonds, etc., on deposit for safe-keeping, it is not liable for the loss of such property so taken without compensation, unless it has been guilty of gross negligence contributing to the loss. *De Haven* v. *Kensington National Bank* (*81 Pennsylvania State, 95*).
41. In an action to recover of a bank the value of bonds deposited for safe-keeping by plaintiff, and stolen by the teller of the bank, *held*, that the bank, being a gratuitous bailee, was not liable, although an examination of the teller's accounts after the theft proved them to have been falsely kept, and showed that he had been abstracting funds for two years, and although it was known to the president of the bank that he had dealt once or twice in stocks. Mistaken confidence is not a ground of liability in such cases. *Scott, plaintiff in error*, v. *National Bank of Chester Valley* (*72 Pennsylvania State, 471*).
42. A national bank received from a customer bonds as collateral security for a debt then existing, and for future obligations. Afterward, and after the customer had paid his indebtedness, the bonds were stolen from the bank. *Held*, (1) that the bank was not a gratuitous bailee of such bonds; (2) that it had power to take the bonds as security for existing or future loans; (3) that it was liable if it failed to exercise ordinary care and diligence in keeping the bonds; and (4) that the measure of damage was the value of the bonds when stolen, and not when demand of them was made. *Third National Bank of Baltimore, appellant*, v. *Boyd, 44 Maryland, 47; 1 N. B. C., 545*.
43. A bank is not liable for the default of a prudently chosen correspondent at the acceptor's residence, to whom it sent a draft received for collection. *Third National Bank of Louisville* v. *Vicksburg Bank, 61 Miss., 112*.

LIEN: *See* Preferred claims.

1. An association has equitable lien upon dividends declared for any just debt due to it from the shareholders. *Hagar* v. *Union National Bank, 63 Me., 509*.
2. Bank can not acquire a lien on its own stock held by its debtors, even if its by-laws are framed with that intention. *Bullard* v. *Bank, 18 Wall., 589*.
3. Loans by bank to stockholder do not give lien to bank on his stock. *Ib.; Bank* v. *Lanier, 11 Wall., 369*.

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LIEN: *See* Preferred claims—Continued.

4. A national bank, organized under the law of 1864, can not, even by specific provisions for the purpose in its articles of association and in its by-laws, acquire a lien on its own stock held by its debtor. *Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company* v. *Oxford Iron Company, 38 N. J. Eq., 340; 3 N. B. C., 582.*
5. When by general law a lien is given to a corporation upon the stock of a stockholder in the corporation for any indebtedness owing by him to it, that lien is valid and enforceable against all the world, and a sale of the stockholder's stock to a person ignorant of the lien will not discharge it and thus authorize the purchaser to demand and receive a transfer of it so discharged. *Hammond* v. *Hastings, 134 U. S., 401.*
6. A banker's lien for the amount of the balance of its general account does not exist when the securities have been deposited with the bank for a special purpose or for the payment of a particular loan. *Armstrong* v. *Chemical National Bank, 41 Fed. Rep., 234.*
7. A bank has a lien on a note deposited for collection by a debtor before maturity of his own debt, remaining uncollected and unassigned in its hands after his debt matures, for its payment. *Gibbons* v. *Hecox (Mich.), 63 N. W., 519.*
8. There can be no vendor's lien in favor of a bank which causes lands held in trust for it to be conveyed to a corporation, for the purpose of giving such corporation the appearance of ownership and the power and opportunity to deal with strangers as the owner, when in reality it takes the lands in trust for the bank. There can be no vendor's lien when there is no actual sale. *Butler et al.* v. *Cockrill, 73 Fed. Rep., 945.*
9. The lien of an attachment in execution takes effect at the time the writ is served on the garnishee, and can not be subsequently defeated by an assignment of the attached property to the garnishee, prior to service on defendant. *National Bank of Spring City* v. *National Bank of Pottstown (Com. pl.), 11 Montg. Co. Law Rep'r, 64.*
10. One claiming a lien on attached property, superior to the attachment plaintiff, can not, in a crossbill, traverse the affidavit for attachment. *Farmers and Merchants' National Bank* v. *Waco Electric Railway and Light Co. (Tex. Civ. App.), 36 S. W., 131; Metropolitan Trust Co.* v. *Farmers and Merchants' National Bank, Ib.*
11. Where a creditor is entitled to a lien for debts represented by certain items on an open account, and is not entitled to a lien under other items, the creditor may apply a payment made on the account generally to those items under which no lien exists. *Union National Bank* v. *City of Cleveland, 10 Ohio Cir. Ct. R., 222.*
12. In a suit in equity to enforce a judgment lien against real estate of the debtor, the judgment is, as between the judgment creditor and other judgment creditors of the debtor, conclusive of the justness and amount of the debt, and can not be impeached except for fraud. *First National Bank* v. *Huntington Distilling Co. (W. Va.), 23 S. E., 792.*
13. Where a building contract makes a certificate from the county clerk that no liens are unsatisfied of record an absolute condition of payment of any money under the contract, and does not expressly limit the protection of this provision to the owners of the building, such provision is also for the benefit of persons entitled to mechanics' liens, and an assignment of moneys due under the contract will be subject to the satisfaction of any such liens duly filed after such assignment, and before such certificate is obtained. *27 N. Y. S., 951,* affirmed. *Bates* v. *Salt Springs National Bank (Sup.), 34 N. Y. S., 598.*
14. A contract between a corporation and its factor, whereby the corporation appoints the factor its general selling agent and agrees to consign all its products to him, does not give the latter a lien for advances on money due the corporation for goods sold and delivered by the corporation directly to the purchaser, since possession is essential to a factor's lien. *Warren* v. *First National Bank (Ill. Sup.), 38 N. E., 122.*
15. A vendor's lien expressly reserved in a deed is not affected by failure to record the deed or by its destruction after record. *Texarkana National Bank* v. *Daniel (Tex. Civ. App.), 31 S. W., 704.*
16. A mortgage of a stock of goods, providing that all stock replaced after the sale of any of the stock conveyed should be substituted therefor, and be liable for the debt, is ineffectual to create a lien on after-acquired goods. *First National Bank* v. *Lindenstruth (Md.), 28 A., 807.*

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LIEN: *See* Preferred claims—Continued.

17. Moller & Co., brokers and agents for Hunt, by an absolute power of attorney, having authority from her to pledge her stocks for a loan of $35,000, contracted with defendant for the loan, giving their own note therefor, secured by pledge of the stock. Defendant knew that the loan was for Hunt, and was to be used to pay for a portion of the stocks, and that the stocks belonged to her. *Held*, that defendant could not hold the same as security for other loans made by it to M. & Co. *Talmage* v. *Third National Bank of the City of New York, 91, N. Y., 531; 3 N. B. C., 603.*
18. Plaintiff tendered before suit the $35,000 and interest, and on this being refused, tendered $46,000. *Held*, not a conclusive admission that defendant had a lien for the latter sum. *Ib.*
19. A national bank may be sued in the county where the plaintiff resides. *Ib.*
20. The controversy in this case involves the allowance, in favor of the trustee in bankruptcy of S., of liens upon certain bonds, owned in fact by C. and D., though ostensibly belonging to C. only, as pledged to secure, by express agreement, the general balance of account of a New Orleans bank, of which C. was president; and also, by implication from the usage of the banking business in which S. was engaged, C.'s general balance. *Reynes* v. *Dumont; Dumont* v. *Fry, 130 U. S., 354.*
21. The court is of the opinion upon the evidence that the bonds were pledged to secure the remittance by the bank to S. of "exchange bought and paid for," that is, bills drawn against shipments and purchased by advances to the shippers; and that they can not be held to make good a debit balance of the bank created by the nonpayment of certain drafts drawn by it directly on Europe and unaccompanied by documents. *Ib.*
22. A banker's lien rests upon the presumption of credit, extended in faith of securities in possession or expectancy, and does not arise in reference to securities in possession of a bank under circumstances, or where there is a particular mode of dealing, inconsistent with such lien. *Ib.*
23. The pledge of these bonds to guarantee the remittance by the bank as before stated, and the circumstances under which they were left in the possession of S., and had been made use of by C., precludes the allowance of the banker's lien claimed on behalf of S. as against the ultimate indebtedness of C. *Ib.*
24. The receipt by D. and the assignee of C. of the remaining bonds and money realized from bonds or coupons, after the satisfaction of the amounts decreed as liens by the circuit court, did not deprive D. and C.'s assignee of the right of appeal. *Ib.*
25. Where the objection of want of jurisdiction in equity because of adequate remedy at law is not made until the hearing on appeal, and the subject-matter belongs to the class over which the court of equity has jurisdiction, this court is not necessarily obliged to entertain such objection, even though, if taken *in limine*, it might have been worthy of attention. *Ib.*
26. A contract lien of a national bank on shares of its capital stock to secure a loan which it has made thereon is valid, since Revised Statutes, United States, section 5201, forbidding national banks to loan on their capital stock, provides no penalty for its violation, and only subjects the bank to proceedings by the United States to annul its charter. *Buffalo German Insurance Company* v. *Third National Bank (Sup.), 43 N. Y. S., 550.*
27. A bank has no lien on the deposit of a customer for an indebtedness owing to it by him, which has not matured, though he be insolvent. *Homer* v. *National Bank of Commerce (Mo. Sup.), 41 S. W., 790.*

LIQUIDATION:

1. A national bank may go into voluntary liquidation and be closed by a vote of two-thirds of its shareholders, although contrary to the wishes and against the interests of the remainder. *Watkins* v. *National Bank of Lawrence, 32 P., 914.*
2. A national bank which has gone into voluntary liquidation will continue to exist as a body corporate for the purpose of suing and being sued until its affairs are completely settled. *National Bank* v. *Insurance Company, 104 U. S., 54; Ordway* v. *Central National Bank, 47 Md., 217.*
3. After an association goes into liquidation there is no authority on the part of its officers to transact any business in its name so as to bind its shareholders, except that which is implied in the duty of liquidation, unless such authority has been expressly conferred by the shareholders. *Richmond* v. *Irons, 121 U. S., 27.*

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LIQUIDATION—Continued.

4. Where a bank has gone into voluntary liquidation and the Comptroller has no power to appoint a receiver, a proper court, in a case where such action is necessary to protect the interests of a creditor, will appoint a receiver for it. *Irons* v. *Manufacturers' National Bank, 6 Biss., 301.*
5. The Comptroller may appoint a receiver for a bank that has voted to go into voluntary liquidation. *Washington National Bank of Tacoma* v. *Eckels, 57 Fed. Rep., 870.*
6. Where a national bank is insolvent and in process of voluntary liquidation, and its affairs are being greatly mismanaged by its managing agents, to the injury of its creditors and stockholders, and some of the creditors and stockholders are being favored to the injury of others, a receiver may be appointed in such a case, even where the bank only has been made a defendant. *Elwood* v. *First National Bank, 41 Kans., 475.*
7. Without express authority from the shareholders in a national bank, its officers, after the bank goes into liquidation, can only bind them by acts implied by the duty of liquidation. *Ib.*
8. Creditors of a national bank, who, after it suspends payment and goes into voluntary liquidation, receive in settlement of their claims bills receivable, indorsed or guaranteed in the name of the bank by its president, can not claim as creditors against the shareholders, as the original debt is paid. *Ib.*
9. A national bank went into voluntary liquidation. All the stockholders but one united in organizing a new national bank under a different name. He knew that the greater part of the assets were sold to the new bank, and he accepted dividends from nearly all such assets. *Held*, (1) that he had no right to share in the earnings of the new bank; (2) the old bank had no good will to sell independent of the value of the unexpired lease of its banking house. *First National Bank of Centralia* v. *Marshall, 26 Ill. App., 440; 3 N. B. C., 401.*
10. A national bank in voluntary liquidation may still sue and be sued by its name for the purpose of closing its business, and a creditor may maintain a suit upon a disputed claim although he has filed a bill under the act of June 30, 1876, section 2, to enforce the individual liability of shareholders. *Central National Bank of Baltimore* v. *Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, 104 U. S., 54; 3 N. B. C., 20.*
11. Under the act of Congress of July 12, 1882, extending for the purpose of liquidation the franchises of such national banking associations as do not extend the periods of their charters, and making applicable to them the statute relating to liquidation of banking associations, such an association may continue to elect officers and directors for the purpose of effecting liquidation. But after the expiration of the term of its charter the stock of such an association is not transferable, so as to give the transferee the right to share in the election of directors, and such transferee, not being a stockholder, is ineligible as a director under Rev. St., sec. 5145. *Richards* v. *Attleboro National Bank. 148 Mass., 187; 3 N. B. C., 495.*

LOANS:

1. Section 5200, Rev. St., which provides that the total liabilities to any association of any person, etc., shall not exceed one-tenth part of the capital stock paid in, was intended only for the guidance of the association, and, though its franchises may be liable to forfeiture for violation of the law, the association may recover of the borrower the full amount of the loan. *Gold Mining Company* v. *Rocky Mountain National Bank, 96 U. S., 640; O'Hare* v. *Second National Bank of Titusville, 77 Penn. St., 96; Shoemaker* v. *The National Mechanics' Bank, 2 Abb., U. S., 416; Stewart* v. *National Union Bank of Maryland, 2 Abb., U. S., 424.*
2. The prohibition of Rev. St., sec. 5200, that the total liabilities of any national bank to any person, company, corporation, or firm for money borrowed, including in them "the liabilities of the several members thereof shall at no time exceed one-tenth part" of the capital stock actually paid in, does not prevent a bank from recovering of a person to whom it has lent a sum greater than 10 per cent of its capital stock the excess of the loan over such limit. *Corcoran* v. *Batchelder, 147 Mass., 541; 3 N. B. C., 491.*
3. A note is not illegal because at the time it was discounted by the association the maker was indebted to the association in a sum equal to more

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LOANS—Continued.

than one-tenth part of its capital. *O'Hare* v. *Second National Bank of Titusville, 77 Penn. St., 96.*

4. And a court of equity will not enjoin an association, at the instance of the borrower, from transferring to innocent third persons notes and securities, on the ground that the notes represent part of a loan made in excess of 10 per cent of the capital of the association. *Elder* v. *First National Bank of Ottawa, 12 Kans., 238.*
5. Where a State bank makes a loan to one person of an amount in excess of one-tenth part of its capital, and is afterwards converted into a national bank, it may, after conversion, extend the time for payment of such loan without violating sec. 5200, Rev. St. *Allen* v. *The First National Bank of Xenia, 23 Ohio St., 97.*
6. Defendant sued by national bank for moneys it loaned him can not set up as bar that they exceed one-tenth of capital paid in. *Gold Mining Co.* v. *Rocky Mountain National Bank, 96 U. S., 640.*
7. Placing by one bank of its funds on permanent deposit with another is a loan within this enactment. *Bank* v. *Lanier, 11 Wall., 369.*
8. Rev. St., sec. 5200, providing that the amount for which any one individual or firm shall be indebted to a national bank shall not exceed a certain sum, when such a bank violates the provision by lending to one person an amount in excess of the limit, such a person can not set up the violation of the statute as a defense to his liability on the note. If a penalty is to be enforced against the bank it can be done only at the instance of the Government. A contract entered into by the bank in violation of this section is not void. *Wyman* v. *Citizens' National Bank of Faribault, 29 Fed. Rep., 734.*
9. Rev. St., sec. 5202, providing that national banks shall not contract liabilities in excess of their paid-up capital stock, except upon notes of circulation, accounts for deposits, etc., does not intend that such items of liability shall be excluded in determining whether the indebtedness of a bank exceeds its paid-up capital stock at the time it incurs a liability as guarantor. *Weber et al.* v. *Spokane National Bank, 50 Fed. Rep., 735.*
10. Rev. St. U. S., sec. 5202, providing that no national bank shall be indebted or in any way liable to an amount exceeding the amount of its capital stock paid in, except on circulation, deposits, special funds, or declared dividends, does not prohibit a national bank from incurring indebtedness up to the amount of its paid-up capital, for any purpose within its powers, though its circulation, deposits, special funds, and declared dividends exceed the amount of its paid-up capital. *Weber* v. *Spokane National Bank (C. C. A.), 64 F., 208.*
11. In an action against a national bank and its receiver on a promissory note, defendants may avail themselves of the defense that the note was executed in violation of Rev. St., sec. 5202, providing that national banks shall not contract liabilities in excess of their paid-up capital stock. The note being void as to bank, it is not estopped to set up the defense in question. *Ib.*
12. A business man accepting the note of a national bank is presumed to know the financial condition of the bank, and that at the time of the execution of the note it had already incurred indebtedness in excess of the limit prescribed by law. *Ib.*
13. Loans by a national bank to an individual or company in excess of one-tenth of its paid-up capital are not void. The loan may be collected, though the bank is exposed to forfeiture of its franchise and the officers participating are declared personally liable. *Stewart* v. *The National Union Bank of Maryland, 2 Abb. U. S., 424; 1 N. B. C., 175.*
14. A mortgage given a bank could not be attacked by a third person on the ground that it was ultra vires of the bank to take such security, or that the loan made by the bank, which the mortgage secured, was more than 10 per cent of the bank's capital. *Smith* v. *First National Bank (Nebr.), 63 N. W., 796.*
15. The loaning by a national bank to an individual of more than the national banking law allows can not be taken advantage of either by the debtor or another creditor of his. *McCartney* v. *Kipp (Pa. Sup.), 33 A., 283.*
16. Where, for a debt actually due him, a creditor held the note of a debtor, which he discounted, indorsed, and delivered to a bank at a rate of discount greater than the rate of interest allowed by law, but no greater

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than the rate provided for in the note, the transaction was not necessarily a loan, in which the note was delivered as collateral. *Becker's Investment Agency* v. *Rea (Minn.)*, *65 N. W.*, *928*.

17. A national bank, having joined with other persons in a partnership to operate a mill, can not be prevented from recovering moneys loaned to the firm on the ground that it had no power to become a partner in the mill. *23 S. W.*, *334*, affirmed. *Cameron* v. *First National Bank (Tex. Civ. App.)*, *34 S. W.*, *178*.

18. Where a bank has received the proceeds of a discount, and used them, it can not dispute its cashier's authority to apply for the discount. *Tradesmen's National Bank* v. *Bank of Commerce (Sup.)*, *39 N. Y. S.*, *554*.

19. The promoters of a railroad corporation on their individual credit borrowed money of banks, which was used in constructing the road, and paid themselves by stock issued to them. They afterwards caused to be issued by the company 200 bonds of $2,000 each, and turned over to such banks $134,000 of the bonds in payment of the money borrowed, the banks having knowledge of the facts. *Held*, that the banks acquired such bonds without consideration. *Farmers and Merchants' National Bank* v. *Waco Electric Railway and Light Co. (Tex. Civ. App.)*, *36 S. W.*, *131; Metropolitan Trust Co.* v. *Farmers and Merchants' National Bank, Ib.*

20. A national bank loaned money and took stock in a corporation as collateral security therefer. *Held*, that it had not exceeded its power. *Canfield* v. *The State National Bank of Minneapolis*, *1 N. W. Rep.*, *173*.

21. Loans to any person or company in excess of one-tenth part of the capital stock of a national bank are not void, and in an action to recover such loans the defendant cannot interpose the defense that they were in violation of the national-bank act. *Union Gold Hill Mining Co.* v. *Rocky Mountain National Bank*, *96 U. S.*, *640*.

22. Where a national bank which is a depository of the funds of a municipality, acting by its president, makes in absolute good faith, and in pursuance of a custom of the banks of the city, advances not authorized by law to a commission for building a court-house upon checks regularly drawn and indorsed, and the legislature, by a subsequent act, authorizes the repayment of such advances, the bank can recover the full amount with interest, although a part of the money so advanced was fraudulently misappropriated by certain of the city officials who were also directors in the bank. *Mayor, etc., of New York* v. *Tenth National Bank, 111 N. Y., 446; 3 N. B. C., 655*.

23. A., the president of defendant, a national bank in Vermont, applied to the plaintiff, a banking corporation in Canada, for a loan for his railroad of $50,000, which he had been unable to obtain from defendant. Plaintiff's manager told him the money could not be loaned as an individual loan, as its individual loans were too near the limit allowed by law, but that it would deposit that amount with defendant if desired. A. assented, and they agreed the deposit should draw interest at 6 per cent while it remained, and that bonds should be deposited as security. Plaintiff drew two drafts for the amount on a Boston bank, delivered them to defendant and received the collaterals, and entered the transaction on its books as a loan to defendant. Defendant indorsed the drafts, forwarded them to the Boston bank, from which it received credit for them, and has always retained their avails. About a year afterwards defendant failed and a receiver was appointed, who rejected the claim of plaintiff when presented for payment, and defendant brought suit. *Held*, that the transaction was not a loan to A. individually, but to defendant; that plaintiff was entitled to a judgment, to be paid by the Comptroller from the assets ratably with other claims, and that the amount due should be adjusted as of the time when the receiver was appointed, and so certified by the receiver to the Comptroller, to be paid in due course of administration. *Eastern Townships Bank* v. *Vermont National Bank of St. Albans and another*, *22 Fed. Rep.*, *186*.

24. As a national bank has no authority to loan the money of other persons, it is not liable for a loan made by its cashier for a depositor, even though the loan was made as the result of a conspiracy with the president with intent to defraud the depositor. *Grow* v. *Cockrill (Ark.)*, *39 S. W.*, *60*.

25. The rule announced in *Western National Bank* v. *Armstrong* (14 Sup. Ct.,

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572; 152 U. S., 346), that the vice-president or cashier of a national bank has no power to borrow money on its behalf unless specially authorized by the directors, is not applicable in a case where a general and long-established usage is shown between corresponding banks, prevailing in both cities where the lending and borrowing banks were respectively situated, of lending and borrowing through the executive officers of the banks, no further authority being furnished or demanded, the presumption being that such usage was known and acquiesced in by the directors of the borrowing bank in the absence of notice to the contrary to its correspondents. *Armstrong* v. *Chemical National Bank of City of New York, 83 Fed. Rep., 556.*

26. The vice-president of a national bank was engaged in outside speculations, to which the cashier and teller were privy, and in which funds of the bank were used. All were directors. Two of the remaining six directors were employés of the vice-president, whom he had qualified to act by gifts of stock, and the remainder were selected by him for the purpose of giving him full control and management of the bank, which he exercised, borrowing money and pledging the securities of the bank therefor, and using large amounts of its funds and securities in his speculations, to the knowledge of a minority of the directors, and without inquiry or investigation on the part of any. *Held*, that such knowledge and conduct on the part of the directors gave implied authority to the vice-president to borrow money on behalf of the bank. *Ib.*

27. Where, by usage between two correspondent banks, one rendered a monthly statement to the other, which returned a reconcilement sheet noting any matter of difference, which was settled by correspondence, such a statement, showing a loan by the bank making it to the other, was notice of such loan to the directors of the latter, and a failure to notice or object to it was a ratification, though in fact the books of the borrowing bank showed the transaction to have been a deposit to its credit by its vice-president, and the amount was credited to his individual account and used by him, the discrepancy having been overlooked by the bookkeepers who checked the statement. In such case the negligence of the employés was chargeable to the directors, whose agents they were. *Ib.*

28. If, for the purpose of enabling a bank to borrow without having its printed statements show it as a borrower, another bank credits a sum to the borrower's account, and charges the same to a special account, and takes an individual guaranty note from the borrower's directors, amounts drawn on the credit constitute a loan to the bank, and not to its directors. *American Exchange National Bank of New York* v. *First National Bank of Spokane Falls et al., 82 Fed. Rep., 961.*

29. Upon the question whether a loan was made to the defendant bank itself, and secured by a guaranty note of its directors individually, or was made to the directors upon their own note, there was conflicting testimony as to the original agreement, but it appeared that interest was charged to the bank, and by it entered on its books under profit and loss; that the note itself was a promise to repay loans made to the bank; that the bank's cashier, in transmitting the note, referred to it as a guaranty; and that the loan was credited to the bank, and drawn on by it in the ordinary method and course. *Held*, that there was sufficient evidence of a loan to the bank to warrant a submission to the jury. *Ib.*

30. On the question whether a loan was made to a bank or to its directors, the private arrangements of the directors as to how the transaction should be entered on the bank's books would not be controlling as against the lender. *Ib.*

31. A corporation may become liable upon contracts assumed to have been made in its behalf by an unauthorized agent by appropriating and retaining, with knowledge of the facts, the benefits of the contract. *Ib.*

32. The fact that the directors of a bank unite in making a guaranty note to secure a loan to the bank previously arranged for by the cashier is evidence of ratification of the cashier's act. *Ib.*

33. If the directors of a bank have long pursued an established custom of holding meetings and transacting business at the bank during business hours whenever a sufficient number were present, the custom would carry with it a standing notice to each director, and enable those present to proceed, in the absence of a controlling by-law or statute. *Ib.*

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MANDAMUS:

1. Mandamus is the proper remedy when a mandate of the U. S. Supreme Court has been disregarded. *In re City National Bank of Fort Worth, 153 U. S., 246.*
2. Mandamus does not lie to compel the officers of a private corporation to issue stock to a person entitled thereto. *State* v. *Carpenter, 37 N. E., 261.*
3. When the officers of a corporation refuse, on demand, to issue a certificate of stock to a person entitled thereto, the remedy is by action for damages, or to enforce the issue and delivery of such certificate in equity, rather than by mandamus. *Ib.*
4. If, as alleged, the assignee's only remedy is a mandamus to compel the levy of a tax, then it has a right to obtain a judgment in the Federal court to enable it to invoke the power of that court in the granting and enforcement of the mandamus proceeding, *First National Bank of Buchanan County* v. *Duel County, 74 Fed. Rep., 373.*
5. Compliance with a mandate of this court which leaves nothing to the judgment or discretion of the court below may be enforced by mandamus. *City National Bank of Fort Worth* v. *Hunter, 152 U. S., 512.*
6. This court can not entertain an appeal from a judgment executing its mandate if the value of the matter in dispute upon the appeal is less than $5,000. *Ib.*
7. No appeal lies from a decree for costs. *Ib.*

MARRIED WOMEN:

1. A national banking association may take as security for a loan the indorsement of a married woman, charging her separate estate. Such security is to be treated as personal security, within the meaning of the banking law, and not as a mortgage. *Third National Bank* v. *Blake, 73 N. Y., 260.*
2. A married woman in the District of Columbia may become a holder of stock in a national-banking association and assume all the liabilities of such a shareholder, although the consideration may have proceeded wholly from the husband. *Keyser* v. *Hitz, 133 U. S., 138.*
3. In Vermont a married woman is competent to become a stockholder in a corporation and to contract to charge her separate property with the payment of any liability which is implied from entering into that relation. *Witters* v. *Sowles, 38 Fed. Rep., 700.*

MORTGAGE: *See* Real estate.

1. A national bank has a right to take a chattel mortgage for the purpose of securing a previously contracted debt, and to enforce the same. *Spafford* v. *The First National Bank of Tama City, 37 Iowa, 181; 1 N. B. C., 486.*
2. The Iowa statute provides that corporations organized thereunder must, by their articles of incorporation, fix a maximum of indebtedness, which shall not exceed two-thirds of their capital stock; this provision not to apply, however, where corporate bonds are issued and secured "by an actual transfer of real estate securities," which shall be a first lien on unincumbered real estate, worth at least twice the amount loaned thereon. (McClain's Code, § 1611.) *Held*, that the execution and delivery by the corporation of a mortgage on its own real estate to secure bonds was a transfer of real estate securities, within the meaning of the statute. *First National Bank of Montpelier* v. *Sioux City Terminal Railroad and Warehouse Co. (Trust Co. of North America, Intervener), 69 Fed. Rep., 441.*
3. A terminal and warehouse company executed a lease of its property for a term of 100 years, and shortly afterwards mortgaged the same to secure an issue of bonds. The lease and mortgage mutually referred to each other, and the lease contained a provision, with an express covenant by the lessee, for the payment to the trustee under the mortgage of so much of the rental as was necessary to pay interest on the bonds and the costs of the trusteeship. *Held*, that the two instruments were to be construed in pari materia, and that, consequently, the lease was not a prior incumbrance to the mortgage, within the meaning of a statute requiring corporate bonds to be secured by mortgage upon unincumbered real estate. *McClain's Code, § 1611. Ib.*
4. Upon a question as to whether property mortgaged by a corporation was

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MORTGAGE: *See* Real estate—Continued.

worth twice the amount of the bonds secured by the mortgage, as required by statute, *held*, that where it appeared that the bonds were sold in open market for from 90 to 95 cents on the dollar, in cash, it could not be held that the security, at the time it was given, did not meet the statutory requirement. *Ib.*

5. The fact that a trust deed to secure bonds was not in strict accordance, in some particulars, with the resolution authorizing it, is not sufficient ground for holding it invalid, where, subsequent to its execution, the board of directors recognized its existence and validity by directing the issuance of the amount of bonds which the deed was given to secure. *Ib.*
6. Where a corporation executed a lease for 100 years, and shortly afterwards a mortgage of the same property, and the two instruments mutually referred to each other, so as to be in pari materia, *held*, that there was no ground for a contention that the estate created by the mortgage could not take effect until the expiration of the lease, and that, consequently, the mortgage was void, as creating a perpetuity. *Ib.*
7. Where the description of property covered by a mortgage is found to have been inserted before the execution and delivery of the mortgage, and the mortgage is otherwise complete, the defense can not be made to a foreclosure that certain collaterals, which were to have been embraced in the mortgage had been omitted in violation of the mortgagors' rights. *Des Moines National Bank* v. *Harding* (*Iowa*), *53 N. W., 99.*
8. A landlord who is to receive as rent for a farm a share of the crop, to be delivered by the tenant, has such an interest in the crop that he may, before its division, make a valid mortgage thereon, which will attach to his share as soon as segregated, and will take precedence of a garnishment of the tenant by a creditor of the landlord after the execution of the mortgage. *Riddle* v. *Dow* (*Iowa*), *66 N. W., 1066; Thompson National Bank* v. *Same. Ib.*
9. A mortgagee of chattels who releases a part of the mortgaged property is not thereby precluded from enforcing his mortgage upon the remainder as against another creditor whose rights are in no way prejudiced by such release. *Ballinger National Bank* v. *Bryan* (*Tex. Civ. App.*), *34 S. W., 451.*
10. A mortgage taken for the purpose of defrauding creditors of a mortgagor is not merely voidable as to such creditors, but is void. *First National Bank* v. *Marshall* (*Kan. Sup.*), *43 P., 774.*
11. Giving a chattel mortgage to secure an overdue note, the time of payment of which is by the terms of the mortgage extended for thirty days, such mortgage to remain after the overdue note is paid, as additional security for the payment of several demand notes already secured by a real-estate mortgage, does not postpone payment of the demand notes for any definite time, so as to discharge the sureties thereon. *Fallkill National Bank* v. *Sleight* (*Sup.*), *37 N. Y. S., 155.*
12. A mortgage given by a wife on her separate estate in settlement of a debt of her husband is not binding on her, though she gave it under the impression that the creditor could, for some reason, subject the property to payment of the debt, and intended, in giving it, to effect a compromise of what she regarded as a doubtful claim against her property. *First National Bank* v. *Bayliss* (*Ga.*), *23 S. E., 851.*
13. A complaint, in an action to foreclose a mortgage held as collateral, against the principal debtor and the mortgagor, which set out the mortgage note, which had been assigned to plaintiff, and also the note of the principal debtor, and demanded judgment against the mortgagor and the principal debtor for a deficiency, was not demurrable, on the ground that it united different causes of action. *First National Bank* v. *Lambert* (*Minn.*), *65 N. W., 451.*
14. An objection as to indefiniteness of a chattel mortgage, sufficiently certain as between the parties, cannot be raised by one who had acquired no valid lien on the property. *First National Bank* v. *Marshall & Ilsley Bank* (*Mich.*), *65 N. W., 604.*
15. In an action between two parties claiming property under chattel mortgages from different persons, the court properly refused to direct a verdict for defendant on the ground that plaintiff's mortgage was not on file when defendant extended credit to its mortgagor, it appearing that plaintiff's mortgagor was the owner of the property when plaintiff's mortgage was given, and the evidence not being conclusive that defend-

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MORTGAGE: *See* Real estate—Continued.

ant's mortgagor ever succeeded to the rights in the property of plaintiff's mortgagor. *Ib.*

16. In replevin by a chattel mortgagee against a purchaser at an execution sale of the mortgaged chattels, plaintiff's right to recover is not affected by the fact that the mortgage was not filed as required by statute, where it appears that the sale was made subject to the rights of the mortgagee. *Potter* v. *Traders' National Bank (Sup.), 23 N. Y. S., 1079.*
17. A creditor, on receiving a mortgage on his debtor's stock of goods, immediately went to the latter's store and told the clerks and others present that he had taken possession under the mortgage, putting one of the clerks in charge, and he proceeded forthwith to the county seat to record the mortgage. Before the mortgage was recorded an attachment was levied on the goods, though the officer making such levy was informed at the time that the property was in plaintiff's possession under his mortgage. *Held*, that plaintiff's mortgage was good as against the attachment, though the attaching creditor had no notice of the mortgage at the time the writ was issued. *First National Bank* v. *Carter (Wash.), 33 P., 824.*
18. An instrument which on its face purports to be a mortgage of personal property by a firm, but is invalid as such because not executed by all the members of the firm, as required by the Wyoming act of 1890, is not effective in any way, either as conveying the entire interest of the firm in the partnership property or of the individual members who have signed it. *Ridgely et al.* v. *First National Bank, 75 Fed. Rep., 803.*
19. Nor can the instrument be ratified by the partner whose name was omitted. *Ib.*
20. A purchaser from the mortgagor may attack a mortgage as void because not properly executed. *Ib.*
21. A mortgage to a national bank is valid as to preexisting debts, but void as to future loans. *Woods* v. *People's National Bank of Fittsburgh, 33 Pennsylvania State, 57.*
22. Notes secured by mortgages were assigned to a national bank and by it to plaintiff. *Held*, in an action of foreclosure, that the mortgages were not extinguished by the assignment to the bank, and were valid in the hands of the plaintiff, he being a bona fide purchaser. *Richards* v. *Kountze, 4 Nebraska, 200; 1 N. B. C., 652.*
23. In the absence of evidence showing the purpose and object of the assignment to the bank, it can not be presumed that it was for a debt created in presenti in violation of the national-banking act. *Ib.*
24. Semble, that the limitations of the national-banking act apply to transactions in real property, independent of legitimate banking operations, and not to mortgage securities. *Ib.*
25. A national bank may take a mortgage of real estate to secure an antecedent indebtedness at the time of renewing and under an agreement for future renewals of the notes evidencing the debt. *Howard National Bank of Burlington* v. *Loomis, 51 Vt., 349; 2 N. B. C., 424.*
26. A national bank organized as successor to a State bank may maintain an action to foreclose a mortgage of real estate executed to the State bank as security for a note and assigned to it by the State bank on the formation of the national bank. *Scofield* v. *State National Bank of Lincoln, 9 Nebr., 316; 31 Am. Rep., 412; 2 N. B. C., 280.*
27. The transfer to a national bank, as security for a loan of stock of a corporation whose property is solely real estate, is not invalid within the national-banking act as a loan upon a mortgage security. *Baldwin* v. *State National Bank of Minneapolis; 1 N. W. Rep., 261; 2 N. B. C., 278.*
28. M. gave to a bank a mortgage on land owned by him to secure paper which the bank might discount. Among the paper so discounted was a note made by J. which M. had discounted, and which J. paid to the bank. The note had been given for a certificate of deposit which J. afterwards indorsed and subsequently paid. J. claimed subrogation under the mortgage to the rights of the bank as respected the certificate of deposit. *Held*, that the claim could not be allowed; that the payment of the note to the bank by J. discharged the mortgage, so far as it was a security for the note, and that the certificate of deposit was not secured by the mortgage. *Underwood* v. *Metropolitan National Bank 144 U. S., 652.*

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NEGOTIABLE PAPER:

1. Where the payee of a note, in extending time of payment to the maker reserves his rights against the sureties, the latter are not discharged, though they are not notified of the fact. *Boston National Bank* v. *Jose* (*Wash.*), *38 P., 1026.*
2. The fact that a bank takes a note in place of one which has matured raises no presumption that the note was taken in payment of the other, but the question of payment is one of fact, depending on the intention of the parties. *Ib.*
3. A bank by suing on a note taken by its cashier under a contract made by him ratifies the contract in toto, though he was unauthorized to make it. *La Grande National Bank* v. *Blum* (*Or.*), *41 P., 659.*
4. A purchaser of several notes for value and before maturity, without notice of any set-offs, who pays one-half of their aggregate face value and gives the indorsee credit for the balance, subject to his check, holds all the notes free from any right of set-off in favor of the maker, and the fact that he may have recovered on part of the notes does not deprive him of the character of a purchaser for value, so as to let in the right of set-off as to the others. *United States National Bank* v. *McNair* (*N. C.*), *31 S. E., 389.*
5. That an indorsee who rediscounts notes may have paid less than their face value for them does not entitle the maker to any right of set-off to which he would not otherwise be entitled. *Ib.*
6. Where a note was altered after delivery by an agent of the payee, without the maker's knowledge, by an interlineation of the words "with interest at 6 per cent," which occupied only half a line and appeared to have been interlined, no recovery could be had thereon by a subsequent holder for value of either interest or principal alone. *Gettysburg National Bank* v. *Chisolm* (*Pa.*), *33 Atl. Rep., 730.*
7. After a note is barred by statute of limitations, the liability of a surety thereon can not be revived by payments made, without his knowledge or consent, by the maker. *Dougherty* v. *Hoffstetter* (*Ind.*), *40 N. E., 278.*
8. The obligation imposed by a provision in a note for the payment of 10 per cent attorney's fees is not affected by the fact that it was inserted for the sole benefit of the payee and not with any purpose of paying the amount to an attorney. *Sturgis National Bank* v. *Smyth* (*Tex.*), *30 S. W., 678.*
9. The amount of attorney's fees stipulated in a note to be paid in case suit is brought may be added to the amount of the judgment recovered on the note, under Code Proc., sec. 803, expressly authorizing the allowance of such fees. *Exchange National Bank* v. *Wolverton* (*Wash.*), *39 P., 248.*
10. Erasing from a note after delivery the words "agreeing to pay all expenses incurred by suit or otherwise in attempting the collection of this note, including reasonable attorney's fees," is a material alteration which renders the note void, since without such words the note is negotiable. *First National Bank* v. *Laughlin* (*N. D.*), *61 N. W., 473.*
11. Where a person induces another to sign a paper containing no writing and which is to be used merely as a means of identifying the signer, who does not intend to execute a note or contract of any kind, and then fills out the blanks so as to make the paper a note, the note will be void even in the hands of an innocent holder. *First National Bank* v. *Zeims* (*Iowa*), *61 N. W., 483.*
12. The plaintiff received from defendants the following certificate: "B. has deposited in this bank $8,000 (eight thousand dollars), payable to the order of himself on the return of this certificate properly indorsed. Interest at 6 per cent if left 12 months for all future months. Interest to cease if not renewed at end of one year from date. *Held*, that such a certificate of deposit is a promissory note, payable on demand. *Beardsley* v. *Webber* (*Mich.*), *62 N. W., 173.*
13. Payment of money on a note at a bank where it is payable is not a payment of the note if the note is not at the bank and is not produced. *First National Bank* v. *Chilson* (*Neb.*), *63 N. W., 362.*
14. The holder of a note does not have the burden of proving that he is a bona fide purchaser unless it appears that the payee obtained it by fraud. *Flour City National Bank* v. *Grover* (*Sup.*), *34 N. Y. S., 496.*
15. In an action on a note, plaintiff averred that it had made a valid sale of securities pledged for the note, and had credited the proceeds on the note, and prayed a judgment for the amount of the note, less such credit. Defendant pleaded that the alleged sale was unlawful, and that, as plain-

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tiff had wrongfully appropriated the securities pledged, defendant was entitled to a credit for their full value. *Held*, that defendant was not bound to tender the amount due on his note, as a condition precedent to making such defense. *Rush* v. *First National Bank of Kansas City*, *71 Fed. Rep.*, *103*.

16. The wrongful act complained of by defendant's answer was so connected with the transaction set forth by plaintiff as to constitute a valid counterclaim under Gen. St. Kan., 1889, par. 4178. *Ib.*

17. Where a person, at the solicitation of national-bank officers, gave his note to the bank to take up the note of a stranger, for the purpose, as stated by the officers, of getting the old note "out of the past-due notes," *held*, that the maker of the new note was liable to the receiver of the bank, on a renewal of the note, whether the transaction was a real one, or a mere trick to make it appear to the Government and the creditors and stockholders that the bank had a valuable asset, which it in fact did not have. *Pauly* v. *O'Brien*, *69 Fed. Rep.*, *460*.

18. A stockholder and director in a national bank, being aged and infirm of sight, was requested by the president of the bank to give him an accommodation note for $10,000. He replied that if the purpose was to draw money on the note or put it in the bank he would not give it. The president then stated that the note was merely to be put into the hands of his personal creditor as security, and that no money would be needed. A note was accordingly made, but, without the knowledge of the maker, it was payable to the bank, and was, in fact, placed in the bank, and a certificate of deposit for the amount issued to the president, and by him deposited with his creditor, who held it as security until the bank failed. *Held*, that the maker's stipulation that the note should not be used to take money from the bank was apparently made for the bank's benefit, and that, having given a valid accommodation note, he was liable thereon to the receiver of the bank, although his wishes in regard to the manner of its use had not been respected. *Linn County National Bank* v. *Crawford*, *69 Fed. Rep.*, *532*.

19. One L. made a note, and delivered it to the payee, upon an express agreement that it should be sold and discounted by the payee for cash, which should be paid over to L. Instead of so doing, the payee diverted the note, which passed through the hands of several parties, who had notice of the diversion, and who severally indorsed the note. The last of these parties, the D. Co., had the note discounted at its bank, which had no notice of the diversion, and received and used the proceeds. The note not being paid, the bank, at the request of the D. Co., sued the maker and all the indorsers except the D. Co. *Held*, that the fact that the bank had discounted the note solely in reliance on the credit of the D. Co., and that it had omitted to sue that company, in reliance upon the company's paying the note, if not collected from the maker or prior indorsers, though it enabled the D. Co. to obtain an unfair advantage, was not a defense to the action. *Germania Bank of New York* v. *La Follette et al.*, *72 Fed. Rep.*, *145*.

20. Where a note given a bank by one indebted to it was signed by the debtor's sister on the bank's representation that a further loan would be made the debtor, but no such loan was made, and the note was held merely as collateral security, it was a defense that the note was diverted from the purpose for which it was signed, and an inquiry could not be made as to whether the use which was made of the note was more disadvantageous than that stipulated would have been. *Second National Bank* v. *Dunn* (*Pa. Sup.*), *25 A.*, *80*; *Gardner* v. *Same*, *Ib.*, *81* and *88*.

21. Where the note of a corporation is negotiable in form, the affixing of the corporate seal does not destroy its negotiability. *25 N. Y. S.*, *447*, affirmed. *Chase National Bank* v. *Faurot* (*N. Y. App.*), *44 N. E.*, *164*.

22. Defendant indorsed a note payable to himself, and gave it to his agent, to be delivered to one S., after the latter should have procured the execution of a certain contract; but the agent gave S. the note before receiving the contract on S.'s promise that he would procure its execution that day. S. failed to keep his promise, and sent the note to brokers, who sold it to plaintiff before maturity. *Held*, that as the note had a legal inception defendant could not avail himself of his agent's mistake and S.'s bad faith as a defense against the bona fide holder. *Ib.*

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23. The possession of a negotiable note payable to a corporation, and bearing the indorsement of such corporation, regular in form, and signed by its general manager, is prima facie sufficient to show that the officer so indorsing the note had authority to do so, and to entitle the holder thereof to recover. *Citizens' National Bank* v. *Wintler* (*Wash.*), *45 P., 38.*
24. Negotiable paper fraudulent at its inception is not invalidated in the hands of one taking it for value before maturity, unless there be actual fraud upon his part. *Second National Bank* v. *Hewitt* (*N. J. Sup.*), *34 A., 988.*
25. The doctrine of lis pendens does not apply to a purchaser of negotiable bonds for value before maturity. *Farmers' and Merchants' National Bank* v. *Waco Electric Railway and Light Co.* (*Tex. Civ. App.*), *36 S. W., 131; Metropolitan Trust Co.* v. *Farmers' and Merchants' National Bank, Ib.*
26. Defendant corporation placed bonds issued by it in the hands of one G. as its agent to sell to a third person, but instead of selling them G. pledged the bonds to plaintiff as collateral security for a debt owing by him. The bonds were negotiable in form, and plaintiff had no notice of the arrangement between defendant and G. *Held*, that plaintiff was a bona fide holder. *Tompkins County National Bank* v. *Bunnell & Eno Inv. Co.* (*Sup.*), *40 N. Y. S., 411.*
27. A mere credit given by a bank to its depositor for a note procured by fraud does not constitute a purchase for value, in the absence of evidence that the credit was ever drawn upon, or that the account of which it became a part was exhausted, before maturity of the note, or before notice of the fraud. *Drovers' National Bank* v. *Blue* (*Mich.*), *67 N. W., 1105.*
28. Where plaintiff, in an action on a note, undertook, but failed, to establish that it purchased the note before maturity in good faith, proof of fraud by the payee in procuring the note is a complete defense, unless plaintiff shows a bona fide purchase. *Ib.*
29. The fact that a guaranty is written on the back of a note, above the signature of the payee, does not have the effect of preventing the signature from operating as an indorsement, for the purpose of passing the legal title to the note. *National Bank of Commerce* v. *Galland* (*Wash.*), *45 P., 35.*
30. Where signatures of defendants were obtained either as makers or indorsers of certain notes for the supposed accommodation of certain persons to whom they looked for indemnity, the fact that the notes were fraudulently obtained for the use of the cashier of a bank, who discounted them with the bank's funds, and applied the proceeds to his own use, does not render the bank chargeable with a knowledge of the fraud, and it is an owner in good faith of the paper which it took for value and before maturity. *Indian Head National Bank* v. *Clark* (*Mass.*), *43 N. E., 912.*
31. Where the complaint in an action on a note alleged in the third paragraph that no part of the same had been paid, a denial of "each and every allegation in paragraph three," did not put in issue the question of payment. *Columbia National Bank* v. *Western Iron and Steel Co.* (*Wash.*), *44 P., 145.*
32. A plea in an action on a note alleging that it was a renewal of one originally executed in payment of a subscription to stock; that three certain persons were interested in selling said stock; that one of said persons, acting for himself and his associates, induced defendant to sign said note, by representing that certain other persons had agreed to take a large amount of said stock, that others had contracted to take a large quantity of the product of the corporation, and that the property of the corporation was then marketable; but that said representations were wholly false—imports liability on said three persons for said false representations, and the averments thereof are sufficient to avoid the original note and all mere renewals thereof, as between defendant and said persons and their assigns with notice. *Alabama National Bank* v. *Halsey* (*Ala.*), *19 So., 522.*
33. An administrator is personally liable on a note, signed by him as such, the proceeds of which were placed with the payee, a bank, and paid out on checks drawn by him to pay, generally, bills and debts of the estate. *First National Bank* v. *Collins* (*Mont.*), *43 P., 499.*
34. The mere promise to pay, or the procuring of an extension of the time for

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paying, a note obtained by fraud to pay which the maker is under no legal or moral obligation, does not, as a matter of law, constitute a ratification of the note, in the absence of facts creating an estoppel in pais. *First National Bank of Decorah* v. *Holan* (*Minn.*), *65 N. W.*, *952*.

35. An obligor in a note who pays a sum in excess of his pro rata share to the obligee in consideration of his full discharge is entitled to contribution from each of his co-obligors of their pro rata share of the excess so paid. *Merchants' National Bank* v. *McAnulty* (*Tex. Sup.*), *33 S. W.*, *963*.
36. An assignee of an invalid nonnegotiable draft, who relies on its invalidity as excusing him from attempting by suit to collect the money, must notify his assignor of his reason for not suing and offer to return the instrument to him; and if he is guilty of negligence therein, to the assignor's damage, he can not recover the consideration of the assignment. *Merchants' National Bank* v. *Spates* (*W. Va.*), *23 S. E.*, *681*.
37. One who assigns a nonnegotiable draft by indorsement and delivery thereof impliedly warrants its validity, his right to assign, that it is a subsisting, unpaid debt, and the solvency of the debtor. *Ib.*
38. Want of authority in plaintiff national bank to purchase a negotiable note can not be pleaded by the maker of the note in defense. *First National Bank* v. *Smith* (*S. D.*), *65 N. W.*, *437*.
39. Where, on an issue whether a transferee of notes in fraud of the owner's creditors acquired the notes in good faith in due course of business, it appeared that he was an intimate friend of the owner and well acquainted with the latter's business affairs; that he knew that the payee did not own the notes and that the use of his name was a mere pretense; that as fast as payments were made on the notes he remitted them to the owner, and that a receipt therefor given him by the owner was signed in the owner's name "for" the payee—a finding that he had no knowledge of the fraud was against the evidence. *First National Bank* v. *Van Ness* (*Idaho*), *43 P.*, *59*.
40. Where a signer of a joint and several note assigned his property to another, and the payee thereupon called on such assignee and, to induce him to sign, said, "Unless you sign the note we will contest the conveyance," whereupon the assignee signed, it was sufficient to warrant a jury in finding an implied agreement to forbear. *First National Bank* v. *Cecil* (*Or.*), *31 P.*, *61*.
41. Where a signer of a joint and several note assigned his property to another, and the assignee thereupon assigned the note, the payee agreeing to forbear, the assignee became a party to a new contract, on a new and additional consideration; the rule being that, when one signs his name to a joint and several note for a valuable consideration, after delivery he becomes, as between himself and the payee, a maker, and may be sued as such. *Ib.*
42. One who, by his acts and declarations in dealing with a bank, holds himself out to it as a member of a firm, thus inducing the bank to discount notes, and pass the proceeds to the credit of the firm, will be liable to the bank on the notes as a member of the firm. *Lancaster County National Bank* v. *Boffenmyer* (*Pa. Sup.*), *29 A.*, *855*.
43. The course of business between members of a firm may show the authority of one partner to act for and charge the firm. *Midland National Bank* v. *Schoen* (*Mo. Sup.*), *27 S. W.*, *547*.
44. Where a partner is invested with general authority to use the firm name on notes for his individual purposes the firm is liable on notes discounted on the faith of such authority. *Ib.*
45. Where a note is given by a firm for the debt of one partner it may be renewed by any one of the partners without altering the firm's liability. *Ib.*
46. Where a partner has general authority to give notes of the firm for his private debts it is not necessary to show special authority on the particular notes sued on. *Ib.*
47. A note given in part in consideration of an agreement to refrain from bidding at a public sale of goods by a statutory assignee is invalid, except in the hands of an innocent purchaser. *Atlas Nationl Bank* v. *Holm et al.*, *71 Fed. Rep.*, *489*.
48. In order to deprive one of the character of a bona fide purchaser it is not enough that he neglected to make the inquiry which a prudent man would or ought to have made, but he must have acted in bad faith. *Ib.*

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49. There is no presumption that a purchaser of a note was aware of existing defenses thereto. *Ib.*
50. A note signed by only one member of a firm was binding upon both members. *Held*, that the fact that such note is renewed after the death of the nonsigning member does not release his estate from liability on the original note, the payee not having intended to release him, and having canceled the original note through inadvertence. *National Exchange Bank* v. *Wilgus's Executors* (*Ky.*), *25 S. W.*, *2.*
51. A person other than a payee, who signs his name in blank upon the back of a promissory note at the time of its execution, and before its delivery to the payee, is, as to a subsequent bona fide holder for value, liable thereon as a joint maker, and not as accommodation indorser. *Salisbury* v. *First National Bank* (*Nebr.*), *56 N. W.*, *737.*
52. A complaint in an action on a note alleged that the payee delivered the note for collection at a bank, which sent it to plaintiff, who caused the same to be protested; that the payee claimed the protest to be invalid, and insisted that the bank pay the note, and that the bank, believing itself liable, required plaintiff to pay the same; and that on such payment the bank, as agent for the payee, delivered the note to plaintiff, and prayed that plaintiff be subrogated to the rights of the payee. *Held*, that the absence of an averment that the bank was authorized to deliver the note to plaintiff on payment, or that the payee received the money paid, or ratified the transaction, rendered the complaint insufficient on demurrer. *Marine National Bank* v. *Humphreys* (*Minn.*), *64 N. W.*, *148.*
53. Proof of fraud in the inception of a note casts on the indorsee the burden of showing that he took it for value before maturity without notice; but proof that he paid full value before maturity raises a presumption that he purchased it in good faith without notice. *Ib.*
54. Until it is shown that the note in suit was never delivered by the maker, or that it was obtained from him by undue means, it is not incumbent on plaintiff to show himself a bona fide holder for a valuable consideration. *Third National Bank* v. *Angell* (*R. I.*), *29 A.*, *500.*
55. If one signs a printed blank for a note and intrusts it to another to have the blanks filled up, he confers the right, and the note carries on its face an implied authority, to fill up the blanks at pleasure, so far as is consistent with the printed words. As to all purchasers for value without notice, the person to whom the blank note is intrusted must be deemed the agent of the signer; and an oral agreement between such principal and agent, limiting the amount for which the note shall be perfected, can not affect the rights of an indorsee who takes the note for a different amount, before maturity for value, in ignorance of such agreement. *Market & Fulton National Bank* v. *Sargent*, *27 A.*, *192; 85 Me.*, *348.*
56. Where a bank takes a note for shares of its stock sold by its president, with knowledge of president's representations as to stock's value, the maker, in an action on the note, may set up the defense that the representations were false. *National Bank* v. *Taylor* (*S. D.*), *58 N. W.*, *297.*
57. An agreement by the maker of a note to pay 10 per cent commission, if the note be not paid at maturity, and is collected by an attorney, is valid. *Braham* v. *First National Bank* (*Miss.*), *16 So.*, *203.*
58. It is an equitable defense to an action against the maker of a promissory note that the indorsee took it with notice that it was given to his immediate indorser by the maker as a security. *Western National Bank* v. *Wood* (*Com. Pl. N. Y.*), *20 N. Y. S.*, *642.*
59. A note executed in one State and payable in another is governed, as to defenses against an indorsee, by the law of the latter State, though sued on in the State wherein it was executed. *Sturdivant* v. *Memphis National Bank* (*C. C. A.*), *60 Fed. Rep.*, *730; Ib.*, *736.*
60. A national bank may recover upon negotiable paper purchased by it. *Merchants' National Bank of St. Paul* v. *Hanson*, *33 Minn.*, *40; 53 Am. Rep.*, *5; 3 N. B. C.*, *509.*
61. The indorsement of a note "for collection" is notice to a purchaser that the indorsee is not the owner. *Ib.*
62. The fact that a purchaser, for valuable consideration, of negotiable notes, from a member of the payee firm, who claims to be the owner thereof, knows that the latter is the president of a bank whose indorsement in bank appears on the notes, after the indorsement of the firm, is not

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sufficient to put the purchaser on inquiry, or charge him with notice that the notes belong to the bank. *Kaiser et al.* v. *First National Bank of Brandon, 78 Fed. Rep., 281.*

63. One who was president both of the A bank and the B bank received from the president of a third bank two notes, which the latter claimed to own individually, as collateral both for balances due from his bank to the A bank and for debts due by him individually to the B bank. The notes were kept by the A bank until dishonored, and until its own balances were discharged, and were then sent to the B bank. *Held*, that the fact that the B bank received physical possession of the notes after dishonor was no evidence that it was not a bona fide holder for value. *Ib.*

64. A third party who places his name upon the back of a negotiable promissory note at the time of its execution by the maker and before its delivery to the payee will be liable as a joint maker, and the note itself, with the indorsement thereon, is prima facie evidence of such liability. *First National Bank of Worcester, Massachusetts*, v. *Lock-Stitch Fence Co. and others, 24 Fed. Rep., 221.*

65. The question of the liability of such a party is one of general commercial law, and the decisions of the courts of the State in which the note is executed and made payable are not necessarily controlling in the decision thereof by a United States court. *Ib.*

66. If the indorsee constitute the indorser or original holder, his agent, by relying on him to collect of the maker, taking himself no steps for that purpose until after the failure of the indorser, payment to the original holder will be good. *Exchange National Bank* v. *Johnson et al., 30 Fed. Rep., 588.*

67. If a bank accepts the note of the indorser in discharge of his liability as indorser the title to the first note reverts to the indorser, and payment to him is good, although the indorser leave the note on deposit with the bank; but it is a question for the jury to determine whether, on the facts of the case, the new note be taken in discharge of the indorser's liability, or as a mere memorandum note, not intended to affect the title to the old note. *Ib.*

68. If the maker pay other than the rightful owner of the note, he can not rely on facts unknown to him, and not influencing his action, as an estoppel, but if the facts be of a character that establish an agency for collection, that is a defense against repayment. *Ib.*

69. A note executed by stockholders of a corporation in the corporate name, without authority of the directors, becomes a corporate liability, if ratified by the corporation by permitting judgment to go against it on the note. *Nebraska National Bank* v. *Ferguson (Nebr.) 68 N. W., 370.*

70. A second indorser of a note having learned that the maker had failed, and that the first indorser, who lived in the same place as the maker, had agreed to meet it, wrote to his indorsee to recall it. Said indorsee had forwarded it through the usual bank channels for collection, and the indorser merely wished to save the protest charges. The indorsee consented to recall the note on condition that the new note should be signed by all the local indorsers. Three days before maturity the second indorser received a request from the first indorser to have the note forwarded for protest. Under directions from the second indorser, the indorsee tried by telegraph to order the note forward, not knowing where it was, but on the day of maturity it came back to his residence, too late for protest. *Held*, that the second indorser was estopped as against said indorsee to insist that his waiver of demand and notice should have been in writing. *Hallowell National Bank* v. *Marston, 27 A., 529; 85 Me., 488.*

71. Where the maker of a note gives to the bank which discounts it a mortgage as collateral security, on the express condition that it shall not be recorded unless the bank shall thereafter consider it necessary, the failure of the bank to record the mortgage until too late to realize anything thereon will not discharge the accommodation indorser from liability on the note. *Allentown National Bank* v. *Trexler (Pa. Sup.), 34 A., 195.*

72. Where the maker of a note previously indorsed for his accommodation alters the same without the indorser's consent, by adding the words "with interest at 10 per cent per annum," there being at the time the maker received it no blank space for the insertion of interest nor words indi-

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cating that interest should be expressed, the note will be invalid, as against the accommodation indorser, even in the hands of a bona fide holder. *Farmers and Merchants' National Bank* v. *Novich (Tex. Sup.), 34 S. W., 914.*

73. One who indorses a note payable to another before its delivery to the payee is presumed to be liable as a subsequent indorser. *Lincoln National Bank* v. *Butler (City Ct. N. Y.), 36 N. Y. S., 1112.*

74. An indorser of a note, whether a surety or an indorser in the strict mercantile sense, will be released if, without his consent, the holder releases the maker of the note, though at maturity of the note he waived demand, notice, and protest. *Union National Bank* v. *Grant (La.), 18 So., 705.*

75. Defendant indorsed his debtor's note to be discounted and the proceeds applied to his debt. Defendant was secured for his indorsement. The debtor having pledged the note as collateral security for a preexisting debt, defendant notified plaintiff of the purpose of the indorsement. Thereafter, plaintiff extended two of the debtor's notes, under an agreement made before receipt of such notice that plaintiff was to hold the indorsed note as additional collateral security. *Held*, that plaintiff was not a bona fide holder of the note in respect of the notes extended. *People's National Bank* v. *Clayton (Vt.), 29 A., 1020.*

76. Defendant indorsed a note of his debtor to be discounted and part of the proceeds applied to his debt. The debtor pledged it with plaintiff as collateral security for another note of his in consideration of the latter's extension. Plaintiff had no notice of the agreement as to the application of the proceeds. *Held*, that plaintiff was a bona fide holder for value to the extent of the note secured, and could maintain action thereon. *Ib.*

77. A promise by an indorser to pay a note after maturity, with knowledge that no demand was made and no notice given, waives such demand and notice. *First National Bank* v. *Bonner (Tex. Civ. App.), 27 S. W., 698.*

78. A letter to the holders of a note, written after maturity of the note by the indorsers, wherein they promise to "do our utmost to put you in funds at an early date," and express a hope to be "able to take up this paper," and declare a willingness to confess judgment when sued, is sufficient evidence of waiver of demand and notice. *Ib.*

79. An indorser may waive the benefit of a statute requiring suit to be brought at the first term of court after the cause of action accrues. *Ib.*

80. By the general commercial law parties who place their names on the back of a promissory note, before its delivery, for the purpose of giving credit to the maker, are joint makers of the note, and will be so treated in the Federal courts, though the note is made in a State whose courts hold such parties to be indorsers. *Phipps et al.* v. *Harding, 70 Fed. Rep., 468.*

81. The several States are not without power to change by statute the general commercial law, but each State has the right to impose such conditions and limitations upon contracts, not inhibited by the terms of its own or the Federal Constitution, as it may see proper. *Ib.*

82. The Massachusetts statute (St. 1874, c. 404) providing that "all persons becoming parties to promissory notes payable on time, by signature on the back thereof, shall be entitled to notice of nonpayment thereof the same as indorsers," is a valid exercise of the power to change the general commercial law, and becomes a term of the contract, evidenced by a note made in Wisconsin, while such statute was in force, and delivered and payable in Massachusetts. *Ib.*

83. In an action by a bank on a note it appeared that the defendant, a resident of New York, made the note for the accommodation of the payees, residents of another State, who indorsed it to plaintiff, situated in the same State. The indorsers were afterwards discharged in insolvency proceedings, in which plaintiff proved the note as a claim and received a dividend thereon. *Held*, that the maker was not discharged from liability, since the indorsers would have been discharged as to plaintiff if it had not appeared and taken the dividend, and defendant was not injured thereby. *12 N. Y. S., 401*, affirmed. *Third National Bank* v. *Hastings (N. Y. App.), 32 N. E., 71.*

84. Where a note, with the name of a corporation in the margin, signed by two persons, designated as "president" and "treasurer," respectively, is discounted for the payee without inquiry as to whether it was the note of the corporation or of the individual makers, the holder may

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treat it as a personal obligation of the makers. *First National Bank* v. *Stuetzer* (*Sup.*), *30 N. Y. S.*, *83*.

85. Where there are three or more joint makers of a note, and one of them dies while the note is unpaid and before suit brought, the surviving makers are jointly liable on the note. *Stevens* v. *Catlin* (*Ill. Sup.*), *37 N. E.*, *1023*.

86. A note coming into the hands of the maker after payment can not be reissued by him, so as to bind a surety thereon, in the hands of one taking it with knowledge of the suretyship. *First National Bank* v. *Harris* (*Wash.*), *34 P.*, *466*.

87. The maker of a note can not assert as a defense thereto against the payee, a bank, that he signed the note at the request of the cashier and teller of the bank, who stated that they wished to use his name in stock speculations, for which purpose the notes would be discounted by the bank; that their names could not appear because of their official connection with the bank; and that he should not be charged with any of the notes given nor credited with anything received on the sale of the stock; and that the bank would take care of the notes as they became due, an agreement that a note given for a proper consideration shall not be collected being nugatory. *Mead* v. *National Bank of Pawling* (*Sup.*), *34 N. Y. S.*, *1054*.

88. A national bank may purchase a note in favor of a third party, and thereby acquire a collateral mortgage on land, and the claim may be incorporated with other indebtedness to the bank, and a new mortgage on land taken by the bank to secure the whole sum. *Oldham* v. *Bank*, *85 N. C.*, *240*; *3 N. B. C.*, *688*.

89. A promissory note payable to the order of the maker, being endorsed by him, was endorsed and delivered to another for his accommodation. The latter endorsed it and borrowed money upon it, waiving demand and protest. The waiver was stamped upon the back of the note by mistake over both endorsements. *Held*, that the liability of the maker was not affected thereby. *Gordon* v. *Third National Bank of Chattanooga*, *144 U. S.*, *97*.

90. The maker of a promissory note given in payment for stock in a national bank, and immediately transferred by indorsement to said bank by the payee, can not resist payment of the note, in the hands of a receiver of the bank, on a plea of failure of consideration, because of the insolvency of the bank where the payee has fully indemnified him against loss. *Hettinger* v. *Meyers*, *81 Fed. Rep.*, *805*.

91. A receiver of a national bank holds its negotiable notes subject to the same defenses that applied to the bank itself. *Hatch* v. *Johnson Loan and Trust Co.* (*C. C.*), *79 Fed. Rep.*, *828*.

92. The maker executed in the State of Illinois and delivered to the promisee a series of notes, one of which was acquired by a bona fide endorsee, and was as follows: "$5,000. Chicago, Ill., January 20, A. D. 1884. For value received, four months after date the Chicago Railway Equipment Company promise to pay to the order of the Northwestern Manufacturing and Car Company, of Stillwater, Minnesota, five thousand dollars, at First Nat. Bank of Chicago, Illinois, with interest thereon at the rate of — per cent per annum from date until paid. This note is one of a series of twenty-five notes, of even date herewith, of the sum of five thousand dollars each, and shall become due and payable to the holder on the failure of the maker to pay the principal and interest of any one of the notes of said series, and all of said notes are given for the purchase price of two hundred and fifty railway freight cars manufactured by the payee hereof and sold by said payee to the maker hereof, which cars are numbered from 13000 to 13249, inclusive, and marked on the side thereof with the words and letters 'Blue Line, C. & E. I. R. R. Co.;' and it is agreed by the maker hereof that the title to said cars shall remain in the said payee until all the notes of said series, both principal and interest, are fully paid, all of said notes being equally and ratably secured on said cars. No. 1. Geo. B. Burrows, vice-president. Countersigned by E. D. Buffington, treas." *Held*, (1) that this was a negotiable promissory note according to the statute of Illinois, where it was made, as well as by the general mercantile law; (2) that its negotiability was not affected by the fact that the title to the cars for which it was given remained in the vendor until all the notes of the same series were fully paid, the title

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NEGOTIABLE PAPER—Continued.

being so retained only by way of security for the payment of the notes, and the agreement for the retention for that purpose being a short form of chattel mortgage; (3) that its negotiability was not affected by the fact that it might, at the option of the holder and by reason of the default of the maker, become due at a date earlier than that fixed. *Chicago Railway Equipment Company* v. *Merchants' Bank*, *136 U. S. 268.*

NOTARY PUBLIC:

1. Before the passage of the act of February 26, 1881, notaries public in the several States had no authority to administer to officers of national banking associations the oath required by sec. 5211, Rev. St., and an indictment against an officer of a national bank under sec. 5292 for a willfully false declaration or statement in a report made under sec. 5211, so verified, would not lie. *United States* v. *Curtis*, *107 U. S., 671; 3 N. B. C., 91.*
2. Since the removal of the disqualification of interested witnesses, a notary who is an officer of a bank may legally protest paper belonging to it. *Nelson* v. *First National Bank of Killingly*, *69 Fed. Rep., 798.*

NOTICE:

1. Where the cashier of a bank conspires with a third person to sell worthless property to defendant at par, in order that the proceeds may be applied to the payment of a debt due the bank, the bank is chargeable with the knowledge that the cashier had of such conspiracy. *Merchants' National Bank* v. *Tracy*, *29 N. Y. S., 77.*
2. In an action on a check there was evidence that defendant gave the check, postdated, to one G. for the price of stock of a corporation, under an agreement that G. should not use the check until defendant had further considered the purchase of the stock; that defendant was induced to give the check by representations of G. as to the prosperity of the company, which was in fact insolvent; that the cashier of plaintiff bank knew of the negotiations between defendant and G.; that G. immediately procured the check to be discounted by plaintiff and placed the proceeds to the credit of the company, which was largely indebted to plaintiff. *Held*, that a finding that plaintiff was not a bona fide holder for value was sustained by the evidence, though plaintiff's cashier denied that he knew of the negotiations between defendant and G. *Ib.*
3. A bank discounting a note before its maturity is not chargeable with the knowledge of illegality or want of consideration acquired by one of its directors in other than his official capacity, such director not having acted with the board in making the discount. *First National Bank of Hightstown* v. *Christopher*, *40 N. J. Law, 435.*
4. A director offering a note, of which he is the owner, to the bank of which he is a director for discount, is regarded in the transaction as a stranger, and the bank is not chargeable with the knowledge of such director of an infirmity or defect in the consideration of the note. *Ib.*
5. P. was a member of the firm of M. & J. S. P., and also a director of the bank of H. He obtained at the bank the discount of a note belonging to the firm, which had been got of the maker by fraud. He had notice, as a member of the firm, of the fraud before the note was offered for discount, but did not communicate his knowledge to any of the officers of the bank. *Held*, that the knowledge of P. was not, constructively, notice to the bank. *Ib.*
6. The cashier of a bank was also the secretary of another corporation, and while working in the interest of the latter, sold stock therein, taking the purchaser's note therefor, which note was afterwards discounted by the bank. *Held*, that the bank was not affected with its cashier's knowledge as to the value of the stock sold, obtained through his connection with the other corporation. *Benton* v. *German-American National Bank*, *26 S. W., 975.*
7. A certificate of deposit with provision that, "This deposit not subject to check; with interest at six per cent if left six months; no interest after six months," is overdue, so as to charge purchaser with notice of equities after six months. *Kirkwood* v. *First National Bank*, *58 N. W., 1016; Same* v. *Exchange National Bank*, *ib., 1135.*
8. The form of the draft in such case does not convey notice to the creditor that the funds of the bank are being used to pay the private debt of the cashier. *Goshen National Bank* v. *State*, *36 N. E., 316.*

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9. Where grantor states to director of bank that he is willing to convey a half interest in certain land to the bank's president, with the understanding that such president was to deed the whole interest to the bank, and the president of the bank was to pay him by giving him credit upon notes then running against him in the bank. *Held*, not to amount to notice to the director that the grantor intends to retain a vendor's lien, but rather imports a notice that no such lien is to be retained. *First National Bank of Sheffield et al.* v. *Tompkins*, *57 Fed. Rep.*, *20*.
10. An indorsement upon negotiable paper, "For collection; pay to the order of A. B.," is notice to all purchasers that the indorser is entitled to the proceeds. *Bank of the Metropolis* v. *First National Bank of Jersey City*, *19 Fed. Rep.*, *301*.
11. A bank is charged with notice of letters duly mailed to it and received by the general bookkeeper, whose duty it is to open and distribute mail matter, although he conceals such letters to hide certain irregularities in his office and thereby prevents their coming into the hands of the other bank officers. *First National Bank of Evansville* v. *Fourth National Bank of Louisville*, *56 Fed. Rep.*, *967*.
12. Where a bank, in the absence of a director by whom a note has been offered for discount, accepts it, and accepts a note payable to him and indorsed to it as collateral, its rights are not affected by such collector's knowledge of illegality in the inception of the note accepted as security. *Third National Bank* v. *Harrison et al.*, *10 Fed. Rep.*, *243*.
13. An indorsee for value of a promissory note is presumed, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, to have taken it without notice of equities subsisting between the maker and payee. *Ib.*
14. An agent can not lawfully act for his principal and for himself in matters in which they have adverse interests, and every person dealing with an agent who is acting for himself as well as for his principal in such matters is put upon inquiry as to authority and good faith of the agent. *Moore* v. *Citizens' National Bank of Piqua, Ohio*, *15 Fed. Rep.*, *141*. *Affirmed*, *111 U. S.*, *156*.
15. The plaintiff contracted to loan money to M., cashier of the defendant bank, for his individual uses, on his representations that he held a number of shares of stock of said bank, and his agreement to transfer a certain number thereof to the plaintiff as security for the loan. In pursuance of said agreement, M. afterwards produced a certificate of stock bearing the genuine signatures of the president and of himself as cashier, on the faith of which plaintiff loaned him the money. In fact, M. had previously hypothecated and transferred to others all the stock of said bank which he had held, and the certificate was fraudulently issued, without any transfer of stock and without any knowledge of any of the officers of the bank except himself, he having used for that purpose a certificate left with him for use as occasion might require, signed by the president in bank. The plaintiff had no knowledge of the fraud, and believed that the certificate had been issued in good faith and by competent authority, but knew that the transaction was for the benefit of M. *Held*, that the knowledge that M. was acting for himself as well as for the bank in issuing the certificate put the plaintiff upon inquiry as to the authority and good faith of M., and, having failed to make it, the bank is not liable on the certificate. *Ib.*
16. Where an officer of a bank is dealing with it in his individual interest, the bank is not chargeable with his uncommunicated knowledge of facts derogatory to his title to the paper which is the subject of the transaction. *Merchants' National Bank of Kansas City* v. *Lovitt* (*Mo.*), *21 S. W.*, *825*.
17. Where the president acts for the bank in accepting for discount paper offered by another officer, the bank is not affected by any knowledge of the latter regarding such paper, since he is acting in the transaction in his own behalf. *Ib.*
18. The fact that the discount was calculated by the officer offering the paper would not be material in such case. *Ib.*
19. The president of plaintiff bank, without consideration, obtained defendant's note as a personal loan, and without disclosing the want of consideration procured its discount by plaintiff's cashier. *Held*, that, though the cashier was without authority to discount paper, his agency in discounting the note, not having been disavowed by plaintiff, it could

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recover on the note, as the president's knowledge of its infirmity could not be imputed to it. *First National Bank of Grafton* v. *Babbidge et al.*, *36 N. E., 462; 160 Mass., 552.*

20. A bank cashier who was indebted to the bank and also to a firm of which its president was a member gave another creditor a mortgage on sheep, which provided that the mortgagor might sell part of the sheep, and that the proceeds should be applied on the debt secured. The cashier took part of the sheep to market, and sent a draft for the proceeds, in a letter, to the vice-president of the bank, who acted as cashier in his absence, in which he simply said, "Place to my credit." The vice-president applied part of the draft to the debt due the bank, and the balance on the debt due such firm. *Held*, that the knowledge of the cashier that the draft was the proceeds of the mortgaged sheep was not imputable to the bank, and it was not bound by his acts. *Rock Springs National Bank* v. *Luman (Wyo.)*, *38 P., 678.*

21. Where the president of a bank knew that its cashier had purchased sheep from plaintiff, and was in debt therefor, that outside of them he could not pay the price, and that he had gone with the sheep to market, to sell them, the bank is chargeable with notice that a draft, sent to it by the cashier, was the proceeds of the sheep, and of plaintiff's interest therein as mortgagee of the sheep, and was liable to plaintiff for a portion of the draft applied on its own debt. *Rock Springs National Bank* v. *Luman (Wyo.)*, *42 P., 874.*

22. The fact that notes offered for discount by a bank are payable to its president and bear his indorsement, followed by that of the bank affixed by him, does not give notice to the discounting bank that they are the property of such president, and the bank's indorsement is for accommodation, especially when the negotiations for the discount have been carried on by letters written in their official capacity by the president and cashier of the offering bank. *United States National Bank* v. *First National Bank, 64 Fed. Rep., 985.*

23. Where there is a custom between brokers and bankers that on application of a broker a bank will certify as to whether it has any lien on certain of its stock by the holder thereof being indebted to it, a bank, by being asked by a broker to give such a certificate, is thereby put on inquiry and charged with notice that a loan for a certain amount had been made to the holder of the stock. *Covington City National Bank* v. *Commercial Bank, 65 Fed. Rep., 547.*

24. It is not essential that a notice of dishonor or of protest of a note should state in so many words that the holder looks to the indorser for payment, but a notice from which that fact may be reasonably inferred is sufficient. A copy of the note and of the protest sent to the indorser constitutes such a notice. *Nelson* v. *First National Bank of Killingly, 69 Fed. Rep., 798.*

25. The receiver of the C. Nationl Bank brought an action against one W. on certain promissory notes, made by him directly to the bank. W. defended the action on the ground that the notes were given for the purchase money of an interest in a brickyard, which W. had been induced to purchase by the misrepresentations of C., the president of the bank. It appeared that the bank held sundry notes of the principal owner of the brickyard, which notes were worthless; that the notes made by W. were substituted for these; and that C. pretended to be interested himself in the brickyard, and to enter into a partnership with W. and the former owner of the yard, for the purpose of inducing W. to make the notes to the bank, which would replace the worthless notes it then held. There was also evidence tending to show that C. was the active party in the transaction, and misrepresented the facts to W. *Held*, that the bank, being the payee of the notes, could not be held to have been without notice of the fraud, or unaffected by C.'s knowledge thereof, and that it was error to direct the jury to render a verdict against W. *Wilson* v. *Pauly, 72 Fed. Rep., 129.*

26. Where the president of a bank received notice while engaged in business for the bank the bank was chargeable therewith. *Bartlett* v. *Woodbine Sav. Bank, 57 Ill. App., 425.*

27. The fact that the chairman of the defendant committee was the attorney for the creditor in a garnishment proceeding did not affect the liability of defendant under the notice received by him as agent of the defendant

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several months before. *Anniston National Bank* v. *School Committee of Town of Durham (N. C.)*, *24 S. E.*, *792*.

28. Where the payee of a check mails it to the drawee bank, it is the duty of the bank to give the payee notice of dishonor, if the drawer has no funds on deposit from which payment can be made. *Ripley National Bank* v. *Latimer*, *2 Mo. App. Rep'r*, *967*.

29. One who knowingly receives partnership property with knowledge that its proceeds are passing to the individual use of one partner is charged with notice of such partner's want of authority to dispose of the property for his individual benefit. *Columbia National Bank* v. *Rice (Nebr.)*, *67 N. W.*, *165*.

30. Notice to the cashier of a national bank is notice to the bank. *First National Bank* v. *Ledbetter (Tex. Civ. App.)*, *34 S. W.*, *1042*.

31. Notice of expiration of time to redeem from sale of land for taxes, which the statute provides shall be served on the person in whose name the land is taxed if he is a resident of the county, and may be served on a nonresident of the county by publication, is properly addressed, in the case of a nonresident, to the "Am. Ex. Bank," that being the name as it appeared on the lists to whom the land was taxed. *American Exchange National Bank* v. *Crooks (Iowa)*, *66 N. W.*, *168; Same* v. *Dugan*, *Ib.*

32. Where a note is presented for discount by the first indorser, the presumption is that it had its inception in his hands; and the bank is not chargeable with notice that the note was owned by the maker, and that the indorsements were, therefore, for his accommodation. *First National Bank* v. *Weston (Sup.)*, *34 N. Y. S.*, *558*.

33. The fact that the maker of a note told the president of a bank, at the office of a company of which they were both directors, that a certain note had been obtained from him by fraud will not be held notice to the bank, where it afterwards discounts the note. *Washington National Bank* v. *Pierce (Wash.)*, *33 P.*, *972*.

34. The fact that defendant, with his family, is absent from the county because of the prevalence of an epidemic does not prevent service of process on him by leaving a copy thereof at his residence during such absence. *Burbage* v. *American National Bank (Ga.)*, *20 S. E.*, *240*.

35. Defendant executed his promissory note to C., and delivered it upon condition that it was to be surrendered to him upon C.'s failure to perform stipulated acts. C. immediately transferred this note by indorsement to a bank of which he was president and general manager. *Held*, that, as C. himself was the sole representative of the bank in the transfer of the note to it, the bank is chargeable with his knowledge of the condition to which it was subject, and so can not sue on the note until that condition is performed. *First National Bank of Blaine* v. *Blake*, *60 Fed. Rep.*, *78*.

36. If a director of a bank, who acts for the bank in discounting a note, has knowledge that the note was procured by fraud, the bank is affected with his knowledge. *National Security Bank* v. *Edward F. Cushman*, *131 Mass.*, *490*.

37. The pledgee of stock can not be said to acquiesce in the payment of dividends thereon to the pledgeor where he has no notice of it, actual or constructive. *Fairbanks* v. *Merchants' National Bank*, *30 Ill., App.*, *28; reversed*, *22 N. E.*, *524*.

OATH OF DIRECTOR:

1. By the provisions of sec. 44 of the national-banking act, upon conversion of a State bank to a national bank, all the directors of the former become those of the latter until an election or an appointment by the national bank. Semble that no oath is required from these *ad interim* directors, the oath prescribed by sec. 9 of the aforesaid act being designated for those regularly elected by the national bank; but assuming its necessity, a majority of those who were the directors of the State bank before its conversion is necessary to make a quorum of the board of the national bank. *Lockwood* v. *The American National Bank*, *9 R. I.*, *308; 1 N. B. C.*, *395*.

2. In all cases where an act is to be done by a corporate body, or a part of a corporate body, and the number is definite, a majority of the whole number is necessary to constitute a legal meeting, although at a legal meeting where a quorum is present a majority of those present may act. *Ib.*

3. Hence, a by-law adopted at a meeting of six *ad interim* directors of a national bank which had twelve directors before its conversion is invalid, because not adopted by a majority or quorum of the board. *Ib.*

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OATH OF DIRECTOR—Continued.

4. Prior to the act of February 26, 1881, a notary public holding his commission under a State had no authority to administer the oath required by sec. 5211, Rev. St.; and therefore a cashier who ma e oath before such notary to a false statement of the condition of his association was not guilty of perjury. *United States* v. *Curtis*, *107 U. S., 671.*

OFFICERS:

A. In general—

1. Directors of national banking associations may remove the president, both under the law of Congress and the articles of association, where the latter so provide. The power exists, though the association has adopted no by-laws. *Taylor* v. *Hutton*, *43 Barb., 195.*
2. The officers of a national banking association can hold their positions only by the tenure specified in sec. 5136, Rev. St., viz, the pleasure of the board of directors. *Harrington* v. *First National Bank of Chittenango*, *1 N. B. C., 760; 1 Thomp. & Cook, 361; Taylor* v. *Hutton, supra.*
3. An officer may, in the ordinary course of business, borrow money of the association. *Blair* v. *First National Bank of Mansfield. 10 Chicago Legal News, 84; 2 N. B. C., 173.*
4. The law providing no particular mode by which a director is to resign from the board, an oral resignation would be as good as any. *Movius* v. *Lee*, *30 Fed. Rep., 298.*
5. The president being the head of the board, a resignation to him is a resignation to the board. *Ib.*
6. A director is not prohibited from resigning during the year. The apparent purpose of the provision in regard to the term of office is to make it conform to the time of the new election, and not to absolutely require every director to serve the full term. *Ib.*
7. The borrowing of money by a bank, though not illegal, is so much out of the course of ordinary and legitimate banking business as to require those making the loan to see to it that the officer or agent acting for the bank had special authority to borrow money. *Western National Bank* v. *Armstrong*, *152 U. S., 346.*
8. A national bank can not hire one of its officers for a specified time. *Harrington* v. *First National Bank of Chittenango, supra.*
9. Knowledge, without objection, by the directors of a bank that one is acting in its employ does not ratify the details of a contract for his employment by the president unless they know of such details. *Ib.*
10. Creditor of insolvent national bank can not sue to enforce personal liability of officers and directors for violation of national-bank laws. The receiver alone can maintain the action. *Bailey* v. *Mosher*, *63 Fed. Rep., 488.*
11. Directors of a national bank are "officers" within the meaning of Rev. St., sec. 5209, which makes it a misdemeanor for bank officers to make false entries in any book, report, or statement of the bank, with intent to deceive any of its officers. *United States* v. *Means et al.*, *42 Fed. Rep., 599.*
12. The rule that where a bank officer is dealing with the bank on his own account his knowledge will not be imputed to the bank does not apply where such officer is the sole representative of the bank in the transaction. *First National Bank of Blaine* v. *Blake*, *60 Fed. Rep., 78.*

B. Cashier—

13. It is within scope of general authority of cashier to receive offers for purchase of securities held by the bank, and to state whether or not bank owns securities in its possession. *Xenia Bank* v. *Stewart et al.*, *114 U. S., 224.*
14. If a cashier, without authority from the directors so to do, makes a loan in excess of one-tenth of the capital of the association, he will be liable, in case of loss, for the amount of the excess. *Second National Bank of Oswego* v. *Burt*, *93 N. Y., 233.*
15. Under sec. 5136 of the national-bank act the cashier of a national bank has no power to bind it to pay the draft of a third person on one of its customers to be drawn at a future day, when it expects to have a deposit from him sufficient to cover it, and no action lies against the bank for its refusal to pay such a draft. *Flannagan et al.* v. *California National Bank et al., 56 Fed. Rep., 959.*
16. Ordinarily the cashier of a bank has no authority to discharge its debtors

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OFFICERS—Continued.

B. Cashier—Continued.

without payment, or to bind the bank by an agreement that a surety should not be called upon to pay a note he had signed, or that he would have no further trouble from it. *Cochecho National Bank* v. *Haskell et al., 51 N. H., 116.*

17. It is within the general authority of the cashier of a bank to sign, in its behalf, a blank transfer upon a certificate of stock in the name of the bank, held by it as collateral security for a loan, and deliver the certificate to the pledgeor on payment of the loan. *Matthews* v. *The Massachusetts National Bank, 1 Holmes, 396.*

18. The cashier of an incorporated bank is the general executive officer to manage its concerns in all things not peculiarly committed to the directors; he is agent of the corporation, not of the directors. *Bissell* v. *The First National Bank of Franklin, 69 Pa. St., 415.*

19. The cashier or other executive officer of a national bank has not, in the absence of special authority from the directors, or of a usage or practice so to do, power to receive, on behalf of the bank, property for safe-keeping. *First National Bank of Lyons* v. *Ocean National Bank, appellant, 60 N. Y., 278; 1 N. B. C., 728.*

20. The cashier of a bank, as one of its financial officers, in its daily and ordinary business transactions, has authority to certify checks drawn on the bank by its customers in all cases where any officer could do the same and bind the bank. *The Clarke National Bank* v. *The Bank of Albion, impleaded, etc., 52 Barb., 592.*

21. This authority is regarded as general, growing out of a cashier's position in the bank, and persons dealing with the bank are not in any way affected or bound by the special restrictions and limitations imposed upon him by the corporation, whose agent he is. *Ib.*

22. A cashier has no power, however, to make the certification unless he has the funds of the drawer in hand to meet the check. This limitation on his general authority is, in the law, presumed to be known by all the bank's customers and others who act upon the statements and representations of its agent. *Ib.*

23. Neither has the cashier power, as the agent of the bank, to certify a check until on or after the day the same is made payable. *Ib.*

24. A bank may sue as payee on a note payable to its cashier, alleging either that the promise was made to the cashier for it, or that the cashier's name was used by adoption for that of the bank. *Darby* v. *Berney National Bank, 11 So., 881; 97 Ala., 643.*

25. The cashier of a bank kept an account with the defendants, who were brokers, and bought and sold stocks for him, and from time to time the defendants received checks of his bank upon another bank, its correspondent, drawn by him in his official capacity, and collected them from the bank upon which they were drawn, and applied the avails to the cashier's individual account. In an action brought by a receiver of the bank of the cashier to recover of defendants the amount of the checks received by them, *Held*, the checks being made payable to the order of the defendants, for the cashier's individual use, the defendants took them under an obligation to ascertain at their peril that the cashier had authority outside of his ordinary official authority to make the checks, and could not assume that he was acting within the scope of his official duties. A purchaser of commercial paper made by an agent can not acquire any title to it as against the principal, unless he can show that it was made by the agent upon due authorization; and when he knows that the agent has made it in the name of the principal for his own use, he must be prepared to show that special authority in that behalf was delegated by the principal, and can not rely upon the implied or ostensible authority of the agent to make such paper in the ordinary business of the principal. *Anderson* v. *Kissam et al., 35 Fed. Rep., 699.*

26. It having been shown that the cashier had no authority to make the checks, and that the checks were paid by the bank upon which they were drawn, the defendants were prima facie liable in action of trover for the face amount of the checks. *Ib.*

27. The circumstance that the cashier clandestinely deposited funds with the bank upon which the checks were drawn to the credit of his own bank, which deposits were credited to his own bank, is not competent in mitigation of damages. When credited to the cashier's bank the deposits

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B. Cashier—Continued.

became the property of that bank as against the cashier and the defendants. The case for the plaintiff was complete when it appeared that the checks had been paid by the bank upon which they were drawn out of funds standing to the credit of the cashier's bank; the plaintiff was then entitled to recover the full amount, and it was then incumbent upon the defendants, if they sought to reduce the damages, to show that, notwithstanding the wrongful conversion of the paper, the cashier's bank did not suffer loss. *Ib.*

28. The fact that some of the moneys thus clandestinely deposited by the cashier were paid in by the defendants, at his request, does not affect the defendants' liability, or go in mitigation of damages. *Ib.*
29. Evidence of a usage that bankers and brokers regard payments made by means of such checks as ordinary payments of cash made by individuals for their own account is not admissible. *Ib.*
30. Where the cashier of a bank conceals the defalcation of another officer the statute of limitations will not begin to run in favor of such cashier or his estate until such defalcation is disclosed to the directors or stockholders. *Vance* v. *Mottley, 21 S. W., 593; 92 Tenn., 310.*
31. A cashier is bound to exercise reasonable skill, care, and diligence in the discharge of his duties, and if he fails so to do, and the bank suffer damage in consequence, he is liable therefor. *Ib.*
32. He is liable for loss on loans made by him through want of care, diligence, and reasonable skill. *Ib.*
33. Though the act of the cashier which occasions the loss is a tort, the tort may be waived and an action for value maintained against him or his estate. *Ib.*
34. The power of a bank cashier to transfer notes and securities held by the bank can be questioned only by the bank or its representative. *Haugan* v. *Sunwal* (*Minn.*), *62 N. W., 398.*
35. A cashier of a bank has no implied authority to bind the bank by a pledge of its credit to secure a discount of his own notes for the benefit of a corporation in which he was a stockholder. *State National Bank* v. *Newton National Bank, 66 Fed. Rep., 691.*
36. Where a statute creating a banking corporation provides that its affairs shall be managed by a board of directors, who shall appoint and remove a cashier and other employees, the power to discharge a surety on a note without payment can not be exercised by the cashier unless expressly delegated to him by the board of directors. *People's Savings Bank* v. *Hughes, 1 Mo. App. Rep'r, 549.*
37. A cashier on whom by continued absence of the directors has devolved the duty of making loans and discounts will be liable for losses through overdrafts and discounts made by him only where it appears that he failed to make reasonable inquiry into the financial standing of those making the overdrafts, and those whose paper was discounted, and failed to exercise the care and discretion which an ordinarily prudent man would exercise in his own business. *Pryse* v. *Farmer's Bank* (*Ky.*), *33 S. W., 532.*
38. A bank cashier is the agent of the bank in financial transactions with customers, and his acts will bind it, unless contrary to the provisions of the charter, or of general law, or against public policy. *Squires* v. *First National Bank, 59 Ill. App., 134.*
39. The office of cashier of a national bank is not an annual office, but the term of the incumbent continues until he resigns or until he is removed or a successor is appointed by the board of directors of the bank. *Westervelt* v. *Mohrenstecher et al., 76 Fed. Rep., 118.*
40. Since the national-bank act expressly provides that the cashier of a national bank shall hold his office subject to the pleasure of the board of directors, a by-law providing that a cashier shall hold his office for one year, and shall be elected annually, is nugatory, as is a reappointment in accordance with such by-law at the beginning of each year. *Ib.*
41. A bond conditioned for the proper performance by a cashier of his duties "for and during all the time he shall hold the said office" binds the sureties for all such time, irrespective of the fact that he is reappointed at the beginning of each year. *Ib.*
42. In an action on a cashier's bond for damages arising from breach thereof by his misappropriation of money and making of excessive loans, the fact

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B. Cashier—Continued.

that the bank and its receiver have sued and obtained judgment upon notes taken by the cashier for such misappropriated money and excessive loans is no defense. *Ib.*

43. Under an allegation that the guaranty sued on was executed by the defendant bank in the name of its cashier, and that such cashier was authorized by a general usage to bind the bank to similar contracts, the plaintiff may prove any competent authority to the cashier, and is not restricted to proof of usage. *Seeber* v. *Commercial National Bank of Ogden, 77 Fed. Rep., 957.*

44. The cashier of the Q. bank, who, in addition to his usual powers as such, was allowed by the officers to have full control of its business, applied to a bank in another city for accommodation, sending to the latter bank what purported to be the signatures of the officers of the Q. bank and a resolution of its directors authorizing him to borrow money and rediscount paper. Thereafter loans were made to the Q. bank on its notes, signed by the cashier in its name. It was customary for banks in the region where the Q. bank was located to borrow at certain seasons, and everything connected with the transaction was apparently done in the usual and regular course of business. *Held*, that the Q. bank was liable on the notes signed by the cashier, though it afterwards appeared that the signatures of the officers and the resolutions sent by him to the lending bank were forgeries, and the proceeds of the loans were used by him for his own benefit. *City National Bank of Quanah, Tex.*, v. *Chemical National Bank of St. Louis, Mo., 80 Fed. Rep., 859.*

C. Directors—

45. The degree of care required of directors of corporations depends upon the subject to which it is to be applied, and each case is to be determined in view of all the circumstances. *Briggs* v. *Spaulding, 141 U. S., 132.*

46. Directors of a corporation are not insurers of the fidelity of the agents whom they appoint who become by such appointment agents of the corporation; nor can they be held responsible for losses resulting from the wrongful acts or omissions of other directors or agents unless the loss is a consequence of their own neglect of duty. *Ib.*

47. A director of a national bank is not precluded from resignation within the year by the provision in Rev. St., sec. 5145, that when elected he shall hold office for one year and until his successor is elected. *Ib.*

48. Persons who are elected into a board of directors of a national bank about which there is no reason to suppose anything wrong, but which becomes bankrupt in ninety days after their election, are not to be held personally responsible to the bank because they did not compel an investigation or personally conduct an examination. *Ib.*

49. Directors of a national bank must exercise ordinary care and prudence in the administration of the affairs of a bank, and this includes something more than officiating as figureheads. They are entitled under the law to commit the banking business, as defined, to their duly authorized officers; but this does not absolve them from the duty of reasonable supervision, nor ought they to be permitted to be shielded from liability because of want of knowledge of wrongdoing if that ignorance is the result of gross inattention. *Ib.*

50. If a director of a national bank is seriously ill, it is within the power of the other directors to give to him leave of absence for a term of one year instead of requiring him to resign, and if frauds are committed during his absence and without his knowledge, whereby the bank suffers loss, he is not responsible for them. *Ib.*

51. A notary of the city of Alexandria is authorized to administer the oath required by law to be taken by a director of the First National Bank of that city as to his ownership of the capital stock of such bank. *United States* v. *Neale, 14 Fed. Rep., 767.*

52. When the oath is taken and subscribed by the accused it is complete, so far as the accused can make it, and if the notary, in certifying the fact of the oath having been taken, erroneously used the term "county" instead of "city," and used the seal of said bank instead of his own official seal, such error did not affect the oath taken. *Ib.*

53. If accused took an oath in which he stated that he was the bona fide owner in his own right of the number of shares of stock then standing in his name on the books of the bank, and that the said shares were not hypothe-

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cated or in any way pledged as security for any loan or debt, and if he took it willfully, and not believing that he was stating the truth, it is perjury, if in point of fact he was not the owner of said stock or had pledged the same for a loan or debt. *Ib.*

54. An irrevocable power of attorney given by the accused, wherein he constituted and appointed a third party his attorney for the purposes therein set forth, being a general power covering any indebtedness of accused to said third party, is a pledge of the shares of stock owned by accused mentioned therein as long as there was any debt due by the accused to such third party. *Ib.*

55. Under the laws of Vermont an action against a director of a national bank for the negligent performance of duty in not requiring a bond from the cashier, and otherwise mismanaging the affairs of the bank, abates by his death, and can not be revived against his administrator. *Witters, Receiver, etc.*, v. *Foster, Administrator, etc.*, *26 Fed. Rep.*, *737.*

56. A bill brought to charge the directors of an insolvent national bank with the amount of losses caused by the bank's failure, alleged that one of the defendants sold and transferred his stock on the day named, but the evidence showed that defendant had not paid anything for the stock, but delivered it to a messenger of another one of the defendants, from whom he had agreed to purchase it, and that such defendant then sold and indorsed the stock to a third party, as it was agreed he might do if he so desired. Plaintiff moved to amend the bill to conform to the proofs and make it allege that the transfer was merely formal. *Held*, unnecessary. *Movius, Receiver*, v. *Lee et al.*, *30 Fed. Rep.*, *248.*

57. A receiver of an insolvent national bank, in his own name or in the name of a bank, may enforce against the directors, for the benefit of the stockholders, depositors, and other creditors of the bank, any right or claim resting upon the nonperformance or negligent performance of their duties that the bank itself could have enforced. *Ib.*

58. A director of a national bank who, before the expiration of his term, sells his stock and orally resigns his office to the president, in his place of president at the bank, and afterwards receives the money for his stock prior to the sustaining of losses by the bank, ceases to be a director and can not be held liable for subsequent losses caused by the negligence of the directors. *Ib.*

59. The president of a national bank, being in failing health, was anxious to resign his position, but at a suggestion of a majority of the directors consented to take a year's leave of absence, and during such absence, and without any fault on his own part, losses were sustained by the bank, and it became insolvent. *Held*, in a suit by the receiver to charge the directors with such losses, that he was not liable. *Ib.*

60. The directors of a national bank which has become insolvent by reason of losses caused by the discount from time to time of paper not properly secured, indorsed by a director who is a man of wealth and the largest stockholder in the bank, and in whom the other directors have reason to place confidence, can not be held liable for the mere failure to discover the illegal transactions and to prevent such director from continuing therein. *Ib.*

61. The officers of an insolvent national bank can not be held personally responsible to creditors for losses on loans and discounts made by them in good faith, and, as they thought at the time, for the best interests of the bank, merely because such loans and discounts appear to have been unwise and hazardous when looked back upon. *Witters, Receiver, etc.*, v. *Sowles et al.*, *31 Fed. Rep.*, *1.*

62. Under Rev. St., sec. 5200, directors of a national bank who make or assent to the making of a loan to any one person of a sum exceeding one-tenth of the capital stock of the bank become personally and individually liable for all loss sustained thereby; but where the borrower in such a case is also one of the directors he is not so liable, but simply as a debtor to the bank. *Ib.*

63. Bank directors can not be held personally liable for money paid out for dividends "to a greater amount than net profits after deducting losses and bad debts" (Rev. St., sec. 5204), because there were debts bad in fact, but supposed to be good, when the dividends were declared and paid. Bad judgment on the part of the directors as to the condition

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of the assets, without bad faith, does not make them individually liable. *Ib.*

64. Directors of a national bank can not be held to the common-law liability for inattention to duty as directors in not preventing a hazardous, imprudent, and disastrous loan if such loan was made by their associates without their knowledge, connivance, or participation *Ib.*

65. Directors or the managing committee of a national bank may, in the honest exercise of official discretion, make loans or discounts for the actual or supposed benefit of the association, and, although the transaction may be injudicious and actually result in loss or damage to the bank, there is no criminal liability, so long as their acts are not in bad faith, for the purpose of personal gain or private advantage to the officials. *United States* v. *Harper, 33 Fed. Rep., 471.*

66. A national bank was organized with a capital of $60,000. The promoter of the bank took 380 shares of stock in his own name and procured the defendants to be directors as well as a person to be elected cashier by them. The directors were not acquainted with the banking business. The proposed cashier was known to the directors, at least by reputation, and was supposed by them to be competent and trustworthy and of considerable experience in the business, and they had full confidence in his integrity and ability to take charge of the bank. The cashier acted as manager of the loan and discount business of the bank, and the directors merely as advisers when applied to. The promoter of the bank knew, and the other stockholders were presumed to know, that the directors were wholly unused to the banking business. *Held*, that the directors were not liable for the acts of the cashier in violation of the banking law done without their participation or knowledge. *Cleus et al.* v. *Bardon et al., 36 Fed. Rep., 617.*

67. The cashier made loans in excess of 10 per cent of the capital to a manufacturing corporation supposed by him and by the public to be entirely solvent. None of the directors knew of the loans when made, but after a loan of $3,000 in excess of the lawful limit had been made the cashier informed one of them of such loan, and was by him advised to call it in when due; and thereafter such director's advice was asked as to a further discount to the same corporation, and he disapproved of it, and it was not made. Afterwards further loans or discounts were made to the same corporation without the knowledge or consent of any of the directors. About eight months after the bank commenced business one or more of the debtors of the bank failed, and the directors thereupon took the active management into their own hands. *Held*, that none of the directors had knowingly violated, or knowingly permitted to be violated, any of the provisions of the banking law, and were not liable for such violation by the cashier. *Ib.*

68. Under the banking law, the management of a national bank may be exercised either by the directors or by the cashier or other officers; therefore the directors are not liable for the illegal or negligent acts of the cashier or other officers by whom the bank is managed, if they have no knowledge of such acts, and do not connive at them, or willfully shut their eyes and permit them. *Ib.*

69. It seems that the liability of directors of a national bank is substantially the same under the banking law as at the common law. *Ib.*

70. The personal liability of directors of a national bank for violation of Rev. St., sec. 5204, by declaring dividends in excess of net profits, and of sec. 5200, for loaning to separate persons, firms, or corporations amounts exceeding one-tenth of the capital stock, can not be enforced in an action at law. *Welles* v. *Graves et al., 41 Fed. Rep., 459.*

71. If the personal liability imposed by Rev. St., sec. 5239, upon directors for violation of the provisions of the banking act, in favor of any one injured thereby, can be enforced without reference to whether the charter has been forfeited or not, it is not a penalty within the meaning of sec. 1047, limiting actions for penalties to five years. *Ib.*

72. Directors of a national bank are "officers" within the meaning of Rev. St., sec. 5209, which makes it a misdemeanor for bank officers to make false entries in any book, report, or statement of the bank, with intent to deceive any of its officers. *United States* v. *Means et al., 42 Fed. Rep., 599.*

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73. An act of Congress imposing a legal liability on the directors of a national bank for certain things, which they may do which shall result in an injury to the bank, its stockholders, or creditors, and making them liable for the amount of the damage, is a remedial and not a penal statute, and therefore an action under it survives against the estate of a director. *Stephens* v. *Overstolz, 43 Fed. Rep., 465.*

74. Where a bank director makes a wrongful loan of money from which loss occurs it is no defense to an action by the receiver of the bank against the director's estate that the insolvency of the person to whom the loan was made was not discovered until after the death of the director and the appointment of the receiver. *Ib.*

75. An action by a receiver of a bank whose charter has been forfeited under above statute against a director is properly brought at law, there being no necessity for invoking the aid of a court of chancery, either because of the nature of the issues involved or to avoid a multiplicity of actions. *Ib., 771.*

76. In such action plaintiff may state the aggregate amount of the excessive loans made to each party and the damage resulting therefrom in each case, accompanying each allegation with an exhibit showing the dates and amounts of the several loans that go to make up the aggregate sum stated in the petition, and is not compelled to declare in a separate count for each loan made. *Ib.*

77. Rev. St., secs. 5234 and 5239, prescribing the method of enforcing the liability of the directors of national banks for violation of the banking law, are exclusive of other remedies, and a creditor of an insolvent bank, for which a receiver has been appointed, can not sue its directors for the purpose of making them personally liable for the mismanagement of the bank. *National Exchange Bank of Baltimore* v. *Peters et al., 44 Fed. Rep., 13.*

78. A stockholder in an insolvent national bank for which a receiver has been appointed can not sue its directors to make them personally liable for the mismanagement of the bank, as the right of action is in the receiver and not in the individual stockholder. *Howe* v. *Barney et al., 45 Fed. Rep., 668.*

79. Defendants, as directors, during a run on their bank posted conspicuously in the bank a notice, signed by them and addressed to the general public, representing the bank to be solvent. Plaintiff saw the notice, and, after a consultation with the directors, loaned the bank money, which was lost. *Held*, that the notice, not being addressed to plaintiff, could not entitle it to recover from the directors, under R. L. Vt., section 983, which provides that no action shall be brought to charge any person upon a representation concerning the credit of another, unless such a representation is in writing and signed by the party to be charged; and the fact that the notice was signed by defendants as directors would prevent a recovery from them individually, even if the notice were a sufficient representation in writing. *First National Bank of Plattsburg* v. *Sowles et al., 46 Fed. Rep., 731.*

80. The executive officers of an association can not bind it as a gratuitous bailee, unless they have a special authority from the board of directors so to do, or there exists a general custom or usage to that effect. *First National Bank of Lyons* v. *Ocean National Bank, 60 N. Y., 278.*

81. An action may be brought by a receiver of a national bank against its directors to recover damages sustained by their gross negligence. *Brinckerhoff* v. *Bostwick, 88 N. Y., 52; 3 N. B. C., 591.*

82. If the receiver is one of the directors, such action may be maintained by the stockholders, or, when they are numerous, by one or more in behalf of all. *Ib.*

83. It is not necessary to allege in the complaint a direction from the Comptroller, or a demand upon him and a refusal to direct the receiver to bring the action, or a refusal of the receiver to sue. *Ib.*

84. Such an action may be brought in a State court. *Ib.*

85. The bank and the receiver, as such, are necessary parties defendant to such an action. *Ib.*

86. The board of directors of a bank is a body recognized by law, and to all purposes of dealing with others constitutes the corporation. *Burrill* v. *President, Directors, etc., of the Nahant Bank. 2 Metcalf, 163.*

87. A board of bank directors may delegate authority to a committee of its

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members to alienate or mortgage real estate; and such authority to convey real estate necessarily implies authority to execute proper instruments for that purpose and to affix the corporate seal thereto. *Ib.*

88. Where a board of bank directors authorized a committee of its members "to sell and transfer any estate owned by the bank," and the committee gave mortgage of the real estate of the bank to a creditor who had recovered judgment against the bank on its bills, and took from him at the same time a bond conditioned that he would not put those bills in circulation, and the board of directors accepted said bond and acted on it, and the cashier paid the costs of the suit in which said judgment was recovered, according to the agreement made between said creditor and said committee, it was *held* that, whether the committee had or had not authority to mortgage the estate, the mortgage had been ratified by the board of directors. *Ib.*

89. A stockholder in a national bank can not maintain an action against the president and directors for their neglect and mismanagement of the affairs of the bank, whereby insolvency ensued and the stock became worthless. *Conway* v. *Halsey, 44 N. J. L., 462; 3 N. B. C., 571.*

90. A judge who is a director of a national bank can not try a case to which it is a party, since, by Rev. St., sec. 5146, he must necessarily be interested as a stockholder. *Williams* v. *City National Bank, 27 S. W., 147.*

91. The election of an individual as a director does not constitute him an agent of the corporation with authority to act separately and independently of his fellow-members. It is the board duly convened and acting as a unit that is made the representative of the association. The assent or determination of the members of the board, acting separately and individually, is not the assent of the corporation. The law proceeds upon the theory that the directors shall meet and counsel with each other, and that any determination affecting the association shall be arrived at and expressed only after a consultation at a meeting of the board, attended by at least a majority of its members. *National Bank* v. *Drake, 35 Kans., 564.*

92. Stockholders have no standing in court to interfere for the protection of their company until the board of directors of the company have neglected or refused an application to take the proper steps to protect the interests of the company. *Hobbs* v. *Western National Bank, 8 Weekly Notes of Cases, 131; 2 N. B. C., 187.*

93. It is a mistake to suppose that the directors of national banks cease to be such, and that their duty to the bank lapses, when an examiner is put in charge of its funds, properties, and books by the Comptroller. *Robinson* v. *Hall et al., 63 Fed. Rep., 222.*

94. They were, still, as much the advisers of the bank examiner as they had been of the cashier, notwithstanding they were not invested by law with the control over him which they were empowered to exercise over the cashier. *Ib.*

95. Their duty as directors does not cease until after the appointment of a receiver. *Ib.*

96. If directors were depositors, and knew two months or more before suspension that that event was inevitable, and that the bank could pay only a percentage of its deposits, and yet checked for the whole of their own balances, thereby diminishing the percentage to which other creditors would be entitled, they certainly defrauded to the extent of the diminution the creditors whose interest they were relied upon to protect, and should be held to strict accountability. *Ib.*

97. Directors of a national bank left its management for more than three years almost wholly to its cashier, who had but little property, and of whom they required no bond; and they knowingly permitted loans to be made to individuals and firms largely in excess of the amounts allowed by law. They failed to record mortgages given to secure large debts due the bank after they were aware of its insolvency, and erroneously advised an examiner who had taken charge of the bank that it was not necessary to record them. *Held*, that the directors were personally liable for the losses caused by such neglect and the fraud and defalcations of the cashier. *Briggs* v. *Spaulding, 11 S. C., 924; 141 U. S., 132*, distinguished. *Ib.*

98. A creditor of an insolvent national bank that is in the hands of a receiver can not sue to enforce against officers and directors who have violated

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the banking laws the personal liability imposed by Rev. St., sec. 5239, as such liability is an asset belonging equally to all creditors, and must be enforced by the receiver. *Bailey* v. *Mosher, 63 Fed. Rep., 488.*

99. The liability of directors of a national bank to a common-law action of deceit for false and fraudulent representations made by them in the pretended performance of duties imposed upon them by the national banking law is not precluded by the liability imposed in that law for violation of its provisions. *Prescott* v. *Haughey, 65 Fed. Rep., 653.*

100. Complaint alleging false and fraudulent representations by directors of a national bank in advertisements, statements, and reports as to its condition, whereby plaintiffs, relying thereon, were induced to deposit money with the bank, and were deceived and damaged. *Held*, to state a common-law cause of action for deceit, not removable as involving a Federal question. *Ib.*

101. Directors of a national bank, who on its suspension issue a circular declaring the solvency of the bank, and that they hope to reopen within 60 days, and authorize the bank officers to receive money on special deposit, and keep it in the vaults of the bank, subject only to the check of the depositor, and subsequently, on the appointment of a receiver for the bank, turn over to him deposits made pursuant to the circular, are personally liable to the depositors for the amount of such deposits. *Miller* v. *Howard et al., 32 S. E., 805.*

102. On an issue whether the plaintiff bank had knowledge of the preference of a creditor of its debtor, it was proper to charge that the bank was not chargeable with knowledge of its directors acting individually, but that the jury might consider the knowledge of the directors as tending to prove knowledge on the part of the bank. *Continental National Bank* v. *McGeoch (Wis.), 66 N. W., 606.*

103. To bind a national bank the directors must act together as a board; their separate individual assent is ineffectual. *First National Bank of Fort Scott* v. *Drake, 35 Kans., 564; 57 Am. Rep., 193; 3 N. B. C., 445.*

104. The duty of the board of directors is not discharged by merely selecting officers of good reputation for ability and integrity, and then leaving the affairs of the bank in their hands without any other supervision or examination than mere inquiry of such officers, and relying upon their statements until some cause for suspicion attracts their attention. The board is bound to maintain a supervision of the bank's affairs, to have a general knowledge of the character of the business and the manner in which it is conducted, and to know at least on what security its large lines of credit are given. *Gibbons* v. *Anderson et al., 80 Fed. Rep., 345.*

105. A receiver of a national bank may sue the directors to hold them responsible for the malfeasance of the managing officer when it appears that they were so negligent as to make practically no examination of its books or affairs, and to hold meetings only at rare intervals, and then to limit their business almost wholly to the election of directors and the declaration of dividends. In such case their liability for losses should begin at a time when they ceased to discharge the duty of giving proper supervision to the conduct of the bank's affairs. In the circumstances of the present case they were held liable from the time when, by reason of the failure to earn dividends for more than a year, their attention should have been drawn to the necessity of making a thorough examination. *Ib.*

106. The right of action against the directors of a national bank, for violation of the provisions of the national banking act, given by Rev. St., § 5239, is for a tort, and comes within the common-law definition of actions on the case. *Cockrill* v. *Butler et al., 78 Fed. Rep., 679.*

107. Where the affairs of a national bank were managed entirely by its cashier, who was reputed and universally believed to be honest and capable, but whose dishonesty and reckless management resulted in wrecking the bank, the president and directors, who knew little of the business of banking, and most of whom were farmers, were not guilty of negligence rendering them liable for the losses to creditors because they failed to examine the books; the statements prepared and furnished them by the cashier, and which purported to be made from the books, showing the bank to be in a prosperous condition, and there being no grounds of suspicion known to them. *Briggs* v. *Spaulding, 11 Sup. Ct., 924, 141 U. S., 132*, followed. *Warner* v. *Penoyer et al., 82 Fed. Rep., 181.*

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108. The forfeiture of the bank's charter in a suit brought by the Comptroller of the Currency is not a condition precedent to the maintenance of a suit against its directors, under Rev. St., §§ 5200, 5239, for excessive loans. *Cockrill* v. *Cooper et al.*, *86 Fed. Rep.*, *7*.

109. A court of equity has jurisdiction of a suit against the directors of a national bank for excessive loans, under Rev. St. §§ 5200, 5239, where the suit is against a large number of directors, whose terms of service were not identical, where the excessive loans were inaugurated by one set of directors, and continued, renewed, or enlarged by another, and where the directors were also charged with a violation of Rev. St., § 5204, in declaring dividends. *Ib.*

110. A receiver of an insolvent national bank has a right to maintain a suit in his own name against directors to charge them for losses that may have been sustained by the corporation and its creditors through their wrongful or fraudulent acts. *Cockrill* v. *Abeles et al.*, *86 Fed. Rep.*, *505*.

111. The increase of the capital stock of a bank based on a fictitious value of assets, and on notes given by the directors with an understanding that they were not to be paid, is in violation of Rev. St., § 5142, and the directors of the bank participating are liable for all losses resulting to the creditors. *Ib.*

D. President—

112. The president of a national bank has no power inherent in his office to bind the bank on the execution of a note in its name; but power to do so may be conferred on him by the board of directors, either expressly by resolution to that effect, or by subsequent ratification, or by acquiescence in transactions of a similar nature, of which the directors have notice. *National Bank of Commerce* v. *Atkinson*, *55 Fed. Rep.*, *465*.

113. If a president of a bank exercised the functions of a cashier and was the sole managing officer of the bank, he had authority to borrow money for the use of the bank in the regular course of its business. *Simons et al.* v. *Fisher*, *55 Fed. Rep.*, *905*.

114. The retention by a national bank of the proceeds of the sale and guaranty of notes owned by the bank is a ratification of the president's act in such selling, whether he was authorized to execute the guaranty or not. *Thomas* v. *City National Bank*, *58 N. W.*, *943*.

115. The authority of the president of a national bank to guarantee notes of third parties held and sold by the bank will be presumed in favor of a purchaser, without notice to the contrary. *Ib.*

116. The president of a banking corporation has the power to employ counsel and manage the litigation of a bank, in the absence of any order of the board of directors depriving him of such power. *Citizens' National Bank of Kingman* v. *Berry et al.*, *37 P.*, *131*.

117. The president of a national bank has no authority to subscribe money from the bank on condition that certain parties would erect a paper mill in the town. *Robertson* v. *Buffalo County National Bank*, *58 N. W.*, *715*.

118. It is doubtful whether a general authority in the president of a bank to make discounts could empower him to make an arrangement under which the bank would surrender securities on receiving others, which, it was at the same time agreed, should be mere nullities so far as the sureties were concerned. *The First National Bank of Sturgis* v. *Bennett et al.*, *33 Mich.*, *520*.

119. A guaranty against loss or liability for signing as sureties, given by a bank president in his own name and without authority from the directors, to those whom he had solicited thus to sign a note given to the bank to retire a prior note held by it against their principal, is held to be the individual contract of the president, and not binding upon the bank. *Ib.*

120. C., in order to obtain a credit in his personal account with a bank of which he was the president, procured the defendants, a banking firm, to discount his individual note, credit the amount to the bank, and notify the bank that he had deposited the amount with them to the credit of the bank. The bank had previously given C. credit for the amount, and after being notified by the defendants that the deposit had been actually made with them, allowed C. to overdraw his account. Thereafter, and while his account with the bank was withdrawn, C., in his official character as president, authorized the defendants to charge the note to the account of the bank, and the defendants did so. *Held*, in a suit by the

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D. President—Continued.

receiver of the bank to recover the deposit, that, unless expressly authorized to do so, the president of the bank could not use the funds of the bank to pay his personal obligation, and, there being no proof of such express authority, the authorization given by him to the defendants was not a defense to the claim. *Chrystie et al.* v. *Foster*, *61 Fed. Rep.*, *551*.

121. The inherent powers of a president of a bank by virtue of his office are very limited, and it is difficult to say what powers he inherently possesses, if any other than the power to take charge of the litigation of the bank by employing counsel and otherwise. *The First National Bank of Wellsburg* v. *Kimberlands*, *16 W. Va.*, *555*.

122. A president of a bank may be authorized by its directors to do any act which they are authorized by their charter to do, unless the act to be done can by the charter be done only by the directors themselves. *Ib.*

123. Such authority need not be proven by showing that it was expressly conferred by the board of directors, but may be proven by showing the existence of such facts as constitute clearly a public holding out that the particular act done or contract entered into was within the scope of his legitimate delegated authority. *Ib.*

124. The inference that such authority has been impliedly conferred may be legitimately drawn by proving that he was in the habit of doing acts or making contracts of the same general character as the particular act or contracts which he has done or made, and that these acts or contracts which he was in the habit of doing, though applied to different subjects, involved the same general power, except when the acts and contracts which he was in the habit of doing or making were so very numerous and so variant in their character as clearly to justify the inference that he was authorized impliedly to do all acts and make all contracts which the directors had the power to do or to make, and to confer on the president the right to do or to make. *Ib.*

125. The directors of a bank may ratify any act done or contract made by the president without authority which they could have authorized him to do or to make. *Ib.*

126. The acceptance of the benefits of a contract made by the president for the bank is an implied ratification of such contract, and if money is received by its cashier for the bank under such contract, even when such receipt was unknown to the directors, it will be a confirmation of the contract, unless the money so received is returned when its receipt becomes known to the directors. *Ib.*

127. Where the articles of association of a national bank, signed by all the original stockholders, and giving express authority to the board of directors to remove the president, have been transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency, who has, on receiving the same, issued circulating notes to the bank, he will be deemed to have approved the articles, and the directors will have the power to remove the president, even though the bank has never legally adopted any by-laws. *Taylor* v. *Hutton*, *43 Barb.*, *195*; *1 N. B. C.*, *755*.

128. Where the president of a bank has agreed to answer to a bank for the overdrafts of another person, the fact that the bank, in accordance with its custom, which was well known to the president, required such person to give notes for his overdrafts at different times, which action was explained to the president, and not objected to by him, did not release him from liability from the amounts. *Brown* v. *Farmers and Merchants' National Bank* (*Tex. Civ. App.*), *31 S. W.*, *216*.

129. The president of a bank, a large creditor, or his minor nephew, who promised, when the bank advanced money to such minor, that it should be repaid before he would attempt to collect his debt, and thereby made himself liable to the bank for such advance, can not in equity assert a preference lien for his own claim, given him in a deed of trust by the insolvent minor, as against the claim of the bank. *31 S. W.*, *216*, affirmed; *Brown* v. *Farmers and Merchants' National Bank* (*Tex. Sup.*), *31 S. W.*, *285*.

130. The president of a national bank who requests the cashier to make advances to a minor, verbally promising that he will see them repaid, is liable to the bank for any loss sustained by reason of said loans, as having been guilty of a breach of trust. *Ib.*

131. Where the president of a bank had been frequently told of a third owner-

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D. President—Continued.

ship in property subsequently levied on by the bank, the bank was charged with that information, though the president gained it in his private business. *Campbell* v. *First National Bank (Colo. Sup.)*, *43 P.*, *1007*.

132. The president of a national bank has not necessarily, by virtue of his office, power to draw checks against an account kept by his bank with another bank. *Putman* v. *United States*, *16 S. Ct.*, *923*.

133. The president of a banking corporation has power to employ counsel and manage the litigation of the bank, in the absence of any order of the board of directors depriving him of such power. *Citizens' National Bank of Kingman* v. *Berry (Kan.)*, *37 P.*, *131*.

134. The president and secretary of a corporation are presumed to have authority to execute a note in the name of the corporation, and the holder of such note will not be affected by the fact that such authority did not exist unless he is shown to have had notice thereof. *American Exchange National Bank* v. *Oregon Pottery Co. (C. C.)*, *55 Fed. Rep.*, *365*.

135. In a suit by the receiver of a bank to charge its president with losses arising from his negligent management, where it is fairly inferable from the evidence that the facts constituting such negligence were not disclosed by the president to the directors until long after their occurrence, and until disclosed by the bringing of a suit by a third party, and the judgment therein, the lapse of more than the statutory period of limitation since the actual occurrence of the negligence can not be imputed to the receiver as laches. *Lawrence* v. *Stearns*, *79 Fed. Rep.*, *878*.

136. Where the president of a bank, having the management of its business, has loaned to a near relative a large share of the capital of the bank, and, with knowledge that securities offered to the bank by such relative are subject to conditions likely to eat away much of their value, has accepted the securities at their face value, crediting his relative therewith, and surrendering obligations, good at the time, he is liable to the bank, because of such negligent management, for a loss resulting from the depreciation of the securities so accepted. *Ib.*

137. A rediscount by a bank of its bills receivable, though it indorses the same and becomes contingently liable for their payment, is not a borrowing of money by the bank, but has more the characteristics of a sale. *United States National Bank* v. *First National Bank of Little Rock et al.*, *79 Fed. Rep.*, *296*.

138. It is within the scope of the implied powers of the president of a bank to indorse negotiable paper in the ordinary transaction of the bank's business, and a special authority to that end need not be conferred by the board of directors. *Ib.*

139. When a bank has long been in the habit of rediscounting its bills receivable in large amounts, all other banks in the same locality pursuing the same practice, and the president and cashier of such bank propose to its regular correspondent a rediscount of its bills, and there are no circumstances attending such proposal to arouse suspicion, the bank to which it is made may safely act upon it, without further inquiry, on the assumption that the act has either been specially authorized or that the officers are acting within the purview of their general powers. *Ib.*

140. Where the directors of a bank have known for many months that its paper was being rediscounted in large amounts, under the president's direction, and without consulting the board, and that the money so obtained was being used in the business of the bank, and they have made no inquiry as to how the paper was indorsed, the bank is estopped to dispute the authority of the president to indorse such paper for rediscount. *Ib.*

141. A writ of error which has been allowed, served, and returned to the appellate court with the transcript of the proceedings in the trial court will not be dismissed because the clerk of the trial court has inadvertently failed to make an indorsement of its filing on the writ itself. *Insurance Co.* v. *Phinney*, *22 C. C. A.*, *425*; *76 Fed. Rep.*, *617*, disapproved. *Ib.*

142. The purchase of a note by the president and managing officer of a bank, for which he paid from its funds over $20,000, with knowledge that it was burdened with a guaranty made by the payee which might defeat its collection, is such negligence as renders him liable to account to the bank or its creditors for any loss which resulted. *Stearns* v. *Lawrence*, *83 Fed. Rep.*, *738*.

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E. Vice-President—

143. The vice-president and general executive officer of a national bank has no power to borrow so large a sum as $200,000 at four months' time for the bank in the absence of special authority from the board of directors, and persons dealing with him are presumed to know the extent of his powers in this regard. *Western National Bank* v. *Armstrong, 4 S. Ct., 572: 152 U. S., 346.*

144. Ratification of the unauthorized act of a national bank officer in borrowing $200,000 for the bank can only be made, if at all, by the board of directors, acting with knowledge of the material facts, and can not be inferred from the mere fact that by direction of the same officer the money was placed to the credit of the bank, when it appears that it was drawn out by him and the assistant cashier, and that no part of it came to the use or benefit of the bank. *Ib.*

OFFSET:

1. Against the proceeds of the bonds deposited to secure circulation the United States can set off no claim, except for money advanced to redeem notes. *Cook Co. National Bank* v. *United States, 107 U. S., 445.*
2. And upon the failure of any association its 5 per cent redemption fund can not be retained by the Treasurer to pay taxes due to the United States, but the fund passes to the Comptroller as an asset of the association. *Jackson* v. *United States, 20 Ct. Cls., 298.*
3. Acts of Congress in relation to the administration of the assets of insolvent banks authorize no other rules of set-off than those recognized by courts in the settlement of the affairs of other insolvent corporations. *Yardley* v. *Clothier, 49 Fed. Rep., 337; Scott* v. *Armstrong, 146 U. S., 499.*
4. Set-off must be governed by the law of the place where, in case of controversy, suit must be brought to settle the rights of the parties. *Savary* v. *Savary, 3 Clark, 271; Gibbs* v. *Howard, 2 N. H., 296; Vose* v. *Philbrook, 3 Story, 335; Ruggles* v. *Kuler, 3 Johns, 263.*
5. A separate demand can not be set off against a joint one, or a joint debt against a separate one. *Gray* v. *Rollo, 18 Wall., 629; Scammon* v. *Kimball, 92 U. S., 362.*
6. Where, however, a note is signed by one as principal and others as sureties, the indebtedness of the bank to the principal may be set off. *Andrews* v. *Varrell, 46 N. H., 17; Himrod* v. *Baugh, 85 Ill., 435.*
7. An executor, administrator, or public officer is not entitled to set off against his liability as such any indebtedness from bank to himself individually, nor *contra*. *Scammon* v. *Kimball, 92 U. S., 362; Benton* v. *Holmes, Executor, 1 A. K. Marsh, 19; Stowe* v. *Yarwood, 14 Ill., 424.*
8. A judgment obtained in another than the attachment suit can not be set off against damages claimed for a wrongful attachment. *Imperial Roller Milling Company* v. *First National Bank, 27 S. W., 49.*
9. In an action against a bank commenced prior to the going into effect of the new code, by the personal representatives of a deceased customer, to recover a deposit which was due and payable to the deceased in his lifetime: *Held*, that the defendant could not, as matter of law, and in the absence of facts entitling it to equitable relief, set off a claim against the deceased which did not become due until after his death. *Jordan, Administratrix, etc.*, v. *The National Shoe and Leather Bank of New York, 74 N. Y., 467.*
10. A demand, to be set off in such an action, must have been due and payable from the decedent in his lifetime. *Ib.*
11. The plaintiffs seek to offset the amount of their credit on the books of a defunct bank against the promissory notes received by the bank for discount before its failure: *Held*, that if the bank held the notes at the time of its failure and was entitled to receive the amounts due thereon when they matured, such offset might be made; but an offset of this kind can not be allowed where it appears that the notes were not the property of the bank at the time of its failure, but had been indorsed away for value. *Balbach et al.* v. *Frelinghuysen, Receiver, etc., 15 Fed. Rep., 675.*
12. An attorney's lien upon a judgment is subject to any existing right of set-off in the other party to the suit. *National Bank of Winterset* v. *Eyre et al., 8 Fed. Rep., 733.*
13. A person liable upon a note to an insolvent national bank may set off, against his indebtedness, the amount of his deposits with the bank. *Platt* v. *Bentley, 1 N. B. C., 758; 11 Am. L. Reg., 171.*

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14. But a debtor can not set off the amount of a deposit assigned to him after the act of insolvency committed. *Venango National Bank* v. *Taylor*, *56 Penn. St., 14.*
15. The ordinary equity rule of set-off in case of insolvency is that where the mutual obligations have grown out of the same transaction, insolvency, on the one hand justifies the set-off of the debt due on the other, and there is nothing in the statutes relating to national banks which prevents the application of that rule to the receiver of an insolvent national bank under circumstances like those in this case. *Scott* v. *Armstrong*, *146 U. S., 499.*
16. A customer of a national bank who, in good faith, borrows money of the bank, gives his note therefor due at a future day, and deposits the amount borrowed to be drawn against, any balance to be applied to the payment of the note when due, has an equitable (but not a legal) right, in case of the insolvency and dissolution of the bank, and the appointment of a receiver before the maturity of the note, to have the balance to his credit at the time of the insolvency applied to the payment of his indebtedness on the note. *Ib.*
17. One indebted to bank can not set off a claim against bank acquired subsequent to its suspension. *Scott* v. *Armstrong*, *146 U. S., 499; Venango National Bank* v. *Taylor*, *56 Penn. St., 14; Colt* v. *Brown*, *12 Gray, 233.*
18. Right of set-off is allowable whether the indebtedness sought to be set off had or had not matured at time of bank's suspension. *Scott* v. *Armstrong*, *146 U. S., 499; Skiles* v. *Houston*, *110 Penn. St., 254; Drake* v. *Rollo*, *3 Biss., 273.*
19. While, as a general rule in the administration of the estate of an insolvent debtor, equality among creditors is equity, courts are not required to ignore the principle that only the balance, in case of mutual debts, is the real sum owing by or to the insolvent. *Hughitt* v. *Hayes*, *136 N. Y., 163.*
20. Claims will be regarded by a court of equity as due, notwithstanding the absence of a technical demand, when equitable considerations require that they shall be applied each to the other. *Ib.*
21. In the application of cross demands to the satisfaction of each other the insolvency of one of the parties is a material circumstance, and although the debt owing by the insolvent may not be due the creditor may waive the credit, and a court of equity will then apply it upon the debt from the insolvent, if that has matured. *Ib.*
22. The First National Bank entered into an oral contract with plaintiff to sell him certain real estate for a price specified. Plaintiff took possession under the contract and made large and valuable improvements, with the knowledge and consent of the bank, which had authorized its cashier to execute a conveyance pursuant to the contract. Plaintiff had a deposit account with the bank. Shortly before the failure he, for the third time, requested the cashier to execute the conveyance; this the latter promised to do without further delay. Thereafter plaintiff accumulated his deposits with intent to use the balance to his credit in paying for the land when the deed was delivered; this was known to the cashier. Plaintiff also, with the knowledge of the cashier, purchased a certificate of deposit, issued by the bank, with a view of applying it toward the payment. Plaintiff also did work and furnished materials for the bank, the account for which he rendered to it before the failure, and it was agreed that it should be adjusted on the final settlement for the purchase. Plaintiff, until the bank closed its doors, had no knowledge of its insolvency or of any fact affecting its credit. In an action against the receiver of the bank for a specific performance, *held*, that plaintiff was entitled to the relief sought, and that he was entitled to be credited on the purchase price the balance due him on the deposit account, the amount of the certificate of deposit, and of the account for work and materials. *Ib.*
23. A claim for pay for services, due before a bank closes its doors, is a set-off to a liability on bills discounted. *Davis* v. *Industrial Manufacturing Co.*, *19 S. E., 371.*
24. When a bank closes its doors and commits an act of insolvency, its deposits, whether on account or certificate, at once become due without demand or notice, and are to be set off against a depositor's debt due the bank. *Ib.*

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25. A certificate of deposit issued by a national bank is not a promissory note within the meaning of Gen. St., chap. 53, sec. 10; and in an action thereon by a person to whom it has been transferred by the depositor the bank is not entitled to set off the amount due upon a promissory note given by the depositor to and discounted by the bank, the certificate being issued for the proceeds of such note. *Shute* v. *Pacific National Bank, 136 Mass., 487.*

26. A national bank having become insolvent, a depositor therein assigned his deposit to a debtor of the bank: *Held*, that the latter could not offset such deposit against his debt in an action thereon. *The Venango National Bank* v. *Taylor, 56 Penn. St., 14; 1 N. B. C., 842.*

27. On the failure of a national bank a depositor was indebted to it on eleven notes to the amount of $5,000, and had on deposit some $2,900. The receiver of the bank agreed that this sum should go as a set-off on the indebtedness, the depositor to pay the notes first coming due, and the deposit to be applied on the last-maturing notes. After paying the first two notes it was found that the others were in the hands of third parties and the depositor was compelled to pay them, and filed a bill to authorize the receiver to refund the money paid under a mutual mistake. This bill was heard by the district judge of the western district of Tennessee, sitting in the circuit court of the southern district of Ohio. *Held*, that the deposit should properly be set off against the claim of the bank and the depositor should recover the sum paid by him; but as the district judge of the southern district of Ohio had held, in an action between the same bank and a creditor, the circuit judge concurring therein, that the plea of set-off was not available, in order that there might not be different rules of set-off in the same court in the case of the same insolvent, and as the case can not be appealed, it will be remanded for reargument before the regular judges, who may, in their discretion provide for a dissent of record, or do what may to them seem right in the premises. *Snyder's Sons Co.* v. *Armstrong, 37 Fed. Rep., 18.*

28. The indorser of a note discounted by a national bank, and which matures after the bank becomes insolvent and a receiver is appointed, is entitled to set off against the note the amount of his deposit in the bank at the time of its failure. *Yardley* v. *Clothier, 51 Fed. Rep., 506.*

29. Debts of a partner and his firm to a bank can not, in equity, be set off by a receiver of the bank against trust moneys which the partner, after the debts were contracted, mingled with the firm deposits, without the bank's knowledge, and the whole amount of which remained continuously in the bank until it failed. *Fisher* v. *Knight, 61 Fed. Rep., 491.*

30. A cross demand, to be available as a set-off at law, must be such as would support an independent action at law by the defendant, at the commencement of the suit; hence, a payment of his principal's debt by the surety, after the commencement of suit against him on a debt due to his principal, is not available as a set-off in the action. *Goldthwaite* v. *National Bank, 67 Ala., 549.*

31. As against the assignee or holder of promissory note, suing the maker, the doctrine of set-off has never been carried further than to put him in the place of the payee, or party having the beneficial interest; and a set-off in favor of the maker, against an intermediate holder, has been uniformly disallowed, in the absence of an agreement founded on new consideration, between the maker and such intermediate holder. *Ib.*

32. In the absence of all intervening equities, courts of equity put the same construction on statutes of set-off as do courts of law. Insolvency is recognized as a ground for the allowance of a set-off in equity, when it would not be allowed at law, but it is only the insolvency of the original creditor against whom the claim is asserted; and while the assignee of nonnegotiable paper takes it subject to all equities to which it was subject in the hands of the assignor, this means only the equities between the original parties, and does not include equities which may arise between other parties in the course of its transfer. *Ib.*

33. The receiver of an insolvent national bank sued A and B on their joint note given to the bank. They claimed to set off notes given by the bank, and C and D, who were also insolvent, as joint makers, to D alone, and maturing after the receiver's appointment, and growing out of a distinct transaction from the note in suit. *Held*, not a proper set-off. *Balch* v. *Wilson, 25 Minn., 299; 2 N. B. C., 274.*

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34. The voluntary payment by the maker of a promissory note, with a full knowledge of all the facts, operates as an abandonment and waiver of all right to set off cross demands or independent debts, and a bill disclosing such facts presents no case for equitable relief by way of equitable set-off. *United States Bung Manufacturing Co.* v. *Armstong, 34 Fed. Rep., 94.*

35. A bank may lawfully set off indebtedness of a stockholder to the bank against dividends accruing on such stockholder's shares. *First National Bank* v. *De Morse, 26 S. W., 417.*

36. In an action by a receiver of an insolvent bank to charge the estate of a shareholder with an assessment on his shares, the executor claimed, by way of set-off, that property belonging to the estate had been delivered to the bank, upon the understanding that it should be applied on the assessment if the bank should fail: *Held*, not a proper subject to set off, even though the bank examiner assented to the agreement. *Witters, Receiver, etc.*, v. *Sowles, Ex'r, 32 Fed. Rep., 130.*

37. The indebtedness of the stockholders on their individual liability, together with the other assets of the insolvent bank, constitute a trust fund for the benefit of its creditors; and in equity such indebtedness of a stockholder who is insolvent may be set off against a dividend payable out of the trust fund, on a balance due him on his deposit account with the bank at the time of its failure. *King et al.* v. *Armstrong, Receiver, 34 N. E., 163; 50 O. St., 222.*

38. An assignment by the stockholder of his claim against the bank, before the direction of the Comptroller to enforce his liability, but after the insolvency of the bank, does not affect the right to set off his liability against the dividend due on his claim, nor does the fact that the Comptroller, at the time of the assignment, had not determined the amount necessary to be collected from the stockholders for the payment of the creditors. It is sufficient that such direction has been given, and amount so determined when the set-off is made. *Ib.*

39. In an action at law by a receiver of an insolvent national bank the defendant may set off any debt due from the bank to him at the time of the failure. *Adams* v. *Spokane Drug Company, 57 Fed. Rep., 888.*

40. Where a promissory note was discounted by a national bank, and bills of exchange issued for a part of the proceeds, which were dishonored because of the subsequent failure of such bank, and part of the residue of the proceeds still remained to the credit of the maker of such note: *Held*, that in an action on such note by the receiver of the bank the maker could set off the amount of the bills of exchange and the amount still standing to his credit on the books of the bank. *Ib.*

41. A bank on which a check is drawn, though not knowing that the drawer is insolvent, can not, as against the payee, set off against the deposit its indebtedness from the drawer not yet due. *Merchants' National Bank* v. *Robinson (Ky.), 31 S. W., 136.*

42. A note deposited before maturity by a bank with a clearing-house committee, to secure payment of the bank's daily balances and other indebtedness due from the bank to other members of the clearing-house association, is not in the hands of the committee subject to set-off by the maker of any sum due him from the bank. *Philler* v. *Jewett (Pa.), 31 Atl. Rep., 204.*

43. Rev. St., U. S., sec. 5242, which requires a pro rata distribution of the assets of an insolvent national bank and forbids preferences, does not prevent a debtor of the bank from setting off against his indebtedness the amount of a claim he holds against the bank; and it is immaterial whether or not the debt due to the bank had matured at the time of its insolvency. *Scott* v. *Armstrong, 13 S. Ct., 148 (146 U. S., 449* followed). *Mercer* v. *Dyer (Mont.), 39 P., 314.*

44. Defendant bank discounted for W. a draft which was subsequently paid by the drawee, and placed the proceeds to W.'s credit, not knowing that plaintiff was entitled thereto. Afterwards, and while part of the proceeds remained to W.'s credit, plaintiff notified defendant of his claim. *Held*, that defendant could not set off against plaintiff's claim to such balance a claim against W. on paper discounted before the draft, but maturing after the notice of plaintiff's claim. *Heidelbach* v. *National Park Bank (Sup.), 33 N. Y. S., 794.*

45. A bank has no right to retain the balance of a customer's deposit to apply

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to an indebtedness of the customer of the bank not yet matured, unless it is authorized to do so by contract. *Ib.*

46. By agreement, a national bank, instead of the usual deposit of securities as collateral for payment of its daily balance at the clearing house, each day left with the clearing house all checks drawn on it, and other evidences of its indebtedness received from other banks, to be held until the balance due from it for the day was paid. While certain checks and other evidences of its indebtedness were so held the bank was closed. The clearing house collected the amount of the checks, etc., from the banks from which they had been received, and therefrom paid, besides the bank's balance for the day, due bills given by it for its balance for the preceding day, by their terms payable only through the clearing house the day after issue, and actually in the exchanges when the bank closed, and applied the remainder toward cancellation of clearing-house loan certificates issued to the bank under an agreement between the banks whereby any loss from failure of one to pay such certificates was chargeable on the others. *Held*, that the receiver of the bank, taking its assets subject to all equities and rights against it, had no equity, in a suit against the clearing house alone, to question the appropriation of the money paid by the other banks. *Philler* v. *Yardley*, *62 Fed. Rep.*, *645*.

47. When an indorser pays a note to a bank, and takes a receipt containing an order for a surrender of the note on return of the receipt, the relation between the bank and the indorser is not that of debtor and creditor, but it is a fiduciary relation, entitling the indorser, on the bank becoming insolvent without applying the money on the note or procuring its surrender, to have the assets in the hands of its receiver applied in payment thereof. *Massey* v. *Fisher*, *62 Fed. Rep.*, *958*.

48. The right of set-off, except as it is enforced in equity, is a matter of local legislation; and the Federal courts, sitting in any State, when dealing with the subject, will follow the rules established by the tribunals of the State. *Charnley* v. *Sibley et al.*, *73 Fed. Rep.*, *980*.

49. Where the State statute of set-off, as in Illinois, does not authorize a set-off, in action on contract, of unliquidated damages arising out of contracts or torts not connected with the subject-matter of the suit, there can be no set off, in an action at law, of such damages, even as against an insolvent or nonresident plaintiff. *Ib.*

50. It is no objection to a set-off, claimed by a defendant, that it is inconsistent with another set-off previously claimed by him and rejected as improper. *Ib.*

51. Under Rev. St. U. S., § 5236, providing that the Comptroller of the Currency, after providing for the redemption of the notes of an insolvent national bank, shall make a ratable dividend of the money paid him by its receiver among those who proved claims against it, and section 5242, providing that transfers of notes owing a national bank, made after it has committed an act of insolvency, to prevent such application of its assets, shall be void, the maker of a note held by an insolvent national bank can not, in defense to an action thereon by its receiver, offset a claim against the bank which was assigned to him after the bank suspended and before the receiver was appointed. *Davis* v. *Knipp* (*Sup.*), *36 N. Y. S.*, *705*.

52. Where a depositor is sued by the temporary receiver of a bank on a note payable thereto, set-off to the amount of his deposit may be allowed defendant, on application to the court. *People* v. *St. Nicholas Bank*, *28 N. Y. S.*, *114*; *76 Hun.*, *522*, followed. *Sickles* v. *Herold* (*Com. Pl.*), *36 N. Y. S.*, *488*.

53. In an action by the temporary receiver of a bank against a depositor on a note payable to the bank, where the amount of defendant's deposit, which bears no interest, is allowed as a set-off, the receiver will not be required to pay interest thereon, in the absence of proof that the money earned any interest while in his hands. *Ib.*

54. A holder of stock in a national bank is not entitled to offset against an assessment ordered by the Comptroller upon his stock the amount of his deposits at the time the bank became insolvent. *Wingate* v. *Orchard*, *75 Fed. Rep.*, *241*.

55. Rev. St. U. S., sec. 5242, by providing that no national bank, when insolvent or in contemplation of insolvency, shall so dispose of its assets as to prevent their proper application to the redemption of its circulating

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notes and the ratable distribution of the remainder among its creditors, does not prohibit the allowance of any valid set-off, legal or equitable, which a debtor of the bank has against any obligation owing by him to it at the time of its insolvency, the allowance of such set-off not being the creation of a preference. *Armstrong* v. *Warner (Ohio Sup.)*, *31 N. E., 877.*

56. A national bank received on deposit a check drawn by plaintiff on another bank, and carried the amount to the credit of his agent, upon the agreement that he would take for part of the sum a draft drawn on another bank and would not immediately check out the balance. Before the draft was presented the drawer bank, which was insolvent, passed into the hands of a receiver, without having provided any funds with which to pay it. The check, payment of which had been stopped, came into the possession of the receiver, and the draft belonged to plaintiff. *Held*, that plaintiff was entitled in equity to have the amount of the draft set off against his liability on the check. *Ib.*

57. Under an assignment for the benefit of creditors, a note given for obligations of the firm should be allowed against the firm assets, though it was signed by the partners individually. *Union National Bank* v. *Henry Dreyfus & Co., 61 Ill. App., 323.*

58. In an action against a bank and its officers and receivers for the conversion of a special deposit, a set-off will be allowed for the payment of part of the deposit by an agent bank in a foreign country, also in the hands of a receiver, to which the deposit had been transferred. *El Paso National Bank* v. *Fuchs (Tex. Civ. App.)*, *34 S. W., 203.*

59. In an action on a note by a firm, to which it is payable, defendant can not offset a claim against a copartner of such firm. *Woolman* v. *Capital National Bank (Colo. App.)*, *31 P., 235.*

60. No reply is required to an answer, in an action on a note, admitting the execution and delivery of the note, but denying that plaintiff has any interest in the same, and alleging that the action is brought under a conspiracy between plaintiff and a copartner of the payee firm, to prevent a set-off by defendant against such partner. *Ib.*

61. A company borrowed money from a national bank at a rate of interest in excess of that prescribed by Rev. St. U. S., § 5197, and gave its note to the bank for $5,000. The bank also discounted, from time to time, sundry notes indorsed by the company to the bank in the ordinary course of business. Before the maturity of any of the notes the company became insolvent, and a receiver was appointed, who took charge of all its property. The receiver thereafter recovered a judgment against the bank for twice the amount of interest paid by the company to the bank on the note for $5,000, as the penalty provided for taking interest in excess of the rate prescribed by the statute. Subsequently to the recovery of that judgment, the bank obtained two judgments in the same court in which the receiver brought his action—one for the balance due on the note for $5,000, and one against the company for the amount due on the discounted notes indorsed by the company to the bank. *Held*, in an action to enjoin the collection of a balance due on the judgment in favor of the receiver and for other relief, that the judgments in favor of the bank were, on principles of equity, a proper subject of set-off against the judgment in favor of the receiver. *Barbour* v. *National Exch. Bank (Ohio Sup.)*, *33 N. E., 542.*

62. Usurious interest previously received by a national bank in the course of renewals of a series of notes, terminating in one upon which suit is brought, can not be pleaded by way of set-off or payment, but the only remedy is a separate action for double the interest paid by him. *Oldham* v. *Bank, 85 N. C., 240; 3 N. B. C., 688.*

63. A bank may set off against a general deposit a debt due it from the depositor. *People's Bank and Trust Co.* v. *Tufts (N. J. Sup.)*, *35 A., 792.*

64. The indorser of a note held by an insolvent bank may have his money on deposit in the bank set off against the note, though the note was not due when the bank assigned, if the maker is insolvent and the indorser has no security. *O'Connor* v. *Brandt (Sup.)*, *42 N. Y. S., 1079.*

65. A bank can not set off against the deposit of an insolvent depositor notes owing to it by him which had not matured at the time of his assignment in insolvency. *Homer* v. *National Bank of Commerce (Mo. Sup.)*, *41 S. W., 790.*

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OFFSET—Continued.

66. Where a bank informed a depositor that unless his account was more satisfactory it would discontinue discounting and loaning to him, and he promised to keep a fair balance to justify the credit extended, an agreement that in case of his insolvency the bank might apply his deposit to payment of its unmatured demand against him could not be implied. *Ib.*

67. A bank has the equitable right to set off, against deposits made with it by an insolvent before making an assignment for the benefit of creditors, a debt due it from the insolvent which at the time of the assignment was not yet due. *Kentucky Flour Co.'s Assignee* v. *Merchants' National Bank (Ky.), 13 S. W., 910.*

68. In an action by an assignee for benefit of creditors of a bank to recover a balance due from another bank, a check drawn on the insolvent bank, which came into the hands of defendant prior to the assignment, and to which no defense is set up, should be allowed as a set-off, though defendant is not the owner of the check, but holds it for collection. *Penn. Bank* v. *Farmers' Deposit National Bank (Pa.), 30 A., 150; 130 Pa. St., 209.*

69. In an action against the indorser of a promissory note which matured in the hands of plaintiff as receiver of an insolvent national bank, defendant's deposit in the bank can not be made the subject of a set-off, and as the claim therefor existed before the receiver's right accrued, and its allowance would be contrary to the spirit of Revised Statutes, United States, section 5242, making payments of money by an insolvent national bank to shareholders or creditors, with a view to preference, or to evading the disposition of assets, as required by statute, null and void, and section 5234, requiring the receiver, after collecting debts, etc., to turn over all money to the United States Treasurer for a ratable distribution among creditors. *Stephens* v. *Schuchmann, 32 Mo. App., 333.*

PASS BOOK:

A pass book given by a bank to a depositor is not a written contract, but is a mere receipt for the amount deposited; and an action thereon is barred by the three-year limitation. *Talcott* v. *First National Bank, 36 P., 1066.*

PLACE OF BUSINESS:

1. The provisions requiring "the usual business" of the association to be transacted "at an office or banking house in the place specified in its organization certificate" must be construed reasonably, and a part of the legitimate business of the association which can not be transacted at the banking house may be done elsewhere. *Merchants' National Bank* v. *State National Bank, 10 Wall., 604.*

2. Although the general business of a national banking association is to be transacted at its place of business, yet, if the association is fully advised of the facts and does not object, and there is no fraud, its officers, when acting within the general scope of their authority, may bind it by acts done at another place. *Burton* v. *Burley, 9 Biss., 253.*

3. Under Rev. St., sec. 5190, providing that "the usual business of each national banking association shall be transacted at an office or banking house located in the place specified in its organization certificate," a national bank can not make a valid contract for the cashing of checks upon it at a different place from that of its residence through the agency of another bank. *Armstrong* v. *Second National Bank of Springfield, 38 Fed. Rep., 883.*

4. Whatever the terms of such an arrangement, being made before the date of the drawee bank's certificate of organization, it is invalid under Rev. St., sec. 5136, providing that no banking association "shall transact any business, except such as is incidental and necessarily preliminary to its organization, until it has been authorized by the Comptroller of the Currency to commence the business of banking." *Ib.*

POST NOTES:

1. A certificate of deposit, indorsed by payee, is not in violation of sec. 5183, Rev. St., which forbids national banks to issue any other notes to circulate as money than such as are authorized by the provisions of the statute. *In re Hunt, 141 Mass., 515.*

2. Certificates of deposit in the ordinary form, issued by a national bank to depositors and payable to order, are not post notes within the prohibition of sec. 5183, Rev. St. *Riddle* v. *First National Bank of Butler, 27 Fed. Rep., 503.*

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POWERS:

1. To the enumerated powers of national banking associations are to be superadded all the powers incidental to the business of banking. *Pattison* v. *Syracuse National Bank, 80 N. Y., 82.*
2. A national bank may buy a check drawn upon another bank, and whether the check is payable to order or to bearer is immaterial. *First National Bank of Rochester* v. *Harris, 108 Mass., 514.*
3. A national banking association, in the compromise of a claim growing out of its legitimate business, may take railroad stock. *First National Bank of Charlotte* v. *National Exchange Bank of Baltimore, 92 U. S., 122.*
4. And when necessary to do so, it may pay the difference between the value of the stock and the amount of the claim. *Ib.*
5. A national banking association may take and hold the coupons of municipal bonds, and may maintain actions thereon. *First National Bank of North Bennington* v. *Town of Bennington, 2 N. B. C., 437; Lyons* v. *Lyons National Bank, 19 Blatch., 279.*
6. A national banking association may receive a deposit to be held by it as security for the faithful performance of a contract between the depositor and another. *Buslnell* v. *The Chautauqua County National Bank, 19 Hun., 378.*
7. Whatever the terms of an arrangement being made before the date of the drawee bank's certificate of authorization, it is invalid under Rev. St., sec. 5136, providing that no banking association "shall transact any business except such as is incidental and necessarily preliminary to its organization, until it has been authorized by the Comptroller of the Currency to commence the business of banking." *Armstrong* v. *Second National Bank of Springfield, 38 Fed. Rep., 883.*
8. Where an association has made or ratified a contract to give a person a certain number of the shares of its stock, upon condition that he will continue to do his business with it, and derives the benefit from this contract, the other party may recover of the association the value of the shares. *Rich* v. *State National Bank of Lincoln, 7 Nebr., 231.*
9. As the national-currency act of 1864 authorizes banks created under it to buy and sell coin, such bank, having coin in pledge, may sell and assign its special property therein. *Merchants' National Bank* v. *State National Bank, 10 Wall., 604.*
10. The clause requiring the usual business of the bank to be done at an office or banking house in the place selected does not prevent its purchase of coin at the banking house of another bank. *Ib.*
11. In adjusting and compromising claims growing out of a legitimate banking transaction, it may take stocks of other corporations with a view to selling them at a profit. *First National Bank* v. *National Exchange Bank, 92 U. S., 122.*
12. A national bank is not prohibited by law from guaranteeing payment of a note. *People's Bank* v. *National Bank, 101 U. S., 181.*
13. Under national banking act one can exercise only the powers expressly granted and those necessarily incidental. *Logan Bank* v. *Townsend, 139 U. S., 67.*
14. It is not negligence for a bank to intrust its cashier to select and hire and pay out of his salary all the clerks and other servants employed in the banking room, no negligence being shown in the selection of the cashier. *Smith* v. *First National Bank in Westfield, 99 Mass., 605.*
15. An indorsement by a married woman, expressly charging her estate with the payment of a note, is such a security as a national bank may take. *Third National Bank* v. *Blake, 73 N. Y., 260; 2 N. B. C., 300.*
16. A national bank empowered by charter to provide necessary real estate for its business may make a contract to prevent the erection of buildings on adjacent land so as to secure light and air for its banking house. *Trustees of First Presbyterian Church* v. *National State Bank, 29 A., 320.*
17. A bank empowered to discount negotiable notes has power to purchase such notes. *Pape* v. *Capitol Bank of Topeka, 20 Kans., 440; 27 Am. Rep., 183; 2 N. B. C., 238.*
18. The enumeration of banking powers in the national banking act is not significant of an intention to place any special restrictions upon national banks as distinguished from State banks. The enumeration is of the general, not the incidental powers. *Pattison* v. *Syracuse National Bank, 80 N. Y., 82.*
19. A national bank may guarantee the payment of commercial paper as inci-

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POWERS—Continued.

dental to the exercise of its power to buy and sell the same. *Thomas* v. *City National Bank, 58 N. W., 943.*

20. National banking associations can engage in the business of dealing in and exchanging Government securities. *Van Leuven* v. *First National Bank, 54 N. Y., 671; Yerkes* v. *National Bank of Port Jervis, 69 N. Y., 383; Leach* v. *Hale, 31 Iowa, 69.*

21. Under Rev. St., sec. 5136, providing that no banking association shall transact any business except such as is incidental and necessarily preliminary to its organization, until it has been authorized by the Comptroller to commence the business of banking, correspondence between one bank and the person who became the president of a bank afterwards formed can not constitute an agreement controlling the business between the banks, but may be referred to, in connection with other evidence, to show what was their understanding. *First National Bank of Wellston* v. *Armstrong, 42 Fed. Rep., 193.*

22. A loan of money made by a national bank on the security of a mortgage is not in violation of the national-banking act. *Fortier* v. *New Orleans National Bank, 112 U. S., 439; 3 N. B. C., 140.*

23. Where a national bank holds stock in a savings bank, and receives dividends thereon, it is estopped, in an action against it to enforce its liability as such stockholder to a depositor in the savings bank, from claiming that it is ultra vires for it to hold such stock in the absence of a statute expressly prohibiting it. *Kennedy* v. *California Savings Bank et al., 35 P., 1039.*

24. In an action by a national bank upon a promissory note it can not be pleaded by an indorser as a defense that the bank acquired the note by purchase; for even if such purchase is in excess of the power of the bank, this can be availed of only in proceedings by the Government to forfeit the franchises of the bank. *Prescott National Bank of Lowell* v. *Benjamin F. Butler, 32 N. E., 909; 157 Mass., 548.*

25. Even if a national bank does not get the legal title to a promissory note bought in the market, it may maintain a suit as the holder thereof. *Ib.*

26. A national bank has power to take an assignment of a mortgage on land to secure a loan made at the time of the assignment. *First National Bank of Aberdeen* v. *Andrews et al.; Young* v. *Same, 34 P., 913; 7 Wash., 261.*

27. Under Rev. St. U. S., sec. 5136, subdivision 4, authorizing national banks "to sue and be sued, complain, and defend in any court of law or equity, as fully as natural persons," such banks have power to employ attorneys to prosecute or defend suits, and the president may agree as to their compensation. *National Bank* v. *Earl (Okla.), 39 P., 391.*

28. The national banks of a city formed a clearing-house association to facilitate the settlement of daily balances between them at a fixed place, and agreed, in order to dispense with the handling of money, that the several banks should deposit in the hands of a committee either cash or securities at a fixed ratio on their capital stock, for which the committee should issue certificates to be used in paying balances against the several banks. Subsequently the association, for the purpose of enabling the members to afford assistance to the mercantile and manufacturing community, and also to facilitate the daily interbank settlements, authorized the committee to receive from any member additional deposits of cash or securities, and issue certificates therefor in such amounts and to such percentage as they deemed advisable, which certificates should be accepted in payment of daily balances on condition that the deposits therefor should be held by the committee as a special deposit, pledged for the redemption of the certificates, and the committee were made the trustees for all the members of the association and authorized to collect such deposits. *Held*, that there was no violation of the laws relating to national banks. *Philler* v. *Patterson (Pa.), 32 A., 26.*

29. Where an assignment of a judgment belonging to a bank is made by one of its officers, in its name, to an individual, who, in consideration thereof, transfers property to the bank officer, such transfer constitutes a valid consideration moving to the bank, since a trust results in its favor as to the property transferred to its officer. *Cox* v. *Robinson, 70 Fed. Rep., 760.*

30. The officers of a national bank, acting for it, are presumed to have the powers which they assume publicly, with the knowledge and acquiescence of the board of trustees, who are presumed to see what is made apparent before the eyes of the public in the action of their agents. *Ib.*

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31. When a judgment belonging to a national bank is transferred without collecting it, the presumption is that the transfer is unauthorized. *Ib.*
32. A national bank can not loan its credit or become an accommodation indorser. *National Bank of Commerce* v. *Atkinson (C. C.), 55 F., 465.*
33. A national bank may purchase negotiable paper. *First National Bank of Greenville* v. *Sherburne, 14 Bradw., 566; 3 N. B. C., 382.*
34. The private knowledge of the president of a bank of the failure of the consideration of a note purchased by it is not attributable to the bank. *Ib.*
35. A national bank has power to borrow money on call for the purposes of its business. *Chemical National Bank of New York* v. *Armstrong, 76 Fed. Rep., 339.*
36. The vice-president of a national bank, who is the acting president, may, in conformity with established custom, without special authority from the board of directors, borrow money on behalf of the bank from another bank. *Bank* v. *Armstrong, 14 Sup. Ct., 572; 152 U. S., 346,* distinguished. *Ib.*
37. A bank dealing with the chief executive officer of another bank has a right to trust in his integrity and transact business with him accordingly, there being nothing in the known state of the affairs of his bank or his relations to it to excite suspicion. *Ib.*
38. The discounting of commercial paper, and the receipt of the proceeds on deposit to disburse to a certain person when a certain service is performed are within the powers of a bank, and such power may be exercised by the cashier or managing officer. *Kansas National Bank* v. *Quinton (Kan. Sup.), 48 P., 20.*
39. When the directors of a bank permit an officer to hold himself out to the public as being invested with absolute power to manage and control its affairs, in such manner and for such length of time as to lead innocent persons to make contracts with him, honestly believing that he has the authority he claims, the bank can not repudiate such contracts. *Cox* v. *Robinson, 82 Fed. Rep., 277.*
40. A national bank, owner of a judgment for the payment of which defendant was bound, through its vice-president assigned such judgment to defendant, the consideration being the transfer by defendant to the vice-president of another judgment, which the latter had obligated himself individually to pay, but in the interest of the bank. The vice-president had no express authority from the directors to make the assignment, but he was the largest stockholder, a director, and had long been the principal acting officer of the bank, and general manager of its business, exercising the power of transferring its property and indorsing its notes, with the knowledge and acquiescence of the directors, and he was generally reputed in the community to be its owner. *Held*, in an action by the receiver of the bank, that the jury were justified in finding that the vice-president had authority to make the assignment, and that the bank received a consideration therefor. *Ib.*
41. The purchase of its own stock by a national bank, not for the purpose of preventing, or necessary to prevent, a loss upon a debt previously contracted, is illegal, and the bank may maintain an action at law to recover the money paid therefor without tendering back the stock. *Burrows* v. *Niblack, 84 Fed. Rep., 111.*
42. Where a State treasurer places State funds in a national bank subject to check, the bank giving security therefor and agreeing to pay interest on daily balances, the transaction is a deposit and not a loan to the bank. *State of Nebraska* v. *National Bank of Orleans, 88 Fed. Rep., 947.*
43. Giving bond to secure funds deposited with it is within the power of a national bank, and sureties on such bond are liable. *Ib.*

PRACTICE:

1. A cross bill is brought either to aid in the defense of the original suit or to obtain a complete determination of the controversies between the original complainant and the cross complainant over the subject-matter of the original bill. If its purpose is other than this, it is not a cross bill. A cross bill may not interpose new controversies between codefendants to the original bill, the decision of which is unnecessary to a complete determination of the controversies between the complainant and the defendants over the subject-matter of the original bill. If it does so, it becomes an original bill and must be dismissed, because there can not be two original bills in the same case. *Stuart* v. *Hayden, 72 Fed. Rep., 402.*

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PRACTICE—Continued.

2. Complainant's bill sought to subject defendant to liability for an indebtedness of a railroad company to complainant on four grounds, viz: That defendant was the owner of stock in the railroad company upon which a part of the subscription, exceeding the railroad company's indebtedness, was unpaid; that, through various transactions in the issue, cancellation, and reissue of stock, and the purchase of shares owned by other parties with funds of the railroad company, there had been a misappropriation of the railroad company's property applicable to the payment of its debts, for which defendant was responsible; that defendant, and others confederating with him, had caused real estate of the railroad company to be conveyed to defendant without consideration; that defendant, combining with others, had misrepresented the financial condition of the railroad company, thereby inducing complainant to loan it money, which he had lost. *Held*, that, though the first and second grounds of liability, growing out of the defendant's connection with the railroad company as an officer and stockholder therein, might be united, the third and fourth grounds had no legal connection with the former, and the bill was multifarious. *First National Bank of Sioux City*, v. *Peavey*, *75 Fed. Rep.*, *154*.
3. Where suit is brought in equity to enforce subscriptions to the capital stock of a corporation as part of a trust fund for the benefit of the creditors of such corporation, the bill must be so framed as to be for the benefit of all the creditors who are entitled to the trust fund sought to be reached. *Ib.*
4. A stipulation that a cause should be "heard" at the place where the judge resided, which was other than that of holding court, coupled with the fact that the evidence was submitted there, that two terms of court were afterwards held before the expiration of the judge's term of office, and that neither party took any steps to have the decision made at either of said terms, although they must have known that it could not otherwise be made by the then judge, except in vacation, amounts to an agreement that it might be made in vacation. *Babcock* v. *Wolf*, *28 N. W.*, *490; 70 Iowa*, *676*, followed. *Shenandoah National Bank* v. *Read* (*Iowa*), *53 N. W.*, *96*.
5. In an action against a bank on a deposit, the bank answered by a general denial. During the trial it undertook to prove payment. Objection being made to the relevancy of the proof, an agreement was made in open court whereby the bank was allowed twenty days to amend its answer "in any manner" with the same effect as if presently filed, and the trial proceeded. The instructions given excluded from the jury the consideration of the issue of payment which was finally tendered by the amended answer, filed after trial, but within the stipulated time. *Held*, that the plaintiff was bound by the terms of his stipulation, and that the judgment must be reversed for failure to submit the issues finally framed to the jury. *Tecumseh National Bank* v. *Harmon* (*Nebr.*), *66 N. W.*, *1128*.
6. The court below, after giving the parties ample opportunity to present affidavits on a motion for the appointment of a receiver, did not abuse its discretion in refusing to hear more affidavits, not presented at the proper time. *Farmers' National Bank* v. *Backus* (*Minn.*), *66 N. W.*, *5*.
7. A national bank, having discounted a note for an indorser, and having sued the maker, may receive payment from the indorser and assign the note and the suit to the indorser, and he may prosecute it in the name of the bank for his own benefit against the maker. *Ticonic National Bank* v. *Bagley*, *68 Me.*, *249; 2 N. B. C.*, *245*.
8. A national bank agreed with the maker of notes to procure their discount for a commission and, indorsing them under an accommodation indorser, procured their discount by another national bank, before maturity, in good faith and without notice. The notes being dishonored, the bank indorser took them up and sued the accommodation indorser. *Held*, that the action was maintainable. *National Bank of Gloversville* v. *Wells*, *15 Hun.*, *51; 2 N. B. C.*, *333*.
9. The complaint alleged that the plaintiff is a corporation organized under the national banking act of the United States; the defendant made his promissory note for $5,000, payable to the plaintiff, at said bank, for value received, with interest, and containing an agreement which recites that the defendant "having deposited with the bank, as collateral security," a certain certificate of stock "giving the plaintiff full power, in

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PRACTICE—Continued.

case of default in the payment of the note at maturity, to sell the stock at private or public sale, and apply the proceeds to the payment of the note;" that the note was not paid at maturity, and that the stock has not been sold or the lien foreclosed, and demands judgment for $5,000 and that the lien upon the stock be foreclosed, etc. *Held*, that the complaint alleges a good cause of action. *Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank of Buffalo* v. *Rogers, Buff. Super. Ct., June 29, 1889; 3 N. B. C., 683.*

10. The complaint alleged that the plaintiff had done business in Buffalo, N. Y., upwards of ten years, and the name "Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank of Buffalo," is recited in the complaint. *Held*, that there was sufficient to fix the location at Buffalo, N. Y., under Code Civ. Pro., sec. 1775. *Ib.*
11. Although the plaintiff had the right under the agreement to sell the stock without action, he may come into court and ask its direction. *Ib.*
12. Under Code Civ. Pro., sec. 484, such as were formerly denominated legal or equitable, or both, may be joined in the same complaint. *Ib.*
13. When the finding in the circuit court involves mixed questions of law and fact, and is general in its form, nothing is open to review in the circuit court of appeals except the rulings made in the progress of the trial, the findings being conclusive as to the facts. *Humphreys* v. *Third National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio, 75 Fed. Rep., 852.*
14. When a jury is waived in the circuit court, a party wishing to raise any question of law upon the merits in the court above should request special findings of fact, framed like the verdict of a jury, and reserve his exceptions to those special findings if he deems them not sustained by the evidence; and if he wishes to except to the conclusions of law drawn by the court from the facts found he should have them separately stated and excepted to. *Ib.*
15. A complaint on bills of exchange, filed by the payee against the drawer, may be amended by joining an additional cause of action based on defendant's promise to pay certain checks of a third party, upon which plaintiff had advanced the amount therein called for, since this is kindred in character to the original causes of action and might originally have been joined with them. *Bowen* v. *Needles National Bank, 79 Fed. Rep., 51.*
16. To a suit brought against a bank to recover money deposited with it by a corporation, which plaintiffs claimed acted as their agent in making the deposit, and which deposit the bank had applied to the payment of a debt to it from the depositor, the corporation making the deposit was a proper, and even necessary, party; but as, on the rendition of the decree in favor of complainants, that company appeared entitled to no right or relief, and was not subjected to any liability, a dismissal as to it was proper. *Union Stock Yards National Bank* v. *Moore et al., 79 Fed. Rep., 705.*
17. Where a case is tried by the circuit court without a jury, and it makes a special finding of facts, with conclusions of law, alleged errors of fact are not, on a writ of error, subject to revision by this court, if there was any evidence on which such findings could be made. *Hathaway* v. *First National Bank of Cambridge, 134, U. S., 404.*
18. Where the circuit court finds ultimate facts, which justify the judgment rendered, its refusal to find certain specified facts, and certain propositions of law based on those facts, will not be reviewed by this court, on a writ of error, if they were either immaterial facts or incidental facts, amounting only to evidence bearing on the ultimate facts found. *Ib.*
19. The law requires diligence on the part of the applicant for removal. He can not remain passive, and then after the lapse of several terms of the State court make an application for removal. *National Bank of Clinton, Iowa,* v. *Dorset Pipe and Paving Co., 20 Fed. Rep., 707.*
20. Court can not take judicial notice of matters that do not appear in the record. *Ib.*

PREFERENCE: *See* Preferred claims.

1. If the officers of a national bank, at the time of pledging a note to secure a depositor who had been allowing the bank to use his money, and who was apprehensive of a loss thereof, saw that the bank was approaching failure, and made the pledge to keep the note out of the assets to be distributed, such pledge would be void; but if they made it to prevent failure, and expecting to prevent failure, by retaining and using the

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deposit to pay other depositors, it would be good. *Roberts* v. *Hill, 23 Fed. Rep., 311.*

2. On examination of the circumstances of this case: *Held*, that the pledge should be sustained. *Ib.*
3. The word "insolvency," as used in sec. 52 of the act of 1864 (13 St. at Large, 115; Rev. St., sec. 5242), making void all transfers, assignments, payments, etc., "made after the commission of an act of insolvency or in contemplation thereof," is synonymous with the same word as used in the bankrupt act, and means a present inability to pay in the ordinary course of business. *Case* v. *Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, 2 Woods, 23; 1 N. B. C., 276.*
4. To make transfers, assignments, etc., void under sec. 52, it is only necessary that the insolvency should be in the contemplation of the bank making transfers; the party receiving the transfers need not know of or contemplate such insolvency. *Ib.*
5. A bank is in contemplation of insolvency when the fact becomes reasonably apparent to its officers that the concern will presently be unable to meet its obligations, and will be obliged to suspend its ordinary operations. *Roberts, Receiver, etc.,* v. *Hill, administrator, etc., 24 Fed. Rep., 571.*
6. The intent to give a preference is presumed when a payment is made to a creditor by a bank whose officers know of its insolvency, and therefore that it can not pay all of its creditors in full. *Ib.*
7. Where property is transferred by a bank to a creditor to avoid paying him the amount due him, and thus postpone the failure of the bank, it is none the less fraudulent and void. *Ib.*
8. The Pacific National Bank of Boston suspended November 18, 1881, but after examination resumed March 18, 1882, with the consent of the Comptroller of the Currency, and continued to transact business until May 22, 1882, when it again failed. Between March 24, 1882, and April 28, 1882, certain creditors, whose claims had been disputed and placed in a suspense account, attached the property of the bank, whereupon the bank gave bond, with the president and a director as sureties, and the attachments were dissolved. The bank transferred to the sureties March 22, 1882, a certificate of deposit for $100,000 on another bank, which, on April 13, 1882, was exchanged for other property. *Held*, that such transfer was not made after the commission of an act of insolvency by the bank or in contemplation thereof, and with a view to a preference or to prevent the application of the assets as prescribed by the banking act. *Price, Receiver,* v. *Coleman et al., 22 Fed. Rep., 694. Reversed in Butler* v. *Coleman, 124 U. S., 721.*
9. After a vote of the directors to close their bank and go into liquidation, any transfer of the assets of the bank to a creditor, whereby that creditor secures a preference, will be presumed to be made with a fraudulent intent. *National Security Bank* v. *Price, Receiver, 22 Fed. Rep., 697.*
10. A bank, being in an embarrassed financial condition, received a loan of money from defendant upon depositing with a certain commercial firm a portion of its assets as security. *Held*, that the fact that one of the members of such firm was president of the bank did not render the transaction illegal, and that the bank could not escape liability for such loan on the ground that the president had no authority to effect it, where it appeared that it was effected with the knowledge of the directors and the money was received and used by the bank. *Casey* v. *La Société de Crédit Mobilier de Paris, 2 Woods, 77; 1 N. B. C., 285.*
11. Section 2, act Congress June 30, 1876 (19 St. at Large, p. 63), provides that the individual liability of shareholders of an insolvent national bank, fixed by Rev. St., sec. 5151, "may be enforced by any creditor of such association by a bill in equity in the nature of a creditor's bill, brought by such creditor on behalf of himself and all other creditors." *Held*, that a mortgage of all his individual property executed by a cashier and stockholder of such bank, after it had closed its doors, to secure a depositor, amounted to a preference, and was void as against the judgment recovered against the cashier by the receiver under Rev. St., sec. 5151, either in the hands of the receiver or in those of a purchaser from him for value. *Gatch* v. *Fitch et al.; Sunman* v. *Gatch et al., 34 Fed. Rep., 566.*
12. To render a transfer by a national bank made after an act of insolvency, or in contemplation of insolvency, void under sec. 52 of the act of 1864

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(Rev. St., sec. 5242), it must have been made either with a view to prevent the application of the assets in the manner prescribed by the national banking act, or with a view to the preference of one creditor to another. *Casey* v. *La Société de Crédit Mobilier de Paris, 2 Woods, 77; 1 N. B. C., 285.*

13. The preference of one creditor to another mentioned in sec. 52 of the act of 1864 is a preference given to an existing creditor for a preexisting debt, and does not refer to a case where one makes a loan to a bank and receives a concurrent transfer of property as security therefor. *Ib.*
14. Construction and application of Rev. St., sec. 5242, as to transfers by insolvent national banks. *National Bank* v. *Butler, 129 U. S., 223.*
15. What motive is sufficient under Rev. St., sec., 5242, to invalidate a transfer by a national bank. *Ib.*
16. The term "insolvency," as used in sec. 5242, Rev. St., forbidding transfer of the assets of national-banking associations after or in contemplation of such insolvency, has the same meaning as it had in the bankrupt act: that is, it does not mean an absolute inability of a debtor to pay his debt at some future time upon a settlement and winding up of his affairs, but a present inability to pay in the ordinary course of business. *Case* v. *Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, 2 Woods, 23; Market Bank* v. *Pacific National Bank, 30 Hun., 50.*
17. Notes given in renewal of other notes held by a national bank, the original notes not being returned to the maker, are not "evidence of debt" or "assets" within Rev. St., sec. 5242, declaring void all transfers of "evidence of debt" owing to any national bank made after insolvency, or in contemplation thereof, to prevent the application of the assets to the bank, as required by law, or with a view to prefer creditors. *First National Bank of Decatur* v. *Johnston, 11 So., 690; 97 Ala., 655.*
18. The question whether a savings bank which was a depositor with a national bank which has become insolvent shall be paid in full pursuant to State statute is a question arising under the laws of the United States, and entitles the receiver of the bank when sued for such deposit to remove the case to the United States circuit court. *Auburn Savings Bank* v. *Hayes, 61 Fed. Rep., 911.*
19. The Pacific Bank of Boston, not being a member of the clearing house, used to deposit with the Security Bank all checks received by it to be collected through the clearing house and was credited by the latter bank as a depositor. The directors of the Pacific Bank having one Saturday, after closing, determined to go into liquidation, dispatched a committee to Washington to confer with the Comptroller of the Currency as to the appointment of a receiver. The appointment was made about 10 a. m. on Monday. Monday morning the cashier of the Pacific Bank sent the checks and drafts received by mail to the Security Bank, and with them his check for the whole amount of the bank's deposits, for which he received a negotiable certificate of deposit of the Security Bank. The latter at the time held the Pacific Bank's negotiable certificate of deposit. The transaction occurred about 9.30 a. m., when no officer of the Security Bank knew or suspected that the Pacific Bank was insolvent. *Held*, that the cashier must have presumed that the Security Bank still held its certificate of deposit, and that in sending to it the checks and drafts he was making a transfer, which necessarily gave a preference, and was void under sec. 5242, Rev. St., and the Security Bank therefore could not set off the Pacific Bank's certificate of deposit against its own. *National Security Bank* v. *Butler, 129 U. S., 223, 3 N. B. C., 320.*
20. Revised St., sec. 5242, which prohibits all transfers by any national banking association made after the commission of an act of insolvency, or in contemplation thereof, with the view to a preference of one creditor over another, is directed to a preference, not to the giving of security when a debt is created; and if the transaction be free from fraud in fact, and is intended merely to adequately protect a loan made at the time, the creditor can retain property transferred to secure such a loan until the debt is paid, though the debtor is insolvent, and the creditor has reason at the time to believe that to be the fact. *Armstrong* v. *Chemical National Bank, 41 Fed. Rep., 234.*
21. Section 5242, Rev. St., does not prohibit a bank which has in good faith accepted the draft of a national bank the day before the latter's insolvency, and afterwards paid the same, from applying the proceeds of collections made by it on paper in its hands belonging to the insolvent

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bank to the payment of the draft, since its lien on such collections runs from the date of the acceptance. *In re Armstrong, 41 Fed. Rep., 381.*

22. In an action by the receiver of a national bank to recover back payments alleged to have been made by the bank in violation of the provision of the national banking act (sec. 5242), declaring void all transfers of securities and payments made by a bank organized under it, "after the commission of an act of insolvency, or in contemplation thereof made with a view to prevent the application of its assets," as prescribed by the act, these facts were found: Defendant held three certificates of deposit issued by the bank, drawing 6 per cent interest; its cashier, for the reason alleged by him that the directors did not like his paying so large a rate of interest, voluntarily paid two of them, mostly by transferring to defendant negotiable paper. The third certificate was paid on presentation. The bank at the time of these payments was in fact insolvent and had been for years, but this was known only to the cashier; it was in good credit and had committed no act of insolvency, and paid all its obligations as they became due or were demanded for six weeks after the last of said payments was made: *Held*, that the complaint was properly dismissed, as plaintiff failed to show that the payments were made in contemplation of insolvency, or to prevent the application of the bank's assets as prescribed by the act. *Hayes, Receiver*, v. *Beardsley, 136 N. Y., 299.*

23. The insolvency of the bank was so concealed by the cashier that none of its directors had any suspicion thereof, and it was not discovered by the bank examiner: *Held*, that under the circumstances the fact that defendant was a director did not as matter of law charge him with liability for the payments made to him; that, it having been found that he acted in good faith and in ignorance of any wrongdoing or of the bank's insolvency, payments made to him were to be tested under said provisions like payments made to other creditors. *Ib.*

24. Under Rev. St., sec. 5242, which fordids all preferences among the creditors of insolvent national banks, a county whose money has been deposited by the county treasurer in a national bank that has become insolvent has no superior right over other depositors in the assets of the bank where it is not shown that the identical funds deposited by the treasurer or the proceeds of such funds have come into the hands of the receiver. *Spokane County* v. *Clark, 61 Fed. Rep., 538.*

25. A county whose funds are deposited in a bank that fails has no preference over other depositors as to the bank assets where the identity of the funds deposited by the county has been lost. *San Diego County* v. *California National Bank, 52 Fed. Rep., 59*, disapproved. *Multnomah County et al.* v. *Oregon National Bank et al., 61 Fed. Rep., 912.*

26. A depositor is entitled to a preference where the deposit was made when the bank was hopelessly insolvent, which fact was concealed by the bank; and an equal amount may be recovered from the receiver, who has received the specific money among the general mass of the bank's funds. *Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company* v. *Indianapolis National Bank, 65 Fed. Rep., 690.*

27. The fact that the money was not marked, and, by a mingling with other funds of the bank, lost its identity, does not affect the right to recover in full, if it can be traced to the vaults of the bank, and it appears that a sum equivalent to it remained continuously therein until removed by the receiver. *Massey* v. *Fisher, 62 Fed. Rep., 958.*

28. Where a bank receives a note for collection and remittance, and did not remit, and fails with cash on hand less than the amount of the collection, the lien for trust funds converted is limited to the amount on hand, and does not extend to their assets, where there was no proof that they were obtained with the money converted. *Boone County National Bank* v. *Latimer, 67 Fed. Rep., 27.*

29. Where a depositor in a bank, known at the time by its officers to be insolvent, finding a mistake in the amount which he intended to deposit, told the teller to "put the money to one side" until he returned from his office, and the teller responded, "All right," but immediately mingled the deposit with the other funds of the bank, the deposit was impressed with a trust, and could be recovered in full, though not traceable directly into the hands of the assignee. *In re Commercial Bank (Ct. Insolv.), 2 Ohio N. P., 170.*

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30. The provisions of the New York banking law, that debts due savings banks by an insolvent bank shall be preferred, is repugnant to Rev. St., sections 5236, 5242, requiring the assets of an insolvent national bank to be distributed ratably among the creditors, and is therefore inapplicable in the case of a national bank. *Davis* v. *Elmira Savings Bank*, *16 S. Ct.*, *502*.

31. Where a general depositor presented his check to a bank, accompanied with a demand for payment, but by reason of the false representations of the president as to the solvency of the bank was induced to withdraw said check and to allow his money to remain in the bank, he can not, as a preferred creditor, maintain a bill to recover the amount of said check against a receiver appointed after the bank was declared insolvent. *Venner* v. *Cox* (*Tenn. Ch. App.*), *35 S. W.*, *769*.

32. Plaintiff, under an agreement with a bank, deposited with it $2,000, to secure the bank, and the sureties it might procure from liability as bail, and received a receipt reciting the deposit, and that it was payable on return of the certificate and release from liability on bail bond. The money, without the consent of plaintiff, went into the bank vault through the regular channels. *Held*, that the deposit was special, and therefore, on the insolvency of the bank, plaintiff did not stand merely in the same position as the general creditors of the bank. *Anderson* v. *Pacific Bank* (*Cal.*), *44 P.*, *1063*.

33. Where a bank collected a certificate of deposit left with it for collection, and subsequently, without paying over the proceeds, made an assignment for the benefit of creditors, the assigned property is impressed with a trust in favor of the owner of the collection, entitling him, in equity, to a priority over general creditors. *First National Bank* v. *Sanford*, *62 Mo. App.*, *394*.

34. Where the treasurer and tax collector of a county, without authority of law, deposit county moneys in a bank, and receive certificates of deposit marked "Special," the title to the moneys does not pass, although there is no agreement that the identical bills shall be returned, and they are mixed with the bank's general funds, and the county is entitled to recover an equal amount from a receiver of the bank prior to the payment of the general depositors. *San Diego County* v. *California National Bank* (*C. C.*), *52 Fed. Rep.*, *59*.

35. The directors of an insolvent corporation, being liable as indorsers upon certain indebtedness owing to a bank, transferred the property and assets of the corporation to one of their number, who assumed all the debts, and agreed to pay the same in eighteen months. The assignee sold a portion of such assets to E., who gave the bank a note for the purchase price, secured by mortgage on the property and the amount of the note was credited upon the debt due to the bank by the corporation. *Held*, that the transaction was fraudulent and void as to other creditors. *Berney National Bank* v. *Gayon* (*Ala.*), *20 So.*, *520*.

36. Where a claim proved against the estate of an insolvent consists of two items, one of which is secured by mortgage, and is afterwards paid in full out of the proceeds of the mortgaged property, it is error after such payment to order that the claimint be paid dividends proportioned to his entire claim as proved, instead of to the residue of his claim. *In re Bates*, *9 N. E.*, *457*; *118 Ill.*, *524*, distinguished. *First National Bank* v. *Commercial National Bank* (*Ill. Sup.*), *37 N. E.*, *1019*.

37. Though a corporation is insolvent, a creditor not connected with the corporation may obtain preference, before a court of equity obtains jurisdiction over it for winding up its affairs, by attaching the property of the corporation, though he is advised so to do by a director of the corporation. *La Grange Butter Tub Co.* v. *National Bank of Commerce* (*Mo. Sup.*), *36 S. W.*, *710*.

38. A corporation in failing circumstances may, by conveyance, prefer one creditor to another in discharging its obligations, if such preference is made in good faith, while the property of the company remains in its possession, unaffected by liens or by process of law. *Alberger* v. *National Bank of Commerce* (*Mo. Sup.*), *27 S. W.*, *657*.

39. A conveyance of property by a corporation in failing circumstances to discharge its obligations, though constituting a preference, is not rendered fraudulent because the amount of property conveyed largely exceeds the debt thereby preferred. *Ib.*

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40. A conveyance of property by a corporation in failing circumstances to discharge its obligations, though constituting a preference, is not invalidated by a general assignment made the same day. *Ib.*
41. Section 130 of chapter 689 of the laws of New York of 1892, providing for the payment by the receiver of an insolvent bank, in the first place, of deposits in the bank by savings bank, when applied to an insolvent national bank, is in conflict with section 5236 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, directing the Comptroller of the Currency to make ratable dividends of the money paid over to him by such receiver, on all claims proved to his satisfaction, or adjudicated in a court of competent jurisdiction, and is therefore void when attempted to be applied to a national bank. *Davis* v. *Elmira Savings Bank, 161 U. S., 275.*
42. Where an insolvent debtor, just before making an assignment for the benefit of creditors, and after he has determined to make it, pays in cash an interest-bearing debt, not then due, and the creditor, without notice of the debtor's insolvency, or of his intention of making an assignment, receives the payment and surrenders the evidence of indebtedness, the transaction does not constitute a preference, within the meaning of the assignment law. *43 Ill. App., 499*, affirmed. *Illinois Paper Co. v. Northwestern National Bank (Ill. Sup.), 37 N. E., 66.*
43. The rule permitting the owner of a fund, which has been misappropriated by one who held it in trust or for a specific purpose, to follow the trust property in the hands of the trustee, or of a receiver, in case of insolvency, does not extend beyond permitting such owner to pursue the fund in kind, or in specific property into which it has been converted, or, if the fund has been mingled with the trustee's other property, to establish a charge on the mass of such property for the amount of such fund, and it does not give to the owner of such fund any rights, in preference to other creditors of the trustee, in property into which the trust fund has in no way entered. *Bank* v. *Latimer, 67 Fed. Rep., 27*, reaffirmed. *Metropolitan National Bank of Kansas City, Mo.*, v. *Campbell Commission Co., 77 Fed. Rep., 705.*
44. Baldwin, one of the executors and the general financial manager and custodian of the securities of an estate, and also the cashier of a national bank, purchased four accepted bills of exchange. To pay for them, he drew his check as executor on the deposit in the bank to the credit of the estate, and placed in the box containing the papers of the estate, usually kept in the cashier's desk in the bank, the drafts, with this memorandum attached: "Est. W. James, loan $25,000, Oct. 26th, 1881, C. Nugent & Co." The proceeds of the drafts were applied to the drawer's indebtedness to the bank. The bank failed, and the defendant was appointed receiver. He gave to the executors the box and all its contents except the drafts, which he kept, claiming that they were the assets of the bank. He refused to deliver them on demand, and collected them at maturity, but kept the proceeds separate. *Held*, that Baldwin, in the purchase of the drafts, acted as agent of the drawers, and as executor and not as cashier, and though Baldwin knew at the time that the bank was insolvent, yet the transaction being a bona fide purchase and not a plan to secure preference of the estate over other depositors, was not in violation of section 5242 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which forbids the transfer of any bills of exchange, etc., owing to any national bank * * * after the commission of any act of insolvency or in contemplation thereof; and, further, that this court has jurisdiction to follow the proceeds of the drafts as trust property so long as they are identifiable, and to decree their payment to the estate. *Tuttle* v. *Frelinghuysen, 38 N. J. Eq., 12; 3 N. B. C., 576.*
45. This court accepts the construction given to a State statute against fraudulent conveyances by the highest court of the State as controlling. *Peters* v. *Bain, Griffin* v. *Peters, 133 U. S., 670, March 3, 1890.*
46. It is settled law in Virginia that an assignment by a debtor for the benefit of creditors will not be declared void, as given "with intent to delay, hinder, or defraud creditors, purchasers," etc., unless such an inference is so irresistible as to preclude any other; that the fact that creditors may be delayed or hindered is not of itself sufficient to vacate the instrument, and that one creditor may be preferred over another. *Ib.*
47. When an assignment for the benefit of partnership and individual creditors includes all the property of the grantors as partners and individually, it

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should be construed distributively, partnership assets being applied to the payment of partnership debts and individual assets to individual liabilities. *Ib.*

48. As respects fraud in law, as distinguished from fraud in fact, in a conveyance, if that which is invalid can be separated from that which is valid without defeating the general intent, the maxim "void in part, void in toto" does not necessarily apply, but the instrument may be sustained notwithstanding the invalidity of a particular provision. *Ib.*

49. An assignment for the benefit of creditors, with preferences, authorized the trustees to "make sale of the real and other personal estate hereby conveyed, at public auction or private sale, at such time or times, and place or places, and after such notice as to them shall seem best, and they may make such sale upon such terms and conditions as to them shall seem best, except that at any sale of said property, real or personal, at public auction, any creditor secured by this deed in the second class above enumerated shall have the right to purchase any part or parcel of said property so sold, and pay the said trustees therefor, at its full face value, the amount found due such purchaser secured by this deed, or so much thereof as may be necessary to enable such creditor to complete the payment of his purchase money, and to enable as many creditors as possible to become bidders on these terms, the said trustees may have the real estate hereby conveyed, or any part thereof, laid off into lots or parcels, as they may think best." *Held*, that the deed was not void in law because of the insertion of this provision. *Ib.*

50. The individual members of a private banking house, who were also the controlling directors in a national bank, made an assignment of their property for the benefit of creditors, which assignment was assailed as fraudulent in several matters, among which were alleged frauds upon the national bank, and frauds upon their own depositors previous to the assignment. *Held*, that violations of their fiduciary relations to the bank, or their treatment of their own depositors, did not render the assignment of all their property for the benefit of their creditors fraudlent for that reason. *Ib.*

51. The knowledge by a director and stockholder in a national bank that the bank is insolvent does not invalidate an assignment of all his property for the benefit of his creditors, with preferences made with such knowledge. *Ib.*

52. The court below was right in finding no evidence in this case of a fraudulent intent on the part of the firm or either of its members to hinder and delay their creditors. *Ib.*

53. The individual partners in a private bank were also directors in a national bank, and by reason of their position became possessed of a large part of the means of the national bank which they used in their own business. They assigned all their property to trustees for the benefit of their creditors. The national bank also suspended, and went into the hands of a receiver. *Held*, (1) that the receiver was entitled to the surrender of such of the property as had been actually purchased with the moneys of the bank as he might elect, but that purchases made and paid for out of the general mass could not be claimed by the receiver unless it could be shown that moneys of the bank in the general fund at the time of the purchase were appropriated for that purpose; (2) that the receiver was not estopped by such election and taking from receiving the full benefit of the deed of trust in favor of the national bank. *Ib.*

54. In Virginia, trustees and beneficiaries in a deed of trust to secure bona fide debts occupy the position of purchasers for a valuable consideration. *Ib.*

55. When the counsel of an insolvent debtor draws an assignment of his client's property to himself as trustee for the benefit of creditors, he may be presumed to have had knowledge of the dealings of the insolvent with his creditors. *Ib.*

56. Under the circumstances of this case a decree directing the payment of the costs of suit out of the trust fund is correct. *Ib.*

57. The complaint in an action to recover the value of certain notes alleged to have been the property of a bank of which plaintiff was receiver, and to have been wrongfully converted by defendant, contained two counts. The first charged that an officer of plaintiff's bank surreptitiously took these notes from its vaults and delivered them to defendant, which took with knowledge, etc.; the second charged that plaintiff's bank, in

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contemplation of insolvency, and with a view to prevent the application of these assets in the way prescribed by law, transferred them to defendant. *Held*, that a demurrer on the ground of a misjoinder of causes of action would not lie, the two counts in reality stating but one cause of action. *Brown* v. *Carbonate Bank of Leadville, 34 Fed. Rep., 776.*

58. The first count states clearly and distinctly what would be tantamount to the common-law action of trover, and does not attempt to unite that form of action with one under Rev. St. U. S., sec. 5242, declaring void all preferences made by a national bank after or in contemplation of insolvency. *Ib.*

59. The allegation in the second count of the complaint—that plaintiff's bank, after having refused to pay its circulating notes and suspended payment to its creditors, and, being in default and in contemplation of insolvency, assigned and transferred certain notes to defendant, with a view to prevent the application of its assets among its creditors in the manner provided by law—is not open to objection as stating merely conclusions of law. *Ib.*

60. The provisions of sections 96 and 98 of c. 157 of the public statutes of Massachusetts, invalidating preferences made by insolvent debtors and assignments or transfers made in contemplation of insolvency, do not conflict with the provisions contained in Rev. St., secs. 5136 and 5137, relating to national banks and to mortgages of real estate made to them in good faith by way of security for debts previously contracted, and are valid when applied to claims of such banks against insolvent debtors. *National Bank* v. *Commonwealth* (*9 Wall., 353*) affirmed to the point that it is only when a State law incapacitates a national bank from discharging its duties to the Government that it becomes unconstitutional; and *Davis* v. *Elmira Savings Bank* (*161 U. S., 275*) affirmed to the point that national banks are instrumentalities of the Federal Government, created for a public purpose, and as such necessarily subject to the paramount authority of the United States, and the two distinct propositions held to be harmonious. *McClellan* v. *Chipman, 164 U. S., 347.*

61. Money placed in the hands of the cashier of an insolvent national bank to indemnify him as surety on an attachment bond is a trust fund, although mingled with the bank's funds so that it went into the receiver's hands with the general assets; and a State court has jurisdiction to enter a decree establishing it as a preferred claim against the bank. *Flint Road Cart Co.* v. *Stephens, 32 Mo. App., 341.*

62. Defendant deposited in bank a draft drawn on its New York correspondent, having theretofore slightly overdrawn its account. The draft was passed to defendant's credit and checked against. On suspension of the bank defendant stopped payment of the draft by telegram, whereupon plaintiff sued as receiver to recover on the draft. *Held*, that he was entitled to recover only the amount due the bank after charging back the draft. *Stapylton* v. *Cie des Phosphates de France, 88 Fed. Rep., 53.*

63. Rev. St., § 5242, declaring void payments made by a national bank after the commission of an act of bankruptcy, or in contemplation thereof, with a view to prevent the lawful application of its assets, means an act of bankruptcy or insolvency in the legal sense of a failure to pay current obligations in the ordinary course, and does not invalidate payments made in the usual course of business before commission of any such act, and not in contemplation thereof, though the bank, if wound up at the time, would in fact be unable to meet all its obligations. *Hayden* v. *Chemical National Bank of New York, 84 Fed. Rep., 874.*

64. When a national bank indebted to another bank makes remittances to it by mail in the ordinary course of business, title thereto passes when the letter is placed in the mails; so that, if made in good faith, not after an act of insolvency, or in contemplation thereof, and innocently received by the creditor, the latter may apply them to cancel the indebtedness, though the remitting bank in fact fails before they are received. *Ib.*

PREFERRED CLAIMS: *See* Liens; Special deposits.

1. Section 3466, which gives the United States a priority for all claims it has against insolvent debtors, does not apply to the case of an insolvent national banking association. *Cook County National Bank* v. *United States, 107 U. S., 445.*

2. A banker's lien for the amount of the balance of its general account does

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not exist when the securities have been deposited with the bank for a special purpose or for the payment of a particular loan. *Ib.*

3. Where an insolvent association receives a deposit a short time before closing its doors, its officers knowing of the insolvency at the time, the receipt of such deposit is a fraud upon the depositor, and no title passes to the association, and therefore the depositor may reclaim the whole amount of the deposit; and as he claims under his original title, and not under a transfer from the association, such reclamation does not amount to a preference. *Cragie et al.* v. *Hadley, 99 N. Y., 131.*
4. A trust was not impressed upon funds deposited on day the bank closed its doors in the absence of proof that the deposit had not gone into the general funds of the bank and lost its identity before reaching the receiver. *In re North River Bank, 14 N. Y., 261.*
5. A draft given to a bank in the ordinary course of business does not constitute an equitable assignment of the fund, nor is it sufficient that draft be drawn by bank against its reserve fund in another city and given in exchange for clearing-house certificates upon the president's representation that it owes a heavy debt at the clearing house, which it is unable to meet, and his statement showing the amount of the reserve fund against which the draft was drawn. *Fourth Street National Bank* v. *Yardley, Receiver, 55 Fed. Rep., 850.*
6. In a package of miscellaneous bonds was the memorandum of the date, amount, and time when due, and also the words "$6,500 due Putnam." *Held*, that these facts did not show any equitable assignment by the bank to the plaintiff of $6,500 worth of bonds. To constitute an equitable assignment of property there must be an appropriation or separation, and the mere intent to appropriate is not sufficient. *Putnam Savings Bank* v. *Beal, 54 Fed. Rep., 577.*
7. Where the treasurer and tax collector of a county, without authority of law, deposit county money in a bank and receive certificates of deposit marked "Special," the title to the moneys does not pass, although there is no agreement that the identical bills shall be returned and they are mixed with the bank's general funds, and the county is entitled to recover an equal amount from a receiver of the bank prior to the payment of the general depositors. *San Diego County* v. *California National Bank et al., 52 Fed. Rep., 59.* (*See* Multnomah County et al. *v.* Oregon National Bank et al., 61 Fed. Rep., 912.)
8. Certain checks marked "For deposit" were deposited in a bank at a quarter to 3 on Saturday, and credit was immediately given for the amount thereof on the pass book. The bank closed at 3, and the next day was declared insolvent, with the checks still in its hands. It was the bank's custom, at the close of each day's business, to balance its books, crediting depositors with the amount of their checks, and if a check was subsequently returned unpaid from the clearing house it was charged off to the depositors. The depositor in this instance did not know of this custom. He had made deposits with the bank for several years without any special arrangement, and had never drawn against uncollected checks, except by particular understanding. *Held*, that on these facts title had passed to the bank so as to create the relation of debtor and creditor. *City of Somerville* v. *Beal, Receiver, 49 Fed. Rep., 790.*
9. But where the foregoing facts were alleged in the bill, and connected with the further allegation that at the time the checks were received the bank was "irretrievably insolvent, and made so by the operations of the president and two others of the directors," and that the depositor then believed it to be solvent and had no means of knowing of its insolvency, this was sufficient to show fraud and to render the bank liable to return the checks or their proceeds. *Ib.*
10. It was not necessary for the bill to specifically allege that the officers of the bank had knowledge of its insolvency, since such knowledge would be implied from the allegation that the insolvency was caused by the president and two directors. *Ib.*
11. A city treasurer deposited checks in a bank, indorsed by him "For deposit," and the checks were immediately credited to him on his pass book, though not in pursuance of any agreement to that effect. He had been a depositor in the bank for some years, but had no agreement that his checks should be treated as cash or that he should draw against them before collection. The bank became insolvent before the checks were

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PREFERRED CLAIMS: *See* Liens; Special deposits—Continued.

collected, and their proceeds passed into the hands of a receiver. *Held*, that no title passed to the bank except as a bailee, and that the depositor was entitled to the proceeds. *Beal, Receiver*, v. *City of Somerville*, *50 Fed. Rep.*, *647*.

12. No knowledge by any of the officers of a bank of its insolvency is sufficient to avoid transactions between the bank and its customers, on the ground of fraud, unless the evidence clearly shows that the directors, who represent the corporation, also had such knowledge. *Balbach et al.* v. *Frelinghuysen, Receiver, etc.*, *15 Fed. Rep.*, *675*.
13. When a bank has become hopelessly insolvent, and its president knows that it is so, it is a fraud to receive deposits of checks from an innocent depositor, ignorant of its condition, and he can reclaim them or their proceeds; and the pleadings in this case are so framed as to give the plaintiff in error the benefit of this principle. *St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company* v. *Johnston*, *133 U. S.*, *566*.
14. Where complainant sent a draft to a bank for collection, charged with a trust to pay the proceeds thereof when collected to complainant, the bank being insolvent at the time, and its officers knew of its insolvency and that the bank would be obliged to suspend within a day or two, and the bank received the draft of an agent of the owner to remit the proceeds thereof, when converted into a draft on another bank to the credit of complainant, but instead of so remitting the proceeds thereof it kept the same, and mingled the proceeds of such draft with its own funds. *Held*, that such conversion by the bank was fraudulent, but that in an action by complainant for the recovery of such proceeds, it is incumbent upon the complainant to trace the fund misappropriated into the hands of the receiver substantially appointed for the insolvent bank, before the latter can be charged with recognizing complainant's equitable title thereto. *Illinois Trust and Savings Bank* v. *First National Bank and another, Receiver, etc.*, *15 Fed. Rep.*, *858*.
15. A cestui que trust can not follow his fund into the hands of an assignee in bankruptcy, or of an executor of such trustee, but must occupy the position of a general creditor of the estate, unless he can identify his fund. *Ib.*
16. The right to follow a trust fund ceases when the means of ascertainment and identification fail, as where the subject-matter is turned into money and mixed and confounded in a general mass of property of the same description. *Ib.*
17. The Comptroller having notified a national bank that its capital was impaired, it was agreed that it might continue business on the directors putting in $100,000 in cash and retiring that amount of objectionable securities. That sum was contributed; the account being opened with trustees appointed by the directors to manage the fund, with full power as far as the bank was concerned, and to account therefor to the contributors in such manner as to protect the equities of each individual and the bank, in relation to the bank and its legal rights. It was understood between the trustees and the examiner that the securities to be retired were to be designated by the Comptroller or examiner, but there was no such understanding with the Comptroller. The full amount of objectionable securities had not been selected and given to the trustees when the bank was closed, the receiver taking and proceeding to collect the whole assets. *Held*, that the receiver was not required to account for the balance of the $100,000 as a special trust fund, but merely as a debt. *Booth et al.* v. *Welles*, *42 Fed. Rep.*, *11*.
18. Where money and checks are unsuspectingly deposited in a bank which is known by its managing officer to be hopelessly insolvent a few minutes before closing hour on the last day on which it does business, and the checks are subsequently collected by the bank's clerk, the whole of the deposit is charged with a trust, and an equal amount may be recovered from the receiver, who retains the specific money among the general mass of the bank's funds. *Wasson* v. *Hawkins*, *59 Fed. Rep.*, *233*.
19. Where plaintiff deposits money with the receiving teller of a bank a few minutes before the bank closes its doors, to be credited to his account, and the teller, not knowing of the coming failure, after crediting the money in plaintiff's pass book, puts the money and deposit ticket one side, and before entry is made in the books of the bank it closes its doors, and the money is by order of the directors placed apart, and in that con-

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dition delivered to the receiver, plaintiff can maintain replevin for the moneys so deposited. *Furber* v. *Stephens, 35 Fed. Rep., 17.*

20. A creditor of an insolvent national bank, whose demand grows out of a fraudulent transaction perpetrated by the officers of the bank in contemplation of the immediate wrecking of their corporation, does not thereby become entitled to a preference over the general creditors of the bank. *Citizens' National Bank* v. *Dowd, 35 Fed. Rep., 340.*

21. On the 22d and 23d of March plaintiff, a bank in Raleigh, N. C., received in the ordinary course of business checks drawn on the State National Bank of that city, which, after deduction had been made of its checks received by the latter bank, amounted to $17,000. It paid the same by its checks on a bank in New York. The president of the State National Bank knew when he signed such checks that they would not be honored, and was making preparations to abscond with the assets of his bank. *Held*, that plaintiff is not entitled to any preference over other unsecured creditors. *Ib.*

22. Plaintiffs deposited, in the usual course of business, certain drafts with a national bank, which were credited to them on the books of the bank and in their pass book. The bank was at the time irretrievably insolvent and its drafts had gone to protest the day before; of this its president, to whom was intrusted its entire control and management, had full knowledge, and presumably its other officers and agents. The bank kept open until the usual hour of closing on the day of the deposit, but did not open its doors thereafter, and went into the hands of a receiver. In an action to recover the deposit; *held*, that in permitting plaintiffs to make it, in reliance upon the supposed solvency of the bank, a gross fraud was practiced upon the plaintiffs, and they were entitled to reclaim the drafts or their proceeds. Also, that the right of plaintiffs to make the reclamation was not precluded by the provisions of Rev. St., secs. 5234 and 5242, forbidding all preferential payment or transfers by an insolvent bank and providing for a ratable distribution of its assets, as plaintiffs did not claim under a transfer from the bank, but under their original title, that their relation as creditors terminated when they elected to rescind the contract implied when the deposit was made, and they were seeking simply to reclaim their own property, and that neither the receiver nor any creditor of the bank had any equity to have such property applied in payment of its obligations. *Cragie et al.* v. *Hadley, Receiver, 99 N. Y., 131.*

23. Plaintiffs sent a draft to the defendant bank for collection. The bank collected it, and issued its own New York draft, payable to plaintiffs, for the amounts so collected, less exchange, and sent it to plaintiffs, who accepted it, and forwarded it for collection. The latter draft, however, was not paid, owing to the defendant bank's suspension. *Held*, that the bank was a debtor, and not a trustee, of plaintiffs. *Bowman* v. *First National Bank (Wash.), 38 P., 211.*

24. The owner of property intrusted to another, by whom it was misapplied, is not entitled to a general lien on the assets of the trustee for the value of the property. *Spokane County* v. *First National Bank, 68 Fed. Rep., 979.*

25. The owner of trust funds wrongfully invested by the trustee in securities which remain in his hands may follow the same and impress a trust on the securities. *City of Spokane* v. *First National Bank, 68 Fed. Rep., 982.*

26. Plaintiff bank sent a New York draft to the C. bank, to be deposited to plaintiff's credit; and the C. bank, which was insolvent, sent the draft to the N. bank, in New York, to be deposited to its credit. The N. bank applied the draft to reduce a debt due it by the C. bank, the draft being paid by the drawees, after some delay, under express directions from plaintiff. *Held*, that plaintiff was not entitled to payment of the amount of the draft by the receiver of the C. bank as a preferred claim, the amount of the assets for distribution among creditors not having been increased in that amount by the deposit of the draft. *City Bank of Hopkinsville* v. *Blackmore, 75 Fed. Rep., 771.*

27. The national banks in Philadelphia organized, for their convenience, a clearing-house association, with rules for its business, set forth in detail in the statement in the opinion. Among these rules, one provided for the deposit of securities in fixed amounts by each bank as collateral for

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their daily settlements, and another for the hours in the day in which settlements were to be made, and the mode of making exchanges. The Keystone Bank made its deposit in conformity with the rule; but, having become indebted to the clearing house by reason of the receipt of clearing-house certificates to a large amount, the securities deposited by it were surrendered and were redeposited by it as security for the payment of the certificates. In the clearing of March 19, 1891, the Keystone Bank presented charges against other banks to the amount of $155,136.41, and the other banks presented charges against it for $240,549, making the Keystone Bank a debtor in the clearing for $75,359.08. In accordance with the rule, the Keystone Bank, between the hours of 11 and 12, paid the $75,000 in cash, or its equivalent, and gave its duebill to the manager of the clearing house for the fractional sum of $359.08, which was deposited by the manager and checked against by him as cash. In the runner's exchange of that day the Keystone Bank owed a balance of $23,021.34, which balance it settled by giving its duebill to the manager for deposit in accordance with the system above stated. In operating the clearing on the morning of March 20, the Keystone Bank, through its runner, delivered to the respective clerks of the various banks packages containing claims held by the Keystone Bank amounting to $70,005.46, and the settling clerk of the Keystone Bank received from the runners of the other banks packages containing $117,035.21, leaving the Keystone Bank debtor in the clearing for $47,029.75. The packages containing the demands which the Keystone Bank held against other banks, and which had been delivered to the agent of each of those banks, were by them taken away at the termination of the clearing. The packages containing the charges presented against the Keystone Bank, which in the aggregate amounted to $117,035.21, instead of being taken away by its settling clerk, were, under the arrangement which we have stated, turned over by him to the manager of the clearing house, to be retained until at the hour named the Keystone Bank paid the balance due by it. Before the hour for making the payment, however, the Keystone Bank, by order of the Comptroller of the Currency, was closed, and subsequently was placed in the hands of a receiver. On the failure of the Keystone to make the payment of $47,029.75, the committee of the association instructed the manager to call on the banks by whom claims had been presented against the Keystone "to redeem the packages against the Keystone Bank." The manager thereupon gave the proper notification, and the various banks notified sent their checks and redeemed the packages in question. Among the obligations for $117,035.21, however, were duebills amounting to $41,197.36. These duebills came from the fractional amounts arising by the settlement made on the morning of the 19th, to wit, $359.08; for the duebill given at the runner's settlement on the morning of the 19th $23,031.44, and for duebills given to various banks during the course of business on the 19th, amounting to $17,806.84. Thereupon, and as part of the same transaction, the manager paid from the $70,005.36, which, by his settlement sheet, appeared to the credit of the Keystone as owing from other banks to the Keystone Bank for the checks surrendered by that bank, the amount of the duebills referred to, viz, $41,197.36. This left to the credit of the Keystone the sum of $28,808.10, and this amount was by the manager, acting under directions of the committee of the association, credited on the loan-certificate account of the Keystone Bank with the association. In a suit by the receiver of the bank to determine the rights of the parties, *held*, (1) that the claim of the receiver that the Keystone Bank was entitled to be paid $70,005.36 of credit, irrespective of the outstanding duebills which it had been expressly agreed between the parties were to be paid by way of set-off in the clearing, was without foundation: (2) that the clearing-house association, having been in possession of the $28,808.10 as the fiduciary agent of the Keystone Bank, without a lien or right upon it, its appropriation of the same after the insolvency of the Keystone Bank to the debt owing for loan certificates was obviously a preference within the inhibition of the statute against preferences in the cases of insolvent banks, Rev. Stat., sec. 5242. *Yardley* v. *Philler, 167 U. S., 344.*

28. As between a check holder and the bank upon which such a check is drawn, it is settled that, unless the check be accepted by the bank, an action can not be maintained by the holder against the bank. *Fourth Street National Bank of Philadelphia* v. *Yardley, 165 U. S. 634.*

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29. It is also settled that a check drawn in the ordinary form does not, as between the maker and the payee, constitute an equitable assignment pro tanto of an indebtedness owing by the bank upon which the check has been drawn, and that the mere giving and receipt of the check does not entitle the holder to priority over general creditors in a fund received from such bank by an assignee under a general assignment made by the debtor for the benefit of his creditors. *Ib.*

30. That the owner of a chose in action or of property in the custody of another may assign a part of such rights, and that an assignment of this nature, if made, will be enforced in equity is also settled doctrine of this court. *Ib.*

31. The Keystone Bank, through its president, solicited the Fourth Street Bank to give to the former $25,000 of gold certificates, for which the Keystone Bank was to give its check against its reserve account in the Tradesmen's National Bank of New York City. At the same time that this request was made the president of the Keystone Bank made the further statement that his bank owed a balance at the clearing house, which it could not meet "because its funds were in the city of New York," and exhibited a memorandum showing the amount to its credit with the Tradesmen's Bank to be in the neighborhood of $27,000. In reliance upon such representations and the statements made, supported by the memorandum exhibited, the Fourth Street Bank delivered to the Keystone Bank the certificates requested, and there was delivered a check for $25,000 upon the Tradesmen's National Bank of New York. The draft in question was at once forwarded to the city of New York, and was presented for payment at the Tradesmen's Bank on the following morning, when payment was refused. At the time of presentment the Tradesmen's Bank had to the credit of the Keystone Bank $19,725.62 in cash and collection items amounting to $7,181.70; in all, $26,907.32. Of this amount, $18,056.21 had been remitted by the Keystone Bank on the day previous. *Held*, (1) that, it being established that it was the intention and agreement of the parties to the transaction that the check drawn generally should be paid out of a particular fund, such check, as between the parties, is to be treated as though an order for payment out of the specific designated fund; (2) that as the Fourth Street Bank contracted and parted with its money on the faith of the representations of the Keystone Bank that there was to its credit in the Tradesmen's Bank a specific sum, and the fund which came into the hands of its voluntary assignee was the fund as to which the representations were made, the Keystone Bank and its assignee were in equity estopped from asserting, to the prejudice of the Fourth Street Bank, that the character and condition of the fund was otherwise than it was represented to be. *Ib.*

32. It has been established by the supreme court of Iowa that, in order to fasten a special trust upon funds held by the receiver of an insolvent bank in that State, it is not necessary to trace the deposit into any specific property in his hands, but that it is sufficient to show that the estate in his hands has been augmented by the trust fund in question. *Held*, that this constitutes such a rule of property as to be binding on the Federal courts. *Independent District of Pella* v. *Beard, 83 Fed. Rep., 5.*

33. The right to fasten a special trust upon funds held by a receiver of an insolvent bank in Iowa not having been created by any statute of that State, but depending upon the general principles of law and equity applicable to the circumstances, decisions of the supreme court of that State in relation thereto, if not in accord with the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States or the decided weight of authority, do not constitute a rule of property binding on the Federal courts. *Beard* v. *Independent District of Pella City, 88 Fed. Rep., 375, reversing 83 Fed. Rep., 5.*

34. In order that a trust fund may constitute a preferential claim against the funds of a national bank in the hands of a receiver, it must appear that these funds were actually augmented by the receipt of the trust fund. And if the trust fund was created merely by a check on the same bank, drawn by a general depositor in favor of the trustee, the amount of which was then shifted to the latter's credit, there is no right to a preference. *Ib.*

PRESIDENT. *See* Officers.

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REAL ESTATE:

1. Where a national-banking association acquires real estate which it is not authorized to take, the conveyance to it is not void, but only voidable, and the title of the association to such real estate is good until assailed in a direct proceeding by the Government. *National Bank* v. *Matthews*, *98 U. S., 621; National Bank* v. *Whitney, 103 U. S., 99; Swope* v. *Leffingwell, 105 U. S., 3; Reynolds* v. *First National Bank, Crawfordsville, 112 U. S., 405; Fortier* v. *New Orleans Bank, 112 U. S., 439.*
2. The amount of real estate which a national-banking association may purchase to secure a preexisting debt is not limited to the exact amount of the debt, but as much may be purchased as is necessary to secure the debt due, so long as the security of such debt is the real object of the purchase. *Upton* v. *National Bank of South Reading, 120 Mass., 153.*
3. Where the purpose is to secure a debt previously contracted, a national-banking association may take a conveyance of real estate worth more than the debt, and pay the difference between the debt and the value of the property. *Libby* v. *Union National Bank, 99 Ill., 622.*
4. A national-banking association may take as security for a loan the stock of a corporation whose entire capital is invested in real estate. Such a loan does not amount to a lending upon mortgage. *Baldwin* v. *Canfield, 26 Minn., 43.*
5. A national-banking association, having taken a mortgage on real estate to secure a debt previously contracted, may, in order to protect itself, pay off a prior lien on the said real estate; and the lien which it thus acquires it may enforce. *Orrn* v. *Merchants' National Bank, 16 Kans., 341; Holmes* v. *Boyd, 90 Ind., 332.*
6. The fact that bank, at judgment sale of land mortgaged to it, purchases the mortgaged property and also other property which it was not authorized to acquire, does not invalidate its title as to the mortgaged property. *Reynolds* v. *Crawfordsville Bank, 112 U. S., 405.*
7. A mortgage to a national bank to secure a present loan by the discount of commercial paper in the usual course of business is not void, but only voidable at the election of the Government. *Graham* v. *National Bank of New York, 32 N. J. Eq., 804; 2 N. B. C., 295.*
8. To secure a preexisting debt, in good faith, a national bank may acquire title to real estate by direct conveyance or judicial sale, although such real estate may be encumbered. *Mapes* v. *Scott, 88 Ill., 352; 2 N. B. C., 228.*
9. As security for a preexisting debt, a national bank may make an assignment of a note and a real mortgage contemporaneously executed to secure such note. *Worcester National Bank* v. *Cheeney, 87 Ill., 603; 2 N. B. C., 227.*
10. A national bank may purchase, at sheriff's sale, land mortgaged to it as security for a previous debt. *Heath* v. *Second National Bank of Lafayette, 70 Ind., 106; 3 N. B. C., 406.*
11. A national bank may take title to real estate in discharge of previous indebtedness. *Turner* v. *First National Bank of Madison, 78 Ind., 19; 3 N. B. C., 408.*
12. If a national bank discounts a note secured by deed of trust on real estate, the security passes to and may be enforced by the bank, subject only to forfeiture of its charter, which penalty can be invoked only by the United States. *Thornton* v. *National Exchange Bank, 71 Mo., 221; 3 N. B. C., 513.*
13. A mortgage of real estate executed to a national bank as security for a matured antecedent loan is not void. *Warren* v. *De Witt County National Bank, 3 Bradwell, 305; 2 N. B. C., 232.*
14. A real mortgage to a national bank to secure a present debt or future advances is not void. *First National Bank of Waterloo* v. *Elmore, 3 N. W., 547; 2 N. B. C., 237.*
15. National-banking associations are, by implication, prohibited from taking mortgages on real estate as security for contemporaneous loans. *National Bank* v. *Matthews, 98 U. S., 621; Fowler* v. *Scully, 72 Penn. St., 456; Kansas Valley National Bank* v. *Rowell, 2 Dill., 371; Commonwealth Bank* v. *Clark, 4 Mo., 59; Crocker* v. *Whitney, 71 N. Y., 161; Fridley* v. *Bowen, 87 Ill., 151.*
16. But where such security has been taken, no one but the Government can be heard to complain that the association has exceeded its powers. *National Bank* v. *Matthews, supra; National Bank* v. *Whitney, 103 U. S.,*

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REAL ESTATE—Continued.

99; Swope v. *Leffingwell, 105 U. S., 3; Reynolds* v. *First National Bank, Crawfordsville, 112 U. S., 405; Fortier* v. *National Bank, 112 U. S., 439.*

17. Where a national-banking association sells real estate, it may take a mortgage thereon to secure the payment of the purchase money. *New Orleans National Bank* v. *Raymond, 29 La. Ann., 355.*
18. An agreement by a national-banking association to the effect that, in case a note discounted by it shall not be paid, a mortgage given by the maker to his indorser shall inure to the benefit of the association, is not inhibited by the national-banking law. *First National Bank* v. *Haire, 36 Iowa, 443; National Bank* v. *Matthews, supra.*
19. A national bank can not loan money on real-estate security, but after a creditor has made default, or after a loan has been actually made, the bank may take real-estate security therefor, unless the transaction be colorable for the purpose of evading the statute. *Merchants' National Bank* v. *Mears, 10 Chicago Leg. News, 180; 1 N. B. C., 353.*
20. A national bank that has loaned money on timber land may, to protect itself and collect the debt, purchase the land at foreclosure sale, and cut and sell the timber. *Roebling Sons' Co.* v. *First National Bank et al., 30 Fed. Rep., 744.*
21. The objection that a national bank has loaned money on real estate in violation of the prohibition of the national banking laws does not lie in the mouth of the delinquent debtor of such loan, and does not disable the bank from enforcing the same by foreclosing the mortgage. The United States alone can complain of such violation. *State National Bank* v. *Flathers, 45 La. Ann., 75; 12 So., 243.*
22. Where notes payable at different times, and secured by a mortgage, are assigned to different persons, there is no priority of right under the mortgage between the assignees, in the absence of express stipulation, but each is entitled to share pro rata in the proceeds of the mortgaged property. *First National Bank of Aberdeen* v. *Andrews et al.; Young* v. *Same, 34 P., 913; 7 Wash., 261.*
23. National banks can not take mortgages on real estate to secure future advances. *Crocker* v. *Whitney, 1 N. B. C., 745.*
24. A national bank has no power to take a deed of trust or mortgage on real estate to secure a contemporaneous loan, and a sale under such deed or mortgage to satisfy the loan will be enjoined. *Matthews* v. *Skinker, 62 Mo., 329; 1 N. B. C., 647.*
25. Where one conveys property to another, and by some secret agreement retains an interest, such conveyance is fraudulent as to subsequent creditors. *Hutchinson National Bank* v. *Crow, 56 Ill. App., 558.*
26. Real estate security taken by a national bank for present or future advances is valid. *Winton* v. *Little, 94 Penn. St., 64; 3 N. B. C., 725.*
27. To avoid the supposed effect of certain provisions of the national banking act, a national bank caused certain real estate which it was taking for debt to be conveyed to an individual. *Held*, that the conveyance created a trust in favor of the bank, and a subsequent conveyance by the grantee to a trustee for a receiver of the bank was valid. *Wherry* v. *Hale, 77 Mo., 20; 3 N. B. C., 521.*
28. National banks may hold and convey real estate which they purchase at sales under judgments, decrees, or mortgages held by them to secure debts due them. *Ib.*
29. If a national bank violates the national banking act in dealing with real estate, the Government alone can take advantage of it. *Ib.*
30. To secure a preexisting debt in good faith a national bank may acquire title to real estate by direct conveyance or judicial sale, although such real estate may be encumbered. *Mapes* v. *Scott, 88 Ill., 352; 2 N. B. C., 228.*
31. Where a national bank has lawfully acquired an interest in real property, in satisfaction of a debt, it may purchase other undivided interests therein or incumbrances existing thereon, provided such action is necessary to enable it to manage or dispose of the property to better advantage. *Cockrill* v. *Abeles et al., 86 Fed. Rep., 505.*
32. Where a national bank acquired certain mill property, in satisfaction of a debt, and the directors organized a corporation among themselves for the purpose of operating the mills as the bank's agent, using its funds, and operated them for the bank at a loss of $23,000, the directors of the bank participating are liable to the creditors for the loss. *Ib.*

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RECEIVER: *See* Insolvent banks; Preferred claims; Collections.

1. Upon the appointment of a receiver, all the assets of the association become, in his hands, a trust fund, which the statute of limitations does not touch or affect. *Riddle* v. *First National Bank, 27 Fed Rep., 503.*
2. Claims arising out of the nonfeasance or malfeasance of the association should be paid ratably with the debts, technically so called. *Turner* v. *First National Bank of Keokuk et al., 26 Iowa, 562.*
3. A receiver, when appointed by the Comptroller, with the concurrence of the Secretary, is an officer of the United States. *Stanton* v. *Wilkeson, 8 Ben., 357.*
4. He represents the bank, its stockholders, and its creditors; but he does not in any sense represent the Government. *Case* v. *Terrell, 11 Wall., 199.*
5. The clause of sec. 50, act of 1864, which prescribes that the receiver shall be "under the direction of the Comptroller," means only that he shall be subject to the Comptroller's direction, not that he shall not act without orders. He may bring suit to collect assets without having been instructed to do so by the Comptroller. *Bank* v. *Kennedy, 17 Wall., 19.*
6. Receiver of national bank may sue for demands in his name as receiver or in name of bank. *Ib.*
7. The receiver of a national bank is the instrument of the Comptroller and may be removed by him. *Kennedy* v. *Gibson, 8 Wall., 505.*
8. The power of the Comptroller to appoint a receiver is not exclusive; it does not oust the courts of equity of their authority in the matter, and therefore a court of competent jurisdiction may place the bank in the hands of a receiver in cases where, according to the rules of equity, it may pursue such a course with regard to insolvent corporations generally. *Irons* v. *Manufacturers' National Bank, 6 Biss., 301; Wright* v. *Merchants' National Bank, 1 Flippin, 561.*
9. Suits brought by a receiver can not be settled or compounded upon an order of the Comptroller; this can be done only with the authority of the court. *Case* v. *Small, 2 Woods, 78, 10 Fed. Rep., 722.*
10. The decision of a receiver rejecting a claim is not final. The claimant still has the right to sue. *Bank of Bethel* v. *Pahquioque Bank, 14 Wall., 383.*
11. The receiver can not sell the real or personal property of the bank without an order from a court of competent jurisdiction. *Ellis* v. *Little, 27 Kans., 707.*
12. Nor can he sell upon the terms in conflict with the order. *Ib.*
13. And under an order permitting him to sell the property of the bank, he can not exchange, trade, or barter it for other property. *Ib.*
14. As the power of a receiver of a national bank appointed by the Comptroller is limited, a person dealing with him in his official capacity is bound, as a matter of law, to have knowledge of his authority to act, and if contracts and agreements are entered into with the receiver in excess of his authority as conferred by law, the parties contract at their own peril, and the estate of the bank can not be charged for the default or inability of a receiver acting outside of his functions as receiver and beyond the duties which it involves. *Ib.*
15. The receiver can not charge the estate of the bank by any executory contract, unless authorized so to do by the provisions of the national banking law and the order of a court of competent jurisdiction obtained upon the terms of said law. *Ib.*
16. The closing of a national bank by order of the examiner, the appointment of a receiver, and its dissolution by decree of a circuit court necessarily transfer the assets of the bank to the receiver. *Scott* v. *Armstrong, 146 U. S., 499.*
17. The receiver in such case takes the assets in trust for creditors, and, in the absence of a statute to the contrary, subject to all claims and defenses that might have been interposed against the insolvent corporation. *Ib.*
18. Receiver of national bank appointed by Comptroller of the Currency is not accountable in equity to owner of real estate for rents thereof received by him and paid into United States Treasury, subject to disposition of Comptroller, under Rev. St., sec. 5234. *Hitz* v. *Jenks, 123 U. S., 297; Briggs* v. *Spaulding, 141 U. S., 132.*
19. The expenses of receivership of a national bank appointed in a creditor's suit, contesting a voluntary liquidation of the bank, can not be charged

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RECEIVER: *See* Insolvent banks; Preferred claims; Collections—Continued.

on stockholders as part of their statutory liability, but must come from the creditors at whose instance the receiver was appointed. *Richmond* v. *Irons, 121 U. S., 27.*

20. A State court can not order a receiver for a national bank, appointed by the Comptroller of the Currency, to pay a judgment recovered against the bank before the appointment of the receiver. *Ocean National Bank* v. *Carll, 7 Hun., 237; 1 N. B. C., 792.*
21. A party claiming title to property in the possession of a receiver of an insolvent national bank, which came to his possession with other property belonging to the bank, may, upon his refusal to deliver the same, maintain an action of replevin therefor. *Corn Exchange Bank* v. *Blye, 101 N. Y., 303; 3 N. B. C., 634.*
22. Such a proceeding is not prohibited by sec. 5242, Rev. St. *Ib.*
23. A court has no power, under sec. 5324, Rev. St., to order the receiver of a national bank to compound debts which are not "bad or doubtful;" and a composition under such an order of debts not "bad or doubtful" as the debt of a shareholder arising on his subscription to the stock, is ineffectual. *Price, Receiver of Venango National Bank,* v. *Yates, 19 Alb. L. J. 295; 2 N. B. C., 204.*
24. A district court of the United States may order the receiver of a national bank to compromise doubtful debts under sec. 50 of the national banking act (13 St. at Large, 115), which authorizes receivers to compromise such debts "on the order of a court of record of competent jurisdiction." *Petition of Platt, 1 Benedict, 534; 1 N. B. C., 181.*
25. The receiver of a national bank appointed by the Comptroller of the Currency is an officer of the United States, and therefore the district court has jurisdiction of an action at common law to collect a claim due the bank at the time of the receiver's appointment. *Platt* v. *Beach, 2 Benedict, 303; 1 N. B. C., 182.*
26. The receiver in such case takes the assets in trust for creditors, and, in the absence of a statute to the contrary, subject to all claims and defenses that might have been interposed against the insolvent corporation. *Ib.*
27. A sale by a receiver of the property of a national bank, under an order of court, in accordance with the provisions of sec. 5234, Rev. St., constitutes a judicial sale. *In re third National Bank, 4 Fed. Rep., 775.*
28. Although the rights of a purchaser at a judicial sale are subject to the action of the court, yet such action must depend upon the general principles and usages of law. *Ib.*
29. *Held*, therefore, where a receiver has sold the property of a national bank, under an order of court, in accordance with sec. 5234, Rev. St., that such sale would not thereafter be set aside before confirmation upon a subsequent offer of an advance bid of $5,000 or $6,000, where a former sale of the same property had been set aside for inadequate price. *Ib.*
30. The Comptroller of the Currency has no power to compound or settle claims of a national bank against its debtors; that requires the authority of the court, under Rev. St., sec. 5234. Quære: Can he direct their discontinuance? *Case, Receiver* v. *Small, et al., 10 Fed. Rep., 722.*
31. Appointments of receivers of national banks, made by the Comptroller of the Currency as provided by law, are to be presumed to be made with the concurrence or approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and are made by the head of a Department within the meaning of sec. 2 of Article II of the Constitution of the United States. *Price, Receiver,* v. *Abbott: Same* v. *Colson, 17 Fed. Rep., 506.*
32. Receiver's certificates are not commercial paper, and the holder takes them subject to all equities between the original parties, even though he acquired them for value and without notice. *Central National Bank of Boston* v. *Hazard et al., 30 Fed. Rep., 484.*
33. When such certificates are negotiated at a discount, which the receiver is not authorized to allow, a subsequent bona fide holder will only be protected to the amount actually advanced by the first purchaser. *Ib.*
34. The receiver stands in the shoes of the bank and can assert no rights against the subscribers which the bank could not have asserted. *Winters* v. *Armstrong; Armstrong* v. *Stanage; Same* v. *Wood, 37 Fed. Rep., 508.*
35. It is not necessary that the facts upon which the Comptroller bases his action in appointing a receiver should be established by what is *competent legal evidence;* but he is left to be satisfied as best he can be, under

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the peculiar circumstances of each case, of the facts and the necessity for the exercise of his authority. *Platt* v. *Beebe, 57 N. Y., 339.*

36. In an action to secure the application of part of the funds in the hands of a receiver of a national bank, appointed by the Comptroller of the Currency, in satisfaction of plaintiff's claim against the insolvent bank for money received by it as collecting agent, the bank is only a nominal party, for the receiver is the one to be held accountable for any unauthorized disposition of the money sued for. *Grant* v. *Spokane National Bank et al., 47 Fed. Rep., 673.*

37. The receiver of an insolvent bank may at any time dismiss an attorney employed by him, regularly or otherwise, to prosecute claims of the bank, and employ another in his place, whom the court will, by order, substitute in the place of the dismissed attorney, except as to such cases as the latter may have commenced and finished. *In re Herman, 50 Fed. Rep., 517.*

38. A contract having been entered into between the receiver and the attorney that the latter should receive the attorney's fees provided for in the notes he was employed to collect, the court will not direct the substitution of another attorney in unfinished cases until the receiver deposits the amount of the attorney's fees reserved in the notes as a security to the dismissed attorney for such services as he may have rendered. *Ib.*

39. Pub. St., Mass., ch. 13, secs. 8–10, provide that shares of stock in all banks, State and national, shall be taxed to the owners thereof, to be paid in the first instance by the bank itself, which, for reimbursement, shall have a lien on the shares and all the rights of the shareholders in the bank property. *Held*, that no suit for this tax can be maintained against the receiver of an insolvent national bank where the property represented by the shares has disappeared; for, there being nothing from which the receiver can be reimbursed, the tax will fall upon the assets of the bank, which belong to its creditors, and thereby violate the rule that a State can not tax the capital stock of a national bank. *City of Boston* v. *Beal, 51 Fed. Rep., 306.*

40. Pub. St. Mass., ch. 13, secs. 8–10, provide that shares of stock in all banks, State and national, shall be taxed to the owners thereof, to be paid in the first instance by the bank itself, which, for reimbursement, shall have a lien on the shares and all the rights of the shareholders in the bank property. *Held,* that no suit for this tax can be maintained against the receiver of an insolvent national bank where the property represented by the shares has disappeared. *City of Boston* v. *Beal, 55 Fed. Rep., 26.*

41. The power vested in the Comptroller of the Currency by act June 30, 1876, (19 St., 63), authorizing him, whenever he becomes satisfied of the insolvency of a national bank, to appoint a receiver, is discretionary; and his decision as to such insolvency, for the purpose of such an appointment, is final, and not reviewable by the court. *Washington National Bank of Tacoma* v. *Eckels et al., 57 Fed. Rep., 870.*

42. The right to put a national bank in voluntary liquidation, given to stockholders by Rev. St., sec. 5220, does not affect the right of the Comptroller to appoint a receiver under the act of June 30, 1876. *Ib.*

43. Nor does the act of 1876, providing that, after the receiver has had charge of the bank long enough to pay all its debts, the stockholders may select an agent to take charge of such assets as remain, limit the power of the Comptroller to take action before the bank ceases to do a banking business. *Ib.*

44. Section 1 of the act of 1876, authorizing the appointment of a receiver by the Comptroller to "close up" a national banking association, contemplates the liquidation and final winding up of the business of the bank, not the mere closing of the bank, and does not limit the power of the Comptroller to take action before the bank has closed its doors. *Ib.*

45. Rev. St., U. S., sec, 5234, relating to receivers of national banks, requires them to collect all debts, dues, and claims and, on the order of the court, to compound debts. Section 5242 declares void any application of the assets, in preference of creditors after the commission of an act of insolvency, or in contemplation thereof. *Held*, that an act of a receiver of a national bank, in allowing a certificate of deposit issued by such bank as an offset to a note due the bank, signed by the holder of the certificate and another, was void, in the absence of an order of court authorizing

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it, where such certificate was transferred to such holder after the bank became insolvent. *Beckham* v. *Shackelford (Tex.), 29 S. W., 200.*

46. Such receiver was not estopped from collecting such note from a surety, who released security held by him on the faith of such offset, and the surrender of the note by the receiver, though the receiver knew he was a surety only, and that he held such security. *Ib.*

47. Where a bank, through its president, whose authority to act for it in such matters was shown, and who gave a receipt, signed by himself as president, stating that the note was for the use of and was to be paid by the bank, borrowed a note for its own use on a consideration which failed, which note was subsequently renewed by the makers, neither the bank nor its receiver are bona fide holders of the note as against the makers, though the "offering book" of the bank had an entry indicating that the original note had been discounted as on the offer of the makers, it also appearing that the president had ordered the proceeds of discount carried to an individual credit, but had withdrawn none of the money from the bank. *Fisher* v. *Simons, 64 Fed. Rep., 311.*

48. The receiver of an insolvent bank withdraws his offer to allow part of a claim by filing a pleading in the proceedings denying the liability of the bank on the claim, and the interest on dividends should be allowed the owner of claim as though no such offer had been made. *Chemical National Bank* v. *Armstrong, 65 Fed. Rep., 573.*

49. The legal effect of the appointment of a receiver of a corporation, in proceedings by the attorney-general for its dissolution, under the statute of Wisconsin (Sanb. & B. Ann. St. Wis., §§ 1968, 2787, 3241–3247), is to invest such receiver with full title to all the property and effects of the corporation, wherever they may be found, whether within or without the jurisdiction of the court appointing the receiver. *American National Bank of Denver* v. *National Benefit and Casualty Co. et al. (Wiswall, Intervener), 70 Fed. Rep., 420.*

50. After the entry of a decree for the dissolution of a Wisconsin corporation, under the statute of that State, and for the appointment of a receiver, a corporation of Colorado commenced a suit in a State court against the Wisconsin corporation, and one K., a trustee, seeking to have certain funds in the hands of K., as trustee, applied to the payment of a judgment against the Wisconsin corporation. The receiver filed an intervening petition, asking to be made a defendant, and setting up his appointment and his title to the property. He was admitted as a party, and several orders were made on his application, but these orders were afterwards vacated, and an application for removal to the Federal court, made by the receiver, was denied by the State court. *Held*, that the receiver obtained a standing as a party defendant by the filing of his petition of which he could not be deprived; that he and the plaintiff were the only real parties, the Wisconsin corporation being incapable, since its dissolution, of being a party, and K. having no interest in the controversy; and that the receiver was entitled to remove the case to the Federal court. *Ib.*

51. When a court of equity takes control, through a receiver, of a trust estate, in proceedings based on the insolvency and fraudulent management thereof, it is not more bound than in the case of proceedings for the foreclosure of liens to carry out all the contracts of the insolvents; but no executory contract is binding on the receiver until adopted by him, and it is the duty of the receiver to refuse to adopt such a contract which would prove so burdensome as to imperil the fund. *Whitney et al.* v. *General Electric Co. of New York et al., 74 Fed. Rep., 664.*

52. An embarrassed bank which organized a trust and safe deposit company to aid in its struggle for existence, *held* liable for funds abstracted from the trust company and used for the bank on the ground that the organization and use made of the former was a fraud on the public. *Fisher* v. *Adams, 63 Fed. Rep., 674.*

53. When a creditor of an insolvent estate holds collateral securities for his debt, he is not required to exhaust his remedy upon such securities, nor to surrender them to the assignee or receiver administering such assigned estate, before receiving a dividend therefrom. *Wheeler* v. *Walton & Whann Co., 72 Fed. Rep., 965.*

54. Where receivers of the property of a party to an action are appointed, the order of appointment requiring such receivers to give bonds, to be

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approved by the court before they are authorized to act, and enjoining the commencement or prosecution of suits against the party, the appointment of such receivers and their title to the property in question date from the entry of the order of appointment, and not from the time of the approval of their bonds; and a judgment obtained against the party between the entry of such order and the approval of the receivers' bonds is invalid and creates no lien on the property. *Connecticut River Banking Co. et al.* v. *Rockbridge Co., 73 Fed. Rep., 709.*

55. The appointment of a receiver for an insolvent national bank, under act Cong. June 30, 1876, § 1, which authorizes the Comptroller to appoint a receiver to close up the association and enforce the personal liability of its stockholders, does not dissolve the corporation so as to prevent the recovery of a judgment against it on a valid claim. *Chemical National Bank* v. *Hartford Deposit Co., 16 S. Ct., 439.*

56. The receiver of an insolvent national bank is liable for money borrowed by the president of the bank without special authority when it appears that the bank actually received the money and appropriated it to its own use. *Bank* v. *Armstrong, 152 U. S., 346; 14 Sup. Ct., 572,* distinguished: *Blanchard* v. *Commercial Bank of Tacoma, 75 Fed. Rep., 249.*

57. Though a court administering property through a receiver may resort to the statute requiring the sale of property by the sheriff under process of execution or order of sale, such statute is not exclusive, and the court may, in its discretion, order a sale by the receiver or commissioners. *Farmers and Merchants' National Bank* v. *Waco Electric Railway and Light Co. (Tex. Civ. App.), 36 S. W., 131; Metropolitan Trust Co.* v. *Farmers and Merchants' National Bank, Ib.*

58. A judgment entered on failure of defendant to appear on trial, an answer being on file reciting that defendants have failed to appear and wholly made default, will be reversed, no evidence appearing in the record, though the judgment further recites that the issues of fact as well as law were submitted to the court. *Hepburn* v. *Danville National Bank (Tex. Civ. App.), 34 S. W., 988.*

59. The F. National Bank pledged to the U. bank, as collateral, a draft held by it. The F. bank failed, and the Comptroller appointed a receiver, to whom the U. bank indorsed the draft for collection. *Held,* that the receiver could show that the draft was really an asset of the F. bank, on which he could sue in a Federal court, by virtue of his appointment, irrespective of the citizenship of parties. *Thompson* v. *Pool (C. C.), 70 Fed. Rep., 725.*

60. The appointment of a receiver for an insolvent national bank, under act Cong. June 30, 1876, § 1, which authorizes the Comptroller, when satisfied of the insolvency of a banking association, to appoint a receiver, "who shall proceed to close up such association, and enforce the personal liability of the shareholders," does not dissolve the corporation. *Chemical National Bank* v. *Hartford Deposit Co. (Ill. Sup.), 41 N. E., 225.*

61. Where a receiver of a corporation deposits to his credit, as receiver, money belonging to an individual, the corporation is under obligation to repay such person, and therefore is not prejudiced by the giving of a check by the receiver to such individual in payment of the obligation. *Eccles* v. *Drovers and Mechanics' National Bank (Md.), 29 A., 963.*

62. Receivers of national banks have not the privilege in all cases of being sued in the Federal courts, and are not entitled to remove causes against them from the State to the United States courts. *Bird's Executors* v. *Cockrem, 2 Woods, 32.*

63. A receiver of a national bank is an officer of the United States, and as such may sue in the Federal courts in the district in which such bank is located. *Frelinghuysen, Receiver, etc.,* v. *Baldwin and others, 12 Fed. Rep., 395.*

64. Until a receiver has been appointed by a Federal court wherein the interposition of equity to settle the affairs of a national bank was invoked, and the appointment of a receiver asked to take charge of the assets, neither law nor comity requires the State court to suspend its equitable remedy to reach the assets of the bank and enforce its own final process until the Federal court shall act, especially where in the Federal court the case is made by the stockholders of the bank, and the judgment creditor is not made a party thereto. *Merchants and Planters' National Bank* v. *Trustees Masonic Hall, 2 N. B. C., 229.*

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65. A receiver of an insolvent national bank occupies a fiduciary relation to its creditors, and may sue in equity to enjoin the collection of taxes illegally assessed against the stock of the bank. *Brown* v. *French*, *80 Fed. Rep.*, *166*.

66. While the receiver of an insolvent national bank may interpose and become a party to a suit to enforce a claim against the bank, he is not a necessary party to such a suit, and a judgment rendered against the bank by a court of competent jurisdiction, in a suit to which he is not a party, is binding upon the receiver, in the absence of fraud or collusion. *Denton* v. *Baker*, *79 Fed. Rep.*, *189*.

67. The holder of a judgment against an insolvent national bank, recovered upon a claim rejected by its receiver, has an adequate remedy by an action at law against the receiver, by the judgment in which the latter may be directed to recognize the claim, and he can not resort to equity to compel the allowance of the claim by the receiver, or enjoin its rejection. *Ib.*

68. One appointed merely temporary receiver of a national bank on account of a suspension of payments, arising from defalcations of certain officers, is not necessarily such a representative of the bank that limitations provided in an insurance policy, intended to indemnify the bank against such defalcations, will commence to run when the receiver discovers the frauds. *Jackson* v. *Fidelity and Casualty Co.* (*C. C. A.*), *75 Fed. Rep.*, *359*.

69. A receiver of an insolvent national bank, appointed by the Comptroller of the Currency, is the agent of the United States, and not an agent or officer of any court; nor does he, by filing a petition in a Federal court, under Rev. St., § 5234, for leave to sell property of the bank, or to sell or compound bad or doubtful debts, place the assets of the bank in the custody of the court, in the sense in which it has the custody of property in the hands of a receiver appointed by itself. *Ex parte Chetwood*, *165 U. S.*, *443*.

70. The receiver, appointed by the Comptroller of the Currency for a national bank located in another State, is not a foreign receiver, and may sue in the courts of New York for an assessment levied on shareholders of the bank without regard to the doctrine of comity. *Peters* v. *Foster*, *10 N. Y. S.*, *389*; *56 Hun.*, *607*.

71. The receiver of a national bank in liquidation, having received his appointment from the Comptroller of the Currency, under the national banking laws, is an officer of the United States, and as such may sue in the circuit court, without regard to citizenship or the amount involved, under Rev. St., 629, cl. 3, conferring on that court jurisdiction "of all suits at common law where the United States, or any officer thereof, suing under authority of any acts of Congress, are plaintiffs." *Armstrong* v. *Ettlesohn*, *36 Fed. Rep.*, *209*.

72. Defendant received, in trust for a national bank, stock in another bank, executing his note for the same at its par value, in order that the books of the bank might not show that it was the owner of the stock. He afterwards received dividends and securities in liquidation of such stock, and turned over the securities and paid part of the dividends to the bank, taking up his note and executing a new note for the balance of the dividend. *Held*, that he could not defend against such note in the hands of a receiver on the ground that he was an accommodation maker. *Tillinghast* v. *Carr*, *82 Fed. Rep.*, *298*.

73. An agreement between the officers of a national bank and the maker of a note payable to the bank that it may be paid by the transfer to the bank of stock of another bank is illegal, and the receiver of the bank is not estopped from denying its validity by reason of having realized on securities transferred to the bank as a part of the transaction; such securities having been received by such maker as trustee for the bank. *Ib.*

74. When, at the time of the appointment of a receiver of a bank, suits are pending on notes belonging to the bank, with counsel employed and necessary, the reasonable fees of such counsel are chargeable against the assets. *Sowles* v. *National Union Bank of Swanton*, *82 Fed. Rep.*, *139*.

75. Counsel fees will not be allowed a receiver for services rendered in conducting the suit in which he was appointed; nor for services on a hearing before a master in behalf of a claim which included a charge for fees paid to the same counsel; nor for services before the master on the

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hearing upon the receiver's account, where the principal contest was over the charges of such counsel to the receiver; nor for services in obtaining the appointment of a former receiver who has been superseded. *Ib.*

REDUCTION OF CAPITAL STOCK. *See* Capital stock.

REPORT: *See* False entry.

1. A national bank is not required to conform the headings of the various accounts on its books to any prescribed names, nor to the names stated in the form of report prescribed by the Comptroller, and therefore when a report is called for, if the person making it enters, under the headings in the prescribed form, a statement of the bank's condition which is true with respect to the headings in said form, he has fulfilled the demands of the law. *United States* v. *Graves*, *53 Fed. Rep.*, *634*.
2. The entry of "Loans and discounts" in reports to the Comptroller does not guarantee the solvency of the makers of the paper, but is a statement that in truth and fact, at the date named in the report, the bank actually held and owned loans and discounts to the aggregate so reported. *Ib.*
3. Where the form of report, as prescribed by the Comptroller, contains heading of "Loans and discounts," and also of "Overdrafts," it is the duty of the bank officer to make his entries in such report in such manner that each of these headings shall truthfully state the condition of his bank as to such heading. *Ib.*
4. A director of a bank is personally liable to the bank on paper made to it by a firm of which he is a member, and in making a report of the condition of the bank to the Comptroller the amount of such paper should be entered under the heading of "Liabilities of directors (individual and firm) as payers." *Ib.*
5. The "liabilities" of a national bank, which are required by Rev. St., sec. 5211, to be stated in the reports of the Comptroller of the Currency, include contingent as well as absolute liabilities; and hence an unmatured note, payment of which at maturity is guaranteed by the bank, should be included in the list of liabilities. *Cochran* v. *United States*, *15 S. Ct.*, *628*.

RESIDENCE:

A national bank is a citizen of the State wherein it is located. *Davis* v. *Cook*, *9 Nevada*, *134*; *1 N. B. C.*, *656*.

RESTRAINING ACTS:

National banking associations located outside of a State are subject to its restraining acts prohibiting all corporations, not authorized by the law of the State, from keeping therein offices for the purpose of discount and deposit. *National Bank of Fairhaven* v. *The Phœnix Warehousing Company*, *6 Hun.*, *71*.

SAVINGS BANKS:

After the act of June 30, 1876 (19 St., 63), savings banks organized in the District of Columbia under an act of Congress, and having a capital stock paid up in whole or in part, were entitled to become national banking associations in the mode prescribed by Rev. St., sec., 5154. *Keyser* v. *Hitz*, *133 U. S.*, *138*.

SHAREHOLDERS: *See* Assessment; Transfer of stock.

1. One who appears on the books of the association as the owner of shares of its stock is individually liable, though he hold the stock merely as collateral security. *National Bank* v. *Case*, *99 U. S.*, *628*; *Moore* v. *Jones*, *3 Woods*, *53*; *Bowdell* v. *Farmers and Merchants' National Bank of Baltimore*, *2 N. B. C.*, *146*; *Hale* v. *Walker*, *31 Iowa*, *344*; *Wheelock* v. *Kost*, *77 Ill.*, *296*.
2. And a subscription to stock of a national bank, and payment in full on the subscription and entry of the subscriber's name on the books as a stockholder, constitutes the subscriber a shareholder without taking out a certificate. *Pacific National Bank* v. *Eaton*, *141 U. S.*, *227*.
3. If the trusteeship of one who holds stock in trust does not appear upon the books of the association he will be individually liable. *Davis* v. *Essex Baptist Society*, *44 Conn.*, *582*.
4. The real owner of the stock is liable as a stockholder, though when he pur-

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SHAREHOLDERS: *See* Assessment; Transfer of stock—Continued.

chased the stock he had it transferred upon the books to another. *Davis* v. *Stevens*, *17 Blatch.*, *259*.

5. While it is undoubtedly the rule as regards stockholders that one put upon the books as a stockholder without his consent can not be held for any liability in respect to such stock, yet where the person to whom the stock is transferred is a director of the bank, and is concerned in the management of its affairs, he must be presumed to have knowledge of the fact that the stock stood in his name, and if he has not repudiated the transfer to himself, is liable as the holder of such stock. *Brown* v. *Finn*, *34 Fed. Rep.*, *124*.
6. A national bank, having so received stock of another national bank, was sued as a stockholder. *Held*, that loan by national bank on such security is not prohibited, and if it were, defendant could not avoid liability by its own illegal act. *National Bank* v. *Case*, *99 U. S.*, *628*.
7. Where stockholder knowing that bank is to fail, collusively transfers his shares to an irresponsible person to avoid liability, his liability is not affected by such fraud. *Bowden* v. *Johnson*, *107 U. S.*, *251*.
8. A person who is entered on the books of a national bank as the owner of stock, but who is admitted to hold the stock in trust for the true owner, is not liable, as a stockholder, for the debts of the bank when the true owner has been adjudged so liable, although nothing is realized on the execution of such judgment. *Yardley* v. *Wilgus*, *56 Fed. Rep.*, *965*.
9. Subscription to stock and payment in full and entry of name on books as a stockholder makes subscriber a shareholder without taking out a certificate. *Pacific National Bank* v. *Eaton*, *141 U. S.*, *227*; *Thayer* v. *Butler*, *Ib.*, *234*; *Butler* v. *Eaton*, *Ib.*, *240*.
10. A pledgee of stock who in good faith takes the security for his benefit in name of an irresponsible trustee for the avowed purpose of avoiding individual liability as shareholder incurs no liability as such. *Anderson* v. *Philadelphia Warehouse Co.*, *111 U. S.*, *479*.
11. The statutory liability of a shareholder in a national bank for the debts of the corporation survives against his personal representatives. *Richmond* v. *Irons*, *121 U. S.*, *27*.
12. Shareholder in national bank continues liable for the company's debts until his stock is actually transferred or certificate surrendered for that purpose; a delivery to the president of the bank, as vendee, and not as president, is insufficient to discharge the shareholder. *Ib.*
13. The pledgee of stock under a contract to sell on default of the payment of a note for which the stock is pledged, who, by judicial proceedings, has compelled the transfer, on the books, of the stock to himself, will be deemed, in the absence of complaint by the debtor, to have acquired the stock as owner. *Succession of Lanaux* (*La.*), *17 So.*, *200*; *Appeal of Hibernia National Bank*, *Ib.*
14. A valid trust arises as against everyone except the donor's creditors where an owner of the bank stock surrenders his certificate, and has it reissued to himself as trustee for the benefit of his children, and such trust remained unrevoked at his death. *Mize* v. *Bates County National Bank*, *1 Mo. App. Rep.*, *99*.
15. A "shareholder" in a corporation, within Rev. St., secs. 5139, 5151, creating individual liability against shareholders of national banks, is one who has a proportionate interest in its assets, and is entitled to take part in and control and receive its dividends. *Beal* v. *Essex Savings Bank*, *67 Fed. Rep.*, *816*.
16. Plaintiffs subscribed for certain shares in a bank to increase the capital, and, after paying installments thereon, consented that the bank be consolidated with a national bank, and that the capital of the latter be increased, and that their subscriptions should stand as subscriptions to the increased capital of the national bank, and paid installments on their subscriptions. Some preliminary steps were taken by the national bank to increase its stock, but the Comptroller of the Currency refused to consent to the full increase, and before the amount of increase allowed by him was paid in and a certificate therefor issued by him the national bank was placed in the hands of a receiver. *Held*, that plaintiffs never became stockholders in the national bank. *McFarlin* v. *First National Bank*, *68 Fed. Rep.*, *868*.
17. In an action by the receiver of a national bank to enforce the individual liability of a stockholder, an allegation in the complaint that on a given

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SHAREHOLDERS: *See* Assessment; Transfer of stock—Continued.

date the Comptroller, having ascertained and determined that the assets, property, and credits of the bank were insufficient to pay its debts and liabilities, and, as provided by the act of Congress, made an assessment and requisition on the shareholders of the said bank of a given sum upon each share held and owned by them, respectively, at the time of its default, and directed the receiver to take all necessary steps to enforce the liability, is sufficient. *Kennedy* v. *Gibson, 8 Wall., 498*, distinguished. *Nead* v. *Wall., 70 Fed. Rep., 806.*

18. Stock of a bank was purchased by defendants, of the president thereof, at a time when there was no overissue, and when the amount purchased was credited to him on the books. At the time, or shortly afterwards, the stock, by his direction, was transferred from his account to theirs on the stock journal and stock ledger, and new certificates were issued to them. Thereafter they were treated by the bank as the lawful owners of the stock and were allowed to vote the same and receive dividends thereon. The bank having failed, suit was brought to collect an assessment made against defendants as shareholders. *Held*, that they were estopped from claiming that they were not stockholders, although the president neglected to cancel the old certificates and afterwards hypothecated part of them, thereby creating an overissue. *Burt* v. *Bailey et al., 73 Fed. Rep., 693.*

19. One who purchases stock in a national bank with his own money, on the suggestion of another person that the latter would buy such stock as the former "could get hold of," without being under any obligation to convey the stock to the other, is not a trustee within the meaning of Rev. St., § 5152, exempting a person holding stock as a trustee from personal liability as a stockholder. *Horton* v. *Mercer* (*C. C. A.*), *71 Fed. Rep., 153.*

20. One who knowingly permits his name to be entered upon the stock books of a national bank as the owner, individually, of stock therein can not be permitted, as against creditors, or a receiver of the bank representing them, to show that he was not the owner of the stock; and he is liable for an assessment thereon, though he held the stock, in fact, as trustee for the bank itself. *Lewis* v. *Switz* (*C. C.*), *74 Fed. Rep., 381.*

21. Where the statutory liability of a stockholder to corporation creditors is, by statute, declared to be directly to the creditors, an averment in a declaration to enforce such liability that the corporation is in the hands of a receiver is immaterial. *Hancock National Bank* v. *Ellis* (*Mass.*), *44 N. E., 349.*

22. The declaration in an action to enforce the liability of a stockholder of a foreign corporation, which averred that under the statute of the foreign State, as interpreted by the decisions of the court of last resort of that State, defendant's liability as stockholder was contractual, and arose upon the subscription made by him to the capital stock, and that, in subscribing, he guaranteed payment to the creditors of the corporation of an amount equal to the par value of the stock held by him, which should be payable to the judgment creditors of the corporation who first pursued their remedy under the statute; and that an action to enforce that liability was transitory, and could be brought in any court of general jurisdiction in the State where personal service could be made upon the stockholder—stated a cause of action of which the courts of Massachusetts had jurisdiction. *Ib.*

23. Parties dealing with a corporation have a right to rely upon the evidence contained in its organization papers, filed in the office of the secretary of state, as to who are subscribers for its stock. *Kesner* v. *World's Fair Hippodrome, etc., Co., 62 Ill. App., 89.*

24. One who has been induced to purchase bank stock by deceit of president as to bank's condition does not forfeit his right to rescind by the fact that he was shortly afterwards elected cashier, and did not, during his services as such, attempt rescission, if he had no knowledge of the condition of the bank. *National Bank* v. *Taylor* (*S. D.*), *58 N. W., 297.*

25. L. was president of the defendant national bank, and had substantial control and management. He bought fifty shares of defendant's outstanding stock, and paid for it with the proceeds of a note, signed by M., the cashier, which he indorsed and placed in the bank as discounted paper. He afterwards bought one hundred and forty-eight shares, and paid for them by an ordinary call loan from defendant. On subsequently selling a portion of the stock, L. applied the proceeds to the note and call loan.

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SHAREHOLDERS: *See* Assessment; Transfer of stock—Continued.

He did not assume to act for defendant, and the stock was transferred to him individually, and was in his name on the books. He had no actual authority to buy the stock for defendant, but the evidence tended to show that the purpose of the purchase was to get the stock into the hands of persons who would be useful to defendant. In an action for fraud in a subsequent sale of such stock by L., *held*, that defendant could not be charged as owner of the stock. *Prosser* v. *First National Bank of Buffalo*, *106 N. Y.*, *677*; *3 N. B. C.*, *646*.

26. On the question whether the president represented defendant to be the owner of the stock, plaintiff testified that in the conversation resulting in the sale the president stated that "we can sell you some of our stock" at 160, and that that was "the price that the bank took it in at." Plaintiff did not inquire as to the ownership. The president testified that while he might have stated that "we have some stock," his best recollection was that he did not say "the bank took it in." No motive appeared for his representing defendant to be the owner. *Held*, that the evidence sustained a finding negativing such representations. *Ib.*
27. An appeal from an order of reversal which does not state that the reversal was upon questions of fact brings up for review only questions of law. *Ib.*
28. A finding of fact by the trial court upon sufficient evidence, and not reversed by the general term, is conclusive on appeal to the court of appeals. *Ib.*
29. The father's liability is not affected by the fact that after the assessment, but before suit was brought to recover it, the son became of age and assented to holding the stock. *Foster* v. *Wilson* (*C. C.*), *75 Fed. Rep.*, *797*.
30. Defendant, who was the owner of stock in a national bank which, under its by-laws, was transferable only on the books of the bank, sold the same, and, after executing a written assignment to the purchaser and a power of attorney in blank to make the transfer, indorsed on her certificate of stock, delivered the certificate to the president of the bank, who promised to make the proper transfer on its books, but failed to do so, though the certificate was thereafter treated and used by the bank as the property of the purchaser. *Held*, that defendant was not liable as a stockholder. *Cox* v. *Elmendorf* (*Tenn. Sup.*), *37 S. W.*, *387*.
31. The statutes of the United States relating to the organization and powers of national banks prohibit such banks from purchasing or subscribing to the stock of another corporation, although they may, as incidental to the power to loan money on personal security, accept stock of another corporation as collateral, and thus become subject to liability as other stockholders. *California Bank* v. *Kennedy*, *167 U. S.*, *362*.
32. The want of such authority may be set up by a bank to defeat an attempt to enforce against it the liability of a stockholder. *Ib.*
33. One who is induced by fraud to purchase stock of an insolvent national bank, and have it transferred to him on the books of the bank, and who, upon discovery of the fraud, takes prompt action to rescind the contract, is not liable to assessment on such stock, except on behalf of persons who extended credit to the bank, after the transfer, without knowledge of the fraud. *Stuflebeam* v. *De Lashmutt*, *83 Fed. Rep.*, *449*.
34. The binding character of the obligation of one whose name appears as a stockholder on the books of a corporation is on the principle of estoppel, which precludes him from denying a relation he has assumed, and upon the strength of which others have acted. *Ib.*

SPECIAL DEPOSITS: *See* Preferred claims.

1. A national banking association may receive special deposits. The provision in sec. 5228, Rev. St., authorizing an association "to deliver special deposits," implies that it may receive them as a part of its legitimate business; and this implication is as effectual as an express declaration to the same effect would have been. *National Bank* v. *Graham*, *100 U. S.*, *699*.
2. Section 5228, Rev. St., which provides that it shall be lawful for a national bank after its failure to "deliver special deposits," is an effectual recognition of its power to receive them. *Ib.*
3. National bank is liable for damages occasioned by the loss through gross negligence of a special deposit made in it with knowledge and acquiescence of its officers and directors. *Ib.*
4. The taking of special deposits, to keep merely for the accommodation of

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SPECIAL DEPOSITS: *See* Preferred claims—Continued.

the depositor, is not within the authorized business of national banks, and the cashiers of such banks have no power to bind them on any express contract accompanying, or any implied contract arising out of, such taking. *Wiley* v. *The First National Bank of Brattleboro, 47 Vermont, 546; 1 N. B. C., 905.*

5. A national bank which habitually receives special deposits for safe-keeping as matter of accommodation is bound by the act of its cashier in receiving on special deposit a package of stocks and bonds. The bank, though acting without reward, becomes a bailee and is responsible for gross negligence. *The Chattahoochee National Bank* v. *Schley, 58 Georgia, 369; 1 N. B. C., 479.*
6. If a person withdraws from a bank a special deposit, in pursuance of authority conferred upon him by the depositor, the bank is discharged, though at the time its officers were not aware of his authority. *Ib*
7. Written authority indorsed on a certificate of deposit of stocks and bonds to pay a certain person dividends or coupons is no authority for surrendering the stocks and bonds themselves. *Ib.*
8. The power to receive special deposits is incidental to the business of banking. *Pattison* v. *The Syracuse National Bank, 80 N. Y., 82.*
9. National banks, therefore, have power to receive special deposits gratuitously or otherwise; and, when received gratuitously, they are liable for their loss by gross negligence. *Ib.*
10. The term "special deposits" includes money, securities, and other valuables delivered to banks to be specifically kept and delivered. It is not confined to securities held by the banks as collateral to loans. *Ib.*
11. The plaintiff delivered to the defendant bank $4,000 of United States bonds and received this writing: "Received of J. D. Whitney four thousand dollars, for safe-keeping as a special deposit. S. M. Waite, C." *Held*, that it was a naked deposit without reward; that the defendant would not be liable for the robbery or larceny of the bonds, unless there was complicity or bad faith; that it was answerable only for fraud or for gross negligence; that the law demands good faith and the same care of the plaintiff's bonds as defendant took of its own of like character. *Whitney* v. *The First National Bank of Brattleboro, 55 Vt., 154.*
12. An action against a bank for the conversion or the loss by gross negligence of valuable articles deposited with it as a bailee without hire can not be sustained on evidence from which the inference that the articles were stolen by servants of the bank, selected and continued in its employment without negligence, who in the proper course of business had access to them, is equally deducible with any other inference. *Smith* v. *First National Bank of Westfield, 99 Mass., 605.*
13. In an action of trover against a bank, after its reorganization as a national bank, for the value of certain special deposits in coin made prior thereto, *held*, that the measure of damage was the value of the coin at the date of its conversion, with interest thereon. *Coffey* v. *The National Bank of Missouri, 46 Mo., 140; 1 N. B. C., 644.*
14. To recover against a bank for bonds left with the bank as a gratis bailment, something more is needed than the mere fact that they were stolen from the bank. *Wylie* v. *Northampton National Bank, 15 Fed. Rep., 428.*
15. And where an association receives United States bonds of one class for the purpose of having them converted into bonds of another class, it is not a mere mandatary, but is responsible for the failure to deliver the bonds on demand. *Leach* v. *Hale, 31 Iowa, 69.*
16. An insolvent was cashier of a bank to which he was largely indebted, and put certain of his own securities in a package, and placed it with similar bundles left with the bank as special deposits for safe-keeping. It was insolvent's intention in this manner to pay certain drafts securing his indebtedness to the bank, and these drafts were entered on the books as paid, and the item of bonds of the bank was increased to the extent of the value of these securities. The securities were not indorsed by insolvent, and the other officers of the bank had no knowledge of the transactions. *Held*, that no property in the securities was transferred to the bank. *Witters* v. *Sowles et al., 33 Fed. Rep., 542.*
17. A national-bank president, against whom an indictment was pending for violating the banking laws, brought a bill against the receiver of the bank to obtain possession of a trunk alleged to contain private papers. To this proceeding the United States district attorney was made a party

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SPECIAL DEPOSITS: *See* Preferred claims—Continued.

defendant on his own petition, for the purpose of claiming the papers, in order that they might be laid before the grand jury. After hearing, a decree was made appointing a special master to make a private examination of the trunk, with directions to turn over to the complainant any papers belonging to him, and to the receiver such papers as belonged to the bank and were not material to the prosecution against the president, and to reserve for further consideration such as concerned bank transactions and were material to the prosecution. *Held*, that in so far as the decree directed papers to be turned over to the president and the receiver, it was final and appealable, since such papers might thus pass entirely beyond control of the other party claiming them. *Potter* v. *Beal et al., 50 Fed. Rep., 860.*

18. It was improper to make the district attorney a party defendant for the purpose of procuring the papers to be laid before the grand jury. The proper course was for him to obtain a subpœna duces tecum from the court in which the investigation was pending, and then to make summary application to the court which had impounded the papers. *Ib.*
19. Under the circumstances, the order made by the court for an examination of the papers by a special master was in violation of the fundamental and constitutional rights of the litigants as to the method of trial. *Ib.*
20. It appearing that before the bill was brought the trunk had been opened by consent of the president of the bank and the receiver and certain papers taken out in the presence of third persons, one of whom thereby obtained some knowledge of its contents, it was in the power of the court to ascertain by private examination the nature of the evidence thus to be had, and if it proved prima facie admissible, to allow public testimony thereof to be given. *Ib.*
21. To constitute an equitable assignment of property, there must be an appropriation or separation, and the mere intent to appropriate is not sufficient. *Putnam Savings Bank* v. *Beal, 54 Fed. Rep., 577.*
22. Plaintiff bought of a bank $25,000 of five-year city of Duluth bonds and paid the $25,000. The bank, not having in its possession enough of the five-year bonds, proposed to set aside $17,000 five-year bonds and $8,000 one-year bonds, and to exchange the latter for five-year bonds as soon as received. A clerk was directed to make a package of such bonds, and mark it with plaintiff's name, and set it aside as his property, and the officers of the bank supposed this had been done. When defendant, as receiver, took possession of the bank, there were found two packages of bonds. The first package contained $18,500 five-year bonds, with a slip of paper on which was written a memorandum, "Property of Putnam Ct. Sav. Bank; $6,500 more due them five-year bonds." The second package contained bonds amounting to $23,611.50, of which three, amounting to $10,255.90, had one year to run; six, amounting to $2,280.81, had five years to run; the remaining bonds running two, three, and four years. With this package was a slip of paper on which was written a memorandum of the date, amount of bonds, and the time when due, and also the words, "$6,500 due Putnam." *Held*, that these facts did not show an equitable assignment by the bank to the plaintiff of the remaining $6,500 worth of bonds. *Ib.*
23. Where a national bank was broken into by burglars, and property belonging to it and to others was taken therefrom, the bank may take measures to recover its own; and it may lawfully undertake to act also for others thus jointly concerned with itself; and want of proper diligence, skill, and care in the performance of such an undertaking would render it liable to respond in damage for failure. *Wylie* v. *Northampton National Bank, 119 U. S., 361; 3 N. B. C., 188.*
24. Gratuitous bailees of another's property are not responsible for its loss unless guilty of gross negligence in its keeping; and whether that negligence existed is a question of fact for the jury to determine or to be determined by the court where a jury is waived. *Preston* v. *Prather, 137 U. S., 604.*
25. The reasonable care which a bailee of another's property intrusted to him for safe keeping without reward must take, varies with the nature, value, and situation of the property and the bearings of surrounding circumstances on its security. *Ib.*
26. Persons depositing valuable articles with banks for safe-keeping without reward have a right to expect that such measures will be taken as will

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ordinarily secure them from burglars outside and from thieves within; that whenever ground for suspicion arises an examination will be made to see that they have not been abstracted or tampered with; that competent men, both as to ability and integrity, for the discharge of these duties will be employed, and that they will be removed whenever found wanting in either of these particulars. *Ib.*

27. In this case persons engaged in business as bankers received for safe-keeping a parcel containing bonds, which was put in their vaults. They were notified that their assistant cashier, who had free access to the vaults where the bonds were deposited, and who was a person of scant means, was engaged in speculations in stocks. They made no examination as to the securities deposited with them, and did not remove the cashier. He stole the bonds so deposited. *Held*, that the bankers were guilty of gross negligence, and were liable to the owner of the bonds for their value at the time they were stolen. *Ib.*

28. When bonds originally deposited with a bank for safe-keeping are by agreement of the bailor and bailee made a standing security for the payment of loans to be made by the bank to the owner of the bonds, the bailee becomes bound to give such care to them as a prudent owner would extend to his own property of a similar kind. *Ib.*

29. Where the speculations in stocks and bonds on margins of a bank cashier of which the president had knowledge were such that such president must have known of the cashier's dishonesty, the bank is liable for bonds deposited with it as a gratuitous bailee, which the cashier converted to his own use. *Merchants' National Bank* v. *Guilmartin (Ga.)*, *21 S. E.*, *55*.

30. In an action against a bank to recover the value of a special deposit embezzled by the cashier, diligence in the keeping of the deposit was not shown by evidence that under similar circumstances defendant intrusted its cashier with like property of its own. *Merchants' National Bank* v. *Carhart (Ga.)*, *22 S. E.*, *628*.

31. Where the president of a bank transfers a special deposit to a branch bank without authority of the depositor, there is no implied promise by such president to pay the depositor the value of it in case it is lost by failure of such branch bank. *El Paso National Bank* v. *Fuchs (Tex. Sup.)*, *34 S. W.*, *206*.

32. A special deposit in a bank is gratuitous where it is accepted for the accommodation of the depositor, and without any undertaking by him, express or implied, or to pay or do anything as compensation or reward for keeping the deposit; and, in an action to hold the bank liable for its loss, it is error to instruct the jury that if the bank habitually accepts such class of deposits, a person going to make a deposit with it is not obliged to be able to show satisfactorily to himself what benefit will result to the bank, but can assume that it will be benefited. *Merchants' National Bank* v. *Guilmartin (Ga.)*, *15 S. E.*, *831*.

33. For a special deposit, received by a bank through its cashier for gratuitous safe-keeping and return to the depositor on demand, the bank is not liable where the cashier, without its knowledge or consent, steals it or fraudulently appropriates it to his own use, the bank having exercised due diligence in selecting the cashier, and not having kept him in office after it knew, or ought to have known, that he was or had become untrustworthy. *Ib.*

34. Plaintiff, who was a depositor in a national bank, requested a certificate of deposit drawing interest for a portion of his deposit. The teller of the bank gave him a certificate which purported to be issued by B. & Co., a private banking firm, and informed him in the presence of the cashier of the bank that this was the bank's certificate, upon which assurance plaintiff accepted it. The members of the firm were the managing officers of the bank, but had a separate place of business in the same town. *Held*, that the bank was liable to the plaintiff for the amount of his deposit. *Steckel* v. *First National Bank of Allentown*, *93 Penn. St.*, *376; 3 N. B. C.*, *719*.

35. A national bank, receiving a special deposit for safe-keeping, without reward, is liable only for gross negligence; the burden of proof is on the plaintiff, and gross negligence is not the omission of that care which every attentive and diligent person takes of his own goods, but the omission of that care which the most inattentive takes. *First National Bank of Allentown* v. *Rex*, *89 Penn. St.*, *308; 2 N. B. C.*, *373*.

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36. It seems when the president of a bank, for his own private purposes, hypothecates bonds especially deposited with the bank for gratuitous safe-keeping, and they are thereby lost, the bank is not liable, unless the bank officers knew, and assented, or used no effort to recover them. *Ib.*
37. National banks may accept special deposits. *Bank* v. *Zent, 39 Ohio St., 105; 3 N. B. C., 698.*
38. Where a national bank has been accustomed to receive United States bonds as special deposits gratuitously, it is liable for any loss thereof occurring through the want of that degree of care which good business men would exercise in keeping property of such value. *Ib.*
39. A demand of said bonds, and a refusal by the bank to deliver the same, with no other explanation of such refusal than the statement that the bank has no such bonds in its possession, furnish sufficient proof of loss by such negligence as will render the bank liable therefor. *Ib.*
40. Where a national bank was broken into by burglars, and property belonging to it and to others was taken therefrom, the bank may take measures to recover its own, and it may lawfully undertake to act also for others thus jointly concerned with itself, and want of proper diligence, skill, and care in the performance of such an undertaking would render it liable to respond in damages for failure. *Wylie* v. *Northampton National Bank, 119 U. S., 361; 3 N. B. C., 188.*
41. The C. Ry. Co., in order to secure one H. as surety for it on a bond for $18,000, given pursuant to an order of court, made a special deposit of $18,000 in the name of H., trustee, in a bank of which H. was president, receiving from the bank a certificate stating the particulars of such deposit and its purpose. The money so deposited was never separated from the other moneys of the bank, but the amount was credited on the books to H., trustee. Some time after the deposit was made, H. drew $9,000 in checks signed as trustee, deposited the same in his personal account, and checked it out. The trust account showed a balance of $9,000 when the bank failed and passed into the hands of a receiver, the cash then in the bank amounting to about $11,000. *Held*, that the C. Ry. Co. was entitled to have its claim allowed as a preferential claim upon the assets in the receiver's hands to the extent of $9,000 only, and to be paid the remaining $9,000 pari passu with other creditors. *Cleveland, C., C. & St. L. Ry. Co.* v. *Hawkins et al., 79 Fed. Rep., 29.*
42. Money deposited in one bank to the account of another, with directions to the latter to pay the amount thereof by telegram to a third bank, is a specific deposit, which may be recovered in full, as against general creditors, where the bank to whose credit the money is deposited receives the same, but suspends before making payment as directed. *Montagu et al.* v. *Pacific Bank et al., 81 Fed. Rep., 602.*
43. A bank, on receiving certain notes as a special deposit, issued a certificate for the amount thereof, made out on a printed form, from which the words "in current funds" were erased and "in certain notes" substituted. The certificate was marked "Special deposit." Having been transferred, this certificate was sent by the holder to the bank for payment. The notes had not then been collected, and the teller was directed by the cashier to return the certificate; but as the signature was torn, he was instructed to prepare and transmit a duplicate certificate. In doing so, he carelessly omitted to change the printed form by erasing "in current funds" and substituting "in certain notes." *Held*, that there was no ground for a claim that the second certificate was given in payment for the first; that it was only a substitute for it, and that the receiver of the bank was only required to surrender to the holder the notes constituting the special deposit, for which the original was issued. *74 Fed. Rep., 1000*, affirmed. *Niblack* v. *Cosler, 80 Fed. Rep., 596.*
44. Knowledge by a member of a firm of the true consideration of a certificate of deposit, which the firm discounted at a bank in payment of individual notes of one of its members, and which had been negligently altered in making out a duplicate certificate, *held* to be imputable to the bank, where the other member of the firm was its president, and, as such, acted as the sole representative of the bank in accepting the certificate. *74 Fed. Rep., 1000*, affirmed. *Ib.*
45. A debtor deposited in a bank in New York the amount due from him to a creditor in Helena, Mont. The bank in New York telegraphed the Bank of Helena to pay the debt and charge to it. The Bank of Helena

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refused to pay in any way but by exchange on New York, which the creditor refused to accept, and also refused to permit the amount to be placed to his credit. The creditor then accepted a draft on the New York bank, to be a payment if honored. The Bank of Helena suspended, and the draft was not paid. *Held*, that the refusal of the creditor to accept the draft in payment, or to permit the amount to be placed to his credit, made it a special deposit subject to the law governing such deposits. *Moreland* v. *Brown*, *86 Fed. Rep.*, *257*.

TAXATION:

1. A State can not tax the capital stock of a national bank as such. The tax must be assessed upon the shares of the different stockholders. *Collins* v. *Chicago*, *4 Biss.*, *472*.
2. Under Rev. St., sec. 5219, which declares that nothing in the national banking act shall prevent all the shares of stock of a national bank from being included in the assessment of the personal property of the owners of such shares, an assessment of the entire stock of a national bank *in solido* against the bank itself is invalid. *National Bank of Virginia* v. *City of Richmond et al.*, *42 Fed. Rep.*, *877*.
3. The assessment of the entire capital stock of a national bank *in solido* against the bank itself is invalid. The bank may pay the tax assessed upon the shares of its different stockholders, and it will have a lien thereon when it pays such tax until the same is satisfied. But if for any cause the tax levied upon the different stockholders is not paid by the bank, the property of the individual stockholders will be liable therefor. *First National Bank of Leoti* v. *Fisher*, *45 Kans.*, *726*.
4. The individual stockholders of a national bank are allowed the same deductions from the assessment against them upon their shares of stock as other taxpayers in the State owning moneyed capital are allowed. *Ib.*
5. "Moneyed capital" in Rev. St., sec. 5219, embraces capital employed in national banks and that used by individuals in business for profit by use of it as money, but does not include that in the hands of a corporation, even if its business be such as to make its shares moneyed capital when in the hands of individuals, or if it invests its capital in securities payable in money. *Mercantile Bank* v. *New York*, *121 U. S.*, *138*; *Newark Bank Co.* v. *Newark*, *ib.*, *163*; *Talbot* v. *Silverbow County, Mont.*, *139 U. S.*, *438*.
6. Laws N. Y., 1880, ch. 596, sec. 3, which provides that the stockholders in banks and trust companies organized under the authority of the State or of the United States shall be assessed for the value of their shares of stock, but which omits to provide for the taxation of the shares of stock in other private corporations, does not contravene Rev. St., sec. 5219, which forbids the taxation of shares of national banks at a greater rate than is assessed on other "moneyed capital" in the hands of the individual citizen of the State. *Palmer* v. *McMahon*, *133 U. S.*, *660*; *Central National Bank* v. *United States*, *137 U. S.*, *355*.
7. The shares of a national bank are taxable to the owners, and the bank is not liable, primarily or as the agent of the shareholders, under the act of Congress or of the various laws of the State or Territory, for the payment of a tax levied upon such shares; but if such bank, through its proper officers, voluntarily lists such shares as the property of the bank for taxation, and the taxing officers of the State or Territory, in pursuance of such erroneous listing, tax the same in the name of the bank, equity will not relieve the bank from the payment of such tax by enjoining its collection, in the absence of proper application to all the statutory tribunals authorized to hear such matter and determine and grant the proper relief. *Albuquerque National Bank* v. *Perea*, *147 U. S.*, *87*.
8. The entire interests of the shareholders may be taxed without any deduction for that portion of the capital which is invested in United States securities. *Van Allen* v. *The Assessors*, *3 Wall.*, *573*.
9. New shares issued by a national banking association can not be taxed until the increase of capital has been approved by the Comptroller of the Currency. *Charleston* v. *People's National Bank*, *5 S. C.*, *103*.
10. The manifest intention of the law is to permit the State in which a national bank is located to tax, subject to the limitations prescribed, all the shares of its capital stock without regard to their ownership; and, therefore, a national bank may be taxed upon the shares which it holds in another national bank. *Bank of Redemption* v. *Boston*, *126 U. S.*, *60*.

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11. The undivided surplus of a national banking association, unless invested in Federal securities, may be lawfully taxed by the State. *North Ward National Bank of Newark* v. *City of Newark, 39 N. J., 380; First National Bank* v. *Peterborough, 56 N. H., 38.*
12. But, of course, if the surplus is taken into consideration in estimating the taxable value of the shares, it is not to be taxed separately. *North Ward National Bank* v. *City of Newark, supra.*

    NOTE.—But it has been held in Maryland that the stock of an association represents its whole property, and where a tax is assessed upon the shares a separate tax upon the real or personal estate amounts to double taxation; and, therefore, where the organic laws of the State prohibit double taxation, such a tax upon the property of an association is void. *County Commissioners* v. *Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank, 48 Md., 117; National State Bank* v. *Young, 25 Iowa, 311,* wherein it was held that the State could tax only the shares *eo nomine* and the real estate.
13. The surplus fund of a national banking association is not excluded in the valuation of its shares for taxation. *Stafford National Bank* v. *Dover, 59 N. H., 316.*
14. Where shares of stock are assessed at their actual cash value, without any deduction for the real estate owned by the association, the real estate should not be taxed *eo nomine*. *Commissioners of Rice County* v. *Citizens' National Bank of Faribault, 23 Minn., 280.*
15. Real estate owned by a bank constitutes part of its assets, within the meaning of Code of Mississippi providing that banks shall pay a privilege tax, whose amount varies with their "capital stock or assets," in lieu of all other taxes. *Vicksburg Bank* v. *Worrell, 7 So., 219.*
16. The State can not tax the circulating notes of national banking associations. *Horne* v. *Greene, 25 Miss., 452;* contra. *Board of Commissioners* v. *Elston, 32 Ind., 27; Ruffin* v. *Board of Commissioners, 69 N. C., 498; Lily* v. *The Commissioners, 69 N. C., 300.*
17. Where the State banks are taxed upon the capital, no tax can be imposed upon the shares of national banking associations; for, as the capital of the State banks may consist of the bonds of the United States, which are exempt from State taxation, a tax on capital is not equivalent to a tax on shares. *Van Allen* v. *The Assessors, 3 Wall., 573; Bradley* v. *The People, 4 Wall., 459.*
18. But though the tax upon the State banks is not *eo nomine* a tax on shares, *yet if it is equivalent to such a tax* the shares in the national banking associations located in that State may be taxed. *Frazer* v. *Seibern, 16 Ohio St., 614; Van Slyke* v. *State, 2 Wis., 655; Boynoll* v. *State, 25 Wis., 112.*
19. Where by local legislation different rates are prescribed for different classes of moneyed capital, the rate imposed upon shares of national banks should approximate as closely as may be the rate imposed upon other moneyed capital of the same or similar class, viz, shares of State banks. *City National Bank* v. *Paducah, 5 Cent. L. J., 347; 1 N. B. C., 300.*
20. Congress meant no more than to require of the States, as a condition to the exercise of the power to tax the shares in national banks, that they should, as far as they had the capacity, tax in like manner the shares of banks of issue of their own creation. *Lionberger* v. *Rouse, 9 Wall., 468.*
21. Therefore, where a State has previously contracted with the banks which it has chartered that they shall not be taxed above a certain rate, a tax upon national-bank shares at a greater rate is not invalid, if this rate is not greater than that assessed upon all the moneyed capital within the State, except that of the State banks. *Ib.*
22. Any system of assessment of taxes which exacts from the owner of the shares of a national banking association a larger sum in proportion to the actual value of those shares than it does from other moneyed capital, valued in like manner, taxes the shares at a greater rate, notwithstanding that the percentage of tax on the valuation is the same as that applied to other moneyed capital. *Pelton* v. *Commercial National Bank, 101 U. S., 143.*
23. Where shares in national banking associations are purposely valued proportionately higher than the other moneyed capital in the State, the assessment is void. *Ib.*

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24. And the collection of what is in excess of the rate imposed on the other moneyed capital may be enjoined. *Ib.*
25. In estimating the value of the shares for the purpose of taxation, reference may be had to all the property and values of the bank. *St. Louis National Bank* v. *Papin, 3 Cent. L. J., 669; 1 N. B. C., 326.*
26. If no excessive valuation is complained of, and a correct result is arrived at, equity will not restrain the collection of a tax because the method of computation was erroneous. *Ib.*
27. Merely a partial exemption of other moneyed capital will not invalidate a tax upon shares in national banking associations. *Ib.*
28. Under the statute of New York, shares in national banking associations should be taxed at their real or market value. *People* v. *The Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, 94 U. S., 415.*
29. A State statute creating a system of taxation of banks which does not discriminate against national banks is not unconstitutional. *Davenport Bank* v. *Davenport, 123 U. S., 83.*
30. Section 5219, Rev. St., does not require perfect equality between State and national banks, but only a system of taxation which shall work no discrimination between them. *Ib.*
31. The intention of Congress was that the rate of taxation of the shares should be the same as, or no greater than, the tax upon the moneyed capital of the individual citizen which is *subject and liable to taxation.* *People* v. *The Commissioners, 4 Wall., 244.*
32. The fact that by the statutes creating them, which statutes were passed prior to the national banking law, State banks are entirely exempt from taxation will not render a tax upon the shares of national banking associations void. *City of Richmond* v. *Scott, 48 Ind., 568.*
33. And a State tax upon shares in national banking associations is not rendered invalid by an exemption of the shares of other corporations the capital of which consists of property required to be listed for taxation as such. *McIver* v. *Robinson, 53 Ala., 456.*
34. But though Congress did not contemplate that there should be an absolute equality (which in the nature of things is impossible), yet it did intend that there should be a substantial equality; and therefore if the exemptions in favor of other moneyed capital are so palpable as to show that there is a serious discrimination against capital invested in the shares of national banking associations, the tax will be declared unlawful. *Boyer* v. *Boyer, 113 U. S., 690.*
35. A State law which does not permit a deduction to be made from the assessed value of bank shares for all debts due by the holder thereof, while authorizing such a deduction to be made from the assessed value or moneyed capital otherwise invested, is void. *People ex rel. Williams* v. *Weaver, 100 U. S., 539,* reversing *S. C., 67 N. Y., 516,* and overruling *People* v. *Dolan, 36 N. Y., 59.*
36. In the assessment and taxation of shares of national-bank stock, the owners thereof, having no other credits or moneyed capital, are entitled to deduct their bona fide debts from the value of such shares of stock. *Wasson* v. *Bank, 8 N. E., 97.*
37. Rev. St., sec. 5219, providing that shares of national-bank stock may be taxed as a part of the personalty of the owner and that each State may tax them in its own manner, except that the taxation shall not be at a greater rate than is imposed on other "money capital" owned by citizens of the State, and that the shares of nonresidents shall only be taxed in the city wherein the bank is located, do not authorize the taxation of the stock of a bank *in solido* by the city in which it does business, but only the shares of individual owners residing in the city are taxable, and they must be taxed separately, in order that the owner may deduct from their value the amount of his personal indebtedness, where the State laws or municipal ordinances permit such deductions and require equality of taxation. *First National Bank of Richmond* v. *City of Richmond et al., 39 Fed. Rep., 309; Whitbeck* v. *Mercantile Bank, 127 U. S., 193.*
38. The main purpose of Congress in fixing limits to State taxation on investments in the shares of national banks was to render it impossible for the State in levying such a tax *to create and foster an unequal and unfriendly competition by favoring institutions or individuals carrying on similar business and operations and investments of a like character;* and the

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language of the law is to be read in the light of this policy. And therefore the exemption of shares of stock in corporations *the business of which does not come into competition with that of the national bank* (*e. g.*, railroad companies, mining companies, manufacturing companies, and insurance companies) does not invalidate a tax upon national-bank shares. Capital thus employed is not "moneyed capital" within the meaning of the act of Congress. *Mercantile Bank* v. *New York*, *121 U. S., 138; Newark Bank Co.* v. *Newark*, *Ib., 163; Bank of Redemption* v. *Boston*, *125 Ib., 60.*

39. Although deposits in savings banks constitute moneyed capital in the hands of individuals within the terms of any definition which can be given of that phrase, yet they are not within the meaning of the act of Congress in such a sense as to require that, if they are exempted from taxation, shares of stock in national banks must thereby also be exempted from taxation; for it can not be supposed that savings banks come into any possible competition with national banks. *Ib.*

40. The bonds of municipal corporations are not within the reason of the rule established by Congress for the taxation of national banks. *Central National Bank* v. *United States*, *137 U. S., 355.*

41. Under act Louisiana, 1888, sec. 27, relating to taxation of national-bank shares, making no deduction for that part of the bank's property entering into their value which consists of nontaxable State and national securities, which deduction may, under the act, be made by individuals, a tax on national-bank shares violates Rev. St., sec. 5219, prohibiting the assessment of such shares at a greater rate than moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens; and it is immaterial that the same discrimination is made against other corporations. *Whitney National Bank* v. *Parker*, *41 Fed. Rep., 402.*

42. The taxation of national-bank shares by the statute of Indiana without permitting the owner of them to deduct from their assessed value the amount of his bona fide indebtedness, as he may in the case of other investments of moneyed capital, is a discrimination forbidden by the act of Congress. *Britton* v. *Evansville National Bank*, *105 U. S., 322.*

43. Section 5219 prohibits an adverse discrimination by a local government in the valuation of national-bank stock for assessments as compared with an assessment by the same government for the same year of other moneyed capital invested so as to make a profit from the use thereof as money. *Puget Sound National Bank of Seattle* v. *King County et al.*, *57 Fed. Rep., 433.*

44. The State has a right to resort to the bank as a garnishee for the collection of its claims against stockholders for taxes, and legislation may require assessment of stock to be made to the bank *in solido*. *First National Bank of Aberdeen* v. *Chehalis County et al.*, *32 P., 1051.*

45. The nontaxation of credits of individuals, such as accounts, promissory notes, and mortgages, is not unlawful discrimination against national banks whose capital is taxed. *Ib.*

46. A State tax upon shares is valid, though the tax is collected from the bank. *National Bank* v. *Commonwealth*, *9 Wall., 353.*

47. And the State may require the banks to pay a tax rightfully laid upon the shares. *Ib.*

48. And where the tax on shares is payable by the association the collection of the tax may be enforced by distraint of its property. *First National Bank* v. *Douglas County*, *3 Dill., 330.*

49. But where the tax laws of the State make the bank the *mere agent* for paying the tax on shares, and direct it to retain so much of the dividends as will answer that purpose, other agents being required to pay taxes for their principals only when they have under their control the property, money, or credit of such principals, the bank can not be made liable unless it has the control of the property, etc., of its shareholders, or has dividends in its possession or has failed to retain them. *Hershire* v. *First National Bank*, *35 Iowa, 272.*

50. Act Louisiana, 1888, sec. 27, providing that shares in banks shall be assessed to shareholders, but requiring the bank to pay taxes so assessed and authorizing it to collect the same from the shareholders, imposes a tax, not upon the bank, but upon its shares, as permitted by act of Congress providing that a State may determine the manner of taxing the shares of national banks located in the State. *Whitney National Bank* v. *Parker*, *41 Fed. Rep., 402.*

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51. National banking associations can not be subjected to a license or privilege tax. *Mayor* v. *First National Bank of Macon, 59 Ga., 648.*
52. Municipal officers can not assess a tax upon the shares of national banking associations until authorized to do so by some law of the State. *Stetson* v. *City of Bangor, 56 Me., 274.*
53. The officers of a national banking association can not be compelled to exhibit to the taxing officers of a State the books of the association showing the deposits of its customers. *First National Bank of Youngstown* v. *Hughes, 2 N. B. C., 176.*
54. The tax imposed on State or national banks paying out the notes of individuals or State banks for circulation is constitutional. *Veazie Bank* v. *Fenno, 8 Wall., 533.*
55. Such a tax is not a direct tax within the meaning of the clause of the Constitution which declares that "direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers." *Veazie Bank* v. *Fenno, and Merchants' National Bank of Little Rock* v. *United States, supra.*
56. Where the tax on shares is collected from the association it may bring a suit to enjoin the collection of an illegal tax. *Cummings* v. *National Bank, 101 U. S., 153; Pelton* v. *Commercial National Bank, 101 U. S., 143; Boyer* v. *Boyer, 113 U. S., 689.*
57. The imposition of a tax upon the shares of the bank according to the Louisiana statute, which requires the bank to pay the tax and then look to the dividends upon the shares and to the stockholders for reimbursement, is a tax upon the bank itself. *Citizens' Bank of Louisiana* v. *Board of Assessors, 54 Fed. Rep., 73.*
58. In 1856 the State of Tennessee granted to the Bank of Commerce a charter which provides that the bank "shall have a lien on the stock for debts due it by the stockholders, and shall pay to the State an annual tax of one-half of one per cent on each share of capital stock, which shall be in lieu of all other taxes." *Held*, that this charter exempts from taxation the property of the bank as well as the individual property of the shareholders in the corporate stock and its shares, and such construction is not affected by the fact that the United States Supreme Court decided that the charter tax was a tax on the shareholder only, and an exemption therefore of the shareholder, since such decision does not exclude from the exemption the corporation and its property. *State of Tennessee et al.* v. *Bank of Commerce et al,, 53 Fed. Rep., 735.*
59. When the statute requires property to be assessed for taxation at its cash value, a bill to enjoin the collection of a tax solely on the ground that the property of other persons is assessed below its cash value can not be maintained by a person whose property is also assessed below that value. *Albuquerque National Bank* v. *Perea, 147 U. S., 87.*
60. Massachusetts laws for taxation of national banks do not deny them the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Constitution, nor impose an equal tax in violation of the constitution of that State. *Bank of Redemption* v. *Boston, 125 U. S., 60.*
61. If a bank by mistake declares a dividend or adds to its surplus when it is not in condition to do so, such dividend is subject to taxation and the mistake can not be corrected in action to recover the tax. *Central National Bank* v. *United States, 137 U. S., 355.*
62. P. was a resident in the city of New York and a stockholder in a national bank situated there. In 1881 his shares in the bank were assessed at a valuation of $247,635. This valuation was entered by the tax commissioners in the annual Record of Valuations for 1881, a book which was kept open for public inspection from the second Monday of January, 1881, to May 1, 1881, and a public advertisement thereof was made. Before April, 1881, P. appeared before the commissioners and claimed a reduction, and they reduced the valuation to $190,635. On May 1 the assessment rolls were prepared from that record, with the valuation of P.'s shares at the latter sum, and he was assessed at that valuation. The tax rolls were completed on this basis, and notice was given that they would be open for inspection. P.'s tax, upon the reduced valuation, was $4,994.63. The tax rolls were confirmed, and due notice was given to all taxpayers that the taxes were due and payable. P. paid $1,310 of this tax, but declined to pay the further sum of $3,684.63. The collector of taxes thereupon proceeded against him in the court of common pleas

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for the city and county of New York, under c. 230 of the laws of New York of 1843, for the enforcement of the payment of the sum remaining due. He appeared and answered, and judgment was given against him, which judgment was affirmed by the court of appeals, and the case was remanded to the court of common pleas. A writ of error was sued out from this court to review that judgment. *Held*, (1) that this court was bound by the decision of the court of appeals as to P's failure to comply with the State statute in relation to the method of procedure, form of assessment, etc.; (2) that the assessment was not made in contravention of the Constitution or laws of the United States, and was, therefore, not void for that reason; (3) that the mode provided by the statute of New York for the collection of the tax was "due process of law," and did not deprive P. of the equal protection of the laws; but that it was a purely executive process to collect the tax after the liability of the party was finally fixed. When a law provides a mode for confirming or contesting an assessment for taxation, with appropriate notice to the person charged, the assessment can not be said to deprive the owner of his property without due process of law. Assessors should give all persons taxed an opportunity to be heard; but it is sufficient if the law provides for a board of revision authorized to hear complaints respecting the justice of the assessment, and prescribes the time during which, and the place where, such complaints may be made. *Palmer* v. *McMahon*, *133 U. S. Reports*, *660*.

63. The same power of taxation in respect to national banks exists in the Territories that does in the States. *Talbott* v. *Silverbow County*, *139 U. S.*, *438*.

64. The auditor of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, fixed the taxable value of shares in a national bank at 60 per cent of their true value in money, in accordance with the practice adopted for the valuation of other moneyed capital of individuals in the courts and State, and transmitted the same to the State board of equalization for incorporated banks. That board increased the valuation to 65 per cent, and this value, being certified back to the auditor, was placed by him on the tax list without a corresponding change being made in the valuation of other moneyed capital of individuals. *Held*, that this was such a discrimination as is forbidden by section 5219 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. The statutes of Ohio regulating assessments for taxation allow an owner of moneyed capital other than shares in a national bank to have a deduction equal to his *bona fide* indebtedness made from the amount of the assessment of the value of such moneyed capital; but they make no provision for a similar deduction from the assessed value of shares in a national bank, and provide no means by which such a deduction may be obtained. *Held*, (1) that the owners of such shares are entitled to have a deduction of their indebtedness made from its assessed value as in the case of other moneyed capital; and (2) that the right to it is not lost by not making a demand for it until the entire process of appraisement and equalization of the value of the shares for taxation is completed and the tax duplicate is delivered to the treasurer for collection. The laws of Ohio regulating the taxation of shares in national banks considered. *Whitbeck* v. *Mercantile National Bank of Cleveland*, *127 U. S.*, *193*.

65. Act of 1864, "to provide a national currency," etc., subjects shares of banks authorized by it to taxation by States, though part or whole of capital is invested in national securities exempt from State taxation, and is constitutional. *Van Allen* v. *Assessors*, *3 Wall.*, *573*.

66. New York act of 1865, subjecting shares of national banks to taxation, but not providing that the tax should not exceed rate imposed on State banks, is void, as there was no tax on shares of State banks—only on the capital. *Ib.*

67. Shares of stock in national banks are personal property, and the law creating them could give them a *citus* of their own, apart from owners, for purpose of taxation. This was done by act of 1864, sec. 41. *Tappan* v. *Merchants' National Bank*, *19 Wall.*, *490*.

68. State statutes taxing shares without permitting owner to deduct his indebtedness, as allowed to owners of other personal property, make a discrimination forbidden by acts of Congress. *Supervisors* v. *Stanley*, *105 U. S.*, *305*; *Evansville Bank* v. *Britton*, *Ib.*, *322*.

69. State statute is not void which requires, for purposes of taxation, that the

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cashier of each national bank within the State transmits to clerks of several towns in State a true list of its stockholders residing there. *Waite* v. *Dowley, 94 U. S., 527.*

70. National-bank shares can not be subjected to State taxation where a large part relatively of other moneyed capital in hands of individual citizens in same taxing district is exempted. *Boyer* v. *Boyer, 113 U. S., 689.*
71. Bank may on behalf of stockholders, maintain suit to enjoin collection of State tax unlawfully assessed on shares. *Hills* v. *Exchange Bank, 105 U. S., 319.*
72. Act of 1866, taxing every national bank or State bank on the amount of State-bank notes paid out, is the proper restraint on the circulation of such notes. *Veazie Bank* v. *Fenno, 8 Wall., 533.*
73. A national bank located in New Jersey, for the convenience of persons in Philadelphia, kept a clerk in that city who received deposits. *Held*, that the bank did not become located in Philadelphia, so as to be liable to taxation. *National State Bank of Camden* v. *Pierce, 13 Albany Law Journal, 16; 2 N. B. C., 177.*
74. The act of Congress of June, 1864, in relation to the taxation of national banks, does not curtail State power as to the subject of taxation, or cut off the right to except certain kinds of property if a legislature chooses to do so. Its only object is to prevent unfriendly discrimination, against national banks. *Adams* v. *Mayor, etc., of Nashville, 95 U. S., 19; 1 N. B., C., 148.*
75. Section 1003 of chapter 53 of the fifth division of the revised statutes of Montana Territory, as amended by the act of February 22, 1881, Laws of 1881, page 67, is not in conflict with Rev. St., sec. 5219. *Ib.*
76. Under the general Territorial system, as expressed in the various organic acts, the power of taxation is absolute, save as restricted by the Constitution or Congressional exactments. *Ib.*
77. A city has no power to exact a license fee from a national bank. *City of Carthage* v. *First National Bank of Carthage, 2 N. B. C., 279; 71 Mo., 508.*
78. It is no ground for annulling an assessment on shares of bank stock under acts 1890, No. 106, sec. 27, that the list of shareholders appears in a different part of the assessment book from where the amount is noted. *Castles* v. *City of New Orleans, 15 So., 199.*
79. Where the State board of tax commissioners raised the assessment on plaintiff's property without an appeal from the county board of review, the action was void and the collection of the tax on the increased value should be enjoined. *First National Bank* v. *Brodhecker, 37 N. E., 340.*
80. While a State bank is changing to a national bank, and before the requirements of the State statute are fully complied with, it is subject to State taxation *Commonwealth* v. *Manufacturers and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia, 2 Pearson's Decisions, 386; 2 N. B. C., 459.*
81. National banks are not liable to a privilege tax imposed by city ordinance on occupation and business transactions, although "banks and banking" are in terms included. *National Bank of Chattanooga* v. *Mayor, 8 Heiskell, 814; 1 N. B. C., 903.*
82. An assessment upon national-bank stocks is not violative of a constitutional provision declaring that taxation shall be equal and uniform, though in such assessment the owners of such stocks are denied the right to deduct from the value of such shares the amount of capital invested by the banks in United States bonds and legal-tender notes, and such a deduction is given to private bankers. *Adair, Tax Collector*, v. *Robinson et al., 25 S. W., 734.*
83. Nor is such an assessment for this reason in violation of the Federal statute. *Ib.*
84. Two banks, against whose stock illegal taxes have alike been separately assessed, can not join in a suit to enjoin the collection. *Jones* v. *Rushville National Bank, 37 N. E., 338; Conzman* v. *First National Bank, Ib., 392.*
85. Act March 6, 1891, p. 199, sec. 114, empowers the county board of review to equalize valuations and correct lists, fixing true cash values, and, after notice, equalizing values. Section 125 allows appeals to the State board of tax commissioners, who shall have all the powers conferred on county boards of review. *Held*, that the State board has not original jurisdiction to fix assessments other than its express power over railroad property. *Ib.*

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86. Banks may sue to enjoin collection of an illegal tax assessed against them on their stock. *Ib.*

87. Where the tax laws of a State deny to the holders of national-bank stock the right to deduct from the value of their shares their bona fide indebtedness, while conferring this right upon other moneyed capital, an assessment upon national-bank stock will be void. *Mercantile National Bank* v. *Shields*, *59 Fed. Rep.*, *952*.

88. It is immaterial that such deductions are not allowed to the holder of stock in railroad, insurance, and manufacturing corporations, since such stock is not regarded as "moneyed capital." *Ib.*

89. Nonresident stockholders are entitled to the same deductions as resident stockholders. *Ib.*

90. The tax laws of Ohio do not authorize the deduction from the value of shares in a national bank, entered on the duplicate for taxation, of legal, bona fide debts owing by the holder of such shares of stock. *Niles* v. *Shaw*, *50 Ohio St.*, *370; 34 N. E.*, *162*.

91. A tax levied on the property of a national bank subsequent to its insolvency is subordinate to the rights of a receiver appointed after such levy. *Woodward* v. *Ellsworth*, *4 Colo.*, *580; 2 N. B. C.*, *216*.

92. No suit for the collection of a tax under State statutes imposed upon the shares of stock of a national bank can be maintained against the receiver of an insolvent national bank where the property represented by the shares has disappeared; for, there being nothing from which the receiver can be reimbursed, the tax will fall upon the assets of the bank, which belong to its creditors, and thereby violate the rule that a State can not tax the capital stock of a national bank. *City of Boston* v. *Beal*, *51 Fed. Rep.*, *306*.

93. No suit can be maintained against the receiver of an insolvent national bank where the property represented by the shares has disappeared, under a statute which provides that shares of stock in all banks, State and national, shall be taxed to the owners thereof, to be paid in the first instance by the bank itself, which for reimbursement shall have a lien upon the shares and all the rights of the shareholders in the bank property. *City of Boston* v. *Beal*, *55 Fed. Rep.*, *26*.

94. The personal assets and personal property of an insolvent national bank in the hands of a receiver appointed by the Comptroller of the Currency, in accordance with the provision of sec. 5234, Rev. St., are exempt from taxation under State laws. *Rosenblatt* v. *Johnston*, *104 U. S.*, *462; 3 N. B. C.*, *32*.

95. The following act of Congress relative to the taxation of currency was approved August 13, 1894:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That circulating notes of national banking associations and United States legal-tender notes and other notes and certificates of the United States, payable on demand and circulating or intended to circulate as currency, and gold, silver, or other coin, shall be subject to taxation as money on hand or on deposit under the laws of any State or Territory: *Provided*, That any such taxation shall be exercised in the same manner and at the same rate that any such State or Territory shall tax money or currency circulating as money within its jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. That the provisions of this act shall not be deemed or held to change existing laws in respect of the taxation of national banking associations.

96. The formal acceptance of the provisions of the Hewitt bill (Gen. St., chap. 92, art. 2), fixing a certain tax on bank stock and surplus, and exempting from further taxation those banks which should comply with the requirements of the act, constituted a contract, the consideration for which was the surrender by certain State banks, chartered prior to 1856, of their contract rights to pay a less tax, and the surrender by national banks of their exemption from taxation on Federal securities, thereby equalizing the taxation on all banks, and the adoption of a new constitution providing (sections 174, 175) that corporate property should be taxed according to its value, and that the power to do so should not be suspended by any contract to which the Commonwealth shall be a party, as well as subsequent legislation (St., c. 103, subd. 2) imposing additional taxation, was, as to said banks, in conflict with Const. U. S., Art. I, sec. 10, prohibiting

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any State from passing a law impairing the obligation of contracts, and with the similar provision in the State constitution; therefore Gen. St., c. 68, sec. 8, which was incorporated in said Hewitt bill, providing that charters thereafter granted should be within the control of the legislature, but that no amendment or repeal should impair rights previously vested, did not apply after the provisions of said bill were accepted. Lewis, Paynter, and Guffy, JJ., dissenting. *Commonwealth* v. *Farmers' Bank (Ky.), S. W., 1013; Farmers' Bank* v. *Board of Councilmen of City of Frankfort, ib.; Same* v. *Franklin County, ib.; Bank of Kentucky* v. *Armstrong, ib.; Same* v. *Board of Councilmen of City of Frankfort, ib.; Commonwealth* v. *Bank of Kentucky, ib.; Same* v. *Deposit Bank, ib.; Deposit Bank* v. *Franklin County, ib.; Commonwealth* v. *Frankfort National Bank, ib.; Same* v. *State National Bank, ib.; Third National Bank* v. *City of Louisville, ib.; Louisville Banking Company* v. *Same, ib.; City of Louisville* v. *Bank of Kentucky, ib.; Northern Bank* v. *Bourbon County, ib.; City of Covington* v. *First National Bank, ib.; Same* v. *German National Bank, ib.; Farmers' Bank* v. *City of Henderson, ib.*

97. A case of discrimination against national banks, within the purview of section 5219, Rev. St. U. S., arises only when the moneyed capital employed in the hands of individual owners in carrying on operations of the same character as those by national banks is some considerable amount and is exempt by operation of law or by the willful act of the assessors. *Washington National Bank* v. *King County (Wash.), 38 P., 219; Commercial National Bank* v. *Same, ib.; Washington National Bank* v. *City of Seattle, ib.; Commercial National Bank* v. *Same, ib.; First National Bank* v. *Same, ib.; Boston National Bank* v. *Same, ib.; National Bank of Commerce* v. *Same, ib.; Puget Sound National Bank* v. *Same, ib.; Seattle National Bank* v. *Same, ib.*

98. Rev. St., 1881, secs. 6357, 6358, provide that certain corporations organized under the State laws shall list their stock, and direct the auditor to lay such list before the board of equalization for original valuation. *Held*, that these provisions do not apply to national banks. *Eaton* v. *Union County National Bank (Ind.), 40 N. E., 693.*

99. Under tax law, 1891 (Rev. St., 1894, sec. 8469), national banks are not required to make the statements therein provided for as a basis for valuation. *Ib.*

100. Act of June 8, 1891 (P. L., 240), providing that banks paying a certain rate on their shares of capital stock into the State treasury shall be exempt from local taxation, and that banks failing to do so shall be assessed both locally and by the State, at a lower and uniform rate upon the appraised value of their shares, is not repugnant to Const., Art. IX, sec. 1, which provides that all taxes shall be uniform on the same class of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax. *Commonwealth* v. *Merchants and Manufacturers' National Bank (Pa.), 31 Atl. Rep., 1065.*

101. Where the assessor made an unauthorized assessment of the shares of bank stock to the bank, and the bank did not ask the board of equalization to correct such erroneous assessment, it could not enjoin the collection of the taxes, in the absence of a valid excuse for its failure to apply to such board. *First National Bank* v. *Bailey (Mont.), 39 P., 83.*

102. Where bank stock is erroneously assessed to the bank instead of the stockholders the board of equalization may correct the assessment. *Ib.*

103. A bank is not estopped from denying liability to pay a tax levied on its capital stock as the personal property of the bank by the fact that for several years it had paid taxes so levied. *Farmers and Traders' National Bank* v. *Hoffman (Iowa), 61 N. W., 418.*

104. Under Code, section 819, providing for the taxation of shares of bank stock, and requiring the officers to furnish the assessors "the name of each person owning shares, and the amount owned by each," an assessment on the capital stock as the personal property of the bank, without mention of the shareholders, is void. *Ib.*

105. Under Code, section 819, providing that banks shall be liable for the tax on shares of capital stock as the agent of the shareholders, and that they "shall retain so much of any dividend belonging to any shareholder as shall be necessary to pay any taxes levied on his shares," a bank is not liable unless it has money or property belonging to the delinquent shareholder. *Ib.*

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106. Evidence that a bank had not declared a dividend for a year previous to the levy of an assessment on its capital stock, and that the surplus which it reported after the assessment was made was worthless, by reason of the shrinkage of the securities composing it, will sustain a finding that, after the assessment, the bank had no money of the shareholder with which to pay the tax. *Ib.*

107. The mere fact that a State statute permits some debts to be deducted from some moneyed capital for the purpose of assessment for taxation, but not from that which is invested in the shares of national banks, does not show a violation of Rev. St., section 5219, forbidding State taxation of national-bank shares to be at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens, there being nothing to show that the amount of moneyed capital in the State from which debts may be deducted, as compared with the moneyed capital invested in national-bank shares, was so large and substantial as to amount to an illegal discrimination against national-bank shareholders. *First National Bank* v. *Ayers*, *16 S. Ct., 412.*

108. The single fact that the statutes of Kansas regulating the assessment and taxation of shares in national banks permit some debts to be deducted from some moneyed capital, but not from that which is invested in the shares of national banks, is not sufficient to show that the amount of moneyed capital in the State of Kansas from which debts may be deducted as compared with the moneyed capital invested in shares of national banks, is so large and substantial as to amount to an illegal discrimination against national-bank shareholders in violation of the provisions of Rev. Stat., sec. 5219. *First National Bank of Garnett* v. *Ayers*, *66 Fed. Rep., 160.*

109. Under Rev. St. U. S., § 5219, which authorizes the taxation of national-bank shares to the owner or holder, but which empowers the legislature of each State to determine the manner and place of taxing such shares, the State has a right to resort to the bank as a garnishee for the collection of its claims against the stockholders for taxes, and the legislature may require the assessment of the stock to be made to the bank *in solido*. *First National Bank* v. *Chehalis County* (*Wash.*), *32 P., 1051.*

110. Rev. St. U. S., § 5219, which prohibits the legislature of each State from taxing national-bank stock at a greater rate than assessed upon the "moneyed capital" in the hands of individual citizens of the State, is intended merely to prevent moneyed capital invested in national banks from being placed at a disadvantage as compared with moneyed capital in the hands of citizens of the State, used for practically an identical purpose with that invested in the stock of national banks; and the non-taxation of credits owing to individual citizens, such as accounts, promissory notes, and mortgages, is not an unlawful discrimination against national banks whose capital is taxed. *Ib.*

111. The collection of taxes which plaintiff ought to pay will not be restrained for mere irregularities by the taxing officers. *Dutton* v. *Citizens' National Bank* (*Kans.*), *36 P., 719; Same* v. *First National Bank*, *ib., 724; First National Bank* v. *Ayres*, *ib.*

112. Where there is no means of recovering back from the State taxes illegally assessed and paid into the treasury, a court of equity will enjoin their collection; and when both State and county taxes are included in one warrant, and are for a common reason illegal, the court will at the same time determine the validity of both the State and county taxes. *First National Bank of Omaha* v. *County of Douglas*, *1 N. B. C., 267.*

113. State authorities will be enjoined from collecting a tax on the capital stock of a national bank invested in United States securities. *Ib.*

114. The statute of Wisconsin made taxes assessed on shares of stock in national banks a lien on such stock. The defendant sold to plaintiff shares of stock in a national bank, upon which was an unpaid tax. Defendant gave plaintiff a written statement purporting to contain all facts affecting the value of the stock, but in which the tax was not mentioned. The tax was paid by the bank. *Held*, that plaintiff could recover damages of the defendant to the amount of the tax. *Simmons* v. *Aldrich*, *41 Wisconsin, 240.*

115. A State statute provided that "the stockholders of every national bank located in this State, or of any bank incorporated under the laws of the State, shall be assessed and taxed on the value of their shares of stock

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therein, subject to the restriction that taxation of such shares shall not be at a greater rate than is assessed upon any other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of this State in the county or precinct where such bank is located. The taxes against such shares shall be levied against the holder of the same, and shall be paid by the bank." *Held*, that a tax so imposed on the shares of a national bank was valid, and that payment thereof could be enforced by distraint of the property of the bank. *First National Bank* v. *Douglas County, 3 Dillon, 330.*

116. Under a State constitution requiring all property not specifically exempt to be taxed, State assessors must tax the shares of national-bank stock belonging to nonresidents of the State in the city or town where the bank is located, although there is no State statute expressly directing such taxation. *Kyle* v. *The Mayor, etc., 75 North Carolina, 445; 1 N. B. C., 808.*

117. A collector of taxes has no authority to seize the property of a national bank to satisfy a tax assessed against a shareholder. *First National Bank* v. *Hershire, 31 Iowa, 18; 1 N. B. C., 465.*

118. Under the statute of Iowa a national bank is not liable for the tax assessed against a shareholder unless it have in its possession dividends or property belonging to such shareholder. *Hershire* v. *The First National Bank, 35 Iowa, 272; 1 N. B. C., 476.*

119. Under a statute requiring shares in national banks to be taxed at their actual value without reduction for real estate, the banking office and lot, owned and occupied as its place of business by a national bank created, is not liable to assessment and taxation as real estate eo nomine against the bank. *Board of County Commissioners of Rice County* v. *Citizens' National Bank of Faribault, 22 Minnesota, 280; 1 N. B. C., 699.*

120. Municipal officers can not assess a tax on shares of stock of a national bank unless authorized by a law of the State. *Stetson* v. *City of Bangor, 56 Maine, 274; 1 N. B. C., 520.*

121. A statute authorizing "the taxation of all shares in moneyed corporations," held sufficient authority to tax shares in national banks. *Ib.*

122. A State statute prohibiting the establishment of banking companies in the State without authority of the legislature does not apply to national banks. *Ib.*

123. A State bank was by its charter required to pay the State a tax or bonus on its capital paid in. A statute afterwards authorized State banks to reorganize as national banks, provided that all sums required by their charters to be paid to the State continued to be paid as theretofore. *Held*, that a State bank had the right to surrender its charter, and by so doing discharged itself from its obligation to pay the required bonus, and that the State could not require it, in reorganizing as a national bank, to pay any bonus. *State* v. *The National Bank of Baltimore, 33 Maryland, 75; 1 N. B. C., 527.*

124. Congress has the constitutional right to establish national banks in any State and to provide that the shares of their capital stock shall be exempt from taxation by other States. *Flint* v. *Board of Aldermen of Boston, 99 Massachusetts, 141; 1 N. B. C., 571.*

125. Under section 41 of the national banking act of 1864 it is unlawful for a State to impose a tax on shares owned by an inhabitant thereof in the capital stock of a national bank located in another State. *Ib.*

126. A warrant for the collection of a tax assessed to the shareholders on shares of stock in a national bank directed the collector "to levy the same on the goods and chattels of such persons." *Held*, that the collector could not thereon seize the property of the bank to pay the tax. *First National Bank of Sandy Hill* v. *Fancher, 48 New York, 524; 1 N. B. C., 697.*

127. The provision of the act of June 13, 1867, requiring the assessment of shares in banks to be made for the year 1867, with regard of the first day of July, 1867, instead of the first day of the preceding April, does not violate the principle of equality and uniformity established by the Constitution. *McVeagh* v. *City of Chicago et al., 49 Illinois, 318.*

128. But if, in making an assessment under that act, the valuation of the shares was determined on the first day of July, and the law required it should be determined as of the first day of April, it would be necessary for the owner of the shares, calling upon a court of equity for relief, to show that he was injured thereby; that by reason thereof the valuation put upon them on the first day of July was greater than they justly bore

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on the first day of April preceding, or that he was compelled to pay a double tax, first on the money listed for taxation on the first day of April, and again on the bank shares he purchased with this same money between that day and the first day of July. *Ib.*

129. Where a particular species of property has been omitted from taxation for a given year, the legislature has the power to pass a special law to cure the omission. *Ib.*

130. So the tax on national-bank shares, not having been equally assessed for the year 1867, by reason of the defective law under which it was attempted, the act of June of that year was designed to supply the omission, and there was no want of constitutional power to enact it. *Ib.*

131. In assessing the shares in national banks under State authority, it is not necessary that they shall be included in the personal property, so that upon aggregating the personal property, shares included, the taxable portion would be shown by what remained after the reduction for debts was made, as provided by the general revenue law. It is quite immaterial on what portion of the list these shares are found. *Ib.*

132. Under the act of 1867 a system of taxation for bank shares was designed, peculiar to itself and independent of the general revenue system of the State. The only deduction allowed by the act from the shares of each owner is a proportionate sum for the real estate in which a portion of the capital might be invested. No deduction for debts owing by the owner can be made from the valuation of his bank shares. *Ib.*

133. Nor is this discrimination in not allowing a deduction from the valuation of bank shares for debts owing by the owner, as is allowed to be made from the valuation of other personal property under the general revenue law of the State, contrary to the limitations imposed by the provisions of the forty-first section of the national banking act of June 3, 1864, which provides that shares in these banks shall not be taxed under State authority "at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of such States." The "rate" of taxation is not affected by the different modes adopted to ascertain the taxable value of the various kinds of property. *Ib.*

134. Should a collector be compelled to sell the bank shares for the nonpayment of taxes, under the act of 1867, and the bank refuse to transfer them to the purchaser on the books of the bank, a court of chancery, on a bill filed for such purpose, would compel the transfer. *Ib.*

135. Or if the taxes upon such shares remain unpaid through the dividends, as provided by this bank, the State could by *mandamus* compel the officers of the bank to appropriate the dividends or such portions as might be necessary to pay the taxes. *Ib.*

136. No actual notice of the assessment of bank shares is required to be given to the owner, the act requiring only that notice shall be published in a newspaper a certain length of time. *Ib.*

137. By an act of the Indiana legislature passed in March, 1867, shares of the capital stock of national banks within the State were taxed for that year, and the cashier of each bank was required to represent each stockholder in listing and valuing his stock. *Held*, that the statute took effect from the 1st day of January, 1867, that it was a valid exercise of the taxing power, and that it did not conflict with the constitutional requirement of "a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation." *Whitney et al., appellants*, v. *Ragsdale, Treasurer, 33 Indiana, 107; 1 N. B. C., 429.*

138. The requirement of such act, that the stock shall be taxed at the place where the bank is located, is not invalid where the owner of the stock lives in another county or State. *Ib.*

139. Under a statute of Indiana, national-bank stock was not taxable for municipal purposes. *Held*, that a tax for school purposes or for a donation by a township to aid in building a railroad was not a tax for "municipal purposes," and therefore not within the restriction. *Root* v. *Erdelmeyer, 37 Indiana, 225; 1 N. B. C., 432.*

140. By general law of a State, shares of stock in national banks were to be taxed in the township where the bank was located, except that where a stockholder resided in another township in the same county, his shares were to be there taxed. A village charter authorized the taxation of "all property, real and personal, within the limits of said village." *Held*, not to authorize a tax on shares of stock in a national bank located in such

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village, owned by a resident of another township in the same county. *Howell* v. *The Village of Cassopolis, 35 Michigan, 471; 1 N. B. C., 627.*

141. A statute made it the duty of every shareholder in a national bank to give notice to the bank of his true residence each year, and, in case of neglect, made the shares taxable where the bank was located as well as where the shareholder resided. *Held*, that a shareholder was rightfully taxed upon his shares in the town where he resided although he had, through an honest mistake, notified the cashier that his residence was in another town. *Goldsbury* v. *Inhabitants of Warwick, 112 Massachusetts, 384; 1 N. B. C., 592.*

142. A State statute providing that shares of stock in national banks shall be taxed in the county, town, or districts where such banks are situated, whether the shareholders reside in such county, town, or district or not, is valid. *First National Bank of Mendota* v. *Smith, 65 Illinois, 44; 1 N. B. C., 390.*

143. Semble, that shares in national banks are in the nature of choses in action. They are mere demands for dividends as they become due. The certificates of stock are merely evidence of the holder's title to a given share in the property and franchises of the corporation of which he is a member. The bank is the trustee of the stockholders, who must come to its counter for their dividends and their share of assets on final liquidation, and no transfer of stock can be completed until shown upon the books of the bank. *Ib.*

144. Assessors of taxes possess no authority except such as is conferred upon them by statute, and they must see to it that they are within the authority committed to them. *National Bank of Chemung* v. *Elmira, 53 New York, 49; 1 N. B. C., 715.*

145. Assessors assessed a tax on the capital stock of a national bank, which was expressly prohibited by statute. The property of the bank was seized by the collector of taxes and sold to pay such tax, and the proceeds paid over to the municipal treasurer. *Held*, that the assessment was void; and that an action lay on behalf of the bank against the municipal corporation to recover the money. *Ib.*

146. In assessing shares of stock in national banks in New York the assessors must determine the actual value of the shares, taking into consideration all the capital of the bank, whether surplus or in real estate or otherwise, and then deduct from such value such sum as represents the proportion which the assessed value of the real estate bears to the assessed value of the entire capital. *People ex rel. Tradesmen's National Bank* v. *Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, 1 N. B. C., 752.*

147. Thus the capital of a national bank was $1,000,000, and was represented by 25,000 shares of $40 each. The assessors assessed the shares at $56 each, making in the aggregate $1,400,000, and the real estate at $200,000. *Held*, that they should deduct from the assessed value of each share $8, being one-seventh, or the proportion which the real estate bore to the aggregate assessed value of the shares. *Ib.*

148. State banks were exempt from taxation under a statute passed prior to the national banking act. *Held*, that shares in national banks could nevertheless be taxed. *City of Richmond* v. *Scott, 48 Indiana, 568; 1 N. B. C., 445.*

149. A tax was levied on money belonging to plaintiff on the first day of January. In March he bought with this money shares in the stock of a national bank. *Held*, that the shares could be also assessed under a statute providing that persons should be assessed for bank stock held by them on April first. *Ib.*

150. A State statute required the assessors of each city and town in which any shareholder in national banks resided to include such shares in the assessment of such person. The defendant resided in Boston, owned shares in several national banks there situated, and was there assessed on such shares. He refused to pay the tax on the ground that the State statute was in violation of the national banking act permitting States to tax shares of national banks "at the place where such bank is located and not elsewhere." *Held*, that as in this case the assessment was in conformity to the act of Congress the defendant had no cause for complaint and could not impeach the validity of the State statute. *Austin* v. *The Aldermen, 7 Wall., 694; 1 N. B. C., 15.*

151. By the statute of June, 1868, chapter 349, of Massachusetts, entitled "An

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act concerning the taxing of bank shares," it was provided that the shares in national banks owned by nonresidents of the Commonwealth shall be assessed to the owners thereof in the cities or towns where the banks are located; that the rate of taxation shall be the same as on other moneyed capital; that the value of such shares shall be omitted from the valuation upon which the rate is to be based, and that the act shall "apply to taxes assessed and collected for the present year in the same manner and to the same effect as if it had been in force on the first day of May." *Held*, that the act was not unconstitutional, either as being in violation of the act of Congress of 1864, chapter 106, section 47, and 1868, chapter 7, or as levying a tax in a disproportional manner, or as being retrospective in its operation. *Providence Institution for Savings and Jewell* v. *City of Boston, 101 Massachusetts, 575; 1 N. B. C., 578.*

152. Bank stock should be assessed at its full and true value, and, therefore, where assessors assessed stock at its par value, when its actual or market value was in excess of the par value, *held*, error. *People ex rel. Williams* v. *Assessors of Albany, 5 Thompson & Cook, 155*; *1 N. B. C., 776.*

153. The relators were owners of stock in the N. bank, which was assessed at par, but which was worth more than par in the market. The shares of the M. bank, located in the same city, were also assessed at par, although they were worth more than the shares in the N. bank. The relators demanded a reduction of the assessment on their stock, either by a direct order of the court or by reassessment, on the ground that their stock, being less valuable than that of the M. bank, was erroneously taxed at the same rate. *Held* (1) that the assessment was erroneous; (2) that, although the assessment on the shares of the relators would be increased on a reassessment of their property pursuant to the statute, yet, as their shares were worth less than those of the M. bank, the failure to tax the latter at their full value increased the ratio of taxation upon the shares of the relators, and thereby injured them; (3) that, as the return to the certiorari did not set forth the value of all the bank stock worth more than par in the city or ward, the court had not the facts from which to determine the real extent of the injury, and could not, therefore, direct a reduction of the assessment, and (4) that the court could not, under the circumstances, direct a reassessment. *Ib.*

154. The shares of stock of a national bank were taxed at their full value, while other property was assessed at from thirty to forty per cent of its real value. *Held*, that the discrimination was illegal and unjust, and that the bank was a proper party to maintain a bill to restrain the collection of the tax beyond the proportion assessed on other property. *Merchants' National Bank of Toledo* v. *Cumming, 1 N. B. C., 926.*

155. The constitution of Ohio declares that "laws shall be passed taxing by a uniform rule all moneys, credits, investments in bonds, stocks, joint-stock companies, or otherwise; and also all the real and personal property, according to its true value in money." And the legislature has passed laws providing separate State boards of equalization for real estate, for railroad capital, and for bank shares, but there is no State board to equalize personal property, including all other moneyed capital. The equalizing process as to all other personal property and moneyed capital ceases with the county boards. Throughout a large part of the State of Ohio, including Lucas County, in which the plaintiff bank is located, perhaps all over the State, the officers charged with the valuation of property for purposes of taxation adopted a settled rule or system by which real estate was estimated at one-third of its true value, ordinary personal property about the same, and moneyed capital at six-tenths its true value. The State board of equalization of bank shares increased the valuation of these shares to their full value. This court holds: (1) That the act creating the board for equalizing bank shares is not void as a violation of the constitution of Ohio, because if the local assessors would discharge their duty by assessing *all property* at its actual cash value the operation of the equalizing board would work no inequality of taxation, and a law can not be held to be unconstitutional which in itself does not conflict with the constitution because of the injustice produced by its maladministration. (2) The rule of principal of unequal valuation of different classes of property for taxation, adopted by local

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boards of assessment, is in conflict with the constitution and works manifest injustice to the owners of bank shares. (3) When a rule or system of valuation for purposes of taxation is adopted by those whose duty it is to make the assessment which is intended to operate unequally, in violation of the fundamental principles of the constitution, and when this principle is applied not solely to one individual, but to a large class of individuals or corporations, equity may properly interfere to restrain the operation of the unconstitutional exercise of power. (4) The appropriate mode of relief in such cases is, upon payment of the amount of the tax which is equal to that assessed on other property, to enjoin the collection of the illegal excess. *Merchants' National Bank of Toledo* v. *Cumming, 101 U. S., 153.*

156. The statute of Illinois provided that the stockholders in banks, whether State or national, should be assessed on the value of their shares in the county, town, district, village, or city where the bank was located, whether such stockholder resided there or not, but not at a greater rate than was assessed on other moneyed capital where such bank was located; that each bank should keep a list of the names, residences, and number of shares of each shareholder, which should be open to the inspection of the revenue officers; that the assessors should ascertain and report to the county clerk a correct list of the names and residences of all stockholders, with the number and assessed value of their shares; that the county clerk should enter the assessed valuation of such shares in the tax list and compute and extend the taxes thereon; that such tax should be a lien on the shares, and that the bank officers should retain the dividends on such stock until the tax was paid. *Held*, constitutional. *Nickerson* v. *Kimball, 1 N. B. C., 469.*

157. Under the statutes of Illinois anyone may complain to the board of equalization that another is assessed too low, but such complaint is not to be acted upon until the person so assessed or his agent has been notified of such complaint, if a resident of the county, and no error or informality in the proceedings of any of the officers connected with the assessment, levying or collecting of the taxes, not affecting the substantial justice of the tax itself, shall vitiate, or in any manner affect, the tax or the assessment thereof. *Held*, (1) that notice of the complaint to the person assessed was not essential to give the board jurisdiction; (2) that the bank was the agent of the shareholders, and service of notice on the officers of the bank was sufficient; (3) that the complaint need not specify each person claimed to be assessed too low, but a description of them as "shareholders in" a particular bank was sufficient. *Ib.*

158. A national bank alleged that it had been assessed on both its shares of stock and its real estate, and that the value of the real estate was not deducted from the gross value of the stock. It appeared that the aggregate assessed valuation of both the stock and the real estate was less than half their real value. *Held*, that the bank had no cause to complain. *Ib.*

159. Section 19 of the act of February 8, 1875, which provides "that every person, firm, association, other than national-bank associations, and every corporation, State bank, or State banking association, shall pay a tax of 10 per centum on the amount of their own notes used for circulation and paid out by them" must be construed as limited in its effect to notes payable in money; otherwise all sorts of negotiable paper, such as "grain receipts," fare tickets, and the like, might be subject to the same taxation. *In re Aldrich and others, 16 Fed. Rep., 369.*

160. Section 5172 of the Revised Statutes provides how the notes contemplated by the national-bank act shall be printed and what they shall contain. No provision is made for a note for less than one dollar. A note for a fractional sum is not only unknown to the law, but its issue is unlawful. Section 3583. The Supreme Court, by deciding that an obligation "payable in goods" was not illegal, has left the inference to follow almost necessarily that it was not such a note as was contemplated by the statute, and therefore not taxable. *Ib.*

161. An act of the legislature of the State of New York, passed April 23, 1866, provided in substance that a bank shareholder who had been assessed upon the value of his shares was not entitled to any deduction on account of his debts, although the general laws of the State provided that in the assessment of personal property a deduction should be made for the debts owing by the person so assessed. *Held*, that such provision of the

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act of 1866, so far as it related to the shares of a national-banking association, violated the restriction contained in section 5219, R. S., which provided that the taxation of such shares should not be at a greater rate than was assessed on other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of the State. *National Albany Exchange Bank* v. *Hills et al., 5 Fed. Rep., 248.*

162. A national bank may be compelled to disclose the names of its depositors and the amounts of their deposits under the compulsory process of a State court, in order to ascertain whether any money deposited therein, subject to taxation within the county, has not been duly returned for that purpose by the owners. *First National Bank of Youngstown* v. *Hughes and another, 6 Fed. Rep., 737.*

163. A Federal court can not, in such case, stay the proceedings in the State court by writ of injunction. *Ib.*

164. The exemption from taxation of the shares of various corporations under the provisions of a State statute does not exempt "moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens," within the meaning of section 5219 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the taxation of national-bank shares. *First National Bank of Utica* v. *Waters and another, 7 Fed. Rep., 152.*

165. The omission of a city clerk to extend upon the assessment roll the amount to be paid by each shareholder until after such roll has been delivered to the city treasurer does not render the taxation of such shares void. *Ib.*

166. In such case, therefore, the tax collector is protected by his warrant, when both such warrant and assessment were apparently regular when they came to his hands. *Ib.*

167. The provision of section 3640 of the California Political Code, as amended March 22, 1880, so far as it applies to national banks, is in violation of section 5219, U. S. Rev. Stat., forbidding the taxation of national-bank shares at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of the State. *Miller* v. *Heilbron, 58 Cal., 133; 3 N. B. C., 330.*

168. Where part of the capital of a national bank is invested in a building used for banking purposes, and the bank pays into the State tax prescribed upon the par value of all its shares, the building can not be taxed for county purposes, although the cashier occupies a part of it as a residence. *County of Lancaster* v. *Lancaster County National Bank, 7 Weekly Notes of Cases, 29; 2 N. B. C., 415.*

169. The restriction upon the power of a State to tax the shares of any national bank within its borders "at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of such State" (Rev. St., sec. 5219) is intended to secure equality of valuation in the assessment of the stock, as well as equality in the rate of the tax after the assessment has been made. *Albany City National Bank* v. *Maher, Receiver, etc., 6 Fed. Rep., 417.*

170. An act for the taxation of corporations generally does not exempt individuals from assessment or taxation upon their personal property or moneyed capital invested in the shares of such corporations. *Ib.*

171. Therefore the imposition of a higher assessment and heavier tax upon the shares of a national bank than those imposed upon the capital stock and personal property of other corporations within the State does not contravene section 5219 of the Revised Statutes. *Ib.*

172. In such case, however, the failure of the assessors to place the names of the shareholders upon the assessment roll, in accordance with the requirement of the State statute, renders such tax illegal and void, although a separate list, with the knowledge of the shareholders, was kept by such assessors showing the names of all such shareholders, with the number of shares held by each, and the assessable value of all such shares. *Ib.*

173. The collection of such tax will not, however, be enjoined upon the application of a shareholder upon the mere ground of such illegality. *Ib.*

174. In order to prevent a multiplicity of suits, however, the collection of such tax will be enjoined upon the application of the bank, where the latter is required by the statute under which the assessment was made to retain so much of any dividend or dividends belonging to such shareholders as shall be necessary to pay any taxes assessed in pursuance of the act. *Ib.*

175. A State may tax the real property or the capital stock of a national bank,

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but not both. *County Commissioners of Frederick County* v. *Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank of Frederick, 48 Md., 117; 2 N. B. C., 252.*

176. In the assessment and taxation of shares of national-bank stock, the owners thereof, having no other credits or moneyed capital, are entitled to deduct their bona fide debts from the value of such shares of stock. *Bressler* v. *Wayne County, 25 Nebr., 468; 3 N. B. C., 564.*

177. A court of equity will not enjoin the collection of a local tax upon national-bank shares on the ground that the assessment is partial, unequal, and unjust, as compared with that upon other property, there being no offer to pay any tax, and the effect of an injunction being to declare the whole tax of a State for the year void. *German National Bank of Chicago* v. *Kimball, 103 U. S., 732; 3 N. B. C., 9.*

178. Section 7 of chapter 302 of the laws of 1859, requiring the deputy tax commissioners to personally examine "each and every house, building lot, pier, and other accessible property," and furnish the commissioners of taxes a detailed statement of the same, etc., as such commissioners may require, etc., refers only to real property. *In re McMahon* v. *Palmer, 102 N. Y., 176; 3 N. B. C., 636.*

179. The oath required by the act to be made by the deputy to the statement returned to the commissioners may be taken at any time after examination of the property and before the filing of the statement on the second Monday of January thereafter. *Ib.*

180. The entry of assessments for national-bank shares upon a list or book separate from other assessments for personal property against individuals in the city of New York does not render the assessment void, and does not violate section 5219, U. S. R. S. *Ib.*

181. The assessment and collection of taxes constitute due process of law within the meaning of the Constitution. *Ib.*

182. Shares of national banks in the Territories are taxable like other personalty. *Commissioners of Silver Bow County* v. *Davis, 6 Mont., 306; 3 N. B. C., 546.*

183. In Minnesota stocks or shares in any bank or company are taxable except where the entire capital stock is invested in property assessable in the Territory; in Bow County mining claims not patented were not taxed, and when patented were assessed at $5 an acre; the entire capital of a large number of mining companies were assessable, and part of their property was mining claims; defendant's shares of bank stock were assessed at the market value. *Held*, that there was no discrimination. *Ib.*

184. Assessment of taxes against national-bank stock must be made against the shareholders personally, and the refusal of the officers of the bank to furnish the assessor with a list of shareholders does not justify making the assessment and enforcing the tax against the property of the bank. *City of Springfield* v. *First National Bank of Springfield, 87 Mo., 441; 3 N. B. C., 524.*

185. A county assessor assessed the stock of all the banks in the county, both State and national, at the par value. The actual value of the shares of the National Albany Exchange Bank was from twenty-five to thirty per cent above par. The actual value of the shares of all the banks in the county, with one exception, was above par from ten to over one hundred per cent. In a suit by a shareholder of said national bank to recover the amount paid upon his stock on the ground of discrimination, *held*, that the discrimination not being designed by the assessor, the assessment was valid. *Williams* v. *Board of Supervisors of the County of Albany, 122, U. S., 154; 3 N. B. C., 278.*

186. Where the assessors are required by statute to complete the assessment roll by a certain date, and to make oath to it in a prescribed form, and these requirements are necessary to enable notices to be published specifying a time when they would meet to review the assessments on the application of any person aggrieved, the noncompletion of the assessment roll by the specified date, and departure from the prescribed form of oath, may be cured by remedial statute subsequently enacted, providing the right of the taxpayers aggrieved by the assessment to have their objections passed upon is saved. *Ib.*

187. Laws of New York, April 23, 1866, chap. 761, providing for the taxation of shares of stock in national banks, is in conflict with the act of Congress (R. S., sec. 5219) prohibiting such taxation at a greater rate than

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is imposed by the State upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of such State, in so far as it does not permit a stockholder of a national bank to deduct the amount of his just debts from the assessed value of his stock; but such assessment is not, therefore, invalid unless the stockholder has shown the assessors what his just debts are, and has taken the requisite steps to have his assessment made out in accordance therewith. *Stanley* v. *Board of Supervisors of the County of Albany, 121 U. S., 535; 3 N. B. C., 268.*

188. The rule adopted by the board of assessors of the city of Albany, to assess all shares of stock in State and national banks in the city of Albany at par, without regard to their actual or market values, but making the requisite reduction for real estate owned by the banks, is not in conflict with the national-bank act. *Ib.*

189. Excessive assessments should be corrected by the statutory course or by injunction. *Ib.*

190. Where a case is tried by the circuit court of the United States without a jury, the findings of the court upon questions of fact are not reviewable in the Supreme Court on a writ of error. *Ib.*

191. An assessment of tax on the stock of a national bank in New Jersey, owned by a stockholder residing in the city where the bank is located, can not be sustained by the presumption that the stockholder resided in the ward in which the bank was located, but the assessment must be made against the stockholder. *State, North Ward National Bank, pros.,* v. *Newark, 11 Vroom, 559; 2 N. B. C., 290.*

192. Action to recover taxes. The defendant was a State bank, with a capital of $1,000,000. It was possessed of less than $200,000 worth of real estate. The plaintiff city assessed it, in addition to its real estate, for the sum of $700,000 as its capital or money at interest. The bank refused to pay the tax on the ground that its capital not invested in real estate consisted of United States legal-tender notes, not taxable. *Held,* that the tax was lawfully levied. *New Orleans Canal and Banking Company* v. *City of New Orleans, 99 Otto, 97; 2 N. B. C., 22.*

193. A tax levied on the property of a national bank subsequent to its insolvency is subordinate to the rights of a receiver appointed after such levy. *Woodward* v. *Ellsworth, 4 Colo., 580; 2 N. B. C., 216.*

194. The provision of section 3413 of the national-bank act that "every national-banking association, State bank or banker, or association shall pay a tax of ten per centum on the amount of notes of any town, city, or municipal corporation paid out by them," is constitutional even where its effect is to tax an instrumentality of a State. *Merchants' National Bank of Little Rock* v. *United States, 101 U. S., 1; 2 N. B. C., 100.*

195. A State statute, independent of and designed as a substitute for all other provisions for taxation, which permits any debtor assessed upon personal property to deduct the amount of his debts from the valuation of all his personal property, including money capital, except bank shares, is wholly unconstitutional and invalid as to national-bank shares, and affords no authority for making any assessment upon such shares; and an injunction to restrain the enforcement of such tax will issue at the suit of a bank the shares of whose capital are thus illegally assessed against the shareholders. *National Albany Exchange Bank* v. *Hills, 2 N. B. C., 456.*

196. The assessment by a municipal corporation of a tax upon the shares of a national bank in gross or upon its capital stock is void, but the remedy is at law and not by injunction, although the municipal corporation is insolvent. *National Commercial Bank of Mobile* v. *Mayor, etc., of Mobile, 62 Ala., 284; 2 N. B. C., 440.*

197. A statute empowering the authorities of a town to impose the same taxes for municipal purposes upon nonresidents pursuing their ordinary avocations within the corporate limits as upon the inhabitants, with a proviso that nonresidents so taxed shall have the right to vote at municipal elections, is not abrogated by a change in the State constitution which deprives the nonresident taxpayer of his vote and authorizes a tax upon the shares in a national bank located in the town and held by one who conducts his ordinary business therein, but whose residence is in the county outside the corporate limits. *Moore* v. *Mayor and Commissioners of Fayetteville, 80 N. C., 154; Am. Rep., 75; 2 N. B. C., 350.*

198. National-bank shares owned by residents may be assessed at their resi-

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dence or at the location of the bank, as the State legislature may direct, and a State law directing the assessment where the person required to list them resides is valid. *Buie* v. *Commissioners of Fayetteville, 75 N. C., 267; 2 N. B. C., 343.*

199. An assessment upon the capital stock of a national bank in gross is invalid, and a provision that the same "shall be paid by each such association for the shareholders thereof," when dependent upon such invalid provision, and incapable of independent enforcement, is also inoperative, and imposes no duty on the bank to pay such tax. *Sumter County* v. *National Bank of Gainesville, 62 Ala., 464; 2 N. B. C., 449.*

200. The provision of the national-bank act that national banks and State banks, bankers, and associations shall be taxed on the amount of town, city, or municipal corporation notes paid out by them is constitutional. *National Bank* v. *United States, 101 U. S., 1; 2 N. B. C., 439.*

201. The revenue act of North Carolina (act 1885, chap. 177, sec. 12) enumerates what shall be deemed "solvent credits," and provides that the party taxed "may deduct from the amount of solvent credits owing to him the amount of collectible debts owing by him as principal debtor." *Held*, that the holder of stock of a national bank located in said State was entitled to deduct his indebtedness from the valuation of his shares of said stock, although national-bank stock was not included in the statute enumeration of "solvent credits." *McAden* v. *Commissioners of Mecklenburg County, 97 N. C., 355; 3 N. B. C., 694.*

202. Under Pub. Stat. Mass., chap. 13, sec. 8, which provides that all bank shares shall be assessed at their cash value, and at no greater rate than other moneyed capital in the hands of citizens, taxes are not invalid, either under Stat. Mass. or U. S. R. S., section 5219, because the tax on savings banks is based on the amount of their deposits, excepting deposits invested in loans secured on taxable real estate. *National Bank of Redemption* v. *City of Boston, 125 U. S., 60; 3 N. B. C., 300.*

203. A tax levied under Pub. Stat. Mass., chap. 13, sec. 8, is not "at a greater rate than other moneyed capital in the hands of citizens" because disproportionate and unequal to the tax imposed under Pub. Stat. Mass., chap. 13, relative to the taxation of the corporate franchise of corporations, excepting banks; on life insurance companies, based on the number of policies; on trust and like companies, based on the amount of deposits, and on telephone companies, based on the number of telephones used. *Ib.*

204. Under U. S. R. S., section 5219, which provides that all the shares of any banking association may be included in the valuation of the personal property of the owner or holder in the State within which the association is located, but that each State may determine the manner of taxing the shares of national banks, a State may tax the shares of a national bank owned by another national bank. *Ib.*

205. The Montana statute (Pol. Code, § 3692) provides for assessing shares of bank stock to the owners thereof, and, to aid the assessors in determining their value, requires the bank to furnish a verified statement showing the amount and number of shares of its capital stock, surplus, etc. An assessor, instead of demanding the statement here required, presented to a national bank a blank form for listing property subject to taxation. The bank did not return a verified list, but its assistant cashier handed to the assessor a statement beginning, "Capital, $800,000," followed by items of surplus, undivided profits, United States bonds, and real estate. The assessor deducted the amount of the bonds and real estate from the "capital" and assessed the remainder to the bank as stock. *Held*, that the tax was illegal, as the capital of national banks is exempt from taxation under the Federal laws, and as both the State and Federal laws require the shares to be taxed to their owners; and that the form of the return did not warrant the assumption that the bank owned its own shares. *Brown* v. *French, 80 Fed. Rep., 166.*

206. Under section 3177 of the Revised Statutes U. S., authority is given to any collector, deputy collector, or inspector of internal revenue to enter in the daytime any building or place within his district where any articles or objects subject to such taxation are made, produced, or kept, so far as it may be necessary for the purpose of examining such objects or articles, and the provision is that any owner of such building or place, or any person having the agency or superintendence of the same, who

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refuses to admit such officer or suffer him to examine such articles or objects shall for every such refusal forfeit five hundred dollars. *Held*, that under this provision paid bank checks, which were duly and sufficiently stamped at the time they were made, signed, and issued, are not articles or objects subject to taxation, and an officer of a bank where such checks are may lawfully refuse to suffer the collector to examine such checks. *United States, Plaintiff in Error*, v. *Mann*, *95 U. S., 580; 1 N. B. C., 154.*

207. If it appear that the capital represented by national-bank shares is subjected in a State to a higher rate of taxation than is assessed upon the moneyed capital generally of the taxpayers, there can be no valid assessment of national-bank shares for taxation in that State, and these shares will be relieved from any contribution whatever to the general burden of taxation under Rev. St. U. S., sec. 5219. *Mercantile National Bank of City of New York* v. *Mayor, etc., of City of New York and another*, *28 Fed. Rep., 776.*

208. Taxation laws of the State of New York considered, and held to be designed to subject to equality of burden all taxable property, both real and personal, except investments in life insurance companies, deposits in savings banks, the public stocks, and the bonds of the municipalities of the State. *Ib.*

209. Section 5219, Rev. St. U. S., relating to State taxation of national-bank stock, was not intended to control the power of the State on the subject of taxation, or to prohibit the exemption of particular kinds of property, but to protect the capital invested in national-bank shares from unfriendly discrimination by the States in the exercise of the taxing power. *Ib.*

210. It does not destroy the equality of a State's system of taxation that, in spite of the laws, a part of the moneyed capital of citizens which is invested in forms that enable it to be easily traced does not escape by evasion or oversight, and is consequently more effectually reached and taxed than the bulk of the moneyed capital of individuals. *Ib.*

211. The capital stock of a corporation and the shares held by the several stockholders are distinct species of property for the purpose of taxation—as distinct as real estate and the mortgage by which it may be encumbered. *Ib.*

212. If the taxation laws of a State subject to taxation the capital stock of certain corporations, but exempt the shares held by the several stockholders, while the shares of national-bank stock are subject to taxation in the hands of the shareholders, but the capital stock itself is exempt, *held*, that there is no such discrimination against capital invested in national banks as to run counter to the provisions of Rev. St. U. S., sec. 5219. *Ib.*

213. The term "moneyed capital" has a more limited meaning than the term "personal property," and applies to such capital as is readily solvable in money. *Ib.*

214. The exemption from taxation by the laws of New York of shares of life insurance companies, of stocks and bonds of New York City, of bonds of other State municipalities, and of deposits in savings banks is justified by public policy and does not indicate any unfriendly discrimination on the part of the State as between the shares of national banks and moneyed capital generally. *Ib.*

215. Section 41 of the national banking act imposing certain taxes upon the average amount of the notes in circulation of a banking association, now found in the Revised Statutes, is not a revenue bill within the meaning of the clause of the Constitution declaring that "all bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills." Whether in determining such a question the courts may refer to the journals of the two Houses of Congress for the purpose of ascertaining whether the act originated in the one House or the other is not decided. *Twin City Bank* v. *Nebeker*, *167 U. S., 196.*

216. This court is bound by the decision of the supreme court of the State of Washington (in which it concurs), that sec. 21 of the act of that State of March 9, 1891, relating to the taxation of national banks in that State, is to be read in connection with sec. 23 of the same act, and that when so read they do not impose upon such banks a tax forbidden by Rev. Stat., sec. 5219. *National Bank* v. *Commonwealth*, *9 Wall., 353*, affirmed and

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followed in this matter. *Aberdeen Bank* v. *Chehalis County, 166 U. S., 440.*

217. Money invested in corporations or in individual enterprises that carry on the business of railroads, of manufacturing enterprises, mining investments, and investments in mortgages does not come into competition with the business of national banks, and is therefore not within the meaning of the provision in Rev. Stat., sec. 5219, forbidding State taxation of its shares at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of the citizen of the State. *Ib.*

218. Insurance stocks may be taxed on income instead of on value, and deposits in savings banks and moneys belonging to charitable institutions may be exempted without infringing the provisions of that section of the Revised Statutes. *Ib.*

219. The allegations of the complaint do not show that any moneyed capital of the bank of the character defined by the decisions of this court was omitted or intended to be omitted by the assessor, and those allegations are so general in these respects that they can not be made the basis of action. *Ib.*

220. The decision of the supreme court of Pennsylvania that the act of June 8, 1891, in respect to the taxation of national banks does not conflict with the constitution of that State is conclusive in this court. *Merchants and Manufacturers' Bank* v. *Pennsylvania, 167 N. S., 461.*

221. There is no lack of uniformity of taxation under that act which renders it obnoxious to that part of the fourteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution which forbids a State to "deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws," as the right of election, which if not availed of by all, may produce an inequality, is offered to all. *Ib.*

222. That act treats State banks and national banks alike, gives to each the same privileges, and there is no discrimination against national banks as such. *Ib.*

223. The making the national bank the agent of the State to collect such taxes is a mere matter of procedure, and there is no discrimination against the national banks in the fact that the State banks are not so compelled, but the auditor generally looks to the stockholders directly. *Ib.*

224. The statute, by fixing the time when the bank shall make its report, and directing the auditor-general to hear any stockholder who may desire to be heard, provides "due process of law" in these respects. *Ib.*

225. Under Rev. St. U. S., sec. 5219, providing that shares of national-bank stock may be taxed as part of the personalty of the owner, and that each State may tax them in its own manner, except that the taxation shall not be at a greater rate than is imposed on other moneyed capital owned by citizens of the State, a State may tax national-bank shares held by its corporate or individual citizens as an investment, subject to the restriction that the tax shall not exceed the burden upon similar property in the State. *First National Bank of Wilmington* v. *Herbert, State Treasurer, 44 Fed. Rep., 158.*

226. National banks being the creatures of Congress, and the right of the States to tax anything pertaining to them being wholly derived from the grant made by Congress, the power to tax shares in such banks for State purposes must be accepted with all the conditions and reservations annexed to its exercise. *Maguire* v. *Board of Revenue and Road Commissioners of Mobile County, 71 Ala., 401.*

227. The Supreme Court of the United States has the reserved power of revising, and, if need be, of reversing the rulings of the State courts bearing on the exercise by the States of the power to tax shares in national banks, and hence the decisions of that court on that subject must be adopted and followed by State courts. *Ib.*

228. Touching the power conferred by Congress on the States to tax, that body has carefully discriminated between the capital stock of national banks and the shares in such capital stock, the power to tax the former being withheld from the States, while the power to tax the latter is granted with stated conditions and reservations. *Ib.*

229. National-bank shares can not be included in the valuation for taxation by or under State authority at more than the par value thereof; the par value is the fixed value for taxation. *Union National Bank* v. *City of Chicago, 3 Biss., 82.*

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230. The shares may be valued for taxation at an amount exceeding their face value, if this amount is not at a greater rate than the valuation set upon other moneyed capital in the State. *Hepburn* v. *School Directors*, *23 Wall.. 480.*

231. The reason is that under the national-currency act, as construed by the Supreme Court of the United States, the limited State taxation permitted is one of the conditions annexed to the grant of the franchise, and the shares are subjected to it without regard to the capital, property, or investments of the bank, and therefore such taxation is in the nature of a royalty upon the nominal value of the share. *Ib.*

232. Such taxation above the par value is not merely an irregularity, but renders the whole tax inoperative and void. Taxes levied in the absence of persons or property are ultra vires and void. Jurisdiction is as essential to valid legislative as judicial action. *Ib.*

233. Shares of stock represent a property interest, separate from the capital and property of the corporation, and, being incorporeal and intangible, are incapable of having an actual situs, save at the owner's domicile. *Ib.*

234. Revised Statutes United States, section 5219, providing that shares of national bank stock may be taxed as part of the personalty of the owner, and that each State may tax them in its own manner, except that the taxation shall not be at a greater rate than is imposed on other "moneyed capital" owned by citizens of the State, and that the shares of nonresidents shall only be taxed in the city wherein the bank is located, does not authorize the taxation of the stock of a bank in solido by the city in which it does business, but only the shares of individual owners residing in the city are taxable, and they must be taxed separately, in order that the owner may deduct from their value the amount of the personal indebtedness, where the State laws or municipal ordinances permit such deductions and require equality of taxation. *First National Bank* v. *City of Richmond, 39 Fed. Rep., 309.*

235. The Kentucky revenue act of November 11, 1892, providing for the taxation of banks and other corporations, as applied to national banks, is a tax, not on the franchise granted by Congress, but on the equivalent in value of its shares of capital stock, and is not therefore in violation of Rev. St. U. S., § 5219, prescribing the manner in which national banks may be taxed by the States. *First National Bank* v. *Stone et al.; Same* v. *City of Louisville; American National Bank* v. *Stone et al., 88 Fed. Rep., 409.*

236. When a State-taxing statute by its terms is designed to operate equally upon all banks, State or national, but, through the application of the doctrine of res judicata, certain State banks are exempted from its operation, this does not result in such a discrimination against national banks as is forbidden by Rev. St. U. S., § 5219. *Ib.*

TRANSFER OF STOCK: *See* Shareholders; Assessment.

1. The transfer of shares in national-banking associations is not governed by different rules from those which are ordinarily applied to the transfer of shares in other corporate bodies. *Johnson* v. *Laflin, 103 U. S., 800.*
2. The entry of the transaction in the books of the association is required, not for the translation of the title, but for the protection of the parties, and others dealing with the association, and to enable it to know who are its stockholders. *Ib.*
3. A shareholder in a national bank, while it is a going concern, has the absolute right, in the absence of fraud, to make a bona fide and actual sale and transfer of his shares at any time to any person capable in law of purchasing and holding the same, and of assuming the transferer's liabilities in respect thereto; and this right is not in such cases subject to the control of the directors or other stockholders. *Johnson* v. *Laflin, 5 Dill., 65.*
4. Under the pretense of prescribing the manner thereof, an association can not clog the transfer with useless restrictions. *Ib.*
5. When a shareholder, acting in good faith, delivers his certificates of stock, with a blank power of attorney for making the transfer, and receives the purchase money, the sale is complete and the title passes. *Ib.*
6. A shareholder who disposes of his stock will continue to be liable thereon until the transfer is noted on the books of the association. *Bowdell* v. *Farmers and Merchants' National Bank of Baltimore, 2 N. B. C., 146.*

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TRANSFER OF STOCK: *See* Shareholders; Assessment—Continued.

7. Where a national-banking association purchases shares of its own stock and divides them among its directors, to whom the shares are transferred upon the stock books, the transaction is void, and no title passes. *Meyers* v. *Valley National Bank, 13 National Bankruptcy Register, 34; 2 N. B. C., 156.*
8. A national-banking association can not acquire a lien on the stock of a shareholder. And a by-law prohibiting a transfer until all liabilities of the shareholder to the association are discharged, or a provision to that effect in the certificates of stock, is void. *Bullard* v. *National Bank, 18 Wall, 589; Bank* v. *Lanier, 11 Wall., 369; Conklin* v. *The Second National Bank, 45 N. Y., 655.*
9. An intending purchaser of bank stock is entitled to rely upon a statement of its president as to the bank's condition without inquiring further. *Merrill* v. *Florida Land and Improvement Company, 60 Fed. Rep., 17.*
10. In an equitable action to enforce specific performance of an agreement to sell shares in a national bank, which the purchaser wished to obtain for the purpose of securing control of the bank, *held*, that specific performance would not be decreed (1) because, generally, equity will not enforce specific execution of a contract relating to personal chattels, and (2) because a decree enforcing the agreement in question would be against public policy. *Foll's Appeal, 21 Alb. L. J., 27; 2 N. B. C., 411.*
11. Where a shareholder who has sold his stock has delivered to the bank the certificate of stock and a power of attorney, with the request that the transfer be made upon the books of the bank, and has had no reason to suppose that such transfer was not made, he will not, should the bank afterwards become insolvent, be held liable as a shareholder, although he still appears as such on the books of the bank. *Whitney* v. *Butler, 118 U. S., 655.*
12. But where the president of the bank is himself the purchaser of the stock, then the delivery of the certificates and power of attorney to him with the request to make the transfer upon the books of the bank would not be sufficient to discharge the seller from liability as a stockholder. *Richmond* v. *Irons, 121 U. S., 27.*
13. Where a shareholder of a national bank makes a bona fide sale of his stock and goes with the purchaser to the bank, indorses the certificate, and delivers it to the cashier of the bank, with directions to make the transfer on the books, he has done all that is incumbent upon him to discharge his liability, and he is not liable, though the cashier failed to make the transfer, upon the subsequent suspension of the bank, for an assessment made by the Comptroller of the Currency, under Rev. St., sec. 5151, to pay the bank's debts. *Hayes* v. *Shoemaker, 29 Fed. Rep., 519.*
14. A transfer of shares for the purpose of avoiding liability, though made "out and out," is void. *National Bank* v. *Case, 99 U. S., 628; Bowden* v. *Santos, 1 Hughes, 158.*
15. And where a shareholder, who has knowledge of the insolvent condition of the bank, transfers his shares without consideration to a person unable to respond to the assessment the transfer may be set aside. *Bowden* v. *Johnson, 107, U. S., 251.*
16. Title to stock passes on delivery of certificates to purchaser with authority to have shares transferred on books of bank. *Johnston* v. *Laflin, 103 U. S., 800.*
17. Party who, as security for a loan, accepts stock which he causes to be transferred to him on the books incurs liability as a stockholder and is not relieved by colorable transfer with understanding that he may have it back on request. *National Bank* v. *Case, 99 U. S., 628.*
18. Bank cashier refusing to transfer, on books of bank, shares of capital stock pledged and sold for debt of one of its stockholders, receiver of bank is liable for value of stock at that time if bank had no lien thereon to justify such refusal. *Case* v. *Bank, 100 U. S., 446.*
19. And where stock has been transferred as collateral security for a loan, *with the understanding that in case of default in the payment of the loan the shares shall be sold*, the transferee, upon default made, and before the bank closes its doors, may sell the stock for a nominal consideration, though his purpose be to avoid a personal liability; and such a transaction can not be set aside as a fraud upon the creditors of the association. *Magruder* v. *Coltson, 44 Md., 349.*
20. After a national bank has become insolvent and has closed its doors for

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business, its shareholders' liability to creditors is so far fixed that any transfer of their shares must be held fraudulent and inoperative as against the creditors of the bank. *Irons, executor, etc., et al.* v. *Manufacturers' National Bank et al., 17 Fed. Rep., 308.*

21. The rules which regulate the transfer of the stock of national banks are to be found in the statutes of the United States. The national-banking act prescribes no exclusive method of transfer, but authorizes every association to do so. The decisions of the courts of the State in which the bank may be located do not control it. *Scott et al* v. *Pequonnock National Bank, 15 Fed. Rep., 494.*
22. Precedence should be given to unrecorded transfers of shares of stock of a national bank, which had passed no by-law on the subject, located in a State whose courts leaned strongly against such transfers, but whose statutes gave the attaching creditor no peculiar rights, by delivery of certificates and a written assignment with power to transfer, both executed in blank, over subsequent attachment of a creditor of the original vendor in whose name the shares still stood on the books of the bank. *Ib.*
23. Where no specified acts are by positive requirement made prerequisite to the vesting of a valid new title, creditors without notice take their debtor's property subject to all bona fide liens and equitable transfers. No registry being required, nonrecording was not evidence of fraud. The tendency is to regard State certificates, attached to an executed blank assignment and power to transfer, as approximating to negotiable securities and to favor attaching creditors less than when attachment and sale on execution alone could compel payment of a claim out of debtor's property. Federal courts have so decided. *Ib.*
24. The courts of Connecticut and Massachusetts have quite rigidly maintained that where a statute or charter prescribes an exclusive manner of transfer of the stock of a corporation an unrecorded transfer shall not be valid against the attaching creditors of vendor; and the courts of the former have strongly leaned toward a construction of the charters of its corporations compelling record of such transfers. *Ib.*
25. On December 30, 1875, A. sold certain shares of bank stock to B., and assigned them by a transfer written on the back of the certificate. By the by-laws of the bank, stock was transferable only on the books of the company. On December 14, 1878, the shares were attached by a judgment creditor of A. and sold and transferred to C. Neither the bank nor the creditor had knowledge of the transfer to B. In January, 1880, B. presented his certificate and transfer to the officers of the bank and demanded a transfer of the stock, which was refused, whereupon he brought suit against the bank for such refusal. *Held*, that the bank was liable in damages for the refusal to transfer the shares. *Hazard* v. *National Exchange Bank of Newport, 26 Fed. Rep., 94.*
26. The sale which sec. 5201, Rev. St., requires a national bank to make of its stock is real and not fictitious. And where the president and cashier of a national bank, which is the owner of some of its own stock, purchase such stock and execute their note to the bank for the purchase money, in a suit against them on the note by the receiver of such bank they are estopped to set up as a defense that their purchase of the stock was unauthorized, or that their purchase was merely colorable, or to avoid a forfeiture of the bank's charter, or for any other deceptive or illegal purpose. *Bundy* v. *Jackson, 24 Fed. Rep., 628.*
27. The sale by the president of a national bank to himself and the cashier of the stock of the bank owned by the bank may be ratified by the bank or its legal representative; but a sale by himself to the bank of its own stock, where he acts in the double capacity of seller and buyer, can not be ratified when the purchase of the stock by the bank is not necessary to prevent loss upon a debt previously contracted. In the one case the sale of the stock is enjoined by law, and its sale by the president may be ratified, however irregular it may have been in the first instance; but the purchase of its own stock by the bank is interdicted by law, and for this act there can be no authorization in advance and no ratification afterwards. *Ib.*
28. The by-laws of a national bank provided that no transfer of the stock should be made by any shareholder who was indebted to the bank, and this provision was also included in the certificates of stock. *Held*, invalid, and that a transfer of stock by a shareholder while indebted to the bank was

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good. *Evansville National Bank* v. *Metropolitan National Bank, 2 Bissell, 527; 1 N. B. C., 189.*

29. In the absence of any provision in the by-laws or articles of association of a national bank to the contrary, such a bank is bound under the laws of Pennsylvania to recognize a transfer of its stock by a foreign executor duly appointed in another State. *Hobbs* v. *Western National Bank, 8 Weekly Notes of Cases, 131; 2 N. B. C., 187.*

30. S., the president and active manager of a bank, sold a number of shares of its capital stock to T., under representation of fact relied upon by T. and afterwards claimed by him to be fraudulent and false. The bank, by its directors, had full and actual knowledge of such representations, and with such knowledge consented and arranged that T.'s notes given in partial payment for said stock should be made directly to the bank, and take the place of notes held by it against S. and others. *Held*, that in an action by the bank against T. on such notes he might make the same defense, founded on such alleged false and fraudulent representations, as he could have made if the notes had been given to S. and the action brought by him. *National Bank of Dakota* v. *Taylor, 58 N. W., 297.*

31. In such purchase of stock T. had the right to rely solely upon the representations of fact by S., and if S., conscious that T. was so relying, knowingly deceived him, nothing would condone the wrong as between them or estop T. from asserting it but his acquiescence in it with knowledge of the facts. *Ib.*

32. A party who thus deliberately deceives another to his prejudice can not complain that the sufferer has not been vigilant in finding it out. *Ib.*

33. The right of such sufferer to rescind may be qualified by intervening interests of innocent parties, but so long as the question is between the original parties solely he may continue to rely on the representations upon which the contract was made and by which it was induced, and loses no rights, as against the wrongdoer himself, by failure to diligently discover the fraud. *Ib.*

34. The fact that soon after such purchase T. became, and for a number of months was, the cashier of the bank would not alone, and as a matter of law, make him chargeable with a knowledge of the condition of the bank, and so of the falsity of the representations under which he bought, as against evidence that he was for a considerable portion of the time absent from the bank and the city where it was located, and that during all his connection with the bank he, by direction of S., the president, and the person of whom he bought the stock, was engaged in routine work and had practically nothing to do with the bills receivable of the bank. *Ib.*

35. The fact that as cashier he signed statements exhibiting the condition of the bank would not, in an action on such notes by the bank or by S., estop him from showing, as against them, that such statements, which he believed at the time were true, were in fact false. *Ib.*

36. B., having duly sold stock of a national bank of Louisiana pledged to him by A., applied to the cashier to have it transferred on the bank books, but the cashier refused, on the ground that A. was indebted to the bank. The bank having failed before the transfer could be enforced, B. brought an action of damages against the receiver. *Held*, (1) that the action was not barred by the statute of limitations of one year; (2) the cashier having been intrusted by the directors with the duty of transferring the stock of the bank, his refusal was imputable to the bank; (3) the court below had power to order the receiver to pay the claim or certify it to the Comptroller. *Case, Receiver*, v. *Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, 100 U. S., 446; 2 N. B. C., 47.*

37. One D., a stockholder in the W. bank, died in 1882, leaving a will by which he gave all his property to his wife for life, "to be hers absolutely," and at her death to go to his son and daughter, to be divided between them as his wife might think proper. D.'s wife qualified as executrix, and took possession of the estate, but did not transfer the bank stock. She died in 1888, leaving a will disposing of the property, upon the assumption that she had entire power of disposition of it, and her disposition of it was acquiesed in by her son and daughter. One F., who was appointed executor of Mrs. D.'s will, qualified as such, and thereby became executor of D. He caused the bank stock to be transferred to his name "as executor," and testified that he meant thereby executor of

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Mrs. D. The bank officer who made the transfer testified that he understood the stock was transferred to F., as executor of Mrs. D. At the time of the transfer, in 1888, the bank was solvent and prosperous. The stock was held by F. as part of a trust fund created by Mrs. D.'s will for her daughter, as a means of paying a debt from D. to the daughter, in such a way as to keep the money beyond the control of the daughter's husband. The W. bank failed in 1891, and the receiver sought to hold the estate of D. responsible for an assessment on the stockholders. *Held*, that as the stock could only have been transferred by the act of D.'s executor, and as F. declared, and the bank understood when the transfer was made, that it was made to him as executor of Mrs. D., and he had power to receive it in that capacity, without regard to the terms of the wills, the bank, and consequently the receiver, were estopped to claim that D. and his estate had not ceased to hold stock at the time of the transfer, there being no ground to impute bad faith to any of the parties. *Ricaud* v. *Wilmington Savings and Trust Co. et al., 70 Fed. Rep., 424.*

38. One who takes an assignment of stock, accompanied by a transfer to his name on the books, and receives a certificate from the corporation, issued to him in his own name, reciting that he is entitled to so many shares, on each of which a certain sum has been paid, leaving a specified amount "to be paid when called for," is liable, as a subscriber, for the balance due on the stock. *Glen* v. *Porter, 73 Fed. Rep., 275.*

39. A shareholder of a national-banking association who, for the purpose of escaping his individual liability, transfers his shares in a failing bank to one who, for any reason, is unable to respond as promptly and effectually as he was to the liability their ownership imposes, commits a fraud upon the creditors of the bank, renders his transfer voidable at their election, and leaves himself subject to the individual liability imposed by the ownership of the stock if the creditors elect to pursue him. *Stuart* v. *Hayden, 72 Fed. Rep., 402.*

40. The receiver of a national bank is the proper party to maintain a suit on behalf of its creditors to set aside a fraudulent transfer of stock by one of its stockholders and to enforce his individual liability. *Ib.*

41. When the court has considered conflicting evidence, and made its finding and decree thereon, they must be taken to be presumptively correct; and unless an obvious error has intervened in the application of the law, or some serious or important mistake has been made in the consideration of the evidence, the decree should be permitted to stand. *Ib.*

42. The facts in this case considered, and the finding of the court that the stockholder Stuart had transferred his stock for the purpose of escaping individual liability, to the damage of the creditors, sustained. *Ib.*

43. A transfer of stock by the stockholders of a national bank for the double purpose of escaping individual liability and defrauding the purchaser is valid until disaffirmed, not void until affirmed; and it may be affirmed by the transferee and disaffirmed by the creditors of the bank, or vice versa. *Ib.*

44. The transferees of such stock, who are parties defendant to a suit by a receiver of the national bank to enforce the individual liability against the transferrer on the ground that he transferred the stock to escape it, can not by a supposed cross bill inject into such a suit the litigation of the question whether or not the vendor deceived and defrauded them by the transfer. *Ib.*

45. Silence, delay, vacillation, acquiesence, or the retention and use of any of the fruits of a fraudulent sale or trade that are capable of restoration, for any considerable length of time after the discovery of the fraud, are fatal to the right to rescind the same. *Ib.*

46. One S. subscribed for 50 shares of the stock of a national bank, borrowing the money to pay for them from C., the cashier of the bank. As collateral security for the money so borrowed, he indorsed over the certificate to C., and left it with him. A few months later he sold the stock to C. for the amount of the loan and accrued interest, the certificate remaining in C.'s hands. The bank was solvent at the time, and so continued for five years, during which C. collected the dividends on the stock, as shown by the bank's dividend book, but the stock was never actually transferred to C. on the books of the bank. The by-laws of the bank provided that dividends should be paid to the stockholders in whose

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names the stock should stand; that certificates should be issued by the president and cashier; and that, when stock was transferred, the certificate should be canceled and a new one issued. Long after the sale of S.'s stock to C. the bank became insolvent, an assessment was made upon the stockholders, and the receiver of the bank, finding S.'s name as a stockholder on the books of the bank, brought suit against him. On the trial of the suit the foregoing facts were shown. C. was dead at the time of the trial. *Held*, that it might be inferred as a fact, from the evidence, that the bank had notice of the transfer of the stock by S. to C., and the termination of S.'s relation to the bank as stockholder, from which fact the legal presumption would follow that the bank would cause such acts to be done in relation to the transfer as its officers were called on to do, and that the jury should be permitted to draw such inference. *Snyder* v. *Foster*, *73 Fed. Rep.*, *136*.

47. One C. was the holder of stock in the D. National Bank, and was also an officer of the L. bank, which held stock in the D. bank. In the latter capacity he was informed of an urgent demand upon the L. bank to send $5,000 by telegraph in aid of the D. bank. Within a week after this demand, L. transferred his stock in the D. bank, without consideration, to his five children, one of whom was a married woman and two were minors. Within five months thereafter the D. bank failed, and an assessment was made on the stockholders. *Held*, that the transfer must have been made by L. in contemplation of the liability, and that both he and his transferees were liable for the assessment, the latter because the liability was cast upon them by law when they became stockholders. *Foster* v. *Lincoln (C. C.)*, *74*, *Fed. Rep.*, *382*.

48. Rev. St. U. S., sec. 5139, providing that the stock of a national bank shall be "transferable on the books of the association in such manner as may be prescribed in the by-laws or articles of association," is for the benefit of the corporation, its shareholders and creditors, only; and the rights of a transferee of national-bank stock, under an unrecorded transfer, good at common law, are superior to the rights of a subsequent attaching creditor of the transferrer without notice. *Doty* v. *First National Bank (N. D.)*, *53 N. W.*, *77*.

49. It is not competent for State legislation to limit or interfere with the transferable quality of national-bank stock, as the same is left by the statutes of the United States. *Ib.*

50. Where one to whom the dividends on certain stock were bequeathed during her life or widowhood, after which the stock was to go to her daughter, consented to the transfer of the certificate of the stock to her daughter, she waived all claim to the dividends thereon. *Kennedy* v. *First National Bank (N. C.)*, *20 S. E.*, *375*.

51. The burden is on the receiver of a national bank to show that a transfer of stock was made by the transferrer for the fraudulent purpose of avoiding liability as a stockholder; and evidence showing that the husband of the transferrer had knowledge of the embarrassed condition of the bank before the transfer was made, and that she had admitted that she never transacted any business without the advice of her husband, is not sufficient for that purpose, as against the positive statement of the transferrer that no one ever suggested to her to transfer the stock for the purpose of relieving herself from liability, or suggested to her that the bank was in a failing condition, and that she made the transfer to her daughter as an advancement. *Sykes* v. *Holloway et al.*, *81 Fed. Rep.*, *432*.

52. Under Rev. St. U. S., sec. 5151, making shareholders in a national bank liable for the debts of the association, and section 5139, providing for the transfer of shares, with a provision that the transferee shall "succeed to all the rights and liabilities of the prior stockholders of such shares; and no change shall be made in the articles of the association by which the rights, remedies, and securities of the existing creditors of the association shall be impaired," a transfer of stock, though without consideration and to an irresponsible person, can not be set aside by the receiver if made in good faith without knowledge of the failing condition of the bank. *Ib.*

53. A national bank may, by a by-law, subject the shares of a stockholder to a lien for his debt to the bank, so as to prevent a transfer on the books until such debt is paid. *Bath Savings Institution* v. *Sagadahoc National Bank (Me.)*, *36 A.*, *996*.

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54. Where there is no provision in the law of the bank subjecting shares to the payment of a shareholder's debts, a transferee of shares transferable only on the books of the bank by the shareholder or his attorney and by a surrender of the certificate takes a perfect title by transferring the shares under a power to himself, and can require the bank, upon surrender of the certificate, to give a new one, certifying that the shares stand recorded in his own name. *Ib.*
55. Without the surrender of the certificate of stock, a bank can not issue another upon a transfer made by the apparent owner, either in person or by attorney, that will deprive the real owner of his shares. *Ib.*
56. Though the shares of stock in defendant bank were made transferable only on the books of the bank, an assignment without such transfer invested the assignee with an equitable title, which would be protected as against all persons not showing a superior right. *Nicollet National Bank* v. *City Bank (Minn.), 35 N. W. Rep., 577.*
57. An assignment of stock transferable only on the books, without such transfer, for the purpose of collateral security, is effectual as against the bank asserting a lien for the debt of the stockholder (contrary to the Minnesota statute of 1881); and its refusal, because of such asserted lien, to make the proper transfer on its books renders it liable to the assignee as for conversion of the stock. *Ib.*
58. An attachment of the shares by the bank, after notice of the assignment, is ineffectual to defeat the prior right of the assignee. *Ib.*
59. Under the act of Congress July 12, 1882, extending for the purpose of liquidation the franchises of such national banking associations as do not extend the periods of their charters and making applicable to them the statute relating to liquidation of banking associations, such an association may continue to elect officers and directors for the purpose of effecting liquidation. But after the expiration of the term of its charter the stock of such an association is not transferable so as to give the transferee the right to share in the election of directors, and such transferee, not being a stockholder, is ineligible as a director under Rev. St., sec. 5145. *Richards* v. *Attleboro National Bank, 148 Mass., 187; 3 N. B. C., 495.*

ULTRA VIRES:

1. A national banking association can not deal in stocks. The prohibition is to be implied from the failure to grant the power. *First National Bank* v. *National Exchange Bank, 92 U. S., 122.*
2. A national banking association can not purchase negotiable paper. *Lazear* v. *National Union Bank of Baltimore, 52 Md., 78; First National Bank of Rochester* v. *Pierson, 24 Minn., 140; Farmers and Mechanics' Bank* v. *Baldwin, 23 Minn., 198.* But see *Smith* v. *The Exchange Bank of Pittsburg, 26 Ohio St., 141.*
3. Where the provisions of the national banking act prohibit certain acts by banks or their officers without imposing any penalty or forfeiture applicable to particular transactions which had been executed, their validity can be questioned by the United States only and not by private parties. *Thompson* v. *St. Nicholas National Bank, 146 U. S., 240.*
4. National banks can make no valid loan or discount on security of their own stock unless necessary to prevent loss on debt previously contracted in good faith. *Bank* v. *Lanier, 11 Wall., 369.*
5. The national banking act does not give a bank an absolute right to retain bonds coming into its possession by purchase under a contract which it was without legal authority to make. *Logan Bank* v. *Townsend, 139 U. S., 67.*
6. A bank which receives drafts with instructions to apply the proceeds to the payment of a certain note held by it for collection can not apply them to any other account. *First National Bank* v. *Munzesheimer, 26 S. W., 428.*
7. A national bank can not enter into a valid contract to undertake the business of the recovery of the stolen property of special depositors. *Wylie* v. *Northampton National Bank, 15 Fed. Rep., 428.*
8. A bank has not a right to retain the balance of a customer's deposit to pay or apply upon an indebtedness of a customer to the bank not yet matured. *Jordan, Administratrix, etc.,* v. *The National Shoe and Leather Bank, 74 N. Y., 467.*

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ULTRA VIRES—Continued.

9. A national bank which entered into a contract not authorized by its charter can not repudiate the contract and at the same time retain its fruits. *Casey* v. *La Société de Crédit Mobilier de Paris, 2 Woods, 77; 1 N. B. C., 285.*
10. The national banking act is an enabling act for associations organized under it, and one can not rightfully exercise any powers except those expressly granted, or such incidental powers as are necessary to carry on the business for which it was established. *Ib.*
11. That act does not give a national bank an absolute right to retain bonds coming into its possession by purchase under a contract which it was without legal authority to make. Although the bank is not bound to surrender possession of them until reimbursed the full amount due to it, and may hold them as security for the return of the consideration paid, yet when such amount is returned, or tendered back to it, and the return of the bonds demanded, its authority to retain them no longer exists; and from the time of such demand and its refusal to surrender the bonds to the vendor or owner it becomes liable for their value upon grounds of implied contract, apart from the original agreement under which it obtained them. It could not rightfully hold them under or by virtue of the contract and at the same time refuse to comply with the terms of purchase. *Logan County National Bank* v. *Townsend, 139 U. S., 67.*
12. A national banking association is not authorized to act as a broker or agent in the purchase of bonds and stocks. *First National Bank of Allentown* v. *Hoch, 89 Penn. St., 324; Weckler* v. *The First National Bank of Hagerstown, 42 Md., 581.*
13. Where a bank has received and retained the benefit of a contract made by its officers, it can not plead that the contract was unauthorized by the directors or beyond the power of the bank or its officers to make. *Tootle et al.* v. *First National Bank of Port Angeles, 33 P., 345; 6 Wash., 181.*
14. The objection that an executed purchase of property by a national bank is ultra vires can be urged only by the Government of the United States. *Hennessy* v. *City of St. Paul et al., 55 N. W., 1123; 54 Minn., 219.*
15. A State bank which, under its charter, had power to accept stock in a national bank as security for a loan, or to acquire such stock by levy and sale under execution to satisfy a debt due to it, but which had no power to purchase such stock as an investment, purchased shares of the stock of a national bank, which were transferred to it on the books of the national bank. The latter bank subsequently became insolvent, and an assessment upon the stockholders was made by the Comptroller of the Currency, payment of which was resisted by the State bank on the ground that the purchase of the stock was ultra vires. *Held*, that, as the purchase of the stock was merely the exercise, for an unauthorized purpose, of a power existing for other and legitimate purposes, the defense of ultra vires was not available. *Citizens' State Bank of Noblesville* v. *Hawkins, 71 Fed. Rep., 369.*
16. The decision in Bank *v.* Hawkins, 71 Fed. Rep., 369, followed and applied to the case of an insurance company, authorized to hold stock of a national bank as an investment of surplus but not of capital, which had invested a part of its capital in such stock. *Cooper Insurance Company* v. *Hawkins, 71 Fed. Rep., 372.*
17. Under Rev. St. U. S., § 5136, cls. 3, 7, empowering a national bank to make contracts and to exercise all powers necessary to carry on the banking business, an agreement by a national bank to procure a person applications for insurance, if he would procure for it a customer, is ultra vires. *Dresser* v. *Traders' National Bank (Mass.), 42 N. E., 567.*
18. A national bank which assumed to sell for another certain notes owned by him, but which, instead of selling them to a third person, without his knowledge sold them to itself, violated its duty to the owner, the same as if it had full power under the law to act as such agent; and was, therefore, guilty of a conversion of such notes, notwithstanding its agency was ultra vires. *Anderson* v. *First National Bank (N. D.), 67 N. W., 321.*
19. Under the provision of the national-banking law (Rev. St. U. S., § 5136), that "no association shall transact any business, except such as is incidental and necessarily preliminary to its organization, until it has been

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authorized by the Comptroller of the Currency to commence the business of banking," a lease by an association formed under said act, but not authorized by the Comptroller to commence the business of banking, of premises "to be used as a banking office, and for no other purpose," is ultra vires and void, and there can be no recovery against the association for the rental of such premises, except upon the ground and to the extent of the benefits received. *61 Ill. App., 33*, affirmed. *McCormick* v. *Market National Bank (Ill. Sup.), 44 N. E., 381.*

20. Where a decision is rendered in vacation by a court of equity at the place where the judge resides, and just before the expiration of his term of office, and is then delivered to an express company for transmission to the clerk of court, the fact that it does not reach the clerk until after the expiration of the said term does not render it invalid. *Babcock* v. *Wolf, 23 N. W., 490; 70 Iowa, 676*, followed. *Shenandoah National Bank* v. *Read (Iowa), 53 N. W., 96.*
21. Where a partner, whose firm is overdrawn at a bank, asks indulgence until they can collect some accounts, which will enable them to pay, but finally, when refused further credit, represents that the said accounts have been collected and applied to indebtedness due other banks, a voluntary conveyance by him of land to a brother, also partner, without the knowledge of the latter, based upon a consideration not then executed, or agreed to be executed, and consisting merely of the assumption of certain debts after the conveyance and after attachment by the bank, can not be upheld as a bona fide transaction. *Farmers and Traders' National Bank* v. *Connor (Ky.), 20 S. W., 265.*
22. One who deals with the cashier of a national bank, professing to act on its behalf, in a transaction known to be outside the legitimate sphere of its operations has no right to presume that the acts of the cashier have been sanctioned by the board of directors or other governing body, as no act done by an officer of an incorporated company in furtherance of a business venture, which is in excess of the corporate powers, can be said to be an act which is within the scope of the customary powers of such officer. *Farmers and Merchants' National Bank* v. *Smith, 77 Fed. Rep., 129.*
23. It is not within the powers of a national bank to engage in the business of selling mortgage bonds on commission. *Ib.*
24. Plaintiff bought a bond and mortgage from the defendant national bank through its agents, knowing, or having reason to believe, that the bank was acting only as a broker. After the purchase he accepted a guaranty against loss through defects in the title to the mortgaged premises, executed by the cashier of the bank, as such, making no inquiry as to the cashier's authority, but relying on his acting within the apparent scope of his duties. The bank received none of the proceeds of the sale, and profited in no way by the transaction. *Held*, that the bank was not bound by the alleged guaranty, nor estopped to deny the cashier's authority to execute it. *Ib.*
25. A California corporation was organized, as stated in the articles of incorporation, for the purpose of acquiring a certain piece of land, laying it out as a town, and reselling in lots, blocks, etc., and also of acquiring "street railroad or other rights and franchises, telegraph, telephone, or other similar franchises, and gas and electric light franchises, over the said property, or any part thereof." *Held*, that the corporation had no authority to subscribe for shares of stock in a manufacturing corporation, and such a subscription was ultra vires and void. *Pauly* v. *Coronado Beach Company, 56 Fed. Rep., 428.*
26. Representations by a bank that an insurance company has a certain amount of paid-up capital stock and surplus are ultra vires. *Hindman* v. *First National Bank of Louisville et al., 86 Fed. Rep., 1013.*
27. Representations by the officers of a bank to an insurance commissioner that an insurance company had on deposit in such bank a certain amount which had been paid in as capital stock and net surplus are not ultra vires. *Ib.*
28. A bank whose officers make false representations to an insurance commissioner concerning the amount which an insurance company has on deposit with it, whereby the commissioner is induced to issue a license, is not liable to a third person who was induced to purchase shares in the company by the fact that such license had been granted. *Ib.*

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USURY: *See* Interest.

1. The usury laws of the State do not apply to national banking associations. *Farmers and Mechanics' Bank* v. *Dearing, 91 U. S., 29; Central National Bank* v. *Pratt, 115 Mass., 539; First National Bank* v. *Garlinghouse, 22 Ohio St., 492; Davis* v. *Randall, 115 Mass., 547; Hintermister* v. *First National Bank, 64 N. Y., 212.*
2. And the remedies provided by the State for the taking of usury can not be resorted to. *Farmers and Mechanics' Bank* v. *Dearing, supra; Wiley* v. *Starbuck, 44 Ind., 298.*
3. The taking of illegal interest by a national banking association does not render the contract void. *Farmers and Mechanics' Bank* v. *Dearing, supra.*
4. It does not invalidate an indorsement or a guaranty of the notes upon which the usurious interest was paid. *Oates* v. *First National Bank of Montgomery, 100 U. S., 239; Lazear* v. *National Union Bank of Baltimore, 52 Md., 78.*
5. But usury destroys the interest-bearing power of the obligation; and there will be no point of time from which it can bear interest. *Lucas* v. *Government National Bank, 78 Penn. St., 228.* Reversed by *Second National Bank of Clarion* v. *Morgan, 30 Atl. Rep., 957.*
6. The usury works a forfeiture of the entire interest accruing after maturity and before judgment, as well as that which accrues before maturity. *Shunk* v. *The First National Bank of Galion, 22 Ohio st., 508.*
7. The discounting of business paper by a national banking association at a higher than the legal rate is usurious, though the law of the State fixes no limit to the rate which natural persons may take for the discount or purchase of such paper. *Johnson* v. *National Bank of Gloversville, 74 N. Y., 339; National Bank* v. *Johnson, 104 U. S., 271.*
8. By charging more than legal interest on overdrafts, a national banking association loses the right to recover any interest at all. *Third National Bank of Philadelphia* v. *Miller, 90 Penn. st., 241.*
9. The liabilities of antecedent parties to a note or bill will not be affected by the usurious character of the transaction between the payee and the association; and the association may recover the full amount of the note or bill from the maker or acceptor. *Smith* v. *The Exchange Bank of Pittsburg, 26 Ohio st., 141.*
10. Usurious interest which has been paid to a national banking association can not be applied by way of payment, set-off, or counterclaim in an action by the association to recover the amount of the loan, but a separate action must be brought therefor. *Barnet* v. *Muncie National Bank, 98 U. S., 555.*
11. Where a national banking association has discounted notes for another bank at a usurious rate of interest, the fact that the other bank has charged illegal interest on those notes to its customers will not affect its right to set up the defense of usury in an action by the association. *Third National Bank of Philadelphia* v. *Miller, supra.*
12. The amount which may be recovered from the association as a penalty is twice the amount of interest paid, and not simply twice the amount in excess of the legal rate. *Crocker* v. *First National Bank of Chetopa, 3 Am. L. T.* [N. S.], *350; 1 N. B. C., 317; Overholt* v. *National Bank of Mount Pleasant, 82 Penn St., 490; Barnet* v. *Muncie National Bank, supra.*
13. The purchase of accepted drafts by a national bank from the holder without his indorsement at a greater reduction than lawful interest on their face value is a discounting of those drafts within the meaning of Rev. St., sec. 5197, which prohibits such bank from taking interest on any loan or discount made by it at a greater rate than is allowed by the laws of the State where it is situated. *Danforth et al.* v. *National State Bank of Elizabeth, 48 Fed. Rep., 271.*
14. Where a bankrupt has paid usurious interest, his assignee may bring an action against the association to recover the penalty. *Wright* v. *First National Bank of Greensburg, 8 Biss., 243; Crocker* v. *First National Bank of Chetopa, supra.*
15. The party who paid the usurious interest is the only party to the note who is entitled to sue for the penalty. *Lazear* v. *National Union Bank of Maryland, 52 Md., 78.*
16. Under Rev. St., sec. 5198, providing that a suit against a national bank for taking usurious interest must be commenced within two years from

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"the time the usurious transaction occurred," the limitation begins to run from the time when such interest is paid. *National Bank* v. *Carpenter, 19 A., 181; Bobs* v. *People's National Bank, 21 S. W., 888.*

17. The penalty for all illegal interest paid to a national banking association within two years prior to the commencement of proceedings may be recovered in a single action, whether the amount was in one payment or in several. *Hintermister* v. *First National Bank, 64 N. Y., 212.*

18. A note dated and signed by the makers in Tennessee and payable in Chicago, Ill., and forwarded by them to the payees in Chicago, to be used by the latter in raising money with which to pay off a prior note made by the same parties, must be held an Illinois contract, and governed by the laws of Illinois relating to usury. *Buchanan et al.* v. *Drovers' National Bank of Chicago, 55 Fed. Rep., 223.*

19. Bank loaned money upon note which it afterwards discounted, the maker agreeing to open account with bank or to pay 2½ per cent commission to the bank on the loan. As the money loaned belonged to the bank, commission held to be usury. *Union National Bank* v. *L., N. A. & C. Ry. Co., Ill. Supreme Court, May 9, 1893, 34 N. E., 135.*

20. An act of a legislature providing that no corporation shall set up defense of usury in any action does not render contracts by corporations for usurious interest enforcible, and does not prevent corporations setting up a defense of illegality under sec. 5197, Rev. St. *Ib.*

21. When allegations of complaint are sufficient to sustain a judgment in an action against a national bank for exacting usurious interest. *First National Bank* v. *Morgan, 132 U. S., 141.*

22. Usurious interest paid a national bank on renewing a series of notes can not, in an action by the bank on the last of them, be applied in satisfaction of the debt. *Driesbach* v. *National Bank, 104 U. S., 52; Barnett* v. *National Bank, 98 U. S., 555.*

23. Remedy given by sec. 5198, Rev. St., for recovery of usurious interest paid to a national bank, is exclusive. *Barnett* v. *National Bank, ib.; Stephens* v. *Monongahela Bank, 111 U. S., 197.*

24. The only forfeiture for usury declared by sec. 30 of act of 1864 is of entire interest, and no greater loss is incurred by such bank by reason of the usury laws of a State. *Farmers' National Bank* v. *Dearing, 91 U. S., 29.*

25. Where a national bank has actually taken usurious interest, the party paying it may recover double the amount in an action therefor, but can not set-off or counterclaim it in an action to recover the principal; and the action for such penalty must be brought within two years. *Ellis* v. *First National Bank of Olney, 11 Bradw., 275; 3 N. B. C., 378.*

26. The courts of one State have no jurisdiction of an action against a national bank located in another State to recover the penalty imposed by the act of Congress for the taking of unlawful interest. *Missouri River Telegraph Company* v. *First National Bank of Sioux City, 74 Ill., 217; 1 N. B. C., 401.*

27. Actions and proceedings against any national bank may be brought in any State, county, or municipal court in the county or city in which such association is located, having jurisdiction in similar cases, to enforce a penalty under sec. 5198, Rev. St. *First National Bank of Tecumseh* v. *Overman, 22 Nebr., 116; 3 N. B. C., 556.*

28. When an action is brought to recover a penalty under secs. 5197 and 5198, Rev. St., for taking, receiving, reserving, or charging a rate of interest greater than is allowed by law, it is necessary to allege in the petition that the act was "knowingly done." *Schuyler National Bank* v. *Bollong, 24 Nebr., 821; 3 N. B. C., 558.*

29. In an action against a national bank to recover the penalty imposed by the act of Congress for taking a greater rate of interest than is allowed by law, the plaintiff is entitled to recover only twice the amount taken in excess of the legal interest, and not twice the amount of the entire interest paid. *Hintermister* v. *First National Bank, 64 N. Y., 212; 1 N. B. C., 741.*

30. Under act of Congress, June 3, 1864, sec. 30, providing that national banks knowingly receiving or charging a greater rate of interest than allowed by the State where the bank is located shall forfeit the entire interest which the note carries with it, or which has been agreed to be paid thereon, not only is forfeited a greater sum reserved by the bank out of the money than the legal interest for the time the note has to run, but

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also the interest accruing by law upon nonpayment after maturity. *Alves* v. *Henderson National Bank*, *3 N. B. C.*, *452*.

31. An agreement to pay illegal interest in a mortgage given to secure the notes after maturity forfeits both legal and illegal interest, though no interest is expressed in the notes themselves. *Ib.*
32. In an action by a national bank upon a note the defendant is not entitled to any set-off for legal interest exacted by the bank upon the discount thereof, but the bank can recover only the principal of the note. *Peterborough National Bank* v. *Childs*, *133 Mass.*, *248*; *43 Am. Rep.*, *509*; *3 N. B. C.*, *469*.
33. A national bank discounting business paper at a greater rate than 7 per cent is liable to the forfeiture of double the excess over 7 per cent imposed by the national banking act, although the transaction is not usurious under the State law. *Johnson* v. *National Bank of Gloversville*, *74 N. Y.*, *329*; *30 Am. Rep.*, *302*; *2 N. B. C.*, *302*.
34. Under the national-bank act, in an action upon a note usuriously discounted by a national bank, the amount of the usury may be set-off by an accommodation indorser, although the note does not carry interest on its face. *National Bank of Auburn* v. *Lewis*, *75 N. Y.*, *516*; *31 Am. Rep.*, *484*; *2 N. B. C.*, *305*.
35. In an action by a national bank on a promissory note discounted by it, the defendant may not counterclaim or set-off usurious interest taken by the bank on the discount of it and other notes of which it was a renewal. *National Bank of Auburn* v. *Lewis*, *81 N. Y.*, *15*; *3 N. B. C.*, *587*.
36. The remedy is an action of debt to recover back twice the amount paid. *Ib.*
37. Where a national bank has usuriously reserved a sum greater than the lawful rate of interest on a discount, the amount so reserved is forfeited and may not be recovered in an action upon the note. *Ib.*
38. The knowingly taking or receiving by a national bank of a greater rate of interest than is lawful in the State where it is located is usurious under the national banking act, and the entire interest is forfeited, and the usury is not purged by settlements and renewal notes without additional usury. *Pickett* v. *Merchants' National Bank of Memphis*, *32 Ark.*, *346*; *2 N. B. C.*, *209*.
39. In an action by a national bank the defendant can not be allowed a counterclaim for unlawful interest paid by him more than two years prior thereto. *National State Bank of Newark* v. *Boylan*, *2 Abbott's N. C.*, *216*; *1 N. B. C.*, *798*.
40. One of two or more defendants can not set up an individual counterclaim unless, under the pleadings, there can be a several judgment against him. *Ib.*
41. Where a national bank received usurious interest it forfeits the entire interest on the note, including that accruing after maturity, though the latter rate be lawful. *Shafer* v. *First National Bank*, *36 P.*, *998*.
42. A judgment on a note, whereon interest is forfeited because of usury, bears interest at 6 per cent, under General Statutes 1889, par. 3500, relating to interest on judgments, though the note provided for lawful interest after maturity. *Ib.*
43. The State courts will not enforce the penalties imposed by the national banking act for exacting unlawful interest. *Newell* v. *National Bank of Somerset*, *12 Bush*, *57*; *1 N. B. C.*, *501*.
44. Usurious interest paid a national bank on a note can not be offset against the principal sum due. *Rockwell* v. *Farmers' National Bank*, *36 P.*, *905*.
45. Where the usurious interest is discounted from the face of the note the bank can only recover the face of the note, less the interest deducted. If the borrower pays the usurious interest in advance he may recover double the interest so paid. *Schuyler National Bank* v. *Bollong*, *24 Nebr.*, *825*; *3 N. B. C.*, *561*.
46. In New York the rate of interest which a corporation may pay is not limited. A national bank, located in that State, loaned money to a corporation at a rate of interest exceeding 7 per cent per annum. *Held*, that the interest on the loan was forfeited under section 30 of the national banking act (13 St. at Large, 108), which provided that when no rate of interest was fixed by the law of a State a national bank might charge a rate not exceeding 7 per cent per annum, and that if it charged more the entire interest should be forfeited. *In re Wild*, *11 Blatch.*, *243*; *1 N. B. C.*, *246*.

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47. If a national bank discount a note at a usurious rate of interest, paying the borrower the proceeds less the interest, it can recover only the face of the note less the entire interest received. But if such note be renewed, the borrower paying the usurious interest out of his pocket, in advance, the defendant may recoup, or recover in an independent action, double the amount of the entire interest paid at the renewal. If, instead of paying the usurious interest at each renewal, it be added to the principal and included in the renewed notes, the bank can only recover the amount originally paid to the borrower, i. e., the amount of the last of the renewal notes less all interest included in it. *National Bank of Madison* v. *Davis, 6 Cent. L. J., 106; 1 N. B. C., 350.*
48. The national currency act should be liberally construed to effect the ends for which it was passed, but a forfeiture under its provisions should not be declared unless the facts upon which it rests are clearly established. In case of a claim of forfeiture against a bank for taking unlawful interest upon the discount of bills of exchange payable at another place, it should appear affirmatively that the bank knowingly received or reserved an amount in excess of the statutory rate of interest and the current exchange for sight drafts. Accordingly, where it was not shown what the rate of exchange was, a charge of one-quarter of one per cent in addition to the statutory rate of interest would not be sufficient to authorize a forfeiture. *Wheeler* v. *Union National Bank of Pittsburg, 96 U. S., 785; 2 N. B. C., 9.*
49. The receipt by a national bank of an usurious rate of interest upon the discount of a note works a forfeiture of such interest as would otherwise have accrued after the maturity of the note. *The First National Bank of Uniontown* v. *Stauffer, 1 Fed. Rep., 187.*
50. Section 5073, Rev. St., relating to set-offs in bankruptcy proceedings, provides that "in all cases of mutual debts or mutual credits between the parties the account between them shall be stated, and one debt set-off against the other, and the balance only shall be allowed or paid; but no set-off shall be allowed in favor of any debtors to the bankrupt of a claim in its nature not provable against the estate, or of a claim purchased by or transferred to him after the filing of the petition." *Held*, that under this section a judgment obtained by an assignee in bankruptcy, for a penalty incurred by the violation of a State statute against usury, could not be set-off against a claim of the judgment debtor against the bankrupt estate. *Wilson, Assignee,* v. *National Bank of Rolla, 3 Fed. Rep., 391.*
51. Interest in excess of the legal rate received by a national bank, although taken in renewal of a series of notes, can not be applied by way of set-off or payment in a suit upon the last of the series. *Farmers and Mechanics' Bank* v. *Hoagland, 7 Fed. Rep., 159.*
52. In such case, however, the bank can not recover the illegal interest, although such interest has been finally incorporated in notes bearing legal rates. *Ib.*
53. Neither can the bank recover any interest upon such renewal notes from the date the interest has been reduced to the legal rate. *Ib.*
54. A provision in a promissory note "to pay an attorney's fee of 10 per cent on the amount due if suit is brought to enforce payment, for use of the attorney bringing the suit," is a stipulation for a penalty or forfeiture, and tends to the oppression of the debtor; is a cover for usury, and is without consideration and contrary to public policy, and void. *Merchants' National Bank* v. *Sevier et al., 14 Fed. Rep., 662.*
55. Such a stipulation in a note discounted by a national bank is void for the further reason that it is in excess of the power of the bank, under its charter. *Ib.*
56. Section 5198, Rev. St., makes the receiving or charging "a rate of interest greater than is allowed," "a forfeiture of the entire interest." In case a greater rate of interest has been paid, the debtor may recover back "twice the amount of interest thus paid." *Hill* v. *National Bank of Barre, 15 Fed. Rep., 432.*
57. The amount of penalty recoverable in an action against banks under sec. 5198, Rev. St., is twice the whole amount of the interest paid and not merely twice the amount paid in excess of the legal rate. *Ib.*
58. In an action against the First National Bank of Deadwood to recover illegal interest paid it, the court holds: A Territorial law in force in certain

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counties of the late Territory of Dakota, which provided that in those counties "it shall be lawful to take, receive, retain, and contract for any rate (of interest) agreed on between the parties," allowed and fixed the rate of interest by law in such counties or district, within the meaning of sec. 5197, Rev. St., which provides that "any association may take, receive, reserve, and charge on any loan * * * interest allowed by the laws of the State, Territory, or district where the bank is located." *Guild* v. *First National Bank of Deadwood, 57 N. W., 499.*

59. From February, 1881, when said Territorial law was enacted, until July 1, 1887, when the same was repealed, it was lawful for Territorial and private banks and individuals to take, receive, retain, and contract for any rate of interest agreed on between the parties, within the counties named in the act, when there was an express contract in writing fixing the rate. Therefore it was lawful for a national bank in those counties to contract in writing for any rate of interest agreed on between the parties. *Ib.*

60. Under the general law relating to interest in force in the Territory after July 1, 1887, Territorial and private banks and individuals were allowed to take, receive, retain, and contract for interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum, and national banks were therefore allowed to take, receive, and retain interest paid at the same rate; and it was not unlawful for such national banks, under the national banking act, to take, receive, and retain interest paid at the rate of 12 per cent per annum, in the absence of an express contract in writing therefor. *Ib.*

61. A complaint that alleges that the defendant "knowingly and usuriously charged, took, received, and reserved from plaintiff, and that plaintiff paid to defendant, for interest. * * * being at the rate of 24 per cent per annum," giving time, amount, etc., states facts sufficient to constitute a good cause of action for the recovery of such alleged illegal interest under the national banking act. *Ib.*

62. Under sec. 1851, Rev. St., one of the sections of the organic act of the Territory of Dakota, which provides "that the legislative power of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States," the Territorial legislature was vested with general legislative power, restricted only as prescribed in the act, and subject to the power of Congress to disapprove its acts. *Ib.*

63. The act of Congress, approved July 30, 1886, providing that "the legislatures of the Territories of the United States shall not pass special or local laws * * * regulating the interest on money," was not retroactive, but was applicable only to acts thereafter passed by a Territorial legislature, and did not have the effect to invalidate the then existing interest law in the counties mentioned in the provisions of the act of 1881. *Ib.*

64. The passage of the law of 1881 by the Territorial legislature, which provided for a different rate of interest in certain counties of the Territory from that allowed in other parts of the Territory, was a valid exercise of the legislative power, and was not in conflict with the organic act or the Constitution of the United States. *Ib.*

65. A law changing the rate of interest which can lawfully be taken, by reducing such rate, does not affect express contracts in writing for interest at the higher rate, made when the law allowing the higher rate was in force, when such contract specifically provides that the interest at the rate specified in the contract shall be payable from the date of the contract until the same is paid. *Ib.*

66. Under Rev. St., sec. 5198, which authorizes the person paying usurious interest to a national bank to recover twice the amount paid, one of the joint makers of a note on which illegal interest is charged can not recover the penalty from the bank where the illegal interest was paid by the other maker. *First National Bank of Concordia* v. *Rowley, 34 P., 1049, 52 Kans., 394.*

67. Any payments made upon any of such notes will be applied to the principal. *Ib.*

68. Parkhurst having, as maker of the notes to the bank representing the debt secured by the chattel mortgage, paid usurious interest thereon, and having recovered judgment against the bank for twice the interest thus paid under the Federal statute, he can not be allowed to apply the same

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interest in reduction of the debt secured by the chattel mortgages. *Parkhurst* v. *First National Bank of Clyde*, *35 P., 1116.*

69. The limitation of two years, within which suit may be brought against a national bank, under sec. 5198, Rev. St., for taking usurious interest, begins to run from the time when the usurious interest is paid. *First National Bank of Dorchester* v. *Smith*, *57 N. W., 995.*

70. A national bank succeeding to the business of a private bank inherits the usury penalties incurred by the latter in attempting to enforce a transfer note and mortgage. State usury penalty is applicable to transaction previous to debtor's knowledge that debt was transferred to national bank. *Exeter National Bank* v. *Orchard*, *58 N. W., 144.*

71. The payment of usurious interest to a national bank can not be pleaded as a set-off or counterclaim against the principal of the note so sued on. *Higgins et al.* v. *Citizens' National Bank of Kansas City*, *24 S. W., 926.*

72. Where a national bank loans money at a usurious rate, which is included in the note, in an action to enforce the contract the interest is forfeited. *McGhee* v. *First National Bank of Tobias*, *58 N. W., 537.*

73. A promissory note, given for already accrued interest, in part usurious, was without consideration, and suspension of the right of collection between its date and maturity in no way operated to supply this essential element, otherwise lacking. *Ib.*

74. The limitation under Rev. St. U. S., sec. 5198, of actions for the recovery from a national bank of a penalty for usury, dates from the payment of such interest, and not from the reservation of it from the original loan by way of discount. *Smith* v. *First National Bank (Nebr.)*, *60 N. W., 866; Lanham* v. *Same, ib., 1041.*

75. A State law imposing a penalty on banks exacting usurious discounts does not apply to national banks, the penalty imposed on such banks by Federal laws in regard to usurious discounts being exclusive. *Florence Railroad and Improvement Company* v. *Chase National Bank (Ala.)*, *17 So., 720.*

76. Act of Congress June 3, 1864, section 30, relative to the taking of usury by national banks, does not apply to the discounting by the bank for the payee of a note given in payment of an article, and stipulating for legal interest, and, if it did, would not avail the maker. *Second National Bank of Clarion* v. *Morgan (Pa.)*, *30 A., 957.*

77. The payment of a usurious loan made by a national bank is not a condition precedent to the right of the borrower to maintain an action against such bank to recover double the amount of usurious interest paid on such loan. *Exeter National Bank* v. *Orchard (Nebr.)*, *61 N. W., 833.*

78. Usury can not be pleaded against a national bank. *25 N. Y. S., 447*, affirmed. *Chase National Bank* v. *Faurot (N. Y. App.)*, *44 N. E., 164.*

79. Usury can not arise from the purchase from brokers of a note at a discount. *Ib.*

80. C., whose business was lending money and indorsing paper, had an arrangement with plaintiff bank by which it was to discount all notes bearing her indorsement, for the benefit of the maker; the proceeds to be drawn by "discount checks" signed by the maker; plaintiff being furnished by C. with collateral security to indemnify it. Defendant made application to C. for a loan of $50 for three months, and C. offered, as testified by defendant, to make the loan, or, as testified by C., to lend C.'s credit, for $10. A note for $60, signed by defendant, payable to and indorsed by C., was discounted by plaintiff, and the proceeds, less the legal discount, placed to defendant's credit, and immediately withdrawn on his discount check; he thereupon paying $10 to C.'s agent. *Held*, that whether the transaction was a cover for usury, to plaintiff's knowledge, was a question for the jury. *Flour City National Bank* v. *Miller (Sup.)*, *38 N. Y. S., 503.*

81. Under U. S. Rev. St., §§ 5197, 5198, if usurious interest is paid a national bank, the payor may recover back twice the total amount of interest paid. *First National Bank* v. *McInturff (Kan. App.)*, *43 P., 839.*

82. Under Rev. St. U. S., §§ 5197, 5198, prohibiting any national bank from charging a greater rate of interest than is allowed by the laws of the State in which it is located, and providing that the taking of such interest shall forfeit the entire interest, a payment to a national bank on a note bearing usurious interest is a payment on the principal debt. *Ib.*

83. The fact that a part of the consideration of a note was for usurious inter-

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est on a former note does not render the note void in toto. *First National Bank* v. *Ledbetter* (*Tex. Civ. App.*), *34 S. W.*, *1042*.

84. Under Rev. St. U. S., §§ 5197, 5198, providing that the charging of a greater rate of interest by a national bank than that allowed by the laws of the State in which the bank is located shall forfeit the entire interest, and that, if such interest has been paid, the person who paid the same may recover twice the amount thereof, a payment on a note stipulating for usurious interest is a payment on the principal debt, and not of the interest, which is forfeited. *First National Bank* v. *Turner* (*Kan. App.*), *42 P.*, *936*.
85. In an action for the penalty for charging usurious interest a demand need not be shown. *Ib.*
86. Interest is not recoverable on a penalty for receiving usurious interest prior to its merger into judgment. *Ib.*
87. Under Rev. St. U. S., § 5198, relating to national banks, providing that the taking a rate of interest greater than is allowed by the preceding section, when knowingly done, shall be deemed a forfeiture of the entire interest, where a national bank loaned money at usurious interest, and added it into a note, which was several times renewed at the usurious rate, the bank is only entitled to recover, in an action on the last note, the principal sum originally loaned, less the partial payments made on the notes. *Snyder* v. *Mount Sterling National Bank* (*Ky.*), *21 S. W.*, *1050*.
88. A note made in one State and payable in another is not subject to the usury laws of the latter State if it is valid in that respect in the State where it was made. *Sturdivant* v. *Memphis National Bank* (*C. C. A.*), *60 Fed. Rep.*, *730; Ib.*, *736*.
89. If a national bank discount a note at a usurious rate of interest, paying the borrower the proceeds less the interest, it can recover only the face of the note less the entire interest received; but if such note be renewed, the borrower paying the usurious interest out of his pocket, in advance, the defendant may recoup, or recover in an independent action, double the amount of the entire interest paid at the renewal. If, instead of paying the usurious interest at each renewal, it be added to the principal and included in the renewal notes, the bank can only recover the amount originally paid to the borrower, i. e., the amount of the last of the renewal notes less all interest included in it. *National Bank of Madison* v. *Davis*, *1 N. B. C.*, *350*.
90. Whether other notes have been accepted by a bank in renewal of notes sued on is a question for the jury. *Cake* v. *The First National Bank of Lebanon*, *1 N. B. C.*, *890*.
91. Where there has been a series of renewal notes given for the continuation of the same original loan, a taint of usury in the first transaction follows down through the whole, and in action by a national bank on the last of the series, the borrower is entitled to credit for all the interest he has paid from the beginning. *Ib.*
92. Under the 30th section of the national banking act the remedy of the "forfeiture of the entire interest" for the exacting of unlawful interest can only be had by way of defense to an action on the note, or to recover the loan, but no action lies for it. *Brown* v. *The Second National Bank of Erie*, *72 Pa.*, *209*.
93. Where usury has been actually paid to and received by a bank, the only remedy is an action for the penalty of "twice the amount of interest thus paid." *Ib.*
94. The limitation of two years within which an action for the penalty must be brought commences to run from the actual payment of the usury. *Ib.*
95. The knowingly taking or receiving by a national bank of a rate of interest greater than is allowed by law upon a loan of money does not entitle the person paying the same to have it applied as a payment of so much of the principal in an action brought to recover the principal debt more than two years after such payment was made. The rights and liabilities of the parties in such case are prescribed in the national-bank act, and can not be controlled by State legislation. *Higley* v. *The First National Bank of Beverly*, *26 Ohio*, *75; 1 N. B. C.*, *833*.
96. The reservation of illegal interest by a national bank does not avoid the principal. *Shinkle* v. *The First National Bank of Ripley*, *22 Ohio*, *516; 1 N. B. C.*, *834*.
97. Defendant being indebted to a national bank on certain promissory notes,

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made a new note and a mortgage to secure it, which were, by an agreement with the bank and for its use and benefit, executed and delivered to one S. without consideration from him, who also transferred them to the bank, and the old notes were thereupon delivered up and canceled. *Held*, (1) that there was a sufficient consideration for the note and mortgage; (2) that the bank had power to take notes and mortgages in such way and form for the purpose of securing its claim. *Ib.*

98. Where the two years within which an action lies to recover back twice the amount of illegal interest paid to a national bank have elapsed, the right to offset such interest against any claim of the bank is also barred. *Ib.*

99. National banks organized under act of Congress are not bound by the usury laws of the States in which they are situated. *The First National Bank of Columbus, plaintiff in error*, v. *Garlinghouse et al.*, *22 Ohio, 492; 1 N. B. C., 811.*

100. The discounting of a promissory note by a national bank at an unlawful rate of interest does not render the note void in toto, but only to the extent of the interest. *Ib.*

101. The discounting of a note for the principal maker at an unlawful rate of interest is not such an unauthorized use of the note as will discharge the sureties from liability. In the absence of any express agreement or understanding on that subject between the sureties and the principal, of which the holder had notice, or any intention to practice a fraud on the sureties, they must be held to have trusted to the judgment and discretion of the principal as to the terms on which the note might be discounted. *Ib.*

102. Where usurious interest has been paid to a national bank on renewal notes and the bank brings suit on the last note, the defendant may not set-off such illegal interest, but his only remedy is by an action against the bank to recover the penalty prescribed by the national-bank act. *National Bank of Fayette County* v. *Dushane*, *96 Penn. St., 340; 3 N. B. C., 739.*

103. An auditor appointed to distribute the proceeds of a sheriff's sale may not go behind a judgment regularly entered upon adverse proceedings without fraud and collusion. *Appeal of Second National Bank of Titusville; Henderson, to use of Second National Bank of Titusville*, v. *Waid*, *96 Penn. St., 460; 3 N. B. C., 740.*

104. The taking of usurious interest under section 5197 of the Revised Statutes of the United States and the Pennsylvania act of May 28, 1858, does not prevent the recovery of the lawful interest. *Ib.*

105. Where a national bank takes, receives, or charges more than the legal rate of interest in the discount of a note, the interest-bearing power of the note is destroyed and remains destroyed until it is paid. *Guthrie* v. *Reid*, *107 Penn. St., 251; 3 N. B. C., 751.*

106. Reid gave Guthrie a judgment note for the latter's accommodation. Guthrie procured it to be discounted by a national bank at a usurious rate of interest. *Held*, that defendant could avail himself of the usurious discounts charged by the bank as a defense to the payment of interest. *Ib.*

107. A guaranty of negotiable paper discounted by a national bank is not rendered void by the fact that the bank demanded and received usurious interest upon the notes. *Lazear* v. *National Union Bank of Baltimore*, *2 N. B. C., 261.*

108. No one can recover usurious interest paid to a national bank but the party who paid it, and it can not be set-off or recouped by another party to the paper. *Ib.*

109. Plaintiff as assignee in bankruptcy of A sued to recover the penalties imposed by the national banking act for charging and receiving usurious rates of interest. Defendant proved a release and discharge executed by A before the commencement of the bankruptcy proceedings. Plaintiff gave in evidence the record of a judgment in his favor in an action in which he as assignee sued defendant to recover a payment of a debt made to it by A about a month prior to the execution of the release, as having been made when A was insolvent, and when defendant had reasonable cause to believe that fact and knew the payment was made in fraud of the bankrupt act. *Held*, that defendant was not concluded or affected by the judgment. *Getman* v. *Second National Bank of Oswego*, *89 N. Y., 136; 3 N. B. C., 599.*

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USURY: *See* Interest—Continued.

110. Where a national bank lends money upon a usurious contract and attempts to enforce such contract in a State court, the defendant may insist upon such usury as a defense. *National Bank of Winterset* v. *Eyre*, *2 N. W. Rep., 995; 2 N. B. C., 234.*

111. The right of action to recover double the amount of usurious interest paid to a national bank, as provided by section 5197 of the national banking act, accrues upon the actual payment by the borrower of the amount of the illegal interest to the bank, and can be maintained whether the debt has been paid or not. *Monongahela National Bank* v. *Overholt*, *96 Penn. St., 327; 3 N. B. C., 735.*

112. The party paying such illegal interest can not recover for it after his discharge in bankruptcy, but the right of action vests in the assignee. *Ib.*

113. A bill in equity will not lie to recover usury from a national bank. *Hambright* v. *National Bank*, *3 Lea, 40; 31 Am. Rep., 629; 2 N. B. C., 419.*

114. State courts have jurisdiction in an action against a national bank to recover double the amount of usurious interest paid thereto. *Gruber* v. *First National Bank of Clarion*, *87 Penn. St., 468; 30 Am. Rep., 378; 8 Weekly Notes of Cases, 113; 2 N. B. C., 382.*

115. A bank is a private corporation, and its charter a private act, to be pleaded and proved as all other private acts. The court can not take judicial cognizance of the fact that there are State banks whose charters authorize them to take more than six per cent interest. *Ib.*

116. The general rate of interest allowed in Pennsylvania to be taken by State banks is only six per cent. The establishment of a few banks authorized by special acts of assembly to take more than this amount is not sufficient to authorize national banks to take usurious interest under that clause of the national-bank act allowing them to charge interest at the same rate as banks of issue organized under the laws of the State wherein the national bank is situate. *Ib.*

117. In an action under U. S. R. S., sec. 5198, against a national bank to recover twice the amount of usurious interest taken on loans made by it to McRae, the defendant proved an oral agreement between it and McRae, whereby the latter agreed to settle and discharge all such claims against defendant; that the same be applied in payment of that part of his indebtedness to the bank not collected by it from any other source, and that he would not sue or allow suit to be brought against the bank on account of such illegal interest. In consideration thereof the bank agreed that it would satisfy so much of the indebtedness of McRae as remained after applying all other available collections, or would consent as a creditor to his discharge in bankruptcy, as he might request. At the time of the agreement McRae was indebted to defendant in a large amount, and after applying all the collections there remained due a sum much larger than the excessive interest, none of which indebtedness has been paid. *Held*, that the agreement operated as an immediate discharge and satisfaction of the claim of McRae against defendant. *Morehouse* v. *Second National Bank of Oswego*, *98 N. Y., 503; 3 N. B. C., 631.*

118. Inconsistent action by the defendant subsequent to the agreement did not affect its legal operation. *Ib.*

119. Neither under the national banking act nor the Pennsylvania usury act of 1858 is the taking of more than six per cent interest a fraud upon creditors in itself. *Appeal of Second National Bank of Titusville*, *85 Penn. St., 528; 2 N. B. C., 364.*

120. State courts have jurisdiction in actions against national banks to recover the penalty imposed upon such banks for taking usurious interest. *Lebanon National Bank* v. *Karmany*, *98 Penn. St., 65; 3 N. B. C., 746.*

121. No bank in Pennsylvania can lawfully take more than six per cent interest. *Ib.*

122. The person paying usurious interest may recover twice its amount, although the principal is not paid. *Ib.*

123. In such suit the plaintiff may recover twice the entire amount of interest paid. *Ib.*

124. In such suit the defendant can not set off a judgment held by it against the plaintiff. *Ib.*

125. No privilege of immunity from the usury laws of the States is conferred upon national banks by the act of Congress of 1864 (13 Stat. at Large, 99), and a contract for a loan made in this State with one of these

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USURY: *See* Interest—Continued.

organizations, by which it reserves a greater rate of interest than seven per cent is void. *First National Bank of Whitehall, respondent,* v. *James Lamb et al., appellants, 50 N. Y., 95.*

126. The provision of section 30 of said act, limiting the forfeiture to the interest, has reference only to the preceding sentence, which prescribes a rate of interest in those States and Territories where no rate is fixed by law. A construction of this provision which would make it applicable to contracts made in States where the rate of interest is regulated, and which would bring it in conflict with State laws, would render it unconstitutional. *Ib.*

127. The power to create a corporation as an appropriate instrument for the execution of a constitutional power vested in the Federal Government only carries with it authority to confer upon that corporation such privileges or immunities from State laws as are necessary to enable it to effect the legitimate national object for which it is created. No such national object requires that national banks should exceed the rates of interest fixed by the States, and no immunity from State usury laws is therefore necessary. *Ib.*

128. A contract to pay attorney's fees for collecting, in addition to principal and interest, is not, on its face, usurious; nor does it become usurious by reducing the debt to judgment and including in the judgment 10 per cent for attorney's fees. *National Bank* v. *Danforth (Ga.), 7 S. E., 546.*

129. An assignee for the benefit of creditors under the Kentucky statutes, who, in order to get possession of collaterals, pays to a national bank a note of his assignor, which includes usurious interest, may maintain an action to recover it back, under Rev. St., § 5198. The assignee is the assignor's "legal representative" in the meaning of that section. *Louisville Trust Co.* v. *Kentucky National Bank et al., 87 Fed. Rep., 143.*

130. Usurious interest on a note is not paid, so as to set running the statute of limitations against an action to recover it back, by giving a renewal note which includes the interest. The statute only begins to run from the time the renewal note is paid. *Ib.*

131. Under Rev. St., § 5198, which provides that one paying usurious interest to a national bank may recover back twice the amount of the interest thus paid, it seems that the recovery allowed is twice the amount of the entire interest, and not merely of the excess over the legal rate. *Ib.*

132. Where more than the legal rate of interest has been paid to a national bank, the remedy is a penal suit to recover twice the amount paid, and such payment is not available as a defense in an equitable proceeding to collect the debt on which it was paid. *Cox* v. *Beck et al., 83 Fed. Rep., 269.*

133. Section 5198 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, prescribing what rate of interest may be taken, received, reserved, or charged by a national banking association, makes a difference between interest which a note, bill, or other evidence of debt "carries with it, or which has been agreed to be paid thereon," and interest which has been "paid." *Brown* v. *Marion National Bank, 169 U. S., 416.*

134. Interest included in a renewal note or evidenced by a separate note does not thereby cease to be interest within the meaning of section 5198. *Ib.*

135. If a national bank sues upon a note, bill, or other evidence of debt held by it, the debtor may insist that the entire interest, legal and usurious, included in his written obligation and agreed to be paid, but which has not been actually paid, shall be either credited on the note or eliminated from it, and judgment given only for the original principal debt, with interest at the legal rate from the commencement of the suit. *Ib.*

136. The forfeiture declared by the statute is not waived by giving a renewal note in which is included the usurious interest. No matter how many renewals may be made, if the bank has charged a greater rate of interest than the law allows, it must, if the forfeiture clause of the statute be relied on and the matter is thus brought to the attention of the court, lose the entire interest which the note carries or which has been agreed to be paid. *Ib.*

137. If, for instance, one executes his note to a national bank for a named sum as evidence of a loan to him of that amount to be paid in one year at ten per cent interest, such rate of interest being illegal, and if renewal notes are executed each year for five years, without any money being in fact paid by the borrower—each renewal note, including past interest, legal

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USURY: *See* Interest—Continued.

and usurious—the sum included in the last note, in excess of the sum originally loaned, would be *interest* which that note carried or which was agreed to be paid, and not, as to any part of it, interest paid. *Ib.*

138. If the note when sued on includes usurious interest, or interest upon usurious interest agreed to be paid, the holder may elect to remit such interest, and it can not then be said that usurious interest was paid to him. *Ib.*

139. If the obligee actually pays usurious interest as such, the usurious transaction must be held to have then, and not before, occurred, and he must sue within two years thereafter. *Ib.*

VICE-PRESIDENT. *See* Officers.

VOTING:

The provision of sec. 5144, Rev. St., which disqualifies shareholders "whose liability is past due and unpaid" from voting at meetings of shareholders, applies only to liability for unpaid subscriptions for stock. *United States ex rel.* v. *Barry, 36 Fed. Rep., 246.*

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No. 1.—Names and Compensation of Officers and Clerks in the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, October 31, 1898.

Name.	Grade.	Salary.
Charles G. Dawes	Comptroller	$5,000
Lawrence O. Murray	Deputy Comptroller	2,800
Joseph Y. Paige	Chief clerk	2,500
George S. Anthony	Chief of division	2,200
Watson W. Eldridge	do	2,200
Willis J. Fowler	do	2,200
Edmund E. Schreiner	Superintendent	2,200
Caleb C. Magruder, jr	Teller	2,000
Theodore O. Ebaugh	Bookkeeper	2,000
George T. May	Assistant bookkeeper	2,000
Edward A. Demaray	Clerk, class 4	1,800
Thomas P. Kane	do	1,800
Endicott King	do	1,800
Ebenezer Southall	do	1,800
Charles A. Stewart	do	1,800
Charles McC. Taylor	do	1,800
Ephraim S. Wilcox	do	1,800
George H. Wood	do	1,800
Benjamin F. Blye, jr	Stenographer	1,600
Harriet M. Black	Clerk, class 3	1,600
Willard E. Buell	do	1,600
Philo L. Bush	do	1,600
William E. Colladay	do	1,600
George W. Collison	do	1,600
William S. Davenport	do	1,600
John B. Finn	do	1,600
Robert L. Livingston	do	1,600
Franklin L. Mitchell	do	1,600
William D. Swan*	do	1,600
Arthur M. Wheeler	do	1,600
Eliza M. Barker	Clerk, class 2	1,400
Sarah M. Cartwright	do	1,400
Eliza R. Hyde	do	1,400
Mary L. McCormick	do	1,400
Loren H. Milliken	do	1,400
William A. Nestler	do	1,400
Morris M. Ogden	do	1,400
Carrie L. Pennock	do	1,400
Margaretta L. Simpson	do	1,400
Warren E. Sullivan	do	1,400
Eveline C. Bates	Clerk, class 1	1,200
Virginia H. Clarke	do	1,200
Mary L. Conrad	do	1,200
Arthur L. Hitchcock	do	1,200
Frank T. Israel	do	1,200
Helen L. McL. Kimball	do	1,200
Marie Richardson	do	1,200
Eliza A. Saunders	do	1,200
Julia A. Snell	do	1,200
Adelia M. Stewart	do	1,200
William J. Tucker	do	1,200
John E. Briggs	Clerk, class E	1,000
Louisa Campbell	do	1,000
Geraldine Clifford	do	1,000
James W. Farrar	do	1,000
Alice M. Kennedy	do	1,000
Emma Lafayette	do	1,000
James A. Long	do	1,000
Miles Novotny	do	1,000
George Thompson	do	1,000
Edwin I. Wade	do	1,000
Clara L. Willard	do	1,000
Jacob L. Bright	Engineer	1,000
Thomas H. Austin	Clerk, class D	900
Mary E. Bates	do	900
James F. Bennett	do	900
Ellen Carey	do	900
George W. Castle	do	900
Jesse P. Crawford	do	900

* Additional to bond clerk, $200.

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No. 1.—Names and Compensation of Officers and Clerks in the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, October 31, 1898—Continued.

Name.	Grade.	Salary.
Sarah F. Fitzgerald	Clerk, class D	$900
Eliza M. Guerard	do	900
Mary B. Harvell	do	900
Charles S. Hyde	do	900
Mary A. Martin	do	900
Daniel H. Mason	do	900
Mary E. Oliver	do	900
William V. Price	do	900
Henry E. Smith	do	900
Charles J. Stoddard	do	900
Emma W. Stokes	do	900
Edward Whitney	do	900
William Griffiths	Messenger	840
David S. Hoover	Assistant messenger	720
John F. Robertson	do	720
De Witt C. Sprague	do	720
John Earle	Watchman	720
Percy H. Towson	do	720
Samuel M. Freeman	Fireman	720
James Neacey	Laborer	660
John B. Patterson	do	660
Harry W. Tobias	do	660

No. 2.—Expenses of the Office of Comptroller of the Currency for the Year ended June 30, 1898.

For special dies, plates, printing, etc	$115,743.23
For salaries	102,568.40
For salaries, reimbursable by national banks	16,759.40
Total expenses of the office of the Comptroller of the Currency from its organization, May, 1863, to June 30, 1898	8,405,072.01

The contingent expenses of the Bureau are not paid by the Comptroller, but from the general appropriation for contingent expenses of the Treasury Department; no separate account of them is kept.

No. 3.—Number of National Banks Organized, Number now in Operation, and the Number Passed Out of the System since February 25, 1863.

Total number organized		5,151
Number now in operation		3,598
Number passed out of the system		1,553
The latter number is accounted for as follows:		
Passed into voluntary liquidation to wind up their affairs	978	
Less number placed in the hands of receivers	13	
	965	
Passed into liquidation for purpose of reorganization	121	
Passed into liquidation upon expiration of corporate existence	108	
Placed in the hands of receivers	375	
	1,569	
Less number restored to solvency and resumed business	16	
Total passed out of system		1,553

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No. 4.—Number and Authorized Capital of National Banks Organized and the Number and Capital of Banks Closed in each Year ended October 31 since the Establishment of the National Banking System, with the Yearly Increase or Decrease.

Years.	Organized.		Closed.				Net yearly increase.		Net yearly decrease.	
			In voluntary liquidation.		Insolvent.					
	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.
1863	134	$16,378,700					134	$16,378,700		
1864	453	79,366,950	3				450	79,366,950		
1865	1,014	242,542,982	6	$330,000	1	$50,000	1,007	242,162,982		
1866	62	8,515,156	4	650,000	2	500,000	56	7,365,150		
1867	10	4,260,300	12	2,160,000	6	1,170,000		930,300	8	
1868	12	1,210,000	18	2,445,500	4	410,000			10	$1,645,500
1869	9	1,500,000	17	3,372,710	1	50,000			9	1,922,710
1870	22	2,736,000	14	2,550,000	1	250,000	7			64,000
1871	170	19,519,000	11	1,450,000			159	18,069,000		
1872	175	18,988,060	11	2,180,500	6	1,806,100	158	15,001,400		
1873	68	7,602,700	21	3,524,700	11	3,825,000	36	253,000		
1874	71	6,745,500	20	2,795,000	3	250,000	48	3,700,500		
1875	107	12,104,000	38	3,820,200	5	1,000,000	64	7,283,800		
1876	36	3,189,800	32	2,565,000	9	965,000			5	340,200
1877	29	2,589,000	26	2,539,500	10	3,344,000			7	3,294,500
1878	28	2,775,000	41	4,237,500	14	2,612,500			27	4,075,000
1879	38	3,595,000	33	3,750,000	8	1,230,000			3	1,385,000
1880	57	6,374,170	9	570,000	3	700,000	45	5,104,170		
1881	86	9,651,050	26	1,920,000			60	7,731,050		
1882	227	30,038,300	78	16,120,000	3	1,561,300	146	12,357,000		
1883	262	28,654,350	40	7,736,000	2	250,000	220	20,668,350		
1884	191	16,042,230	30	3,647,250	11	1,285,000	150	11,109,980		
1885	145	16,938,000	85	17,806,590	4	600,000	56			1,518,590
1886	174	21,358,000	25	1,651,100	8	650,000	141	19,056,900		
1887	225	30,546,000	25	2,537,450	8	1,550,000	192	26,458,550		
1888	132	12,053,000	34	4,171,000	8	1,900,000	90	5,982,000		
1889	211	21,240,000	41	4,316,000	2	250,000	168	16,674,000		
1890	307	36,250,000	50	5,050,000	9	750,000	248	30,450,000		
1891	193	20,700,000	41	4,435,000	25	3,622,000	127	12,503,000		
1892	163	15,285,000	53	6,157,500	17	2,450,000	93	6,677,500		
1893	119	11,230,000	46	6,035,000	65	10,935,000	8			5,740,000
1894	50	5,285,060	79	10,475,000	21	2,770,000			50	7,960,000
1895	43	4,890,000	49	6,093,100	36	5,235,020			42	6,438,120
1896	28	3,245,000	37	3,745,000	27	3,805,000			36	4,305,000
1897	44	4,420,000	70	9,659,000	38	5,851,500			65	11,090,500
1898	56	9,665,000	69	12,509,000	7	1,200,000			a19	4,044,000
Aggregate	5,151	737,483,182	1,194	163,104,600	375	62,827,420	3,863	565,374,282	281	53,823,120
Deduct decrease							281	53,823,120		
Net increase							3,582	511,551,162		
Add for banks restored to solvency							16	2,875,000		
Total net increase							3,598	b 514,426,162		

a Exclusive of 1 bank heretofore in voluntary liquidation, now in the hands of receiver.
b The total authorized capital stock on October 31 was $624,552,195; the paid-in capital, $624,324,142, including the capital stock of liquidating and insolvent banks which have not deposited lawful money for the retirement of their circulating notes.

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No. 5.—Number of National Banks Organized, in Liquidation, and in Operation, with their Capital, Bonds on Deposit, and Circulation Issued, Redeemed, and Outstanding on October 31, 1898.

States and Territories.	Banks.			Capital stock paid.	United States bonds on deposit.	Circulation.		
	Organized.	In liquidation.	In operation.			Issued.	Redeemed.	Outstanding.[a]
Maine	99	17	82	$11,071,000	$5,606,400	$49,474,650	$43,401,440	$6,073,210
New Hampshire	62	10	52	5,880,000	4,093,250	33,654,875	29,844,045	3,810,830
Vermont	68	19	49	6,885,000	4,285,800	42,303,850	38,440,461	3,863,389
Massachusetts	288	26	262	90,777,500	27,426,400	389,431,915	359,298,515	30,133,400
Rhode Island	64	7	57	19,337,050	7,569,500	85,470,265	77,906,737	7,563,528
Connecticut	98	18	80	21,281,070	8,712,000	108,518,120	100,048,563	8,469,557
Total	679	97	582	155,231,620	57,693,350	708,853,675	648,939,761	59,913,914
New York	477	150	327	83,244,840	37,976,750	384,709,705	345,794,688	38,915,017
New Jersey	119	14	105	14,534,547	5,889,350	66,430,330	60,922,478	5,507,852
Pennsylvania	501	73	428	73,900,430	33,279,056	267,375,045	234,337,486	33,037,559
Delaware	19	.....	19	2,133,985	867,500	9,061,975	8,323,308	738,667
Maryland	73	3	70	17,046,320	4,967,450	49,670,410	44,357,420	5,312,990
Dist. Columbia	19	7	12	3,027,000	1,210,400	8,070,570	6,844,975	1,225,595
Total	1,208	247	961	193,887,122	84,190,560	785,318,035	700,580,355	84,737,680
Virginia	55	19	36	4,596,300	2,435,250	17,498,790	15,076,955	2,421,835
West Virginia	41	8	33	3,351,000	1,499,350	10,558,070	9,088,508	1,469,562
North Carolina	38	11	27	2,791,000	929,100	8,686,160	7,766,265	919,895
South Carolina	22	6	16	1,943,000	751,000	7,098,735	6,407,278	691,457
Georgia	44	15	29	3,916,000	1,329,500	11,292,170	9,980,829	1,311,341
Florida	25	10	15	1,300,000	430,000	1,611,640	1,253,088	358,552
Alabama	39	13	26	3,205,000	1,116,000	8,314,630	7,034,077	1,280,553
Mississippi	15	5	10	855,000	294,400	1,279,720	1,049,414	230,306
Louisiana	27	8	19	3,360,000	987,000	12,822,720	11,548,226	1,274,494
Texas	270	73	197	19,415,000	5,495,780	20,650,800	15,185,951	5,464,849
Arkansas	14	7	7	1,070,000	214,000	2,094,150	1,841,826	252,324
Kentucky	110	35	75	10,950,900	6,165,250	46,722,565	39,855,379	6,867,186
Tennessee	78	29	49	8,035,000	2,121,250	15,336,090	13,411,183	1,924,907
Total	778	239	539	64,788,200	23,767,880	163,966,240	139,498,979	24,467,261
Missouri	126	64	62	14,815,000	5,969,050	26,711,895	20,890,302	5,821,593
Ohio	361	107	254	45,040,100	18,985,540	139,709,720	120,622,852	19,086,868
Indiana	187	75	112	14,167,000	5,302,800	63,869,815	57,921,828	5,947,987
Illinois	310	91	219	37,046,000	9,119,150	69,413,665	60,320,466	9,093,199
Michigan	168	86	82	11,995,000	4,670,500	39,760,110	35,108,832	4,651,278
Wisconsin	124	46	78	9,690,000	3,650,360	20,262,680	16,646,148	3,616,532
Iowa	244	75	169	13,110,000	5,180,710	32,681,480	27,776,729	4,904,751
Minnesota	110	41	69	12,790,000	1,954,500	17,159,740	15,016,268	2,143,472
North Dakota	43	19	24	1,500,000	423,000	2,528,420	2,034,239	494,181
South Dakota	53	27	26	1,585,000	521,250	2,963,780	2,443,890	519,890
Kansas	219	118	101	8,567,100	2,556,250	15,588,940	12,923,260	2,665,680
Nebraska	166	64	102	10,125,000	2,854,500	14,258,230	11,488,772	2,769,458
Total	2,111	813	1,298	180,430,200	61,192,610	444,908,475	383,193,586	61,714,889
Nevada	3	2	1	82,000	33,500	373,810	352,118	21,692
Oregon	42	13	29	2,570,000	1,061,050	4,117,730	3,099,291	1,018,439
Colorado	65	28	37	4,807,000	1,748,780	9,300,380	7,561,112	1,739,268
Idaho	14	4	10	600,000	187,500	968,130	800,381	167,749
Montana	44	23	21	2,555,000	671,250	4,108,770	3,355,847	752,923
Wyoming	15	4	11	860,000	215,000	1,259,240	1,086,838	172,402
Washington	77	45	32	3,888,000	871,300	5,349,080	4,316,527	1,032,553
California	51	17	34	10,825,000	2,317,250	8,501,740	6,302,342	2,199,398
Utah	17	6	11	1,650,000	812,500	3,052,540	2,288,016	764,524
New Mexico	15	9	6	690,000	415,000	2,447,320	2,044,647	402,673
Arizona	8	3	5	400,000	150,000	436,560	275,222	161,338
Oklahoma	9	3	6	300,000	103,000	217,190	153,380	63,810
Indian Territory	14	.....	14	800,000	175,500	358,520	153,802	204,718
Alaska	1	.....	1	50,000	12,500	11,050	.....	11,050
Total	375	157	218	29,987,000	8,774,130	40,502,060	31,789,523	8,712,537
Total currency banks	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,143,548,485	1,904,092,204	239,546,281
Add gold banks	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,465,240	3,382,385	82,855
United States	5,151	b1,553	3,598	624,324,142	235,618,470	2,147,013,725	1,907,384,589	239,629,136

[a] Including $29,583,680 for which lawful money has been deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to retire an equal amount of circulation which has not been presented for redemption.

[b] Exclusive of 16 banks formerly in the hands of receivers, which have been restored to solvency.

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No. 6.—Number of National Banks Organized, in Voluntary Liquidation, Insolvent, and Number and Capital of Associations in Active Operation on January 1 of each Year from 1864 to 1898.

Years.	Organized.	In voluntary liquidation.	Insolvent.	In active operation.	
				No.	Capital.
1864	179	.....	.....	179	$14,040,522
1865	682	6	.....	676	135,618,874
1866	1,626	11	1	1,614	403,357,346
1867	1,665	16	3	1,646	420,229,739
1868	1,675	29	10	1,636	420,260.790
1869	1,688	47	13	1,628	426.882,611
1870	1,696	62	15	1,619	433,803.311
1871	1,759	77	15	1,667	442,427,981
1872	1,912	87	19	1,806	468,210,336
1873	2,073	101	23	1,949	487,781,551
1874	2,131	118	34	1,979	499,003,401
1875	2,214	141	37	2,036	503,347,901
1876	2,315	179	40	2,096	511,155,865
1877	2,345	211	50	2,084	591,392,171
1878	2,375	236	61	2,078	485,557,771
1879	2,405	274	76	2,055	471,609,396
1880	2,445	308	81	2,056	461,557.515
1881	2,498	320	84	2,094	467,039,084
1882	2,606	349	85	2,172	470,018,135
1883	2,849	429	87	2,333	492 076,635
1884	3,101	462	89	2,550	518,031,135
1885	3,281	506	102	2,673	529,910,165
1886	3,427	578	104	2,745	534,378,265
1887	3,612	611	113	2,888	555,865,165
1888	3,832	632	121	3,079	584,726,915
1889	3,954	668	128	3,158	598,239,065
1890	4,190	706	133	3,351	623,791,365
1891	4,494	754	143	3,597	665,267,865
1892	4,673	804	169	3,700	685,762,265
1893	4,832	853	180	3,799	695,148,665
1894	4,934	905	243	3,786	693,353,165
1895	4,983	975	260	3,748	670,906,365
1896	5,029	1,024	294	3,711	664,076,915
1897	5,054	1,059	327	3,668	655,334,915
1898	5,108	1,144	353	3,614	639,440,295

No. 7.—Number of National Banks in Operation October 31, 1898, and Number in Voluntary Liquidation and Insolvent in each State and Territory since the Organization of the System.

States and Territories.	In operation.	In liquidation.	Insolvent.	States and Territories.	In operation.	In liquidation.	Insolvent.
Alabama	26	8	5	Nebraska	102	45	19
Alaska	1	.....	.....	Nevada	1	1	1
Arizona	5	3	.....	New Hampshire	52	7	3
Arkansas	7	3	4	New Jersey	105	10	4
California	34	12	5	New Mexico	6	5	4
Colorado	37	21	7	New York	327	114	36
Connecticut	80	15	3	North Carolina	27	7	4
Delaware	19	.....	.....	North Dakota	24	7	12
District of Columbia	12	4	3	Ohio	254	95	12
Florida	15	3	7	Oklahoma	6	2	1
Georgia	29	11	4	Oregon	29	7	6
Idaho	10	3	1	Pennsylvania	428	51	22
Illinois	219	74	17	Rhode Island	57	7	.....
Indiana	112	64	11	South Carolina	16	5	1
Indian Territory	14	.....	.....	South Dakota	26	18	9
Iowa	169	65	10	Tennessee	49	22	7
Kansas	101	88	30	Texas	197	51	22
Kentucky	75	32	3	Utah	11	5	1
Louisiana	19	3	5	Vermont	49	15	4
Maine	82	17	.....	Virginia	36	13	6
Maryland	70	3	.....	Washington	32	24	21
Massachusetts	262	22	4	West Virginia	33	8	.....
Michigan	82	75	11	Wisconsin	78	43	3
Minnesota	69	34	7	Wyoming	11	2	2
Mississippi	10	3	2				
Missouri	62	54	10	Total	3,598	1,194	359
Montana	21	13	10				

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No. 8.—Number and Capital of National Banks Organized in each State and Territory during the Year ended October 31, 1898.

States and Territories.	No. of banks.	Capital.	States and Territories.	No. of banks.	Capital.
Pennsylvania	8	$460,000	Alaska	1	$50,000
Ohio	7	450,000	Delaware	1	50,000
Iowa	6	460,000	Indiana	1	500,000
Illinois	5	2,250,000	Kentucky	1	100,000
New York	4	525,000	Maryland	1	50,000
Texas	4	250,000	North Carolina	1	100,000
Indian Territory	3	150,000	Oklahoma	1	50,000
California	2	3,500,000	South Carolina	1	120,000
Kansas	2	100,000	Virginia	1	50,000
Missouri	2	250,000	Wisconsin	1	50,000
New Jersey	2	100,000			
New Hampshire	1	50,000	Total	56	9,665,000

No. 9.—Number and Capital of all National Banks, in each State, Extended under the Act of July 12, 1882.

States and Territories.	No. of banks.	Capital.	States and Territories.	No. of banks.	Capital.
Alabama	7	$985,000	New Hampshire	42	$5,305,000
Arkansas	2	350,000	New Jersey	61	11,530,350
California	6	3,050,000	New Mexico	1	150,000
Colorado	11	1,465,000	New York	244	74,762,460
Connecticut	75	22,650,820	North Carolina	8	1,476,030
Delaware	14	1,743,985	North Dakota	1	150,000
District of Columbia	6	1,377,000	Ohio	114	18,758,000
Florida	1	50,000	Oregon	1	250,000
Georgia	11	2,056,000	Pennsylvania	208	54,086,000
Idaho	1	100,000	Rhode Island	59	19,959,800
Illinois	102	11,591,000	South Carolina	10	1,635,000
Indiana	55	6,554,000	South Dakota	2	150,000
Iowa	55	5,445,000	Tennessee	15	2,740,000
Kansas	10	1,175,000	Texas	9	1,735,600
Kentucky	32	8,616,500	Utah	1	500,000
Louisiana	7	2,800,000	Vermont	38	6,781,000
Maine	63	10,860,000	Virginia	16	2,691,000
Maryland	30	12,144,000	Washington	1	100,000
Massachusetts	231	93,092,200	West Virginia	14	1,566,000
Michigan	36	3,240,000	Wisconsin	25	2,535,000
Minnesota	20	5,200,000	Wyoming	1	200,000
Missouri	16	3,775,000			
Montana	2	650,000	Total	1,670	407,531,115
Nebraska	9	1,500,000			

No. 10.—Number, Capital, and Circulation, by States, of National Banks the Corporate Existence of which was Extended during the Year ended October 31, 1898.

States.	No. of banks.	Capital.	Circulation.	States.	No. of banks.	Capital.	Circulation
Delaware	1	$100,000	$22,500	North Dakota	1	$150,000	$33,750
District of Columbia	1	100,000	90,000	Pennsylvania	3	210,000	144,000
Illinois	2	150,000	101,250	South Dakota	1	100,000	22,500
Indiana	1	100,000	22,500	Vermont	1	100,000	22,500
Kentucky	1	100,000	22,500	Washington	1	100,000	22,500
Massachusetts	2	350,000	135,000	Total	20	2,145,000	844,875
New York	5	585,000	228,375				

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No. 11.—National Banks, their Capital and Circulation, the Corporate Existence of which Expired during the Year, and the Associations which Succeeded them.

Title and location.	Capital.	Circulation.
The Second National Bank of Richmond, Ky	$200,000	$45,000
The Northampton County National Bank of Easton, Pa	134,000	75,000
The National State Bank of Bloomington, Ill	200,000	45,000
Total	534,000	165,000
Succeeding associations:		
The Northampton National Bank of Easton, Pa	100,000	22,500
The State National Bank of Bloomington, Ill	150,000	45,000
Total	250,000	67,500

No. 12.—National Banks the Corporate Existence of which will Expire during the Year ending October 31, 1899, with the Date of Expiration, Capital, Amount of United States Bonds and Circulating Notes.

Charter No.	Title and location.	State.	Date of expiration.	Capital.	Bonds.	Circulation.
			1898.			
2406	The Little Falls National Bank, Little Falls.	N. Y.	Nov. 18	$100,000	$25,000	$22,500
2463	The Farmers' National Bank of Valparaiso.	Ind.	Nov. 27	50,000	12,500	11,250
			1899.			
2410	The Farmers' National Bank of Rome	N. Y.	Jan. 14	100,000	100,000	90,000
2409	The Farmers' National Bank of Danville.	Ky.	Jan. 21	100,000	100,000	90,000
2408	The Burgettstown National Bank of Burgettstown.	Pa.	Jan. 25	80,000	25,000	22,500
2412	The First National Bank of Stockton	Cal.	Feb. 5	200,000	125,000	112,500
2414	The First National Bank of Winsted	Conn.	Feb. 8	75,000	25,000	22,500
2413	The Citizens' National Bank of Princeton	Ill.	Feb. 10	100,000	25,000	22,500
2416	The Third National Bank of Cumberland	Md.	Feb. 26	100,000	75,000	67,500
2415	The Fort Pitt National Bank of Pittsburg	Pa.	Feb. 28	200,000	50,000	45,000
2425	The Wachovia National Bank of Winston	N. C.	Mar. 3	150,000	50,000	45,000
2417	The Oskaloosa National Bank, Oskaloosa	Iowa	Mar. 6	50,000	50,000	45,000
2422	The Allen National Bank of Fair Haven	Vt.	Apr. 5	50,000	40,000	36,000
2426	The Black River National Bank of Lowville.	N. Y.	May 31	50,000	12,500	11,250
2428	The Bradford National Bank, Bradford	Pa.	July 19	200,000	50,000	45,000
2430	The City National Bank of Holyoke	Mass.	Aug. 20	500,000	250,000	225,000
2432	The Scotland County National Bank of Memphis.	Mo.	do	50,000	12,500	11,250
2436	The First National Bank of Las Vegas	N. Mex	Aug. 25	100,000	100,000	90,000
2434	The First National Bank of Bismarck	N. Dak	Sept. 3	100,000	25,000	22,500
2433	The City National Bank of Springfield	Mass.	Sept. 8	250,000	50,000	45,000
2435	The Chapin National Bank of Springfield	Mass.	Sept. 16	500,000	300,000	270,000
2438	The First National Bank of Monroeville	Ohio	Oct. 22	50,000	50,000	45,000
	Total (22 banks)			3,155,000	1,552,500	1,397,250

No. 13.—Number, Capital, and Circulation of National Banks which will Reach the Expiration of their Corporate Existence during the Period of Ten Years from 1899 to 1908, inclusive.

Year.	No. of banks.	Capital.	Circulation.
1899	30	$3,945,000	$2,052,000
1900	43	7,447,100	2,876,750
1901	96	13,213,150	4,281,900
1902	186	32,892,300	7,534,493
1903	169	23,356,500	5,360,400
1904	135	20,937,100	4,045,610
1905	109	11,853,000	3,163,445
1906	127	20,285,000	6,656,680
1907	146	19,545,000	5,791,675
1908	93	8,944,000	2,530,800
Total	1,134	162,418,150	44,293,753

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NO. 14.—NATIONAL BANKS WHICH WERE CLOSED TO BUSINESS, BY VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION AND OTHERWISE, DURING THE YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1898, WITH DATE OF AUTHORITY TO COMMENCE BUSINESS, DATE OF CLOSING, CAPITAL, AND CIRCULATION ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING.

Name and location of bank.	Date of authority to commence business.	Date of closing.	Capital stock.	Circulation.		
				Issued.	Redeemed.	Outstanding.
First National Bank, Greensburg, Ind	Mar. 31, 1864	Oct. 26, 1897	$100,000	$29,905	$8,170	$21,735
First National Bank, New Albany, Ind	Jan. 11, 1865	.....do	200,000	53,467	10,197	43,270
First National Bank, Grand Junction, Colo	Mar. 29, 1888	Oct. 30, 1897	50,000	11,250	3,990	7,260
National Live Stock Bank, Fort Worth, Tex	Mar. 28, 1894	Nov. 1, 1897	100,000	33,750	8,410	25,340
First National Bank, Tobias, Nebr	June 16, 1887	.....do	50,000	11,250	3,190	8,060
First National Bank, Clark, S. Dak	Apr. 1, 1886	.....do	60,000	13,500	2,590	10,910
Second National Bank, Richmond, Ky	Dec. 7, 1887	Nov. 3, 1897	200,000	45,000	10,390	34,610
Government National Bank, Pottsville, Pa	May 15, 1865	Nov. 8, 1897	100,000	49,379	14,766	34,613
First National Bank, Athens, Pa	May 1, 1865	Nov. 30, 1897	50,000	25,021	9,306	15,715
First National Bank, Ovid, Mich	Nov. 17, 1884	Dec. 1, 1897	50,000	11,250	3,420	7,830
First National Bank, Appleton, Minn	Dec. 27, 1892	.....do	50,000	11,250	2,670	8,580
First National Bank, Oklahoma City, Okla	Aug. 20, 1890	Dec. 6, 1897	50,000	11,250	3,490	7,760
Home National Bank, Chicago, Ill	Sept. 19, 1872	Dec. 7, 1897	250,000	1,066	32	1,034
Fort Smith National Bank, Fort Smith, Ark	May 1, 1895	Dec. 9, 1897	100,000	22,500	5,950	16,550
Sault Ste. Marie National Bank, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. *a*	July 7, 1887	.....do	100,000	22,000	5,280	16,720
National Bank of Asheville, N. C.	Aug. 15, 1889	Dec. 11, 1897	100,000	25,900	5,850	20,050
Merchants' National Bank, Rome, Ga	Apr. 14, 1887	Dec. 15, 1897	100,000	45,000	14,060	30,940
First National Bank, Pembina, N. Dak. *a*	Jan. 20, 1886	Dec. 21, 1897	50,000	10,700	2,510	8,190
Hide and Leather National Bank, Chicago, Ill	Jan. 27, 1880	Dec. 22, 1897	300,000	45,000	20,890	24,110
United States National Bank, New York, N. Y	Mar. 2, 1881	Dec. 23, 1897	500,000	128,950	29,870	99,080
Chestnut Street National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa. *a*	June 14, 1887	.....do	500,000	45,000	13,505	31,495
Citizens' National Bank, Itasca, Tex	July 28, 1893	.....do	60,000	13,500	3,320	10,180
First National Bank, Russellville, Ark	June 13, 1891	Dec. 30, 1897	50,000	11,250	2,560	8,690
National Bank of Winthrop, Me	Oct. 25, 1864	Dec. 31, 1897	50,000	14,405	3,740	10,665
Ohio National Bank, Washington, D. C	Feb. 19, 1891	.....do	200,000	61,870	21,000	40,870
First National Bank, Bath, N. Y	Dec. 21, 1863	Jan. 10, 1898	50,000	18,477	4,631	13,846
National Bank of the Republic, Philadelphia, Pa	Mar. 30, 1866	Jan. 11, 1898	500,000	233,112	62,600	170,512
National Bank of Odessa, Mo	Oct. 21, 1889	.....do	100,000	22,500	4,780	17,720
State National Bank, Logansport, Ind. *b*	Dec, 7, 1881	.....do				
First National Bank, Pomeroy, Wash	Feb. 27, 1886	.....do	50,000	11,250	2,860	8,390
Central National Bank, Pueblo, Colo	July 6, 1881	Jan. 15, 1898	50,000	11,250	1,310	9,940
Alexandria National Bank, Alexandria, Ind	Jan. 6, 1893	Jan. 22, 1898	50,000	22,500	5,110	17,390
National Bank of Paola, Kans. *a*	Sept. 30, 1887	Jan. 24, 1898	50,000	17,560	3,360	14,200
First National Bank, Larimore, N. Dak. *a*	Jan. 9, 1883	Jan. 31, 1898	50,000	10,750	2,600	8,150
First National Bank, Osage City, Kans	Nov. 12, 1887	Feb. 1, 1898	50,000	11,250	2,710	8,540

a Insolvent, and in hands of a receiver.
b Placed in the hands of a receiver September 27, 1898.

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NO. 14.—NATIONAL BANKS WHICH WERE CLOSED TO BUSINESS, BY VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION AND OTHERWISE, DURING THE YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1898, WITH DATE OF AUTHORITY TO COMMENCE BUSINESS, DATE OF CLOSING, CAPITAL, AND CIRCULATION ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING—Continued.

Name and location of bank.	Date of authority to commence business.	Date of closing.	Capital stock.	Circulation.		
				Issued.	Redeemed.	Outstanding.
Citizens' National Bank, Concordia, Kans	July 8, 1887	Feb. 1, 1898	$50,000	$11,250	$7,320	$3,930
First National Bank, Aspen, Colo.	Apr. 9, 1886	.....do	100,000	22,500	4,590	17,910
National Bank of America, Chicago, Ill	Nov. 24, 1882	Feb. 11, 1898	1,000,000	199,420	35,790	163,630
American Exchange National Bank, Chicago, Ill	May 10, 1886	.....do	1,000,000	45,000	9,750	35,250
National City Bank, Boston, Mass.	Dec. 6, 1864	Feb. 15, 1898	1,000,000	57,415	15,129	42,286
First National Bank, Waterville, Wash	Mar. 10, 1891	Feb. 24, 1898	50,000	11,250	2,640	8,610
First National Bank, La Crosse, Kans	Jan. 29, 1889	Feb. 28, 1898	50,000	11,250	2,410	8,840
First National Bank, Montague, Tex	Apr. 24, 1884	Mar. 7, 1898	50,000	11,250	1,900	9,250
First National Bank, Abilene, Tex	May 26, 1884	Mar. 25, 1898	100,000	22,500	1,700	20,800
First National Bank, Bathgate, N. Dak	Mar. 26, 1891	Mar. 26, 1898	50,000	11,250	1,960	9,290
City National Bank, Cedar Rapids, Iowa	July 19, 1864	Mar. 28, 1898	100,000	27,000	2,109	24,891
National Bank of Commerce, New Bedford, Mass	Jan. 9, 1865	Apr. 1, 1898	1,000,000	67,368	10,538	56,830
Hill County National Bank, Hillsboro, Tex	Sept. 14, 1883	Apr. 5, 1898	50,000	11,250	1,870	9,380
First National Bank of Killingly, Danielson, Conn	June 1, 1864	Apr. 11, 1898	110,000	40,918	7,964	32,954
Seventh National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa	May 4, 1864	Apr. 13, 1898	200,000	51,445	9,060	42,385
Standard National Bank, New York, N. Y	June 12, 1895	Apr. 26, 1898	200,000	45,000	12,840	32,160
Hampshire County National Bank, Northampton, Mass *a*	May 7, 1864	Apr. 30, 1898	250,000	145,905	23,610	122,295
Northampton County National Bank, Easton, Pa	May 22, 1878	May 1, 1898	134,000	75,600	13,330	62,270
National State Bank, Bloomington, Ill	June 5, 1878	May 3, 1898	200,000	45,000	6,260	38,740
Abilene National Bank, Abilene, Tex	Apr. 21, 1885	.....do	100,000	22,500	3,130	19,370
Commercial National Bank, Portland, Oreg	Dec. 19, 1885	May 13, 1898	500,000	45,000	13,250	31,750
Everett National Bank, Boston, Mass	July 19, 1865	May 19, 1898	400,000	97,000	17,100	79,900
Commercial National Bank of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.	Oct. 27, 1864	May 31, 1898	810,000	62,405	6,850	55,555
Stockgrowers' National Bank, Pueblo, Colo	Dec. 8, 1875	June 1, 1898	100,000	23,400	2,590	20,810
First National Bank, Ashland, Wis	Nov. 15, 1886	June 8, 1898	100,000	28,125	2,723	25,402
Weldon National Bank, Ladonia, Tex	Feb. 4, 1891	June 15, 1898	60,000	13,500	1,080	12,420
First National Bank, Waitsburg, Wash	Jan. 13, 1892	June 25, 1898	50,000	11,250	6,610	4,640
First National Bank, Brownwood, Tex	Apr. 28, 1883	July 1, 1898	100,000	22,500	2,480	20,020
Farmers and Merchants National Bank, Waco, Tex	June 25, 1890	.....do	100,000	22,500	2,235	20,265
First National Bank, Holstein, Iowa	Apr. 15, 1891	.....do	50,000	11,250	2,910	8,340
Citizens' National Bank, Kansas City, Mo	Jan. 11, 1882	July 28, 1898	200,000	45,000	2,500	42,500
First National Bank, St. Paul, Nebr	Feb. 20, 1884	Aug. 1, 1898	50,000	11,250	1,130	10,120
First National Bank, Hannibal, Mo	Apr. 17, 1889	Aug. 13, 1898	100,000	22,500	6,570	15,930
Central National Bank, Milwaukee, Wis	Nov. 10, 1892	Aug. 17, 1898	300,000	45,000	2,090	42,910
First National Bank, Rock Hill, S. C	Jan. 11, 1887	Aug. 31, 1898	75,000	16,375	950	15,425

a Insolvent, and in hands of a receiver.

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NO. 14.—NATIONAL BANKS WHICH WERE CLOSED TO BUSINESS, BY VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION AND OTHERWISE, DURING THE YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1898, WITH DATE OF AUTHORITY TO COMMENCE BUSINESS, DATE OF CLOSING, CAPITAL, AND CIRCULATION ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING—Continued.

Name and location of bank.	Date of authority to commence business.	Date of closing.	Capital stock.	Circulation.		
				Issued.	Redeemed.	Outstanding.
Middleport National Bank, Middleport, Ohio	Nov. 22, 1890	Sept. 5, 1898	$50,000	$11,250	$300	$10,950
First National Bank, Mason City, Ill	July 25, 1871	Sept. 15, 1898	50,000	46,755	930	45,825
Mankato National Bank, Mankato, Minn	Sept. 23, 1886	Sept. 26, 1898	100,000	22,500	713	21,787
State National Bank, Logansport, Ind. *a*	Dec. 7, 1881	Sept. 27, 1898	200,000	29,110	220	28,890
Citizens' National Bank, Sandusky, Ohio	Mar. 20, 1884	Oct. 1, 1898	100,000	22,500	340	22,160
First National Bank, Ashburnham, Mass	June 9, 1873	Oct. 4, 1898	50,000	48,050	.....	48,050
Total	.....	.....	13,709,000	2,704,353	546,648	2,157,705

a Formerly in voluntary liquidation.

NO. 15.—NATIONAL BANKS WHICH WERE CLOSED TO BUSINESS DURING THE YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1898, AND REMAIN AT DATE IN THE CHARGE OF NATIONAL-BANK EXAMINERS PENDING COMPLIANCE WITH CONDITIONS IMPOSED PRECEDENT TO RESUMPTION, REORGANIZATION, OR VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION, WITH DATE OF ORGANIZATION, DATE OF CLOSING, CAPITAL, AND CIRCULATION ISSUED, REDEEMED, AND OUTSTANDING.

Name and location of bank.	Date of authority to commence business.	Date of closing.	Capital stock.	Circulation.		
				Issued.	Redeemed.	Outstanding.
First National Bank, Carthage, N. Y	Dec. 12, 1879	May 3, 1898	$100,000	$22,500	$940	$21,560
Delaware National Bank, Delhi, N. Y	June 22, 1865	June 7, 1898	100,000	45,000	300	44,700
Tradesmen's National Bank, New York, N. Y	Mar. 17, 1865	Oct. 4, 1898	750,000	180,000	4,490	175,510
Tioga National Bank, Owego, N. Y	Mar. 6, 1865	Oct. 14, 1898	100,000	45,000	1,750	43,250
German National Bank, Pittsburg, Pa	Jan. 26, 1865	Oct. 19, 1898	250,000	45,000	750	44,250
First National Bank, Neligh, Nebr	Sept. 2, 1889	.....do	50,000	11,250	500	10,750
First National Bank of New Lisbon, Lisbon, Ohio	Nov. 7, 1874	Oct. 21, 1898	50,000	11,250	.....	11,250
Total	.....	.....	1,400,000	360,000	8,730	351,270

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No. 16.—Authorized Capital Stock of the National Banks on the First Day of each Month from January 1, 1876, to November 1, 1898, United States Bonds on Deposit to Secure Circulation, Circulation Secured by the Bonds on Deposit, the Amount of Lawful Money on Deposit to Redeem Circulation, and National-Bank Notes Outstanding, including Notes of National Gold Banks.

Date.	Authorized capital stock.	U. S. bonds on deposit to secure circulation.	Circulation secured by U. S. bonds.	Lawful money on deposit to redeem circulation.	Total national-bank notes outstanding.
1876.					
January	$511,155,865	$363,601,662	$324,484,539	$21,995,217	$346,479,756
February	510,619,965	361,430,462	321,319,645	22,648,884	343,968,529
March	510,189,171	356,732,150	318,413,293	24,405,780	342,819,073
April	509,701,671	350,216,350	312,850,786	27,627,308	340,478,094
May	507,881,671	346,715,350	310,084,721	28,755,191	338,839,912
June	506,013,371	344,463,850	307,912,468	28,753,462	336,665,930
July	506,008,371	341,394,750	305,417,013	27,581,323	332,998,336
August	505,226,171	340,071,850	303,756,276	25,982,339	329,738,615
September	504,971,171	338,673,850	302,847,886	23,087,016	325,934,902
October	504,027,171	337,955,800	301,819,811	22,532,933	324,352,744
November	502,752,171	337,727,800	301,658,372	21,582,936	323,241,308
December	502,652,171	338,261,800	301,844,917	20,114,674	321,959,591
1877.					
January	501,392,171	338,191,300	302,020,242	19,575,364	321,595,606
February	497,335,071	338,885,450	302,201,132	18,160,486	320,361,618
March	496,770,571	338,866,550	302,416,700	16,728,336	319,145,036
April	494,783,571	340,537,600	303,523,225	16,146,363	319,669,588
May	493,821,771	340,732,100	304,407,450	15,386,137	319,793,587
June	493,126,271	340,415,100	304,766,940	14,329,272	319,096,212
July	487,868,771	338,713,600	303,108,350	13,949,522	317,048,872
August	487,221,771	337,761,600	302,239,212	14,426,746	316,605,958
September	486,605,271	337,684,650	302,440,152	14,246,546	316,686,698
October	486,449,271	338,062,450	302,885,797	14,438,272	317,324,069
November	486,677,771	342,048,900	305,094,140	13,113,091	318,207,231
December	486,742,771	345,130,550	308,642,795	11,988,924	320,631,719
1878.					
January	485,557,771	346,187,550	309,890,415	11,782,090	321,672,505
February	484,836,371	346,302,050	310,240,005	11,839,305	322,079,310
March	482,952,071	346,522,550	310,301,472	11,688,519	321,989,991
April	482,144,671	346,336,250	310,008,832	12,184,682	322,193,514
May	481,019,671	347,711,850	310,826,422	12,315,257	323,141,679
June	480,660,571	349,166,450	312,435,462	11,552,623	323,988,085
July	479,627,996	349,546,400	313,020,832	11,493,452	324,514,284
August	477,675,996	348,880,900	312,995,592	10,910,967	323,906,559
September	477,698,296	349,049,450	313,154,792	10,294,370	323,449,162
October	476,335,396	349,560,650	313,159,592	9,988,127	323,147,719
November	473,865,396	349,408,900	312,830,797	9,629,918	322,460,715
December	473,859,396	349,795,000	313,355,839	9,935,217	323,291,056
1879.					
January	471,609,396	349,063,000	313,218,189	10,573,485	323,791,674
February	469,995,856	348,939,200	312,725,809	11,673,960	324,399,769
March	467,778,606	350,690,400	313,691,639	12,354,531	326,046,170
April	465,890,006	351,196,400	314,244,779	12,882,417	327,127,196
May	464,608,206	352,250,550	315,628,252	13,516,558	329,144,910
June	463,223,515	353,422,300	316,335,949	13,203,462	329,539,411
July	462,843,515	354,254,600	317,315,679	12,376,018	329,691,697
August	462,822,515	353,201,800	316,412,560	13,545,677	329,958,237
September	462,567,515	355,638,950	317,534,289	13,258,698	330,792,987
October	463,117,515	359,030,500	320,868,979	13,403,261	334,272,240
November	462,392,515	363,802,400	324,054,279	13,127,139	337,181,418
December	461,842,515	365,194,900	326,684,059	13,381,719	340,065,778
1880.					
January	461,557,515	367,021,000	328,773,639	13,613,697	342,387,336
February	461,715,515	364,765,900	326,785,599	16,945,310	343,730,907
March	462,407,585	362,728,050	325,032,790	18,604,197	343,636,989
April	464,177,585	363,656,050	325,425,390	18,959,687	344,385,077
May	464,507,585	363,003,650	325,519,740	19,410,910	344,930,650
June	464,915,185	362,715,050	325,301,700	19,882,033	345,183,733
July	465,205,185	361,652,050	324,242,730	20,262,697	344,505,427
August	465,915,185	361,152,050	323,886,720	20,266,967	344,153,687
September	466,267,285	361,113,450	323,903,330	20,153,448	344,056,778
October	466,245,085	359,935,450	323,056,530	20,848,363	343,904,893
November	466,590,085	359,748,950	322,798,130	21,035,977	343,834,107
December	467,639,085	359,808,550	322,206,550	21,500,091	343,706,641

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No. 16.—Authorized Capital Stock of the National Banks on the First Day of each Month, etc.—Continued.

Date.	Authorized capital stock.	U. S. bonds on deposit to secure circulation.	Circulation secured by U. S. bonds.	Lawful money on deposit to redeem circulation.	Total national-bank notes outstanding.
1881.					
January	$467, 039, 084	$359, 823, 550	$322, 832, 101	$21, 523, 102	$344, 355, 203
February	466, 981, 785	359, 811, 050	322, 654, 721	21, 895, 977	344, 550, 698
March	466, 640, 185	345, 739, 050	305, 587, 202	38, 447, 716	344, 034, 918
April	466, 890, 185	351, 480, 000	309, 034, 317	38, 538, 105	347, 572, 422
May	467, 542, 685	354, 683, 000	316, 226, 247	36, 374, 320	352, 600, 567
June	468, 557, 685	358. 829, 900	318, 497, 814	35, 653, 904	354. 151, 718
July	469. 382, 685	360, 488. 400	321, 148. 399	33, 894, 276	355, 042. 675
August	470. 322, 685	362, 684, 000	323, 478, 586	33, 846, 027	357, 324, 613
September	471. 282. 935	364, 285, 500	325, 324, 746	32, 675, 940	358, 000, 686
October	472. 565, 935	365, 751, 500	326, 513, 546	32, 237, 394	358, 750, 940
November	466, 307, 335	369, 608, 500	329, 180, 122	31, 164, 128	360, 344, 250
December	467, 907, 335	371, 336, 100	331, 729, 532	30, 438, 878	362, 168, 410
1882.					
January	470, 018, 135	371, 692. 100	332, 398, 922	30, 023, 066	362, 421, 988
February	472, 303. 135	371, 270, 200	331, 682, 622	30, 913, 792	362, 596, 414
March	473. 866. 240	370, 602, 700	331, 230, 311	30, 713, 969	361, 944, 287
April	475, 411, 240	369, 900, 700	331, 242, 702	30, 383, 935	361, 620, 630
May	478, 013, 940	366, 359, 650	327, 729, 622	33, 340, 677	361. 070. 299
June	482, 954, 940	364, 079, 350	323. 919, 522	35, 955, 812	359, 875, 334
July	486, 511, 335	361, 212, 700	320, 312, 832	38, 429, 202	358, 742, 034
August	487. 803. 635	362, 736, 500	319. 805, 161	39, 017, 621	358, 822, 782
September	487, 538. 635	361, 452, 350	320, 769, 739	39, 745, 163	360, 514, 902
October	489. 741. 635	362, 043, 250	323. 487, 353	39, 401, 781	362, 889, 134
November	491, 591, 635	362, 505, 650	324, 304, 343	38, 423, 404	362. 727, 747
December	493, 176, 635	362, 174, 250	323, 820, 480	38, 723, 848	362, 544, 328
1883.					
January	492, 076, 635	360, 531, 650	322. 386. 120	40. 265, 049	362, 651, 169
February	494. 199, 635	359, 567, 450	321, 626, 353	40, 540, 877	362, 167. 230
March	498. 262, 135	358, 163, 800	320. 235, 601	41, 084, 788	361, 320, 389
April	498, 017, 135	357, 201, 400	319. 849, 816	39. 945, 249	359, 795, 065
May	500, 269, 135	357, 339, 750	319, 899, 521	39, 368, 605	359, 268, 126
June	505, 379, 135	356, 588, 000	319. 013. 856	39, 150, 326	358, 164, 182
July	507. 208, 135	356, 596, 500	319, 249, 806	37, 565. 704	356, 815, 510
August	510, 283, 135	357, 298. 500	319, 461, 847	36. 310. 284	355, 772. 130
September	513. 543. 135	355, 674, 150	318, 367, 216	36, 222, 005	354, 589, 221
October	515, 528, 135	353, 308, 650	316. 278. 066	37, 064, 605	353. 342, 671
November	516, 608, 135	352. 877, 300	316, 020. 326	35, 993, 461	352. 013, 787
December	516. 348, 135	351, 174, 600	314, 573, 106	36, 385, 055	350, 958, 161
1884					
January	518, 031, 135	347, 538, 200	310, 953, 321	39, 529, 507	350, 482, 828
February	517, 380. 635	343, 475, 550	307, 828, 001	41. 671, 892	349, 499. 893
March	519, 104, 635	341, 533, 050	306, 100, 465	40, 532, 837	346, 633, 302
April	521, 573. 635	339, 116, 150	303, 699, 075	41, 015. 561	344, 714, 636
May	523, 348, 635	337, 618, 650	302. 533. 855	40, 571, 613	343, 105, 468
June	525, 992, 165	336, 257, 150	301, 238, 845	39, 768, 855	341, 007, 709
July	528, 784, 165	334, 147, 850	299, 369, 370	40, 130, 513	339, 499, 833
August	530. 784, 165	332, 588, 600	297, 983, 165	39, 913, 971	337, 897, 136
September	532. 274, 165	331, 371, 100	297, 136, 455	39, 495, 690	336, 632, 145
October	532, 749, 165	329, 186, 000	295, 375, 959	40, 453, 269	335, 829, 228
November	532, 554. 165	325, 316, 300	291, 849, 659	41, 710, 163	333. 559, 813
December	531, 875, 165	320, 244, 700	287, 277, 980	44, 235, 274	331, 513, 254
1885.					
January	529, 910. 165	318, 655, 050	285. 496, 055	43, 662, 568	329, 158, 623
February	530. 380, 165	317, 282, 600	284, 127, 895	42, 784, 663	326, 912, 558
March	530, 500, 165	315, 854, 500	282, 772, 315	41, 888, 596	324, 660, 911
April	531, 151, 165	315, 386. 850	282, 336, 725	39, 881, 941	322, 218, 666
May	531, 241, 165	315, 127. 450	282, 434, 075	38, 468, 630	320, 902, 705
June	530, 830, 865	313, 428, 700	280, 831, 610	38, 032, 217	318, 863, 827
July	531, 540, 465	312, 145 200	279, 528, 175	39, 541, 757	319, 069, 932
August	532, 328. 465	310. 225, 150	277, 826. 775	39, 503, 567	317, 330, 342
September	532, 749, 965	309, 768, 050	277, 371, 525	39, 613, 802	316. 985, 327
October	532, 034, 965	309, 074, 550	277, 149, 661	40, 274, 772	317, 424, 433
November	532, 877, 965	308, 364, 550	276, 304, 189	39, 542, 979	315, 847. 168
December	533, 447, 965	307, 544, 250	275, 821, 779	41, 704, 029	317, 525, 808

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No. 16.—Authorized Capital Stock of the National Banks on the First Day of each Month, etc.—Continued.

Date.	Authorized capital stock.	U. S. bonds on deposit to secure circulation.	Circulation secured by U. S. bonds.	Lawful money on deposit to redeem circulation.	Total national-bank notes outstanding.
1886.					
January	$534,378,265	$306,008,750	$274,466,748	$42,976,706	$317,443,454
February	535,398,265	302,257,000	271,065,593	46,951,839	318,017,432
March	537,896,965	296,780,400	266,047,488	52,049,017	318,096,505
April	538,652,065	289,729,650	259,405,300	56,826,227	316,231,527
May	540,414,565	285,447,950	255,322,541	58,555,047	313,877,588
June	543,669,565	279,537,400	250,257,632	61,580,662	311,838,294
July	545,206,565	275,974,800	247,087,961	61,922,499	309,010,460
August	549,542,565	273,549,800	244,675,012	62,151,745	306,826,757
September	550,252,565	270,524,150	242,168,247	62,505,757	304,674,004
October	553,002,565	261,848,900	234,682,736	68,828,505	303,511,241
November	552,775,165	245,444,050	219,710,656	81,819,233	301,529,889
December	553,855,165	234,991,800	210,525,601	88,781,909	299,307,510
1887.					
January	555,865,165	229,438,350	205,316,106	91,455,875	296,771,981
February	557,684,165	223,926,650	200,268,346	92,806,395	293,074,741
March	559,986,665	213,639,150	191,004,726	98,039,485	289,044,211
April	561,321,665	206,938,000	185,009,551	102,114,704	287,124,255
May	564,346,665	202,446,550	181,026,016	103,979,299	285,005,315
June	571,583,665	200,939,100	179,309,020	103,051,871	282,360,891
July	574,703,665	191,966,700	171,629,341	107,588,447	279,217,788
August	578,826,215	189,445,800	169,303,450	107,150,847	276,454,277
September	581,046,215	190,096,950	169,951,385	104,313,124	274,264,509
October	582,683,715	189,917,100	169,931,680	102,962,170	272,893,850
November	583,188,715	188,828,000	169,215,067	102,826,136	272,041,203
December	584,203,715	187,147,000	167,863,819	102,019,176	269,882,995
1888.					
January	584,726,015	184,444,950	165,205,724	103,193,154	268,398,878
February	586,505,915	182,764,950	163,833,205	102,024,952	265,858,157
March	588,785,915	182,161,700	163,235,505	99,492,361	262,727,866
April	589,637,915	181,863,700	162,743,135	97,427,882	260,171,017
May	591,437,915	182,033,450	162,891,912	95,692,133	258,584,045
June	592,467,915	180,005,150	161,134,338	94,675,310	255,809,648
July	592,852,915	178,312,650	159,642,657	92,719,664	252,362,321
August	594,631,915	177,438,800	158,874,203	90,758,447	249,632,650
September	595,313,915	176,508,850	158,133,712	88,294,850	246,428,562
October	596,041,015	173,280,250	155,365,068	88,236,639	243,601,707
November	596,796,015	170,003,350	152,366,328	87,918,909	239,285,237
December	597,457,315	166,796,550	149,487,373	86,955,794	236,443,167
1889.					
January	598,239,065	163,480,900	146,372,588	87,287,439	233,660,027
February	599,709,365	160,463,950	143,580,313	85,688,716	229,269,029
March	600,684,365	157,485,700	140,874,515	83,520,212	224,394,727
April	602,404,365	154,590,150	138,190,798	83,032,333	221,226,131
May	603,264,365	151,522,350	135,375,463	83,320,725	218,696,188
June	607,390,365	149,829,850	133,769,313	81,753,704	215,523,017
July	609,670,365	148,121,450	132,244,437	79,134,526	211,378,963
August	612,535,365	147,758,450	131,890,777	76,273,662	208,164,439
September	614,925,365	148,150,700	132,101,128	73,701,013	205,802,141
October	617,844,365	147,037,200	131,225,172	72,437,560	203,662,732
November	620,174,365	145,668,150	130,207,285	71,816,130	202,023,415
December	621,959,365	144,709,250	129,388,116	70,258,081	199,646,197
1890.					
January	623,791,365	142,849,900	127,742,440	69,487,965	197,230,405
February	630,003,865	142,266,750	126,747,030	67,895,259	194,642,289
March	632,757,865	143,197,000	127,410,251	64,857,292	192,267,543
April	637,372,865	143,900,750	128,046,801	62,480,331	190,527,132
May	638,932,865	144,216,150	128,920,916	60,665,663	189,586,579
June	644,587,865	144,658,650	128,976,526	58,573,322	187,549,848
July	646,937,865	145,228,300	129,767,150	56,203,625	185,970,775
August	651,367,865	145,434,750	129,854,561	54,537,072	184,391,633
September	652,852,865	143,102,350	127,825,431	55,455,037	183,280,468
October	655,002,865	140,428,600	125,430,316	56,440,709	181,871,025
November	659,782,865	140,190,900	124,958,736	54,796,907	179,755,643
December	662,947,865	140,427,400	125,253,195	53,315,181	178,568,376

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No. 16.—Authorized Capital Stock of the National Banks on the First Day of each Month, etc.—Continued.

Date.	Authorized capital stock.	U. S. bonds on deposit to secure circulation.	Circulation secured by U. S. bonds.	Lawful money on deposit to redeem circulation.	Total national-bank notes outstanding.
1891.					
January	$665,267,865	$140,510,650	$125,660,361	$51,627,485	$177,287,846
February	666,977,865	140,720,700	125,859,360	49,762,379	175,721,739
March	669,007,865	140,790,200	125,957,235	47,706,139	173,663,374
April	671,477,865	141,036,150	126,054,415	45,750,649	171,805,064
May	672,197,865	140,949,900	125,970,955	44,448,421	170,419,376
June	673,422,865	141,310,150	126,267,575	42,969,884	169,237,459
July	676,247,865	142,508,900	127,221,391	40,706,183	167,927,574
August	681,742,865	146,089,650	129,708,040	38,835,019	168,543,059
September	683,125,865	149,839,200	133,790,690	37,543,649	171,334,339
October	684,660,865	151,229,100	135,093,378	36,842,328	171,935,706
November	684,755,865	152,950,350	136,753,837	35,430,721	172,184,558
December	685,515,865	155,283,700	138,605,343	34,388,264	172,993,607
1892.					
January	685,762,265	157,205,950	140,084,203	32,994,382	173,078,585
February	687,332,265	158,515,050	141,435,288	31,770,208	173,205,496
March	688,332,265	159,513,800	142,319,978	30,301,897	172,621,875
April	688,923,665	160,447,300	143,355,178	29,174,273	172,529,451
May	689,298,665	161,352,550	143,954,506	28,522,069	172,476,575
June	690,908,665	162,549,050	144,680,363	27,818,986	172,499,349
July	692,123,665	163,190,050	145,683,023	27,000,827	172,683,850
August	694,428,665	163,500,550	146,132,463	26,395,250	172,527,713
September	695,263,665	164,012,050	146,460,033	26,196,396	172,656,429
October	695,563,665	164,498,550	147,191,593	25,595,167	172,786,760
November	693,868,665	164,883,000	147,241,063	25,191,083	172,432,146
December	695,308,665	166,511,500	148,010,239	25,604,632	173,614,871
1893.					
January	695,148,665	168,247,000	150,526,651	23,877,773	174,404,424
February	696,089,665	169,282,300	151,197,221	23,194,032	174,391,253
March	696,149,665	171,094,550	152,887,461	22,534,927	175,422,388
April	695,949,665	172,229,050	153,860,416	22,234,128	176,094,544
May	695,554,665	173,258,800	155,142,318	21,723,296	176,865,614
June	698,454,665	174,539,050	156,028,010	21,136,245	177,164,255
July	698,824,665	176,588,250	151,900,919	20,812,773	178,713,692
August	699,034,665	182,617,850	163,221,204	20,533,854	183,755,148
September	697,963,165	204,096,200	178,636,718	20,343,650	198,980,368
October	698,128,165	209,407,100	187,864,985	20,825,595	208,690,580
November	695,953,165	209,416,350	188,016,228	21,295,765	209,311,993
December	695,703,165	208,942,100	187,697,826	21,250,279	208,948,105
1894.					
January	693,353,165	205,961,600	185,194,522	23,344,322	208,538,844
February	691,893,165	203,594,500	182,887,853	24,974,254	207,862,107
March	684,690,165	202,052,350	181,148,710	26,330,810	207,479,520
April	682,538,165	202,933,850	181,666,268	26,209,427	207,875,695
May	680,438,165	201,330,250	180,601,247	27,231,785	207,833,032
June	678,998,165	201,251,500	180,613,585	26,631,434	207,245,019
July	678,023,165	201,691,750	180,662,521	26,690,723	207,353,244
August	677,258,165	202,268,500	181,149,511	26,389,555	207,539,066
September	676,568,165	202,276,950	181,300,217	26,211,998	207,592,215
October	674,866,365	200,953,700	180,251,065	27,220,463	207,471,501
November	672,671,365	199,706,200	179,401,364	28,071,239	207,472,603
December	671,471,365	197,349,700	177,073,359	29,612,978	206,686,337
1895.					
January	670,906,365	196,707,700	176,667,467	29,938,243	206,605,710
February	669,156,365	195,826,100	175,674,250	29,623,321	205,297,571
March	668,146,365	197,116,200	176,485,063	28,558,588	205,043,651
April	667,193,265	201,176,700	179,847,383	27,693,828	207,541,211
May	665,893,265	204,356,800	182,534,324	27,185,526	209,719,850
June	665,123,265	206,652,300	184,969,578	26,509,138	211,478,716
July	666,363,265	207,680,800	186,062,098	25,628,937	211,691,035
August	664,659,265	207,832,800	186,577,433	24,794,612	211,372,045
September	664,855,265	209,447,550	187,990,343	24,348,857	212,339,200
October	664,425,265	210,196,550	188,605,877	24,255,057	212,860,934
November	664,136,915	211,717,800	190,180,961	23,706,669	213,887,630
December	664,091,915	212,048,950	190,469,526	23,491,072	213,960,598

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No. 16.—Authorized Capital Stock of the National Banks on the First Day of each Month, etc.—Continued.

Date.	Authorized capital stock.	U. S. bonds on deposit to secure circulation.	Circulation secured by U. S. bonds.	Lawful money on deposit to redeem circulation.	Total national-bank notes outstanding.
1896.					
January	$664,076,915	$212,495,100	$190,741,850	$23,100,813	$213,842,663
February	663,851,915	212,655,300	190,989,637	22,506,910	213,496,547
March	661,946,915	217,944,950	195,048,954	22,132,963	217,181,917
April	661,431,915	222,998,800	199,723,005	21,593,022	221,316,027
May	660,496,915	226,478,550	203,403,239	20,786,098	224,189,337
June	659,951,915	228,651,800	205,215,839	20,072,096	225,287,935
July	659,106,915	228,915,950	205,538,929	20,461,618	226,000,547
August	658,376,915	229,544,450	206,103,504	19,926,538	226,030,042
September	658,126,915	235,078,700	210,293,574	19,320,322	229,613,896
October	658,126,915	238,773,200	214,667,694	18,971,663	233,639,357
November	658,304,915	241,103,350	216,510,014	18,474,430	234,984,444
December	657,909,915	241,272,150	216,609,684	18,789,206	235,398,890
1897.					
January	655,334,915	240,236,150	215,860,307	19,812,810	235,673,117
February	654,174,915	237,190,100	213,186,712	21,907,950	235,094,662
March	653,719,895	234,797,800	210,915,414	23,320,912	234,236,326
April	650,808,395	233,693,350	209,767,702	24,027,439	233,795,141
May	648,613,395	232,606,300	208,768,549	24,119,434	232,887,983
June	646,788,395	230,928,050	207,139,382	24,736,459	231,875,841
July	643,474,517	230,471,550	206,690,339	24,751,347	231,441,686
August	641,229,395	230,111,300	206,498,957	24,345,299	230,844,256
September	639,488,295	229,471,100	205,755,976	24,837,697	230,593,673
October	638,903,295	229,348,550	205,604,781	25,205,779	230,810,560
November	638,015,295	227,742,550	203,925,680	26,205,325	230,131,005
December	636,310,295	225,359,300	201,735,572	27,898,644	229,634,216
1898.					
January	639,440,295	218,992,950	196,146,092	32,868,548	229,014,640
February	637,535,295	215,487,650	192,724,299	33,804,916	226,529,215
March	638,385,295	213,414,650	191,056,817	33,774,254	224,831,071
April	635,060,295	214,365,400	191,611,599	32,870,279	224,481,878
May	631,635,295	217,162,650	194,138,732	31,975,018	226,113,750
June	631,035,295	219,377,900	196,155,935	31,540,434	227,696,369
July	630,025,295	220,201,400	197,078,092	30,822,084	227,900,176
August	629,315,295	218,525,650	195,692,685	31,087,379	226,780,064
September	629,151,295	220,496,160	196,775,703	30,485,946	227,261,649
October	625,356,295	229,980,620	205,056,063	30,383,921	235,439,984
November	624,552,195	235,618,470	210,045,456	29,583,680	239,629,136

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No. 17.—Profit on National-Bank Circulation, Based on a Deposit of $100,000 Bonds, on October 31, 1895, 1896, 1897, and 1898.

[Prepared by the Government Actuary.]

1895.

Bonds.		Maximum circulation obtainable.	Receipts.			Deductions.							Net receipts.	Interest on cost of bonds at 6 per cent.	Profit on circulation.	
Class.	Market value.		Interest on circulation at 6 per cent.	Interest on bonds.	Gross receipts.	Tax.	Cost of redemption.	Express charges.	Plates.	Agents' fees.	Sinking fund.	Total.			Amount.	Per cent.
2's	$96.9215	$87,229.35	$5,233.76	$2,000	$7,233.76	$872.29	$45.00	$3.00	$7.50	$7.00	.....	$934.79	$6,298.97	$5,815.29	*e* $483.68	0.499
4's *a*	111.4837	90,000.00	5,400.00	4,000	9,400.00	900.00	45.00	3.00	7.50	7.00	$686.60	1,649.10	7,750.90	6,689.02	1,061.88	.952
4's *b*	121.7527	90,000.00	5,400.00	4,000	9,400.00	900.00	45.00	3.00	7.50	7.00	277.13	1,239.63	8,160.37	7,305.16	855.21	.702
5's *c*	114.7534	90,000.00	5,400.00	5,000	10,400.00	900.00	45.00	3.00	7.50	7.00	1,392.33	2,354.83	8,045.17	6,885.20	1,159.97	1.011
6's *d*	105.9945	90,000.00	5,400.00	6,000	11,400.00	900.00	45.00	3.00	7.50	7.00	2,104.80	3,067.30	8,332.70	6,359.67	1,973.03	1.861

1896.

2's	$92.6712	$83,404.08	$5,004.24	$2,000	$7,004.24	$834.04	$45.00	$3.00	$7.50	$7.00	.....	$896.54	$6,107.70	$5,560.27	*e* $547.43	0.591
4's *a*	107.6712	90,000.00	5,400.00	4,000	9,400.00	900.00	45.00	3.00	7.50	7.00	$518.62	1,481.12	7,918.88	6,460.27	1,458.61	1.355
4's *b*	116.7527	90,000.00	5,400.00	4,000	9,400.00	900.00	45.00	3.00	7.50	7.00	229.57	1,192.07	8,207.93	7,005.16	1,202.77	1.030
5's *c*	110.1284	90,000.00	5,400.00	5,000	9,400.00	900.00	45.00	3.00	7.50	7.00	1,125.42	2,087.92	8,312.08	6,607.70	1,704.38	1.548
6's *d*	100.9945	90,000.00	5,400.00	6,000	11,400.00	900.00	45.00	3.00	7.50	7.00	576.25	1,538.79	9,861.21	6,059.67	3,801.54	3.774

1897.

2's	$99.0000	$90,000.00	$5,400.00	$2,000	$7,400.00	$900.00	$45.00	$3.00	$7.50	$7.00	.....	$962.50	$6,437.50	$5,940.00	*e* $497.50	0.503
4's *a*	114.0000	90,000.00	5,400.00	4,000	9,400.00	900.00	45.00	3.00	7.50	7.00	$1,079.19	2,041.69	7,358.31	6,840.00	518.31	.455
4's *b*	128.3750	90,000.00	5,400.00	4,000	9,400.00	900.00	45.00	3.00	7.50	7.00	418.56	1,381.06	8,018.94	7,702.50	316.44	.246
5's *c*	116.0000	90,000.00	5,400.00	5,000	10,400.00	900.00	45.00	3.00	7.50	7.00	2,128.86	3,091.36	7,308.64	6,960.00	348.64	.301
6's *d*	102.3750	90,000.00	5,400.00	6,000	11,400.00	900.00	45.00	3.00	7.50	7.00	3,553.70	4,516.20	6,883.80	6,142.50	741.30	.724

1898.

2's	$98.5000	$90,000.00	$5,400.00	$2,000	$7,400.00	$900.00	$45.00	$3.00	$7.50	$7.00	.....	$962.50	$6,437.50	$5,910.00	*e* $527.50	0.535
3's *f*	106.0625	90,000.00	5,400.00	3,000	8,400.00	900.00	45.00	3.00	7.50	7.00	$162.24	1,124.74	7,275.26	6,363.75	911.51	.859
4's *a*	112.2500	90,000.00	5,400.00	4,000	9,400.00	900.00	45.00	3.00	7.50	7.00	1,093.93	2,056.43	7,343.57	6,735.00	608.57	.542
4's *b*	128.1250	90,000.00	5,400.00	4,000	9,400.00	900.00	45.00	3.00	7.50	7.00	447.07	1,409.57	7,990.43	7,687.50	302.93	.236
5's *c*	113.2500	90,000.00	5,400.00	5,000	10,400.00	900.00	45.00	3.00	7.50	7.00	2,165.87	3,128.37	7,271.63	6,795.00	476.63	.421
6's *d*	102.5000	90,000.00	5,400.00	6,000	11,400.00	900.00	45.00	3.00	7.50	7.00	3,703.71	4,666.21	6,733.79	6,150.00	583.79	.570

a Maturing July 1, 1907. *b* Maturing February 1, 1925. *c* Maturing February 1, 1904. *d* Maturing July 1, 1898.
e This profit is somewhat greater than shown, but is indeterminate, owing to uncertainty of date of maturity. *f* Maturing August 1, 1918.

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No. 18.—Changes in Capital, Bonds, and Circulation, by Geographical Divisions.

States and Territories.	Banks existing October 31, 1897.				Banks organized during year ended October 31, 1898.			
	No.	Capital.	Bonds.	Circulation.	No.	Capital.	Bonds.	Circulation.
Maine	83	$11,171,000	$5,952,700	$5,357,430	....	....	....	....
New Hampshire	51	5,805,000	3,953,750	3,558,375	1	$50,000	$12,500	$11,250
Vermont	49	6,985,000	4,275,500	3,847,950	....	....	....	....
Massachusetts	267	94,327,500	30,170,900	27,153,810	....	....	....	....
Rhode Island	57	19,337,050	7,819,000	7,037,100	....	....	....	....
Connecticut	81	21,641,070	9,021,000	8,118,900	....	....	....	....
N. England States	588	159,266,620	61,192,850	55,073,565	1	50,000	12,500	11,250
New York	326	83,664,940	37,531,000	33,777,900	4	525,000	237,500	267,750
New Jersey	103	14,445,000	5,677,250	5,109,525	2	100,000	37,500	33,750
Pennsylvania	427	75,345,240	32,821,050	29,538,945	8	460,000	175,000	157,500
Delaware	18	2,083,985	795,000	715,500	1	50,000	12,500	11,250
Maryland	69	17,079,960	4,850,750	4,365,675	1	50,000	12,500	11,250
Dist. Columbia	13	3,127,000	1,179,150	1,061,235	....	....	....	....
Eastern States	956	195,746,125	82,854,200	74,568,780	16	1,185,000	535,000	481,500
Virginia	35	4,646,300	2,250,250	2,027,025	1	50,000	12,500	11,250
West Virginia	33	3,451,000	1,422,650	1,280,385	....	....	....	....
North Carolina	27	2,801,000	748,500	673,650	1	100,000	25,000	22,500
South Carolina	16	1,893,100	537,250	483,525	1	120,000	30,000	27,000
Georgia	30	4,016,000	1,211,000	1,089,900	....	....	....	....
Florida	15	1,485,000	442,500	398,250	....	....	....	....
Alabama	26	3,455,000	1,203,500	1,083,150	....	....	....	....
Mississippi	10	755,000	243,150	218,835	....	....	....	....
Louisiana	19	3,360,000	1,187,000	1,068,300	....	....	....	....
Texas	202	20,106,200	4,993,790	4,494,330	4	250,000	72,500	65,250
Arkansas	9	1,220,000	251,500	226,350	....	....	....	....
Kentucky	75	11,664,900	4,991,750	4,492,575	1	100,000	100,000	90,000
Tennessee	49	8,760,000	1,785,250	1,606,725	....	....	....	....
Southern States	546	67,610,500	21,270,000	19,143,000	8	620,000	240,000	216,000
Ohio	249	45,630,100	18,890,100	17,001,090	7	450,000	206,940	186,246
Indiana	115	14,237,000	5,290,050	4,761,045	1	500,000	50,000	45,000
Illinois	220	37,326,000	7,611,500	6,850,350	5	2,250,000	275,000	247,500
Michigan	84	12,295,000	4,112,000	3,700,800	....	....	....	....
Wisconsin	79	10,310,000	3,107,750	2,796,975	1	50,000	12,500	11,250
Minnesota	71	13,805,000	1,873,500	1,686,150	....	....	....	....
Iowa	165	13,500,000	4,170,450	3,753,405	6	460,000	235,000	211,500
Missouri	63	15,065,000	3,672,050	3,304,845	2	250,000	67,500	60,750
Middle States	1,046	162,228,100	48,727,400	43,854,660	22	3,960,000	846,940	762,246
North Dakota	27	1,985,000	555,000	499,500	....	....	....	....
South Dakota	27	1,745,000	523,750	471,375	....	....	....	....
Nebraska	104	10,775,000	2,318,400	2,086,560	....	....	....	....
Kansas	103	8,717,100	2,445,250	2,200,725	2	100,000	25,000	22,500
Montana	21	3,855,000	739,350	665,415	....	....	....	....
Wyoming	11	860,000	215,000	193,500	....	....	....	....
Colorado	41	5,232,000	1,274,000	1,146,600	....	....	....	....
New Mexico	6	600,000	340,000	306,000	....	....	....	....
Oklahoma	6	300,000	103,000	92,700	1	50,000	12,500	11,250
Indian Territory	11	620,000	138,000	124,200	3	150,000	37,500	33,750
Western States	357	34,689,100	8,651,750	7,786,575	6	300,000	75,000	67,500
Washington	35	4,738,000	1,004,800	904,320	....	....	....	....
Oregon	30	3,070,000	1,051,050	945,945	....	....	....	....
California	32	7,360,000	1,788,250	1,609,425	2	3,500,000	550,000	495,000
Idaho	10	675,000	206,250	185,625	....	....	....	....
Utah	11	1,750,000	812,500	731,250	....	....	....	....
Nevada	1	82,000	33,500	30,150	....	....	....	....
Arizona	5	400,000	150,000	135,000	....	....	....	....
Alaska	....	....	....	....	1	50,000	12,500	11,250
Pacific States	124	18,075,000	5,046,350	4,541,715	3	3,550,000	562,500	506,250
United States	3,617	637,615,445	227,742,550	204,968,295	56	9,665,000	2,271,940	2,044,746

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No. 13.—Changes in Capital, Bonds, and Circulation, by Geographical Divisions—Continued.

States and Territories.	Increase in capital, bonds, and circulation of banks existing October 31, 1897, and number of banks concerned in such increase.				Total increase in capital, bonds, and circulation, and number of banks concerned in such increase.			
	No.	Capital.	Bonds.	Circulation.	No.	Capital.	Bonds.	Circulation.
Maine	11	.....	$460,500	$414,450	11	.....	$460,500	$414,450
New Hampshire	6	.....	168,580	151,722	7	$50,000	181,080	162,972
Vermont	4	.....	82,800	74,520	4	.....	82,800	74,520
Massachusetts	37	.....	2,546,900	2,292,210	37	.....	2,546,900	2,292,210
Rhode Island	6	.....	263,500	237,150	6	.....	263,500	237,150
Connecticut	12	.....	715,000	643,500	12	.....	715,000	643,500
N. England States	76	.....	4,237,280	3,813,552	77	50,000	4,249,780	3,824,802
New York	34	$500,000	3,291,250	2,962,125	38	1,025,000	3,588,750	3,229,875
New Jersey	10	.....	271,100	243,990	12	100,000	308,600	277,740
Pennsylvania	71	.....	3,733,500	3,360,150	79	460,000	3,908,500	3,517,650
Delaware	2	.....	60,000	54,000	3	50,000	72,500	65,250
Maryland	11	.....	1,001,700	901,530	12	50,000	1,014,200	912,780
Dist. Columbia	1	100,000	100,000	90,000	1	100,000	100,000	90,000
Eastern States	129	600,000	8,457,550	7,611,795	145	1,785,000	8,992,550	8,093,295
Virginia	8	.....	505,500	454,950	9	50,000	518,000	466,200
West Virginia	5	.....	148,700	133,830	5	.....	148,700	133,830
North Carolina	5	.....	215,600	194,040	6	100,000	240,600	216,540
South Carolina	2	.....	178,750	160,875	3	120,000	208,750	187,875
Georgia	3	.....	163,100	146,790	3	.....	163,100	146,790
Florida	1	.....	75,000	67,500	1	.....	75,000	67,500
Alabama	2	.....	212,500	191,250	2	.....	212,500	191,250
Mississippi	2	.....	50,000	45,000	2	.....	50,000	45,000
Louisiana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas	17	75,000	817,520	735,768	21	325,000	890,020	801,018
Arkansas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky	13	.....	1,681,500	1,513,350	14	100,000	1,781,500	1,603,350
Tennessee	5	.....	333,000	299,700	5	.....	333,000	299,700
Southern States	63	75,000	4,381,170	3,943,053	71	695,000	4,621,170	4,159,053
Ohio	41	.....	1,326,000	1,193,400	48	450,000	1,532,940	1,379,646
Indiana	17	25,000	512,250	461,025	18	525,000	562,250	506,025
Illinois	36	250,000	1,680,700	1,512,630	41	2,500,000	1,955,700	1,760,130
Michigan	14	.....	603,500	543,150	14	.....	603,500	543,150
Wisconsin	19	50,000	805,560	725,004	20	100,000	818,060	736,254
Minnesota	7	.....	208,500	187,650	7	.....	208,500	187,650
Iowa	39	50,000	1,004,910	904,419	45	510,000	1,239,910	1,115,919
Missouri	8	.....	3,350,500	3,015,450	10	250,000	3,418,000	3,076,200
Middle States	181	375,000	9,491,920	8,542,728	203	4,335,000	10,338,860	9,304,974
North Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	1	.....	37,500	33,750	1	.....	37,500	33,750
Nebraska	11	.....	750,600	675,540	11	.....	750,600	675,540
Kansas	9	.....	326,000	293,400	11	100,000	351,000	315,900
Montana	1	.....	50,000	45,000	1	.....	50,000	45,000
Wyoming	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	7	50,000	546,280	491,652	7	50,000	546,280	491,652
New Mexico	1	.....	75,000	67,500	1	.....	75,000	67,500
Oklahoma	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	50,000	12,500	11,250
Indian Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	150,000	37,500	33,750
Western States	30	50,000	1,785,380	1,606,842	36	350,000	1,860,380	1,674,342
Washington	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	2	.....	60,000	54,000	2	.....	60,000	54,000
California	1	.....	30,000	27,000	3	3,500,000	580,000	522,000
Idaho	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alaska	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	50,000	12,500	11,250
Pacific States	3	.....	90,000	81,000	6	3,550,000	652,500	587,250
United States	482	1,100,000	28,443,300	25,598,970	538	10,765,000	30,715,240	27,643,716

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No. 18.—Changes in Capital, Bonds, and Circulation, by Geographical Divisions—Continued.

States and Territories.	Decrease in capital, bonds, and circulation, with number of banks concerned in such decrease.							
	Failed and liquidating banks.				By banks existing October 31, 1897.			
	No.	Capital.	Bonds.	Circulation.	No.	Capital.	Bonds.	Circulation.
Maine	1	$50,000	$12,500	$11,250	5	$50,000	$800,800	$720,720
New Hampshire	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	125,000	112,500
Vermont	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	100,000	122,500	110,250
Massachusetts	5	2,700,000	400,000	360,000	55	1,100,000	5,096,500	4,586,850
Rhode Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	467,500	420,750
Connecticut	1	110,000	30,000	27,000	18	250,000	929,000	836,100
N. England States	7	2,860,000	442,500	398,250	91	1,500,000	7,541,300	6,787,170
New York	4	800,000	126,500	113,850	33	250,100	2,860,500	2,574,450
New Jersey	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	83,500	75,150
Pennsylvania	7	2,294,000	359,000	323,100	51	740,000	3,484,000	3,135,600
Delaware	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	105,000	916,000	824,400
Dist. Columbia	1	200,000	50,000	45,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern States	12	3,294,000	535,500	481,950	97	1,095,100	7,344,000	6,609,600
Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	100,000	330,000	297,000
West Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	100,000	69,500	62,550
North Carolina	1	100,000	25,000	22,500	2	.....	40,000	36,000
South Carolina	1	75,000	18,750	16,875	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	1	100,000	50,000	45,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	25,000	22,500
Alabama	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	150,000	.....	.....
Mississippi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300,000	270,000
Louisiana	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	250,000	225,000
Texas	10	770,000	205,000	184,500	11	275,000	158,650	142,785
Arkansas	2	150,000	37,500	33,750	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky	1	200,000	50,000	45,000	12	614,000	637,500	573,750
Tennessee	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	725,000	.....	.....
Southern States	16	1,395,000	386,250	347,625	40	1,964,000	1,810,650	1,629,585
Ohio	2	150,000	37,500	33,750	23	740,000	1,359,000	1,223,100
Indiana	5	650,000	150,000	135,000	11	120,000	487,000	438,300
Illinois	6	2,800,000	250,000	225,000	7	.....	177,000	159,300
Michigan	2	150,000	37,500	33,750	2	100,000	.....	.....
Wisconsin	2	400,000	75,000	67,500	6	150,000	180,000	162,000
Minnesota	2	150,000	37,500	33,750	4	225,000	50,000	45,000
Iowa	2	150,000	42,500	38,250	11	265,000	141,500	127,350
Missouri	3	400,000	109,000	90,000	3	100,000	265,000	238,500
Middle States	24	4,850,000	730,000	657,000	67	1,700,000	2,659,500	2,393,550
North Dakota	2	100,000	25,000	22,500	1	10,000	.....	.....
South Dakota	1	60,000	15,000	13,500	1	50,000	.....	.....
Nebraska	2	100,000	25,000	22,500	7	250,000	112,500	101,250
Kansas	3	150,000	37,500	33,750	2	50,000	.....	.....
Montana	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	100,000	.....	.....
Wyoming	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	4	350,000	87,500	78,750	2	275,000	.....	.....
New Mexico	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	1	50,000	12,500	11,250	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western States	13	810,000	202,500	182,250	14	735,000	112,500	101,250
Washington	2	100,000	25,000	22,500	6	250,000	37,500	33,750
Oregon	1	500,000	50,000	45,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
California	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	50,000	37,500	33,750
Idaho	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	100,000	.....	.....
Nevada	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alaska	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific States	3	600,000	75,000	67,500	9	400,000	75,000	67,500
United States	75	13,809,000	2,371,750	2,134,575	318	7,394,100	19,542,950	17,588,655

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No. 18.—Changes in Capital, Bonds, and Circulation, by Geographical Divisions—Continued.

States and Territories.	Increase and decrease during year ended October 31, 1898.					
	Total increase.			Total decrease.		
	Capital.	Bonds.	Circulation.	Capital.	Bonds.	Circulation.
Maine	.....	$460,500	$414,750	$100,000	$813,300	$731,970
New Hampshire	$50,000	181,080	162,972	.....	125,000	112,500
Vermont	.....	82,800	74,520	100,000	122,500	110,250
Massachusetts	.....	2,546,900	2,292,210	3,800,00	5,496,500	4,946,850
Rhode Island	.....	263,500	237,150	.....	467,500	420,750
Connecticut	.....	715,000	643,500	360,000	959,000	863,100
New England States	50,000	4,249,780	3,824,802	4,360,000	7,983,800	7,185,420
New York	1,025,000	3,588,750	3,229,875	1,050,100	2,987,000	2,688,300
New Jersey	100,000	308,600	277,740	.....	83,500	75,150
Pennsylvania	460,000	3,908,500	3,517,650	3,034,000	3,843,000	3,458,700
Delaware	50,000	72,500	65,250	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	50,000	1,014,200	912,780	105,000	916,600	824,400
District of Columbia	100,000	100,000	90,000	200,000	50,000	45,000
Eastern States	1,785,000	8,992,550	8,093,295	4,389,100	7,879,500	7,091,550
Virginia	50,000	518,000	466,200	100,000	330,000	297,000
West Virginia	.....	148,700	133,830	100,000	69,500	62,550
North Carolina	100,000	240,600	216,540	100,000	65,000	58,500
South Carolina	120,000	208,750	187,875	75,000	18,750	16,875
Georgia	.....	163,100	146,790	100,000	50,000	45,000
Florida	.....	75,000	67,500	.....	25,000	22,500
Alabama	.....	212,500	191,250	150,000	.....	.....
Mississippi	.....	50,000	45,000	.....	300,000	270,000
Louisiana	.....	.....	.....	.....	250,000	225,000
Texas	325,000	890,020	801,018	1,045,000	363,650	327,285
Arkansas	.....	.....	.....	150,000	37,500	33,750
Kentucky	100,000	1,787,500	1,603,350	814,000	687,500	618,750
Tennessee	.....	333,000	299,700	725,000	.....	.....
Southern States	695,000	4,621,170	4,159,053	3,359,000	2,196,900	1,977,210
Ohio	450,000	1,532,940	1,379,646	890,000	1,396,500	1,256,850
Indiana	525,000	562,250	506,025	770,000	637,000	573,300
Illinois	2,590,000	1,955,700	1,760,130	2,800,000	427,000	384,300
Michigan	.....	603,500	543,150	250,000	37,500	33,750
Wisconsin	100,000	818,060	736,254	550,000	255,000	229,500
Minnesota	.....	208,500	187,650	375,000	87,500	78,750
Iowa	510,000	1,239,910	1,115,919	415,000	184,000	165,600
Missouri	250,000	3,418,000	3,076,200	500,000	365,000	328,500
Middle States	4,335,000	10,338,860	9,304,974	6,550,000	3,389,500	3,050,550
North Dakota	.....	.....	.....	110,000	25,000	22,500
South Dakota	.....	37,500	33,750	110,000	15,000	13,500
Nebraska	.....	750,600	675,540	350,000	137,500	123,750
Kansas	100,000	351,000	315,900	200,000	37,500	33,750
Montana	.....	50,000	45,000	100,000	.....	.....
Wyoming	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	50,000	546,280	491,652	625,000	87,500	78,750
New Mexico	.....	75,000	67,500	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	50,000	12,500	11,250	50,000	12,500	11,250
Indian Territory	150,000	37,500	33,750	.....	.....	.....
Western States	350,000	1,860,380	1,674,342	1,545,000	315,000	283,500
Washington	.....	.....	.....	350,000	62,500	56,250
Oregon	.....	60,000	54,000	500,000	50,000	45,000
California	3,500,000	580,000	522,000	50,000	37,500	33,750
Idaho	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah	.....	.....	.....	100,000	.....	.....
Nevada	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alaska	50,000	12,500	11,250	.....	.....	.....
Pacific States	3,550,000	652,500	587,250	1,000,000	150,000	135,000
United States	10,765,000	30,715,240	27,643,716	21,203,100	21,914,700	19,723,230

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NO. 18.—CHANGES IN CAPITAL, BONDS, AND CIRCULATION, BY GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS—Continued.

States and Territories.	Net increase and decrease in capital, bonds, and circulation.					
	Net increase.			Net decrease.		
	Capital.	Bonds.	Circulation.	Capital.	Bonds.	Circulation.
Maine				$100,000	$352,800	$317,520
New Hampshire	$50,000	$56,080	$50,472			
Vermont				100,000	39,700	35,730
Massachusetts				3,800,000	2,949,600	2,654,640
Rhode Island					204,000	183,600
Connecticut				360,000	244,000	219,600
New England States	50,000	56,080	50,472	4,360,000	3,790,100	3,411,090
New York		601,750	541,575	25,100		
New Jersey	100,000	225,100	202,590			
Pennsylvania		65,500	58,950	2,574,000		
Delaware	50,000	72,500	65,250			
Maryland		98,200	88,380	55,600		
District of Columbia		50,000	45,000	100,000		
Eastern States	150,000	1,113,050	1,001,745	2,754,100		
Virginia		188,000	169,200	50,000		
West Virginia		79,200	71,280	100,000		
North Carolina		175,600	158,040			
South Carolina	45,000	190,000	171,000			
Georgia		113,100	101,790	100,000		
Florida		50,000	45,000			
Alabama		212,500	191,250	150,000		
Mississippi					250,000	225,000
Louisiana					250,000	225,000
Texas		526,370	473,733	720,000		
Arkansas				150,000	37,500	33,750
Kentucky		1,094,000	984,600	714,000		
Tennessee		333,000	299,700	725,000		
Southern States	45,000	2,961,770	2,665,593	2,709,000	537,500	483,750
Ohio		136,440	122,796	440,000		
Indiana				245,000	74,750	67,275
Illinois		1,528,700	1,375,830	300,000		
Michigan		566,000	509,400	250,000		
Wisconsin		563,060	506,754	450,000		
Minnesota		121,000	108,900	375,000		
Iowa	95,000	1,055,910	950,319			
Missouri		3,053,000	2,747,700	250,000		
Middle States	95,000	7,024,110	6,321,699	2,310,000	74,750	67,275
North Dakota				110,000	25,000	22,500
South Dakota		22,500	20,250	110,000		
Nebraska		613,100	551,790	350,000		
Kansas		313,500	282,150	100,000		
Montana		50,000	45,000	100,000		
Wyoming						
Colorado		458,780	412,902	575,000		
New Mexico		75,000	67,500			
Oklahoma						
Indian Territory	150,000	37,500	33,750			
Western States	150,000	1,570,380	1,413,342	1,345,000	25,000	22,500
Washington				350,000	62,500	56,250
Oregon		10,000	9,000	500,000		
California	3,450,000	542,500	488,250			
Idaho						
Utah				100,000		
Nevada						
Arizona						
Alaska	50,000	12,500	11,250			
Pacific States	3,500,000	565,000	508,500	950,000	62,500	56,250
United States	3,990,000	13,290,390	11,961,351	14,428,100	4,489,850	4,040,865

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No. 19.—Decrease or Increase of National-Bank Circulation During Each of the Years ended October 31, 1890 to 1898, Inclusive, and the Amount of Lawful Money on Deposit at the End of Each Year.

Net circulation outstanding October 31, 1890		$124,958,736
National-bank notes outstanding October 31, 1891, including notes of national gold banks	$172,184,558	
Less lawful money on deposit at same date, including deposits of national gold banks	35,430,721	
		136,753,837
Net increase of circulation		11,795,101
Net outstanding as above October 31, 1891		136,753,837
National-bank notes outstanding October 31, 1892, including notes of national gold banks	172,432,146	
Less lawful money on deposit at same date, including deposits of national gold banks	25,191,083	
		147,241,063
Net increase of circulation		10,487,226
Net outstanding as above October 31, 1892		147,241,063
National-bank notes outstanding October 31, 1893, including notes of national gold banks	209,311,993	
Less lawful money on deposit at same date, including deposits of national gold banks	21,295,765	
		188,016,228
Net increase of circulation		40,775,165
Net outstanding as above October 31, 1893		188,016,228
National-bank notes outstanding October 31, 1894, including notes of national gold banks	207,565,090	
Less lawful money on deposit at same date, including deposits of national gold banks	28,163,726	
		179,401,364
Net decrease of circulation		8,614,864
Net outstanding as above October 31, 1894		179,401,364
National-bank notes outstanding October 31, 1895, including notes of national gold banks	213,887,630	
Less lawful money on deposit at same date, including deposits of national gold banks	23,706,669	
		190,180,961
Net increase of circulation		10,779,597
Net outstanding as above October 31, 1895		190,180,961
National-bank notes outstanding October 31, 1896, including notes of national gold banks	234,984,444	
Less lawful money on deposit at same date, including deposits of national gold banks	18,474,430	
		216,510,014
Net increase of circulation		26,329,053
Net outstanding as above October 31, 1896		216,510,014
National-bank notes outstanding October 31, 1897, including notes of national gold banks	230,131,005	
Less lawful money on deposit at same date, including deposits of national gold banks	26,205,325	
		203,925,680
Net decrease of circulation		12,584,334
Net outstanding as above October 31, 1897		203,925,680
National-bank notes outstanding October 31, 1898, including notes of national gold banks	239,629,136	
Less lawful money on deposit at same date, including deposits of national gold banks	29,583,680	
		210,045,456
Net increase of circulation		6,119,776

The gross increase of circulation, including the notes of gold banks and those of failed and liquidated associations, was $9,582,771.

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NO. 20.—NATIONAL-BANK CIRCULATION ISSUED, THE AMOUNT OF LAWFUL MONEY DEPOSITED IN THE UNITED STATES TREASURY TO RETIRE NATIONAL-BANK CIRCULATION FROM JUNE 20, 1874, TO OCTOBER 31, 1898, AND AMOUNT REMAINING ON DEPOSIT, BY STATES, AT LATTER DATE.

States and Territories.	Additional circulation issued since June 20, 1874.	Lawful money deposited to retire national-bank circulation since June 20, 1874.				Lawful money on deposit with the United States Treasurer at date.
		For redemption of notes of liquidating banks.	To retire circulation under act of June 20, 1874.	To retire circulation under act of July 12, 1882.	Total deposits.	
Maine	$6,147,768	$1,010,505	$5,368,777	$2,636,207	$9,015,489	$984,632
New Hampshire	4,210,575	758,416	2,903,055	1,515,902	5,177,373	197,816
Vermont	5,748,965	1,117,587	5,505,604	2,017,522	8,640,713	266,856
Massachusetts	62,656,686	2,706,062	67,371,322	25,260,028	95,337,412	5,546,117
Rhode Island	10,220,855	415,432	10,032,731	5,965,927	16,414,090	678,839
Connecticut	14,084,810	1,200,201	15,958,344	6,415,700	23,574,245	843,005
New York	81,266,523	11,253,176	73,894,621	15,594,814	100,742,611	4,908,026
New Jersey	8,603,855	1,431,988	9,657,688	3,209,661	14,299,337	455,954
Pennsylvania	55,923,597	5,632,369	44,845,562	16,227,794	66,705,725	3,492,403
Delaware	1,158,710	.....	1,137,400	458,645	1,596,045	44,855
Maryland	8,314,320	184,800	8,442,615	3,665,625	12,292,440	699,536
Dist. Columbia	1,452,240	682,157	1,015,910	153,937	1,852,004	220,102
Virginia	3,590,685	1,253,869	2,686,615	808,495	4,748,979	289,020
West Virginia	1,620,474	950,310	1,043,440	569,030	2,562,780	109,337
North Carolina	2,126,790	588,860	2,324,497	161,143	3,074,500	124,233
South Carolina	971,070	118,825	2,122,412	194,583	2,435,820	106,597
Georgia	2,011,830	595,455	1,879,102	574,253	3,048,810	162,260
Florida	608,040	187,440	17,030	15,050	219,520	15,880
Alabama	1,716,794	414,398	1,418,940	236,376	2,069,714	279,859
Mississippi	373,930	102,200	38,450	.....	140,650	25,586
Louisiana	3,163,287	774,301	3,927,703	976,137	5,678,141	340,008
Texas	7,283,840	1,547,805	1,366,303	120,625	3,034,733	530,239
Arkansas	709,050	185,015	421,119	70,456	676,590	63,360
Kentucky	12,482,988	2,547,619	9,940,058	1,616,718	14,104,395	1,206,160
Tennessee	3,219,615	1,251,851	2,191,206	511,148	3,954,205	174,657
Missouri	8,890,380	2,330,415	6,421,009	627,114	9,378,538	519,933
Ohio	32,309,787	8,435,202	24,061,467	5,291,339	37,788,008	1,937,828
Indiana	10,891,762	5,915,088	12,958,081	1,495,484	20,368,653	1,085,848
Illinois	12,939,916	4,618,171	12,540,131	1,964,879	19,123,181	993,122
Michigan	8,346,025	4,122,855	6,247,828	490,052	10,860,735	450,471
Wisconsin	5,785,585	1,639,375	3,282,880	669,866	5,592,121	380,515
Iowa	7,450,723	2,327,575	5,046,302	814,062	8,187,939	374,525
Minnesota	3,279,006	1,416,720	2,701,778	529,002	4,647,500	291,016
Kansas	4,427,139	2,420,638	1,173,126	119,761	3,713,525	354,660
Nebraska	4,521,165	1,056,294	1,491,239	250,245	2,797,778	331,875
Nevada	76,950	34,960	13,500	.....	48,460	15,608
Oregon	1,274,500	242,138	214,610	82,450	539,198	82,107
Colorado	2,879,610	873,485	712,720	291,075	1,877,280	175,250
Idaho	259,155	50,625	101,518	14,762	166,905	9,235
Montana	1,343,660	611,479	335,110	36,436	983,025	134,621
Wyoming	301,385	86,050	65,700	12,090	163,840	21,746
North Dakota	953,800	341,810	208,170	.....	549,980	91,315
South Dakota	908,635	374,920	112,080	2,960	489,960	65,675
Washington	2,118,465	883,770	441,210	.....	1,324,980	190,970
California	4,143,500	524,290	1,382,550	104,980	2,011,820	156,090
Utah	1,161,050	259,131	527,547	42,903	829,581	25,228
New Mexico	589,000	169,130	295,200	16,520	480,850	34,740
Arizona	211,040	50,590	2,950	.....	53,540	.....
Oklahoma	112,490	44,300	.....	.....	44,300	13,160
Indian Territory	183,150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alaska	11,050	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lawful money deposited prior to June 20, 1874, and remaining at that date	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,813,675	.....
Total	a415,027,225	75,739,652	355,846,610	101,831,756	537,231,693	b29,500,825

a This includes circulation issued under act of July 12, 1882.
b Exclusive of $82,855 on deposit to retire circulation of national gold banks.

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NO. 21.—NATIONAL-BANK NOTES OUTSTANDING, THE AMOUNT OF LAWFUL MONEY ON DEPOSIT WITH THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES TO REDEEM NATIONAL-BANK NOTES, AND THE KINDS AND AMOUNTS OF UNITED STATES BONDS ON DEPOSIT TO SECURE CIRCULATION AND PUBLIC DEPOSITS ON OCTOBER 31, 1898, WITH THE CHANGES DURING THE PRECEDING YEAR AND THE PRECEDING MONTH.

National-bank notes.	Oct. 31, 1897.	Sept. 30, 1898.
Total circulation.		
Total amount outstanding at the dates named	$230,046,365	$235,356,950
Additional circulation issued during the intervals:		
To new banks	1,193,845	150,750
To banks increasing circulation	26,319,667	5,372,370
Aggregate	257,559,877	240,880,070
Surrendered and destroyed during the intervals	18,013,596	1,333,789
Total amount outstanding Oct. 31, 1898 *a*	239,546,281	239,546,281
Increase in total circulation since Oct. 31, 1897	9,499,916	.....
Increase in total circulation since Sept. 30, 1898	.....	4,189,331
Circulation based on United States bonds.		
Amount outstanding at the dates named	203,925,680	205,056,063
Additional issued during the intervals as above	27,513,512	5,523,120
Aggregate	231,439,192	210,579,183
Retired during the intervals through deposit of lawful money and withdrawal of bonds:		
By insolvent banks	931,963	62,360
By liquidating banks	2,360,093	120,043
By reducing banks	18,101,680	351,324
Total decrease during the intervals	21,393,736	533,727
Outstanding against bonds Oct. 31, 1898	210,045,456	210,045,456
Increase in circulation since Oct. 31, 1897	6,119,776	.....
Increase in circulation since Sept. 30, 1898	.....	4,989,393

Circulation secured by lawful money.	Oct. 31, 1897.	Oct. 31, 1898.
Amount of outstanding circulation represented by lawful money on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States to redeem notes:		
Of insolvent national banks	$1,338,684	$1,620,511
Of liquidating national banks	5,398,809	6,035,750
Of national banks reducing circulation under section 4 of the act of June 20, 1874	9,695,613	12,373,712
Of national banks retiring circulation under section 6 of the act of July 12, 1882	9,687,588	9,470,852
Total lawful money on deposit	26,120,685	29,500,825
Lawful money deposited in Oct., 1898	.....	461,242
National-bank notes redeemed and retired in Oct., 1898	.....	1,261,304
Increase in aggregate deposit since Oct. 31, 1897	3,380,140	.....
Decrease in aggregate deposit since Sept. 30, 1898	.....	800,062

United States registered bonds on deposit.	To secure circulating notes.	To secure public deposits.
Pacific Railroad bonds, 6 percents	$2,906,000	$2,008,000
Funded loan of 1891, 4½ percents, continued at 2 per cent	22,047,750	1,634,500
Funded loan of 1907, 4 percents	139,436,050	23,160,000
Five percents of 1894	16,231,900	7,397,000
Four percents of 1895	23,990,650	9,137,500
Three percents of 1898	31,006,120	27,538,100
Total on deposit Oct. 31, 1898	235,618,470	70,875,100

a Circulation of national gold banks, not included in the above, $82,855.

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No. 22.—Quarterly Increase or Decrease in National-Bank Circulation from January 14, 1875, to October 31, 1898.

Date.	Issued.	Retired.	Increased.	Decreased.
From January 14 to January 31, 1875	$537,580	$255,600	$281,980	
For quarter ended—				
April 30, 1875	4,409,220	3,336,804	1,072,416	
July 31, 1875	4,124,165	5,423,930		$1,229,761
October 31, 1875	1,915,710	5,553,971		3,638,261
January 31, 1876	2,504,600	3,852,731		1,348,131
April 30, 1876	877,580	5,425,539		4,547,959
July 31, 1876	1,107,110	9,663,984		8,556,874
October 31, 1876	2,604,390	8,564,727		5,960,333
January 31, 1877	3,188,630	4,759,015		1,570,386
April 30, 1877	4,363,010	5,005,596		642,586
July 31, 1877	3,000,230	4,984,399		1,984,169
October 31, 1877	5,754,160	3,516,321	2,237,839	
January 31, 1878	6,725,585	2,701,885	4,023,700	
April 30, 1878	3,026,760	1,996,720	1,130,039	
July 31, 1878	4,252,980	3,453,080	797,900	
October 31, 1878	2,276,360	2,924,430		648,070
January 31, 1879	3,097,060	747,327	2,349,733	
April 30, 1879	7,039,300	1,822,988	5,216,312	
July 31, 1879	3,674,830	2,715,524	959,306	
October 31, 1879	9,122,300	1,754,558	7,367,742	
January 31, 1880	7,289,805	674,129	6,615,676	
April 30, 1880	3,163,820	1,555,766	1,608,054	
July 31, 1880	1,748,660	2,427,398		678,738
October 31, 1880	1,199,930	1,535,760		335,830
January 31, 1881	2,234,780	1,361,534	873,246	
April 30, 1881	12,690,890	4,426,596	8,264,294	
July 31, 1881	9,569,410	4,734,578	4,834,832	
October 31, 1881	6,484,550	3,182,551	3,301,999	
January 31, 1882	5,625,200	3,354,153	2,271,047	
April 30, 1882	2,991,400	4,414,865		1,423,465
July 31, 1882	4,054,740	5,741,456		1,686,710
October 31, 1882	9,792,910	5,611,497	4,181,413	
January 31, 1883	4,588,850	4,927,020		338,170
April 30, 1883	3,638,650	6,510,245		2,871,595
July 31, 1883	3,527,100	6,868,245		3,341,145
October 31, 1883	2,755,600	6,369,273		3,613,673
January 31, 1884	2,748,270	5,172,714		2,424,444
April 30, 1884	2,052,294	8,430,804		6,378,510
July 31, 1884	2,778,960	7,883,997		5,105,037
October 31, 1884	2,792,170	6,833,874		4,041,704
January 31, 1885	1,265,520	7,812,055		6,576,535
April 30, 1885	2,125,260	8,135,112		6,009,852
July 31, 1885	2,160,110	5,731,673		3,571,563
October 31, 1885	5,591,760	6,758,154		1,166,394
January 31, 1886	7,751,794	5,581,261	2,170,533	
April 30, 1886	4,700,384	8,397,163		3,696,779
July 31, 1886	1,469,325	8,425,486		6,956,161
October 31, 1886	1,566,700	6,468,227		4,901,527
January 31, 1887	1,243,550	9,580,973		8,337,423
April 30, 1887	2,961,775	11,014,057		8,052,282
July 31, 1887	2,936,670	11,307,718		8,371,048
October 31, 1887	4,021,350	8,421,529		4,400,179
January 31, 1888	6,144,629	12,190,159		6,045,530
April 30, 1888	7,755,416	15,005,579		7,250,163
July 31, 1888	6,188,531	15,115,185		8,926,654
October 31, 1888	1,049,765	11,277,768		10,228,003
January 31, 1889	930,445	11,031,498		10,101,053
April 30, 1889	1,179,165	11,789,161		10,609,996
July 31, 1889	1,376,200	11,791,639		10,415,438
October 31, 1889	1,783,920	7,894,453		6,110,533
January 31, 1890	1,428,895	8,865,001		7,436,106
April 30, 1890	3,469,345	8,496,305		5,026,960
July 31, 1890	2,481,990	7,545,116		5,063,126
October 31, 1890	1,817,525	6,444,175		4,626,650
January 31, 1891	1,765,540	5,896,594		4,131,054
April 30, 1891	1,397,135	6,578,579		5,181,444
July 31, 1891	4,065,775	5,973,521		1,907,746
October 31, 1891	8,230,000	4,462,850	3,767,150	
January 31, 1892	5,241,445	4,220,507	1,020,938	
April 30, 1892	3,217,945	3,934,429		716,484
July 31, 1892	2,992,805	2,824,744	168,061	
October 31, 1892	2,271,669	2,439,286		167,617
January 31, 1893	4,384,625	2,426,418	1,958,207	
April 30, 1893	4,735,660	2,267,346	2,468,314	
July 31, 1893	8,523,700	1,612,297	6,911,403	
October 31, 1893	26,721,395	1,183,029	25,538,366	
January 31, 1894	1,603,245	3,032,641		1,429,396
April 30, 1894	3,650,970	3,606,743	44,227	
July 31, 1894	3,378,819	3,638,425		259,606

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NO. 22.—QUARTERLY INCREASE OR DECREASE IN NATIONAL-BANK CIRCULATION FROM JANUARY 14, 1875, TO OCTOBER 31, 1898—Continued.

Date.	Issued.	Retired.	Increased.	Decreased.
For quarter ended—				
October 31, 1894	$2,479,186	$2,378,682	$100,504	
January 31, 1895	1,381,517	3,384,417		$2,000,900
April 30, 1895	8,316,721	3,898,443	4,418,278	
July 31, 1895	5,043,521	3,368,614	1,674,907	
October 31, 1895	4,941,965	2,417,945	2,524,020	
January 31, 1896	2,450,024	2,841,157		391,133
April 30, 1896	13,722,399	2,994,195	10,728,204	
July 31, 1896	4,690,537	2,778,853	1,911,684	
October 31, 1896	10,751,175	1,630,273	9,120,902	
January 31, 1897	2,550,545	2,440,327	110,218	
April 30, 1897	1,244,337	3,419,146		2,174,809
July 31, 1897	1,906,999	3,960,707		2,053,708
October 31, 1897	2,379,986	2,605,333		225,347
January 31, 1898	1,476,692	4,628,601		3,151,909
April 30, 1898	4,493,149	4,953,360		460,211
July 31, 1898	4,595,574	3,694,090	901,484	
October 31, 1898	16,948,097	3,924,918	13,023,179	
Total		504,911,502	145,950,107	240,568,884
Surrendered to this office and retired from January 14, 1875, to October 31, 1898		17,524,377		17,524,377
Grand total	410,292,725	522,435,879	145,950,107	258,093,261

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No. 23.—National-Bank Notes Issued, Redeemed, and Outstanding, by Denominations and Amounts, on October 31 in each Year from 1864 to 1898, inclusive.

Years.		Ones.	Twos.	Fives.	Tens.	Twenties.	Fifties.	One hundreds.	Five hundreds.	One thousands.	Total.	Issued during current year.
1864...	Issued	.....	.....	$26,924,100	$19,708,260	$6,536,920	$2,491,300	$2,903,400	$250,000	.....	$58,813,980	$58,813,980
	Redeemed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Outstanding	.....	.....	26,924,100	19,708,260	6,536,920	2,491,300	2,903,400	250,000	.....	58,813,980	.....
1865...	Issued	$2,020,167	$1,346,778	84,796,000	53,493,210	28,209,500	10,349,700	15,033,600	5,446,500	$4,404,000	205,099,455	146,285,475
	Redeemed	.....	.....	104,820	195,800	26,580	46,550	89,500	.....	1,000	464,250	.....
	Outstanding	2,020,167	1,346,778	84,691,180	53,297,410	28,182,920	10,303,150	14,944,100	5,446,500	4,403,000	204,635,205	.....
1866...	Issued	7,699,182	5,156,012	111,115,620	75,807,000	42,278,700	16,473,700	24,657,500	6,669,500	4,728,000	294,585,214	89,485,759
	Redeemed	7,680	11,700	153,175	225,390	42,060	76,050	172,700	302,500	507,000	1,498,255	.....
	Outstanding	7,691,502	5,144,312	110,962,445	75,581,610	42,236,640	16,397,650	24,484,800	6,367,000	4,221,000	293,086,959	.....
1867...	Issued	8,396,179	5,622,722	113,535,300	77,899,270	43,615,720	17,469,850	26,243,600	6,691,500	4,728,000	304,202,141	9,616,927
	Redeemed	58,606	42,356	753,855	510,620	198,080	432,300	877,000	671,500	1,563,000	5,107,317	.....
	Outstanding	8,337,573	5,580,366	112,781,445	77,388,650	43,417,640	17,037,550	25,366,600	6,020,000	3,165,000	299,094,824	.....
1868...	Issued	8,947,798	5,990,468	115,738,140	79,227,620	44,430,700	17,775,450	26,766,600	6,744,509	4,746,000	310,367,276	6,165,135
	Redeemed	272,997	156,016	2,515,095	1,300,500	759,760	880,950	1,598,000	909,000	1,858,000	10,250,318	.....
	Outstanding	8,674,801	5,834,452	113,223,045	77,927,120	43,670,940	16,894,500	25,168,600	5,835,500	2,888,000	300,116,958	.....
1869...	Issued	9,663,584	6,468,392	118,674,740	81,107,820	45,490,640	18,205,350	27,526,300	6,838,500	4,769,000	318,743,726	8,376,450
	Redeemed	973,427	497,538	5,146,030	2,847,390	1,496,400	1,502,050	2,708,100	1,347,000	2,501,000	19,018,935	.....
	Outstanding	8,690,157	5,970,854	113,528,710	78,260,430	43,993,640	16,703,300	24,818,200	5,491,500	2,268,000	299,724,791	.....
1870...	Issued	10,843,693	7,256,558	124,376,620	85,118,950	48,208,980	19,180,600	28,667,200	6,980,000	4,779,000	335,411,601	16,667,875
	Redeemed	2,752,688	1,437,318	9,035,250	5,060,560	2,701,960	2,501,050	4,587,500	2,096,000	3,380,000	33,552,326	.....
	Outstanding	8,091,005	5,819,240	115,341,370	80,058,390	45,507,020	16,679,550	24,079,700	4,884,000	1,399,000	301,859,275	.....
1871...	Issued	12,673,867	8,482,434	142,195,820	98,246,360	56,132,040	21,806,850	32,365,500	7,326,500	4,843,000	384,072,311	48,660,710
	Redeemed	5,471,799	3,114,890	17,014,975	9,689,570	5,076,520	4,277,250	7,846,100	3,078,000	4,028,000	59,597,104	.....
	Outstanding	7,202,068	5,367,544	125,180,845	88,556,730	51,055,520	17,529,600	24,519,400	4,248,500	815,000	324,475,207	.....
1872...	Issued	14,297,360	9,565,256	159,666,740	112,534,520	64,513,760	24,859,950	36,779,700	7,810,500	4,933,000	434,960,786	50,888,475
	Redeemed	7,919,388	4,816,778	29,803,335	16,997,020	8,777,040	6,309,000	11,098,900	3,933,500	4,315,000	93,969,961	.....
	Outstanding	6,377,972	4,748,478	129,863,405	95,537,500	55,736,720	18,550,950	25,680,800	3,877,000	618,000	340,990,825	.....
1873...	Issued	15,526,189	10,390,222	174,472,280	125,603,990	72,164,380	27,987,100	41,661,000	8,233,000	5,158,000	481,196,161	46,235,375
	Redeemed	9,891,606	6,241,446	45,709,815	25,730,700	13,061,420	8,448,800	14,405,700	4,829,000	4,530,000	132,848,487	.....
	Outstanding	5,634,583	4,148,776	128,762,465	99,873,290	59,102,960	19,538,300	27,255,300	3,404,000	628,000	348,347,674	.....
1874...	Issued	16,550,259	11,078,226	196,215,680	133,370,760	79,242,180	33,348,500	49,250,200	8,657,000	5,250,000	532,962,805	51,766,644
	Redeemed	11,143,606	7,110,038	65,208,025	39,127,070	19,832,160	11,577,800	19,657,200	5,838,000	4,683,000	184,176,899	.....
	Outstanding	5,406,653	3,968,188	131,007,655	94,243,690	59,410,020	21,770,700	29,593,000	2,819,000	567,000	348,785,906	.....

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No. 23.—National-Bank Notes Issued, Redeemed, and Outstanding, by Denominations and Amounts, on October 31 in each Year from 1864 to 1898, inclusive—Continued.

Years.		Ones.	Twos.	Fives.	Tens.	Twenties.	Fifties.	One hundreds.	Five hundreds.	One thousands.	Total.	Issued during current year.
1875...	Issued	$18,048,176	$12,079,504	$235,275,920	$174,105,070	$105,921,280	$44,209,250	$64,585,800	$9,223,000	$5,540,000	$668,988,000	$136,025,195
	Redeemed	14,092,126	9,233,246	124,633,860	76,085,320	40,489,280	19,051,850	29,942,800	7,236,500	5,047,000	325,811,982	.....
	Outstanding	3,956,050	2,846,258	110,642,060	98,019,750	65,432,000	25,157,400	34,643,000	1,986,500	493,000	343,176,018	.....
1876...	Issued	18,851,264	12,614,896	258,917,640	200,086,520	121,729,840	49,281,750	71,092,000	9,345,500	5,549,000	747,468,410	78,480,410
	Redeemed	15,556,708	10,249,092	161,910,280	103,692,140	57,444,920	25,789,200	39,578,500	8,108,500	5,272,000	427,601,340	.....
	Outstanding	3,294,556	2,365,804	97,007,360	96,394,380	64,284,920	23,492,550	31,513,500	1,237,000	277,000	319,867,070	.....
1877...	Issued	20,618,024	13,793,936	284,084,240	222,660,640	135,525,060	53,990,050	76,733,700	9,996,000	5,678,000	823,079,650	75,611,240
	Redeemed	16,815,568	11,111,052	190,579,340	124,347,790	70,470,560	31,733,950	47,931,700	8,807,500	5,411,000	507,208,460	.....
	Outstanding	3,802,456	2,682,884	93,504,900	98,312,850	65,054,500	22,256,100	28,802,000	1,188,500	267,000	315,871,190	.....
1878...	Issued	22,480,415	15,035,530	305,956,440	241,572,930	146,883,340	57,379,900	81,292,300	10,090,000	6,214,000	886,904,855	63,825,205
	Redeemed	18,194,196	12,053,384	213,417,165	138,591,490	79,063,560	36,411,100	54,185,900	9,447,500	5,900,000	567,264,295	.....
	Outstanding	4,286,219	2,982,146	92,539,275	102,981,440	67,819,780	20,968,800	27,106,400	642,500	314,000	319,640,560	.....
1879...	Issued	23,169,677	15,495,038	327,892,200	259,042,230	157,399,020	60,589,050	85,074,000	10,270,000	6,350,000	945,281,215	58,376,360
	Redeemed	19,600,477	13,002,540	229,980,380	149,305,990	85,146,860	39,263,150	58,160,400	9,643,500	6,057,000	610,160,297	.....
	Outstanding	3,569,200	2,492,498	97,911,820	109,736,240	72,252,160	21,325,900	26,913,600	626,500	293,000	335,120,918	.....
1880...	Issued	23,169,677	15,495,038	345,659,880	272,031,680	165,327,960	62,694,250	87,951,000	10,366,500	6,373,000	989,068,985	43,787,770
	Redeemed	20,875,215	13,887,778	245,749,120	158,211,100	90,096,400	41,274,950	61,060,100	9,742,000	6,124,000	647,020,663	.....
	Outstanding	2,294,462	1,607,260	99,910,760	113,820,580	75,231,560	21,419,300	26,890,900	624,500	249,000	342,048,322	.....
1881...	Issued	23,169,677	15,495,038	368,062,520	294,775,190	178,816,340	67,879,700	95,973,200	10,964,500	7,154,000	1,062,290,165	73,221,180
	Redeemed	21,838,565	14,572,868	267,582,440	173,466,350	98,099,840	44,594,500	66,020,200	10,247,500	6,943,000	703,365,263	.....
	Outstanding	1,331,112	922,170	100,480,080	121,308,840	80,716,500	23,285,200	29,953,000	717,000	211,000	358,924,902	.....
1882...	Issued	23,169,677	15,495,038	393,487,120	320,422,600	195,035,680	72,667,200	103,513,800	11,378,500	7,197,000	1,142,366,615	80,076,450
	Redeemed	22,353,877	14,968,280	296,566,165	197,709,340	111,434,140	49,009,100	71,913,000	10,440,000	6,990,000	781,383,902	.....
	Outstanding	815,800	526,758	96,920,955	122,713,260	83,601,540	23,658,100	31,600,800	938,500	207,000	360,982,713	.....
1883...	Issued	23,169,677	15,495,038	417,236,040	345,440,860	211,576,920	77,801,450	111,474,200	11,566,500	7,287,000	1,221,047,685	78,681,070
	Redeemed	22,593,909	15,141,806	325,712,835	227,123,550	128,492,760	54,535,150	78,912,500	10,683,500	7,092,000	870,288,010	.....
	Outstanding	575,768	353,232	91,523,205	118,317,310	83,084,160	23,266,300	32,561,700	883,000	195,000	350,759,675	.....
1884...	Issued	23,169,677	15,495,038	440,505,940	371,821,020	228,841,820	83,051,500	119,977,000	11,853,000	7,379,000	1,302,093,995	81,046,310
	Redeemed	22,671,936	15,206,570	355,196,785	260,501,070	149,635,240	60,828,650	87,454,300	10,990,500	7,156,000	969,641,051	.....
	Outstanding	497,741	288,468	85,309,155	111,319,950	79,206,580	22,222,850	32,522,700	862,500	223,000	332,452,944	.....
1885...	Issued	23,169,677	15,495,038	466,042,000	398,040,010	246,363,460	87,927,650	128,770,600	11,947,000	7,379,000	1,385,134,435	83,040,440
	Redeemed	22,731,963	15,257,754	384,085,330	293,828,720	171,275,940	67,288,100	97,192,200	11,363,500	7,238,000	1,070,261,507	.....
	Outstanding	437,714	237,284	81,956,670	104,211,290	75,087,520	20,639,550	31,578,400	583,500	141,000	314,872,928	.....

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1886...	Issued	23,169,677	15,495,038	488,336,800	416,959,700	258,912,360	90,759,700	134,202,100	11,947,000	7,379,000	1,447,161,375	62,026,940
	Redeemed	22,757,987	15,279,612	405,546,320	317,672,780	187,957,120	72,565,050	105,533,000	11,569,000	7,290,000	1,146,170,869	
	Outstanding	411,690	215,426	82,790,480	99,286,920	70,955,240	18,194,650	28,669,100	378,000	89,000	300,990,506	
1887...	Issued	23,169,677	15,495,038	502,277,620	427,627,990	266,022,900	92,481,650	137,516,600	11,947,000	7,379,000	1,483,917,475	36,756,100
	Redeemed	22,776,403	15,293,440	425,853,955	337,999,280	201,838,860	76,807,150	112,745,300	11,646,500	7,305,000	1,212,265,888	
	Outstanding	393,274	201,598	76,423,665	89,628,710	64,184,040	15,674,500	24,771,300	300,500	74,000	271,651,587	
1888...	Issued	23,169,677	15,495,038	520,506,800	442,223,330	275,754,140	94,893,350	142,217,600	11,947,000	7,379,000	1,533,585,935	49,668,460
	Redeemed	22,783,281	15,298,872	453,086,540	364,436,600	218,806,920	81,230,400	119,872,000	11,706,500	7,320,000	1,294,541,113	
	Outstanding	386,396	196,166	67,420,260	77,786,730	56,947,220	13,662,950	22,345,600	240,500	59,000	239,044,822	
1889...	Issued	23,169,677	15,495,038	532,659,620	451,361,990	281,804,220	95,997,250	144,384,000	11,947,000	7,379,000	1,564,197,795	30,611,860
	Redeemed	22,794,643	15,306,858	476,027,775	386,221,110	232,686,320	84,750,700	125,601,800	11,737,500	7,327,000	1,362,453,706	
	Outstanding	375,034	188,180	56,631,845	65,140,880	49,117,900	11,246,550	18,782,200	209,500	52,000	201,744,089	
1890...	Issued	23,169,677	15,495,038	544,788,840	461,240,600	288,323,560	97,468,100	147,273,300	11,947,000	7,379,000	1,597,084,515	32,886,720
	Redeemed	22,800,061	15,311,146	494,306,190	403,621,260	244,251,900	87,709,800	130,537,200	11,764,000	7,333,000	1,417,634,557	
	Outstanding	369,616	183,892	50,482,650	57,618,740	44,071,660	9,758,300	16,736,100	183,000	46,000	179,449,958	
1891...	Issued	23,169,677	15,495,038	561,426,260	474,952,880	297,355,680	99,848,700	151,976,100	11,947,000	7,379,000	1,643,550,335	46,465,820
	Redeemed	22,802,625	15,313,292	511,284,975	421,173,990	256,301,380	90,406,400	135,172,500	11,779,500	7,337,000	1,471,571,662	
	Outstanding	367,052	181,746	50,141,285	53,778,890	41,054,300	9,442,300	16,803,600	167,500	42,000	171,978,673	
1892...	Issued	23,169,677	15,495,038	577,190,300	491,530,600	308,389,420	102,085,550	156,315,100	11,947,000	7,379,000	1,693,501,685	49,951,350
	Redeemed	22,806,348	15,316,106	527,218,370	437,176,700	267,451,740	92,916,700	139,439,800	11,794,000	7,345,000	1,521,464,764	
	Outstanding	363,329	178,932	49,971,930	54,353,900	40,937,680	9,168,850	16,875,300	153,000	34,000	172,036,921	
1893...	Issued	23,169,677	15,495,038	605,475,540	519,398,970	326,900,880	105,970,750	163,949,500	11,947,000	7,379,000	1,779,686,355	86,184,670
	Redeemed	22,810,808	15,319,508	543,392,670	452,919,540	278,070,440	95,400,300	143,918,400	11,807,500	7,346,000	1,570,985,166	
	Outstanding	358,869	175,530	62,082,870	66,479,430	48,830,440	10,570,450	20,031,100	139,500	33,000	208,701,189	
1894...	Issued	23,169,677	15,495,038	630,757,720	539,903,580	340,460,600	108,420,000	168,740,100	11,947,000	7,379,000	1,846,272,715	66,586,360
	Redeemed	22,813,727	15,321,664	568,047,950	474,251,610	292,191,960	98,256,200	149,084,000	11,817,500	7,348,000	1,639,132,611	
	Outstanding	355,950	173,374	62,709,770	65,651,970	48,268,640	10,163,800	19,656,100	129,500	31,000	207,140,104	
1895...	Issued	23,169,677	15,495,038	652,869,420	556,374,550	351,310,920	111,083,050	173,825,100	11,947,000	7,379,000	1,903,453,755	57,181,040
	Redeemed	22,816,231	15,323,762	587,176,685	489,894,730	302,298,800	100,367,300	152,911,100	11,824,000	7,350,000	1,689,962,608	
	Outstanding	353,446	171,276	65,692,735	66,479,820	49,012,120	10,715,750	20,914,000	123,000	29,000	213,491,147	
1896...	Issued	23,169,677	15,495,038	682,044,800	580,697,100	367,415,620	113,923,900	179,480,200	11,947,000	7,379,000	1,981,552,335	73,098,580
	Redeemed	22,817,982	15,325,066	606,223,735	508,853,150	314,158,980	102,940,650	157,615,700	11,828,500	7,351,000	1,747,114,763	
	Outstanding	351,695	169,972	75,821,065	71,843,950	53,256,640	10,983,250	21,864,500	118,500	28,000	234,437,572	
1897...	Issued	23,169,677	15,495,038	715,811,820	604,188,140	382,964,400	117,184,950	185,939,200	11,947,000	7,379,000	2,064,079,225	82,526,890
	Redeemed	22,819,141	15,326,004	642,879,715	533,020,990	330,176,200	106,399,050	164,254,400	11,836,500	7,351,000	1,834,063,000	
	Outstanding	350,536	169,034	72,932,105	71,167,150	52,788,200	10,785,900	21,684,800	110,500	28,000	230,016,225	
1898...	Issued	23,169,677	15,495,038	744,880,780	628,256,250	398,844,140	120,684,300	192,892,300	11,947,000	7,379,000	2,143,548,485	79,469,260
	Redeemed	22,820,496	15,326,836	670,888,605	553,593,290	343,369,700	109,191,200	169,653,400	11,838,500	7,351,000	1,904,033,027	
	Outstanding	349,181	168,202	73,992,175	74,662,960	55,474,440	11,492,100	23,238,900	108,500	28,000	239,515,458	

NOTE.—First issue December 21, 1863; first redemption April 5, 1865.

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No. 24.—National Gold Bank Notes Issued, Redeemed, and Outstanding October 31, 1898.

Denominations.	Issued.	Redeemed.	Outstanding.
Fives	$364,140	$345,550.00	$18,590.00
Tens	746,470	720,130.00	26,340.00
Twenties	722,580	703,960.00	18,620.00
Fifties	404,850	398,450.00	6,400.00
One hundreds	809,700	798,900.00	10,800.00
Five hundreds	342,500	340,500.00	2,000.00
One thousands	75,000	75,000.00	.....
Total	3,465,240	3,382,490.00	82,750.00
Fractions unredeemed	.....	—104.50	+104.50
Total	.....	3,382,385.50	82,854.50

No. 25.—National-Bank Notes Issued during the Year ended October 31, 1898, with the Total Amount Issued, Redeemed, and Outstanding.

Denominations.	Issued during the year.	Issued previous years.	Total issued to Oct. 31, 1898.	Total redemptions to Oct. 31, 1898.	Circulation outstanding Oct. 31, 1898.
Ones	.....	$23,169,677	$23,169,677	$22,820,496	$349,181
Twos	.....	15,495,038	15,495,038	15,326,836	168,202
Fives	$29,068,960	715,811,820	744,880,780	670,888,605	73,992,175
Tens	24,068,110	604,188,140	628,256,250	553,593,290	74,662,960
Twenties	15,879,740	382,964,400	398,844,140	343,369,700	55,474,440
Fifties	3,499,350	117,184,950	120,684,300	109,191,200	11,493,100
One hundreds	6,953,100	185,939,200	192,892,300	169,653,400	23,238,900
Five hundreds	.....	11,947,000	11,947,000	11,838,500	108,500
One thousands	.....	7,379,000	7,379,000	7,351,000	28,000
Total	79,469,260	2,064,079,225	2,143,548,485	1,904,033,027	239,515,458
Fractions unredeemed	.....	.....	.....	—30,823	+30,823
Total	.....	.....	.....	1,904,002,204	239,546,281

No. 26.—Additional Circulation Issued Monthly on Bonds for Years ended October 31, from 1886 to 1898.

Months.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
November	$444,905	$1,687,897	$244,765	$507,435	$603,580	$1,965,780
December	366,765	2,039,803	285,320	379,255	672,180	1,765,330
January	431,880	2,416,929	400,360	542,205	489,780	1,510,335
February	447,560	1,889,790	435,970	951,840	391,020	984,090
March	1,649,890	2,855,660	345,100	1,164,000	542,375	1,217,400
April	864,325	3,009,966	398,095	1,353,505	463,740	1,016,455
May	674,500	2,910,246	505,890	794,120	424,740	1,022,180
June	1,057,890	2,122,695	447,390	921,115	1,044,715	1,264,160
July	604,280	1,155,590	422,920	766,755	2,596,320	706,465
August	959,510	492,355	466,750	660,160	4,223,350	891,370
September	1,435,040	251,020	673,055	625,885	2,138,390	775,210
October	1,586,800	306,390	644,115	531,480	1,868,260	665,089
Total	11,163,345	21,138,341	5,269,730	9,197,755	15,458,450	13,723,864

Months.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
November	$1,823,925	$632,621	$152,657	$897,900	$1,052,920	$720,075
December	1,661,460	520,107	835,395	808,017	1,174,460	408,117
January	899,240	450,517	393,465	744,107	323,165	348,500
February	1,980,340	905,850	1,158,740	4,870,584	240,735	494,090
March	1,294,990	1,556,990	3,730,681	5,014,950	632,595	1,146,592
April	1,460,330	1,188,130	3,427,300	3,836,865	371,007	2,852,467
May	938,330	830,360	2,982,652	2,071,700	461,422	2,536,612
June	2,149,600	1,163,732	1,368,092	1,684,677	927,110	1,691,100
July	5,435,770	1,384,727	692,777	934,160	518,467	367,862
August	15,609,975	892,030	1,768,735	4,224,070	634,711	2,147,280
September	9,913,435	592,917	1,239,120	4,428,985	1,161,205	9,277,697
October	1,197,985	994,239	1,934,110	2,098,120	584,070	5,523,120
Total	44,365,380	11,112,220	19,683,724	31,614,135	8,081,867	27,513,512

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No. 27.—Number and Denominations of National-Bank Notes Issued and Redeemed since the Organization of the System, and the Number Outstanding October 31, 1898.

Denominations.	Issued.	Redeemed.	Outstanding.
Ones	23,169,677	22,820,496	349,181
Twos	7,747,519	7,663,418	84,101
Fives	148,976,156	134,177,721	14,798,435
Tens	62,825,625	55,359,329	7,466,296
Twenties	19,942,207	17,168,485	2,773,722
Fifties	2,413,686	2,183,824	229,862
One hundreds	1,928,923	1,696,534	232,389
Five hundreds	23,894	23,677	217
One thousands	7,379	7,351	28
Total	267,035,066	241,100,835	25,934,231

No. 28.—Vault Account, showing the Amount of Currency Received and Issued by this Bureau during the Year ended October 31, 1898.

National-bank currency in the vault October 31, 1897		$62,437,530
Amount received from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing during the year ended October 31, 1898		106,935,800
Total to account for		169,373,330
Amount issued to banks during the year	$79,469,260	
Amount withdrawn from vault for cancellation	2,031,550	
Total withdrawn		81,500,810
Amount in vault at close of business October 31, 1898		87,872,520

No. 29.—National Banks which had no Circulation Outstanding on October 31, 1898.

Title and location of banks.	Capital.	Bonds.
Chemical National Bank, New York, N. Y	$300,000	$50,000
Mechanics' National Bank, New York, N. Y	2,000,000	50,000
Merchants' National Bank, New York, N. Y	2,000,000	50,000
National Bank of Washington, D. C	200,000	50,000
Chestertown National Bank, Chestertown, Md	60,000	15,000
Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C	500,000	50,000
Corn Exchange National Bank, Chicago, Ill	1,000,000	50,000
Fletcher National Bank, Indianapolis, Ind	500,000	50,000

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No. 30.—"ADDITIONAL CIRCULATION" ISSUED AND RETIRED, BY STATES, DURING THE YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1898, AND TOTAL AMOUNT ISSUED AND RETIRED SINCE JUNE 20, 1874.*a*

States and Territories.	Circulation issued.			Circulation retired.		
	Under act of July 12, 1882.	Additional.	Total.	Under act of June 20, 1874.	Insolvent and liquidating banks.	Total.
Maine	$53,954	$404,450	$458,404	$149,970	$37,438	$187,408
New Hampshire	34,380	260,550	294,930	221,670	27,814	249,484
Vermont	40,490	74,520	115,010	104,410	21,422	125,832
Massachusetts	144,137	2,542,050	2,686,187	4,333,694	300,684	4,634,378
Rhode Island		246,150	246,150	307,056	43,543	350,599
Connecticut	6,310	603,000	609,310	614,055	68,319	682,374
New York	31,800	3,319,645	3,351,445	3,270,043	408,996	3,679,039
New Jersey	17,805	268,230	286,035	201,330	41,976	243,306
Pennsylvania	276,237	3,479,950	3,756,187	2,243,265	337,438	2,580,703
Delaware		54,000	54,000		3,613	3,613
Maryland		914,450	914,450	708,010	24,130	732,140
District of Columbia		95,720	95,720	2,690	76,577	79,267
Virginia	32,160	433,750	465,910	129,210	24,338	153,548
West Virginia		141,035	141,035	22,470	6,023	28,493
North Carolina	8,080	117,670	125,750	43,540	40,540	84,080
South Carolina		214,350	214,350	41,300	10,991	52,291
Georgia		153,230	153,230	38,190	30,169	68,359
Florida		69,290	69,290	24,290	21,100	45,390
Alabama		184,850	184,850	86,920	18,200	105,120
Mississippi		14,270	14,270		6,261	6,261
Louisiana				73,080	36,104	109,184
Texas		760,800	760,800	45,735	141,345	187,080
Arkansas		910	910		11,991	11,991
Kentucky	14,360	1,633,680	1,648,040	316,030	130,407	446,437
Tennessee		303,520	303,520		28,725	28,725
Missouri		2,266,630	2,266,630	68,475	129,634	198,109
Ohio	35,537	1,379,000	1,414,537	592,057	123,945	716,002
Indiana	13,392	562,585	575,977	161,280	122,764	284,044
Illinois	25,070	1,718,085	1,743,155	110,143	162,072	272,215
Michigan		528,240	528,240	163,410	119,887	283,297
Wisconsin		730,730	730,730	181,712	45,060	226,772
Iowa	6,900	1,003,260	1,010,160	101,620	63,242	164,862
Minnesota		198,300	198,300	5,990	66,307	72,297
Kansas		124,935	124,935	23,514	117,419	140,933
Nebraska		672,230	672,230	64,250	80,721	144,971
Nevada					7,030	7,030
Oregon		54,000	54,000	7,760	23,980	31,740
Colorado	5,050	462,620	467,670		68,925	68,925
Idaho					5,931	5,931
Montana		45,275	45,275		52,994	52,994
Wyoming		450	450	7,370	5,450	12,820
North Dakota		230	230		33,770	33,770
South Dakota		34,700	34,700	400	27,225	27,625
Washington		1,620	1,620	23,740	78,205	101,945
California	26,500	518,750	545,250	3,520	29,855	33,375
Utah					7,706	7,706
New Mexico		69,720	69,720		10,011	10,011
Arizona		900	900		10	10
Oklahoma		22,490	22,490		5,590	5,590
Indian Territory		45,480	45,480			
Alaska Territory		11,050	11,050			
Total	772,162	26,741,350	27,513,512	14,492,199	3,285,877	17,778,076
Surrendered to this office and retired						206,452
From June 29, 1874, to Oct. 31, 1897			387,522,713	330,812,844	159,139,933	489,952,777
Surrendered and retired same dates						17,377,925
Grand total	772,162	26,741,350	415,036,225	345,305,043	162,425,810	525,315,230

a Notes of gold banks not included in this table.

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No. 31.—National-Bank Notes Received Monthly for Redemption by the Comptroller of the Currency during the Year ended October 31, 1898, and the Amount Received during the same Period at the Redemption Agency of the Treasury, together with the total Amount Received since the Approval of the Act of June 20, 1874.*a*

Month.	Received by the Comptroller of the Currency.					Received at the United States Treasury redemption agency.
	From national banks in connection with reduction of circulation and replacement with new notes.	From the redemption agency.			Total.	
		For replacement with new notes.	For reduction of circulation under act of June 20, 1874.	Insolvent and liquidating national banks.		
November, 1897	$73,300	$4,863,613	$1,032,115	$289,200	$6,258,228	$8,313,654
December, 1897	320	5,433,183	1,169,937	282,079	6,885,519	10,395,345
January, 1898	20,460	5,817,710	2,255,638	326,009	8,419,817	12,404,809
February, 1898	20	4,879,765	1,783,887	316,117	6,979,789	7,333,587
March, 1898	45,460	3,915,182	1,210,698	257,903	5,429,243	6,724,345
April, 1898	10	3,148,894	757,010	229,233	4,135,147	5,441,202
May, 1898	10	3,092,226	895,595	230,622	4,218,453	5,645,717
June, 1898	5,840	4,253,023	1,172,340	272,302	5,703,505	8,600,865
July, 1898	27,670	4,734,432	1,311,222	344,492	6,417,816	9,387,738
August, 1898	10	4,267,505	1,209,713	262,393	5,739,621	7,404,534
September, 1898	3,880	3,755,932	962,270	257,428	4,979,510	6,260,269
October, 1898	3,460	3,847,680	731,774	218,099	4,081,013	7,562,259
Total	180,440	52,009,145	14,492,199	3,285,877	69,967,661	95,474,324
Received from June 20, 1874, to Oct. 31, 1897	17,751,750	1,166,682,229	328,987,973	160,781,513	1,674,203,465	2,690,025,303
Grand total	17,932,190	1,218,691,374	343,480,172	164,067,390	1,744,171,126	2,785,499,627

a Notes of gold banks are not included in this table.

No. 32.—National-Bank Notes Received at this Bureau and Destroyed Yearly since the Establishment of the System.

Date.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.
Prior to Nov. 1, 1865	$175,490	During year ended Oct. 31—	
During year ended Oct. 31—		1885	$91,048,723
1866	1,050,382	1886	59,989,810
1867	3,401,423	1887	47,726,083
1868	4,602,825	1888	59,568,525
1869	8,603,729	1889	52,207,627
1870	14,305,689	1890	44,447,467
1871	24,344,047	1891	45,981,463
1872	30,211,720	1892	43,885,319
1873	36,433,171	1893	44,895,466
1874	49,939,741	1894	62,835,395
1875	137,697,696	1895	46,937,525
1876	98,672,716	1896	53,613,811
1877	76,918,963	1897	83,159,973
1878	57,381,249	1898	66,683,467
1879	41,101,830	Additional amount of insolvent and liquidating national-bank notes destroyed	174,623,519
1880	35,539,660	Gold notes	3,382,385
1881	54,941,130		
1882	74,917,611	Total	1,907,378,319
1883	82,913,766		
1884	93,178,418		

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No. 33.—Vault Account, showing the Amount of Currency Received and Destroyed during the Year ended October 31, 1898.

There was in the vault of the redemption division of this office, awaiting destruction, at the close of business October 31, 1897	$183,640
Received during the year ended October 31, 1898	69,969,446
Total	70,153,086
Withdrawn and destroyed during the year	69,971,129
Balance in vault October 31, 1898	181,957

No. 34.—Taxes Assessed as Semiannual Duty on Circulation, Deposits, and Capital, 1864 to 1882.

Years.	On circulation.	On deposits.	On capital.	Total.
1864	$53,193.32	$95,911.87	$18,432.07	$167,537.26
1865	733,247.59	1,087,530.86	133,251.15	1,954,029.60
1866	2,106,785.30	2,633,102.77	406,947.74	5,146,835.81
1867	2,868,636.78	2,650,180.09	321,881.36	5,840,698.23
1868	2,946,343.07	2,564,143.44	306,781.67	5,817,268.18
1869	2,957,416.73	2,614,553.58	312,918.68	5,884,888.99
1870	2,949,744.13	2,614,767.61	375,962.26	5,940,474.00
1871	2,987,021.69	2,802,840.85	385,292.13	6,175,154.67
1872	3,193,570.03	3,120,984.37	389,356.27	6,703,910.67
1873	3,353,186.13	3,196,569.29	454,891.51	7,004,646.93
1874	3,404,483.11	3,209,967.72	469,048.02	7,083,498.85
1875	3,283,450.89	3,514,265.39	507,417.76	7,305,134.04
1876	3,091,795.76	3,505,129.64	632,296.16	7,229,221.56
1877	2,900,957.53	3,451,965.38	660,784.90	7,013,707.81
1878	2,948,047.08	3,273,111.74	560,296.83	6,781,455.65
1879	3,009,647.16	3,309,668.90	401,920.61	6,721,236.67
1880	3,153,635.63	4,058,710.61	379,424.19	7,591,770.43
1881	3,121,374.33	4,940,945.12	431,233.10	8,493,552.55
1882	3,190,981.98	*a* 8,295,717.93	*a* 707,751.33	12,194,451.24
Total	52,253,518.24	60,940,067.16	7,855,887.74	121,049,473.14

a To June 1, 1883.

No. 35.—Taxes Assessed as Semiannual Duty on Circulating Notes, Cost of Redemption, Cost of Plates, and Examiners' Fees, 1883 to 1898.

Years.	Semiannual duty on circulation.	Cost of redemption of notes by the United States Treasurer.	Assessment for cost of plates, new banks.	Assessment for cost of plates, extended banks.	Assessment for examiners' fees (sec. 5240, R. S.).	Total.
1883	$3,132,006.73	$147,592.27	$25,980.00	$34,120.00	$94,606.16	$3,434,305.16
1884	3,024,668.24	160,896.65	18,845.00	1,950.00	99,642.05	3,306,001.94
1885	2,794,584.01	181,857.16	13,150.00	97,800.00	107,781.73	3,195,172.90
1886	2,592,021.33	168,243.35	14,810.00	24,825.00	107,272.83	2,907,172.51
1887	2,044,922.75	138,967.00	18,850.00	1,750.00	110,219.88	2,314,709.63
1888	1,616,127.53	141,141.48	14,100.00	3,900.00	121,777.86	1,897,046.87
1889	1,410,331.84	131,190.67	12,200.00	575.00	130,725.79	1,685,023.30
1890	1,254,839.65	107,843.39	24,175.00	725.00	136,772.71	1,524,355.75
1891	1,216,104.72	99,366.52	18,575.00	7,200.00	138,969.39	1,480,215.63
1892	1,331,287.26	100,593.70	15,700.00	8,100.00	161,983.68	1,617,664.64
1893	1,443,489.69	103,032.96	14,225.00	5,200.00	162,444.59	1,728,392.24
1894	1,721,095.18	107,445.14	4,050.00	4,375.00	251,966.79	2,088,932.11
1895	1,704,007.60	100,352.79	4,950.00	6,875.00	238,252.27	2,054,437.75
1896	1,851,676.03	114,085.63	5,450.00	3,750.00	237,803.51	2,212,765.17
1897	2,020,703.65	125,061.73	3,050.00	1,700.00	222,858.92	2,373,374.30
1898	1,901,817.71	*a* 125,924.35	5,275.00	1,775.00	225,445.27	2,260,237.33
Total	31,059,684.01	2,053,594.79	213,385.00	204,620.00	2,531,781.58	36,063,065.38

a Cost of redemption, per $1,000, $1.29

No. 36.—Taxes Collected on Capital, Deposits, and Circulation to June 30, 1898.

Collected on capital up to June 1, 1883	$7,855,887.74
Collected on deposits up to June 1, 1883	60,940,067.16
Collected on circulation, 1864 to 1898	83,313,202.25
Total	152,109,157.15

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No. 37.—Taxes Collected on Circulation, Deposits, and Capital of Banks, other than National, by the Internal Revenue Bureau, 1864 to 1882.

Collected on circulation	$5,487,608.82
Collected on deposits	48,802,237.39
Collected on capital	14,986,143.44
Total	69,275,989.65

No. 58.—Specie and Bank-Note Circulation of the United States in the Years Specified from 1800 to 1859.

[Prepared by Loans and Currency Division, Treasury Department.]

Years.	Number of banks and branches.	Estimated bank notes outstanding.	Estimated specie in United States.	Total money in United States.	Specie in Treasury.	Money in circulation.	Population.	Per capita.
1800	.....	$10,500,000	$17,500,000	$28,000,000	a$1,500,000	$26,500,000	5,308,483	$4.99
1810	.....	28,000,000	30,000,000	58,000,000	a3,000,000	55,000,000	7,239,881	7.60
1820	.....	44,800,000	24,300,000	69,100,000	a2,000,000	67,100,000	9,633,822	6.96
1830	.....	61,000,000	33,100,000	93,100,000	5,755,705	87,344,295	12,866,020	6.69
1831	.....	77,000,000	32,100,000	109,100,000	6,014,540	93,085,460	13,221,000	7.04
1832	.....	91,500,000	30,400,000	121,900,000	4,502,914	117,397,086	13,590,000	8.64
1833	.....	91,500,000	30,650,000	122,150,000	2,011,778	120,138,222	13,974,000	8.60
1834	506	94,839,570	41,000,000	135,839,570	11,702,905	124,136,665	14,373,000	8.64
1835	704	103,692,495	51,000,000	154,692,495	8,892,858	145,799,637	14,786,000	9.86
1836	713	140,301,038	65,000,000	205,301,038	a5,000,000	200,301,038	15,213,000	13.17
1837	788	149,185,890	73,000,000	222,185,890	a5,000,000	217,185,890	15,655,000	13.87
1838	829	116,138,910	87,500,000	203,638,910	a5,000,000	198,638,910	16,112,000	12.33
1839	840	135,170,995	87,000,000	222,170,995	2,466,962	219,704,033	16,584,000	13.26
1840	901	106,968,572	83,000,000	189,968,572	3,663,084	186,305,488	17,069,453	10.91
1841	784	107,290,214	80,000,000	187,290,214	987,345	186,302,869	17,591,000	10.59
1842	692	83,734,011	80,000,000	163,734,011	230,484	163,503,527	18,132,000	9.02
1843	691	58,563,608	90,000,000	148,563,608	1,449,472	147,114,136	18,694,000	7.87
1844	696	75,167,646	100,000,000	175,167,646	7,857,380	167,310,266	19,276,000	8.68
1845	707	89,608,711	96,000,000	185,608,711	7,658,306	177,950,405	19,878,000	8.95
1846	707	105,552,427	97,000,000	202,552,427	9,126,439	193,425,988	20,500,000	9.43
1847	715	105,519,766	120,000,000	225,519,766	1,701,251	223,818,515	21,143,000	10.59
1848	751	128,506,091	112,000,000	240,506,091	8,101,353	232,404,738	21,805,000	10.66
1849	782	114,743,415	120,000,000	234,743,415	2,184,964	232,558,451	22,489,000	10.34
1850	824	131,366,526	154,000,000	285,366,526	6,604,544	278,761,982	23,191,876	12.02
1851	879	155,165,251	186,000,000	341,165,251	10,911,646	330,253,605	23,995,000	13.76
1852	.....	171,673,000	204,000,000	375,673,000	14,632,136	361,040,864	24,802,000	14.63
1853	.....	188,181,000	236,000,000	424,181,000	21,942,893	402,238,107	25,615,000	15.80
1854	1,208	204,689,207	241,000,000	445,689,207	20,137,967	425,551,240	26,433,000	16.10
1855	1,307	186,952,223	250,000,000	436,952,223	18,931,976	418,020,247	27,256,000	15.34
1856	1,398	195,747,950	250,000,000	445,747,950	19,901,325	425,846,625	28,083,000	15.16
1857	1,416	214,778,822	260,000,000	474,778,822	17,710,114	457,068,708	28,916,000	15.81
1858	1,422	155,208,344	260,000,000	415,208,344	6,398,316	408,810,028	29,753,000	13.78
1859	1,476	193,306,818	250,000,000	443,306,818	4,339,276	438,967,542	30,596,000	14.35

a Specie in Treasury estimated.

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No. 39.—Coin and Paper Circulation of the United States on June 30, from 1860 to 1898, inclusive.

[Prepared by Loans and Currency Division, Treasury Department.]

Years.	Coin in United States, including bullion in Treasury.	Paper money in United States.	Total money.	Coin, bullion, and paper money in Treasury.	Circulation.	Population.	Money in United States per capita.	Circulation per capita.
1860....	$235,000,000	$207,102,477	$442,102,477	$6,695,225	$435,407,252	31,443,321	$14.06	$13.85
1861....	250,000,000	202,005,767	452,005,767	3,600,000	448,405,767	32,064,000	14.09	13.98
1862....	25,000,000	333,452,079	358,452,079	23,754,335	334,697,744	32,704,000	10.96	10.23
1863....	25,000,000	649,867,283	674,867,283	79,473,245	595,394,038	33,365,000	20.23	17.84
1864....	25,000,000	680,588,067	705,588,067	35,946,589	669,641,478	34,046,000	20.72	19.67
1865....	25,000,000	745,129,755	770,129,755	55,426,760	714,702,995	34,748,000	22.16	20.57
1866....	25,000,000	729,327,254	754,327,254	80,839,010	673,488,244	35,469,000	21.27	18.99
1867....	25,000,000	703,200,612	728,200,612	66,208,543	661,992,069	36,211,000	20.11	18.28
1868....	25,000,000	691,553,578	716,553,578	36,449,917	680,103,661	36,973,000	19.38	18.39
1869....	25,000,000	690,351,180	715,351,180	50,898,289	664,452,891	37,756,000	18.95	17.60
1870....	25,000,000	697,868,461	722,868,461	47,655,667	675,212,794	38,558,371	18.73	17.50
1871....	25,000,000	716,812,174	741,812,174	25,923,169	715,889,005	39,555,000	18.75	18.10
1872....	25,000,000	737,721,565	762,721,565	24,412,016	738,309,549	40,596,000	18.70	18.19
1873....	25,000,000	749,445,610	774,445,610	22,563,801	751,881,809	41,677,000	18.58	18.04
1874....	25,000,000	781,024,781	806,024,781	29,941,750	776,083,031	42,796,000	18.83	18.13
1875....	25,000,000	773,273,509	798,273,509	44,171,562	754,101,947	43,951,000	18.16	17.16
1876....	52,418,734	738,264,550	790,683,284	63,073,896	727,609,388	45,137,000	17.52	16.12
1877....	65,837,506	697,216,341	763,053,847	40,738,964	722,314,883	46,353,000	16.46	15.58
1878....	102,047,907	689,205,669	791,253,576	62,120,942	729,132,634	47,598,000	16.62	15.32
1879....	357,268,178	694,253,363	1,051,521,541	232,889,748	818,631,793	48,866,000	21.52	16.75
1880....	494,363,884	711,565,313	1,205,929,197	232,546,969	973,382,228	50,155,783	24.04	19.41
1881....	647,868,682	758,673,141	1,406,541,823	292,303,704	1,114,238,119	51,316,000	27.41	21.71
1882....	703,974,839	776,556,880	1,480,531,719	306,241,300	1,174,290,419	52,495,000	28.20	22.37
1883....	769,740,048	873,749,768	1,643,489,816	413,184,120	1,230,305,696	53,693,000	30.60	22.91
1884....	801,068,939	904,385,250	1,705,454,198	461,528,220	1,243,925,969	54,911,000	31.06	22.65
1885....	872,175,823	945,482,513	1,817,658,336	525,089,721	1,292,568,615	56,148,000	32.37	23.02
1886....	903,027,304	905,532,390	1,808,559,694	555,859,169	1,252,700,525	57,404,000	31.50	21.82
1887....	1,007,513,901	892,928,771	1,900,442,672	582,903,529	1,317,539,143	58,680,000	32.39	22.45
1888....	1,092,391,690	970,564,259	2,062,955,949	690,785,079	1,372,170,870	59,974,000	34.39	22.88
1889....	1,100,612,434	974,738,277	2,075,350,711	694,989,062	1,380,361,649	61,289,000	33.86	22.52
1890....	1,152,471,638	991,754,521	2,144,226,159	714,974,889	1,429,251,270	62,622,250	34.24	22.82
1891....	1,163,185,054	1,032,039,021	2,195,224,075	697,783,368	1,497,440,707	63,975,000	34.31	23.41
1892....	1,232,854,331	1,139,745,170	2,372,599,501	771,252,314	1,601,347,187	65,520,000	36.21	24.44
1893....	1,213,413,584	1,109,988,808	2,323,402,392	726,701,147	1,596,701,245	66,946,000	34.70	23.85
1894....	1,251,543,158	1,168,891,623	2,420,434,781	759,626,073	1,660,808,708	68,397,000	35.39	24.28
1895....	1,260,987,506	1,137,619,914	2,398,607,420	796,638,947	1,601,968,473	69,878,000	34.33	22.93
1896....	1,227,293,470	1,120,012,536	2,347,306,006	840,871,040	1,506,434,966	71,390,000	32.88	21.10
1897....	1,329,246,997	1,168,818,003	2,498,065,000	857,256,054	1,640,808,946	72,937,000	34.25	22.49
1898....	1,498,993,249	1,138,440,126	2,637,433,375	799,573,480	1,837,859,895	74,522,000	35.39	24.66

Note 1.—Specie payments were suspended from January 1, 1862, to January 1, 1879. During the greater part of that period gold and silver coins were not in circulation except on the Pacific Coast, where, it is estimated, the specie circulation was generally about $25,000,000. This estimated amount is the only coin included in the above statement from 1862 to 1875, inclusive.

Note 2.—In 1876 subsidiary silver again came into use, and is included in this statement, beginning with that year.

Note 3.—The coinage of standard silver dollars began in 1878 under the act of February 28, 1878.

Note 4.—Specie payments were resumed January 1, 1879, and all gold and silver coins, as well as gold and silver bullion in the Treasury, are included in this statement from and after that date.

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NO. 40.—CURRENCY AND GOLD, 1862–1878.—VALUE IN CURRENCY OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN GOLD IN THE NEW YORK MARKET FROM JANUARY 1 1862, TO DECEMBER 31, 1878.

[Summary, Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department.]

Periods.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
January	102.5	145.1	155.5	216.2	140.1	134.6	138.5	135.6	121.3	110.7	109.1	112.7	111.4	112.5	112.8	106.3	102.1
February	103.5	160.5	158.6	205.5	138.4	137.4	141.4	134.4	119.5	111.5	110.3	114.1	112.3	114.5	113.4	105.4	102
March	101.8	154.5	162.9	173.8	130.5	135	139.5	131.3	112.6	111	110.1	115.5	112.1	115.5	114.3	104.8	101.2
April	101.5	151.5	172.7	148.5	127.3	135.6	138.7	132.9	113.1	110.6	111.1	117.8	113.4	114.8	113	106.2	100.6
May	103.3	148.9	176.3	135.6	131.8	137	139.6	139.2	114.7	111.5	113.7	117.7	112.4	115.8	112.6	106.9	100.7
June	106.5	144.5	210.7	140.1	148.7	137.5	140.1	138.1	112.9	112.4	113.9	116.5	111.3	117	112.5	105.4	100.8
July	115.5	130.6	258.1	142.1	151.6	139.4	142.7	136.1	116.8	112.4	114.3	115.7	110	114.8	111.9	105.4	100.5
August	114.5	125.8	254.1	143.5	148.7	140.8	145.5	134.2	117.9	112.4	114.4	115.4	109.7	113.5	111.2	105	100.5
September	118.5	134.2	222.5	143.9	145.5	143.4	143.6	136.8	114.8	114.5	113.5	112.7	109.7	115.8	110	103.3	100.4
October	128.5	147.7	207.2	145.5	148.3	143.5	137.1	130.2	112.8	113.2	113.2	108.9	110	116.4	109.7	102.8	100.5
November	131.1	148	233.5	147	143.8	139.6	134.4	126.2	111.4	111.2	112.9	108.6	110.9	114.7	109.1	102.8	100.2
December	132.3	151.1	227.5	146.2	136.7	134.8	135.2	121.5	110.7	109.3	112.2	110	111.7	113.9	107.9	102.8	100.1
First quarter year	102.6	153.4	159	198.5	136.3	135.7	139.8	133.8	117.8	111.1	109.8	114.1	111.9	114.2	113.5	105.3	101.7
Second quarter year	103.8	148.3	186.6	141.4	135.9	136.7	139.5	136.7	113.6	111.5	112.9	117.3	112.4	115.9	112.7	106.2	100.7
Third quarter year	116.2	130.2	244.9	143.2	148.6	141.2	143.9	135.7	116.5	113.1	114.1	114.6	109.8	114.7	111	104.6	100.5
Fourth quarter year	130.6	148.9	222.7	146.2	142.9	139.3	135.6	126	111.6	111.2	112.8	109.2	110.9	115	108.9	102.8	100.3
First half year	103.2	150.8	172.8	169.9	136.1	136.2	139.6	135.3	115.7	111.3	111.4	115.7	112.2	115.1	113.1	105.9	101.2
Second half year	123.4	139.6	233.8	144.7	145.8	140.3	139.8	130.8	114	121.1	113.4	111.9	110.3	114.8	109.9	103.7	100.4
Calendar year	113.3	145.2	203.3	157.3	140.9	138.2	139.7	133	114.9	111.7	112.4	113.8	111.2	114.9	111.5	104.8	100.8
Fiscal year ended June 30	.....	137.1	156.2	201.9	140.4	141	139.9	137.5	123.3	112.7	111.8	114.6	112	112.7	113.9	107.9	102.5

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No. 40.—Value in Gold of One Hundred Dollars in Currency in the New York Market from January 1, 1862, to December 31, 1878—Continued.

Periods.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
January	97.6	68.9	64.3	46.3	71.4	74.3	72.2	73.7	82.4	90.3	91.7	88.7	89.7	88.9	88.6	94	97.9
February	96.6	62.3	63.1	48.7	72.3	72.8	70.7	74.4	83.7	89.7	90.7	87.6	89.1	87.3	88.2	94.8	98
March	98.2	64.7	61.4	57.5	76.6	74.1	71.7	76.2	88.8	90.1	90.8	86.6	89.2	86.6	87.5	95.4	98.8
April	98.5	66	57.9	67.3	78.6	73.7	72.1	75.2	88.4	90.4	90	84.9	88.2	87.1	88.5	94.2	99.4
May	96.8	67.2	56.7	73.7	75.9	73	71.6	71.8	87.2	89.7	88	85	89.9	86.3	88.8	93.5	99.3
June	93.9	69.2	47.5	71.4	67.2	72.7	71.4	72.4	88.6	89	87.8	85.8	90	85.4	88.9	94.9	99.2
July	86.6	76.6	38.7	70.4	66	71.7	70.1	73.5	85.6	89	87.5	86.4	91	87.2	89.4	94.9	99.5
August	87.3	79.5	39.4	69.7	67.2	71	68.7	74.5	84.8	89	87.4	86.7	91.2	88.1	89.9	95.2	99.5
September	84.4	74.5	44.9	69.5	68.7	69.7	69.6	73.1	87.1	87.3	88.1	88.7	91.2	86.4	90.9	96.8	99.6
October	77.8	67.7	48.3	68.7	67.4	69.7	72.9	76.8	88.7	88.3	88.3	91.8	91	85.9	91.2	97.3	99.5
November	76.3	67.6	42.8	68	69.5	71.6	74.4	79.2	89.8	89.9	88.6	92.1	90.2	87.2	91.7	97.3	99.8
December	75.6	66.2	44	68.4	73.2	74.2	74	82.3	90.3	91.5	89.1	90.9	89.6	87.8	92.6	97.3	99.9
First quarter year	97.5	65.2	62.9	50.4	73.3	73.7	71.5	74.7	84.9	90	91	87.6	89.3	87.6	88.1	94.8	98.2
Second quarter year	96.3	67.4	53.6	70.7	73.6	73.2	71.7	73.2	88	89.7	88.6	85.3	89	86.3	88.7	94.2	99.3
Third quarter year	86.1	76.8	40.8	69.8	67.2	70.8	69.5	73.7	85.8	88.4	87.6	87.3	91.1	87.2	90.1	95.6	99.5
Fourth quarter year	76.6	67.2	44.9	68.4	70	71.8	73.7	79.4	89.6	90	88.7	91.6	90.2	86.9	91.8	97.3	99.7
First half year	96.9	66.3	57.9	58.9	73.5	73.4	71.6	73.9	86.4	89.8	89.8	86.4	89.2	86.9	88.4	94.4	98.8
Second half year	81	71.6	42.8	69.1	68.6	71.3	71.5	76.5	87.7	89.2	88.2	89.4	90.7	87.1	90.9	96.4	99.6
Calendar year	88.3	68.9	49.2	63.6	71	72.4	71.6	75.2	87	89.5	89	87.9	89.9	87	89.8	95.4	99.2
Fiscal year ended June 30	.....	72.9	64	49.5	71.2	70.9	71.5	72.7	81.1	88.7	89.4	87.3	89.3	88.8	87.8	92.7	97.5

Note.—Gold was first quoted at par on December 19, 1878.

The average rates of gold and currency for each month, as given in the above tables, was obtained as follows:

Four daily quotations of the rates of gold at New York, viz, the Opening, Closing, Highest, and Lowest, were recorded, from which a daily average was made and the average rate for each month was prepared from these daily averages.

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No. 41.—United States Bonds on Deposit to Secure Circulating Notes of National Banks on June 30 of Each Year from 1865 to 1898, and the Amount Owned and Held by the Banks for other Purposes, including those Deposited with the Treasurer to Secure Public Deposits.

Years.	United States bonds held as security for circulation.					United States bonds held for other purposes at nearest date.	Grand total.
	6 per cent bonds.	5 per cent bonds.	4½ per cent bonds.	4 per cent bonds.	Total.		
1865 ..	$170,382,500	$65,576,600	.....	.....	$235,959,100	$155,785,750	$391,744,850
1866 ..	241,083,500	86,226,850	.....	.....	327,310,350	121,152,950	448,463,300
1867 ..	251,430,400	89,177,100	.....	.....	340,607,500	84,002,650	424,610,150
1868 ..	250,726,950	90,768,950	.....	.....	341,495,900	80,922,500	422,418,400
1869 ..	255,190,350	87,661,250	.....	.....	342,851,600	55,102,000	397,953,600
1870 ..	247,335,350	94,923,200	.....	.....	342,278,550	43,980,600	386,259,150
1871 ..	220,497,750	139,387,800	.....	.....	359,885,550	39,450,800	399,336,350
1872 ..	173,251,450	207,189,250	.....	.....	380,440,700	31,868,200	412,308,900
1873 ..	160,923,500	229,487,050	.....	.....	390,410,550	25,724,400	416,134,150
1874 ..	154,370,700	236,800,500	.....	.....	391,171,200	25,347,100	416,518,300
1875 ..	136,955,100	239,359,400	.....	.....	376,314,500	26,900,200	403,214,700
1876 ..	109,313,450	232,081,300	.....	.....	341,394,750	45,170,300	386,565,050
1877 ..	87,690,300	206,651,050	$44,372,250	.....	338,713,600	47,315,050	386,028,650
1878 ..	82,421,200	199,514,550	48,448,650	$9,162,000	349,546,400	68,850,900	418,397,300
1879 ..	56,042,800	144,616,300	35,056,550	118,538,950	354,254,600	76,603,520	430,858,120
1880 ..	58,056,150	139,758,650	37,760,950	126,076,300	361,652,050	42,831,300	404,483,350
1881 ..	61,901,800	172,348,350	32,609,500	93,637,700	360,488,400	63,849,950	424,338,350
	Continued at 3½ per cent.	Continued at 3½ per cent.					
1882 ..	25,142,600	202,487,650	32,752,650	97,429,800	357,812,700	43,122,550	400,935,250
1883 ..	385,700	7,402,800 3 percents, 200,877,850	39,408,500	104,954,650	353,029,500	34,094,150	387,123,650
1884 ..	.....	172,412,550	46,546,400	111,690,900	330,649,850	31,203,600	161,852,850
	Pacifics:						
1885 ..	3,520,000	142,240,850	48,483,050	117,901,300	312,145,200	32,195,800	344,341,000
1886 ..	3,565,000	107,782,100	50,484,200	114,143,500	275,974,800	31,345,550	307,320,350
1887 ..	3,175,000	5,205,950	67,743,100	115,842,650	191,966,700	33,147,750	224,814,450
1888 ..	3,181,000	37,500	69,670,300	105,423,850	178,312,650	63,618,150	241,930,800
1889 ..	4,324,000	.....	42,409,900	101,387,550	148,121,450	51,642,100	199,763,550
1890 ..	4,913,000	.....	39,486,750	100,828,550	145,228,300	35,287,350	180,515,650
1891 ..	7,957,000	.....	22,565,950	111,985,950	142,508,900	30,114,150	172,623,050
			Continued at 2 per cent.				
1892 ..	11,600,000	.....	21,825,350	129,764,700	163,190,050	20,301,600	183,491,650
1893 ..	12,426,000	.....	22,020,550	142,141,700	176,588,250	18,334,050	194,922,300
1894 ..	15,292,000	Loan of 1904, 5 percents, 4,849,950	22,711,850	158,837,950	201,691,750	27,801,100	229,492,850
1895 ..	12,378,000	12,896,850	22,358,350	Consols of 1907, 149,382,100 Loan of 1895, 10,465,500	207,680,800	30,343,400	238,024,200
1896 ..	10,046,000	13,057,850	22,078,100	Consols of 1907, 151,950,450 Loan of 1895, 31,783,550	228,915,950	28,764,155	257,680,105
1897 ..	8,837,000	15,728,350	22,168,900	Consols of 1907, 150,903,750 Loan of 1895, 32,833,550	230,471,550	33,461,800	263,933,350
1898 ..	3,665,000	18,341,150	22,260,500	Consols of 1907, 147,728,600 Loan of 1895, 28,206,150	220,201,400	67,250,450	287,451,850

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No. 42.—UNITED STATES BONDS ON DEPOSIT TO SECURE CIRCULATING NOTES OF NATIONAL BANKS FOR THE YEARS ENDED OCTOBER 31, FROM 1882 TO 1898, INCLUSIVE, AND THE CHANGES WHICH OCCURRED IN THE SEVERAL CLASSES OF BONDS.

Years.	Number of banks.	United States bonds held as security for circulation.					United States bonds held for other purposes at nearest date.	Grand total.
		4½ per cent bonds.	4 per cent bonds.	3 per cent bonds.	Pacific 6 per cent bonds.	Total.		
1882	2,301	$33,754,650	$104,927,500	$40,621,950 179,675,550	$3,526,000	$362,505,650	$37,563,750	$400,069,400
1883	2,522	41,319,700	106,164,850	*a* 602,000 201,327,700	3,463,000	352,877,300	30,674,050	383,551,350
1884	2,671	49,537,450	116,705,450	155,604 400	3,469,000	325,316 300	30,419,600	355,735,900
1885	2,727	49,547,250	116,391,650	138,920,650	3,505,000	308,364,550	31,780,100	340,144,650
1886	2,868	57,436,850	115,383,150	69,038,050	3,586,000	245 444,050	32,431,400	277,875,450
1887	3,061	69,696,100	115,731,400	144,500	3,256,000	188,828 000	34,671,350	223,499,350
1888	3,151	66,121,750	100,413,600	.....	3,468,000	170,003,350	60,715,050	230,718,400
1889	3,319	41,066,150	100,049,000	.....	4,553,000	145,668,150	48,501,200	194,169,350
1890	3,567	28,116,700	105,402,200	.....	6,672,000	140,190,900	30,684,000	170,874,900
1891	3,694	199,400 Continued at 2 p. ct., 21,648,100	120,858,850	.....	10,244,000	152,950,350	24,871,950	177,822,500
1892	3,788	21,897,850	131,133,150	.....	11,852,000	164,883,000	20,164,250	185,047,250
1893	3,796	22,020,550	142,141,700	.....	12,426,000	176,588,250	17,576,950	194,165,200
1894	3,756	22,749,900	155,932,450	Loan of 1904, 5 per cents, 6,980,850	14,043,000	199,706,200	25,888,200	225,594,400
1895	3,715	22,505,100	Consols of 1907, 149,342,350 Loan of 1895, 13,856,500		14,016,850	11,997,000	211,717,800	26,118,350	237,836,150
1896	3,679	22,673,850	Consols of 1907, 155,473,000 Loan of 1895, 36,531,650		16,038,850	10,386,000	241,103,350	25,135,500	266,238,850
1897	3,617	22,039,650	Consols of 1907, 150,288,100 Loan of 1895, 30,474,150		15,910,650	9,030,000	227,742,550	32,490,650	260,233,200
1898	3,598	22,047,750	Consols of 1907, 139,436,050 Loan of 1895 23,990,650	Loan of 1898, 3 per cents, 31,006,120 Loan of 1904, 5 per cents, 16,231,900	2,906,000	235,618,470	114,540,240	350,158,710

a Three and one-half percents.

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No. 43.—Interest-Bearing Bonded Debt of the United States from 1865 to 1898, inclusive.

Date.	6 per cent.	5 per cent.	4½ per cent. *a*	4 per cent. *b*	6 per cent. *c*	Total.
Aug. 31, 1865...	$908,518,091	$199,792,100	.....	.....	$1,258,000	$1,109,568,191
June 30, 1866...	1,008,388,469	198,528,435	.....	.....	6,042,000	1,212,958,904
June 30, 1867...	1,421,110,719	198,533,435	.....	.....	14,762,000	1,634,406,154
June 30, 1868...	1,841,521,800	221,588,400	.....	.....	29,089,000	2,092,199,200
June 30, 1869...	1,856,341,300	221,589,300	.....	.....	58,638,320	2,166,568,920
June 30, 1870...	1,764,932,300	221,589,300	.....	.....	64,457,320	2,050,978,920
June 30, 1871...	1,613,897,300	274,236,450	.....	.....	64,618,832	1,952,752,582
June 30, 1872...	1,374,883,800	414,567,300	.....	.....	64,623,512	1,845,074,612
June 30, 1873...	1,281,238,650	414,567,300	.....	.....	64,623,512	1,760,429,462
June 30, 1874...	1,213,624,700	510,628,050	.....	.....	64,623,512	1,788,876,262
June 30, 1875...	1,100,865,550	607,132,750	.....	.....	64,623,512	1,772,621,812
June 30, 1876...	984,999,650	711,685,800	.....	.....	64,623,512	1,761,308,962
June 30, 1877...	854,621,850	703,266,650	$140,000,000	.....	64,623,512	1,761,512,012
June 30, 1878...	738,619,000	703,266,650	240,000,000	$98,850,000	64,623,512	1,845,359,162
June 30, 1879...	310,932,500	646,905,500	250,000,000	679,878,110	64,623,512	1,952,339,622
June 30, 1880 ..	235,780,400	484,864,900	250,000,000	739,347,800	64,623,512	1,774,616,612
June 30, 1881...	196,378,600	439,841,350	250,000,000	739,347,800	64,623,512	1,690,191,262
	Continued at 3½ per cent.	Continued at 3½ per cent.				
June 30, 1882...	58,957,150	401,593,900	250,000,000	739,349,350	64,623,512	1,514,433,912
		32,082,600				
June 30, 1883...	.....	Funded into 3 percents, act July 12, 1882, 304,204,350	250,000,000	737,942,200	64,623,512	1,388,852,662
June 30, 1884...	.....	224,612,150	259,000,000	737,661,700	64,623,512	1,276,987,362
June 30, 1885...	.....	194,190,500	259,000,000	737,719,850	64,623,512	1,246,533,862
June 30, 1886...	.....	144,046,600	250,000,000	737,759,700	64,623,512	1,196,429,812
June 30, 1887...	.....	19,716,500	250,000,000	737,809,600	64,623,512	1,072,140,612
June 30, 1888...	.....	.....	222,207,050	714,177,400	64,623,512	1,001,007,962
June 30, 1889..	.....	.....	139,639,000	676,095,350	64,623,512	880,357,862
June 30, 1890...	.....	.....	109,015,750	602,193,500	64,623,512	775,832,762
June 30, 1891...	.....	.....	50,869,200	559,566,000	64,623,512	675,058,712
			Continued at 2 per cent:			
June 30, 1892...	.....	.....	25,364,500	559,581,250	64,623,512	649,569,262
June 30, 1893...	.....	.....	25,364,500	559,604,150	64,623,512	649,592,162
		Loan of 1904,				
June 30, 1894...	.....	5 percents, 50,000,000	25,364,500	559,618,400	64,623,512	699,606,412
June 30, 1895...	.....	100,000,000	25,364,500	Loan of 1907, 559,625,750 Loan of 1925, *d*31,157,700	64,623,512	780,771,462
June 30, 1896...	.....	100,000,000	25,364,500	Loan of 1907, 559,636,850 Loan of 1925, *d*162,315,400	64,623,512	911,940,262
June 30, 1897...	.....	100,000,000	25,364,500	Loan of 1907, 559,640,100 Loan of 1925, *d*162,315,400	64,623,512	911,943,512
June 30, 1898...	.....	100,000,000	25,364,500	Loan of 1907, 559,646,050 Loan of 1925, 162,315,400	31,084,000	878,409,950
Oct. 31, 1898....	Ten-twenties of 1898, 3 per cent, *e*179,399,180	100,000,000	25,364,500	Loan of 1907, 559,646,900 Loan of 1925, *d*162,315,400	31,084,000	1,057,809,980

a Funded loan 1891; authorizing act July 14, 1870, and January 20, 1871; date of maturity, 1891.
b Funded loan 1907; authorizing act July 14, 1870, and January 20, 1871; date of maturity, 1907.
c Pacific Railroad bonds; authorizing act July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864; date of maturity, 1895 to 1899.
d Loan of 1925; authorizing act January 14, 1875; date of maturity, February 1, 1925.
e Ten-twenties of 1898; authorizing act June 13, 1898.

The refunding certificates, amounting to $10,980, are not included in the table.

The public debt reached the maximum August 31, 1865, and amounted to $2,844,649,626. The non-interest-bearing obligations amounted to $461,616,311, the interest-bearing debt being $2,383,033,315.

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No. 44.—United States Bonds—Monthly Range of Prices in New York from January 1860 to October 31, 1898.

[From the Financial Review, annual, and the Quotation Supplement, monthly, published by the Commercial and Financial Chronicle of New York.]

1860.

Securities.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.	
	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.
U. S. 6s of 1868, coupon	106⅛	107	106	107⅛	106⅛	107⅛	108	108⅛	108⅜	109⅛	108	108	108	109	109	109⅛	108	108⅛	107⅞	107⅞	.....	.....	96	96
U. S. 5s of 1865, coupon	98	100	99⅝	100	99⅞	100⅛	100⅛	102⅛	102	102⅝	102⅝	103	100⅛	100⅜	101	102	102	102	102	102⅛	93	98	92	93
U. S. 5s of 1874, coupon	99¼	100⅛	100⅜	100⅛	100¾	101⅛	103	100⅛	103	103¾	103⅜	104⅛	101⅜	102	102	103	102⅜	103⅜	102⅛	103	95	103	89	95

1861.

U. S. 6s of 1868, coupon	98	100	94	100	95	95⅛	95	95	86	95	88	90	87	90	87⅛	90	88	90	90	90	92	92	97	98
U. S. 6s of 1881, coupon	.....	.....	93¼	93¼	91	94	84½	94	84⅜	89	83	85	85⅛	90⅜	87⅛	89⅜	89¼	91⅜	91⅛	95⅜	93⅛	95⅛	89	93⅛
U. S. 5s of 1865, coupon	90⅜	92	86	91	89	92	91	91¾	85	86	85⅛	86¾	86	89	85	87	86	87¾	87¼	89	87½	89	86½	88⅛
U. S. 5s of 1871, coupon	91	93	87½	91	.....	.....	85	85	78	80	75⅜	79	77½	80	.....	.....	79½	81	81½	85	82½	86	82⅜	83
U. S. 5s of 1874, coupon	92	97	85	93½	85	90	75	89½	75¼	79	75	78½	76	82	78¼	81	79½	81	81⅛	86	83	86	79	83

1862.

U. S. 6s of 1868, coupon	85	90	90	92	92¼	95	94	97	97¼	102	103½	107⅛	96⅛	100	96¼	99½	96½	100	103	103½	101½	102	102	102
U. S. 6s of 1881, coupon	87½	91¾	88⅜	93	92⅜	94⅜	92½	98	97¼	105⅞	105⅞	107¼	96½	103	98⅝	101⅞	99	102½	102	104⅜	103	104½	102¼	104⅜
U. S. 5s of 1865, coupon	85	86⅜	86¼	90	90¼	98	92	92½	95⅜	97	93	99	90	92	94	94	94	95	96	97	97	97	95	95
U. S. 5s of 1871, coupon	79½	80	79	80	88	88	.....	.....	93	96	96⅜	97	86⅛	86⅜	88⅜	90	89	91	92½	93	.....	.....	91¾	92¼
U. S. 5s of 1874, coupon	78	80⅝	78⅛	85	85	88	86⅝	90	89¼	96	95⅛	97⅛	85	91	85	91	88	91⅜	91	94	91½	93	91½	92⅝
U. S. 6s, certificates	.....	.....	.....	.....	97	97	96⅜	99	99	100⅜	100⅛	100⅛	98	99	98½	99⅞	98½	99⅜	98⅜	99⅜	97½	99⅜	94⅜	97⅜
U. S. 7 3-10 notes	97⅓	98	98	99⅝	99¼	100	99⅞	101½	102¼	105¾	104⅛	106¼	99	105¼	102⅛	105½	102¾	104⅝	103	103	103½	105⅜	100½	104¼

1863.

U. S. 6s of 1881, coupon	91¾	99	93⅜	102⅛	100¼	105⅛	104¼	106½	107⅛	108⅜	107⅛	110	104	107	104⅝	107⅛	106	107	106⅜	110⅜	108⅜	110⅛	108⅛	110
U. S. 5s of 1865, coupon	.....	.....	96	99	99⅝	99⅞	.....	.....	104	106	106	108⅛	104⅛	105	105	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	117	125	124	127
U. S. 5s of 1874, coupon	86	90	85⅛	97⅓	94	98⅜	95⅛	98¼	97	98	98⅜	100	97	100	96⅛	101	97	97	96¼	100¼	100	100	98	100⅛
U. S. 6s, gold certificates	94⅜	97¼	93⅞	99	98⅛	103⅜	99⅞	102	101	102	102¼	101¼	98⅛	101⅛	100	101⅜	101	101⅜	101⅞	102½	98	102¼	101⅜	102¼
U. S. 6s, current certificates	.....	.....	.....	.....	96⅜	100⅛	93	99⅞	98	99⅞	97	99⅜	97¼	99½	99½	99⅝	99¼	99⅜	99	99½	98⅛	99	98	98¼
U. S. 7 3-10s, A. and O	100	103	101¼	105½	104⅜	107½	104½	106	106	107½	103½	107½	105	107	105¾	107¼	106½	107⅜	105½	108⅜	105¾	107⅛	106½	107⅝
U. S. 7 3-10s, F. and A	102½	103	102½	104½	102⅜	107	104	107	106¾	109	107	107½	105½	107½	105½	107¼	105	106½	106	108	106	107⅜	106⅛	107¼

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1864.

U. S. 6s of 1881, coupon	104	107	106⅜	111⅓	111¼	113⅜	113	118	113	115	111	114	102	106⅞	104⅝	109¾	106½	109	104⅓	106¾	106½	113	112⅜	118
U. S. 5-20s, coupon	101½	104⅞	103¾	107	107	110⅜	105	114	105⅔	107¼	101	106¾	101½	109	106½	113	105	111⅜	106⅓	108¼	106½	107¼	106⅓	110
U. S. 10-40s, coupon															103	103½	95	99	92⅔	96¾	94	99¼	98⅝	102⅓
U. S. 7 3-10s, A. and O	106⅝	107⅜	107¾	111	111	113	108¼	115	109⅓	112	103	110	102¼	107⅞	107	112	107	112	104	108⅜	107	124	115⅜	122⅜
U. S. 1-year certificates	97⅝	98⅛	97⅛	99⅛	99⅛	99⅞	97¾	99⅓	98⅛	98½	92¾	98⅜	93	96¼	93⅜	95¼	93	95	94½	95⅓	95	98	96	97⅝

1865.

U. S. 6s of 1881, coupon	109½	112⅜	109⅞	111⅛	103¾	111⅞	105	110⅜	108⅓	110⅜	108¾	110½	106⅛	108¾	106	107⅛	107¼	108⅛	106⅝	108⅛	105¼	106⅝	106⅜	108¼
U. S. 5-20s, coupon	106⅜	110	108⅞	112	104⅓	111⅝	105⅜	109⅛	102¼	107	102	104¼	103⅞	106	105½	106⅞	105⅞	108½	101⅝	105¼	99⅛	103	100	105⅛
U. S. 5-20s, new, coupon	106⅛	110	108	111	100⅜	110⅜	105¼	109⅛	102¾	106	103	104	103⅜	105⅜	104	105	105	106⅔	101	103	98⅞	101⅓	99	102⅝
U. S. 10-40s, coupon	100½	102¾	100⅞	102⅞	89¼	102¾	91⅝	97⅜	94¼	97⅜	94⅜	97¾	96⅜	98	93	98½	93⅞	94⅝	92⅛	94⅛	89⅜	92¾	90⅜	95
U. S. 7 3-10 notes	114	119	115	116⅛	114	114½			99⅜	99⅝	99⅛	99⅞	99⅛	100	98¼	99⅜	98	99⅝	97	99¼	95⅜	99	96¼	98⅞
U. S. 1-year certificates	96⅞	98	97⅜	98⅛	96⅓	98⅜	98⅝	99⅛	99	99¼	99⅝	99⅞	97⅝	99¼	97⅓	98¼	98½	99	97¼	99⅜	96¼	97⅜	97½	98⅜

1866.

U. S. 6s of 1881, coupon	103⅜	104⅝	103⅞	104⅛	104⅛	105⅛	104⅝	108⅛	107	109½	109⅛	110⅞	106⅞	110	109⅛	113⅛	110⅜	112	111⅓	113⅛	112	114⅜	109⅜	113⅛
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	102⅜	105	102⅝	103⅜	103	104⅜	103⅛	106⅜	103	102⅛	101⅞	104⅜	103⅜	108⅞	108⅛	113⅜	107⅞	112⅜	111⅜	115⅛	107⅝	110⅞	105⅜	108⅜
U. S. 5-20s of 1864	101⅛	102⅛	102	103⅜	102⅝	104⅛	103⅛	105⅞	101⅝	102⅛	102	103⅜	103⅛	106	105½	110	108	109⅝	109⅝	111	105⅜	107¼	104⅛	107
U. S. 5-20s of 1865	101⅛	102⅝	101⅞	103⅛	103	104⅛	104	106	101⅛	102⅜	102⅛	103½	103⅛	106¼	106	109⅞	107⅜	109⅜	109	111⅜	105¾	109⅜	104⅜	107¼
U. S. 10-40s	92⅞	95¾	93¼	94⅞	90	92⅜	91⅜	96¾	94	96⅛	95¾	97⅛	97⅝	99	99	103¼	97⅛	100¼	99⅛	100⅜	96⅛	100⅜	99	100¼
U. S. 7 3-10 notes, 1st	98⅛	99⅜	99¼	99⅜	99½	100¼	100	102	100⅜	102⅜	102	103¼	103	104⅜	104	107⅜	105⅞	107⅜	106	107	105	108⅛	104	105⅜
U. S. 7 3-10 notes, 2d	97⅞	99⅜	98⅞	99⅝	99¼	100¼	99⅞	102	101	102⅝	102	103⅜	103	104⅜	104	106¾	105⅞	106⅜	105⅝	106¼	104	106¾	103⅞	105⅞
U. S. 7 3-10 notes, 3d	97¼	99	99	99⅛	99	100¼	99⅝	102	100⅜	102⅛	102	103⅜	103	104⅛	104	106⅜	105	106½	105⅜	106½	104	107¼	104	105⅞

1867.

U. S. 6s of 1881, coupon	106½	108⅜	107⅛	110⅛	108⅜	110⅛	108⅞	110⅛	110⅛	112	111⅞	113⅛	109	110⅜	110⅛	112⅛	110⅜	112⅛	110⅛	112⅜	112	113⅛	111⅜	112⅞
U. S. 5-20s of 1862, coupon	106⅛	108	107⅜	111⅜	108⅞	111	110⅜	111⅛	107	109⅞	109⅜	110⅞	110⅜	112⅞	111⅜	114⅞	110⅛	115⅛	111⅞	113⅛	107⅞	108⅜	107	108⅜
U. S. 5-20s of 1864, coupon	105⅜	106	105⅞	108⅛	107⅛	108	107⅜	109⅛	105⅛	106	105⅜	107⅜	107⅛	109⅛	109	110⅜	108⅞	110⅛	108⅛	109⅜	105	105⅜	104⅛	106
U. S. 5-20s of 1865, coupon, M. and N	105	106⅞	105⅞	109⅞	107⅜	108⅜	107⅜	109⅜	105⅜	108	106⅝	107⅜	107⅜	109⅛	109⅛	111⅜	109⅜	111⅜	108⅜	110⅛	105⅞	106⅛	104⅜	105⅞
U. S. 5-20s of 1865, coupon, J. and J	103⅜	104⅝	104⅜	106⅞	106⅛	107⅜	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	108⅜	108⅜	110⅛	106⅛	108¼	107⅜	108⅞	107⅛	109	106⅜	107⅜	107⅜	108	107⅛	108⅜
U. S. 5-20s of 1867, coupon													107	108⅜	107⅞	108⅞	107⅝	109	106⅛	108	107⅛	108	107⅜	109
U. S. 10-40s, coupon	99¼	100	99⅜	101⅜	97½	98¼	97⅝	99	99	99⅝	99½	100½	100½	102⅜	102⅜	103¼	99⅛	99⅞	99⅜	101⅛	100⅜	102⅜	100⅜	104

1868.

U. S. 6s of 1881, coupon	108⅜	112	110⅜	112⅜	110¼	111⅞	110⅞	113¼	113	116	116½	118⅛	112⅜	115⅝	113⅜	116¼	113⅛	114⅜	113	116¼	111⅜	115½	114⅝	115
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, coupon	107⅛	111⅞	110	111⅜	109¼	110⅜	109⅛	112⅜	108	111⅞	111⅞	113⅞	112¾	114⅝	112⅜	115	112⅜	115¼	112¼	115	105⅝	113⅜	109⅜	111⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, coupon	105¼	109⅜	107⅝	109⅜	107¼	108⅝	107⅜	110⅝	106⅜	109¾	109⅜	111¼	110	111⅝	108⅝	111¼	109¾	110¼	109¼	112⅜	104⅜	108⅜	106⅜	107⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, M. and N	106	110⅛	108¼	110¼	107⅝	109	107⅜	111⅜	106⅜	109⅞	110	111¾	110⅜	112⅜	110	112⅜	109¾	111⅜	109⅜	112⅞	104¼	108⅞	107⅛	108⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, J. and J	104⅓	108¾	106¼	108⅜	106¼	107⅞	106⅜	109	108⅜	111⅞	112⅜	114¼	108	109⅜	107⅜	109½	107⅜	109¼	107⅜	111⅞	106⅜	110⅞	109⅜	110⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, coupon	104⅝	108⅜	106⅜	108⅜	106¼	107⅛	106¼	109¼	109¼	112⅛	112⅝	114⅜	108¾	109⅝	106⅜	109⅝	107⅜	109¼	107⅝	112	107¼	111¼	109⅜	111¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, coupon											109⅜	110¼	108⅛	109⅝	107	109⅜	108¼	109¼	108⅛	112⅜	107⅝	111	110	111⅜
U. S. 10-40s, coupon	101⅞	104½	104¼	105⅜	100¼	101⅜	100½	103	103	105⅞	105¾	107¾	106⅜	108⅝	108	109⅝	104⅝	106⅜	103⅜	106⅜	103	106⅜	105⅞	107⅝

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	6s 1881.		6s (5-20 years), coupon.						5s, 10-40, coupon.
	Coupon.	Registered.	1862.	1864.	1865.	1865n.	1867.	1868.	
January.									
Opening	111 1/4	109 1/8	111 3/8	107 3/8	108 3/8	107	107 2/8	107 1/8	106
Highest	112 2/8	111 1/2	113 5/8	109 3/4	110 5/8	108 5/8	109	109 1/2	108 5/8
Lowest	111	109	111 1/8	107 3/8	107 3/4	106 5/8	106 7/8	107 1/4	105 3/4
Closing	112 1/4	111 3/8	113 3/8	109 1/2	110 3/8	108 5/8	108 3/8	109	108 3/8
February.									
Opening	112 1/8	111 1/2	113	104 3/4	110 1/2	108 3/8	108 5/8	108 7/8	108 3/8
Highest	116 7/8	114 1/2	118 1/2	115 1/4	116 1/2	113 1/2	113 5/8	112 1/4	110 1/4
Lowest	112 1/2	111 1/2	113	109 1/4	110 1/4	108 3/8	108 3/8	108 1/2	108 1/4
Closing	116 3/8	114 1/2	118 1/2	115 1/4	116 1/8	113 1/4	113 3/8	112 1/4	110 1/4
March.									
Opening	115 3/4	115 1/8	118	115 3/4	115	112 7/8	113	112 3/4	106 1/4
Highest	117 1/4	116 1/4	120	115 3/4	118	113 3/4	113 5/8	114	106 1/4
Lowest	115 3/8	114 7/8	117 3/8	113 3/8	114 7/8	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 3/4	105 1/4
Closing	115 3/8	115	118	113 7/8	115 7/8	113	113	113	105 3/8
April.									
Opening	115 3/8	115	118	114	115 7/8	112 7/8	112 7/8	113 7/8	105
Highest	118 3/4	118	122	117 3/4	119 3/8	116 1/2	116 5/8	116 1/2	108 1/8
Lowest	115 3/8	115 1/2	117 1/4	113 3/8	115 7/8	112 5/8	112 7/8	113 3/8	105
Closing	118 3/4	118	121 5/8	117 5/8	119 3/8	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	108 3/8
May.									
Opening	118 3/8	119	117 7/8	113 5/8	115 3/8	116 1/2	116 3/8	116 1/2	108 1/2
Highest	123 1/8	122 1/8	123 5/8	117 1/2	119 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	110
Lowest	118	118 1/2	117 3/4	113 3/4	114 1/2	115 7/8	115 3/4	115 3/4	107 1/2
Closing	122	121 3/8	122 1/2	117	118 7/8	120	120	119 3/8	109 3/8
June.									
Opening	122 3/8	117 1/8	122 3/4	117 1/4	118 7/8	120	120	120 1/4	109 1/2
Highest	122 3/8	117 3/8	122 3/4	117 3/8	119	120	120 1/8	120 1/4	109 3/8
Lowest	121	116 1/2	121 3/8	116 1/2	117 7/8	119	119 1/2	118 3/8	107 3/8
Closing	121 1/2	117	121 3/8	116 3/8	118 3/8	119 1/8	119 1/4	119 3/8	107 3/4

	6s 1881.		6s (5-20 years), coupon.						5s, 10-40, coupon.
	Coupon.	Registered.	1862.	1864.	1865.	1865n.	1867.	1868.	
July.									
Opening	117 1/8	117 1/2	121 5/8	117 1/2	118 1/8	116 1/2	115 3/4	116 1/8	108
Highest	123 3/4	122 3/8	125 1/8	123 1/4	123 3/4	122 1/4	122 1/2	122	114 5/8
Lowest	116 3/4	117 1/8	121 1/2	117 1/8	118 1/8	116 1/8	115 3/8	116	107 1/2
Closing	123 3/4	122 1/8	125 1/8	123 1/2	123 1/2	122 1/4	122 1/2	122	114 3/8
August.									
Opening	124 1/8	124 1/4	125 1/4	123 7/8	123 5/8	122 3/8	122 3/8	122 1/2	116
Highest	125	125	125 1/2	124	124 1/8	122	122 1/8	122 1/2	116 1/8
Lowest	121 3/4	122 3/8	122 3/8	120 1/2	120 3/8	119 5/8	119 3/8	120 1/2	112 3/8
Closing	123 3/4	123 1/8	123 1/8	122 1/8	122 3/8	121 3/8	121 3/8	120 1/2	115 1/8
September.									
Opening	123	123 1/4	123 1/4	122 1/4	122 1/8	121 3/8	121 1/2	120 3/4	112 1/4
Highest	123	123 1/4	123 1/4	122 1/4	122 1/2	121 3/8	121 1/2	120 3/4	112 1/4
Lowest	119	119	119 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/4	.....	116 7/8	117	108 1/4
Closing	119 1/4	119	119 1/4	119 1/2	119 1/2	117 1/4	117 3/8	117	108 1/4
October.									
Opening	119 3/8	119	120	119 1/4	119 3/8	117 7/8	118 1/8	118 3/8	109 3/8
Highest	120 1/4	120	121	119 1/4	120	118 3/8	118 1/2	.....	109 3/8
Lowest	119	118 1/4	119 1/4	117	117	115 7/8	116 1/2	116 1/2	107 3/8
Closing	119 1/8	119 1/4	119 3/4	117 3/4	119 5/8	116 3/8	116 3/8	116 3/8	107 3/8
November.									
Opening	119 1/4	119 3/8	116	113 3/8	114	119	116 1/4	116 1/2	108
Highest	119 1/4	119 3/8	116	113 3/8	114	116 1/4	116 1/2	116 1/2	108
Lowest	115 3/8	115 1/4	112 3/8	110 3/4	111	113 1/8	113 1/4	113 3/4	106 1/2
Closing	115	115 1/4	112 3/4	111	111 3/8	113 3/8	113 3/4	113 3/4	107
December.									
Opening	115 7/8	112 1/4	112 3/8	110 1/4	110 3/4	113	113 1/4	113	106 3/8
Highest	120 3/8	116 1/8	116	113 1/4	114 5/8	116 1/8	116 3/8	116 1/4	110 7/8
Lowest	115 7/8	112 3/4	111 7/8	110 1/8	110 3/4	113	113 1/4	113	106 3/8
Closing	118 1/2	114 1/2	111 7/8	112	111 3/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115	109 3/8

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	6s, 1881, coupon.	6s (5-20 years), coupon.						5s, 10-40, coupon.	6s, currency.
		1862.	1864.	1865.	1865n.	1867.	1868.		
January.									
Opening	115⅝	113½	113	113½	111⅝	111⅞	111⅜	109¾	109¼
Highest	118⅛	116½	116	116⅞	114⅝	114⅞	114⅝	113⅜	111⅝
Lowest	115⅜	113⅛	113	112⅞	111⅝	111⅞	111⅜	109¾	109⅜
Closing	118⅜	115⅝	115⅜	115½	114¼	114⅜	114⅜	112½	111½
February.									
Opening	118⅛	115½	115½	115⅝	114⅜	114	114	114	111⅜
Highest	118½	115⅝	115½	115⅝	114⅜	114¼	114⅜	114	111⅞
Lowest	115⅞	114	113¼	113½	111⅞	112⅝	113	111⅛	111½
Closing	115⅞	114⅜	113¼	113½	111⅝	112⅜	113	111¼	111¼
March.									
Opening	116¼	114¼	113⅜	113½	111⅜	112⅛	112⅜	108⅜	111½
Highest	116½	114½	113⅝	113⅜	111⅞	112⅜	112⅜	108⅜	113⅛
Lowest	113¾	109½	108⅜	108⅜	107½	108	108½	104⅜	110⅝
Closing	114⅜	110¾	109⅝	110¼	108⅜	109¼	109¼	106⅝	112
April.									
Opening	113⅞	110⅜	109½	109⅜	107⅜	108⅝	109½	106¼	111⅞
Highest	116⅞	115½	114½	114⅜	113½	113⅜	113½	108⅜	112⅜
Lowest	113⅞	110¼	109½	109⅜	107⅜	108½	108⅞	108⅜	111½
Closing	116⅜	115¼	113⅞	114¼	112½	112⅞	113½	108⅜	112
May.									
Opening	116⅞	112¼	111⅜	111⅜	113⅜	114½	114⅜	108⅝	112⅜
Highest	117⅜	112½	111⅞	112	114½	114⅜	115	108⅝	112⅞
Lowest	116	111⅓	110⅝	110⅞	112⅜	113¼	113¼	107⅜	112⅛
Closing	117⅜	112⅝	111⅜	111⅜	113⅝	114	114⅝	108⅜	112⅞
June.									
Opening	117⅜	112½	111½	.....	113⅝	.....	114	108½	113
Highest	118¼	112⅝	111¾	111⅜	114½	114⅜	114⅜	108⅞	114⅜
Lowest	117⅜	111	110¾	110¼	112⅞	112⅝	113	107⅜	113
Closing	118⅛	112	111⅝	112	114⅜	.....	114⅜	108⅜	113⅞

	6s, 1881, coupon.	6s (5-20 years), coupon.						5s, 10-40, coupon.	6s, currency.
		1862.	1864.	1865.	1865n.	1867.	1868.		
July.									
Opening	115½	112⅜	112	112	111⅜	111½	111⅛	108⅞	113⅞
Highest	115¼	112½	112	112	111⅜	111½	111⅛	108⅞	114
Lowest	112⅝	108¾	108⅜	108¾	107⅜	107⅝	108	106⅜	110¼
Closing	113⅜	110⅜	109⅜	110	108⅜	109½	109½	107¼	110½
August.									
Opening	113¼	110⅜	110⅜	110½	108⅞	108⅜	109	106⅞	110⅜
Highest	114⅜	112⅝	111⅜	111⅝	110¼	110⅝	110⅛	107⅜	112¼
Lowest	113⅛	110½	109⅝	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	109	106⅞	110⅜
Closing	114⅛	112¼	111¼	111⅞	110⅜	110¼	110	109	111⅜
September.									
Opening	113¾	113	111⅜	112	110	110¼	110½	106	112
Highest	114⅜	114½	112	112⅜	110¾	110⅞	110⅞	107	112
Lowest	113¾	112¼	111⅜	111½	110	110⅜	110¼	105⅞	111
Closing	113⅞	112½	111½	111⅝	110¼	110¼	110⅜	106⅜	111⅜
October.									
Opening	114⅜	111⅞	111⅛	112	110½	110⅜	110⅜	106½	111⅜
Highest	114⅜	113	111⅝	112¼	110⅝	110⅜	110⅞	106⅞	111⅜
Lowest	113⅛	111⅞	111¼	110⅜	110⅜	110½	110½	106¼	111
Closing	113¾	112½	111¼	111½	110⅜	110¼	110⅜	106⅜	111
November.									
Opening	113½	109½	107⅞	108¼	110½	110¼	110½	106⅜	111
Highest	113⅝	109½	107⅞	108¼	110½	110½	110⅝	107	111½
Lowest	113½	107½	107	106⅞	109	109½	109½	106¼	110⅞
Closing	113⅜	107⅝	107	107⅜	109¼	109⅜	109⅞	106⅜	110⅜
December.									
Opening	113½	107⅜	106⅝	106⅞	109¼	109¼	109⅝	106⅜	110⅞
Highest	113⅜	108	107⅜	107⅝	110⅜	110⅜	111	106⅞	110⅞
Lowest	113	107¼	106⅜	106⅜	109⅛	109⅛	109⅝	106¼	110¼
Closing	113¼	108	107⅜	107¼	110⅜	110⅜	111	106½	110

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1871.

	6s, 1881, coupon.	6s (5-20 years), coupon.						5s, 10-40, coupon.	6s, currency.
		1862.	1864.	1865.	1865n.	1867.	1868.		
January.									
Opening	110½	108⅜	108⅛	108¼	107⅛	107⅝	108¼	106⅞	110⅓
Highest	113¼	110½	109⅞	109¼	108⅜	108⅞	109¼	109⅜	111⅓
Lowest	110¼	108⅝	107⅞	108	107	107¼	107⅞	106⅜	110
Closing	113¼	110½	109⅞	110	108⅜	108⅞	109¼	109⅜	111½
February.									
Opening	113¼	110⅝	110⅛	110⅛	109	109⅛	109¼	109⅜	111⅓
Highest	114¾	112¾	111⅝	112¾	111	111⅝	111¾	111⅝	113⅓
Lowest	113	110⅜	110	110	109	109	109⅜	109½	111¼
Closing	114⅝	112¼	111⅞	112¼	110¾	110⅞	111⅝	111⅞	113⅜
March.									
Opening	114⅝	112¼	112½	112½	111	111¼	111⅝	109½	113⅜
Highest	116⅜	113	112⅝	112⅝	111⅜	111¾	111⅝	109¾	115⅜
Lowest	114⅝	111⅞	111⅜	111⅝	110¼	110½	110⅞	108	113⅜
Closing	116⅜	112⅜	112¼	112¼	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	108⅝	115⅜
April.									
Opening	116¾	112⅜	112¼	112½	111¼	111⅜	111⅝	108¾	115⅜
Highest	117¼	114	114	114	113	113	113	109¼	115¾
Lowest	116¼	112¾	112¼	112⅛	111½	111⅜	111⅝	108¼	115½
Closing	117¼	113⅜	114	114	113	113	113	109⅜	115⅝
May.									
Opening	117½	111	111	111	113½	113¼	113⅜	109½	115⅜
Highest	117⅝	111⅝	111¾	111⅜	114	114	114⅜	110	115⅞
Lowest	117	110⅜	110⅞	110⅞	113	112⅜	113	109	115⅛
Closing	117¼	111⅜	111¾	111¼	113⅞	114	114⅜	109⅝	115⅞
June.									
Opening	117⅜	112	111⅞	111⅞	113⅞	113⅞	114	109⅜	115⅞
Highest	118⅛	113⅜	113	113⅜	114⅞	115⅜	115⅜	110¼	115⅞
Lowest	117⅜	112	111⅞	111⅞	113⅞	113⅞	114	109⅜	115½
Closing	118⅛	113⅜	113	113⅜	114⅜	115⅜	115⅜	110¼	115½

	6s, 1881, coupon.	6s (5-20 years), coupon.						5s, 10-40, coupon.	6s, currency.
		1862.	1864.	1865.	1865n.	1867.	1868.		
July.									
Opening	115	113⅜	113½	113⅜	112⅞	113	113⅛	111	115
Highest	116⅛	115¼	114⅝	114¼	113⅞	113⅛	113⅜	113¼	115⅝
Lowest	114⅞	113⅜	113½	113½	112⅛	112⅝	112⅞	111	113
Closing	116	114¼	113⅞	113¾	112⅛	112⅞	113	113¼	114¼
August.									
Opening	116⅛	114⅛	114	114	112¼	113	113¼	110	114⅛
Highest	119	114⅝	114⅛	114⅛	113⅜	113⅝	114⅝	111	116¾
Lowest	116	113⅞	113⅞	114	112½	113	113¼	110	114
Closing	118	114⅝	114⅛	114⅛	113⅝	113½	114⅝	111	116⅛
September.									
Opening	118⅝	114⅝	114⅜	114⅜	113⅜	113⅜	114⅛	111⅞	116⅛
Highest	119⅜	115⅝	115⅜	115⅞	114⅝	114⅜	114⅝	111⅞	116⅛
Lowest	118	114⅝	114⅜	114⅜	113⅜	113¾	114⅛	111⅞	114⅜
Closing	118¼	115½	115½	115¾	114½	114⅝	114⅝	111⅝	114⅜
October.									
Opening	118½	115⅞	115⅝	115⅞	114¾	114⅞	115	111½	114⅜
Highest	118½	115⅞	115⅝	116	114¾	114⅞	115	111¾	114⅜
Lowest	115½	113¾	113½	113¾	112	112	112	107	110⅜
Closing	116⅜	114⅝	114⅜	114⅝	113¼	113⅞	113⅝	109¼	111
November.									
Opening	116½	111¼	111	111½	113⅜	113⅝	113⅝	109½	111⅛
Highest	117⅛	111¾	111	112⅜	114¼	115	115	110	113⅜
Lowest	116⅜	111	110	111½	113	113⅝	113⅝	109½	111½
Closing	117⅜	111	110⅞	111⅞	113	114	114⅞	109½	113⅛
December.									
Opening	117½	111	110⅜	111⅝	113¼	114⅜	114⅝	109⅜	113½
Highest	118	111	111	111⅜	115	115⅝	116	109⅞	115¼
Lowest	117¼	109½	109⅜	110⅓	113¼	114⅜	114⅝	109⅜	113⅜
Closing	118	109½	109¾	110½	115	115⅝	116	109⅞	115¼

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	5s, 1881, funded coupon.	6s, 1881.		6s (5-20 years), coupon.						10-40s.		6s, currency.
		Registered.	Coupon.	1862.	1864.	1865.	1865n.	1867.	1868.	Registered.	Coupon.	
January.												
Opening	110	114⅜	115	110½	110⅜	112⅜	111⅜	113	113¼	109	110	115½
Highest	110½	114⅜	115⅜	110⅜	110⅜	112⅜	111⅜	113	113¼	110¼	110⅝	115⅝
Lowest	109⅝	114⅛	114⅞	109¾	109½	110⅜	109⅞	111⅜	111⅜	109	109⅜	114⅜
Closing	110	114⅜	115⅜	110⅝	110⅜	111⅜	110⅜	112⅜	112¼	109⅜	110⅜	114⅝
February.												
Opening	108⅜	114⅝	115½	110¾	110¾	111¼	110½	112	112⅛	107	110½	114⅞
Highest	108⅞	114⅝	115⅝	111¼	111⅜	111⅞	110⅜	112	112⅜	107½	110⅞	114⅞
Lowest	107¾	114	114¼	110¼	110	110⅜	110	111¼	111¼	106⅝	109⅜	113⅜
Closing	108⅜	114	115¼	111⅜	111⅛	111⅝	110¾	111¾	112	107	110⅜	113¾
March.												
Opening	108¾	114¼	115⅛	111⅛	111	112⅛	110¼	111⅜	112	107¾	107⅞	114
Highest	110	114⅜	115⅝	112¼	112⅜	112⅝	111⅓	113	113⅛	108	108¾	115⅓
Lowest	108¾	114⅜	115¼	111	111	112⅛	110⅝	111⅜	112	107¼	107¾	114
Closing	110	114⅜	115⅜	112	112⅜	112⅝	111¼	112¾	113⅛	108	108⅜	115⅜
April.												
Opening	109⅞	115	115⅞	112⅜	112¼	113	111⅓	113	113⅜	108	108⅜	115⅓
Highest	112¾	117	118⅛	115⅜	115⅜	116⅓	114⅜	115⅞	116	110⅝	110⅞	116⅜
Lowest	109⅞	114⅜	115⅛	112¼	112¼	112⅝	111⅓	112⅞	113	108	108¾	115⅛
Closing	112¾	117	118⅜	115¼	115⅜	116⅜	114¾	115⅜	115⅛	110⅛	110¾	116⅛
May.												
Opening	111⅛	116⅜	118	112⅛	112⅛	112⅞	114⅜	115⅝	115¼	110⅛	110⅜	116⅜
Highest	113	117⅛	119⅜	114	113⅞	115	116¼	117⅜	117⅛	111⅜	112¼	117⅜
Lowest	111⅛	116⅜	118	112⅛	112⅛	112⅞	114⅜	115¼	115¼	110	110⅜	116¼
Closing	112⅞	117⅛	119¾	113⅞	113⅞	115	116⅝	117¼	117	111¼	112	117⅜
June.												
Opening	113	114⅞	120⅜	114⅞	114	115⅜	116¼	117⅞	117⅜	111⅛	112¼	115
Highest	113⅜	115	120⅝	115	115	116	117⅛	118⅛	117¾	111⅞	112⅝	115
Lowest	112⅝	114⅛	119⅝	114	114	114⅜	116¼	117⅜	117⅛	110⅝	111⅛	114⅜
Closing	112⅝	114⅝	120⅝	114	114⅜	114⅞	117¼	118⅜	117⅜	111⅛	112⅝	114⅝

	5s, 1881, funded coupon.	6s, 1881.		6s (5-20 years), coupon.						10-40s.		6s, currency.
		Registered.	Coupon.	1862.	1864.	1865.	1865n.	1867.	1868.	Registered.	Coupon.	
July.												
Opening	113⅛	115⅓	117⅝	114⅝	114⅝	115⅛	113¾	115⅛	115	111⅛	112⅜	114⅞
Highest	113¾	116	118⅜	115⅜	115	116⅜	115	116	116	111⅜	113⅛	115
Lowest	113⅛	115⅓	117	114⅜	114⅜	115⅛	113¾	115⅛	114⅞	111	112⅝	114⅜
Closing	113⅜	116	118⅛	115⅞	115⅞	116⅜	115	116	116	111⅝	113⅛	114⅜
August.												
Opening	112⅜	116⅞	118⅜	116⅛	116⅛	116⅞	115⅜	116⅛	115⅜	109⅜	113⅜	114⅛
Highest	112⅞	116⅛	118⅛	118⅜	116⅛	116⅞	115⅞	116⅜	115⅞	110⅜	115⅜	114⅞
Lowest	112⅛	114	116⅛	114⅛	114	114⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅛	108	111⅞	112⅛
Closing	112⅞	114⅜	116⅜	114⅜	114	114⅜	113⅜	113⅝	113⅜	108⅛	112⅛	112⅝
September.												
Opening	111⅜	114⅛	116⅛	114	114⅜	113⅜	113¼	114	114	108⅛	108⅛	112⅜
Highest	111⅜	114⅛	116⅛	114⅝	114⅛	114⅜	113⅝	114⅛	114	109	108⅝	112⅝
Lowest	109⅜	113⅜	114⅜	113	113⅛	113⅛	112	112¼	112⅜	107¾	107⅜	111⅜
Closing	110⅞	114⅛	115⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114⅜	113⅛	113⅝	113⅝	108	108	112⅛
October.												
Opening	111	114⅛	115⅝	115⅛	114⅝	115⅜	113⅞	112⅞	114	108⅛	108⅛	113⅜
Highest	111⅜	115⅛	117	116⅛	116	116⅜	115	115⅜	115	108⅝	108⅝	114
Lowest	111	114⅜	115⅝	115⅛	114⅜	115⅜	113⅝	113⅜	114	107	107¼	111
Closing	111⅛	115	116¼	115⅜	115⅝	116¼	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	108⅛	108⅛	114
November.												
Opening	110	115⅛	116⅜	112	111⅜	112⅜	114	114⅛	114⅛	108	108¼	114⅛
Highest	110⅜	116⅛	117⅜	113	113¾	113⅞	115⅜	116⅜	115⅜	108⅛	108⅜	114⅜
Lowest	110	114⅜	116¼	111⅜	111⅜	112⅛	114	114⅛	114⅛	107⅜	107⅝	113⅛
Closing	110⅛	116	116¾	113	113¼	113⅜	115½	116⅜	115⅜	108¼	108⅜	114⅛
December.												
Opening	111	112⅜	117⅛	112⅞	113	112⅞	115⅛	116	115⅜	109⅝	109⅜	112⅛
Highest	111⅛	114⅝	118	113⅜	113⅛	113⅝	116⅝	117⅛	116⅜	110	109⅞	113⅜
Lowest	111	112⅜	117⅛	112⅜	112⅜	112⅛	115	115⅜	115⅜	109⅛	109⅛	112
Closing	111⅛	114⅝	118	112⅛	113	113⅜	116⅜	117⅛	116⅛	110	109⅞	113

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1873.

	5s, 1881, funded coupon.	6s, 1881.		6s (5-20 years), coupon.						10-40s.		6s, currency.
		Registered.	Coupon.	1862.	1864.	1865.	1865n.	1867.	1868.	Registered.	Coupon.	
January.												
Opening	112⅜	114⅝	114½	112½	113¼	113⅝	112⅞	113⅜	113⅜	110⅛	109⅞	112⅝
Highest	115⅝	117⅛	119¼	115⅝	115¼	116⅜	115⅜	116¼	116⅞	114	115½	115⅜
Lowest	112¼	114⅝	114⅞	112⅜	113¼	113⅜	112⅝	113⅜	113⅜	109⅝	109⅞	112⅝
Closing	115⅛	117⅛	119⅛	115⅜	115	115¾	115	116⅜	116⅞	114	115⅜	115⅝
February.												
Opening	113¾	116⅝	118½	114¼	114½	115¼	114½	116⅜	116⅝	112½	115½	115⅝
Highest	113¾	117⅜	118¾	115⅜	115⅝	116⅜	114⅝	116⅝	116⅝	112½	115½	115⅝
Lowest	113¼	116⅜	118¼	114½	114½	115¼	114½	116¼	116¼	111⅜	114⅛	114½
Closing	113¾	116¾	118½	115⅜	115⅝	116⅛	114½	116⅜	116¼	111½	114⅜	114½
March.												
Opening	113⅝	116⅝	118½	115⅝	115½	116⅜	114½	116½	116½	111¼	111	114¼
Highest	115½	118	120¼	117¼	117⅜	118¼	116⅜	118¼	118	112½	112⅛	115
Lowest	113	116¼	118¼	115⅜	115⅛	116⅜	114⅜	116	116½	110½	110⅝	113⅝
Closing	115	117⅜	120	117¼	117⅜	118⅜	116⅜	118½	117⅝	112¼	112½	114⅓
April.												
Opening	115½	117⅛	119⅜	117⅝	116½	118	115½	116½	116½	111⅜	112	112¼
Highest	116⅝	118	121	118⅜	118⅝	120½	118	119⅝	117¾	112	113⅞	115
Lowest	115¼	116½	118¾	118	116	118	115½	116⅜	116	109½	111	112¼
Closing	116	117¼	120½	118⅜	118⅝	120½	117⅝	119⅝	118⅜	111⅝	113½	115
May.												
Opening	115½	117¼	120¾	114⅞	114⅜	117½	117½	119¾	118	112	113⅝	115¼
Highest	116¼	119	122⅜	116¼	116⅜	118¼	119¼	121⅝	120½	112½	114⅜	116¼
Lowest	115¼	117¼	120¼	114⅞	114⅜	117¼	117½	119¼	118	111⅝	113⅜	115
Closing	116¼	118⅜	122½	116¾	116⅝	118⅜	119½	121⅞	120	112¼	114⅜	116¼
June.												
Opening	115¼	115½	122¼	116⅜	116½	118¼	119	121⅝	120	113	115	113¼
Highest	115⅜	117	123⅛	117½	117¼	119⅛	120⅜	121¾	120⅞	113⅛	115	114⅛
Lowest	114⅜	115½	122⅜	115⅞	116¼	116⅝	119	120⅝	120	112¼	112⅞	113½
Closing	114⅜	116⅜	122⅜	116⅝	117¼	118	120⅜	121	120⅝	113⅜	114	114⅛
July.												
Opening	114⅜	116⅞	119¼	116⅜	116⅞	118	116	117¼	117½	113⅛	114⅜	114½
Highest	115⅞	118⅝	120⅝	117¼	117¾	119½	118	119⅝	118¾	114⅜	115⅝	115⅞
Lowest	114⅜	116⅞	119⅛	116½	116½	118	116	117¼	117½	113¼	114⅜	114½
Closing	115⅜	118¼	119⅞	117¼	117⅝	119½	117¾	119	118¾	114⅜	115⅜	114¼
August.												
Opening	114⅜	118⅛	119⅜	117	117½	118⅞	117¾	118⅞	119	112⅞	115¼	114⅜
Highest	114¾	118½	120⅜	117⅜	117⅝	119⅜	117¾	119⅜	119	113¼	116⅜	114⅜
Lowest	114¼	117⅝	119⅛	117	117	118¾	116⅝	118⅜	118	112⅜	115⅝	113⅞
Closing	114⅜	117½	119⅜	117	117¼	119	117	119	118	113¾	116⅛	113⅞
September.												
Opening	114⅞	117	119⅞	113⅞	117½	118¾	116⅞	119¼	118⅞	114	114⅜	113⅝
Highest	114⅞	117	119⅞	113⅞	117¾	118¾	116⅞	119¼	118⅞	114	114¾	113⅝
Lowest	111⅓	112	115½	113⅜	114¼	110	113¼	113¾	113	112	106	108¼
Closing	111½	112	115¼	113⅜	115	110	111¾	113¾	113	112¾	106	108¼
October.												
Opening	108¼	112	113¼	108	108	109	111¾	113½	114	108½	107⅜	109
Highest	109	115¾	115⅞	109	110	111¼	113⅜	115¼	115	109¼	109⅜	111⅝
Lowest	106⅜	109½	111⅜	105½	106⅜	107¼	109⅜	110	110	103½	105	108¼
Closing	106¾	111½	112¾	106¾	108½	107½	109⅞	112¼	112⅜	107	106⅝	108⅞
November.												
Opening	108	111¾	112⅜	106½	106¾	108½	110	112	112	107	106⅝	108
Highest	109½	114⅝	115⅞	109¼	111	111	113⅞	114⅞	115	108¼	108⅜	110⅝
Lowest	106¾	110¾	112¼	105½	106⅜	107⅜	109¼	110¼	110	105½	105⅜	108
Closing	109½	114⅛	115⅜	109¼	111	111	113⅞	114⅝	115	107⅝	108½	110⅜
December.												
Opening	109¼	111¼	116⅞	112⅝	111⅝	111⅜	115⅜	115¼	116⅜	109	108½	108¼
Highest	113¼	116½	121	116	117¼	117¼	119⅜	120	118⅜	112¼	113½	114⅜
Lowest	109¼	111¼	116⅛	110⅞	111⅜	111⅜	114⅜	115¼	116½	109	108¼	108¼
Closing	111¼	116⅜	120½	113⅜	114⅜	115¼	119	119¼	117⅜	111¼	113	114¼

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	5s, 1881, funded coupon.	6s, 1881.		6s (5-20 years), coupon.						10-40s.		6s, currency.
		Registered.	Coupon.	1862.	1864.	1865.	1865n.	1867.	1868.	Registered.	Coupon.	
January.												
Opening	111	116½	117⅜	113½	115	115	116	115	116½	111¼	113¾	114⅝
Highest	113¾	117⅝	118⅜	114⅞	116⅝	117⅞	116⅝	118	118	113	114¼	115⅛
Lowest	111	115⅞	117	112⅜	114	115	114½	115	116	111¼	112	114
Closing	113⅜	117	118⅜	114⅞	116⅝	117¾	116⅝	117⅝	117¾	112⅞	114¼	115⅜
February.												
Opening	111⅞	117¾	118½	115⅜	116⅝	116⅜	116¾	117¾	117⅝	110⅜	114	115⅛
Highest	114⅜	120¼	121	118⅜	120⅝	121¼	119⅝	120⅜	120¼	113⅜	116⅜	116⅝
Lowest	111⅜	117¾	118⅛	115⅝	116⅜	116¾	116¼	117⅝	117⅝	110⅜	114	115¼
Closing	114⅜	119¾	120⅛	117¾	119⅜	121¼	119⅜	119¾	119¼	113¼	116⅜	116⅛
March.												
Opening	114⅛	119¾	119⅝	117⅛	118	120⅜	118⅞	119⅛	118⅜	112⅜	112⅞	116⅜
Highest	115¼	119¾	121	118¼	120	120⅜	119⅜	120⅜	120⅛	115¼	115⅝	117
Lowest	114¼	118⅝	119⅜	116⅛	118	119⅞	118	118¾	118⅜	112¼	112¾	115⅞
Closing	115⅛	119⅜	121	117⅝	119⅞	120¼	119⅜	120⅝	119⅞	114⅞	115⅝	117
April.												
Opening	115⅛	119⅝	121⅛	118	119⅜	120⅜	119¼	120¼	119⅞	115	115	117¼
Highest	117	120½	122	118⅜	120⅜	121⅜	120¼	120⅞	120⅛	115	115⅛	117¼
Lowest	115⅜	119½	120¾	117⅜	119⅜	120⅜	119	119⅜	119⅝	114⅝	114½	116⅜
Closing	117	120⅛	122	118¼	120⅜	121⅜	120⅛	120⅞	120⅛	114⅝	115½	116¾
May.												
Opening	115⅛	119⅞	121¾	115⅜	117⅛	118⅛	119⅞	120⅝	120⅛	114⅞	115⅜	116⅜
Highest	115⅝	120⅜	122	115⅜	117¼	118⅜	120¼	120¾	120⅝	115¼	115⅜	117¼
Lowest	115	119⅜	120	115	117	117⅝	119¼	120¼	119⅞	114⅝	114⅜	116⅛
Closing	115⅜	120⅜	121⅞	115⅜	117¼	118⅜	120¼	120⅝	120½	115¼	115⅞	117¼
June.												
Opening	115⅜	116¾	121⅛	115⅜	117¼	118¼	119⅞	120⅞	120⅜	114⅜	114⅝	114⅝
Highest	115⅜	117½	122	115⅜	117¼	118¼	120⅝	121⅜	121¼	114⅞	114⅝	115⅜
Lowest	113	116⅛	121⅛	113⅜	116¼	117¼	119⅜	119⅞	120	113½	113⅛	114⅝
Closing	114	117	122	114¼	117	118	120⅜	121	121	113⅜	114	115⅜

	5s, 1881, funded coupon.	6s, 1881.		6s (5-20 years), coupon.						10-40s.		6s, currency.
		Registered.	Coupon.	1862.	1864.	1865.	1865n.	1867.	1868.	Registered.	Coupon.	
July.												
Opening	113½	116	117⅞	114	116½	117⅜	116⅝	117⅜	117⅞	113¼	114	115
Highest	113⅝	117⅜	119	114	116½	117⅜	116⅝	117⅝	118¼	113⅜	114	117
Lowest	112⅝	115⅜	116⅝	111½	115⅜	116⅜	115⅜	116¼	116	112⅜	112⅝	115⅝
Closing	113¼	117⅜	118⅝	111⅜	115¾	117	116⅜	117¾	118¼	112⅜	112¾	117⅜
August.												
Opening	112½	117½	118⅜	111⅜	115⅞	116⅞	116½	117⅜	118⅜	110¼	113½	111⅜
Highest	112⅝	117⅝	118⅜	112⅜	116	117¼	116⅝	117⅞	118⅜	110⅞	114⅜	117¼
Lowest	112	117¼	118¼	111⅜	115¾	116⅜	116	117⅜	117½	109⅜	113½	117⅛
Closing	112⅝	117½	118⅜	112½	116	117⅜	116⅜	117⅜	117¼	110¾	114⅛	117¼
September.												
Opening	112⅝	117½	118⅜	112½	115⅞	116¾	116½	117⅜	117⅜	111	111⅞	117⅜
Highest	112⅝	117⅞	118⅝	112⅜	115⅞	116⅞	116⅝	117⅜	117½	111	111⅝	117⅝
Lowest	112	116⅞	117⅜	112⅛	115⅛	115⅞	115¼	116¾	116¾	110½	111¼	117⅛
Closing	112⅛	117¼	118⅛	112⅜	115⅛	116	115¾	117	117¼	111	111⅞	117½
October.												
Opening	112¼	117⅜	118⅛	112⅞	115⅜	116⅜	115¾	117	117¼	111	111⅞	117⅜
Highest	112⅞	118	118⅝	113⅜	116⅜	117⅞	116⅝	117⅜	117¾	112	112⅜	118⅛
Lowest	112¼	117⅛	118	112¾	115⅜	116⅜	115¾	117	117¼	111	111⅜	117⅜
Closing	112⅝	117⅞	118¼	113¾	116⅛	117⅜	116⅜	117¾	117¾	111⅞	112⅜	117⅜
November.												
Opening	111⅜	118	118⅜	110⅜	113	114⅛	116⅜	117¾	117⅞	112	112⅛	117
Highest	113	119¼	119⅛	112¾	114¾	116⅜	119	120	119⅜	113⅜	113⅝	119
Lowest	111½	118	118⅜	110⅜	113	114¼	116⅛	117¼	117⅛	111⅜	111⅞	117⅜
Closing	113	119¼	119⅞	112¾	114¾	116⅜	119	120	119¼	113⅜	114⅛	119
December.												
Opening	113	116⅛	119⅜	112¾	114¾	116⅞	119	120	119⅞	113¼	114¼	116¼
Highest	113⅞	118⅜	12⅛	114⅜	116	118⅜	121	122	120¼	115⅛	115⅛	118
Lowest	112⅜	115⅜	119⅜	112¾	114¼	116¼	118¼	119⅜	119⅞	112⅝	113⅜	116¼
Closing	113¼	118	122	114⅜	116	118¼	120⅞	122	120⅜	115⅜	115⅛	118

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	5s, 1881, funded coupon.	6s, 1881.		6s (5-20 years), coupon.						10-40s.		6s, currency.
		Registered.	Coupon.	1862.	1864.	1865.	1865n.	1867.	1868.	Registered.	Coupon.	
January.												
Opening	113⅜	118½	118⅜	114½	116¼	118½	117⅞	118⅜	118½	115	115	117⅞
Highest	116	119⅝	119⅝	115⅝	117½	119¼	118⅝	119⅝	119⅝	116½	116⅜	120
Lowest	113⅝	118	118¼	114¼	116	118⅝	117¼	118⅛	118	114¾	115	117½
Closing	115⅝	119⅛	119⅝	115½	117½	119¼	118⅝	119½	119⅝	116½	116¾	120
February.												
Opening	114⅜	119⅛	120	115⅜	117⅝	120¼	118⅝	119⅝	119¾	113½	116⅜	119⅜
Highest	115¾	119⅞	120⅝	116⅝	118	120¼	119⅝	120½	120	114⅝	117¼	120
Lowest	114⅜	118⅜	119¼	115⅜	117⅜	119¼	118⅜	119⅝	119⅝	113¼	116¾	119
Closing	114⅞	118¾	120	116⅜	117½	119⅝	118⅝	119⅝	119¼	114⅛	116⅝	119
March.												
Opening	114⅜	119	119⅞	116¾	117⅓	119⅝	118⅝	119½	119⅜	113¾	113⅞	118⅞
Highest	115⅝	120	121⅜	117¼	118⅜	120⅜	119¼	120⅜	120¼	114⅜	115⅜	119⅝
Lowest	114⅜	118⅞	119¾	116⅜	117⅞	119½	118⅜	119½	119⅜	113¾	113⅜	118⅝
Closing	115¼	119¾	121⅛	117⅛	118⅛	119⅞	119⅛	120⅛	120⅜	114	114⅜	119⅝
April.												
Opening	114⅜	120	121	118⅜	118⅛	121⅛	119⅓	120	119⅜	114	115⅓	119⅛
Highest	117⅓	122	122⅞	118⅜	121	121⅞	122⅓	123⅜	122⅛	116⅓	117⅛	124⅞
Lowest	114⅜	120	121	118¼	118⅛	121⅛	119⅛	119⅞	119⅜	113⅞	115⅛	119⅝
Closing	117⅓	121⅞	123⅜	118¾	121	121⅞	122⅝	123¼	122⅓	116	117¼	123¾
May.												
Opening	116	121⅜	123½	116¼	117⅝	119⅝	121⅝	123	123	116	117¼	123⅜
Highest	117	122⅞	124⅜	117⅜	118⅜	120⅛	122⅞	124½	124	117	118	124⅝
Lowest	115⅝	121⅜	123⅛	116¼	117⅞	119⅝	121⅜	123	123	115⅜	117	123⅛
Closing	117	122⅜	124⅝	117	118⅜	120⅜	122⅝	124½	124	117	118	124⅜
June.												
Opening	117⅓	120¼	125⅓	118¼	118¼	121⅜	123⅓	124⅓	124	117⅝	118½	122
Highest	119	121⅜	126¼	118¾	119¼	122¾	124⅜	125⅜	125⅛	118⅜	119⅓	123⅜
Lowest	117⅛	120¼	125⅛	117⅝	118¼	121⅓	123⅛	124⅜	124	117⅝	118¼	122
Closing	118⅝	121	126¼	118	118⅞	122¼	124	125⅜	125	117⅞	119¼	122⅝

	5s, 1881, funded coupon.	6s, 1881.		6s (5-20 years), coupon.						10-40s.		6s, currency.
		Registered.	Coupon.	1862.	1864.	1865.	1865n.	1867.	1868.	Registered.	Coupon.	
July.												
Opening	118⅝	121	122⅞	115⅜	118⅞	122⅛	120½	122⅛	121½	117⅞	119¼	122⅓
Highest	118⅝	121	123	116½	118⅞	122⅛	120½	122⅛	121½	117⅞	119¼	123
Lowest	114⅜	119	120	115⅜	116	117½	117⅜	118	119	116⅛	116¾	122
Closing	116	120	120⅝	116⅜	116	120	118⅝	120⅜	120	116½	116¾	122
August.												
Opening	115⅛	119⅞	120⅜	.....	115¾	119⅝	118⅛	120¼	120⅛	114⅜	117¾	122¼
Highest	117⅜	121	122	.....	117	119⅝	119⅜	120¾	121½	115⅛	119⅜	123
Lowest	115⅛	119⅜	120⅜	.....	115¾	118⅜	118⅛	120	120⅛	114⅜	117⅜	122¼
Closing	117⅛	120⅜	122	.....	117	118⅝	118⅝	120¼	120⅝	115½	119½	123
September.												
Opening	116⅞	120¾	122	.....	116⅞	117¾	117⅝	119⅞	120	115⅛	116⅜	123⅛
Highest	118⅛	121½	123¾	.....	119⅜	119¾	119⅜	121	121½	117	118	124
Lowest	116⅞	120¾	122	.....	116⅞	117¼	117⅝	119⅝	120	115⅛	116¼	123⅛
Closing	118¼	121¼	123¾	.....	119⅜	118⅞	119¾	120⅝	121½	116¾	117⅝	124
October.												
Opening	118⅛	121⅞	123⅞	.....	119⅜	119⅞	119⅛	120¾	121½	116⅝	117⅝	124⅛
Highest	118⅛	131⅛	123⅞	.....	119⅜	120¼	119⅜	121¾	121⅝	116⅝	117⅞	124⅛
Lowest	116⅝	120⅜	122¼	.....	118⅜	118⅜	119⅛	120⅜	120⅝	115⅜	116⅞	123⅛
Closing	117⅜	121⅜	123	.....	119	120¼	119⅝	121⅜	121⅛	116⅛	117⅝	123⅜
November.												
Opening	116⅛	121	122⅝	.....	114⅛	116⅓	119	120⅞	121⅛	116⅛	117⅜	123⅛
Highest	117⅛	122⅛	124	.....	114⅝	116⅝	120⅜	122⅝	122⅞	117	117⅝	125⅛
Lowest	115⅛	120⅞	122⅛	.....	114⅛	115⅝	118⅜	120⅛	120	115⅜	117⅜	123⅛
Closing	117⅛	122⅓	124	.....	114⅛	116⅜	120⅜	122¾	122⅝	117	117⅝	125¼
December.												
Opening	117⅜	119¼	123½	.....	.....	116⅜	120⅜	122¾	123	117⅜	118	122
Highest	118	120	125	.....	.....	116⅜	121	122¼	123	117⅝	118	122⅜
Lowest	116⅝	119⅜	123⅛	.....	.....	115½	119¾	121½	122⅛	116⅝	118	122
Closing	117	119¼	123⅞	.....	.....	116	120⅜	123	122½	117⅜	118	122⅝

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1876.

	6s, 1881.		6s (5-20 years), coupon.				10-40s.		5s, 1881, coupon.	4½s, 1891, registered.	6s, currency.
	Registered.	Coupon.	1865.	1865n.	1867.	1868.	Registered.	Coupon.			
January.											
Opening	119⅝	120⅞	116¼	117⅜	119⅜	120	117⅜	118	116⅞	.....	122⅝
Highest	122	122⅞	117⅞	119⅞	122¼	123	119¼	119¾	118	.....	125
Lowest	119⅛	120¾	116¼	117	119⅛	120	117⅛	118	116¾	.....	122⅞
Closing	122	122⅝	117⅞	119¾	122	123	119¼	119¾	118⅝	.....	125
February.											
Opening	122	122¼	118⅛	119⅜	121⅜	123⅛	116¾	119⅜	117⅛	.....	125
Highest	123⅝	123⅞	118¼	120	122⅝	123¾	118¼	121¼	118⅝	.....	128
Lowest	122	122⅛	117	119¼	121	123⅛	116⅝	119	117	.....	125
Closing	122⅞	123⅜	117⅝	119¼	121	123½	118¼	121⅝	118¼	.....	127
March.											
Opening	123⅛	123¼	118⅛	119⅝	121¼	123¾	118⅝	119⅛	118⅞	.....	127⅛
Highest	123⅝	123¾	118⅜	119⅝	121⅞	123¾	118⅝	119¼	119	.....	127⅜
Lowest	121⅝	122⅛	118⅛	118⅝	121⅝	123	117⅞	118¾	118¼	.....	126¼
Closing	121⅞	122⅝	118⅜	118⅞	121⅝	123	117¾	119⅛	118⅝	.....	126¾
April.											
Opening	121⅛	122⅛	118⅛	118⅝	121	122¼	117⅝	118⅞	118⅜	.....	126⅛
Highest	122	122⅜	118⅛	119⅝	121⅜	122¾	118⅝	119	119	.....	127
Lowest	120⅜	121	117¾	118⅝	120¼	122¼	117	118	117⅜	.....	126⅜
Closing	121⅜	122⅜	118⅜	119⅜	121⅜	122⅝	118⅛	119	118⅝	.....	127
May.											
Opening	121⅛	122⅛	114⅜	119	121	123	118	118⅝	117¼	.....	126⅜
Highest	122⅜	122¾	115⅜	119¼	121⅝	123	118	118¾	117¼	.....	127⅜
Lowest	121	122⅜	112½	118⅜	120⅝	122¾	117⅜	118⅜	117	.....	126⅜
Closing	122¼	122¾	115	119⅜	121⅝	122⅞	117⅝	118⅝	117¼	.....	127½
June.											
Opening	119	122⅞	115¼	119¼	121⅝	123⅜	117⅞	118⅛	117¼	.....	124⅝
Highest	120⅜	124⅛	116⅜	121	123¼	124¼	118⅜	118	117¾	.....	126⅜
Lowest	119	122⅞	115¼	119½	121⅜	123⅛	117⅜	118⅛	116⅞	.....	124⅝
Closing	120	124	116⅝	121	122⅞	124¼	118⅜	118⅞	117⅝	.....	126¼

	6s, 1881.		6s (5-20 years), coupon.				10-40s.		5s, 1881, coupon.	4½s, 1891, registered.	6s, currency.
	Registered.	Coupon.	1865.	1865n.	1867.	1868.	Registered.	Coupon.			
July.											
Opening	120	120½	116⅜	117⅝	119⅝	121⅝	118¼	118⅞	117⅞	.....	126⅝
Highest	120	120⅝	116⅜	118¼	120½	121¾	118⅝	119	118⅝	.....	126⅝
Lowest	119⅜	119¾	115⅜	117⅜	119⅜	121	117⅛	118⅜	117⅜	.....	125¾
Closing	119⅜	120⅜	115⅜	117⅝	119⅜	121⅜	118⅜	118⅝	118⅛	.....	125½
August.											
Opening	119⅜	120⅝	116	117⅜	119¾	121⅝	115⅞	119	117	.....	125⅞
Highest	119	120⅝	116⅜	117⅞	119¾	121⅝	116⅝	119⅝	117⅜	.....	126⅛
Lowest	117⅜	118	112⅛	113	116⅞	121	115⅞	118¼	115¾	.....	125¾
Closing	117⅜	118	112¼	113	116⅞	121¼	116⅜	118¾	115¼	.....	126½
September.											
Opening	117⅞	118⅛	112¾	113¼	117	118¼	115¼	116	115¾	111¼	127
Highest	117⅝	118¾	113⅛	113¾	117	118⅞	115⅝	116	115⅞	111⅜	127
Lowest	117	117⅞	112⅜	113	116⅜	118¼	114⅜	115¼	114⅜	111⅛	126⅜
Closing	117¼	118¼	113⅛	113⅜	116⅜	118⅜	114½	115⅜	114⅞	111¼	126⅜
October.											
Opening	117⅜	118	112⅜	113	116	118	114⅜	115	114⅝	110⅜	125⅜
Highest	118⅛	119½	114	113⅜	116½	118	114⅜	115⅞	115⅝	111⅛	125⅜
Lowest	115⅝	116⅜	111⅜	111⅝	114¾	116½	113	113⅛	113⅛	110⅜	123
Closing	117¼	118¼	113⅛	113¼	116⅝	116⅞	114	115⅜	114⅜	111⅛	124¼
November.											
Opening	117⅜	118	110½	113⅛	116⅜	117	114	115½	113⅜	111⅞	124⅜
Highest	117⅞	118⅜	110¾	115¼	116⅞	117⅝	114⅝	115⅝	113⅞	111⅝	124⅜
Lowest	116⅜	117	109⅜	112⅛	115¼	116⅜	113⅜	114⅛	113⅛	111	123⅞
Closing	116½	117	109¼	112⅜	115½	117¼	113⅝	114¼	113⅜	111⅜	124
December.											
Opening	113⅜	116⅜	109⅝	112⅜	115⅜	116½	112⅜	113⅜	111⅛	109⅜	121¾
Highest	113⅞	117⅜	109⅝	113⅜	116¾	118	113⅜	113⅝	112⅜	109⅜	122¼
Lowest	112¼	115½	108½	111⅝	114⅛	116½	112	111½	110⅞	108	120⅞
Closing	113	117⅜	109⅜	113½	116½	118	113½	113⅝	112⅜	108¼	122¼

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1877.

	6s, 1881, coupon.	6s (5-20 years), coupon.				10-40s.		5s, 1881, coupon.	4½s, 1891, coupon.	4s, 1907, registered.	6s, currency.
		1865.	1865n.	1867.	1868.	Registered.	Coupon.				
January.											
Opening	114⅛	109⅜	110⅜	113⅜	115	113⅛	113⅜	112	.....	.....	121⅞
Highest	114⅜	109⅛	110⅝	114	117⅛	114⅛	114⅝	112⅝	.....	.....	123⅜
Lowest	113⅜	108¼	109¼	112⅛	114⅜	112¼	112⅞	111	.....	.....	121⅞
Closing	113½	108¼	110	113	116	113⅝	114⅛	111⅝	.....	.....	123⅜
February.											
Opening	113⅛	108⅜	109⅜	112⅝	115⅝	110⅜	113⅜	110⅛	.....	.....	123¼
Highest	114⅛	108⅜	110⅝	113½	116⅝	111⅜	114⅞	111⅛	.....	.....	123¾
Lowest	111⅞	107⅜	108⅝	111⅜	114⅛	109⅛	113⅜	109¼	.....	.....	122¼
Closing	111¾	107⅞	108⅝	111⅝	114⅜	109½	113⅜	109⅞	.....	.....	122½
March.											
Opening	111⅝	107⅞	108	111⅛	113½	109¼	110¾	109⅛	.....	.....	122⅜
Highest	113⅜	108½	109¼	112⅝	114½	110⅝	111½	110¾	.....	.....	123⅜
Lowest	111⅝	107¾	108	111⅛	113	109¼	110⅝	109⅛	.....	.....	122⅜
Closing	112⅝	108⅜	108⅝	111½	113½	110⅞	111¼	110⅝	.....	.....	123¼
April.											
Opening	112⅜	108⅝	108⅝	111⅝	113⅜	110⅜	111½	110⅝	.....	.....	123⅜
Highest	114¼	111⅛	110⅜	113	115⅝	112⅜	113	112¼	.....	.....	124¾
Lowest	112½	108⅝	108⅛	111⅜	113⅜	110⅝	111⅛	110½	.....	.....	123⅜
Closing	114	111½	110⅝	112⅝	115⅜	112	112¾	112	.....	.....	124½
May.											
Opening	114⅛	.....	110⅜	113	115	112⅛	113	110⅞	108⅞	.....	125⅜
Highest	115¼	.....	111⅜	114⅜	116	113	113⅜	112	109	.....	125⅞
Lowest	114⅛	.....	110⅜	113	115	112⅛	112⅞	110⅞	108⅜	.....	125⅛
Closing	115½	.....	110¾	113⅝	116	112⅜	113¼	111⅜	108⅜	.....	125¼
June.											
Opening	115	.....	110	113	116½	112	112¾	111	107	.....	122¼
Highest	115⅛	.....	110	113¼	116½	112⅝	113	112	108¼	.....	122⅞
Lowest	114⅝	.....	109¾	112⅜	115⅛	111⅜	111½	110⅞	106¾	.....	122
Closing	115	.....	109¼	112½	115⅛	112⅝	112⅞	112	108¾	.....	122⅞

	6s, 1881, coupon.	6s (5-20 years), coupon.				10-40s.		5s, 1881, coupon.	4½s, 1891, coupon.	4s, 1907, registered.	6s, currency.
		1865.	1865n.	1867.	1868.	Registered.	Coupon.				
July.											
Opening	112	.....	106⅞	109⅛	112	112⅝	113⅛	112	108⅞	105⅜	123⅛
Highest	112⅛	.....	107	109⅛	112⅝	113	113⅛	112	109	106	126
Lowest	111⅞	.....	106⅛	108⅝	111⅛	112	112⅜	111	108⅜	105⅜	123⅛
Closing	112	.....	106⅞	109⅛	111⅛	112	113	111	108⅜	105¼	125
August.											
Opening	112⅛	.....	106⅞	109	111⅜	109⅜	113⅜	109⅜	109	105¼	125
Highest	112⅜	.....	107	109⅜	111⅛	109⅝	113⅜	110⅛	109	105½	125⅞
Lowest	111¼	.....	105⅞	108⅛	110⅜	108⅛	112	108¼	107⅞	104	123⅛
Closing	111⅜	.....	106¼	108⅜	110⅜	108⅛	112⅛	108¼	107⅞	104¼	123¼
September.											
Opening	111	.....	105⅞	107⅞	110⅛	108⅝	109⅜	108⅜	106⅜	103	123
Highest	111	.....	105⅞	108	110⅛	108⅝	109⅜	108⅜	106⅜	103	123⅜
Lowest	110⅜	.....	105⅜	107	109⅜	106⅞	107⅜	107⅛	105	101⅜	120⅝
Closing	110½	.....	105⅜	107⅜	109⅜	106⅞	108¼	107¼	105⅛	101½	120⅝
October.											
Opening	110⅛	.....	105⅜	107⅜	109⅜	107	107⅜	107	105	101⅝	120⅜
Highest	110⅜	.....	105⅞	108⅛	109⅜	107⅝	108⅞	107⅜	105⅜	102⅛	120¾
Lowest	109¾	.....	105	106⅞	109¼	106	107⅜	106⅛	103⅜	101¼	120⅛
Closing	110⅜	.....	105¼	108⅛	109⅜	107⅛	108¼	107⅛	105⅛	102⅛	120⅜
November.											
Opening	110⅜	.....	105⅜	108⅝	110	107⅞	108½	106¾	105½	102⅛	121
Highest	110⅝	.....	106⅜	109¼	111⅛	108⅜	108⅝	107	105⅝	102⅝	122
Lowest	110⅛	.....	105⅝	108¼	110	107⅜	108½	106⅛	105⅛	102⅛	121¼
Closing	110⅝	.....	106⅛	109¼	111½	108⅛	108¼	106⅝	105⅝	102¾	122
December.											
Opening	110⅞	.....	106⅛	109¾	111¾	108⅜	109	107	105	102⅝	120¼
Highest	111	.....	106⅝	109¾	111¾	108⅝	109	107⅜	105¼	103⅛	122¼
Lowest	109⅜	.....	105⅜	108¼	110	106⅜	107⅛	105¼	103⅜	101	120
Closing	109⅝	.....	105¾	108½	110	106⅝	107½	105⅜	103⅜	101½	120

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	6s, 1881, coupon.	6s (5-20 years), coupon.			5s, 10-40, coupon.	5s, 1881, coupon.	4½s, 1891, coupon.	4s, coupon.	6s, currency.
		1865n.	1867.	1868.					
January.									
Opening	106⅝	102⅝	105¼	106¾	107⅜	105¼	103½	101⅜	118½
Highest	107¼	103¼	106	109¼	108¾	106⅝	104¼	102¾	119½
Lowest	106⅛	102⅝	105⅛	106¾	107⅜	105⅛	103⅛	101⅜	118⅜
Closing	106¾	102⅞	105½	108⅜	108¼	105⅜	103⅜	102	119½
February.									
Opening	106⅛	103	105⅜	108¾	108½	x 104⅜	103⅛	102⅛	118½
Highest	106½	103¾	106⅛	109	108½	104⅝	103½	102¼	119⅛
Lowest	105⅜	102⅝	105	108	106½	103	102⅜	101½	118⅜
Closing	105¾	103⅜	105¾	108⅝	106¾	103¼	103⅛	102	119⅛
March.									
Opening	105⅝	103⅛	105½	108⅝	x 103⅞	103	x 101⅞	101⅛	119
Highest	107⅛	104⅝	107¼	109	105⅝	104½	103	101⅝	119
Lowest	105⅝	103½	105½	108⅝	103⅞	103	101⅞	100⅜	118
Closing	107⅛	104⅝	107¼	109	105⅞	104⅞	103	101⅜	118
April.									
Opening	107⅛	104½	107½	109⅝	105½	104⅜	103⅛	100⅜	117⅞
Highest	107¾	104¾	107⅝	110½	106	105⅜	103⅜	100⅝	119¼
Lowest	107⅛	104	107	109⅝	105⅜	104	102½	100⅜	117¼
Closing	107⅜	104	107	110	106	105⅝	103⅛	100½	119¼
May.									
Opening	107⅛	103⅞	106⅞	109⅜	105⅞	104½	103½	100⅜	119⅛
Highest	108⅞	104⅝	107⅝	109⅝	107⅜	105⅞	104⅞	101⅜	122
Lowest	107⅝	103⅞	106⅛	109¼	105⅞	104⅜	103⅛	100⅛	119
Closing	108½	104⅝	107⅝	109¾	107½	105⅝	104⅝	101⅜	122
June.									
Opening	108⅞	104⅝	107½	110	107½	105⅝	x 103⅜	101¼	x 119
Highest	110⅞	105⅛	108⅝	111¼	109⅛	107	104⅜	101½	120⅞
Lowest	108⅜	104⅝	107⅜	110	107½	105⅜	103⅜	101⅛	119
Closing	110¾	105⅛	108⅜	111⅛	109⅛	107	104⅜	101⅜	120⅞

	6s, 1881, coupon.	6s (5-20 years), coupon.			5s, 10-40, coupon.	5s, 1881, coupon.	4½s, 1891, coupon.	4s, coupon.	6s, currency.
		1865n.	1867.	1868.					
July.									
Opening	x 107⅜	x 102½	x 105⅜	x 108	109	107½	104⅜	x 100¾	120⅞
Highest	107⅜	102⅝	106⅛	108¼	109⅜	107¼	104⅝	100⅝	120¾
Lowest	107	102⅜	105⅜	107⅞	108⅛	106⅞	104⅛	100¼	120
Closing	107½	102½	105⅝	108⅜	109¼	107¼	104⅜	100½	120⅝
August.									
Opening	107⅓	102⅜	105	108	109⅛	x 106⅔	104¾	100⅜	120⅝
Highest	108¼	102⅝	105⅜	108	109⅜	106⅞	105	100⅞	120⅝
Lowest	107⅛	102⅜	104⅝	108	108⅜	106	104⅜	100⅜	119⅞
Closing	108¼	102⅝	105½	108	108⅞	106⅞	104⅜	100⅞	120⅜
September.									
Opening	108¼	102⅝	105⅜	107⅝	x 106½	106½	x 103¾	100⅜	119⅞
Highest	108¼	102⅞	105¼	108	106½	106½	103¾	100⅞	119⅞
Lowest	107⅝	102⅝	105⅛	107¼	106	105⅜	103⅜	100⅛	119⅜
Closing	107¼	102¾	105¼	107½	106⅛	105⅞	103⅝	100⅞	119⅝
October.									
Opening	107¾	103	105¼	107⅜	106⅜	106	103½	x 199⅞	119⅛
Highest	108⅜	103¼	106⅜	108	106⅝	106⅜	104	100⅛	120⅜
Lowest	107⅝	102⅝	105⅛	107⅛	105⅝	105½	102⅞	99⅜	119¼
Closing	108⅜	102¾	106⅜	108	106⅜	106⅓	104	100	120⅜
November.									
Opening	108⅛	103⅜	106⅜	108⅜	106⅜	x 105	104	100	121⅞
Highest	109⅛	103⅝	106⅝	109⅛	107⅜	106⅜	105¼	100⅜	122
Lowest	108¼	103⅜	105⅞	108½	106⅛	105	104	100	121¼
Closing	109⅜	103¾	106⅜	109½	107¾	106⅜	105¼	100⅜	122
December.									
Opening	109⅛	103⅜	106⅛	109⅜	107⅝	106⅜	x 104½	100⅜	x 119
Highest	109⅝	103¾	106⅛	109¾	108¼	106⅝	104¾	100⅛	120⅜
Lowest	109⅜	103⅜	105⅞	108	107⅜	106⅛	104	100⅜	119
Closing	109⅜	103¾	105⅞	108	108⅜	106¾	104⅜	100¾	119⅜

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1879.

	Coupon bonds.							6s, currency, 1898, registered.
	6s, 1881.	5-20s.		10-40s.	5s, 1881.	4½s, 1891.	4s, 1907.	
		1867.	1868.					
January.								
Opening	106⅜	× 102⅜	104¼	108⅜	107	104⅞	× 99½	119½
Highest	106⅞	102⅜	104⅜	108⅜	107⅛	106¼	100	121⅛
Lowest	106⅛	101¾	102⅞	104⅜	105⅞	104⅜	99⅜	119½
Closing	106⅜	102	103⅜	105	106¼	106¼	100	121⅜
February.								
Opening	106⅜	102⅛	102½	105	× 107⅞	106¼	100	120⅞
Highest	106⅜	102⅛	102⅞	105⅜	104⅞	106⅜	100⅜	122
Lowest	105⅞	102	102½	104⅜	104¼	106	100	120⅝
Closing	106¼	102⅜	102⅞	104¾	104¾	106⅜	100⅛	122
March.								
Opening	106⅝	102⅛	102⅛	× 102⅝	104⅜	× 105¼	100⅛	122
Highest	106⅝	102¼	102⅜	102¼	104⅜	105¼	100⅜	122
Lowest	105¾	102	102⅜	101¼	103⅞	104	99⅜	121⅞
Closing	106⅝	102⅛	102⅜	102	104⅜	104⅜	99⅞	121⅜
April.								
Opening	106⅜	.....	.....	102	104¾	104⅞	× 99	121⅜
Highest	106¼	.....	.....	102	105⅛	106⅜	101¼	124⅜
Lowest	105⅞	.....	.....	101⅜	104⅛	104⅛	99	121⅛
Closing	106⅜	.....	.....	101¼	104⅝	106¾	101¾	124½
May.								
Opening	106½	.....	.....	.....	× 103¾	107	101⅞	124¼
Highest	107½	.....	.....	.....	104	107⅞	103⅛	125⅜
Lowest	106½	.....	.....	.....	103¼	107	101⅞	124⅛
Closing	107½	.....	.....	.....	103⅞	107⅜	103¼	125⅜
June.								
Opening	107½	.....	.....	.....	103⅜	× 106⅜	102⅞	× 123⅜
Highest	107⅝	.....	.....	.....	103⅜	106⅛	103	123½
Lowest	107⅜	.....	.....	.....	103⅜	105¾	102½	123
Closing	107⅜	.....	.....	.....	103¾	106½	102⅞	123

	Coupon bonds.							6s, currency, 1898, registered.
	6s, 1881.	5-20s.		10-40s.	5s, 1881.	4½s, 1891.	4s, 1907.	
		1867.	1868.					
July.								
Opening	× 104⅜	.....	.....	.....	103⅜	106⅛	× 101⅞	123
Highest	104⅞	.....	.....	.....	104⅛	106⅜	102⅜	124
Lowest	104⅜	.....	.....	.....	103⅜	105⅞	101¾	122⅝
Closing	104⅜	.....	.....	.....	104⅜	106¼	102⅛	123⅛
August.								
Opening	104⅜	.....	.....	.....	× 102⅜	106⅛	102	123⅛
Highest	104⅜	.....	.....	.....	102⅜	106¼	102	123¼
Lowest	104⅜	.....	.....	.....	101⅞	105	100⅝	123⅛
Closing	104⅜	.....	.....	.....	102¼	105⅜	101⅛	123¼
September.								
Opening	104⅜	.....	.....	.....	102¼	× 104⅜	101⅛	.....
Highest	105	.....	.....	.....	103	105⅜	102¼	.....
Lowest	104⅜	.....	.....	.....	102¼	104	101⅛	.....
Closing	105	.....	.....	.....	103	105¼	102¾	.....
October.								
Opening	105	.....	.....	.....	102¾	105¼	× 101⅝	123
Highest	105⅛	.....	.....	.....	103⅛	105⅞	102⅝	123
Lowest	105	.....	.....	.....	102¾	105¼	101⅜	123
Closing	105¼	.....	.....	.....	103⅜	105¼	102⅛	123
November.								
Opening	105¼	.....	.....	.....	× 102⅜	106⅜	102¼	124¼
Highest	106⅜	.....	.....	.....	102⅜	107¼	103⅜	125
Lowest	105¼	.....	.....	.....	102	106⅛	102¼	124
Closing	105⅞	.....	.....	.....	102½	107¼	103⅝	124¼
December.								
Opening	106¼	.....	.....	.....	102½	× 105⅜	103	× 121¼
Highest	107⅜	.....	.....	.....	103⅛	106⅜	104¼	122
Lowest	106¼	.....	.....	.....	102⅛	105⅜	103	121¼
Closing	107⅛	.....	.....	.....	103⅜	106⅜	104	122

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	Coupon bonds.				6s, currency, 1898, registered.
	6s, 1881.	5s, 1881.	4½s, 1891.	4s, 1907.	
January.					
Opening	x 104¼	103⅜	106⅝	x 103	
Highest	104⅞	104	107⅜	104¾	
Lowest	104⅜	103⅜	106⅝	103	
Closing	104⅝	104	107⅜	104½	
February.					
Opening	105⅜	x 103	107⅞	105⅛	126
Highest	105⅝	103⅜	109¼	107¼	126
Lowest	105⅛	103	107⅞	105	126
Closing	105⅜	103½	108⅛	106⅞	126
March.					
Opening	105⅞	103⅛	x 108	106¾	
Highest	105⅞	103¼	108⅜	107⅛	
Lowest	105¾	103	107⅛	106⅛	
Closing	105½	103¼	108½	107⅜	
April.					
Opening	105⅞	103⅜	109	x 106⅝	
Highest	106⅛	104	109⅛	107½	
Lowest	105⅞	103⅜	108⅞	106⅝	
Closing	106¼	104	109	107½	
May.					
Opening	106⅜	102⅞	109⅛	107⅜	
Highest	107⅓	103⅜	110⅝	109	
Lowest	106⅞	102⅜	108⅞	107⅛	
Closing	106⅝	103⅛	110⅜	109	
June.					
Opening	106⅞	103¼	x 109⅜	109	
Highest	107⅛	103⅜	109¾	109⅞	
Lowest	106⅝	103⅜	109⅜	108¾	
Closing	107⅜	103⅝	109¾	109⅛	

	Coupon bonds.				6s, currency, 1898, registered.
	6s, 1881.	5s, 1881.	4½s, 1891.	4s, 1907.	
July.					
Opening	x 104⅛	103⅝	109⅞	x 108⅜	
Highest	104⅛	103¾	110⅛	109⅜	
Lowest	103⅞	103⅜	109⅜	108⅝	
Closing	104¼	103¾	110⅛	109⅜	
August.					
Opening	104½	x 102⅝	111⅜	109⅞	128
Highest	104⅝	102¾	111⅜	110¼	128
Lowest	104¼	102⅝	111¼	109⅝	128
Closing	104¾	102¾	111⅜	110⅛	128
September.					
Opening	104⅝	102⅜	110⅜	110½	
Highest	104⅝	102¾	110⅜	110⅜	
Lowest	104⅛	102⅜	109	108⅜	
Closing	104½	102⅝	109	108⅞	
October.					
Opening	104⅜	102⅝	108½	x 107¼	
Highest	104⅞	103	110¼	109⅜	
Lowest	104⅛	102⅛	108¼	107¼	
Closing	104⅞	103	110½	109⅜	
November.					
Opening	104⅞	x 102	111½	110	130
Highest	104⅞	102	112⅝	112½	130
Lowest	104⅜	101⅜	111¼	109⅞	129½
Closing	104⅝	101½	112	111⅝	129⅝
December.					
Opening	104¼	101½	111⅞	111⅝	134
Highest	104⅜	101¼	112	113⅜	134
Lowest	104⅛	101	111⅝	111¼	134
Closing	104⅝	101¼	112	113⅜	134

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1881.

	Coupon bonds.				6s, currency, 1898, registered.
	6s, 1881.	5s, 1881.	4½s, 1891.	4s, 1907.	
January.					
Opening	x 101⅛	101⅛	112	x 112½	133
Highest	101⅝	101⅞	112⅝	113½	133
Lowest	101⅛	101½	112	112⅝	133
Closing	101¾	101¾	112⅝	112⅞	133
February.					
Opening	101¾	x 100¾	112½	112⅝	.....
Highest	101¾	101	112⅞	114	.....
Lowest	101¾	100⅝	111⅜	112⅜	.....
Closing	101¾	100½	112⅛	112⅜	.....
March.					
Opening	102	101	x 111⅜	112⅞	131
Highest	102¼	102	112⅜	114⅜	131
Lowest	102	100⅞	111⅛	112⅝	131
Closing	102¼	102	112⅜	114⅜	131
April.					
Opening	102⅜	102⅜	112⅝	x 114	133
Highest	103⅞	102⅞	114⅜	116¼	133
Lowest	102⅜	102	112⅜	113¼	133
Closing	103⅞	102⅞	114⅜	116¼	133
May.					
Opening	103¾	x 101⅝	114⅜	116⅛	135
Highest	106⅜	105	116⅜	118¼	135
Lowest	103¾	101⅝	114⅜	116¼	135
Closing	106⅜	104⅜	116¼	118⅜	135
June.					
Opening	104	104¼	x 115⅜	118¼	x 134
Highest	104	104¼	115⅜	118⅜	134
Lowest	102⅞	103	114⅞	117⅝	134
Closing	103	102⅞	115	118	134

	Coupon bonds.				6s, currency, 1898, registered.
	6s, 1881.	5s, 1881.	4½s, 1891.	4s, 1907.	
July.					
Opening	102⅞	x 102⅜	114⅞	x 117¼	.....
Highest	103	102⅝	114⅜	117¼	.....
Lowest	102¼	101⅝	114⅛	115⅜	.....
Closing	102¾	102	114⅝	116⅜	.....
August.					
Opening	102⅜	102⅛	114⅝	116⅛	.....
Highest	102⅜	102⅜	114⅝	116⅝	.....
Lowest	101½	101	113⅜	114¾	.....
Closing	101½	101⅝	113¾	115¾	.....
September.					
Opening	101½	101½	x 113	116	.....
Highest	101½	101½	113⅝	117⅜	.....
Lowest	100⅞	101	112⅞	116	.....
Closing	101	101⅛	113⅜	117⅜	.....
October.					
Opening	100⅜	x 100½	113	x 116⅜	.....
Highest	101⅛	102⅜	113	116⅜	.....
Lowest	100⅜	99⅜	113	115½	.....
Closing	101	102⅛	113	116	.....
November.					
Opening	101¼	102	113⅜	116⅛	.....
Highest	101¼	102⅛	114⅛	117½	.....
Lowest	101¼	101⅞	113⅜	116	.....
Closing	101¾	102½	114⅝	117½	.....
December.					
Opening	x 100⅜	102½	x 113¾	117⅝	x 130
Highest	101¼	103½	114⅝	118⅜	130
Lowest	100⅜	102⅜	113¾	117⅜	129
Closing	101½	103⅜	114⅜	118⅜	129

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	Coupon bonds.				Registered bonds.	
	6s, continued at 3½.	5s, continued at 3½.	4½s, 1891.	4s, 1907.	6s, currency, 1898.	3s, option, U. S.
January.						
Opening	100⅜	x 102⅛	114⅝	117⅝	131	
Highest	101	102⅜	114⅞	118⅜	131	
Lowest	100⅜	102⅛	114⅜	117⅜	131	
Closing	101	102⅜	114⅝	118¼	131	
February.						
Opening	101	102⅛	114⅞	118		
Highest	101	102⅛	114⅞	118⅛		
Lowest	100⅞	101⅞	114⅜	117⅞		
Closing	100⅝	102	114⅝	118		
March.						
Opening	100⅜	102	x 113⅜	118		
Highest	101⅛	103⅜	113⅝	119⅝		
Lowest	100⅜	102	113⅜	118		
Closing	101½	103⅜	113⅜	119⅝		
April.						
Opening	101⅜	x 102½	115¼	x 113⅜		
Highest	101⅝	103	116⅛	121⅜		
Lowest	101⅜	101⅞	115¼	118⅜		
Closing	102⅛	102¼	116¼	121		
May.						
Opening	101¼	102¼	116¼	121		
Highest	101⅜	102¼	116½	121½		
Lowest	101¼	101¼	115½	120⅝		
Closing	101⅜	101¼	115⅝	120¾		
June.						
Opening	x 100	101⅛	x 114⅛	120⅜		
Highest	100¼	101⅜	114¼	120⅜		
Lowest	100	101⅛	114⅛	120⅛		
Closing	100¼	101⅜	114⅛	120⅛		

	Coupon bonds.				Registered bonds.	
	6s, continued at 3½.	5s, continued at 3½.	4½s, 1891.	4s, 1907.	6s, currency, 1898.	3s, option, U. S.
July.						
Opening	102	x 101	114	x 119		
Highest	102	102⅛	115	120⅝		
Lowest	101¼	100⅜	114	118⅝		
Closing	101¼	101⅛	114⅛	120⅝		
August.						
Opening		101⅛	114⅝	120⅛		
Highest		101¼	114⅝	120¼		
Lowest		101⅛	114⅝	119⅞		
Closing		101⅛	114⅝	119⅞		
September.						
Opening		101	113	119⅞		
Highest		101⅛	113	120¼		
Lowest		100⅞	112⅞	119⅛		
Closing		100⅞	112⅞	119⅜		
October.						
Opening		x 100¼	113¼	x 118⅝		102⅛
Highest		100⅜	113¼	119⅛		102⅛
Lowest		100¼	113	118⅝		102⅛
Closing		100¼	113⅛	119½		102⅛
November.						
Opening		101⅜	113	119⅛		102⅜
Highest		101⅜	113⅛	119½		102⅜
Lowest		101⅜	113	118⅞		101⅝
Closing		101⅜	113	119¼		102
December.						
Opening		101⅛	x 112⅞	120½		102⅜
Highest		103⅜	113⅛	121		103
Lowest		101⅛	112⅞	120		102⅝
Closing		103¼	113⅛	120¼		103

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	Coupon bonds.			Registered bonds.	
	5s, continued at 3½.	4½s, 1891.	4s, 1907.	3s, option, U. S.	6s, currency, 1898.
January.					
Opening	x 102	113⅛	x 119⅛	x 103¼	131½
Highest	104	113⅝	119¾	104½	131½
Lowest	102	112¾	118⅞	103½	131½
Closing	104	113	118⅞	104½	131½
February.					
Opening	103⅞	113¼	118⅞	104¼	.....
Highest	103⅞	113⅞	120	104½	.....
Lowest	103⅞	113¼	118⅞	103¾	.....
Closing	103⅝	113⅜	119⅛	104⅓	.....
March.					
Opening	.....	x 112½	119⅞	104	.....
Highest	.....	113⅜	120⅓	104¼	.....
Lowest	.....	112½	119	103⅝	.....
Closing	.....	113⅜	120½	103⅞	.....
April.					
Opening	.....	113½	x 119⅜	x 103⅞	.....
Highest	.....	113⅝	120	103⅝	.....
Lowest	.....	113⅜	119⅜	103	.....
Closing	.....	113⅛	119⅝	103	.....
May.					
Opening	.....	113	119⅞	103⅜	.....
Highest	.....	113⅜	119⅝	103⅝	.....
Lowest	.....	113	119	103⅜	.....
Closing	.....	113¼	119¼	103½	.....
June.					
Opening	.....	x 112⅜	119⅜	103½	.....
Highest	.....	113	120	104	.....
Lowest	.....	112⅜	119⅜	103½	.....
Closing	.....	112⅞	120	103⅞	.....
July.					
Opening	.....	112⅞	x 118⅞	103⅜	.....
Highest	.....	113	119⅛	103⅜	.....
Lowest	.....	112⅜	118½	103	.....
Closing	.....	112⅝	119	103	.....
August.					
Opening	.....	113	119⅛	103	.....
Highest	.....	113⅛	119⅜	103⅜	.....
Lowest	.....	112⅞	118⅞	103	.....
Closing	.....	113⅜	119⅛	103⅜	.....
September.					
Opening	.....	112½	119⅛	103⅜	133
Highest	.....	114	121½	103⅜	135
Lowest	.....	112¼	119⅝	101½	132½
Closing	.....	114	121¼	101½	135
October.					
Opening	.....	114½	x 120¼	x 100⅛	135¾
Highest	.....	114⅝	122	100⅛	136⅝
Lowest	.....	113¾	120	100¼	135½
Closing	.....	114¾	122	x 100⅛	136½
November.					
Opening	.....	114⅜	121⅞	100⅜	136½
Highest	.....	115	122⅜	100⅜	136½
Lowest	.....	114¼	121⅜	100⅛	136
Closing	.....	115	122¾	100⅜	136
December.					
Opening	.....	x 114	123	100⅜	x 134
Highest	.....	114⅞	125½	102	134½
Lowest	.....	113⅞	123	100¾	134
Closing	.....	114⅝	124⅞	102	134½

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	Coupon bonds.		Registered bonds.	
	4½s, 1891.	4s, 1907.	3s, option U. S.	6s, currency, 1898.
January.				
Opening	114 7/8	x 123 3/4	100 7/8	134 3/4
Highest	114 7/8	124 1/4	100 7/8	134 3/4
Lowest	114 5/8	123 1/4	100 5/8	134 3/4
Closing	114 1/4	123 3/4	100 5/8	134 3/4
February.				
Opening	114 3/4	123 3/4	101	135 1/4
Highest	114 3/4	123 7/8	101	135 1/4
Lowest	114 3/8	123 3/8	101	135 1/4
Closing	114 3/8	123 3/8	101	135 1/4
March.				
Opening	x 113 1/2	122 7/8	101	
Highest	113 7/8	124 3/8	101	
Lowest	113 1/2	123 3/4	101	
Closing	113 7/8	124 3/8	101	
April.				
Opening	113 7/8	x 123 3/4	x 101 1/4	
Highest	113 7/8	124	101 1/4	
Lowest	113	123 1/2	100 3/4	
Closing	113 3/8	123 1/2	100 3/4	
May.				
Opening	113 1/2	123 1/2	100	
Highest	113 3/4	123 1/4	100 3/4	
Lowest	110	118 1/4	100	
Closing	112 3/8	120 5/8	100 3/4	
June.				
Opening	x 111 5/8	120 1/4	100 3/4	
Highest	111 5/8	120 1/4	100 3/4	
Lowest	110 3/4	118 1/2	100	
Closing	110 3/4	119 1/2	100	
July.				
Opening	112	x 118 1/2	100	
Highest	112 5/8	120 5/8	100 1/4	
Lowest	112	118 1/2	100	
Closing	112 5/8	120 3/8	100 1/8	
August.				
Opening		120 3/8	100 1/2	
Highest		120 3/8	100 1/2	
Lowest		119 5/8	100 1/4	
Closing		120 3/8	100 1/4	
September.				
Opening	x 111 7/8	120 3/8	100 3/4	
Highest	111 7/8	121 1/2	101	
Lowest	111 3/8	120	100 3/4	
Closing	111 3/8	121 1/2	101	
October.				
Opening	112 3/8	x 120 1/2	101	
Highest	113 1/4	121 3/8	101	
Lowest	112 3/8	119 1/2	100 1/4	
Closing	113 1/4	121 3/8	100 1/4	
November.				
Opening	113 3/8	121 3/8		
Highest	114 1/8	122 3/8		
Lowest	113 3/8	121 3/8		
Closing	114 1/8	122 1/4		
December.				
Opening	x 113 1/4	123 3/8	101 1/2	
Highest	113 7/8	123 1/4	101 1/2	
Lowest	112 1/4	122 1/4	101 1/4	
Closing	113 1/4	122 3/8	101 1/8	

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1885.

	Coupon bonds.		Registered bonds.	
	4½s, 1891.	4s, 1907.	3s, option U. S.	6s, currency, 1898.
January.				
Opening	112⅝	x 121¾	101½	
Highest	112⅞	122¼	101⅝	
Lowest	112⅝	121¾	101	
Closing	112⅝	121¾	101¼	
February.				
Opening	112½	121⅞	102	
Highest	112⅞	122⅜	102	
Lowest	112½	121¾	101½	
Closing	112⅞	122⅜	101½	
March.				
Opening	x 112	122¼	101⅜	
Highest	112⅛	122⅜	101½	
Lowest	112	122⅛	101	
Closing	112	122⅝	101½	
April.				
Opening	112⅝	x 121½	x 101	
Highest	112⅝	122¼	102⅛	
Lowest	112⅜	121⅞	101	
Closing	112¾	122	102⅛	
May.				
Opening	112¾	121⅞	102⅝	136¼
Highest	113¼	122¾	103¼	137⅛
Lowest	112⅜	121⅝	102⅜	136¼
Closing	113⅛	122¼	103⅜	137½
June.				
Opening	x 112¼	122¼	103¼	x 135
Highest	112¾	123¼	104½	135
Lowest	112¼	122⅛	103¼	134½
Closing	112⅜	123½	104½	134¾

	Coupon bonds.		Registered bonds.	
	4½s, 1891.	4s, 1907.	3s, option U. S.	6s, currency, 1898.
July.				
Opening	112¾	x 122⅜	x 103⅜	133¼
Highest	112⅞	122⅞	103⅞	133⅜
Lowest	112⅜	122¾	103⅛	133¼
Closing	112½	122⅝	103⅜	133⅜
August.				
Opening	112⅜	122⅝	103	
Highest	113⅛	123⅛	103¼	
Lowest	112⅜	122⅝	102⅞	
Closing	113¼	122⅞	103⅛	
September.				
Opening	x 112⅜	122⅞	103⅛	134
Highest	112⅝	123⅛	104	134
Lowest	112⅜	122⅞	103⅛	134
Closing	112½	123½	103⅝	134
October.				
Opening	112⅝	x 122¾	x 103½	134
Highest	113⅛	124	104	134
Lowest	112⅞	122⅝	103½	134
Closing	113⅛	124	103½	134
November.				
Opening	113⅛	123⅞	104	
Highest	113⅛	123⅞	104	
Lowest	113⅛	123⅝	102⅞	
Closing	113½	123¾	102⅞	
December.				
Opening	x 112⅜	123⅝	103½	x 133
Highest	112⅞	124⅜	104½	133
Lowest	112⅝	123⅝	103⅜	133
Closing	112⅝	124¼	103¼	133

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1886.

	Coupon bonds.		Registered bonds.	
	4½s, 1891.	4s, 1907.	3s, option U. S.	6s, currency, 1898.
January.				
Opening	112 23/32	x 123	x 102	135½
Highest	112 25/32	124	102⅝	135½
Lowest	112 23/32	123	100¾	135½
Closing	112 25/32	124	100¾	135½
February.				
Opening	112 27/32	124⅛	100⅝	136⅛
Highest	114	127⅜	101	136½
Lowest	112 27/32	124½	100⅜	136⅜
Closing	114	127⅜	101	136⅜
March.				
Opening	x 112 25/32	127¼	100⅞	.....
Highest	112 25/32	127½	101⅛	.....
Lowest	111 29/32	125¾	100⅞	.....
Closing	112 1/32	126⅞	101⅛	.....
April.				
Opening	112¼	x 126⅛	x 100⅞	.....
Highest	112 1/32	126⅛	101⅛	.....
Lowest	112¼	125 7/16	100⅞	.....
Closing	112 3/32	126½	101¼	.....
May.				
Opening	112 3/32	126¼	101¼	.....
Highest	112 3/32	126¼	101⅓	.....
Lowest	112 3/32	125 7/16	100⅞	.....
Closing	112 3/32	126	101⅓	.....
June.				
Opening	x 111 3/32	126⅛	101⅜	.....
Highest	112 3/32	127⅜	102⅜	.....
Lowest	111 29/32	126	101⅜	.....
Closing	112	127⅜	101½	.....

	Coupon bonds.		Registered bonds.	
	4½s, 1891.	4s, 1907.	3s, option U. S.	6s, currency, 1898.
July.				
Opening	111 3/32	x 126	x 100⅜	135
Highest	112 3/32	127	100⅜	135
Lowest	111 3/32	125 7/16	100⅜	135
Closing	112 1/32	127	100⅜	135
August.				
Opening	111 7/32	126 7/16	100⅝	.....
Highest	111 7/32	127	100⅝	.....
Lowest	111 1/32	125¼	100⅜	.....
Closing	111 1/32	126¼	100½	.....
September.				
Opening	x 110	126⅛	100½	133¼
Highest	112 1/32	128 5/16	100½	134
Lowest	109 7/32	126 7/16	100½	133
Closing	112 3/32	128 5/16	100½	133¼
October.				
Opening	112 3/32	x 129	x 100½	.....
Highest	112 5/32	129	100⅝	.....
Lowest	111 1/32	127¼	100	.....
Closing	111 1/32	128 1/32	100	.....
November.				
Opening	111 1/32	128¼	.....	.....
Highest	111 1/32	129¼	.....	.....
Lowest	110 7/32	127	.....	.....
Closing	111 3/32	129	.....	.....
December.				
Opening	x 110 1/32	129	100¾	132⅓
Highest	110 1/32	129 3/32	101	132½
Lowest	110 1/32	128½	100¾	132
Closing	110 1/32	128½	101	132

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1887.

	Coupon bonds.		Registered bonds.	
	4½s, 1891.	4s, 1907.	6s, currency, 1898.	6s, currency, 1899.
January.				
Opening	110¼	x 127½	132⅝	.....
Highest	110½	128⅛	132⅝	.....
Lowest	109⅞	126⅝	132¼	.....
Closing	110⅜	128¼	132½	.....
February.				
Opening	110¼	128⅜	134⅜	137½
Highest	110¼	128½	134⅝	137½
Lowest	110	128⅜	134⅜	137½
Closing	110	128¼	134⅜	137¼
March.				
Opening	x 109	128	135	136⅞
Highest	109⅞	129⅛	135	136⅞
Lowest	108⅞	128	135	136⅛
Closing	109⅝	129⅛	135	136⅞
April.				
Opening	110	128⅜	134⅞	137½
Highest	110⅜	129⅜	134⅞	137½
Lowest	110	128⅜	134⅞	137½
Closing	110⅛	129¼	134⅞	137½
May.				
Opening	110⅛	129	.....	137⅜
Highest	110⅞	129⅝	.....	137⅝
Lowest	110⅛	128⅜	.....	137⅜
Closing	110⅞	129⅛	.....	137⅝
June.				
Opening	x 109⅜	129⅛	x 132½	.....
Highest	109¾	129½	132¼	.....
Lowest	109¼	129	132¼	.....
Closing	109½	129⅛	132¼	.....
July.				
Opening	109¼	x 128⅝	132	.....
Highest	109½	128⅝	132	.....
Lowest	108⅞	127¼	131	.....
Closing	109	127¼	131	.....
August.				
Opening	108¾	127	128	129
Highest	110⅛	128⅛	128	129
Lowest	108	125⅞	128	129
Closing	108	125¾	128	129
September.				
Opening	x 108⅝	125⅝	.....	.....
Highest	108⅝	125⅝	.....	.....
Lowest	108	124½	.....	.....
Closing	108⅜	124½	.....	.....
October.				
Opening	108½	x 124½	127	.....
Highest	108⅝	126½	127	.....
Lowest	108½	124½	127	.....
Closing	108¾	126½	127	.....
November.				
Opening	109	126⅜	.....	.....
Highest	109	126¾	.....	.....
Lowest	108⅜	126⅜	.....	.....
Closing	108⅜	126¾	.....	.....
December.				
Opening	107	125½	.....	.....
Highest	108⅜	126¾	.....	.....
Lowest	107	124½	.....	.....
Closing	108¼	126¾	.....	.....

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1888.

	Coupon bonds.		Registered bonds.	
	4½s, 1891.	4s, 1907.	6s, currency, 1898.	6s, currency, 1899.
January.				
Opening	107⅛	126		
Highest	108¼	126¼		
Lowest	107⅛	125¼		
Closing	108¼	125¾		
February.				
Opening	108	126⅜		
Highest	108	126⅜		
Lowest	107¼	125⅜		
Closing	107¼	125¼		
March.				
Opening	x 106⅜	125¼	127	
Highest	106⅜	125¾	127	
Lowest	106⅜	125⅜	127	
Closing	106⅜	125⅜	127	
April.				
Opening	106½	x 123¾	127⅞	
Highest	107⅛	126⅜	127⅞	
Lowest	106¼	123¼	127⅞	
Closing	107¼	126½	127⅞	
May.				
Opening	107¾	126½		
Highest	108⅛	127⅛		
Lowest	107¾	126½		
Closing	108⅛	127⅛		
June.				
Opening	x 107	127⅝		
Highest	107⅛	128⅛		
Lowest	107	127⅛		
Closing	107⅛	128⅛		

	Coupon bonds.		Registered bonds.	
	4½s, 1891.	4s, 1907.	6s, currency, 1898.	6s, currency, 1899.
July.				
Opening	107⅛	x 127¼	127	
Highest	107⅛	127⅜	127	
Lowest	107¼	127¼	127	
Closing	107¼	127⅜	127	
August.				
Opening	107⅜	127⅜		
Highest	107⅜	128⅛		
Lowest	107⅜	127⅜		
Closing	107⅜	128¼		
September.				
Opening	x 106⅞	128½		
Highest	106⅞	130		
Lowest	106⅞	128½		
Closing	106⅞	130		
October.				
Opening	108⅜	x 129	129½	
Highest	108⅜	129	129½	
Lowest	108⅜	126⅝	129½	
Closing	108⅜	127½	129½	
November.				
Opening	108⅜	127½	130¼	
Highest	109⅛	128½	130¼	
Lowest	108⅛	127½	130¼	
Closing	109⅛	128⅜	130¼	
December.				
Opening	x 108⅜	128⅛		
Highest	108⅜	128⅛		
Lowest	108⅛	128⅜		
Closing	108⅜	128⅛		

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1889.

	Coupon bonds.		Registered bonds.	
	4½s, 1891.	4s, 1907.	6s, currency, 1898.	6s, currency, 1899.
January.				
Opening	108½	x 126⅞	127½	
Highest	109	128¼	127⅓	
Lowest	108½	126¼	127⅓	
Closing	109	128¼	127½	
February.				
Opening	109	128⅛		
Highest	109	128⅞		
Lowest	109	128⅛		
Closing	109	128⅞		
March.				
Opening		129⅝		
Highest	108⅛	129⅞		
Lowest	107⅝	129⅝		
Closing	108⅜	129⅞		
April.				
Opening	108¼	x 128⅞		
Highest	108¼	129		
Lowest	108¼	128¾		
Closing	108¼	129		
May.				
Opening		129⅜		
Highest		129½		
Lowest		129⅛		
Closing		129½		
June.				
Opening	106⅞	129½		
Highest	106⅞	129⅝		
Lowest	106⅞	129⅛		
Closing	106⅝	129⅝		

	Coupon bonds.		Registered bonds.	
	4½s, 1891.	4s, 1907.	6s, currency, 1898.	6s, currency, 1899.
July.				
Opening	106¾	x 128½		
Highest	106¾	128½		
Lowest	106¾	128⅛		
Closing	106¾	128⅜		
August.				
Opening	106⅞	128⅛		
Highest	106⅞	128½		
Lowest	106⅞	128		
Closing	106⅞	128		
September.				
Opening		128⅛		
Highest		128¼		
Lowest		127⅞		
Closing		127⅞		
October.				
Opening	105¾	x 127¼		
Highest	105¾	127¼		
Lowest	105¾	127		
Closing	105¾	127		
November.				
Opening	105½	127	125⅝	
Highest	105½	127	125⅝	
Lowest	105½	127	125⅝	
Closing	105½	127	125⅝	
December.				
Opening	x 104⅜	127⅜		
Highest	105	127⅜		
Lowest	104⅜	127⅜		
Closing	105	127½		

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	Coupon.		Registered 6s, currency, 1898.		Coupon.		Registered 6s, currency, 1898.		Coupon.		Registered 6s, currency, 1898.		Coupon.		Registered 6s, currency, 1898.
	4½s, 1891.	4s, 1907.			4½s, 1891.	4s, 1907.			4½s, 1891.	4s, 1907.			4½s, 1891.	4s, 1907.	
January.				*April.*				*July.*				*October.*			
Opening	105	126⅛		Opening	103⅞	125⅛		Opening	103	121⅝		Opening		122⅝	
Highest	105	126¼		Highest	103⅞	122⅝		Highest	103	124		Highest		124¼	
Lowest	104⅜	125		Lowest	103⅜	122		Lowest	103	121½		Lowest		122⅜	
Closing	104⅜	125		Closing	103⅜	122		Closing	103	124		Closing		124	
February.				*May.*				*August.*				*November.*			
Opening	104⅛	123⅜		Opening		122	124¾	Opening		123⅞		Opening	104	124	
Highest	104⅜	123⅝		Highest		122¼	124⅝	Highest		123⅞		Highest	104	124	
Lowest	104⅛	123⅜		Lowest		122	124⅝	Lowest		123⅞		Lowest	104	123	
Closing	104⅜	123⅝		Closing		122	124¾	Closing		123⅞		Closing	104	123	
March.				*June.*				*September.*				*December.*			
Opening	103⅛	123		Opening	102⅞	122		Opening	103⅜	125½		Opening		122¾	115
Highest	103⅜	123⅛		Highest	103⅛	122⅝		Highest	103¾	126⅛		Highest		123¼	115
Lowest	103⅛	122		Lowest	102⅜	122		Lowest	103¾	124		Lowest		122	115
Closing	103⅜	122⅛		Closing	103⅜	122¾		Closing	103¾	124		Closing		123¼	115

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1891.

	Coupon.		Registered 6s, currency, 1898.
	4½s, 1891.	4s, 1907.	
January.			
Opening	.....	121	.....
Highest	.....	121½	.....
Lowest	.....	120¼	.....
Closing	.....	120¾	.....
February.			
Opening	.....	121	.....
Highest	.....	121	.....
Lowest	.....	121	.....
Closing	.....	121	.....
March.			
Opening	.....	121½	.....
Highest	.....	121½	.....
Lowest	.....	121½	.....
Closing	.....	121½	.....
April.			
Opening	102	122	.....
Highest	102	122	.....
Lowest	102	122	.....
Closing	102	122	.....
May.			
Opening	.....	.....	.....
Highest	.....	.....	.....
Lowest	.....	.....	.....
Closing	.....	.....	.....
June.			
Opening	.....	.....	.....
Highest	.....	.....	.....
Lowest	.....	.....	.....
Closing	.....	.....	.....
July.			
Opening	100⅝	117	118
Highest	100⅝	117⅛	118
Lowest	100⅝	117	118
Closing	100⅝	117⅛	118
August.			
Opening	100¾	116¾	.....
Highest	100¾	116¾	.....
Lowest	100¾	116¼	.....
Closing	100¾	116¾	.....
September.			
Opening	.....	118	.....
Highest	.....	118⅛	.....
Lowest	.....	117	.....
Closing	.....	117⅞	.....
October.			
Opening	.....	116¼	.....
Highest	.....	117	.....
Lowest	.....	116	.....
Closing	.....	117	.....
November.			
Opening	.....	117	.....
Highest	.....	117	.....
Lowest	.....	116½	.....
Closing	.....	116½	.....
December.			
Opening	.....	117⅜	.....
Highest	.....	118⅛	.....
Lowest	.....	116⅞	.....
Closing	.....	118¼	.....

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	4s, 1907, coupon.	Registered. 4s, 1907.	6s, currency, 1898.	6s, currency, 1899.
January.				
Opening	117⅞	117	116	118½
Highest	117⅞	117¼	116	118½
Lowest	116⅝	116	116	118½
Closing	116⅝	116	116	118½
February.				
Opening	116¾	116¾	.....	.....
Highest	117	116¾	.....	.....
Lowest	116¾	116½	.....	.....
Closing	116¾	116½	.....	.....
March.				
Opening	117¼	116⅝	.....	.....
Highest	117⅝	116⅝	.....	.....
Lowest	117¼	116	.....	.....
Closing	117¼	116¼	.....	.....
April.				
Opening	116½	116	.....	.....
Highest	116⅝	116⅛	.....	.....
Lowest	115⅝	115⅜	.....	.....
Closing	116¼	116	.....	.....
May.				
Opening	116½	115¾	.....	.....
Highest	117½	117½	.....	.....
Lowest	116½	115¾	.....	.....
Closing	117⅜	117½	.....	.....
June.				
Opening	117⅜	116⅝	.....	.....
Highest	118½	116⅝	.....	.....
Lowest	117⅜	116½	.....	.....
Closing	117⅜	116¾	.....	.....
July.				
Opening	x 116⅞	116½	.....	.....
Highest	116⅞	116¾	.....	.....
Lowest	116½	116	.....	.....
Closing	116¼	116	.....	.....
August.				
Opening	116	116	.....	.....
Highest	116¼	116	.....	.....
Lowest	116	116	.....	.....
Closing	116¼	116	.....	.....
September.				
Opening	115¾	.....	.....	.....
Highest	115	.....	.....	.....
Lowest	114⅞	.....	.....	.....
Closing	115	.....	.....	.....
October.				
Opening	114⅞	114⅜	.....	.....
Highest	115	115⅜	.....	.....
Lowest	114½	114⅜	.....	.....
Closing	114⅝	114½	.....	.....
November.				
Opening	115	114¼	.....	.....
Highest	115	115	.....	.....
Lowest	114⅝	114¼	.....	.....
Closing	114⅝	114¾	.....	.....
December.				
Opening	114½	113½	.....	.....
Highest	114⅝	113½	.....	.....
Lowest	114	113	.....	.....
Closing	114	113	.....	.....

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1893.

	Coupon bonds.	Registered bonds.			
	4s, 1907.	4½s, 1891, extended at 2 per cent.	4s, 1907.	6s, currency, 1898.	6s, currency, 1899.
January.					
Opening	x 113		113¼		
Highest	114		114⅛		
Lowest	113		113⅜		
Closing	114		114¼		
February.					
Opening	113		112⅞		
Highest	113		113		
Lowest	112⅜		x 111⅜		
Closing	112¾		x 111¾		
March.					
Opening	112½		111⅜	113⅛	
Highest	114⅜		112⅝	113½	
Lowest	112½		111¼	113½	
Closing	114½		112⅞	113½	
April.					
Opening	113½		113⅜		
Highest	113⅝		113⅝		
Lowest	112⅜		112¾		
Closing	112¾		113		
May.					
Opening	112¾		113		
Highest	112¾		113		
Lowest	112⅝		112½		
Closing	112⅝		113		
June.					
Opening	111½	99¾	110⅜		
Highest	111⅝	99¾	110⅜		
Lowest	110	96	110		
Closing	110	96	110½		

	Coupon bonds.	Registered bonds.			
	4s, 1907.	4½s, 1891, extended at 2 per cent.	4s, 1907.	6s, currency, 1898.	6s, currency, 1899.
July.					
Opening	110½	97	110¾	108	
Highest	111¾	97	111⅞	108	
Lowest	108	97	108½	108	
Closing	108	97	108½	108	
August.					
Opening	108		108		
Highest	112½		111⅞		
Lowest	108		107⅝		
Closing	112		111⅝		
September.					
Opening	112		110½		
Highest	112		110½		
Lowest	111½		110		
Closing	111½		110		
October.					
Opening	111		110¾		
Highest	111½		111⅜		
Lowest	111		110⅜		
Closing	111½		111⅜		
November.					
Opening	112½	95¼	112		
Highest	114	95¼	113⅝		
Lowest	112½	95¼	112		
Closing	114	95¼	x 113½		
December.					
Opening	115		113½		
Highest	115		114		
Lowest	114		113		
Closing	114		113		

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	Coupon bonds.		Registered bonds.					
	4s, 1907.	5s, 1904.	4s, 1907.	Cherokee 4s, 1897.	5s, 1904.	6s, currency, 1895.	6s, currency, 1896.	6s, currency, 1898.
January.								
Opening	112⅜		113					
Highest	113 3/16		114					
Lowest	112 5/16		112⅝					
Closing	113 5/16		113⅝					
February.								
Opening	114⅛	117⅜	113½		117⅜			
Highest	114⅜	117½	114		117⅜			
Lowest	114⅛	117⅜	113½		117⅜			
Closing	114⅛	117⅝	114		117⅝			
March.								
Opening	114	117⅛	112 7/16		117⅛			
Highest	115	117½	113 5/16		117½			
Lowest	114	117⅜	112 7/16		117⅛			
Closing	114½	117⅝	113¾		117½			
April.								
Opening	114⅛	118	113½					
Highest	114 3/16	118⅛	114⅛					
Lowest	114⅛	118	113½					
Closing	114 15/16	119½	113⅞					
May.								
Opening	114	118⅛	114					
Highest	114¼	118⅛	114					
Lowest	114	117¾	113⅛					
Closing	114	118	113½					
June.								
Opening	114½	117⅜	112⅜		117⅞			
Highest	115	118¼	113 3/16		118⅛			
Lowest	114¼	117⅜	112 5/16		117⅞			
Closing	114⅝	117⅞	113⅜		118¼			

	Coupon bonds.		Registered bonds.					
	4s, 1907.	5s, 1904.	4s, 1907.	Cherokee 4s, 1897.	5s, 1904.	6s, currency, 1895.	6s, currency, 1896.	6s, currency, 1898.
July.								
Opening	x 113⅜	118⅛	113⅜	104	118¼			
Highest	115	119⅜	114⅛	104	118⅜			
Lowest	113¾	118⅛	113⅛	104	118			
Closing	114⅜	119	113¾	104	118			
August.								
Opening	114	x 117⅛	113⅜		118	101⅛		
Highest	115	119	114⅛		118	101⅜		
Lowest	114	117⅛	113⅜		118	101⅛		
Closing	115	118⅝	114½		118	101½		
September.								
Opening	115	119	114					
Highest	115	119⅜	114					
Lowest	115	119	114					
Closing	115	119½	114					
October.								
Opening	114½	119⅜	114¼		119⅜			
Highest	115	120	114½		119⅜			
Lowest	114¼	119⅜	114⅛		119⅜			
Closing	115	120	114½		119⅜			
November.								
Opening	115⅞	x 119½	115⅜		119	106	111¼	
Highest	116	119½	115⅜		119	106	111½	
Lowest	114⅜	117⅝	114½		119	106	111¼	
Closing	115⅜	119	114⅜		119	106	111¼	
December.								
Opening	116	119½	114½		119			
Highest	116	119½	114⅝		119			
Lowest	114⅜	117½	113½		117¼			
Closing	114⅝	117¼	113½		117¼			

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	Coupon bonds.			Registered bonds.						
	4s, 1907.	4s, 1925.	5s, 1904.	4s, 1907.	4s, 1925.	5s, 1904.	2s, optional.	6s, currency, 1896.	6s, currency, 1898.	6s, currency, 1899.
January.										
Opening	x 113 1/4	.....	117	113 1/4	.....	117 1/4	.....	102 3/4	.....	.....
Highest	113 1/2	.....	117 1/4	113 1/4	.....	117 1/2	.....	102 3/4	.....	.....
Lowest	112 3/4	.....	115 5/8	112 1/4	.....	114 5/8	.....	102 3/4	.....	.....
Closing	112 3/4	.....	115 5/8	112 5/8	.....	114 5/8	.....	102 3/4	.....	.....
February.										
Opening	110 5/8	*a* 118 1/4	x 114 3/4	110 5/8	.....	114 3/4	.....	.....	108 3/4	.....
Highest	113	*a* 119 5/8	116 1/4	113	.....	116 1/8	.....	.....	108 3/4	.....
Lowest	110	*a* 118 1/4	114 3/8	110	.....	114 3/4	.....	.....	108 3/4	.....
Closing	112 7/8	*a* 119 3/8	116	112 3/4	.....	116	.....	.....	108 3/4	.....
March.										
Opening	112 3/4	119 1/8	116	111 1/8	120 1/8	116	.....	.....	.....	.....
Highest	112 7/8	120 1/2	116	111 3/8	120 3/4	116	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lowest	112 3/4	119	115 3/8	110 3/4	120 1/8	115 7/8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Closing	112 3/4	120 3/8	115 3/4	111 1/8	120 3/4	115 7/8	.....	.....	.....	.....
April.										
Opening	112	120 1/2	116	111 1/2	120 3/4	115 7/8	.....	.....	108 1/2	.....
Highest	112 3/8	121 1/2	116 1/8	111 5/8	120 7/8	116	.....	.....	108 1/2	.....
Lowest	112	120 1/8	115 1/2	111 1/2	120 3/8	114 7/8	.....	.....	108 1/2	.....
Closing	112 3/8	121 1/2	116 1/8	111 3/4	120 3/4	114 7/8	.....	.....	108 1/2	.....
May.										
Opening	112 1/2	120 1/2	115 3/8	111 7/8	120 5/8	.....	96 1/2	.....	109	.....
Highest	113 3/8	123 3/8	116 1/4	112 7/8	121 1/2	.....	96 1/2	.....	109	.....
Lowest	112 3/8	120 1/8	115 3/8	111 7/8	120 5/8	.....	96 1/2	.....	109	.....
Closing	113 3/8	123 3/8	116 1/8	112 7/8	121 1/2	.....	96 1/2	.....	109	.....
June.										
Opening	113 1/2	123 5/8	116 3/4	112	.....	116 3/4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Highest	113 5/8	123 7/8	116 3/8	112 1/2	.....	116 7/8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lowest	113 1/8	123 3/8	116 1/8	111 7/8	.....	116 3/4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Closing	113 5/8	123 7/8	116 3/8	112	.....	116 3/4	.....	.....	.....	.....
July.										
Opening	x 112 3/4	124	116 3/4	112 1/2	.....	116 7/8	97	.....	.....	.....
Highest	113	124 1/8	116 3/4	112 5/8	.....	116 7/8	97	.....	.....	.....
Lowest	112 1/4	123 1/4	116 3/4	112	.....	115 3/8	97	.....	.....	.....
Closing	112 1/2	123 1/2	116 3/4	112 1/8	.....	115 5/8	97	.....	.....	.....
August.										
Opening	112 5/8	122 1/4	115 3/8	112 1/2	.....	115	.....	.....	.....	109
Highest	112 5/8	122 1/4	115 3/8	112 3/8	.....	115 3/8	.....	.....	.....	109
Lowest	112 5/8	121 1/2	115 3/8	112 1/4	.....	115	.....	.....	.....	109
Closing	112 5/8	121 3/4	115 3/8	112 1/2	.....	115 1/4	.....	.....	.....	109
September.										
Opening	112 3/4	123 1/4	115 3/4	111 3/4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Highest	113	123 1/4	116	111 3/4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lowest	112 1/2	121 1/2	115 1/2	111 3/4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Closing	113	122 1/2	115 1/2	111 3/4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
October.										
Opening	x 111 3/4	122 1/2	116 1/8	112 1/8	.....	116	.....	102 1/8	.....	.....
Highest	112	123	116 1/2	112 1/8	.....	116	.....	102 1/8	.....	.....
Lowest	x 111 3/4	122 3/8	115 1/2	111 1/4	.....	114 3/8	.....	102 1/8	.....	.....
Closing	112	122 1/2	115 3/4	111 5/8	.....	114 3/8	.....	102 1/8	.....	.....
November.										
Opening	112 1/4	121 1/2	115	111 7/8	120 3/8	115	.....	.....	.....	.....
Highest	112 1/4	121 1/2	115 1/4	111 7/8	120 7/8	115	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lowest	112	120 3/8	114 3/4	111 3/8	120 3/4	114 7/8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Closing	112	121	114 3/4	111 3/8	120 3/4	114 7/8	.....	.....	.....	.....
December.										
Opening	112	120 7/8	115	110 7/8	117 1/8	115 1/8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Highest	112 1/2	121 3/8	115	111 1/2	117 1/8	115 1/8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lowest	112	119	112	110	117 1/8	113 1/4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Closing	112 3/8	119	113 1/8	110	117 1/8	113 1/4	.....	.....	.....	.....

a These are dealings in the "Unlisted department" of the Stock Exchange in "Bonds, when issued."

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	Coupon bonds.			Registered bonds.							Coupon bonds.			Registered bonds.						
	4s, 1907.	4s, 1925.	5s, 1904.	2s, optional.	4s, 1907.	4s, 1925.	5s, 1904.	6s, currency, 1897.	6s, currency, 1898.	6s, currency, 1899.	4s, 1907.	4s, 1925.	5s, 1904.	2s, optional.	4s, 1907.	4s, 1925.	5s, 1904.	6s, currency, 1897.	6s, currency, 1898.	6s, currency, 1899.
January.											*July.*									
Opening	110	116¼	113½	.....	110	114	113⅛	.....	.....	.....	Opening	108¾	116½	113	.....	108½	116¼	112⅜	.....	103	105
Highest	110	117	114	.....	110	114½	113⅜	.....	.....	.....	Highest	109⅜	116⅝	113	.....	108½	116⅝	112⅝	.....	103	105
Lowest	109	115½	113	.....	108	114⅜	112	.....	.....	.....	Lowest	107⅛	112⅜	110¾	.....	106	112⅞	110¼	.....	103	105
Closing	109½	115⅜	113⅜	.....	108	114½	112	.....	.....	.....	Closing	107½	114	111½	.....	106	113½	110¾	.....	103	105
February.											*August.*									
Opening	108½	113	112	.....	108	114	112	.....	105	.....	Opening	107⅛	113⅜	109	94	106½	112⅜	109	.....	.....	.....
Highest	111	118	114	.....	110¼	117⅜	113½	.....	105	.....	Highest	107⅜	113½	109	94	106½	113½	109½	.....	.....	.....
Lowest	108⅜	113	112	.....	108	113	112	.....	105	.....	Lowest	106	111¼	108⅛	94	104⅜	111¼	108¼	.....	.....	.....
Closing	111	116⅜	113½	.....	110¼	117¾	113½	.....	105	.....	Closing	106⅞	113½	108⅜	94	104¼	113	109⅛	.....	.....	.....
March.											*September.*									
Opening	110¾	116⅜	113	.....	108½	116⅜	113	103¼	.....	107½	Opening	107	113⅜	109⅜	91	106½	113⅜	110½	.....	103	.....
Highest	111½	117½	113½	.....	108⅝	117⅜	113	103½	.....	107½	Highest	107⅞	117⅜	111½	91	106⅝	116½	110½	.....	103	.....
Lowest	110½	116⅜	113	.....	108½	116⅜	113	103¼	.....	107⅛	Lowest	106⅜	113⅜	109½	91	105¾	113½	110	.....	103	.....
Closing	110⅝	116⅜	113⅜	.....	108½	116¾	113	103¼	.....	107½	Closing	107⅛	117	111⅛	91	106½	116½	110	.....	103	.....
April.											*October.*									
Opening	109⅜	116⅜	113¾	.....	108¾	117	113¾	.....	.....	.....	Opening	x 108¼	116½	111½	.....	107½	116	110⅜	.....	.....	.....
Highest	109⅝	119	114⅜	.....	109	118	113⅞	.....	.....	.....	Highest	108½	118½	111⅝	.....	107⅞	116⅛	110⅜	.....	.....	.....
Lowest	109⅛	116⅜	113½	.....	108⅜	117	113⅜	.....	.....	.....	Lowest	106⅛	115	110⅛	.....	105⅞	115⅛	110⅛	.....	.....	.....
Closing	109⅜	118⅜	114⅛	.....	108⅜	117¾	113¾	.....	.....	.....	Closing	107½	118½	111⅛	.....	107¾	115⅞	110⅜	.....	.....	.....
May.											*November.*									
Opening	110½	x 117⅜	112⅞	.....	109½	117⅜	112⅞	.....	.....	.....	Opening	109½	x 118½	x 111	96	108⅜	120	111½	.....	.....	.....
Highest	110⅜	117⅞	113	.....	109⅞	117⅞	113⅛	.....	.....	.....	Highest	110½	120⅜	113½	96	110⅝	120	112⅜	.....	.....	.....
Lowest	109⅞	116⅜	112⅝	.....	108⅞	116⅜	112⅝	.....	.....	.....	Lowest	109¾	x 118⅝	x 111	96	108⅜	119⅜	111¾	.....	.....	.....
Closing	109⅝	116⅜	112⅝	.....	108⅜	116⅜	112⅞	.....	.....	.....	Closing	110⅜	120	113⅜	96	110	119⅞	112¾	.....	.....	.....
June.											*December.*									
Opening	109⅜	116⅜	112⅞	95	108	116½	112⅞	.....	.....	.....	Openiug	110⅜	119⅞	113½	96	109	120	113⅜	.....	.....	.....
Highest	110¼	118½	113½	95	108⅞	118½	113	.....	.....	.....	Highest	112⅜	120⅜	114	96	110⅜	120⅜	114	.....	.....	.....
Lowest	109⅜	116⅜	112⅜	95	108	116¼	112¾	.....	.....	.....	Lowest	110½	119	113⅜	95½	109	120	113⅜	.....	.....	.....
Closing	110	116⅜	113¼	95	108⅞	117⅜	113	.....	.....	.....	Closing	112	120⅜	114	95½	110½	120⅜	114	.....	.....	.....

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1897.

	Coupon bonds.			Registered bonds.						Coupon bonds.			Registered bonds.					
	4s, 1907.	4s, 1925.	5s, 1904.	2s, optional.	4s, 1907.	4s, 1925.	5s, 1904.	6s, currency, 1898.	6s, currency, 1899.	4s, 1907.	4s, 1925.	5s, 1904.	2s, optional.	4s, 1907.	4s, 1925.	5s, 1904.	6s, currency, 1898.	6s, currency, 1899.
January.										*July.*								
Opening	111⅛	120¼	114¼	.....	110⅝	120½	113¼	103⅛	.....	Opening	x 112	125	114⅜	.....	111⅞	125¼	114⅝	.....	.....
Highest	112⅛	124	114⅜	.....	111⅜	122½	113¾	103¼	.....	Highest	112⅜	126¾	115	.....	112	125¾	114⅜	.....	.....
Lowest	111⅜	120½	114¼	.....	110⅝	120¼	113¼	103⅛	.....	Lowest	111⅞	124⅞	114⅛	.....	111⅝	124⅛	113⅝	.....	.....
Closing	112½	124	114⅜	.....	111⅝	122¼	115¾	103¼	.....	Closing	111⅞	126¾	115	.....	111¾	125¾	114	.....	.....
February.										*August.*								
Opening	112¾	123½	113⅞	.....	111⅝	122¼	113¾	103½	106⅜	Opening	112	125⅜	113½	98½	112¼	125⅜	113⅞	.....	.....
Highest	113¼	123⅞	113⅞	.....	112	122⅝	113¾	103⅝	106⅜	Highest	112⅛	125¾	113⅞	98½	112¼	125¾	113⅞	.....	.....
Lowest	112⅜	122⅝	113⅜	.....	111½	122⅜	113½	103⅛	106¼	Lowest	112	125	113½	98⅜	112	125⅜	113½	.....	.....
Closing	113	123	113⅝	.....	112	122⅝	113⅜	103½	106⅜	Closing	112½	125¾	113¾	98⅝	112	125½	113½	.....	.....
March.										*September.*								
Opening	113	123⅜	114¼	.....	111½	123⅜	113⅞	.....	.....	Opening	113⅜	126	114	98¼	111⅜	126⅜	114¼	.....	.....
Highest	113½	123¾	114¼	.....	111⅝	123⅝	114¼	.....	.....	Highest	114	126	115	98¼	112¼	126⅜	114¼	.....	.....
Lowest	113	123	113⅞	.....	111	123¼	113⅝	.....	.....	Lowest	113⅜	125	113⅞	98¼	111¾	126⅛	114¼	.....	.....
Closing	113⅜	123½	114¼	.....	111	123¼	114⅛	.....	.....	Closing	113⅝	125½	115	98¼	112	126⅜	114¼	.....	.....
April.										*October.*								
Opening	112¼	124¼	114⅜	.....	111¼	123½	113¼	.....	107¾	Opening	113⅜	126	115	.....	112⅛	127⅛	.....	.....	.....
Highest	112¾	124½	114⅜	.....	111½	123½	113¼	.....	107¾	Highest	114	128¼	115⅞	.....	112⅝	127⅝	.....	.....	.....
Lowest	112	123⅝	114⅛	.....	110⅞	123	113¼	.....	107⅝	Lowest	113⅜	126	115	.....	112	127⅛	.....	.....	.....
Closing	112½	123⅝	114⅜	.....	110⅞	123	113¼	.....	107½	Closing	113⅞	127⅛	115⅞	.....	112⅜	127⅛	.....	.....	.....
May.										*November.*								
Opening	112¼	x 122⅝	113	.....	111	122⅜	113	.....	.....	Opening	114	127⅜	114⅞	.....	113	127¼	114⅜	102⅜	.....
Highest	112⅜	123¼	113½	.....	111	123¼	113¼	.....	.....	Highest	114⅛	128¼	114⅞	.....	113⅜	127¼	115	102⅝	.....
Lowest	112	122¼	113	.....	110¾	122¾	113	.....	.....	Lowest	113¾	127⅜	114	.....	112¾	127¼	113½	102⅜	.....
Closing	112½	123¼	113¼	.....	111	123	113¼	.....	.....	Closing	114⅜	128½	114⅜	.....	113	127¼	113¼	102¾	.....
June.										*December.*								
Opening	112⅝	123⅜	114⅛	.....	110⅜	125⅜	.....	.....	.....	Opening	115	128⅝	113⅜	.....	x 112⅛	129	114½	99⅜	.....
Highest	113⅛	125⅜	114⅜	.....	111⅜	125⅜	.....	.....	.....	Highest	115	129½	115	.....	113	129	114½	99⅜	.....
Lowest	112⅝	123⅜	114	.....	110⅜	125⅜	.....	.....	.....	Lowest	115	128⅝	114⅜	.....	112½	127⅞	114½	99⅜	.....
Closing	113	125½	114⅜	.....	111½	125⅜	.....	.....	.....	Closing	115	128⅝	114½	.....	112¾	127⅞	114½	99¾	.....

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	Coupon bonds.				Registered bonds.					
	4s, 1907.	4s, 1925.	5s, 1904.	3s, 1908–1918 (when issued).	2s, optional.	4s, 1907.	4s, 1925.	5s, 1904.	6s, currency, 1898.	3s, 1908–1918.
January.										
Opening	113 3/4	128 1/4	114 1/4	.....	99 1/2	112 1/2	128 1/4	114 1/4	103 1/2	.....
Highest (sales)	114 3/8	129 3/4	115	.....	.....	113 3/8	129 1/2	115	104	.....
Lowest (sales)	113 3/8	128 1/2	114	.....	.....	112 3/8	127 1/2	114	104	.....
Closing	114 3/4	129 1/4	114 11/16	.....	99 1/2	113 1/4	128 1/4	113 1/2	104	.....
February.										
Opening	113 3/4	128 5/16	113 1/2	.....	99 1/2	113 1/2	128 5/8	113 1/2	104	.....
Highest (sales)	114 3/4	128 1/2	113 3/4	.....	.....	113 1/2	128 3/4	.....	103 3/4	.....
Lowest (sales)	113	123 5/8	113 1/4	.....	.....	111 3/8	126 1/2	.....	103 1/2	.....
Closing	112 1/2	124	112 1/2	.....	99	111 1/2	124	112 1/2	103 1/2	.....
March.										
Opening	112 1/2	123 13/16	112	.....	99	110 1/2	123 7/8	112	103 1/2	.....
Highest (sales)	113	125 3/8	112 3/4	.....	98 1/2	111	125	111 3/4	103	.....
Lowest (sales)	110	118 1/2	110 1/4	.....	98 1/2	108 3/4	118 1/2	111 3/4	103	.....
Closing	111 3/4	122 3/4	112 1/4	.....	98	110	122 3/4	112 1/4	103 3/4	.....
April.										
Opening	110 3/4	122 7/16	112 1/2	.....	98	109 1/2	122 3/4	112 1/4	103	.....
Highest (sales)	111	122 1/4	111 7/8	.....	98	109 1/2	121 1/2	111 1/2	102 7/8	.....
Lowest (sales)	107	117 1/4	110 3/8	.....	98	108 3/4	116 3/4	111 1/2	102 7/8	.....
Closing	108	119 1/4	110	.....	95	106 1/4	118 1/4	111 1/8	102 1/2	.....
May.										
Opening	108	118 1/4	110	.....	95	106 7/8	118 1/4	110	102 1/2	.....
Highest (sales)	111 1/4	123 1/4	111	.....	.....	109	122 1/2	110 1/2	.....	.....
Lowest (sales)	108	120	109 3/4	.....	.....	106 3/4	121 7/8	109 3/4	.....	.....
Closing	111	122 3/8	111 1/2	.....	95	108	122 1/8	111 1/4	100 1/2	.....
June.										
Opening	111 1/2	122 1/8	111 1/8	.....	95 1/2	108	122 1/8	111 5/16	100 1/2	.....
Highest (sales)	111 1/2	125	111 1/2	.....	.....	109 1/2	124 1/8	.....	.....	.....
Lowest (sales)	110	122	111	.....	.....	107 5/8	124 1/8	.....	.....	.....
Closing	112	124 7/8	112 5/16	.....	95	110 5/8	124 7/8	112 3/4	100 1/2	.....
July.										
Opening	111	124 7/8	112 5/8	.....	95	110 1/2	124 7/8	113	100 1/2	.....
Highest (sales)	111 1/4	128 1/2	113 1/4	104 1/2	.....	111	124	.....	.....	.....
Lowest (sales)	110 3/4	125	112 5/8	104	.....	110 1/4	124	.....	.....	.....
Closing	111	128 1/4	113 1/4	.....	95	110 1/2	127 1/8	112	102	.....
August.										
Opening	111 1/4	127 5/8	112 1/8	104 1/8	96 1/8	111	127 5/8	112 1/8	102	.....
Highest (sales)	112	127 3/4	.....	105 1/2	.....	111 1/2	128 1/2	112	102 1/4	.....
Lowest (sales)	111	126 3/4	.....	104 1/2	.....	111	127 1/2	112	102 1/4	.....
Closing	112	127 1/2	112 1/2	105	98	111 1/2	127 1/2	112 1/2	102 1/4	.....
September.										
Opening	112	127 1/4	112 1/4	104 3/8	98	110 1/4	127 1/2	112 1/4	102 1/4	.....
Highest (sales)	112	127 5/8	112 3/4	105 1/2	.....	110 5/8	127 3/4	112 5/8	.....	.....
Lowest (sales)	111 1/2	127	112 5/8	104 3/8	.....	110 5/8	127	112 5/8	.....	.....
Closing	112 1/4	127 1/2	112 3/4	105 5/16	99	110 5/8	127 5/8	112 3/4	102 1/2	.....
October.										
Opening	111 1/4	127 5/16	112 5/8	(Coup.)	98 1/2	110 1/2	127 5/16	112 5/8	101	105 3/16
Highest (sales)	112	128 1/4	112 5/8	106 1/8	.....	111	127 1/4	112 5/8	.....	.....
Lowest (sales)	110 5/8	127	112 5/8	105 5/8	.....	110 5/8	126 3/4	112 5/8	.....	.....
Closing	112 1/8	128 1/8	113 1/8	106 1/16	98 5/8	110 15/16	126 5/8	112 5/8	102	105 1/2

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No. 45.—Investment Value of United States 4½, 4 (of 1907), 5, 4 (of 1925) and 3 per cent Coupon Bonds from 1887 to 1898, inclusive.

[Prepared by the Government Actuary.]

Date.	4½ per cent bonds.		4 per cent bonds.	
	Average price flat.	Rate of interest realized by investors.	Average price flat.	Rate of interest realized by investors.
1887:		*Per cent.*		*Per cent.*
January	110.2775	2.290	127.8325	2.320
April	110.1947	2.019	129.2451	2.227
July	109.1475	2.340	127.8425	2.284
October	108.5553	2.339	125.7885	2.390
1888:				
January	108.2375	2.239	126.1275	2.341
April	107.1025	2.478	124.6400	2.449
July	107.5175	2.195	127.4825	2.230
October	108.4213	1.693	128.1204	2.178
1889:				
January	108.9255	1.254	127.2837	2.208
April	108.1848	1.240	129.1902	2.080
July	107.0048	1.421	128.3894	2.109
October	105.8241	1.645	127.1944	2.160
1890:				
January	104.7885	1.856	125.6178	2.236
April	103.7500	2.151	122.1175	2.435
July	103.3825	1.966	122.3200	2.407
October	104.1296	0.409	123.5602	2.309
1891:				
January	103.1106	0.424	120.9279	2.463
April	101.7596	1.363	122.0264	2.372
July	100.3846	5.971	117.3317	2.676
October	.....	.....	116.7546	2.761
1892:				
January	.....	.....	116.6719	2.693
April	.....	.....	116.1575	2.715
July	.....	.....	116.4557	2.677
October	.....	.....	115.0978	2.766
1893:				
January	.....	.....	113.8250	2.849
April	.....	.....	113.3646	2.877
July	.....	.....	110.5450	3.079
October	.....	.....	111.2356	3.011
1894:				
January	5 per cent bonds.		113.3389	2.821
April	118.6225	2.925	114.2800	2.724
July	118.7500	2.873	114.1900	2.713
October	119.7407	2.716	114.7824	2.642

Date.	5 per cent bonds of 1904.		4 per cent bonds of 1907.		4 per cent bonds of 1925.		3 per cent bonds, 1898-1918.	
	Average price flat.	Rate of interest realized by investors.	Average price flat.	Rate of interest realized by investors.	Average price flat.	Rate of interest realized by investors.	Average price flat.	Rate of interest realized by investors.
1895:		*Per cent.*		*Per cent.*		*Per cent.*		*Per cent.*
January	116.7476	3.010	113.2548	2.756	.....	.....	.....	.....
April	116.0100	3.048	112.3300	2.818	120.9657	2.977	.....	.....
July	116.7236	2.920	112.7404	2.762	124.0024	2.839	.....	.....
October	116.1157	2.945	111.9583	2.814	122.8819	2.883	.....	.....
1896:								
January	113.1010	3.289	109.7212	3.012	115.6514	3.214	.....	.....
April	113.7975	3.146	109.7300	2.992	117.7800	3.107	.....	.....
July	112.1803	3.326	108.2524	3.131	114.8389	3.246	.....	.....
October	111.2639	3.411	107.6528	3.173	116.5347	3.159	.....	.....
1897:								
January	114.5050	2.882	111.9325	2.705	121.6250	2.913	.....	.....
April	114.2552	2.848	112.6016	2.608	124.2396	2.786	.....	.....
July	114.8606	2.691	112.3269	2.611	125.4087	2.729	.....	.....
October	115.6010	2.493	113.7067	2.430	127.3173	2.636	.....	.....
1898:								
January	114.7150	2.552	114.3525	2.325	129.0550	2.552	.....	.....
April	111.5385	3.014	109.5192	2.844	119.8677	2.967	.....	.....
July	112.9870	2.676	110.8906	2.652	125.3437	2.704	.....	.....
October	112.9928	2.577	111.6889	2.522	127.6490	2.591	105.6659	2.671

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No. 46.—Number of National Banks in each State, Reserve City, and Territory, Capital, Bonds on Deposit to Secure Circulation on September 20, 1898, Minimum Amount Required, and the Excess on Deposit, September 20, 1898, and October 5, 1897.

Reserve cities, States, and Territories.	No. of banks.	Capital.	United States bonds.		Excess of bonds.	
			September 20, 1898.	Minimum required.	September 20, 1898.	October 5, 1897.
CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES.						
New York City	47	$48,700,000	$17,970,000	$2,350,000	$15,620,000	$16,539,000
Chicago	17	19,450,000	1,630,000	850,000	780,000	400,000
St. Louis	6	8,400,000	2,766,000	300,000	2,460,000	1,777,000
Total	70	76,550,000	22,360,000	3,500,000	18,860,000	18,716,000
OTHER RESERVE CITIES.						
Boston	52	48,150,000	7,077,000	2,600,000	4,477,000	6,077,000
Albany	6	1,550,000	350,000	300,000	50,000	100,000
Brooklyn	5	1,352,000	642,000	250,000	392,000	392,000
Philadelphia	37	19,655,000	6,992,500	1,837,500	5,155,000	6,175,000
Pittsburg	30	12,300,000	5,655,250	1,475,000	4,180,250	3,864,250
Baltimore	22	13,243,260	2,698,500	1,100,000	1,598,500	1,639,000
Washington	11	2,775,000	960,400	550,000	410,400	304,150
Savannah	2	750,000	102,000	100,000	2,000	2,000
New Orleans	7	2,300,000	622,000	350,000	272,000	522,000
Louisville	6	2,800,000	1,900,000	300,000	1,600,000	1,275,000
Houston	5	1,150,000	250,000	200,000	50,000	.....
Cincinnati	13	7,700,000	4,981,500	650,000	4,331,500	4,786,000
Cleveland	13	9,400,000	1,630,000	650,000	980,000	950,000
Detroit	6	3,300,000	1,400,000	300,000	1,100,000	850,000
Milwaukee	4	2,950,000	820,000	200,000	620,000	470,000
Des Moines	4	800,000	343,000	175,000	168,000	117,200
St. Paul	5	3,800,000	252,000	250,000	2,000	2,000
Minneapolis	6	4,500,000	300,000	300,000	.....	.....
Kansas City	5	2,300,000	487,000	250,000	237,000	.....
St. Joseph	2	350,000	150,000	75,000	75,000	75,000
Lincoln	3	800,000	150,000	150,000	.....	.....
Omaha	8	3,750,000	661,000	400,000	261,000	200,000
San Francisco	4	6,000,000	700,000	200,000	500,000	50,000
Total	256	151,675,260	39,124,150	12,662,500	26,461,650	27,850,600
Total of all reserve cities	326	228,225,260	61,484,150	16,162,500	45,321,650	46,566,600
COUNTRY BANKS.						
Maine	82	11,071,000	5,344,400	2,042,750	3,301,650	3,549,950
New Hampshire	51	5,830,000	4,014,170	1,457,500	2,556,670	2,501,250
Vermont	49	6,885,000	4,233,800	1,446,250	2,787,550	2,804,250
Massachusetts	211	42,327,500	20,028,900	3,378,125	16,650,775	14,083,000
Rhode Island	57	19,337,050	7,674,000	2,327,500	5,346,500	5,591,500
Connecticut	80	21,181,070	8,474,500	3,195,000	5,279,500	5,836,000
New York	266	31,392,940	17,040,250	6,987,410	10,052,840	10,044,340
New Jersey	104	14,486,890	5,821,350	2,956,723	2,864,627	2,724,500
Pennsylvania	359	40,804,590	19,233,300	9,123,648	10,109,652	10,275,140
Delaware	18	2,083,985	855,000	442,700	412,300	352,300
Maryland	48	3,801,210	2,065,750	937,377	1,128,373	1,109,250
District of Columbia	1	252,000	250,000	50,000	200,000	200,000
Virginia	35	4,546,300	2,022,250	922,750	1,099,500	1,304,500
West Virginia	33	3,351,000	1,434,650	811,250	623,400	566,400
North Carolina	27	2,691,000	799,000	647,750	151,250	98,250
South Carolina	16	1,943,000	661,000	448,250	212,750	77,225
Georgia	27	3,166,000	1,119,000	716,500	402,500	317,500
Florida	15	1,150,000	390,000	287,500	102,500	67,500
Alabama	26	3,205,000	903,500	707,500	196,000	495,000
Mississippi	10	855,000	254,400	213,750	40,650	29,400
Louisiana	12	860,000	265,000	215,000	50,000	50,000
Texas	191	18,055,000	4,853,610	4,088,750	764,860	473,650
Arkansas	7	1,070,000	251,500	242,500	9,000	9,000
Kentucky	69	8,264,900	4,126,750	1,902,475	2,224,275	1,653,525
Tennessee	49	8,435,000	2,083,750	1,302,500	781,250	487,500
Ohio	226	27,765,100	12,445,600	6,127,775	6,317,825	5,797,575
Indiana	112	14,167,000	4,842,300	2,954,250	1,888,050	2,223,300
Illinois	201	17,496,000	6,528,900	4,305,250	2,223,650	2,018,750
Michigan	76	8,595,000	3,100,500	1,807,500	1,293,000	1,054,500
Wisconsin	73	6,710,000	2,362,500	1,627,500	735,000	672,750
Minnesota	59	4,590,000	1,314,000	1,053,750	260,250	161,500
Iowa	164	12,350,000	4,305,910	3,000,000	1,305,910	811,000
Missouri	49	3,515,000	1,260,550	878,750	381,800	203,800

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NO. 46.—NUMBER OF NATIONAL BANKS IN EACH STATE, ETC.—Continued.

Reserve cities, States, and Territories.	No. of banks.	Capital.	United States bonds.		Excess of bonds.	
			September 20, 1898.	Minimum required.	September 20, 1898.	October 5, 1897.
COUNTRY BANKS—continued.						
North Dakota	24	$1,500,000	$440,500	$375,000	$65,500	$69,250
South Dakota	26	1,585,000	508,750	396,250	112,500	62,500
Nebraska	91	5,675,000	1,653,400	1,418,750	234,650	37,650
Kansas	101	8,417,100	2,403,050	1,841,775	561,275	490,975
Montana	21	2,555,000	608,750	563,750	45,000	20,000
Wyoming	11	860,000	215,000	215,000	.....	.....
Colorado	37	4,707,000	1,527,800	851,750	676,050	316,000
New Mexico	6	600,000	415,000	150,000	265,000	190,000
Oklahoma	6	300,000	75,000	75,000	.....	.....
Indian Territory	14	795,000	203,500	198,750	4,750	4,750
Washington	32	3,838,000	858,800	820,000	38,800	23,800
Oregon	29	2,520,000	1,042,300	530,000	512,300	452,300
California	30	4,825,000	1,624,750	943,750	681,000	665,750
Idaho	10	600,000	187,500	150,000	37,500	37,500
Utah	11	1,750,000	812,500	325,000	487,500	475,000
Nevada	1	82,000	20,500	20,500	.....	.....
Arizona	5	400,000	175,000	100,000	75,000	75,250
Alaska	1	50,000	12,500	12,500	.....	.....
Total of country banks	3,259	393,292,635	163,144,690	77,594,008	85,550,682	80,585,830
Total of United States	3,585	621,517,895	224,628,840	93,756,508	130,872,332	127,152,430

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No. 47.—Number of National Banks in each State, Reserve City, and Territory, with Capital of $150,000 and under, for the Years 1897 and 1898, and the Increase or Decrease in Banks and Capital during the Interval.

Reserve cities, States, and Territories.	Oct. 5, 1897.		Sept. 20, 1898.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.
RESERVE CITIES.								
Philadelphia	1	$150,000	1	$150,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pittsburg	1	100,000	1	100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	1	100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	$100,000
Houston	2	200,000	2	200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Des Moines	1	100,000	1	100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph	1	100,000	1	100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	7	750,000	6	650,000	.....	.....	1	100,000
Total of all reserve cities	7	750,000	6	650,000	.....	.....	1	100,000
COUNTRY BANKS.								
Maine	69	6,471,000	68	5,371,000	.....	.....	1	1,100,000
New Hampshire	43	4,430,000	44	4,430,000	1	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	38	3,685,000	39	3,785,000	1	$100,000	.....	.....
Massachusetts	107	11,407,600	106	11,412,500	.....	4,900	1	.....
Rhode Island	23	2,510,000	23	2,510,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut	35	3,690,000	34	3,580,000	.....	.....	1	110,000
New York	220	18,874,640	222	19,149,640	2	275,000	.....	.....
New Jersey	75	6,185,000	76	6,226,890	1	41,890	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	292	23,614,640	298	24,294,590	6	679,950	.....	.....
Delaware	14	970,800	14	970,800	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	43	3,160,000	46	3,349,510	3	189,510	.....	.....
Virginia	26	1,991,000	27	2,091,000	1	100,000	.....	.....
West Virginia	27	2,145,000	28	2,245,000	1	100,000	.....	.....
North Carolina	23	1,801,000	23	1,791,000	.....	.....	.....	10,000
South Carolina	13	1,140,100	13	1,193,000	.....	52,900	.....	.....
Georgia	22	1,766,000	21	1,666,000	.....	.....	1	100,000
Florida	15	1,150,000	15	1,150,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alabama	19	1,430,000	19	1,430,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi	10	855,000	10	855,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana	11	660,000	11	660,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas	178	13,431,200	174	12,955,000	.....	.....	4	476,200
Arkansas	6	520,000	4	370,000	.....	.....	2	150,000
Kentucky	53	4,872,900	55	4,809,900	2	.....	.....	63,000
Tennessee	36	2,635,000	36	2,610,000	.....	.....	.....	25,000
Ohio	176	15,026,100	182	15,711,100	6	685,000	.....	.....
Indiana	93	8,007,000	93	8,017,000	.....	10,000	.....	.....
Illinois	183	13,651,000	184	13,821,000	1	170,000	.....	.....
Michigan	69	5,680,000	67	5,430,000	.....	.....	2	250,000
Wisconsin	68	5,410,000	67	5,310,000	.....	.....	1	100,000
Minnesota	55	3,440,000	55	3,415,000	.....	.....	.....	25,000
Iowa	151	9,895,000	155	10,200,000	4	305,000	.....	.....
Missouri	48	3,365,000	48	3,315,000	.....	.....	.....	50,000
North Dakota	27	1,635,000	24	1,500,000	.....	.....	3	135,000
South Dakota	27	1,695,000	26	1,585,000	.....	.....	1	110,000
Nebraska	92	5,725,000	90	5,475,000	.....	.....	2	250,000
Kansas	99	6,717,100	97	6,567,100	.....	.....	2	150,000
Montana	16	1,355,000	17	1,455,000	1	100,000	.....	.....
Wyoming	11	860,000	11	860,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	33	2,232,000	31	2,207,000	.....	.....	2	25,000
New Mexico	6	600,000	6	600,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	5	250,000	6	300,000	1	50,000	.....	.....
Indian Territory	10	595,000	14	795,000	4	200,000	.....	.....
Washington	26	1,880,000	25	1,880,000	.....	.....	1	.....
Oregon	26	1,520,000	26	1,520,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
California	21	2,010,000	21	1,975,000	.....	.....	.....	35,000
Idaho	10	600,000	10	600,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah	7	550,000	7	550,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	1	82,000	1	82,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	5	400,000	5	400,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alaska	1	.....	1	50,000	1	50,000	.....	.....
Total	2,663	212,576,080	2,675	212,526,030	36	3,114,150	24	3,164,200
Total United States	2,670	213,326,080	2,681	213,176,030	36	3,114,150	25	3,264,200

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NO. 48.—NUMBER OF NATIONAL BANKS IN EACH STATE, RESERVE CITY, AND TERRITORY, WITH CAPITAL EXCEEDING $150,000, FOR THE YEARS 1897 AND 1898, AND THE INCREASE OR DECREASE IN BANKS AND CAPITAL DURING THE INTERVAL.

Reserve cities, States, and Territories.	Oct. 5, 1897.		Sept. 20, 1898.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.
CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES.								
New York City	48	$48,600,000	47	$48,700,000	.....	$100,000	1	.....
Chicago	19	19,700,000	17	19,450,000	.....	.....	2	$250,000
St. Louis	6	8,400,000	6	8,400,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	73	76,700,000	70	76,550,000	.....	100,000	3	250,000
OTHER RESERVE CITIES.								
Boston	54	50,350,000	52	48,150,000	.....	.....	2	2,200,000
Albany	6	1,550,000	6	1,550,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn	5	1,352,000	5	1,352,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia	40	21,765,000	36	19,505,000	.....	.....	4	2,260,000
Pittsburg	29	12,200,000	29	12,200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baltimore	22	13,243,260	22	13,243,260	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	11	2,775,000	11	2,775,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Savannah	2	750,000	2	750,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Orleans	7	2,300,000	7	2,300,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisville	6	3,000,000	6	2,800,000	.....	.....	.....	200,000
Houston	3	950,000	3	950,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cincinnati	13	7,800,000	13	7,700,000	.....	.....	.....	100,000
Cleveland	12	9,550,000	13	9,400,000	1	.....	.....	150,000
Detroit	6	3,300,000	6	3,300,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee	5	3,250,000	4	2,950,000	.....	.....	1	300,000
Des Moines	3	700,000	3	700,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Paul	5	3,800,000	5	3,800,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minneapolis	6	4,500,000	6	4,500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City	5	2,300,000	5	2,300,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph	1	250,000	1	250,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln	3	800,000	3	800,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Omaha	3	3,750,000	3	3,750,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Francisco	2	2,500,000	4	6,000,000	2	3,500,000	.....	.....
Total	254	152,735,260	250	151,025,260	3	3,500,000	7	5,210,000
Total of all reserve cities	327	229,435,260	320	227,575,260	3	3,600,000	10	5,460,000
COUNTRY BANKS.								
Maine	14	4,700,000	14	5,700,000	.....	1,000,000	.....	.....
New Hampshire	7	1,400,000	7	1,400,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	11	3,300,000	10	3,100,000	.....	.....	1	200,000
Massachusetts	106	32,565,000	105	30,915,000	.....	.....	1	1,650,000
Rhode Island	34	16,827,050	34	16,827,050	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut	46	17,851,070	46	17,601,070	.....	.....	.....	250,000
New York	47	12,783,300	44	12,243,300	.....	.....	3	540,000
New Jersey	28	8,260,000	28	8,260,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	64	17,355,150	61	16,510,000	.....	.....	3	845,150
Delaware	4	1,113,185	4	1,113,185	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	3	651,700	2	451,700	.....	.....	1	200,000
District of Columbia	1	252,000	1	252,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia	9	2,655,300	8	2,455,300	.....	.....	1	200,000
West Virginia	6	1,306,000	5	1,106,000	.....	.....	1	200,000
North Carolina	4	900,000	4	900,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina	3	750,000	3	750,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	6	1,500,000	6	1,500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alabama	7	1,925,000	7	1,775,000	.....	.....	.....	150,000
Louisiana	1	200,000	1	200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas	18	5,350,000	17	5,100,000	.....	.....	1	250,000
Arkansas	3	700,000	3	700,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky	16	3,855,000	14	3,455,000	.....	.....	2	400,000
Tennessee	13	6,125,000	13	5,825,000	.....	.....	.....	300,000
Ohio	47	12,804,000	44	12,054,000	.....	.....	3	750,000
Indiana	20	6,050,000	19	6,150,000	.....	100,000	1	.....
Illinois	19	4,125,000	17	3,675,000	.....	.....	2	450,000
Michigan	9	3,165,000	9	3,165,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	6	1,500,000	6	1,400,000	.....	.....	.....	100,000
Minnesota	5	1,425,000	4	1,175,000	.....	.....	1	250,000
Iowa	10	2,325,000	9	2,150,000	.....	.....	1	175,000
Missouri	2	400,000	1	200,000	.....	.....	1	200,000
Nebraska	1	200,000	1	200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas	4	1,850,000	4	1,850,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana	5	1,300,000	4	1,100,000	.....	.....	1	200,000
Colorado	8	3,000,000	6	2,500,000	.....	.....	2	500,000
Washington	9	2,508,000	7	1,958,000	.....	.....	2	550,000
Oregon	4	1,500,000	3	1,000,000	.....	.....	1	500,000

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No. 48.—Number of National Banks in each State, etc.—Continued.

Reserve cities, States, and Territories.	Oct. 5, 1897.		Sept. 20, 1898.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.	No.	Capital.
COUNTRY BANKS—cont'd.								
California	9	$3,050,000	9	$2,850,000	.....	.....	.....	$200,000
Utah	4	1,200,000	4	1,200,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	613	188,726,755	584	180,766,605	.....	$1,100,000	29	9,060,150
Total United States	940	418,162,015	904	408,341,865	3	4,700,000	39	14,520,150

No. 49.—Comparative Statement of the Resources and Liabilities of the National Banks from 1864 to 1898, inclusive.

	Oct. 3, 1864.	Oct. 2 1865.	Oct. 1, 1866.	Oct. 7, 1867.	Oct. 5, 1868.	Oct. 9, 1869.	Oct. 8, 1870.
	508 banks.	1,513 banks.	1,644 banks.	1,642 banks.	1,643 banks.	1,617 banks.	1,648 banks.
RESOURCES.	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*
Loans	93.2	487.2	603.3	609.7	657.7	682.9	715.9
Bonds for circulation	108.1	427.7	331.8	338.6	340.5	339.5	340.9
Other United States bonds			95.0	80.3	74.1	44.6	37.7
Stocks, bonds, etc			15.9	21.5	20.7	22.2	23.6
Due from banks	34.0	107.3	122.9	103.6	110.1	100.8	109.4
Real estate	2.2	14.7	17.1	20.6	22.7	25.2	27.5
Specie	44.8	18.1	9.2	12.8	13.1	23.0	18.5
Legal-tender notes		190.0	202.8	158.4	156.1	129.6	122.7
National-bank notes	4.7	16.2	17.4	11.8	11.8	10.8	12.5
Clearing-house exchanges	.....	72.3	103.7	134.6	143.2	108.8	79.1
U. S. certificates of deposit	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due from U. S. Treasurer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other resources	10.1	26.3	7.9	8.6	9.6	9.8	22.9
Total	297.1	1,359.8	1,527.0	1,499.5	1,559.6	1,497.2	1,510.7
LIABILITIES.							
Capital stock	86.8	393.2	415.5	420.1	420.6	426.4	430.4
Surplus fund	2.0	38.7	53.3	66.7	78.0	86.2	94.1
Undivided profits	6.0	32.4	32.6	33.8	36.1	40.7	38.6
Circulation outstanding	45.2	171.3	290.0	297.9	298.7	296.0	293.9
Due to depositors	122.2	549.1	598.0	568.2	603.1	523.0	512.8
Due to banks	34.9	174.2	137.5	112.8	123.1	118.9	130.0
Other liabilities	.....	.9	.1	.....	.....	6.0	10.9
Total	297.1	1,359.8	1,527.0	1,499.5	1,559.6	1,497.2	1,510.7

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NO. 49.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF THE NATIONAL BANKS FROM 1864 TO 1898, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

	Oct. 2, 1871.	Oct. 3, 1872.	Sept. 12, 1873.	Oct. 2, 1874.	Oct. 1, 1875.	Oct. 2, 1876.	Oct. 1, 1877.
	1,767 banks.	1,919 banks.	1,976 banks.	2,004 banks.	2,087 banks.	2,089 banks.	2,080 banks.
RESOURCES.	*Millions*	*Millions.*	*Millions*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*
Loans	831.6	877.2	944.2	954.4	984.7	931.3	891.9
Bonds for circulation	364.5	382.0	388.3	383.3	370.3	337.2	336.8
Other United States bonds	45.8	27.6	23.6	28.0	28.1	47.8	45.0
Stocks, bonds, etc	24.5	23 5	23.7	27.8	33.5	34.4	34.5
Due from banks	143.2	128.2	149.5	134.8	144.7	146.9	129.9
Real estate	30.1	32.3	34.7	38.1	42.4	43.1	45.2
Specie	13.2	10.2	19.9	21.2	8.1	21.4	22.7
Legal-tender notes	107.0	102.1	92.4	80.0	76.5	84.2	66.9
National-bank notes	14.3	15.8	16.1	18.5	18.5	15.9	15.6
Clearing-house exchanges	115.2	125.0	100.3	109.7	87.9	100.0	74.5
U S. certificates of deposit	.....	6.7	20.6	42.8	48.8	29.2	33.4
Due from U. S. Treasurer	.....	.....	.....	20.3	19.6	16.7	16.0
Other resources	41.2	25.2	17.3	18.3	19.1	19.1	28.7
Total	1,730.6	1,755.8	1,830.6	1,877.2	1,882.2	1,827.2	1,741.1
LIABILITIES.							
Capital stock	458.3	479.6	491.0	493.8	504.8	499.8	479.5
Surplus fund	101.1	110.3	120.3	129.0	134.4	132.2	122.8
Undivided profits	42.0	46.6	54.5	51.5	53.0	46.4	44.5
Circulation outstanding	317.4	335.1	340.3	334.2	319.1	292.2	291.9
Due to depositors	631.4	628.9	640.0	683.8	679.4	666.2	630.4
Due to banks	171.9	143.8	173.0	175.8	179.7	179.8	161.6
Other liabilities	8.5	11.5	11.5	9.1	11.8	10.6	10.4
Total	1,730.6	1,755.8	1,830.6	1,877.2	1,882.2	1,827.2	1,741.1

	Oct. 1, 1878.	Oct. 2, 1879.	Oct. 1, 1880.	Oct. 1, 1881.	Oct. 3, 1882.	Oct. 2, 1883.	Sept. 30, 1884.
	2,053 banks.	2,048 banks.	2,090 banks.	2,132 banks.	2,269 banks.	2,501 banks.	2,664 banks.
RESOURCES.	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*
Loans	834.0	878.5	1,041.0	1,173.8	1,243.2	1,309.2	1,245.3
Bonds for circulation	347.6	357.3	357.8	363.3	357.6	351.4	327.4
Other United States bonds	94.7	71.2	43.6	56.5	37.4	30.7	30.4
Stocks, bonds, etc	36.9	39.7	48.9	61.9	66.2	71.1	71.4
Due from banks	138.9	167.3	213.5	230.3	198.9	208.9	194.2
Real estate	46.7	47.8	48.0	47.3	46.5	48.3	49.9
Specie	30.7	42.2	109.3	114.3	102.9	107.8	128.6
Legal-tender notes	64.4	69.2	56.6	53.2	63.2	70.7	77.0
National-bank notes	16.9	16.7	18.2	17.7	20.7	22.7	23.3
Clearing-house exchanges	82.4	113.0	121.1	189.2	208.4	96.4	66.3
U. S. certificates of deposit	32.7	26.8	7.7	6.7	8.7	10.0	14.2
Due from U. S. Treasurer	16.5	17.0	17.1	17.5	17.2	16.6	17.7
Other resources	24.9	22.1	23.0	26.2	28.9	28.9	33.8
Total	1,767.3	1,868.8	2,105.8	2,358.4	2,399.8	2,372.7	2,279.5
LIABILITIES.							
Capital stock	466.2	454.1	457.6	463.8	483.1	509.7	524.3
Surplus fund	116.9	114.8	120.5	128.1	132.0	142.0	147.0
Undivided profits	40.9	40.3	46.1	56.4	61.2	61.6	63.2
Circulation outstanding	301.9	313.8	317.3	320.2	315.0	310.5	289.8
Due to depositors	668.4	736.9	887.9	1,083.1	1,134.9	1,063.6	993.0
Due to banks	165.1	201.2	267.9	294.9	259.9	270.4	246.4
Other liabilities	7.9	6.7	8.5	11.9	13.7	14.9	15.8
Total	1,767.3	1,868.8	2,105.8	2,358.4	2,399.8	2,372.7	2,279.5

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No. 49.—Comparative Statement of the Resources and Liabilities of the National Banks from 1864 to 1898, Inclusive—Continued.

	Oct. 1, 1885.	Oct. 7, 1886.	Oct. 5, 1887.	Oct. 4, 1888.	Sept. 30, 1889.	Oct. 2, 1890.	Sept. 25, 1891.
	2,714 banks.	2,852 banks.	3,049 banks.	3,140 banks.	3,290 banks.	3,540 banks.	3,677 banks.
RESOURCES.	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*
Loans	1,306.1	1,451.0	1,587.5	1,684.2	1,817.3	1,986.1	2,005.5
Bonds for circulation	307.7	258.5	189.1	171.9	146.5	140.0	150.0
Other United States bonds	31.8	32.4	34.7	60.7	48.5	30.7	24.9
Stocks, securities, etc	77.5	81.8	88.8	99.8	109.3	115.5	125.2
Due from banks	235.3	241.4	256.3	294.0	335.4	336.2	338.7
Real estate	51.3	54.1	58.0	62.6	69.4	76.8	84.3
Specie	174.9	156.4	165.1	178.1	164.3	195.9	183.5
Legal-tender notes	69.7	62.8	73.7	81.1	86.8	80.6	97.6
National-bank notes	23.1	22.7	21.9	21.6	20.9	18.5	20.0
Clearing-house exchanges	84.9	95.9	88.8	102.4	136.8	166.8	122.0
U. S. certificates of deposit	18.8	5.9	6.2	8.9	12.9	6.2	15.7
Due from U. S. Treasurer	14.9	14.0	9.3	8.5	7.4	6.9	8.0
Other resources	36.9	37.4	40.8	41.9	42.8	41.3	38.7
Total	2,432.9	2,513.9	2,620.2	2,815.7	2,998.3	3,141.5	3,213.1
LIABILITIES.							
Capital stock	527.5	548.5	578.5	592.6	612.6	650.4	677.4
Surplus fund	146.6	157.3	173.9	185.5	197.4	213.6	227.6
Undivided profits	59.3	66.5	71.5	77.4	84.9	97.0	103.3
Circulation	269.0	228.8	167.3	151.8	128.5	123.0	131.3
Due to depositors	1,116.7	1,189.5	1,274.7	1,406.5	1,522.0	1,594.2	1,608 6
Due to banks	299.7	308.6	329.6	375.6	425.3	426.4	430.6
Other liabilities	14.1	14.9	24.7	26.3	27.6	36.9	34.3
Total	2,432.9	2,513.9	2,620.2	2,815.7	2,998.3	3,141.5	3,213.1

	Sept. 30, 1892.	Oct. 3, 1893.	Oct 2, 1894.	Sept. 28, 1895.	Oct. 6, 1896.	Oct. 5, 1897.	Sept. 20, 1898.
	3,773 banks.	3,781 banks.	3,755 banks.	3,712 banks.	3,676 banks.	3,610 banks.	3,585 banks.
RESOURCES.	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*
Loans	2,171.0	1,843.6	2,007.1	2,059.4	1,893.3	2,066.8	2,172.5
Bonds for circulation	163.3	206.4	199.6	208.7	237.3	227.5	224.6
Other United States bonds	20.2	17.6	25.9	26.1	25.1	32.5	114.5
Stocks, securities, etc	154.5	148.6	193.3	195.0	189.0	208.8	255.2
Due from banks	409.5	277.5	309.3	376.7	331.5	494.4	525.5
Real estate	87.9	89.2	97.9	103.8	105.4	108.4	109.9
Specie	209.1	224.7	237.3	196.2	200.8	239.4	293.9
Legal-tender notes	104.3	114.7	120.5	93.9	110.5	107.2	110.0
National-bank notes	19.6	22.4	18.6	15.5	18.0	20.6	19.7
Clearing-house exchanges	105.5	106.2	88.5	57.5	76.8	112.3	110.3
U. S. certificates of deposit	14.0	7.0	45.1	49.9	31.8	42.3	16.8
Due from U. S. Treasurer	8.2	10.2	9.6	10.4	11.6	11.2	13.8
Other resources	43.0	41.4	31.2	30.5	32.5	33.7	36.8
Total	3,510.1	3,109.5	3,473.9	3,423.6	3,263.6	3,705.1	4,003.5
LIABILITIES.							
Capital stock	686.6	678.5	668.9	657.1	648.5	631.5	621.5
Surplus fund	238.9	246.8	245.2	246.5	247.7	246.3	247.6
Undivided profits	101.6	103.5	88.9	90.4	88.6	88.4	93.0
Circulation	143.4	183.0	172.3	182.5	209.9	198.9	194.5
Due to depositors	1,779.3	1,465.4	1,742.1	1,715.2	1,613.1	1,869.5	2,106.6
Due to banks	530.7	349.3	526.9	494.9	415.1	645.7	698.3
Other liabilities	29.6	83.0	29.6	37.0	40.7	24.8	42.0
Total	3,510.1	3,109.5	3,473.9	3,423.6	3,263.6	3,705.1	4,003.5

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No. 50.—Abstract of the Resources and Liabilities of the National Banks at Close of Business September 20, 1898; the Condition of Banks in New York City, in the Three Central Reserve Cities, in Other Reserve Cities, and of the Country Banks.

	Central reserve cities.		Other reserve cities.a	Country banks.	Aggregate.
	New York City.	New York, Chicago, and St. Louis.			
	47 banks.	70 banks.	256 banks.	3,259 banks.	3,585 banks.
RESOURCES.					
Loans and discounts	$441,706,555.86	$582,286,488.69	$558,657,911.98	$1,015,017,227.24	$2,155,961,627.91
Overdrafts	118,691.24	384,222.38	1,671,263.91	14,502,496.34	16,557,982.63
Bonds for circulation	17,970,000.00	22,360,000.00	39,124,150.00	163,144,690.00	224,628,840.00
Bonds for deposits	44,993,700.00	46,826,760.09	17,433,800.00	19,665,730.00	83,926,230.00
U. S. bonds on hand	2,370,370.00	2,879,620.60	6,818,590.00	20,915,800.00	30,614,010.00
Premiums	3,635,962.85	3,922,178.70	4,697,544.67	10,351,473.85	18,971,197.22
Stocks, securities, etc.	56,511,022.69	68,336,952.15	54,205,104.84	132,656,870.70	255,198,927.69
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	14,567,454.74	16,286,149.55	13,612,571.08	44,487,616.88	79,386,337.51
Other real estate and mortgages owned	1,911,338.18	2,881,907.64	4,568,431.84	23,034,078.23	30,484,417.71
Due from national banks, not reserve agents	32,782,042.45	64,994,033.35	45,846,214.64	48,287,797.18	159,128,045.17
Due from State banks and bankers	5,552,886.82	14,045,939.17	14,917,878.34	17,361,060.55	46,324,878.06
Due from reserve agents	.....	.....	110,433,495.48	209,568,555.42	320,002,050.90
Checks and cash items	3,053,869.66	3,381,223.04	3,383,072.65	10,064,546.42	16,828,942.11
Exchanges for clearing house	64,946,267.60	72,339,582.24	33,273,525.63	4,673,828.28	110,285,935.55
Bills of other national banks	1,020,659.00	2,575,598.00	3,784,510.00	13,289,615.00	19,649,723.00
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	63,835.52	89,439.70	200,353.73	734,040.60	1,023,834.03
Specie	114,565,185.54	142,236,578.29	71,504,107.35	80,133,472.75	293,874,158.89
Legal-tender notes	31,265,585.00	48,768,076.00	25,226,583.00	36,045,641.00	119,038,300.00
U. S. certificates of deposit	6,950,000.00	9,625,000.00	6,905,000.00	280,000.00	16,810,000.00
Redemption fund	792,900.00	985,950.00	1,715,856.75	7,093,248.50	9,795,055.25
Due from U. S. Treasurer	1,013,137.76	1,296,795.76	456,889.05	2,265,866.93	4,013,551.74
Total	845,791,464.91	1,106,502,534.66	1,023,436,854.34	1,873,571,655.87	4,003,511,044.87
LIABILITIES.					
Capital stock	48,709,000.00	76,550,000.00	151,675,200.00	393,292,635.00	621,517,895.00
Surplus fund	43,041,000.00	54,143,900.00	63,129,250.10	130,281,958.47	247,555,108.57
Undivided profits	18,706,331.54	21,917,800.08	18,574,029.81	52,523,267.97	93,015,097.86
National-bank notes	15,410,537.50	18,909,077.50	33,223,955.00	142,350,733.00	194,483,765.50
State-bank notes	16,556.00	16,556.00	6,350.00	33,001.50	55,907.50
Due to national banks	199,310,191.00	267,758,272.75	136,735,400.14	41,923,781.16	446,417,454.05
Due to State banks and bankers	92,416,782.42	131,110,278.61	80,736,403.13	40,071,219.15	251,917,900.89
Dividends unpaid	115,900.15	127,839.90	255,506.09	625,064.83	1,008,410.82
Individual deposits	367,750,334.15	473,941,696.82	519,878,612.14	1,037,634,231.33	2,031,454,540.29
United States deposits	40,360,072.65	41,980,347.32	13,339,723.66	14,867,297.14	70,187,368.12
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	314,368.70	395,140.13	1,701,651.63	2,881,041.64	4,977,832.80
Notes and bills rediscounted	.....	.....	134,697.36	5,950,118.09	6,084,815.45
Bills payable	200,000.00	200,000.00	1,545,267.33	9,538,065.00	11,283,332.33
Other liabilities	19,449,390.80	19,451,625.55	2,500,748.55	1,599,241.59	23,551,615.69
Total	845,791,464.91	1,106,502,534.66	1,023,436,854.34	1,873,571,655.87	4,003,511,044.87

a Other reserve cities are Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Albany, Brooklyn, Pittsburg, Washington, Savannah, New Orleans, Houston, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Milwaukee, Des Moines, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Lincoln, Omaha, and San Francisco.

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No. 51.—Highest and Lowest Points reached in the Principal Items of Resources and Liabilities of National Banks during the Existence of the System, as Shown by Reports of Condition.

	January 1, 1866.	Sept. 20, 1898.	Highest point reached.		Lowest point reached.	
			Amount.	Date.	Amount.	Date.
Capital	$403,357,346	$621,517,895	$686,573,015	Sept. 30, 1892	$403,357,346	Jan. 1, 1866.
Capital, surplus, and undivided profits (*a*)	475,330,204	962,088,101	1,028,765,781	Oct. 3, 1893	475,330,204	Do.
Circulation	213,239,530	194,483,765	341,320,256	Dec. 26, 1873	122,928,084	Oct. 2, 1890.
Total investments in United States bonds	440,380,350	339,169,080	712,437,900	Apr. 4, 1879	170,653,059	Do.
Individual deposits	520,212,174	2,031,454,540	2,031,454,540	Sept. 20, 1898	501,407,586	Oct. 8, 1870.
Loans and discounts	500,650,109	2,155,961,628	2,155,961,627	.....do	500,650,109	Jan. 1, 1866.
Cash:						
National-bank notes	20,406,442	19,649,723	28,809,699	Dec. 31, 1883	11,841,104	Oct. 7, 1867.
Legal-tender notes	187,846,548	110,038,300	265,793,578	Oct. 1, 1866	52,156,439	Mar. 11, 1881.
Specie	16,909,363	293,874,158	335,677,131	July 14, 1898	8,050,330	Oct. 1, 1875.

a Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid, beginning 1894.

No. 52.—Percentages of Loans, United States Bonds, and Specie to the Aggregate Funds of National Banks, 1866 and 1887 to 1898.

	1866.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Loans and discounts	*P. ct.* 41.32	*P. ct.* 70.52	*P. ct.* 71.04	*P. ct.* 72.26	*P. ct.* 74.37	*P. ct.* 72.92	*P. ct.* 73.35	*P. ct.* 68.75	*P. ct.* 68.60	*P. ct.* 70.94	*P. ct.* 67.19	*P. ct.* 55.36	*P. ct.* 67.03
United States bonds	36.36	9.98	9.87	7.80	6.44	6.41	6.25	8.41	7.77	8.15	9.39	7.02	10.62
Specie	1.57	7.37	11.90	6.58	7.40	6.73	7.12	4.31	8.17	6.81	7.19	6.46	9.22
Total	79.25	87.87	92.81	86.64	88.21	86.06	86.72	81.47	84.54	85.90	83.77	68.84	87.47

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No. 53.—Classification of Loans made by the National Banks in the Central Reserve Cities (New York, Chicago, and St. Louis) and other Reserve Cities, in Groups, together with Country Banks on Approximate Dates for the Past Five Years.

OCTOBER 2, 1894.

	No. of banks.	On demand, paper with one or more individual or firm names.	On demand, secured by stocks, bonds, and other personal securities.	On time, paper with two or more individual or firm names.	On time, single-name paper (one person or firm), without other security.	On time, secured by stocks, bonds, and other personal securities, or on mortgages or other real-estate security.	Total.
New York	49	$4,009,254	$115,514,802	$114,317,296	$49,827,589	$76,631,519	$360,300,460
Chicago	21	6,311,703	18,246,472	31,333,279	15,421,908	20,173,208	91,486,570
St. Louis	9	1,484,554	4,397,974	10,453,835	2,036,410	10,361,574	28,734,347
Group—							
No. 1, 5 cities (a)	136	11,518,242	58,745,314	129,622,895	47,147,795	63,151,521	310,185,767
No. 2, 4 cities (a)	50	2,152,694	9,323,952	25,476,336	8,750,850	14,648,534	60,352,366
No. 3, 7 cities (a)	52	8,620,372	11,046,577	48,943,142	16,485,651	18,984,832	104,080,574
No. 4, 5 cities (a)	27	5,368,234	4,199,419	12,316,245	4,691,337	10,687,373	37,262,608
Country	3,411	53,531,524	53,603,787	561,922,868	145,341,090	185,072,312	999,471,581
Total	3,755	92,996,577	275,078,297	934,385,896	289,702,630	399,710,873	1,991,874,273

SEPTEMBER 28, 1895.

New York	50	$5,704,039	$118,819,160	$116,557,607	$60,161,135	$62,615,633	$363,848,574
Chicago	21	6,656,047	19,242,570	31,912,665	15,545,545	19,676,047	93,032,874
St. Louis	8	2,061,090	3,196,546	13,527,023	2,141,943	9,467,365	30,393,967
Group—							
No. 1, 5 cities (a)	137	11,864,475	63,057,197	130,842,281	52,414,062	57,823,767	316,006,782
No. 2, 5 cities (a)	52	2,250,860	10,521,611	26,648,519	9,668,542	13,633,205	62,722,737
No. 3, 7 cities (a)	53	10,956,018	12,187,680	49,387,589	17,988,228	19,028,947	109,548,462
No. 4, 5 cities (a)	26	6,219,305	3,131,157	12,009,348	4,658,428	10,659,525	36,677,763
Country	3,365	55,898,145	53,934,344	576,271,031	155,208,667	188,302,887	1,029,615,074
Total	3,712	101,609,979	284,081,265	957,156,063	317,786,550	381,212,376	2,041,846,233

a Group No. 1, Boston, Albany, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and Pittsburg. Group No. 2, Baltimore, Washington, New Orleans, and Louisville. Group No. 3, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Milwaukee, Des Moines, St. Paul, and Minneapolis. Group No. 4, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Lincoln, Omaha, and San Francisco.

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No. 53.—Classification of the Loans and Discounts by the National Banks in the Reserve Cities, etc.—Continued.

OCTOBER 6, 1896.

	No. of banks.	On demand, paper with one or more individual or firm names.	On demand, secured by stocks, bonds, and other personal securities.	On time, paper with two or more individual or firm names.	On time, single-name paper (one person or firm) without other security.	On time, secured by stocks, bonds, and other personal securities, or on mortgages or other real-estate security.	Total.
New York	49	$7,876,684	$102,448,172	$103,319,706	$40,598,639	$59,913,482	$314,156,683
Chicago	21	6,122,491	17,375,023	26,025,996	13,081,889	19,749,661	82,355,060
St. Louis	8	1,978,667	3,418,419	10,315,627	2,403,478	8,081,487	26,196,678
Group—							
No. 1, 5 cities (*a*)	137	12,199,317	51,082,178	127,983,812	43,234,045	54,949,208	289,448,560
No. 2, 6 cities (*a*)	55	2,589,924	11,335,687	24,352,839	8,364,667	15,153,463	61,796,580
No. 3, 7 cities (*a*)	53	9,979,047	11,741,712	46,961,665	14,980,551	17,822,907	101,485,882
No. 4, 5 cities (*a*)	24	6,088,661	4,112,252	8,377,978	3,513,942	8,357,207	30,450,040
Country	3,329	54,908,770	57,718,377	532,358,612	142,080,155	183,635,318	970,701,232
Total	3,676	101,743,561	259,231,822	879,696,235	268,257,365	367,662,733	1,876,591,716

OCTOBER 5, 1897.

New York	48	$5,420,573	$145,012,501	$110,002,621	$67,275,594	$80,624,186	$408,335,475
Chicago	19	4,783,802	16,111,013	29,187,170	14,007,059	22,743,862	86,832,906
St. Louis	6	2,412,011	5,399,791	12,686,324	2,507,418	9,054,772	32,060,316
Group—							
No. 1, 5 cities (*a*)	136	12,896,671	69,434,609	133,746,194	56,624,935	60,943,249	333,645,658
No. 2, 6 cities (*a*)	54	3,563,017	12,525,233	23,821,232	9,220,678	15,069,618	64,199,778
No. 3, 7 cities (*a*)	51	10,090,295	14,042,658	44,999,392	15,970,695	17,842,783	102,945,823
No. 4, 5 cities (*a*)	20	6,892,499	4,591,355	10,173,986	5,248,362	9,134,647	36,040,849
Country	3,276	57,778,711	59,330,692	531,482,477	146,065,761	191,690,992	986,948,633
Total	3,610	103,837,578	326,447,852	896,099,397	317,520,501	407,104,110	2,051,009,438

SEPTEMBER 20, 1898.

New York	47	$6,909,726	$170,224,464	$107,462,545	$68,160,380	$89,849,440	$441,706,555
Chicago	17	6,809,258	18,647,665	36,466,804	17,510,171	26,433,310	105,867,208
St. Louis	6	2,426,954	4,898,041	16,097,654	2,252,334	9,037,742	34,712,725
Group—							
No. 1, 5 cities (*a*)	130	14,271,848	75,476,519	126,623,527	60,159,949	60,196,675	336,728,518
No. 2, 6 cities (*a*)	53	3,481,804	14,193,966	22,777,286	10,104,357	16,572,165	67,129,578
No. 3, 7 cities (*a*)	51	13,052,666	16,370,773	47,191,814	14,859,330	17,469,999	108,944,582
No. 4, 5 cities (*a*)	22	9,868,129	6,274,509	12,767,734	5,877,025	11,067,838	45,855,235
Country	3,259	64,980,868	65,331,665	532,726,294	154,568,061	197,410,339	1,015,017,227
Total	3,585	120,901,253	371,417,602	902,113,658	333,491,607	428,037,508	2,155,961,628

a Group No. 1, Boston, Albany, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and Pittsburg. Group No. 2, Baltimore, Washington, Savannah, New Orleans, Houston, and Louisville. Group No. 3, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Milwaukee, Des Moines, St. Paul, and Minneapolis. Group No. 4, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Lincoln, Omaha, and San Francisco.

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No. 54.—Classification of the Loans by National Banks in New York City for the Last Six Years.

Loans and discounts.	Oct. 3, 1893.	Oct. 2, 1894.	Sept. 28, 1895.	Oct. 6, 1896.	Oct. 5, 1897.	Sept. 20, 1898.
	49 banks.	49 banks.	50 banks.	49 banks.	48 banks.	47 banks.
On demand, paper with one or more individual or firm names	$6, 216, 350. 57	$4, 009, 254. 02	$5, 704, 039. 09	$7, 876, 684. 32	$5, 420, 573. 27	$6, 009, 726. 57
On demand, secured by stocks, bonds, and other personal securities	93, 897, 446. 82	115, 514, 801. 97	118, 810 159. 68	102, 448, 171. 56	145, 012 501. 22	170, 224. 463. 66
On time, paper with two or more individual or firm names	110, 225. 762. 11	114, 317, 296. 37	116, 557, 606. 54	103, 319, 706. 32	110, 002 620. 54	107, 462. 545. 60
On time, single-name paper (one person or firm), without other security	26, 864, 953. 38	49, 827, 589. 03	60, 161, 135. 33	40, 598, 638. 90	67, 275, 594. 40	68, 160, 379. 94
On time, secured by stocks, bonds, and other personal securities, or on mortgages or other real-estate security	43, 836, 150. 94	76, 631, 518. 58	62, 615, 632. 88	59, 913, 481. 53	80, 624, 185. 72	89, 849, 440. 09
Total	281, 040, 663. 82	360, 300, 459. 97	363, 848, 573. 52	314, 156, 682. 72	408, 335, 475. 15	441, 706, 555. 86

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

No. 55.—Classification of the Loans and Discounts by the National Banks in the Reserve Cities and in the States and Territories on September 20, 1898.

Reserve cities, States, and Territories.	No. of banks.	On demand, paper with one or more individual or firm names.	On demand, secured by stocks, bonds, and other personal securities.	On time, paper with two or more individual or firm names.	On time, single-name paper (one person or firm), without other security.	On time, secured by stocks, bonds, and other personal securities, or on mortgages or other real-estate security.	Total.
CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES.							
New York City	47	$6,009,726	$170,224,464	$107,462,546	$68,160,280	$89,849,440	$441,706,556
Chicago	17	6,809,258	18,647,665	36,466,804	17,510,171	26,433,310	105,867,208
St. Louis	6	2,426,954	4,898,041	16,097,654	2,252,334	9,037,742	34,712,725
Total	70	15,245,958	193,770,170	160,027,004	87,922,885	125,320,492	582,286,489
OTHER RESERVE CITIES.							
Boston	52	8,840,632	31,736,969	69,490,391	33,130,453	23,725,607	166,933,052
Albany	6	616,684	3,648,298	2,683,791	284,427	1,417,261	8,650,461
Brooklyn	5	536,112	3,663,580	4,691,662	1,105,943	1,568,906	10,965,603
Philadelphia	37	1,453,277	25,886,411	26,530,171	22,193,229	24,047,557	100,110,745
Pittsburg	30	2,825,143	10,541,261	23,819,112	3,445,797	9,437,344	50,068,657
Baltimore	22	1,947,152	6,897,304	11,289,806	8,085,084	6,224,691	34,444,037
Washington	11	588,322	3,827,222	3,849,160	254,971	1,198,636	9,718,311
Savannah	2	8,870	375,889	622,687	44,637	302,758	1,354,841
New Orleans	7	684,831	2,247,983	3,439,863	920,255	4,499,117	11,792,049
Louisville	6	252,204	845,568	2,735,148	102,323	3,329,358	7,264,601
Houston	5	425		840,622	697,087	1,017,695	2,555,739
Cincinnati	13	2,356,412	4,825,918	9,370,347	3,160,081	3,982,079	23,694,837
Cleveland	13	3,743,774	5,283,115	14,163,416	3,331,646	4,235,834	30,757,785
Detroit	6	1,755,786	1,055,157	8,429,802	1,129,906	2,340,914	14,711,565
Milwaukee	4	2,816,589	2,393,853	6,606,441	2,553,904	2,177,639	16,548,426
Des Moines	4	218,747	190,096	1,359,106	789,115	660,414	3,217,478
St. Paul	5	1,361,701	1,128,003	2,390,500	2,306,103	2,528,998	9,715,305
Minneapolis	6	799,657	1,494,631	4,872,201	1,588,575	1,544,121	10,299,185
Kansas City	5	1,049,578	720,729	6,857,315	3,606,112	6,145,080	18,378,814
St. Joseph	2	332,676	90,518	866,913	468,345	444,827	2,203,279
Lincoln	3	70,084	77,087	629,675	195,540	1,040,180	2,012,566
Omaha	8	994,784	581,274	3,734,977	1,225,891	3,229,615	9,766,541
San Francisco	4	7,421,607	4,804,901	678,854	381,137	208,136	13,494,635
Total	256	40,674,447	112,315,767	209,360,369	91,000,661	105,306,677	558,657,912
Total of all reserve cities	326	55,920,385	306,085,937	369,387,364	178,923,546	230,627,169	1,140,944,401
COUNTRY BANKS.							
Maine	82	1,355,455	1,353,630	14,214,505	1,739,605	2,852,629	21,545,824
New Hampshire	51	2,216,857	1,891,876	4,849,088	689,853	1,610,818	11,258,492
Vermont	49	1,976,018	848,062	6,283,454	1,072,989	1,448,062	11,628,525
Massachusetts	211	5,691,749	7,132,996	55,784,292	21,521,433	15,544,615	105,675,085
Rhode Island	57	740,470	1,628,193	16,845,114	8,964,949	6,336,582	34,515,308
Connecticut	80	2,947,327	4,462,922	22,137,318	9,399,335	6,274,587	45,221,489
New York	266	6,275,595	5,234,307	59,692,330	9,626,947	10,185,098	91,014,277
New Jersey	104	2,547,714	10,681,549	31,632,182	4,812,171	4,588,576	54,262,192
Pennsylvania	359	2,661,116	3,771,677	79,735,591	11,999,239	17,491,742	115,599,365
Delaware	18	264,892	479,374	3,743,959	379,992	857,231	5,725,448
Maryland	48	260,176	484,839	7,909,385	910,209	1,538,817	11,124,426
District of Columbia	1	106,425	168,318	289,668		80,697	645,108
Virginia	35	705,634	857,140	9,141,869	1,063,778	3,370,541	15,138,962
West Virginia	33	311,159	126,404	6,740,361	450,080	1,048,926	8,676,930
North Carolina	27	204,110	225,105	3,973,349	487,356	1,611,218	6,501,138
South Carolina	16	43,472	426,473	3,241,293	229,339	1,966,153	5,906,730
Georgia	27	268,661	616,762	3,191,217	1,403,415	3,136,489	8,616,544
Florida	15	186,165	187,946	1,168,075	710,134	792,394	3,044,714
Alabama	26	409,248	326,065	2,883,120	1,170,983	1,892,594	6,681,950
Mississippi	10	73,408	214,486	769,652	276,034	1,141,896	2,475,476
Louisiana	12	140,245	86,994	1,456,889	428,274	411,208	2,523,610
Texas	191	1,546,531	856,498	14,307,799	9,969,064	13,662,011	40,282,403
Arkansas	7	87,607	74,052	1,234,976	536,699	509,550	2,442,884
Kentucky	69	1,045,784	661,611	10,577,106	1,166,839	3,358,744	16,810,084
Tennessee	49	1,272,350	1,113,255	8,376,537	3,908,910	5,799,555	20,470,637
Ohio	226	3,390,950	3,001,449	44,120,820	7,484,855	12,391,632	70,389,706
Indiana	112	2,747,123	1,595,875	20,409,884	4,525,391	5,174,065	34,452,338

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

No. 55.—Classification of the Loans and Discounts by the National Banks in the Reserve Cities and in the States and Territories on September 20, 1898—Continued.

Reserve cities, States, and Territories.	No. of banks.	On demand, paper with one or more individual or firm names.	On demand, secured by stocks, bonds, and other personal securities.	On time, paper with two or more individual or firm names.	On time, single-name paper (one person or firm), without other security.	On time secured by stocks, bonds, and other personal securities, or on mortgages or other real-estate security.	Total.
COUNTRY BANKS—continued.							
Illinois	201	$6,489,620	$2,891,829	$13,702,119	$7,880,602	$9,887,339	$50,842,509
Michigan	76	2,396,725	2,934,205	13,551,562	5,045,174	4,728,703	28,656,369
Wisconsin	73	1,255,358	877,732	12,183,079	3,443,988	4,265,878	22,026,035
Minnesota	59	1,268,748	1,138,675	5,753,744	2,787,587	3,675,421	14,624,175
Iowa	164	3,162,203	1,314,915	13,844,347	8,272,750	5,447,492	32,041,707
Missouri	49	609,681	197,870	4,328,175	1,334,590	1,499,441	7,969,757
North Dakota	24	98,484	115,371	788,796	636,491	2,966,660	4,605,802
South Dakota	26	140,750	101,752	486,872	542,891	2,181,457	3,453,722
Nebraska	91	655,955	442,082	3,539,186	2,185,226	6,494,338	13,316,787
Kansas	101	700,080	300,250	5,139,633	3,385,523	12,220,042	21,745,528
Montana	21	709,452	260,927	1,627,544	2,360,439	2,266,172	7,224,534
Wyoming	11	81,964	25,477	458,114	570,800	943,074	2,079,429
Colorado	37	1,470,794	1,076,753	4,722,341	6,316,029	6,325,663	19,911,580
New Mexico	6	254,153	117,855	528,539	397,811	461,021	1,759,380
Oklahoma	6	15,310	4,000	376,956	104,520	210,033	710,819
Indian Territory	14	21,758	10,098	648,760	186,167	858,444	1,725,227
Washington	32	1,061,344	1,871,107	1,641,957	678,233	2,150,117	7,402,758
Oregon	29	927,107	762,435	1,547,501	1,489,961	1,302,254	6,029,258
California	30	3,672,560	2,049,758	1,702,364	1,029,071	2,713,696	11,167,449
Idaho	10	213,001	77,705	292,220	232,778	317,807	1,133,511
Utah	11	136,119	200,275	712,242	539,993	1,145,647	2,734,276
Nevada	1	67,000	1,500	23,223	86,569	18,667	196,959
Arizona	5	115,386	50,755	383,412	192,505	251,103	993,161
Alaska	1	20,075	40	12,775	460	3,500	36,850
Total	3,259	64,980,868	65,331,665	532,726,294	154,568,061	197,410,339	1,015,017,227
Total United States	3,585	120,901,253	371,417,602	902,213,658	333,491,607	428,037,508	2,155,961,628

No. 56.—Loans and Discounts, Capital Stock, Surplus, and other Undivided Profits, and Circulation of National Banks, on September 20, 1898.

Cities, States, and Territories.	Loans and discounts.	Capital stock.	Surplus and other profits.	Capital, surplus, and other profits.	Circulation.
CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES.					
New York City	$441,706,555.89	$48,700,000.00	$61,747,331.54	$110,447,331.54	$15,410,537.50
Chicago	105,867,207.58	19,450,000.00	11,688,087.41	31,138,087.41	1,029,255.00
St. Louis	34,712,725.25	8,400,000.00	2,626,281.13	11,026,281.13	2,469,285.00
Total central reserve cities	582,286,488.69	76,550,000.00	76,061,700.08	152,611,700.08	18,909,077.50
OTHER RESERVE CITIES.					
Boston	166,933,052.27	48,150,000.00	20,840,621.63	68,990,621.63	6,250,302.50
Albany	8,650,460.49	1,550,000.00	1,581,496.75	3,131,496.75	301,760.00
Brooklyn	10,965,603.08	1,352,000.00	2,706,332.41	4,058,332.41	560,980.00
Philadelphia	100,110,745.19	19,655,000.00	17,297,621.80	36,952,621.80	6,184,775.00
Pittsburg	50,068,656.60	12,300,000.00	11,741,198.46	24,041,198.46	4,926,270.00
Baltimore	34,444,036.50	13,243,260.00	6,332,128.32	19,575,388.32	2,384,180.00
Washington	9,718,311.09	2,775,000.00	1,526,365.53	4,301,365.53	750,075.00
Savannah	1,354,841.31	750,000.00	284,381.66	1,034,381.66	88,145.00
New Orleans	11,792,018.58	2,300,000.00	2,746,426.19	5,046,426.19	511,695.00
Louisville	7,264,600.80	2,800,000.00	876,119.83	3,676,119.83	1,619,500.00
Houston	2,555,738.67	1,150,000.00	689,188.47	1,839,188.47	209,500.00
Cincinnati	23,694,837.26	7,700,000.00	3,871,647.31	11,571,647.31	4,288,685.00
Cleveland	30,757,784.87	9,400,000.00	2,806,712.38	12,206,712.38	1,453,350.00
Detroit	14,711,565.06	3,300,000.00	907,583.16	4,207,583.16	1,169,080.00

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

No. 56.—Loans and Discounts, Capital Stock, Surplus, and other Undivided Profits, and Circulation of National Banks, on September 20, 1898—Continued.

Cities, States, and Territories.	Loans and discounts.	Capital stock.	Surplus and other profits.	Capital, surplus and other profits.	Circulation.
OTHER RESERVE CITIES—continued.					
Milwaukee	$16,548,426.27	$2,950,000.00	$788,354.39	$3,738,354.39	$711,120.00
Des Moines	3,217,478.21	800,000.00	277,426.17	1,077,426.17	304,667.50
St. Paul	9,715,305.00	3,800,000.00	1,474,690.75	5,274,690.75	203,270.00
Minneapolis	10,299,184.97	4,500,000.00	825,479.97	5,325,479.97	192,360.00
Kansas City	18,378,813.53	2,300,000.00	943,188.78	3,243,188.78	291,450.00
St. Joseph	2,203,279.31	350,000.00	135,74.93	485,074.93	135,000.00
Lincoln	2,012,565.88	800,000.00	21,807.75	821,807.75	134,300.00
Omaha	9,766,541.25	3,750,000.00	454,800 96	4,204,800.96	472,500.00
San Francisco	13,494,035.79	6,000,000.00	2,583,632.31	8,583,632.31	90,000.00
Total other reserve cities	558,657,911.98	151,675,260.00	81,703,279.91	233,378,539.91	33,223,955.00
Total all reserve cities	1,140,944,400.67	228,225,260.00	157,764,979.99	385,990,239.99	52,133,032.50
COUNTRY BANKS.					
Maine	21,545,824.12	11,071,000.00	4,230,583.16	15,351,583.16	4,745,738.00
New Hampshire	11,258,492.28	5,830,000.00	1,964,098.21	7,794,098.21	3,495,980.00
Vermont	11,628,525.23	6,885,000.00	2,360,917.35	9,245,917.35	3,719,821.50
Massachusetts	105,675,085.25	42,527,500.00	20,522,808.76	62,850,308.76	17,712,809.50
Rhode Island	34,515,308.01	19,337,050.00	6,135,821.64	25,472,871.64	6,797,260.00
Connecticut	45,221,488.62	21,181,070.00	10,455,310.25	31,636,380.25	7,442,760.00
New York	91,014,277.37	31,592,940.00	17,716,925.80	49,109,865.80	14,999,610.00
New Jersey	54,262,192.32	14,486,890.00	12,940,659.21	27,427,549.21	5,030,587.00
Pennsylvania	115,599,365.33	40,804,590.00	26,921,635.25	67,726,225.25	16,840,699.00
Delaware	5,725,448.36	2,083,985.00	1,247,868.90	3,331,853.90	754,297.50
Maryland	11,124,426.36	3,801,210.00	2,153,930 78	5,955,140.78	1,769,205.00
District of Columbia	645,108.03	252,000.00	218,511.23	470,511.23	220,950.00
Virginia	15,138,961.88	4,546,300.00	3,486,054.54	8,032,354.54	1,714,765.00
West Virginia	8,676,929.81	3,351,000.00	1,187,442.25	4,538,442.25	1,262,147.50
North Carolina	6,501,138.06	2,691,000.00	1,166,953.27	3,857,953.27	680,642.50
South Carolina	5,906,730.30	1,943,000.00	1,242,397.07	3,185,397.07	539,290.00
Georgia	8,616,543.53	3,166,000.00	1,787,089.45	4,953,089.45	947,977.50
Florida	3,044,713.96	1,150,000.00	648,388.48	1,798,388.48	331,030.00
Alabama	6,681,950.33	3,205,000.00	1,187,609.87	4,392,609.87	809,345.00
Mississippi	2,475,475.77	855,000.00	551,717.69	1,406,717.69	227,520.60
Louisiana	2,523,609.58	860,000.00	611,288.61	1,471,288.61	236,147.50
Texas	40,282,403.06	18,055,000.00	6,721,199.25	24,776,199.25	4,218,587.50
Arkansas	2,442,883.88	1,070,000.00	337,635.90	1,407,635.90	225,750.00
Kentucky	16,810,083.53	8,264,900.00	2,700,078.50	10,964,978.50	3,643,312.50
Tennessee	20,470,637.02	8,435,000.00	2,715,286.58	11,150,286.58	1,737,177.50
Ohio	70,389,706.15	27,765,100.00	10,684,476.23	38,449,576.23	10,938,417.50
Indiana	34,452,337.58	14,167,000.00	5,719,468.20	19,886,468.20	4,191,458.00
Illinois	50,842,508.57	17,496,000.00	9,413,225.79	26,909,225.79	5,753,020.00
Michigan	28,656,369.27	8,595,000.00	3,614,308.50	12,209,308.50	2,727,687.50
Wisconsin	22,026,034.69	6,719,000.00	2,363,751.57	9,073,751.57	2,099,822.50
Minnesota	14,624,175.05	4,590,000.00	1,516,529.06	6,106,529.06	1,164,955.00
Iowa	32,041,706.58	12,350,000.00	3,921,374.02	16,271,374.02	3,626,645.00
Missouri	7,969,757.15	3,515,000.00	1,002,454.22	4,517,454.22	1,118,530.00
North Dakota	4,605,802.25	1,500,000.00	447,770.63	1,947,770.63	390,937.50
South Dakota	3,453,722.22	1,585,000.00	459,401.41	2,044,401.41	448,452.50
Nebraska	13,316,786.87	5,675,000.00	1,587,120.57	7,262,120.57	1,458,577.50
Kansas	21,745,527.64	8,417,100.00	2,240,296.39	10,657,396.39	2,147,345.00
Montana	7,224,534.00	2,555,000.00	1,131,350.77	3,686,350.77	525,467.50
Wyoming	2,079,428.73	860,000.00	173,750.12	1,033,750.12	192,995.00
Colorado	19,911,580.20	4,767,000.00	1,863,115.24	6,570,115.24	1,139,605.00
New Mexico	1,759,380.22	600,000.00	141,853.08	741,853.08	372,980.00
Oklahoma	710,818.67	300,000.00	47,840.24	347,840.24	67,490.00
Indian Territory	1,725,226.74	795,000.00	230,788.79	1,025,788.79	183,030.00
Washington	7,402,757.98	3,838,000.00	853,519.23	4,691,519.23	757,180.00
Oregon	6,029,258.03	2,520,000.00	1,310,538.00	3,830,538.00	728,127.50
California	11,167,449.27	4,825,000.00	1,744,795.92	6,569,795.92	1,397,020.00
Idaho	1,133,511.31	600,000.00	387,139.30	987,139.30	150,530.00
Utah	2,734,275.91	1,750,000.00	574,642.08	2,324,642.08	512,660.00
Nevada	196,958.98	82,000.00	5,284.29	87,284.29	18,450.00
Arizona	993,160.94	400,000.00	108,220.73	508,220.73	135,560.00
Alaska	36,850.31	50,000.00	.....	50,000.00	2,350.00
Total country banks	1,015,017,227.24	393,292,635.00	182,805,226.44	576,097,861.44	142,350,733.00
Total United States	2,155,961,627.91	621,517,895.00	340,570,206.43	962,088,101.43	194,483,765.50

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

No. 57.—Specie and Circulation of National

DECEMBER 15, 1897.

	Cities, States, and Territories.	No. of banks.	Specie.		
			Gold coin.	Gold Treasury certificates.	Gold clearing-house certificates.
	CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES.				
1	New York City	48	$17,324,955.00	$8,699,720	$61,205,000
2	Chicago	18	14,537,237.00	2,891,150	.....
3	St. Louis	6	1,215,562.50	239,440	.....
	Total central reserve cities	72	33,077,754.50	11,830,310	61,205,000
	OTHER RESERVE CITIES.				
4	Boston	54	7,558,752.00	1,417,650	.....
5	Albany	6	495,021.00	334,250	.....
6	Brooklyn	5	599,154.50	165,000	.....
7	Philadelphia	41	1,843,031.50	203,760	6,550,000
8	Pittsburg	30	3,351,852.00	416,930	.....
9	Baltimore	22	1,695,392.00	345,970	.....
10	Washington	12	439,601.50	583,800	.....
11	Savannah	2	3,000.00	3,000	.....
12	New Orleans	7	759,525.50	122,920	.....
13	Louisville	6	601,805.00	5,000	.....
14	Houston	5	360,508.50	138,790	.....
15	Cincinnati	13	1,069,010.00	328,160	.....
16	Cleveland	13	1,479,692.50	239,670	.....
17	Detroit	6	1,343,995.00	13,810	.....
18	Milwaukee	5	1,872,855.00	.....	.....
19	Des Moines	4	154,210.00	3,880	.....
20	St. Paul	5	1,937,216.03	.....	.....
21	Minneapolis	6	811,687.50	8,990	.....
22	Kansas City	5	400,675.00	21,020	.....
23	St. Joseph	2	83,562.50	6,980	.....
24	Lincoln	3	153,262.50	.....	.....
25	Omaha	8	859,719.90	31,480	.....
26	San Francisco	3	3,178,812.50	.....	.....
	Total other reserve cities	263	31,052,341.93	4,391,060	6,550,000
	Total all reserve cities	335	64,130,096.43	16,221,370	67,755,000
	COUNTRY BANKS.				
27	Maine	83	990,246.26	26,650	.....
28	New Hampshire	51	449,233.36	2,660	.....
29	Vermont	49	501,976.15	23,150	.....
30	Massachusetts	213	3,246,494.15	194,180	.....
31	Rhode Island	57	677,482.60	101,520	.....
32	Connecticut	81	1,959,431.87	363,890	.....
	Total New England States	534	7,824,864.39	712,050	.....
33	New York	267	3,812,124.72	526,960	45,000
34	New Jersey	103	1,815,455.22	259,490	.....
35	Pennsylvania	354	5,698,672.40	398,140	.....
36	Delaware	18	153,745.95	15,000	.....
37	Maryland	47	380,825.98	24,440	.....
38	District of Columbia	1	136,892.00	42,000	.....
	Total Eastern States	790	11,997,716.27	1,266,030	45,000
39	Virginia	35	578,665.60	11,860	.....
40	West Virginia	33	423,905.22	41,430	.....
41	North Carolina	26	295,384.50	1,140	.....
42	South Carolina	16	110,397.00	20	.....
43	Georgia	28	298,650.90	1,780	.....
44	Florida	15	92,362.65	70	.....
45	Alabama	26	361,393.60	38,400	.....
46	Mississippi	10	48,622.00	50	.....
47	Louisiana	12	51,013.00	.....	.....
48	Texas	197	1,763,191.80	67,790	.....
49	Arkansas	9	118,340.00	4,980	.....
50	Kentucky	68	741,104.50	18,540	.....
51	Tennessee	49	813,929.55	112,130	.....
	Total Southern States	524	5,696,060.32	298,190	.....

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

BANKS, YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 20, 1898.

DECEMBER 15, 1897.

Specie.				Circulating notes.			
Silver dollars.	Silver Treasury certificates.	Fractional silver coin.	Total.	Received from Comptroller.	On hand.	Outstanding.	
$63,337	$4,689,103	$547,510.65	$92,529,625.65	$16,730,100	$726,764.50	$16,003,335.50	1
164,029	2,402,482	201,529.05	20,196,427.05	1,125,000	520.765.00	604,235 00	2
32,572	966,485	23,005.90	2,477,065.40	1,867,500	14,420.00	1,853,080.00	3
259,938	8,058,070	772,045.60	115,203,118.10	19,722,600	1,261,949.50	18,460.650.50	
83,345	3,121,215	163,856.46	12,345,318.46	6,192,000	403,100.00	5,788,900.00	4
27,297	36,403	20,593.50	913,564.50	360,000	11,460.00	348,540.00	5
21,500	480,075	71,534.22	1,337,263.72	577,800	.....	577,800.00	6
265,200	3,730,083	318,882.85	12,910,957.35	6,830,560	229,447.50	6,601,112.50	7
154,158	801,035	122,028.15	4,846,003.15	4,804,825	34,912.50	4,769,912.50	8
60,167	1,584,517	85,466.71	3,771,512.71	1,880,100	40,060.00	1,840,040.00	9
8,529	944,092	46,342.51	2,022,365.01	745,320	12,215.00	733,105.00	10
25,000	69,451	5,800.00	106,251.00	91,860	6,045.00	85,755.00	11
74,026	850,666	53,619.70	1.860,757.20	784,800	36,055.00	747,945.00	12
25,750	.....	14,033.42	646,588.42	765,000	2,120.00	762,880.00	13
94,629	171,229	15,040.95	780,197.45	180,000	42,120.00	137,880.00	14
65,596	382,486	23,970.86	1,869,222.86	5,077,800	134,250.00	4,943,550.00	15
78,897	126,560	38,927.00	1,963,746.50	1,287,000	35,020.00	1,251,980.00	16
73,725	106,569	64,481.55	1,662,580.55	1,035,000	46,900.00	988,100.00	17
35,231	200,766	20,590.03	2,129,442.03	648,000	8,100.00	639,900.00	18
24,930	18,851	9,709.95	211,580.95	263,700	3,852.50	259,847.50	19
156,060	159.905	41,743.10	2,294,864.13	226,800	15,960.00	210,840.00	20
43,720	47,500	24,847.80	936,745.30	270,000	59,760.00	210,240.00	21
102,193	662,328	22,991.20	1,209,217.20	225,000	.....	225,000.00	22
10,736	104,269	4,461.70	210,009.20	135,000	.....	135,000.00	23
18,685	2,981	11,359.25	187,287.75	135,000	.....	135,090.00	24
101,034	177,652	48,509.30	1,218,395.20	540,000	1,805.00	538,195.00	25
49,024	24,360	41,938.65	3,294,135.15	135,000	45,000.00	90,000.00	26
1,599,872	13,864,003	1,270,728.86	58,728,005.79	33,190,505	1,168,982.50	32,021,522.50	
1,859,810	21,922,073	2,042,774.46	173,931,123.89	52,913,105	2,430,932.00	50,482,173.00	
43,663	129,591	67,272.11	1,257,422.37	5,492,425	129,432.00	5,362,993.00	27
41,372	118,442	45.319.48	657,026.84	3,504,375	82,785.00	3,421,590.00	28
39,039	53,873	40,333.83	658,371.98	3,769,200	75,217.50	3,693,982.50	29
233,829	790,526	381,013.42	4,846,042.57	19,056,110	299.898.00	18,756,212.00	30
21,801	189,654	95,779.30	1,086,236.90	6,969,600	146,957.50	6,822,642.50	31
85,041	476,153	160,255.83	3,044,771.70	8,152,650	139,583.00	8,013,067.00	32
464,745	1,758,229	789,973.97	11,549,872.36	46,944,360	873,873.00	46,070,487.00	
300,514	640,901	362,165.65	5,687,665.37	15,369,750	253,350.00	15,116,400.00	33
120,050	1,021,965	246,236.95	3,463,197.17	5,119,875	111,695.50	4,999,179.50	34
563,588	1,463,665	385,965.93	8,510,031.33	17,458,460	233,182.50	17.225,277.50	35
19,946	99,839	23,410.40	311,941.35	715,500	15,332.50	700,167.50	36
38,037	173,240	50,644.65	667,187.63	1,871,320	84,705.00	1,786,615.00	37
3,870	42,019	3,655.30	228,436.30	225,000	.....	225,000.00	38
1,046,005	3,441,629	1,072,078.88	18,868,459.15	40,750,905	698,265.50	40,052,639.50	
67,688	152,064	71,803.75	882,081.35	1,919,015	36,310.00	1,882,705.00	39
43,965	153,732	24,855.47	686,987.69	1,280,360	27,682.50	1,252,677.50	40
109,517	74,593	41,193.25	521,827.75	651,145	33,442.50	617,702.50	41
65,862	62,846	27,862.70	266,987.70	461,025	5,710.00	455,315.00	42
112,862	201,798	36,598.70	651,689.60	908,100	54,172.50	853,927.50	43
65,460	43,717	27,841.27	229,450.92	297,000	16,740.00	280,260.00	44
152,315	93,994	27,037.39	673,139.99	1,083,150	26,650.00	1,056,500.00	45
42,098	16,569	11,429.15	118,768.15	218,800	2,920.00	215,880.00	46
66,061	88,479	18,932.90	224,485.90	238,500	1,912.50	236,587.50	47
879,748	511,571	151,600.64	3,373,901.44	4,252,610	71,887.50	4,180,722.50	48
22,464	65,679	9,771.20	221,234.20	260,100	450.00	259,650.00	49
86,092	99,295	33,545.10	978,576.60	3,214,560	35,920.00	3,178,640.00	50
166,911	344,060	76,718.16	1,513,748.71	1,616,620	72,742.50	1,543,877.50	51
1,881,043	1,908,397	559,189.68	10,342,880.00	16,400,985	386,540.00	16,014,445.00	

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

No. 57.—Specie and Circulation of National

DECEMBER 15, 1897—Continued.

	Cities, States, and Territories.	No. of banks.	Specie.		
			Gold coin.	Gold Treasury certificates.	Gold clearing-house certificates.
	COUNTRY BANKS—continued.				
52	Ohio	224	$3,761,116.16	$134,430	
53	Indiana	112	3,507,429.51	145,830	
54	Illinois	202	2,855,308.83	306,170	
55	Michigan	76	1,524,735.73	31,590	
56	Wisconsin	74	1,428,409.66	24,460	
57	Minnesota	60	959,804.00	14,400	
58	Iowa	161	1,524,633.86	138,010	
59	Missouri	50	367,076.50	7,770	
	Total Middle States	959	15,928,514.25	802,660	
60	North Dakota	26	219,568.50	1,260	
61	South Dakota	27	287,930.50	2,500	
62	Nebraska	92	580,540.95	1,500	
63	Kansas	104	1,050,610.11	37,220	
64	Montana	21	640,717.50	1,000	
65	Wyoming	11	201,463.05		
66	Colorado	40	4,136,319.75	93,600	
67	New Mexico	6	126,930.00	1,500	
68	Oklahoma	5	21,837.50		
69	Indian Territory	11	24,847.50		
	Total Western States	343	7,290,765.36	138,580	
70	Washington	35	2,118,051.50	18,740	
71	Oregon	30	1,679,107.50	40	
72	California	30	2,004,900.00	19,850	$61,000
73	Idaho	10	222,174.50	580	
74	Utah	11	686,376.70	6,410	
75	Nevada	1	32,445.00		
76	Arizona	5	136,572.50		
	Total Pacific States	122	6,879,627.70	45,620	61,000
	Total country banks	3,272	55,617,548.29	3,263,130	106,000
	Total United States	3,607	119,747,644.72	19,484,500	67,861,000

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

BANKS, YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 20, 1898—Continued.

DECEMBER 15, 1897—Continued.

Specie.				Circulating notes.			
Silver dollars.	Silver Treasury certificates.	Fractional silver coin.	Total.	Received from Comptroller.	On hand.	Outstanding.	
$338,559	$373,341	$192,131.94	$4,799,578.10	$10,695,685	$157,282.50	$10,538,402.50	52
256,240	317,702	149,158.66	4,376,360.17	4,642,245	92,532.00	4,549,713.00	53
270,672	359,887	196,367.17	3,988,405.00	5,665,025	153,477.50	5,511,547.50	54
119,591	191,179	80,559.21	1,947,654.94	2,598,300	34,632.50	2,563,667.50	55
100,782	153,251	68,176.56	1,775,079.22	2,092,700	44,495.00	2,048,205.00	56
72,056	110,063	48,916.05	1,205,239.05	1,144,340	10,085.00	1,134,255.00	57
197,008	270,666	106,123.48	2,236,441.34	3,406,240	36,550.00	3,369,690.00	58
89,806	75,980	27,481.10	568,113.60	1,030,545	14,025.00	1,016,520.00	59
1,444,714	1,852,069	868,914.17	20,896,871.42	31,275,080	543,079.50	30,732,000.50	
18,048	34,727	16,372.80	289,976.30	418,940	1,112.50	417,827.50	60
33,928	15,258	13,868.55	353,485.05	427,625	11,385.00	426,240.00	61
68,736	50,396	33,330.05	734,503.00	1,355,510	2,700.00	1,352,810.00	62
175,905	185,597	66,310.10	1,515,642.21	2,121,940	9,855.00	2,112,085.00	63
54,867	103,502	29,412.00	829,498.50	547,875	14,342.50	533,532.50	64
13,649	6,416	8,791.00	230,319.05	193,495	950.00	192,545.00	65
128,071	216,659	69,384.30	4,644,034.05	1,135,345	2,530.00	1,232,815.00	66
26,827	8,500	10,210.85	173,967.85	306,000	.....	306,000.00	67
18,851	13,139	2,545.90	56,373.40	56,240	.....	56,240.00	68
20,495	8,252	11,485.55	65,080.05	149,400	.....	149,400.00	69
559,377	642,446	261,711.10	8,892,879.46	6,722,370	42,875.00	6,679,495.00	
81,717	109,725	45,175.40	2,373,408.90	840,420	9,862.50	830,557.50	70
40,507	23,518	43,763.18	1,786,935.68	929,070	160,212.50	768,857.50	71
89,586	45,651	95,508.47	2,315,895.47	1,474,420	95,050.00	1,379,370.00	72
11,313	24,932	8,223.65	267,223.15	168,750	6,080.00	162,670.00	73
22,740	24,171	13,788.75	753,486.45	731,250	286,160.00	445,090.00	74
1,551	346	1,565.35	35,907.35	18,450	.....	18,450.00	75
6,139	.....	5,898.15	148,609.65	157,500	9,750.00	147,750.00	76
253,553	227,743	213,922.95	7,681,466.65	4,319,860	567,115.00	3,752,745.00	
5,649,437	9,830,523	3,765,790.75	78,232,429.04	146,413,560	3,111,748.00	143,301,812.00	
7,509,247	31,752,596	5,808,565.21	252,163,552.93	199,326,065	5,542,680.00	193,783,985.00	

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

No. 57.—Specie and Circulation of National

FEBRUARY 18, 1898.

	Cities, States, and Territories.	No. of banks.	Specie.		
			Gold coin.	Gold Treasury certificates.	Gold clearing-house certificates.
	CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES.				
1	New York City	48	$20,555,561.00	$6,802,510	$72,130,000
2	Chicago	16	15,134,895.00	3,148,050	.....
3	St. Louis	6	1,214,328.00	240,210	.....
	Total central reserve cities	70	36,904,784.00	10,190,770	72,130,000
	OTHER RESERVE CITIES.				
4	Boston	53	7,815,929.50	1,397,410	.....
5	Albany	6	496,082.50	334,420	.....
6	Brooklyn	5	498,484.80	165,000	.....
7	Philadelphia	39	1,927,921.50	158,880	6,825,000
8	Pittsburg	30	3,407,926.30	406,400	.....
9	Baltimore	22	1,706,129.50	345,210	.....
10	Washington	11	429,720.50	577,610	.....
11	Savannah	2	2,000.00	3,000	.....
12	New Orleans	7	790,164.00	134,630	.....
13	Louisville	6	587,339.50	5,000	.....
14	Houston	5	353,763.50	134,020	.....
15	Cincinnati	13	1,100,700.00	317,150	.....
16	Cleveland	13	1,507,082.50	246,190	.....
17	Detroit	6	1,346,825.00	18,000	.....
18	Milwaukee	5	1,961,412.50	.....	.....
19	Des Moines	4	146,157.50	4,270	.....
20	St. Paul	5	1,630,554.50	.....	.....
21	Minneapolis	6	744,187.50	10,000	.....
22	Kansas City	5	550,615.00	51,020	.....
23	St. Joseph	2	71,577.50	8,460	.....
24	Lincoln	3	109,480.00	.....	.....
25	Omaha	8	1,159,890.00	32,400	.....
26	San Francisco	4	5,066,047.50	345,000	.....
	Total other reserve cities	260	33,409,901.10	4,694,070	6,825,000
	Total all reserve cities	330	70,314,775.10	14,884,840	78,955,000
	COUNTRY BANKS.				
27	Maine	82	991,693.97	24,970	.....
28	New Hampshire	51	451,380.96	2,950	.....
29	Vermont	49	500,245.22	23,450	.....
30	Massachusetts	213	3,251,086.26	189,240	.....
31	Rhode Island	57	686,037.03	101,740	.....
32	Connecticut	81	1,974,865.05	339,690	.....
	Total New England States	533	7,855,308.49	682,040	.....
33	New York	267	3,805,165.56	524,950	40,000
34	New Jersey	103	1,830,892.30	256,040	.....
35	Pennsylvania	355	5,634,358.72	400,240	.....
36	Delaware	18	156,107.95	15,150	.....
37	Maryland	47	384,568.98	25,150	.....
38	District of Columbia	1	137,169.50	42,000	.....
	Total Eastern States	791	11,948,263.01	1,263,530	40,000
39	Virginia	35	596,300.85	11,860	.....
40	West Virginia	33	442,055.52	40,970	.....
41	North Carolina	27	308,773.50	1,000	.....
42	South Carolina	16	148,388.00	.....	.....
43	Georgia	27	297,777.70	8,760	.....
44	Florida	15	101,958.21	50	.....
45	Alabama	26	360,197.60	39,780	.....
46	Mississippi	10	41,438.50	.....	.....
47	Louisiana	12	50,782.00	.....	.....
48	Texas	197	1,867,922.25	57,260	.....
49	Arkansas	7	145,290.50	4,180	.....
50	Kentucky	68	739,512.76	18,640	.....
51	Tennessee	49	890,949.05	101,470	.....
	Total Southern States	522	5,991,346.44	283,970	.....
52	Ohio	226	3,635,319.57	131,560	.....
53	Indiana	111	3,430,566.96	147,890	.....
54	Illinois	202	2,840,331.89	308,080	.....
55	Michigan	76	1,542,159.80	29,870	.....
56	Wisconsin	74	1,393,959.41	27,576	.....
57	Minnesota	59	932,261.95	13,620	.....

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BANKS, YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 20, 1898—Continued.

FEBRUARY 18, 1898.

Specie.				Circulating notes.			
Silver dollars.	Silver Treasury certificates.	Fractional silver coin.	Total.	Received from Comptroller.	On hand.	Outstanding.	
$76,051	$7,198,871	$550,693.26	$107,313,686.26	$14,805,000	$724,682.50	$14,080,317.50	1
175,578	3,102,133	216,138.40	21,776,794.40	990,000	427,285.00	562,715.00	2
32,674	1,230,010	19,498.48	2,736,720.48	1,629,000	54,905.00	1,574,095.00	3
284,303	11,531,014	786,330.14	131,827,201.14	17,424,000	1,206,872.50	16,217,127.50	
74,286	2,686,831	154,437.79	12,128,894.29	5,694,300	313,177.50	5,381,122.50	4
25,127	30,593	33,824.20	920,046.70	270,000	8,850.00	261,150.00	5
17,815	396,287	58,111.37	1,135,698.17	577,800	10,130.00	567,670.00	6
209,054	3,434,339	282,763.08	12,837,957.58	6,216,750	218,315.00	5,998,435.00	7
181,083	943,211	133,174.20	5,071,794.50	4,616,725	55,402.50	4,561,322.50	8
63,459	1,995,582	88,169.15	4,198,549.65	1,786,500	58,430.00	1,728,070.00	9
11,056	1,223,250	30,884.50	2,272,521.00	774,350	11,475.00	762,875.00	10
41,500	45,000	18,700.00	110,200.00	91,800	6,445.00	85,355.00	11
97,068	1,192,216	68,873.35	2,282,951.35	559,800	37,755.00	522,045.00	12
36,306	.....	10,048.75	638,694.25	765,000	1,560.00	763,440.00	13
72,592	107,872	14,047.85	682,295.35	180,000	45,160.00	134,840.00	14
62,738	394,890	27,792.65	1,903,270.65	5,084,100	202,070.00	4,882,030.00	15
142,235	138,175	32,284.40	2,065,966.90	1,242,000	14,820.00	1,227,180.00	16
74,338	147,558	80,721.00	1,667,442.09	1,035,000	59,350.00	975,650.00	17
49,314	123,245	27,032.52	2,161,004.02	648,000	17,330.00	630,670.00	18
24,881	15,450	12,276.30	203,034.80	263,700	7,217.50	256,482.50	19
115,900	94,048	54,603.50	1,895,106.00	226,760	16,630.00	210,130.00	20
32,416	32,700	12,520.80	831,824.30	270,000	68,770.00	201,230.00	21
101,376	600,373	28,889.60	1,332,273.00	225,000	.....	225,000.00	22
10,128	86,834	5,036.40	182,035.90	135,000	.....	135,000.00	23
21,414	2,603	14,021.25	147,518.25	135,000	1,200.00	133,800.00	24
138,392	96,396	43,718.85	1,470,796.85	562,500	.....	562,500.00	25
41,754	12,966	48,220.60	5,513,988.10	315,000	225,000.00	90,000.00	26
1,644,232	13,800,419	1,280,151.51	61,653,863.61	31,675,085	1,379,087.50	30,295,997.50	
1,928,535	25,331,433	2,066,481.65	193,481,064.75	49,099,085	2,585,960.00	46,513,125.00	
43,259	122,901	81,396.37	1,264,220.34	5,435,455	139,387.00	5,296,068.00	27
40,185	114,118	52,080.99	660,714.95	3,436,875	95,395.00	3,341,480.00	28
39,447	66,440	43,805.38	673,387.60	3,748,950	85,557.50	3,663,392.50	29
184,531	790,432	350,979.43	4,796,268.69	17,557,560	365,360.50	17,192,199.50	30
21,476	195,416	98,727.01	1,103,396.04	6,924,600	203,990.00	6,720,610.00	31
82,832	495,616	185,583.65	3,078,586.70	7,487,550	145,518.00	7,342,032.00	32
411,730	1,784,923	812,572.83	11,546,574.32	44,590,990	1,035,208.00	43,555,782.00	
300,405	532,588	379,414.88	5,582,523.44	14,957,080	425,335.00	14,531,745.00	33
110,195	1,011,780	220,494.42	3,429,401.72	5,087,925	161,200.50	4,926,724.50	34
544,931	1,388,914	383,383.89	8,351,827.61	16,528,305	331,430.00	16,196,875.00	35
31,041	122,199	24,104.55	348,602.50	715,500	22,412.50	693,087.50	36
44,758	205,049	54,434.55	713,960.53	1,882,570	64,200.00	1,818,370.00	37
303	78,789	3,724.60	261,986.10	225,000	.....	225,000.00	38
1,031,633	3,339,319	1,065,556.89	18,688,301.90	39,396,380	1,004,578.00	38,391,802.00	
85,485	197,622	66,973.26	958,241.11	1,730,025	55,500.00	1,674,525.00	39
56,885	139,838	31,791.13	711,539.65	1,211,060	31,602.50	1,179,457.50	40
137,536	65,750	73,528.75	586,588.25	615,145	38,932.50	576,212.50	41
73,160	102,385	40,345.75	364,778.75	461,025	14,840.00	446,185.00	42
134,806	172,501	58,343.00	672,187.70	908,100	54,082.50	854,017.50	43
47,184	50,186	30,334.95	229,713.16	297,000	14,260.00	282,740.00	44
157,062	117,180	43,607.66	717,827.26	813,150	33,340.00	779,810.00	45
38,987	11,284	10,758.10	102,467.60	218,810	8,460.00	210,350.00	46
103,023	76,366	23,883.45	254,054.45	238,500	3,502.50	234,997.50	47
659,558	507,329	180,879.83	3,272,949.08	4,176,205	91,107.50	4,085,097.50	48
26,516	43,530	15,054.85	234,571.35	226,350	1,500.00	224,850.00	49
81,279	75,754	37,289.48	952,475.24	3,237,060	48,472.50	3,188,587.50	50
169,881	352,754	88,853.50	1,603,907.55	1,616,620	89,832.50	1,526,787.50	51
1,771,362	1,912,479	702,143.71	10,661,301.15	15,749,050	485,432.50	15,263,617.50	
409,058	389,994	238,315.75	4,804,247.32	10,628,125	196,522.50	10,431,602.50	52
240,551	310,253	133,236.74	4,262,497.70	4,428,495	119,307.00	4,309,188.00	53
290,088	401,526	206,707.28	4,046,733.17	5,633,525	189,487.50	5,444,037.50	54
127,929	148,656	81,986.68	1,930,601.48	2,598,300	54,382.50	2,543,917.50	55
103,732	172,656	79,245.55	1,782,163.96	2,040,950	27,525.00	2,013,425.00	56
81,826	74,555	62,060.95	1,164,317.90	1,133,090	14,595.00	1,118,495.00	57

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

No. 57.—Specie and Circulation of National

FEBRUARY 12, 1898—Continued.

	Cities, States, and Territories.	No. of banks.	Specie.		
			Gold coin.	Gold Treasury certificates.	Gold clearing-house certificates.
	COUNTRY BANKS—continued.				
58	Iowa	161	$1,473,248.25	$112,410	.....
59	Missouri	50	421,776.00	5,860	.....
	Total Middle States	959	15,669,623.83	776,860	.....
60	North Dakota	25	227,390.85	1,260	.....
61	South Dakota	26	304,955.50	2,500	.....
62	Nebraska	92	528,150.10	1,300	.....
63	Kansas	102	983,859.30	26,350	.....
64	Montana	21	738,932.50	1,000	.....
65	Wyoming	11	191,610.00	.....	.....
66	Colorado	39	4,147,160.50	92,940	.....
67	New Mexico	6	142,960.00	1,500	.....
68	Oklahoma	5	23,845.00	.....	.....
69	Indian Territory	11	27,212.50	500	.....
	Total Western States	338	7,316,076.25	127,350	.....
70	Washington	34	1,952,830.75	18,440	.....
71	Oregon	30	1,389,420.00	40	.....
72	California	30	2,218,215.00	18,590	$88,000
73	Idaho	10	209,629.50	240	.....
74	Utah	11	672,853.40	6,450	.....
75	Nevada	1	15,580.00	.....	.....
76	Arizona	5	156,245.00	.....	.....
	Total Pacific States	121	6,614,773.65	43,760	88,000
	Total country banks	3,264	55,395,391.67	3,177,510	128,000
	Total United States	3,594	125,710,166.77	18,062,350	79,083,000

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

BANKS, YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 20, 1898—Continued.

FEBRUARY 18, 1898—Continued.

Specie.				Circulating notes.			
Silver dollars.	Silver Treasury certificates.	Fractional silver coin.	Total.	Received from Comptroller.	On hand.	Outstanding.	
$193,642	$226,547	$116,197.46	$2,122,044.71	$3,305,890	$54,112.50	$3,251,777.50	58
68,756	59,076	26,112.37	581,580.37	1,019,295	23,325.00	995,970.00	59
1,520,577	1,783,263	943,862.78	20,694,186.61	30,787,670	679,257.00	30,108,413.00	
23,651	15,266	18,447.05	286,014.90	407,690	5,522.50	402,167.50	60
34,927	17,869	15,830.45	376,081.95	424,125	11,122.50	413,002.50	61
66,497	45,129	31,850.69	672,926.79	1,355,520	4,680.00	1,350,840.00	62
161,781	125,335	65,191.11	1,362,516.41	2,114,540	7,635.00	2,106,905.00	63
63,320	67,437	30,821.15	901,510.65	547,875	26,757.50	521,117.50	64
12,721	6,870	10,720.50	221,921.50	193,495	250.00	193,245.00	65
125,070	266,021	65,797.70	4,696,989.20	1,135,345	9,170.00	1,126,175.00	66
26,418	7,500	14,995.30	193,373.30	306,000	680.00	305,320.00	67
11,207	5,108	3,758.40	43,918.40	56,240	.....	56,240.00	68
26,098	19,016	7,013.70	79,840.20	149,400	.....	149,400.00	69
551,690	575,551	264,426.05	8,835,093.30	6,690,230	65,817.50	6,624,412.50	
69,021	140,077	50,908.54	2,231,277.29	795,420	19,240.50	776,177.50	70
30,731	21,614	45,719.60	1,487,524.60	929,070	170,352.50	758,717.50	71
91,892	40,228	110,833.74	2,567,758.74	1,496,020	129,305.00	1,366,715.00	72
7,304	21,239	9,986.05	248,392.55	168,750	9,270.00	159,480.00	73
33,853	14,113	17,376.15	744,645.55	731,250	309,210.00	422,040.00	74
1,868	.....	2,434.00	19,882.00	18,450	.....	18,450.00	75
9,232	.....	6,445.85	171,922.85	157,500	9,910.00	147,590.00	76
243,901	237,271	243,697.93	7,471,403.58	4,296,460	647,290.00	3,649,170.00	
5,539,893	9,632,806	4,032,260.19	77,896,860.86	141,510,780	3,917,583.00	137,593,197.00	
7,459,428	34,964,239	6,098,741.84	271,377,925.61	190,609,865	6,503,543.00	184,106,322.00	

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

No. 57.—Specie and Circulation of National

MAY 5, 1898.

	Cities, States, and Territories.	No. of banks.	Specie.		
			Gold coin.	Gold Treasury certificates.	Gold clearing-house certificates.
	CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES.				
1	New York City	48	$24,017,313.00	$6,812,270	$105,907,000
2	Chicago	16	16,056,787.00	3,276,230	
3	St. Louis	6	1,419,633.00	242,170	
	Total central reserve cities	70	41,493,733.00	10,330,670	105,907,000
	OTHER RESERVE CITIES.				
4	Boston	53	6,233,554.50	1,395,420	4,560,000
5	Albany	6	497,627.50	334,420	
6	Brooklyn	5	564,068.80	168,000	
7	Philadelphia	38	1,730,423.00	159,740	7,730,000
8	Pittsburg	30	3,517,083.00	401,380	
9	Baltimore	22	1,625,903.48	327,230	
10	Washington	11	395,336.50	574,580	
11	Savannah	2	12,000.00	3,000	
12	New Orleans	7	888,483.50	113,670	
13	Louisville	6	607,392.50	5,000	
14	Houston	5	345,892.50	135,760	
15	Cincinnati	13	1,111,653.00	294,400	
16	Cleveland	13	1,570,627.50	249,570	
17	Detroit	6	1,357,527.50	20,000	
18	Milwaukee	5	2,128,676.62		
19	Des Moines	4	145,600.00	4,480	
20	St. Paul	5	1,620,528.45		
21	Minneapolis	6	597,652.50	9,000	
22	Kansas City	5	830,715.00	101,120	
23	St. Joseph	2	92,252.50	12,880	
24	Lincoln	3	92,215.00		
25	Omaha	8	894,522.50	37,730	
26	San Francisco	4	4,701,562.50	345,000	
	Total other reserve cities	259	31,561,298.35	4,692,380	12,290,000
	Total all reserve cities	329	73,055,031.35	15,023,050	118,197,000
	COUNTRY BANKS.				
27	Maine	82	992,925.92	29,010	
28	New Hampshire	51	496,509.96	2,200	
29	Vermont	49	515,037.73	23,450	
30	Massachusetts	211	3,318,087.45	200,190	
31	Rhode Island	57	725,855.24	101,740	
32	Connecticut	80	2,067,065.14	338,790	
	Total New England States	530	8,115,481.44	695,380	
33	New York	266	3,819,417.50	521,220	70,000
34	New Jersey	103	1,821,758.13	253,580	
35	Pennsylvania	356	5,806,127.48	391,560	
36	Delaware	18	159,200.95	15,100	
37	Maryland	47	387,104.48	25,190	
38	District of Columbia	1	135,687.50	42,000	
	Total Eastern States	791	12,129,296.04	1,248,650	70,000
39	Virginia	35	679,798.40	11,860	
40	West Virginia	33	434,605.32	41,160	
41	North Carolina	27	306,628.00	1,020	
42	South Carolina	16	141,240.50		
43	Georgia	27	318,808.85	760	
44	Florida	15	90,745.45	210	
45	Alabama	26	384,756.00	50,240	
46	Mississippi	10	56,391.00		
47	Louisiana	12	46,815.00	1,000	
48	Texas	193	2,370,768.60	68,740	
49	Arkansas	7	114,279.50	4,500	
50	Kentucky	68	763,044.76	19,370	
51	Tennessee	49	1,053,097.80	91,720	
	Total Southern States	518	6,760,979.18	290,580	

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

BANKS, YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 20, 1898—Continued.

MAY 5, 1898.

Specie.				Circulating notes.			
Silver dollars.	Silver Treasury certificates.	Fractional silver coin.	Total.	Received from Comptroller.	On hand.	Outstanding.	
$104,089	$4,171,617	$527,290.93	$141,539,579 93	$15,438,340	$400,242.50	$15,038,097.50	1
182,897	3,064,362	207,805.71	22.788,081.71	945,000	391,955.00	553,045.00	2
17,998	1,617,410	16,244.85	3,313,455.85	1,629,000	11,832.50	1,617,167.50	3
304,984	8,853,389	751,341.49	167,641,117.49	18,012,340	804,030.00	17,208,310.00	
65,207	1,744,041	153,920.95	14,152,143.45	6,291,900	99,317.50	6,192,582.50	4
18,414	35,235	19,119.60	904,816.10	270,000	5,610.00	264,390.00	5
16,000	656,608	78,751.98	1.483,428.78	577,800	3,050.00	574,750.00	6
252,359	3,666,626	265,463.70	13 804,611.70	6,293,250	90,965.00	6,202,285.00	7
214,594	1,160,703	102,528.75	5,396,288.75	4,882,725	55,045.00	4,827,680.00	8
61,054	1,234,871	90,439.30	3,339 497.78	1,786,500	19,640.00	1,766,860.00	9
9,184	1,877,897	38,876.35	2,895.873.85	774,350	13,645.00	760,705.00	10
36,000	22,800	12,600.00	86.400.00	91,800	2,305.00	89,495.00	11
73,565	1,171,718	72 859.02	2,320.295.52	559,800	40,905.00	518,895.00	12
31,754	.....	14,349.77	658,496.27	803,990	35,440.00	768,550.00	13
95,661	139,999	27,649.25	744,961.75	194,300	60,080.00	134,220.00	14
71,973	733,120	24,844.75	2.235,990.75	5,034,600	268,820.00	4,765,780.00	15
122,723	156,675	33,936.00	2.133,531.50	1,332,000	34,540.00	1,297,460.00	16
78,648	138,050	52,606.51	1,646,832.01	1 080,000	68,080.00	1,011,920.00	17
35,953	110,288	22,560.15	2,297,477.77	1 770,750	6.550.00	764,200.00	18
32,782	68,897	17,652.05	269,411.05	308,700	19,392.50	289,307.50	19
146,500	220,912	58,198.40	2,046,138.85	226,760	20,030.00	206,730.00	20
30,594	58,200	19,892.60	706,339.10	270,000	69,590.00	200,410.00	21
89,110	1,058,571	26,545.77	2.106,061.77	225 000	.....	225,000.00	22
13,557	112,969	4.633.70	236,292.20	135,000	.....	135,000.00	23
18,429	14,169	15,632.90	140,445.90	135,000	300.00	134,700.00	24
123,866	142,737	39,805.30	1,238,660.80	562,500	4,910.00	557.590.00	25
30,171	24,158	32,111.55	5,133,003.05	369,000	270,000.00	99,000.00	26
1,608,098	14,549,244	1,215,978.35	65,976,998.70	32.966,725	1,188,215.00	31,778,510.00	
1,973,082	23,402,633	1,967,319.84	233,618,116.19	50,979,065	1,992,245.00	48,986,820.00	
45,515	132,195	72,036.76	1,271,682.68	5,435,455	44,719.50	5.390,735.50	27
53,292	145,218	48,556.50	745,776.46	3.541,275	63,880.00	3,477,395.00	28
48,236	58,819	43,157.00	688,699.73	3,748,950	63,493.50	3,685,456.50	29
246,016	962,301	339,869.32	5.066,463.77	17,364,060	176,279.50	17,187,780.50	30
20,483	212,304	96,324.79	1,156,707.03	6,938,940	67,775.00	6,871,165.00	31
103,808	561,861	177,763.18	3,249,287.32	7,424,550	66,730.50	7,357,819.50	32
517,350	2,072,698	777,707.55	12,178,616.99	44,453,230	482,878.00	43,970,352.00	
296,203	673,258	382,590.72	5,762,689.22	15,018,370	226,355.00	14,792,015.00	33
127,373	1,112,470	236,172.41	3,551,353.54	5,111,045	92,475.50	5,018,569.50	34
665,905	1,940,980	467,123.62	9,271,696.10	16,844,895	269,861.00	16,575,034.00	35
36,345	143,153	30,658.70	384,457.65	715,500	12,002.50	703,497.50	36
43,036	191,249	60,468.50	707,047.98	1,882,570	53,175.00	1,829,395.00	37
2,304	75,279	5,524.25	260,794.75	225,000	2,180.00	222,820.00	38
1,171,166	4,136,389	1,182,538.20	19,938,039.24	39,797,380	656,049.00	39,141,331.00	
116,733	346,078	73,203.65	1,227,673.05	1,779,515	75,370.00	1,704,145.00	39
51,705	150,731	34,671.50	712.872.82	1,237,160	23,502.50	1,213,657.50	40
113,627	96,637	60,818.55	578,730.55	637,645	43,482.50	594,162.50	41
69,672	51,831	40,067.00	302,810.50	461,025	14,170.00	446,855.00	42
126,229	185,733	67,855.15	699,386.00	908,100	54,402.50	853,697.50	43
62,205	68,928	34,217.07	256,305.52	297,000	16,150.00	280,850.00	44
183,459	164,288	54,106.29	836,849.29	813,150	36,880.00	776,270.00	45
54,983	20,905	22,683.65	154,962.65	218,810	6,780.00	212,030.00	46
83,537	64,475	22,823.25	218,650.25	238,500	5,812.50	232,687.50	47
787,416	638,266	187,458.31	4,052,648.91	4,189,155	113,557.50	4,075,597.50	48
51,639	45,697	15,328.60	231,444.10	226,350	3,300.00	223,050.00	49
90,998	107,659	41,054.52	1,022,126.28	3,538,560	55,577.50	3,482,982.50	50
222,088	582,901	85,474.10	2,035,280.90	1,663,870	96,130.00	1,567,740.00	51
2,014,291	2,524,129	739,761.64	12,329,740.82	16,208,840	545,115.00	15,663,725.00	

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

No. 57.—Specie and Circulation of National

MAY 5, 1898—Continued.

	Cities, States, and Territories.	No. of banks.	Specie.		
			Gold coin.	Gold Treasury certificates.	Gold clearing-house certificates.
	COUNTRY BANKS—continued.				
52	Ohio	227	$3,739,046.67	$150,930	
53	Indiana	112	4,084,461.36	172,340	
54	Illinois	202	3,126,852.34	286,680	
55	Michigan	76	1,572,194.63	32,760	
56	Wisconsin	74	1,427,090.26	26,900	
57	Minnesota	59	967,168.25	13,790	
58	Iowa	161	1,594,284.40	111,610	
59	Missouri	50	454,233.50	5,680	
	Total Middle States	961	16,965,331.41	800,690	
60	North Dakota	24	226,378.50	1,260	
61	South Dakota	26	320,262.00	2,500	
62	Nebraska	92	648,366.80	1,800	
63	Kansas	101	1,105,614.96	28,510	
64	Montana	21	734,655.00	1,000	
65	Wyoming	11	206,498.35		
66	Colorado	38	4,096,309.53	92,660	
67	New Mexico	6	110,170.00	1,500	
68	Oklahoma	6	29,792.50		
69	Indian Territory	11	37,907.50	1,000	
	Total Western States	336	7,515,955.11	130,230	
70	Washington	33	1,985,785.75	16,140	
71	Oregon	30	1,486,485.00		
72	California	30	1,838,735.00	19,210	$66,000
73	Idaho	10	310,192.50	150	
74	Utah	11	635,120.90	6,610	
75	Nevada	1	24,700.00		
76	Arizona	5	244,870.00		
77	Alaska	1	13,300.00		
	Total Pacific States	121	6,539,189.15	42,110	66,000
	Total country banks	3,257	58,026,232.33	3,207,640	136,000
	Total United States	3,586	131,081,263.68	18,230,690	118,333,000

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

BANKS, YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 20, 1898—Continued.

MAY 5, 1898—Continued.

Specie.				Circulating notes.			
Silver dollars.	Silver Treasury certificates.	Fractional silver coin.	Total.	Received from Comptroller.	On hand.	Outstanding.	
$402,375	$482,932	$223,796.93	$4,999,080.60	$10,845,535	$175,567.50	$10,669,967.50	52
302,444	491,849	160,588.53	5,211,682.89	4,187,060	56,702.00	4,130,358.00	53
300,627	447,381	203,007.51	4,364,547.85	5,633,530	116,042.50	5,517,487.50	54
121,453	172,079	94,346.74	1,992,833.37	2,633,640	45,912.50	2,587,727.50	55
103,889	183,332	73,206.45	1,814,417.71	1,991,440	17,950.00	1,973,490.00	56
79,332	82,473	53,594.00	1,196,357.25	1,178,090	13,862.50	1,164,227.50	57
198,001	325,706	109,167.90	2,338,769.30	3,350,340	62,012.50	3,288,327.50	58
73,326	115,648	30,717.90	679,605.40	1,054,395	9,220.00	1,045,175.00	59
1,581,447	2,301,400	948,425.96	22,597,294.37	30,874,030	497,269.50	30,376,760.50	
21,180	9,408	19,777.65	278,004.15	396,440	4,892.50	391,547.50	60
30,388	13,474	10,688.20	377,312.20	424,125	7,382.50	416,742.50	61
76,542	55,101	38,745.30	820,555.10	1,344,270	3,340.00	1,340,930.00	62
123,755	205,146	73,683.35	1,596,709.31	2,103,940	6,865.00	2,097,075.00	63
70,018	89,460	33,670.20	928,803.20	547,875	16,507.50	531,367.50	64
12,278	5,451	10,414.58	234,641.93	193,495	700.00	192,795.00	65
129,847	239,226	72,248.84	4,630,291.34	1,101,595	3,140.00	1,098,455.00	66
29,024	6,986	12,250.90	159,936.90	306,000	770.00	305,230.00	67
12,091	7,756	4,289.60	53,929.10	67,490	.....	67,490.00	68
35,038	26,098	8,991.80	109,035.30	149,400	.....	149,400.00	69
600,161	658,106	284,760.42	9,189,212.53	6,634,630	43,597.50	6,591,032.50	
68,755	131,711	38,044.15	2,240,435.90	783,670	20,220.00	763,450.00	70
41,031	15,672	50,591.55	1,593,779.55	929,070	134,782.50	794,287.50	71
86,167	51,622	99,337.75	2,161,071.75	1,496,620	123,230.00	1,372,790.00	72
6,016	13,150	7,033.20	336,541.70	168,750	9,510.00	159,240.00	73
28,485	6,246	15,332.40	691,794.30	731,250	291,360.00	439,890.00	74
1,956	.....	2,335.65	28,991.65	18,450	.....	18,450.00	75
9,734	.....	6,142.00	260,746.00	157,500	10,320.00	147,180.00	76
903	3,040	1,148.85	18,391.85	.....	.....	.....	77
243,047	221,441	219,965.55	7,331,752.70	4,284,710	589,422.50	3,695,287.50	
6,127,462	11,914,163	4,153,159.32	83,564,656.65	142,252,820	2,814,331.50	139,438,488.50	
8,100,544	35,316,796	6,120,479.16	317,182,772.84	193,231,885	4,806,576.50	188,425,308.50	

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

No. 57.—Specie and Circulation of National

JULY 14, 1898.

	Cities, States, and Territories.	No. of banks	Specie.		
			Gold coin.	Gold Treasury certificates.	Gold clearing-house certificates.
	CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES.				
1	New York City	47	$19,682,081.00	$7,070,830	$118,270,000
2	Chicago	17	16,848,226.00	3,097,050	.....
3	St. Louis	6	2,366,820.50	243,440	.....
	Total central reserve cities	70	38,897,727.50	10,411,320	118,270,000
	OTHER RESERVE CITIES.				
4	Boston	52	5,722,937.00	1,562,980	6,295,000
5	Albany	6	535,677.50	330,920	.....
6	Brooklyn	5	840,810.30	178,000	.....
7	Philadelphia	37	1,740,016.00	155,950	8,860,000
8	Pittsburg	30	3,571,667.00	422,870	.....
9	Baltimore	22	1,696,555.98	355,820	20,000
10	Washington	11	557,324.00	568,020	.....
11	Savannah	2	9,000.00	3,000	.....
12	New Orleans	7	1,016,392.00	107,130	.....
13	Louisville	6	701,877.00	5,000	.....
14	Houston	5	363,216.00	135,940	.....
15	Cincinnati	13	1,183,681.50	304,120	.....
16	Cleveland	13	1,625,407.50	253,170	.....
17	Detroit	6	1,359,652.30	20,000	.....
18	Milwaukee	5	2,141,934.00	.....	.....
19	Des Moines	4	147,912.50	4,830	.....
20	St. Paul	5	1,780,145.30	10,500	.....
21	Minneapolis	6	677,047.50	9,000	.....
22	Kansas City	5	880,680.00	50,000	.....
23	St. Joseph	2	132,052.50	10,660	.....
24	Lincoln	3	89,780.00	.....	.....
25	Omaha	8	1,129,705.00	37,150	.....
26	San Francisco	4	6,216,065.00	345,000	.....
	Total other reserve cities	257	34,119,535.88	4,870,060	15,175,000
	Total all reserve cities	327	73,017,263.38	15,281,380	133,445,000
	COUNTRY BANKS.				
27	Maine	82	1,007,163.93	31,500	.....
28	New Hampshire	51	512,473.71	2,080	.....
29	Vermont	49	516,912.36	23,970	.....
30	Massachusetts	211	3,469,279.51	194,520	.....
31	Rhode Island	57	741,029.06	101,740	.....
32	Connecticut	80	2,048,171.35	338,900	.....
	Total New England States	530	8,295,029.92	692,710	.....
33	New York	265	3,936,544.16	510,760	70,000
34	New Jersey	103	1,878,713.71	244,030	.....
35	Pennsylvania	356	6,083,624.44	399,880	.....
36	Delaware	18	154,732.20	15,700	.....
37	Maryland	48	402,676.62	25,090	.....
38	District of Columbia	1	168,571.00	42,000	.....
	Total Eastern States	791	12,624,862.13	1,237,460	70,000
39	Virginia	35	778,575.04	8,770	.....
40	West Virginia	33	453,630.11	41,820	.....
41	North Carolina	27	325,654.60	1,000	.....
42	South Carolina	16	133,454.00	.....	.....
43	Georgia	27	341,404.45	920	.....
44	Florida	15	103,327.40	.....	.....
45	Alabama	26	382,106.00	39,820	.....
46	Mississippi	10	68,197.00	120	.....
47	Louisiana	12	54,880.00	.....	.....
48	Texas	191	2,535,431.25	66,590	.....
49	Arkansas	7	109,546.00	5,300	.....
50	Kentucky	68	804,837.76	22,030	.....
51	Tennessee	49	1,185,414.85	89,990	.....
	Total Southern States	516	7,276,457.36	276,360	.....

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BANKS, YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 20, 1898—Continued.

JULY 14, 1898.

Specie.				Circulating notes.			
Silver dollars.	Silver Treasury certificates.	Fractional silver coin.	Total.	Received from Comptroller.	On hand.	Outstanding.	
$103,683	$6,734,511	$545,238.94	$152,406,943.94	$15,543,000	$618,582.50	$14,924,417.50	1
208,657	3,578,556	228,637.37	23,961,126.37	990,000	450,935.00	539,065.00	2
21,898	1,780,795	17,060.85	4,430,014.35	2,079,000	38,102.50	2,040,897.50	3
334,238	12,093,862	790,937.16	180,798,084.66	18,612,000	1,107,620.00	17,504,380.00	
60,583	1,800,066	163,179.81	15,604,745.81	6,518,920	114,800.00	6,404,120.00	4
19,957	34,417	14,017.50	934,989.00	270,000	10,720.00	259,280.00	5
18,000	816,981	83,728.08	1,937,519.38	575,810	2,850.00	572,960.00	6
263,960	3,991,053	324,943.96	15,335,922.96	6,248,210	136,805.00	6,111,405.00	7
205,336	1,156,972	115,748.05	5,472,593.05	5,134,225	46,245.00	5,087,980.00	8
70,844	1,078,932	87,802.97	3,309,954.05	2,389,500	23,710.00	2,365,790.00	9
11,652	1,084,465	28,176.74	2,249,637.74	774,350	18,585.00	755,765.00	10
13,000	29,965	17,700.00	72,665.00	91,800	4,715.00	87,085.00	11
63,849	989,882	79,817.60	2,257,070.60	559,800	41,805.00	517,995.00	12
49,621	.....	20,575.26	777,073.26	1,215,000	310.00	1,214,690.00	13
38,356	76,015	11,951.15	625,478.15	225,000	92,580.00	132,420.00	14
62,861	552,777	24,516.87	2,127,956.37	4,524,750	320,260.00	4,204,490.00	15
112,428	198,493	30,965.00	2,229,463.50	1,332,000	10,050.00	1,321,950.00	16
93,907	149,743	59,810.45	1,683,112.75	1,260,000	137,170.00	1,122,830.00	17
74,010	151,861	34,512.40	2,402,317.40	783,000	13,800.00	769,200.00	18
21,254	16,272	7,714.08	197,982.58	308,700	3,282.50	305,417.50	19
128,838	250,044	49,872.55	2,219,399.85	226,760	21,990.00	204,770.00	20
36,734	27,500	21,413.95	771,695.45	270,000	74,080.00	195,920.00	21
66,283	1,025,464	22,487.55	2,044,914.55	225,000	.....	225,000.00	22
8,577	95,254	4,884.80	251,428.30	135,000	.....	135,000.00	23
12,712	17,338	14,692.25	134,522.25	135,000	850.00	134,150.00	24
175,662	118,145	60,614.40	1,521,276.40	517,500	13,050.00	504,450.00	25
55,477	12,273	48,189.05	6,677,004.05	629,900	539,900.00	90,000.00	26
1,663,901	13,673,912	1,327,314.47	70,829,723.35	34,350,225	1,627,557.50	32,722,667.50	
1,998,139	25,767,774	2,118,251.63	251,627,808.01	52,962,225	2,735,177.50	50,227,047.50	
48,395	126,278	68,491.58	1,281,828.51	5,435,455	75,672.00	5,359,783.00	27
58,802	136,448	46,351.23	756,154.94	3,541,275	60,205.00	3,481,070.00	28
44,964	62,809	41,953.44	690,608.80	3,748,950	66,533.50	3,682,416.50	29
233,478	893,349	381,750.77	5,172,377.23	17,532,810	258,825.50	17,273,984.50	30
28,095	194,670	100,907.47	1,166,441.53	7,014,600	78,805.00	6,935,795.00	31
97,429	634,212	174,853.56	3,293,565.91	7,424,550	88,575.50	7,335,974.50	32
511,163	2,047,766	814,308.05	12,360,976.97	44,697,640	628,616.50	44,069,023.50	
328,655	675,625	393,188.63	5,914,772.79	15,025,265	312,222.50	14,713,042.50	33
129,224	1,132,721	250,634.00	3,635,322.71	5,124,225	108,603.00	5,015,622.00	34
600,581	1,680,554	433,857.96	9,198,497.40	16,774,455	224,892.50	16,549,562.50	35
27,248	126,678	32,359.25	356,717.45	724,500	15,912.50	708,587.50	36
38,272	172,730	52,925.61	691,694.23	1,792,470	76,685.00	1,715,785.00	37
1,692	62,208	8,730.90	283,201.90	225,000	.....	225,000.00	38
1,125,672	3,850,516	1,171,696.35	20,080,206.48	39,665,915	738,315.50	38,927,599.50	
121,837	338,277	79,831.39	1,327,290.43	1,797,515	79,950.00	1,717,565.00	39
58,057	125,369	35,480.97	714,357.08	1,237,160	30,022.50	1,207,137.50	40
90,690	78,316	57,826.34	553,486.34	637,645	46,662.50	590,982.50	41
64,954	77,328	49,142.30	324,878.30	461,025	22,570.00	438,455.00	42
130,985	151,556	63,045.65	687,911.10	908,100	55,812.50	852,287.50	43
94,208	45,340	48,380.06	291,255.46	342,000	18,280.00	323,720.00	44
144,600	91,513	56,912.80	714,951.80	813,150	41,025.00	772,125.00	45
74,501	17,319	24,725.35	184,862.35	218,810	3,120.00	215,690.00	46
75,252	35,076	22,539.45	187,747.45	238,500	3,917.50	234,582.50	47
689,539	478,333	179,268.21	3,949,191.46	4,205,455	118,727.50	4,086,727.50	48
45,313	40,332	21,188.90	221,679.90	226,350	4,650.00	221,700.00	49
83,172	80,596	41,081.23	1,031,716.99	3,592,560	50,537.50	3,542,022.50	50
199,142	502,641	73,238.05	2,050,425.90	1,663,870	111,322.50	1,552,547.50	51
1,872,280	2,061,996	752,660.70	12,239,754.56	16,342,140	586,597.50	15,755,542.50	

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No. 57.—Specie and Circulation of National

JULY 14, 1898—Continued.

	Cities, States, and Territories.	No. of banks.	Specie.		
			Gold coin.	Gold Treasury certificates.	Gold clearing-house certificates.
	COUNTRY BANKS—continued.				
52	Ohio	227	$3,794,563.57	$136,150	
53	Indiana	112	4,285,775.85	174,340	
54	Illinois	202	3,018,144.82	287,790	
55	Michigan	76	1,606,013.79	29,810	
56	Wisconsin	73	1,448,268.26	28,180	
57	Minnesota	59	978,304.75	14,070	
58	Iowa	161	1,676,805.90	112,750	
59	Missouri	50	419,126.00	4,680	
	Total Middle States	960	17,227,002.94	787,770	
60	North Dakota	24	232,574.00	1,260	
61	South Dakota	26	317,174.50	2,500	
62	Nebraska	92	631,680.40	2,300	
63	Kansas	101	1,220,749.50	26,510	
64	Montana	21	756,210.00	1,000	
65	Wyoming	11	197,438.50		
66	Colorado	37	4,251,112.65	93,800	
67	New Mexico	6	112,402.50	7,380	
68	Oklahoma	6	29,350.00		
69	Indian Territory	14	44,282.50	250	
	Total Western States	338	7,792,974.55	135,000	
70	Washington	33	1,997,828.00	17,340	
71	Oregon	29	1,470,212.50	220	
72	California	30	2,044,682.50	18,710	$61,000
73	Idaho	10	289,747.50	3,740	
74	Utah	11	571,116.15	6,650	
75	Nevada	1	20,685.00		
76	Arizona	5	242,595.00		
77	Alaska	1	17,580.00		
	Total Pacific States	120	6,654,446.65	46,660	61,000
	Total country banks	3,255	59,870,774.05	3,175,960	131,000
	Total United States	3,582	132,888,037.43	18,457,340	133,576,000

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BANKS, YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 20, 1898—Continued.

JULY 14, 1898—Continued.

Specie.				Circulating notes.			
Silver dollars.	Silver Treasury certificates.	Fractional silver coin.	Total.	Received from Comptroller.	On hand.	Outstanding.	
$403,016	$390,362	$248,162.09	$4,972,253.66	$10,877,035	$165,307.50	$10,711,727.50	52
314,859	398,990	158,798.83	5,332,763.68	4,187,070	43,712.00	4,143,358.00	53
288,433	422,480	222,189.63	4,239,037.45	5,705,525	72,117.50	5,633,407.50	54
135,116	178,720	92,540.73	2,042,200.52	2,661,300	50,612.50	2,610,687.50	55
103,351	179,482	76,999.33	1,836,280.59	2,008,325	22,035.00	1,986,290.00	56
90,545	115,783	58,420.13	1,257,122.88	1,151,100	14,915.00	1,136,185.00	57
208,006	322,193	109,092.11	2,428,847.01	3,401,240	59,485.00	3,341,755.00	58
88,411	35,463	31,407.69	629,087.69	1,099,395	8,665.00	1,090,730.00	59
1,631,737	2,093,473	997,610.54	22,737,593.48	31,090,990	436,849.50	30,654,140.50	
22,711	9,577	15,749.85	281,871.85	396,440	6,342.50	390,097.50	60
26,071	16,018	11,023.35	372,786.85	424,125	9,462.50	414,662.50	61
76,230	68,558	34,361.53	813,129.93	1,378,020	32,870.00	1,345,150.00	62
184,668	177,427	72,538.68	1,681,893.18	2,103,940	10,035.00	2,093,905.00	63
60,921	32,009	22,690.30	872,830.30	547,875	12,917.50	534,957.50	64
11,868	3,663	9,918.25	222,887.75	193,495	2,890.00	190,605.00	65
110,178	120,121	57,496.75	4,632,708.40	1,089,445	4,510.00	1,084,935.00	66
29,140	4,000	13,709.55	166,632.05	306,000	300.00	305,700.00	67
22,092	9,584	4,307.09	65,333.09	67,490	.....	67,490.00	68
32,744	18,065	9,016.90	104,358.40	149,400	300.00	149,100.00	69
576,623	459,022	250,812.25	9,214,431.80	6,656,230	79,627.50	6,576,602.50	
80,442	77,939	49,211.05	2,222,760.05	772,920	21,030.00	751,890.00	70
34,614	20,286	55,750.60	1,581,083.10	884,070	149,492.50	734,577.50	71
89,065	21,383	93,669.45	2,328,509.95	1,496,020	134,785.00	1,361,235.00	72
9,903	17,163	3,568.30	324,181.80	168,750	13,560.00	155,190.00	73
24,462	40,686	16,350.50	659,264.65	731,250	239,300.00	491,950.00	74
2,075	.....	2,278.50	25,038.50	18,450	.....	18,450.00	75
6,831	.....	6,867.55	256,293.55	157,500	14,800.00	142,700.00	76
521	10	1,117.05	19,228.05	11,050	10,700.00	350.00	77
247,973	177,467	228,813.00	7,416,359.65	4,240,010	583,667.50	3,656,342.50	
5,965,448	10,690,240	4,215,900.89	84,049,322.94	142,692,925	3,053,674.00	139,639,251.00	
7,963,587	36,458,014	6,334,152.52	335,677,130.95	195,655,150	5,788,851.50	189,866,298.50	

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

No. 57.—Specie and Circulation of National

SEPTEMBER 20, 1893.

	Cities, States, and Territories.	No. of banks.	Specie.		
			Gold coin.	Gold Treasury certificates.	Gold clearing-house certificates.
	CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES.				
1	New York City	47	$16,151,731.00	$6,831,860	$85,920,000
2	Chicago	17	17,403,484.50	3,139,970	.....
3	St. Louis	6	2,648,647.00	250,150	.....
	Total central reserve cities	70	36,203,862.50	10,221,980	85,920,000
	OTHER RESERVE CITIES.				
4	Boston	52	4,902,314.50	1,553,720	8,765,000
5	Albany	6	549,372.00	330,750	.....
6	Brooklyn	5	702,244.30	173,700	540,000
7	Philadelphia	37	2,043,233.50	170,290	8,785,000
8	Pittsburg	30	3,445,240.00	434,610	.....
9	Baltimore	22	1,064,771.00	423,720	205,000
10	Washington	11	535,252.00	567,450	.....
11	Savannah	2	18,000.00	3,000	.....
12	New Orleans	7	1,118,292.00	109,080	.....
13	Louisville	6	726,442.50	5,000	.....
14	Houston	5	305,828.50	136,270	.....
15	Cincinnati	13	1,268,278.70	307,300	.....
16	Cleveland	13	1,634,215.00	255,470	.....
17	Detroit	6	1,405,587.50	20,000	.....
18	Milwaukee	4	2,041,507.50	.....	.....
19	Des Moines	4	117,835.00	5,870	.....
20	St. Paul	5	1,749,977.15	10,000	.....
21	Minneapolis	6	897,382.50	9,600	.....
22	Kansas City	5	953,477.00	25,000	.....
23	St. Joseph	2	86,747.50	10,960	.....
24	Lincoln	3	99,960.00	.....	.....
25	Omaha	8	1,023,317.50	38,350	.....
26	San Francisco	4	6,970,625.00	345,000	.....
	Total other reserve cities	256	33,659,840.65	4,934,540	18,295,000
	Total all reserve cities	326	69,863,703.15	15,156,520	104,215,000
	COUNTRY BANKS.				
27	Maine	82	1,026,710.61	35,540	.....
28	New Hampshire	51	494,254.96	3,520	.....
29	Vermont	49	516,449.96	23,250	.....
30	Massachusetts	211	3,499,606.45	197,220	.....
31	Rhode Island	57	750,144.43	101,860	.....
32	Connecticut	80	2,050,266.22	346,300	.....
	Total New England States	530	8,337,432.63	707,690	.....
33	New York	266	3,972,563.89	497,650	20,000
34	New Jersey	104	1,914,687.86	253,650	.....
35	Pennsylvania	359	6,122,733.78	388,840	.....
36	Delaware	18	161,807.45	15,000	.....
37	Maryland	48	408,293.62	25,230	.....
38	District of Columbia	1	156,580.00	42,000	.....
	Total Eastern States	796	12,736,666.60	1,222,370	20,000
39	Virginia	35	747,342.50	10,670	.....
40	West Virginia	33	441,407.20	41,210	.....
41	North Carolina	27	367,512.00	1,000	.....
42	South Carolina	16	188,533.90	.....	.....
43	Georgia	27	377,941.12	1,690	.....
44	Florida	15	107,315.60	5,020	.....
45	Alabama	26	350,682.50	9,200	.....
46	Mississippi	10	75,442.00	.....	.....
47	Louisiana	12	49,544.50	.....	.....
48	Texas	191	1,751,723.40	61,250	.....
49	Arkansas	7	103,774.00	5,500	.....
50	Kentucky	69	838,705.26	22,430	.....
51	Tennessee	49	1,170,436.10	87,000	.....
	Total Southern States	517	6,570,404.08	274,970	.....

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

BANKS, YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 20, 1898—Continued.

SEPTEMBER 20, 1898.

Specie.				Circulating notes.			
Silver dollars.	Silver Treasury certificates.	Fractional silver coin.	Total.	Received from Comptroller.	On hand.	Outstanding.	
$190,612	$4,995,114	$475,868.54	$114,565,185.54	$16,038,000	$627,462.50	$15,410,537.50	1
196,102	2,851,853	192,263.75	23,783,673.25	1,422,000	392,745.00	1,029,255.00	2
42,810	933,502	12,610.50	3,887,719.50	2,484,000	14,715.00	2,469,285.00	3
429,524	8,780,469	680,742.79	142,236,578.29	19,944,000	1,034,922.50	18,909,077.50	
53,033	2,083,919	129,698.31	17,487,684.81	6,363,450	113,147.50	6,250,302.50	4
17,566	31,618	16,539.70	945,845.70	315,000	13,240.00	201,760.00	5
19,000	636,387	53,895.79	2,125,227.09	577,800	16,820.00	560,980.00	6
238,624	3,275,485	263,258.51	14,775,891.01	6,293,210	108,435.00	6,184,775.00	7
193,836	1,014,997	107,729.30	5,196,412.30	5,034,415	158,145.00	4,926,270.00	8
52,295	1,176,170	69,801.62	2,991,757.62	2,428,650	44,470.00	2,384,180.00	9
5,740	987,579	19,865.25	2,115,886.25	774,350	24,285.00	750,065.00	10
9,000	15,338	9,400.00	54,738.00	91,800	3,655.00	88,145.00	11
63,092	527,550	53,887.00	1,871,841.00	559,800	48,105.00	511,695.00	12
31,985	.....	11,542.75	774,970.25	1,620,000	500.00	1,619,500.00	13
9,087	142,387	12,247.50	605,820.00	225,000	24,500.00	200,500.00	14
60,274	604,916	24,261.85	2,265,030.85	4,483,350	194,665.00	4,288,685.00	15
102,121	205,050	31,611.52	2,228,467.52	1,467,000	13,650.00	1,453,350.00	16
109,158	105,050	37,811.75	1,677,607.25	1,260,000	90,920.00	1,169,080.00	17
67,743	52,475	41,278.00	2,203,093.50	738,000	26,880.00	711,120.00	18
8,614	12,075	6,367.45	150,761.45	368,700	4,032.50	364,667.50	19
110,870	210,704	45,112.65	2,126,663.80	226,769	23,490.00	203,270.00	20
24,942	32,006	28,926.50	992,251.00	270,000	77,640.00	192,360.00	21
98,859	432,633	37,039.40	1,547,008.40	307,400	15,950.00	291,450.00	22
11,575	75,986	4,367.90	189,636.40	135,000	.....	135,000.00	23
16,082	28,122	13,905.70	153,069.70	135,000	700.00	134,300.00	24
169,267	267,876	87,370.55	1,586,181.05	593,700	121,200.00	472,500.00	25
32,307	26,145	59,275.70	7,433,352.70	629,900	539,900.00	90,000.00	26
1,505,070	11,944,462	1,165,194.70	71,504,107.35	34,883,285	1,664,330.00	33,223,955.00	
1,934,594	20,724,931	1,845,937.49	213,740,685.64	54,832,285	2,699,252.50	52,133,032.50	
41,991	101,668	62,327.37	1,268,236.98	4,809,955	64,217.00	4,745,738.00	27
50,138	125,171	48,245.50	721,329.46	3,601,495	107,515.00	3,493,980.00	28
52,335	42,723	43,799.05	678,557.01	3,810,420	90,598.50	3,719,821.50	29
249,362	793,790	370,825.50	5,110,803.95	17,970,520	257,710.50	17,712,809.50	30
33,683	217,391	105,685.69	1,208,764.12	6,906,600	109,340.00	6,797,260.00	31
88,483	491,484	166,926.77	3,143,459.99	7,627,050	184,290.00	7,442,760.00	32
515,992	1,772,227	797,809.88	12,131,151.51	44,726,040	813,671.00	43,912,369.00	
294,043	656,360	338,588.77	5,779,205.66	15,304,695	305,085.00	14,999,610.00	33
135,559	1,056,693	236,075.99	3,596,665.25	5,202,205	171,618.00	5,030,587.00	34
518,077	1,476,151	382,745.31	8,888,547.09	17,182,005	341,306.00	16,840,699.00	35
29,174	112,534	32,732.57	351,248.02	769,500	15,202.50	754,297.50	36
37,197	192,578	56,284.75	719,583.37	1,840,720	71,515.00	1,769,205.00	37
1,835	42,485	3,643.17	246,543.17	225,000	4,050.00	220,950.00	38
1,015,885	3,536,801	1,050,069.96	19,581,792.56	40,524,125	908,776.50	39,615,348.50	
118,878	269,433	75,322.95	1,221,646.45	1,820,015	105,250.00	1,714,765.00	39
51,141	135,118	32,836.63	701,712.83	1,291,160	29,012.50	1,262,147.50	40
50,751	87,908	48,784.20	555,955.20	714,135	33,492.50	680,642.50	41
57,395	69,378	36,750.35	352,057.25	567,900	28,610.00	539,290.00	42
109,706	203,039	53,374.40	745,810.52	1,002,230	54,252.50	947,977.50	43
115,539	69,843	46,319.94	344,037.54	351,000	19,970.00	331,030.00	44
81,749	136,160	28,219.71	636,011.21	813,150	3,805.00	809,345.00	45
46,089	14,463	18,917.85	154,911.85	228,860	1,340.00	227,520.00	46
44,657	66,723	20,855.25	181,779.75	238,500	2,352.50	236,147.50	47
461,679	493,589	175,613.73	2,943,855.13	4,333,315	114,727.50	4,218,587.50	48
30,902	32,664	14,121.65	186,961.65	226,350	600.00	225,750.00	49
75,709	101,776	40,021.19	1,078,641.45	3,678,060	34,717.50	3,643,342.50	50
158,446	295,650	92,411.35	1,803,987.45	1,875,370	138,192.50	1,737,177.50	51
1,402,701	1,975,744	683,549.20	10,907,368.28	17,140,045	566,322.50	16,573,722.50	

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

No. 57.—Specie and Circulation of National

SEPTEMBER 20, 1898—Continued.

	Cities, States, and Territories.	No. of banks.	Specie.		
			Gold coin.	Gold Treasury certificates	Gold clearing-house certificates.
	COUNTRY BANKS—continued.				
52	Ohio	226	$3,758,005.15	$141,630	
53	Indiana	112	4,498,306.71	171,270	
54	Illinois	201	2,968,972.62	284,790	
55	Michigan	76	1,586,006.74	31,120	
56	Wisconsin	73	1,427,185.31	28,410	
57	Minnesota	59	910,532.55	13,860	
58	Iowa	164	1,606,560.40	107,450	
59	Missouri	49	399,065.00	4,680	
	Total Middle States	960	17,154,634.48	783,210	
60	North Dakota	24	181,425.00	1,260	
61	South Dakota	26	262,349.50	2,670	
62	Nebraska	91	646,005.50	1,300	
63	Kansas	101	1,224,709.00	26,560	
64	Montana	21	796,022.50	1,000	
65	Wyoming	11	182,205.00		
66	Colorado	37	4,162,530.65	81,550	
67	New Mexico	6	96,707.50	7,470	
68	Oklahoma	6	37,255.00		
69	Indian Territory	14	55,765.00	1,500	
	Total Western States	337	7,644,974.74	123,310	
70	Washington	32	1,768,139.50	27,740	
71	Oregon	29	1,214,600.00	20	
72	California	30	1,575,388.00	19,950	$121,000
73	Idaho	10	203,782.50	1,440	
74	Utah	11	653,770.30	6,650	
75	Nevada	1	18,010.00		
76	Arizona	5	232,835.00		
77	Alaska	1	16,215.00		
	Total Pacific States	119	5,682,740.30	55,800	121,000
	Total country banks	3,259	58,126,852.83	3,167,350	141,000
	Total United States	3,585	127,990,555.98	18,323,870	104,356,000

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BANKS, YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 20, 1898—Continued.

SEPTEMBER 20, 1898—Continued.

Specie.				Circulating notes.			
Silver dollars.	Silver Treasury certificates.	Fractional silver coin.	Total.	Received from Comptroller.	On hand.	Outstanding.	
$303,132	$427,759	$197,980.44	$4,828,506.59	$11,147,485	$209,067.50	$10,938,417.50	52
254,325	447,850	141,076.80	5,512,828.51	4,307,970	116,512.00	4,191,458.00	53
262,226	347,744	196,358.17	4,060,090.79	5,852,290	99,270.00	5,753,020.00	54
86,137	112,050	72,156.59	1,887,470.33	2,787,920	60,232.50	2,727,687.50	55
94,800	168,164	75,803.36	1,794,362.67	2,125,875	26,052.50	2,099,822.50	56
59,105	96,193	43,107.35	1,127,797.90	1,182,600	17,645.00	1,164,955.00	57
192,750	318,546	97,506.89	2,322,813.29	3,701,980	75,335.00	3,626,645.00	58
79,158	77,128	30,621.95	590,052.95	1,126,805	8,275.00	1,118,530.00	59
1,331,633	1,995,434	859,611.55	22,124,523.03	32,232,925	612,389.50	31,620,535.50	
16,914	11,796	16,486.20	227,881.20	396,440	5,502.50	390,937.50	60
23,296	18,019	8,655.10	314,989.60	457,875	9,422.50	448,452.50	61
70,393	82,182	41,135.82	841,016.32	1,487,670	29,092.50	1,458,577.50	62
144,899	160,121	64,385.48	1,620,674.57	2,155,260	7,915.00	2,147,345.00	63
48,405	37,890	17,720.70	901,038.20	547,875	22,407.50	525,467.50	64
9,819	1,589	7,938.35	201,551.35	193,495	500.00	192,995.00	65
94,692	121,360	65,755.04	4,525,887.69	1,141,945	2,340.00	1,139,605.00	66
14,759	10,500	5,553.96	134,990.40	373,500	520.00	372,980.00	67
23,556	15,369	4,135.35	80,315.35	67,490	.....	67,490.00	68
27,021	19,022	9,972.95	113,280.95	183,150	120.00	183,030.00	69
473,754	477,848	241,738.89	8,961,625.63	7,004,700	77,820.00	6,926,880.00	
65,426	73,690	38,551.90	1,973,547.40	772,920	15,740.00	757,180.00	70
21,501	36,916	35,363.75	1,308,400.75	904,320	176,192.50	728,127.50	71
63,879	19,569	78,460.64	1,878,246.64	1,462,270	65,250.00	1,397,020.00	72
7,432	23,088	5,207.65	240,950.15	168,750	18,220.00	150,530.00	73
17,311	43,357	15,774.70	736,863.00	731,250	218,590.00	512,660.00	74
1,581	.....	1,703.55	21,294.55	18,450	.....	18,450.00	75
9,304	.....	7,560.55	249,699.55	157,500	21,940.00	135,560.00	76
440	345	1,009.70	18,099.70	11,050	8,700.00	2,350.00	77
186,874	196,965	183,632.44	6,427,011.74	4,226,510	524,632.50	3,701,877.50	
4,926,839	9,955,019	3,816,411.92	80,133,472.75	145,854,345	3,503,612.00	142,350,733.00	
6,861,433	30,679,950	5,662,349.41	293,874,158.39	200,686,630	6,202,864.50	194,483,765.50	

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

No. 58.—Gold, Silver, Coin Certificates, Legal Tenders, and Currency January 20, 1877,

No.	Dates.	Gold coin.	Gold Treasury certificates.	Gold clearing-house certificates.
	1877.			
1	January 20	$7,442,340	$39,111,780	.....
2	April 14	6,475,354	16,999,589	.....
3	June 22	5,306,263	12,179,520	.....
4	October 1	4,869,656	14,088,460	.....
5	December 28	5,506,556	23,109,920	.....
	1878.			
6	March 15	9,213,351	40,398,170	.....
7	May 1	8,507,059	32,057,480	.....
8	June 29	8,191,952	16,021,460	.....
9	October 1	9,086,518	16,209,460	.....
10	December 6	12,070,092	16,246,360	.....
	1879.			
11	January 1	18,833,580	16,205,620	.....
12	April 4	20,559,395	14,060,240	.....
13	June 14	21,530,846	13,975,600	.....
14	October 2	23,629,718	13,557,520	.....
15	December 12	69,104,792	13,332,860	.....
	1880.			
16	February 21	37,756,021	8,238,600	$38,090,000
17	April 23	39,599,469	7,380,000	33,538,000
18	June 11	43,622,510	8,439,560	41,087,000
19	October 1	47,508,472	7,175,560	48,167,000
20	December 31	56,131,943	7,557,200	36,053,000
	1881.			
21	March 11	53,916,465	5,523,400	38,461,000
22	May 6	65,002,542	5,351,300	44,194,000
23	June 30	60,043,276	5,137,560	56,030,000
24	October 1	58,910,369	5,221,800	43,090,000
25	December 31	62,783,387	4,621,500	38,332,000
	1882.			
26	March 11	59,485,006	4,609,700	37,987,000
27	May 19	59,885,129	4,505,100	39,581,000
28	July 1	58,371,590	4,440,400	41,132,000
29	October 3	55,003,663	4,594,300	34,986,000
30	December 30	47,091,033	22,051,770	28,235,000
	1883.			
31	March 13	46,543,644	15,340,440	27,239,000
32	May 1	47,584,784	21,013,490	25,487,000
33	June 22	44,863,816	32,791,590	27,369,000
34	October 2	45,807,457	27,012,600	24,750,000
35	December 31	46,404,061	28,555,260	27,043,000
	1884.			
36	March 7	51,091,689	27,660,450	30,837,000
37	April 24	51,064,871	26,486,120	25,317,000
38	June 20	50,145,738	26,637,110	20,900,000
39	September 30	50,876,067	47,217,340	19,092,000
40	December 20	53,939,911	50,559,910	22,231,000
	1885.			
41	March 10	58,796,463	70,250,860	24,364,000
42	May 6	62,392,112	77,412,160	24,149,000
43	July 1	66,559,947	74,816,920	24,199,000
44	October 1	65,196,781	72,986,340	a 25,294,000
45	December 24	70,107,747	59,611,840	26,634,000
	1886.			
46	March 1	74,262,790	62,377,500	25,115,000
47	June 3	77,663,587	41,446,430	26,867,000
48	August 27	71,249,234	41,339,220	25,706,000
49	October 7	71,682,807	48,426,920	24,520,000
50	December 28	72,855,405	55,259,260	24,926,000

a Of which $1,820,000 is coin clearing-house certificates.

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

CERTIFICATES HELD BY NATIONAL BANKS AT DATE OF EACH REPORT FROM TO SEPTEMBER 20, 1898.

Silver coin.	Silver Treasury certificates.	Fractional silver coin.	Total specie.	Legal-tender notes.	United States certificates of deposit for legal-tender notes.	Total lawful money.	No.
$3,155,147	.....	.....	$49,709,267	$72,689,710	$25,470,000	$147,868,977	1
3,597,979	.....	.....	27,072,913	72,351,573	32,000,000	131,424,486	2
3,850,213	.....	.....	21,335,996	78,004,386	44,410,000	143,750,382	3
3,700,704	.....	.....	22,658,820	66,920,684	33,410,000	122,989,504	4
4,360,274	.....	.....	32,907,750	70,568,248	26,515,000	129,990,998	5
5,118,037	.....	.....	54,729,558	64,034,972	20,605,000	139,369,530	6
4,859,217	.....	.....	46,023,756	67,245,975	20,995,000	134,264,731	7
5,038,057	.....	.....	29,251,469	71,643,402	36,905,000	137,799,871	8
5,387,728	$4,900	.....	30,688,606	64,428,600	32,690,000	127,807,206	9
5,889,228	149,570	.....	34,355,250	64,672,762	32,520,000	131,548,012	10
6,428,917	31,640	.....	41,499,757	70,561,233	28,915,000	140,975,990	11
6,484,538	44,390	.....	41,148,563	64,461,231	21,885,000	127,494,794	12
6,770,171	56,670	.....	42,333,287	67,059,152	25,160,000	134,552,439	13
4,919,343	67,150	.....	42,173,731	69,196,696	26,770,000	138,140,427	14
4,902,309	228,080	.....	78,568,041	54,725,096	11,295,000	144,588,137	15
5,062,090	295,340	.....	89,442,051	55,229,408	10,760,000	155,431,459	16
5,416,403	495,860	.....	86,429,732	61,059,175	7,870,000	155,358,907	17
5,862,035	495,400	.....	99,506,505	64,480,717	12,500,000	176,487,222	18
5,330,357	1,165,120	.....	109,346,509	56,649,458	7,655,000	173,641,967	19
5,975,558	1,454,200	.....	107,172,901	59,216,934	6,150,000	172,539,835	20
6,250,370	1,004,960	.....	105,156,439	52,156,439	6,110,000	163,422,878	21
6,820,380	1,260,340	.....	122,628,562	62,516,296	8,045,000	193,189,858	22
6,482,561	945,590	.....	128,638,927	58,728,713	9,540,000	196,907,640	23
5,450,387	1,662,180	.....	114,334,736	53,158,441	6,740,000	174,233,177	24
6,800,512	1,143,240	.....	113,680,639	60,114,387	7,920,000	181,715,026	25
6,700,325	1,202,080	.....	109,984,111	56,633,572	9,445,000	176,062,683	26
7,233,758	1,202,020	.....	112,407,007	65,979,013	10,385,000	188,771,020	27
6,896,223	854,040	.....	111,694,262	64,019,518	11,045,000	186,758,780	28
6,466,215	1,807,600	.....	102,857,778	63,313,517	8,045,000	174,816,295	29
6,984,896	1,464,460	.....	106,427,159	68,478,421	8,475,000	183,380,580	30
6,910,472	1,928,810	.....	97,962,366	60,848,068	8,495,000	167,215,434	31
6,963,732	2,558,260	.....	103,607,266	68,256,468	8,420,000	180,283,734	32
7,208,858	3,121,130	.....	115,354,394	73,832,458	10,645,000	199,831,852	33
7,594,896	2,653,030	.....	107,817,983	70,682,997	9,960,000	188,460,980	34
8,470,647	3,803,190	.....	114,276,158	80,559,796	10,840,000	205,675,954	35
8,961,408	3,529,580	.....	122,080,127	75,847,095	14,045,000	211,972,222	36
9,141,466	2,735,250	.....	114,744,707	77,712,628	11,975,000	204,432,335	37
9,117,834	2,801,000	.....	109,661,682	76,917,212	9,870,000	196,448,894	38
8,092,557	3,331,510	.....	128,609,474	77,044,659	14,200,000	219,854,133	39
7,985,488	5,030,770	.....	139,747,079	76,369,555	19,040,000	235,156,634	40
9,188,060	4,516,490	.....	167,115,873	71,017,322	22,760,000	260,893,195	41
9,327,047	4,135,100	.....	177,415,419	77,336,999	19,135,000	273,887,418	42
8,897,555	3,139,070	.....	177,612,492	79,701,352	22,920,000	280,233,844	43
Silver dollars.							
6,322,832	2,274,650	$2,797,969	174,872,572	69,738,119	18,800,000	263,410,691	44
5,303,288	1,637,340	2,060,137	165,354,352	67,585,466	11,765,000	244,704,818	45
6,029,733	1,502,960	2,327,936	171,615,919	67,014,886	12,430,000	251,060,805	46
6,757,263	1,812,290	2,913,305	157,459,875	79,656,783	11,850,000	248,966,658	47
6,209,600	1,820,770	2,675,668	149,000,492	64,039,751	8,115,000	221,155,243	48
6,465,792	2,610,652	2,681,525	156,387,696	62,812,322	5,855,000	225,055,018	49
7,463,152	3,690,225	2,789,514	166,983,556	67,739,828	6,195,000	240,918,384	50

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No. 58.—Gold, Silver, Coin Certificates, Legal Tenders, and Currency January 20, 1877, to

No.	Dates.	Gold coin.	Gold Treasury certificates.	Gold clearing-house certificates.
	1887.			
51	March 4	$73, 503, 962	$59, 245, 100	$24, 590, 000
52	May 13	73, 864, 674	56, 387, 010	21, 489, 000
53	August 1	74, 093, 439	54, 274, 940	24, 044, 000
54	October 5	73, 782, 489	53, 961, 690	23, 981, 000
55	December 7	73, 677, 377	44, 341, 120	25, 485, 000
	1888.			
56	February 14	74, 317, 628	55, 230, 020	26, 246, 000
57	April 30	74, 921, 740	54, 604, 280	24, 050, 000
58	June 30	74, 825, 782	68, 761, 930	20, 884, 000
59	October 4	70, 222, 886	79, 883, 810	10, 385, 000
60	December 12	70, 825, 188	75, 334, 420	7, 399, 000
	1889.			
61	February 26	73, 751, 134	78, 861, 210	7, 619, 000
62	May 13	74, 597, 566	78, 256, 120	9, 614, 000
63	July 12	73, 997, 610	69, 517, 790	8, 744, 000
64	September 30	71, 601, 530	66, 010, 950	7, 375, 000
65	December 11	71, 910, 468	64, 902, 260	12, 506, 000
	1890.			
66	February 28	72, 286, 957	77, 467, 560	4, 958, 000
67	May 17	72, 601, 180	74, 776, 720	5, 708, 000
68	July 18	73, 989, 093	72, 968, 100	4, 463, 000
69	October 2	74, 664, 828	93, 335, 600	3, 469, 000
70	December 19	77, 325, 784	82, 569, 980	3, 036, 000
	1891.			
71	February 26	82, 050, 500	83, 697, 900	4, 913, 000
72	May 4	82, 891, 099	75, 314, 460	6, 424, 000
73	July 9	87, 695, 142	63, 910, 310	6, 706, 000
74	September 25	84, 464, 347	60, 173, 670	7, 300, 000
75	December 2	84, 200, 590	85, 091, 060	7, 689, 000
	1892.			
76	March 1	88, 426, 189	97, 841, 160	8, 066, 000
77	May 17	95, 104, 914	96, 656, 060	8, 530, 000
78	July 12	96, 723, 683	85, 530, 100	8, 498, 000
79	September 30	95, 021, 953	71, 050, 180	7, 860, 000
80	December 9	94, 754, 328	73, 118, 480	6, 237, 000
	1893.			
81	March 6	99, 857, 235	69, 198, 790	4, 939, 000
82	May 4	101, 006, 532	62, 783, 410	5, 073, 000
83	July 12	95, 799, 862	50, 550, 100	4, 285, 000
84	October 3	129, 740, 438	47, 522, 510	5, 080, 000
85	December 19	143, 928, 989	52, 274, 100	7, 305, 000
	1894.			
86	February 28	124, 904, 826	66, 456, 110	7, 825, 000
87	May 4	128, 180, 159	41, 928, 330	34, 721, 000
88	July 18	125, 051, 677	40, 560, 490	34, 023, 000
89	October 2	125, 020, 291	37, 810, 940	34, 096, 000
90	December 19	119, 898, 047	29, 677, 720	31, 219, 000
	1895.			
91	March 5	120, 855, 576	25, 400, 860	31, 904, 000
92	May 7	123, 258, 437	23, 182, 950	30, 823, 000
93	July 11	117, 476, 837	22, 425, 600	31, 315, 000
94	September 28	110, 378, 360	21, 525, 930	31, 021, 000
95	December 13	113, 843, 401	20, 936, 030	33, 465, 000
	1896.			
96	February 28	108, 165, 901	20, 935, 130	27, 793, 000
97	May 7	105, 938, 780	21, 383, 020	30, 440, 000
98	July 14	110, 133, 160	20, 336, 400	31, 334, 000
99	October 6	114, 921, 270	19, 706, 620	26, 096, 000
100	December 17	118, 631, 050	19, 192, 210	43, 197, 000
	1897.			
101	March 9	118, 809, 396	19, 725, 360	49, 770, 000
102	May 14	119, 609, 201	19, 426, 050	51, 361, 000
103	July 23	119, 467, 606	16, 792, 990	57, 426, 000
104	October 5	118, 856, 207	17, 513, 900	59, 525, 000
105	December 17	119, 747, 644	19, 484, 500	67, 861, 000
	1898.			
106	February 18	125, 710, 167	18, 062, 350	79, 083, 000
107	May 5	131, 081, 263	18, 230, 690	118, 333, 000
108	July 14	132, 888, 037	18, 457, 340	133, 576, 000
109	September 20	127, 990, 556	18, 323, 870	104, 356, 000

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CERTIFICATES HELD BY NATIONAL BANKS AT DATE OF EACH REPORT FROM SEPTEMBER 20, 1898—Continued.

Silver coin.	Silver Treasury certificates.	Fractional silver coin.	Total specie.	Legal-tender notes.	United States certificates of deposit for legal-tender notes.	Total lawful money.	No.
Silver dollars.							
7,517,343	$3,667,608	$3,154,893	$171,678,906	$66,228,158	$7,645,000	$245,552,064	51
7,139,180	5,121,188	3,314,613	167,315,665	79,595,088	8,025,000	254,935,753	52
6,343,213	3,535,479	2,813,139	165,104,210	74,477,342	7,810,000	247,391,552	53
6,683,368	3,961,380	2,715,527	165,085,454	73,751,255	6,190,000	245,026,709	54
7,724,334	5,629,545	2,983,267	159,240,043	75,361,975	6,165,000	240,767,618	55
7,835,028	6,945,275	3,256,663	173,830,614	82,317,670	10,120,000	266,268,284	56
7,569,827	7,813,057	3,114,507	172,074,011	83,574,210	9,330,000	264,978,221	57
6,906,432	7,694,854	2,819,278	181,292,276	81,995,643	12,315,000	275,602,919	58
7,651,931	7,298,298	3,255,891	178,097,816	81,099,461	8,955,000	268,152,277	59
7,086,626	8,812,844	3,276,200	172,734,278	82,555,060	9,220,000	264,509,338	60
6,990,879	10,863,380	4,199,200	182,284,803	88,624,866	13,785,000	284,694,663	61
6,700,739	11,955,291	4,052,735	185,176,451	97,838,385	13,355,000	296,369,836	62
6,786,730	12,452,057	4,495,682	175,903,869	97,456,832	14,890,000	288,250,701	63
5,543,006	10,067,062	3,728,901	164,326,449	86,752,093	12,945,000	264,023,542	64
6,459,483	11,222,004	4,089,243	171,089,458	84,490,894	9,045,000	264,625,352	65
7,294,424	14,761,061	4,778,136	181,546,138	86,551,602	8,830,000	276,927,740	66
6,098,007	15,002,127	3,979,460	178,165,494	88,088,992	8,135,000	274,389,486	67
6,793,752	15,865,318	4,524,801	178,604,064	92,480,469	9,825,000	280,909,533	68
6,489,534	13,629,284	4,320,613	195,908,859	80,604,731	6,155,000	282,668,590	69
7,229,637	15,484,038	4,417,567	199,063,006	82,177,126	5,760,000	278,000,132	70
8,231,195	17,397,259	4,950,509	201,240,363	89,400,399	11,655,000	302,295,762	71
7,448,417	18,272,781	4,588,654	194,939,411	96,375,249	11,515,000	302,829,660	72
7,631,470	19,802,695	5,023,920	190,769,537	100,399,811	18,845,000	310,014,348	73
6,348,573	20,409,735	4,818,751	183,515,076	97,615,608	15,720,000	296,850,684	74
7,152,798	18,816,462	4,948,125	207,898,035	93,854,354	8,765,000	310,517,389	75
7,304,242	22,954,656	5,555,721	230,147,968	99,445,735	24,080,000	353,673,703	76
7,259,640	26,040,211	5,453,283	239,044,108	107,981,402	26,405,000	373,430,510	77
7,466,596	25,523,399	5,579,302	229,320,480	113,915,016	23,115,000	366,350,496	78
6,785,084	22,993,451	5,405,711	209,116,379	104,267,945	13,995,000	327,379,324	79
7,593,084	22,556,680	5,635,680	209,895,261	102,276,335	6,470,000	318,641,596	80
7,212,800	21,695,114	5,438,877	208,341,816	90,935,774	14,675,000	313,952,590	81
7,615,574	24,693,511	6,140,115	207,222,142	103,511,163	12,130,000	322,863,305	82
7,380,457	22,626,180	6,119,574	186,761,173	95,833,677	6,660,000	289,254,850	83
7,965,844	28,385,889	6,009,179	224,703,860	114,709,352	7,020,000	346,433,212	84
7,530,135	34,776,253	5,439,171	251,253,648	131,626,759	31,255,000	414,135,407	85
7,741,205	43,181,166	6,058,278	256,166,585	142,768,676	35,945,000	433,980,261	86
7,489,931	41,580,654	6,041,850	259,941,924	146,131,292	46,030,000	452,103,216	87
7,016,489	38,075,412	5,943,584	250,670,652	138,216,318	50,045,000	438,931,970	88
6,116,354	28,784,897	5,422,172	237,250,654	120,544,028	45,100,000	402,894,682	89
6,954,778	29,743,446	5,548,232	218,041,223	119,513,472	37,090,000	374,644,695	90
7,263,610	29,550,637	5,956,959	220,931,642	113,281,622	31,655,000	365,868,264	91
7,245,537	28,519,277	5,617,399	218,646,600	118,529,158	26,930,000	364,105,758	92
7,248,059	30,127,457	5,834,241	214,427,194	123,185,172	45,330,000	382,942,366	93
5,565,459	22,914,180	4,892,382	196,237,311	93,946,685	49,920,000	340,103,996	94
6,984,382	25,878,323	5,605,274	206,712,410	99,209,423	31,440,000	337,361,833	95
7,406,130	25,869,370	5,847,928	196,017,459	112,507,513	28,735,000	337,259,972	96
7,285,043	31,512,287	5,814,316	202,373,446	118,971,652	28,035,000	349,380,098	97
6,867,060	29,495,375	5,619,454	203,835,449	113,213,290	27,165,000	344,213,739	98
6,721,871	28,057,695	5,305,176	200,808,632	110,494,730	31,840,000	343,143,362	99
6,975,625	32,144,649	5,400,174	225,540,709	118,893,612	37,080,000	381,514,321	100
7,198,522	32,864,502	5,581,082	233,948,862	118,637,852	67,695,000	420,281,714	101
6,948,233	33,175,176	5,556,723	236,076,383	120,554,992	53,590,000	410,221,375	102
6,853,275	34,626,625	5,756,105	240,922,601	126,511,020	46,085,000	413,518,621	103
6,476,504	31,593,302	5,422,788	239,387,702	107,219,929	42,275,000	388,882,631	104
7,509,247	31,752,596	5,808,565	252,163,552	112,564,875	45,840,000	410,568,427	105
7,459,428	34,964,239	6,098,741	271,377,925	120,265,185	49,250,000	440,893,110	106
8,100,544	35,316,796	6,120,479	317,182,772	119,058,681	23,975,000	460,216,453	107
7,963,587	36,458,014	6,334,152	335,677,130	114,914,997	20,385,000	470,977,127	108
6,861,433	30,679,950	5,662,349	293,874,158	110,038,300	16,810,000	420,722,458	109

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No. 59.—SPECIE HELD BY THE NATIONAL BANKS IN NEW YORK CITY AT DATE OF EACH REPORT AND THE YEARLY AVERAGES IN 1890 TO 1898, INCLUSIVE.

Date.	Gold coin.	Gold Treasury certificates.	Gold clearing-house certificates.	Silver dollars.	Silver Treasury certificates.	Fractional silver coin.	Total.
1890.							
February 28	$9,007,097.00	$55,794,500	.....	$267,449	$4,224,685	$356,433.37	$69,650,164.37
May 17	8,916,602.60	51,289,620	.....	219,248	4,483,706	319,618.13	65,228,794.73
July 18	8,448,907.15	50,705,190	.....	116,325	4,523,460	368,922.67	64,162,804.82
October 2	8,631,003.00	65,551,590	.....	267,232	3,681,745	328,370.03	78,459,940.03
December 19	7,418,011.50	55,521,560	.....	266,204	4,621,802	336,205.89	68,163,783.39
Average	8,484,324.25	55,772,492	.....	227,291	4,307,079	341,910.01	69,133,097.46
1891.							
February 26	7,718,627.00	55,281,820	.....	201,583	6,179,423	360,556.50	69,742,009.50
May 4	8,107,789.75	44,632,560	.....	154,651	5,351,752	347,541.27	58,594,294.02
July 9	10,015,721.18	38,298,120	.....	138,750	6,719,853	380,765.38	55,553,209.56
September 25	9,845,117.00	37,523,360	.....	155,216	5,371,631	401,567.49	53,796,891.49
December 2	10,105,262.85	61,149,670	.....	159,633	4,374,900	368,310.31	76,157,176.16
Average	9,158,503.55	47,377,106	.....	161,846	5,699,512	371,748.19	62,768,716.14
1892.							
March 1	11,918,329.00	70,144,740	.....	153,133	5,660,421	435,082.06	88,311,705.06
May 17	13,694,054.50	64,353,200	.....	113,549	6,630,993	406,284.62	85,198,081.12
July 12	13,675,984.50	54,725,490	.....	155,858	6,830,475	460,771.64	75,848,579.14
September 30	12,146,883.00	44,618,480	.....	151,290	5,183,921	467,497.07	62,568,071.07
December 9	12,480,409.50	48,311,090	.....	175,333	4,344,622	463,566.48	65,775,020.98
Average	12,783,132.10	56,430,600	.....	149,832	5,730,086	446,640.37	75,540,280.47
1893.							
March 6	12,428,552.00	44,738,320	.....	219,908	3,834,774	345,485.58	61,577,139.58
May 4	13,948,415.50	43,604,640	.....	125,979	5,504,655	386,804.09	63,570,493.59
July 12	16,574,704.00	34,208,040	.....	143,018	3,634,631	447,883.31	55,008,276.31
October 3	36,739,700.00	32,403,940	.....	248,996	5,878,763	431,664.90	75,703,063.90
December 19	45,544,117.50	37,739,820	.....	202,437	10,230,344	420,319.72	94,137,038.22
Average	25,049,117.80	38,538,952	.....	188,067	5,816,633	406,431.52	69,999,202.32
1894.							
February 28	25,197,132.50	52,481,770	.....	205,447	15,559,127	418,231.99	93,861,708.49
May 4	25,436,174.63	28,016,300	$26,100,600	156,304	14,960,191	404,801.62	95,073,771.25
July 18	22,095,981.00	27,199,690	24,830,600	119,844	12,058,582	459,709.88	86,763,806.88

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October 2	25,251,151.00	24,377,160	25,965,000	207,251	6,545,678	451,600.80	82,797,840.80
December 19	17,073,484.00	16,212,600	25,685,000	189,362	5,676,181	487,970.20	65,324,597.20
Average	23,010,784.62	29,657,504	20,516,000	175,641	10,959,952	444,462.89	84,764,344.92
1895.							
March 5	18,889,103.32	12,127,540	26,695,000	183,179	5,318,347	447,019.24	63,660,188.56
May 7	20,071,396.00	10,259,640	25,110,000	198,574	5,753,826	407,667.58	61,801,103.58
July 11	13,709,777.00	9,739,440	25,270,000	145,354	5,978,966	475,689.02	55,319,226.02
September 28	12,121,665.00	9,367,700	24,930,000	138,738	3,719,280	454,085.13	50,741,468.13
December 13	15,311,453.00	9,320,830	27,195,000	128,752	4,975,407	493,122.22	57,424,564.22
Average	16,022,678.86	10,163,030	25,840,000	158,919	5,149,165	455,516.64	57,789,310.10
1896.							
February 28	15,671,662.68	10,167,110	22,200,000	111,834	4,524,836	476,579.49	53,152,022.17
May 7	11,382,978.80	10,449,320	24,755,000	123,841	6,110,188	427,544.10	53,248,871.90
July 14	13,576,699.70	9,567,800	25,725,000	93,441	5,621,599	462,225.05	55,046,764.75
October 6	13,895,591.15	8,997,540	22,265,000	75,699	3,835,775	492,252.37	49,561,857.52
December 17	14,082,424.56	8,970,350	38,803,000	72,434	5,568,899	453,181.80	67,950,289.36
Average	13,721,871.38	9,630,424	26,749,600	95,449	5,132,259	462,356.56	55,791,961.14
1897.							
March 9	15,815,129.12	9,431,350	44,120,000	106,622	5,062,380	406,777.45	74,942,258.57
May 14	17,258,969.00	9,170,160	45,346,000	99,233	5,837,371	442,899.45	78,154,632.45
July 23	16,582,169.00	6,618,260	51,040,000	62,242	5,742,852	505,559.79	80,551,082.79
October 5	18,237,220.50	6,771,340	52,985,600	92,988	3,821,405	480,924.15	82,388,877.65
December 17	17,324,955.00	8,699,720	61,205,000	63,337	4,689,103	547,510.65	92,529,625.65
Average	17,043,688.52	8,138,166	59,939,200	84,884	5,030,622	476,734.29	81,713,295.42
1898.							
February 18	20,555,561.00	6,802,510	72,130,000	76,051	7,198,871	550,693.26	107,313,686.26
May 5	24,017,313.00	6,812,270	105,907,000	104,689	4,171,617	527,290.93	141,539,579.93
July 14	19,682,681.00	7,070,330	118,270,000	103,683	6,734,511	545,238.94	152,406,943.94
September 20	16,151,731.00	6,831,860	85,920,000	100,612	4,995,114	475,868.54	114,565,185.54
Average	16,081,457.20	5,503,494	76,445,400	94,887	4,620,022	419,818.33	102,165,079.13

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

No. 60.—Deposits and Reserve of National Banks on or about October 1 of each Year from 1874 to 1898, in each Central Reserve City, in all other Reserve Cities, in the States and Territories, and of all National Banks.

NEW YORK CITY.

Date.	No. of banks.	Net deposits.	Reserve required (25 per cent). *a*	Reserve held.		Classification of reserve.			
				Amount.	Ratio to deposits.	Specie.	Other lawful money.	Due from agents.	Redemption fund.
		Millions.	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Per cent.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*
Oct. 2, 1874.....	48	204.6	51.2	68.3	33.4	14.4	52.4	.....	1.5
Oct. 1, 1875.....	48	202.3	50.7	60.5	29.9	5.0	54.4	.....	1.1
Oct. 2, 1876.....	47	197.9	49.5	60.7	30.7	14.6	45.3	.....	0.8
Oct. 1, 1877.....	47	174.9	43.7	48.1	27.5	13.0	34.3	.....	0.8
Oct. 1, 1878.....	47	189.8	47.4	50.9	26.8	13.3	36.5	.....	1.1
Oct. 2, 1879.....	47	210.2	52.6	53.1	25.3	19.4	32.6	.....	1.1
Oct. 1, 1880.....	47	268.1	67.0	70.6	26.4	58.7	11.0	.....	0.9
Oct. 1, 1881.....	48	268.8	67.2	62.5	23.3	50.6	10.9	.....	1.0
Oct. 3, 1882.....	50	254.0	63.5	64.4	25.4	44.5	18.9	.....	1.0
Oct. 2, 1883.....	48	266.9	66.7	70.8	26.5	50.3	19.7	.....	0.9
Sept. 30, 1884...	44	255.0	63.7	90.8	35.6	63.1	27.0	.....	0.7
Oct. 1, 1885.....	44	312.9	78.2	115.7	37.0	91.5	23.7	.....	0.5
Oct. 7, 1886.....	45	282.8	70.7	77.0	27.2	64.1	12.5	.....	0.4
Oct. 5, 1887.....	47	284.3	71.1	80.1	28.2	63.6	16.1	.....	0.4
Oct. 4, 1888.....	46	342.2	85.5	96.4	28.2	73.9	22.1	.....	0.3
Sept. 30, 1889...	45	338.2	84.5	84.9	25.1	59.1	25.6	.....	0.2
Oct. 2, 1890.....	47	332.6	83.2	92.5	27.8	78.4	13.9	.....	0.2
Sept. 25, 1891..	49	327.8	81.9	86.1	26.3	53.8	32.0	.....	0.3
Sept. 30, 1892..	48	391.9	97.9	103.4	26.4	62.6	40.5	.....	0.3
Oct. 3, 1893.....	49	309.9	77.5	109.0	35.1	75.7	32.5	.....	0.8
Oct. 2, 1894.....	49	489.7	122.4	172.4	35.2	82.8	88.9	.....	0.7
Sept. 28, 1895...	50	441.6	110.4	125.5	28.4	50.7	74.1	.....	0.7
Oct. 6, 1896.....	49	372.8	93.2	109.2	29.2	49.6	58.6	.....	1.0
Oct. 5, 1897.....	48	506.8	126.7	137.3	27.1	82.4	54.1	.....	0.8
Sept. 20, 1898...	47	596.0	149.0	153.6	25.7	114.5	38.2	.....	0.8
Average for 25 years ...	47	312.9	78.2	89.3	28.5	53.9	47.0	.....	0.7

CHICAGO.

Oct. 5, 1887.....	18	64.6	16.2	19.7	30.5	12.9	6.7	.....	0.05
Oct. 5, 1888.....	19	69.3	17.3	21.0	30.2	13.1	7.8	.....	0.05
Sept. 30, 1889...	20	78.7	19.7	25.0	31.7	15.3	9.6	.....	0.05
Oct. 2, 1890.....	19	82.9	20.7	24.8	30.0	17.0	7.8	.....	0.05
Sept. 25, 1891...	21	92.9	23.2	31.2	33.6	20.1	11.0	.....	0.05
Sept. 30, 1892...	23	106.5	26.6	30.5	28.6	22.4	8.1	.....	0.05
Oct. 3, 1893.....	21	85.8	21.4	39.0	45.4	22.8	16.2	.....	0.05
Oct. 2, 1894.....	21	101.4	25.4	34.0	33.5	24.9	9.1	.....	0.07
Sept. 28, 1895...	21	97.2	24.3	29.2	30.1	20.1	9.0	.....	0.07
Oct. 6, 1896.....	21	83.7	20.9	26.7	31.9	17.0	9.6	.....	0.06
Oct. 5, 1897.....	19	105.7	26.4	38.1	36.0	21.7	16.3	.....	0.06
Sept. 20, 1898...	17	128.3	32.1	40.4	31.5	23.8	16.5	.....	0.07

ST. LOUIS.

Oct. 5, 1887.....	5	10.3	2.6	2.7	26.4	1.3	1.3	.....	0.03
Oct. 4, 1888.....	4	7.9	2.0	2.1	27.0	1.0	1.1	.....	0.02
Sept. 30, 1889...	5	12.0	3.0	3.2	26.7	1.6	1.6	.....	0.01
Oct. 2, 1890.....	8	26.2	6.5	5.6	21.3	3.1	2.5	.....	0.02
Sept. 25, 1891...	9	24.2	6.1	5.8	23.8	3.8	2.0	.....	0.02
Sept. 30, 1892...	9	29.2	7.3	6.1	21.1	4.6	1.5	.....	0.02
Oct. 3, 1893.....	9	17.9	4.5	5.7	31.9	3.7	2.0	.....	0.02
Oct. 2, 1894.....	9	26.0	6.5	6.3	24.5	3.1	3.2	.....	0.02
Sept. 28, 1895...	8	26.9	6.7	6.0	22.2	2.7	3.3	.....	0.01
Oct. 6, 1896.....	8	23.6	5.9	6.1	29.5	3.0	3.0	.....	0.06
Oct. 5, 1897.....	6	33.0	8.2	8.1	24.7	2.3	5.7	.....	0.09
Sept. 20, 1898...	6	37.0	9.3	7.6	20.6	3.9	3.6	.....	0.12

RESERVE CITIES. *b*

			(c)						
Oct. 2, 1874.....	182	221.4	55.3	76.0	34.3	4.5	36.7	31.1	3.7
Oct. 1, 1875.....	188	223.9	56.0	74.5	33.3	1.5	37.1	32.3	3.6
Oct. 2, 1876.....	189	217.0	54.2	76.1	35.1	4.0	37.1	32.0	3.0
Oct. 1, 1877.....	188	204.1	51.0	67.3	33.0	5.6	34.3	24.4	3.0
Oct. 1, 1878.....	184	199.9	50.0	71.1	35.6	9.4	29.4	29.1	3.2
Oct. 2, 1879.....	181	288.8	57.2	83.5	36.5	11.3	33.0	35.7	3.5
Oct. 1, 1880.....	184	280.4	72.4	105.2	36.2	28.3	25.0	48.2	3.7
Oct. 1, 1881.....	189	335.4	83.9	100.8	30.0	34.6	21.9	40.6	3.7
Oct. 3, 1882.....	193	318.8	79.7	89.1	28.0	28.3	24.1	33.2	3.5

a All lawful money. *b* Includes Chicago and St. Louis up to Oct. 5, 1897.
c One-half lawful money.

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No. 60.—Deposits and Reserve of National Banks, etc.—Continued.

RESERVE CITIES. *a*—Continued.

Date.	No. of banks.	Net deposits.	Reserve required (25 per cent). *b*	Reserve held.		Classification of reserve.			
				Amount.	Ratio to deposits.	Specie.	Other lawful money.	Due from agents.	Redemption fund.
		Millions.	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Per cent.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*
Oct. 2, 1883.....	200	323.9	81.0	100.6	31.1	26.3	30.1	40.8	3.4
Sept. 30, 1884...	203	307.9	77.0	99.0	32.2	30.3	33.3	32.3	3.1
Oct. 1, 1885.....	203	364.5	91.1	122.2	33.5	42.0	34.9	42.4	2.9
Oct. 7, 1886.....	217	381.5	95.4	114.0	29.9	44.5	26.0	41.3	2.2
Oct. 5, 1887.....	223	338.5	84.6	100.7	29.7	36.3	23.2	40.0	1.2
Oct. 4, 1888.....	224	384.9	96.2	116.9	30.4	40.0	24.5	51.5	0.9
Sept. 30, 1889...	228	419.0	104.8	121.9	29.1	37.8	26.7	56.7	0.6
Oct. 2, 1890.....	259	457.8	114.4	129.8	28.3	43.1	24.9	61.0	0.7
Sept. 25, 1891...	265	451.9	113.0	138.8	30.7	45.5	31.5	61.0	0.8
Sept. 30, 1892...	263	519.3	129.8	156.1	30.1	53.1	29.0	73.0	1.0
Oct. 3, 1893.....	268	392.6	98.1	129.6	35.1	46.6	29.8	51.6	1.6
Oct. 2, 1894.....	265	525.4	131.3	172.8	32.9	54.2	29.9	87.2	1.5
Sept. 28, 1895...	268	513.1	128.3	154.1	30.0	50.6	27.3	74.6	1.6
Oct. 6, 1896.....	269	465.5	116.4	150.3	32.2	51.4	31.9	65.1	1.9
Oct. 5, 1897.....	261	586.4	146.6	200.8	34.2	56.5	38.0	104.5	1.8
Sept. 20, 1898...	256	655.5	163.9	215.8	32.9	71.5	32.1	110.4	1.7
STATES AND TERRITORIES. *c*									
Oct. 2, 1874.....	1,774	293.4	44.0	100.6	34.3	2.4	33.7	52.7	11.9
Oct. 1, 1875.....	1,851	307.9	46.3	100.1	32.5	1.6	33.7	53.3	11.6
Oct. 2, 1876.....	1,853	291.7	43.8	99.9	34.3	2.7	31.0	55.4	10.8
Oct. 1, 1877.....	1,845	290.1	43.6	95.4	32.9	4.2	31.6	48.9	10.7
Oct. 1, 1878.....	1,822	289.1	43.4	106.1	36.7	8.0	31.1	56.0	11.0
Oct. 2, 1879.....	1,820	329.9	49.5	124.3	37.7	11.5	30.3	71.3	11.2
Oct. 1, 1880.....	1,859	410.5	61.6	147.2	35.8	21.2	28.3	86.4	11.3
Oct. 1, 1881.....	1,895	507.2	76.1	158.3	31.2	27.5	27.1	92.4	11.4
Oct. 3, 1882.....	2,026	545.8	81.9	150.4	27.5	30.0	30.0	80.1	11.3
Oct. 2, 1883.....	2,253	577.9	86.7	157.5	27.2	31.2	30.8	84.1	11.3
Sept. 30, 1884...	2,417	535.8	80.4	156.3	29.2	35.2	30.9	79.7	10.5
Oct. 1, 1885.....	2,467	570.8	85.6	177.5	31.1	41.5	29.9	95.9	10.2
Oct. 7, 1886.....	2,590	637.6	95.6	186.2	29.2	47.8	30.1	99.5	8.7
Oct. 5, 1887.....	2,756	690.6	103.6	190.9	27.6	50.8	32.6	100.9	6.6
Oct. 4, 1888.....	2,847	739.2	110.9	209.8	28.4	50.2	34.5	119.0	6.2
Sept. 30, 1889...	2,992	807.6	121.1	224.6	27.8	50.5	36.2	132.4	5.5
Oct. 2, 1890.....	3,207	859.2	128.9	225.5	26.2	54.3	37.7	128.5	5.2
Sept. 25, 1891...	3,333	861.8	129.3	235.5	27.3	60.3	36.8	133.0	5.4
Sept. 30, 1892...	3,430	975.5	146.3	274.8	28.2	66.6	38.9	163.5	5.8
Oct. 3, 1893.....	3,434	767.5	115.1	230.6	30.0	75.9	41.2	106.9	6.6
Oct. 2, 1894.....	3,411	876.7	131.5	274.9	31.4	72.3	34.5	161.6	6.5
Sept. 28, 1895...	3,365	910.5	136.6	256.6	28.2	72.1	30.2	147.7	6.6
Oct. 6, 1896.....	3,329	853.1	128.0	251.3	29.4	79.8	39.2	125.0	7.2
Oct. 5, 1897.....	3,276	963.5	144.5	311.4	32.3	76.4	35.3	192.5	7.2
Sept. 20, 1898...	3,259	1,062.8	159.4	333.1	31.3	80.1	36.3	209.6	7.1
SUMMARY.									
Oct. 2, 1874.....	2,004	719.5	150.1	244.9	34.0	21.3	122.8	83.8	17.1
Oct. 1, 1875.....	2,087	734.1	152.2	235.1	32.0	8.1	125.2	85.6	16.3
Oct. 2, 1876.....	2,089	706.6	147.5	236.7	33.5	21.3	113.4	87.4	14.6
Oct. 1, 1877.....	2,080	669.1	138.3	210.8	31.5	22.8	100.2	73.3	14.5
Oct. 1, 1878.....	2,053	678.8	140.8	228.1	33.6	30.7	97.0	85.1	15.3
Oct. 2, 1879.....	2,048	768.9	159.3	260.9	33.9	42.2	95.9	107.0	15.8
Oct. 1, 1880.....	2,090	968.0	201.0	323.0	33.4	108.2	64.3	134.6	15.9
Oct. 1, 1881.....	2,132	1,111.6	227.2	321.6	28.9	112.7	59.9	133.0	16.1
Oct. 3, 1882.....	2,269	1,118.6	225.1	303.9	27.2	102.8	72.0	113.3	15.8
Oct. 2, 1883.....	2,501	1,168.7	234.4	328.9	28.1	107.8	80.6	124.9	15.6
Sept. 30, 1884...	2,664	1,098.7	221.1	346.1	31.6	128.6	91.2	112.0	14.3
Oct. 1, 1885.....	2,714	1,248.2	254.9	415.4	33.3	175.0	88.5	138.3	13.6
Oct. 7, 1886.....	2,852	1,301.8	261.7	377.2	29.0	156.4	68.7	140.8	11.4
Oct. 5, 1887.....	3,049	1,388.4	278.0	394.2	28.4	165.1	79.9	140.9	8.3
Oct. 4, 1888.....	3,140	1,543.6	311.9	446.2	28.9	178.1	90.1	170.5	7.6
Sept. 30, 1889...	3,290	1,655.5	333.1	459.6	27.8	164.3	90.7	189.1	6.4
Oct. 2, 1890.....	3,540	1,758.7	353.7	478.2	27.2	195.9	86.8	189.5	6.1
Sept. 25, 1891...	3,677	1,758.6	353.5	497.4	28.3	183.5	113.3	194.0	6.6
Sept. 30, 1892...	3,773	2,022.5	408.1	570.9	28.2	209.1	118.3	236.4	7.1
Oct. 3, 1893.....	3,781	1,573.7	316.6	513.9	32.6	224.7	121.7	158.5	9.0
Oct. 2, 1894.....	3,755	2,019.2	417.1	660.4	32.7	237.3	165.6	248.8	8.7
Sept. 28, 1895...	3,712	1,989.3	406.3	571.4	28.7	196.2	143.9	222.3	9.0
Oct. 6, 1896.....	3,676	1,798.7	364.4	543.6	30.2	200.8	142.3	190.1	10.4
Oct. 5, 1897.....	3,610	2,195.6	452.5	695.9	31.7	239.4	149.5	297.0	10.0
Sept. 20, 1898...	3,585	2,479.7	513.6	750.5	30.1	293.9	126.8	320.0	9.8

a Includes Chicago and St. Louis up to Oct. 5, 1887.
b One-half lawful money.
c Reserve 15 per cent, two-fifths in lawful money.

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

No. 61.—Lawful Money Reserve of the

DECEMBER 15, 1897.

	Cities, States, and Territories.	Deposits.	Reserve required.	Reserve held.	Ratio of reserve.
	CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES.		*25 per cent.*		*Per ct.*
1	New York City	$567,720,052.97	$141,930,013.24	$156,904,589.65	27.64
2	Chicago	109,309,888.34	27,327,472.09	37,832,617.05	34.61
3	St. Louis	32,175,718.49	8,043,929.62	7,936,776.40	24.67
	Total of central reserve cities	709,205,659.80	177,301,414.95	202,673,983.10	28.58
	OTHER RESERVE CITIES.				
4	Boston	163,885,526.87	40,971,381.72	56,233,624.00	34.31
5	Albany	9,407,036.20	2,351,759.05	3,351,091.66	35.62
6	Brooklyn	16,938,452.72	4,234,613.18	5,405,666.82	31.91
7	Philadelphia	121,671,977.88	30,417,994.47	40,338,943.24	33.15
8	Pittsburg	45,526,335.04	11,381,583.76	13,620,182.53	29.92
9	Baltimore	29,743,375.30	7,435,843.83	9,920,194.99	33.39
10	Washington	13,109,410.55	3,277,352.64	4,477,255.61	34.15
11	Savannah	495,090.14	123,772.54	207,590.26	41.93
12	New Orleans	16,133,635.12	4,033,408.78	6,415,586.42	39.77
13	Louisville	9,238,753.93	2,309,688.48	4,090,596.69	44.28
14	Houston	3,113,257.89	778,314.47	2,364,728.69	75.96
15	Cincinnati	31,575,962.46	7,893,990.62	11,343,881.27	35.92
16	Cleveland	25,980,364.32	6,495,091.03	8,538,354.75	32.86
17	Detroit	18,492,260.82	4,623,065.20	6,989,154.52	37.80
18	Milwaukee	21,023,217.56	5,255,804.39	8,414,678.08	40.03
19	Des Moines	3,343,825.72	835,956.43	974,166.98	29.13
20	St. Paul	13,554,370.86	3,388,592.72	5,575,573.33	41.13
21	Minneapolis	11,883,444.23	2,970,861.06	4,176,476.83	35.15
22	Kansas City	23,693,937.86	5,923,484.46	7,311,605.19	30.86
23	St. Joseph	2,750,519.57	687,627.64	917,373.53	33.35
24	Lincoln	1,754,982.98	438,745.74	472,751.51	26.94
25	Omaha	12,859,193.78	3,214,798.44	4,336,164.99	33.72
26	San Francisco	9,313,263.25	2,328,315.81	4,149,980.73	45.56
	Total of other reserve cities	605,488,186.05	151,372,646.51	209,635,622.62	34.62
	Total of all reserve cities	1,314,693,845.85	328,673,461.46	412,309,605.72	31.36
	COUNTRY BANKS.		*15 per cent.*		
27	Maine	17,242,499.00	2,586,374.85	5,160,413.03	29.93
28	New Hampshire	11,794,296.76	1,769,144.51	3,891,996.76	33.00
29	Vermont	9,186,674.28	1,378,001.14	2,773,007.13	30.19
30	Massachusetts	83,121,976.06	12,468,296.41	20,341,988.34	24.47
31	Rhode Island	21,086,088.59	3,162,913.29	5,422,764.67	25.72
32	Connecticut	35,748,285.30	5,362,242.80	11,073,423.51	30.98
	Total of New England States	178,179,819.99	26,726,973.00	48,663,598.44	27.31
33	New York	92,967,457.38	13,945,118.61	26,084,283.70	28.06
34	New Jersey	58,274,244.97	8,741,136.75	17,326,103.27	29.73
35	Pennsylvania	117,227,818.60	17,584,172.79	32,873,018.47	28.04
36	Delaware	4,912,385.36	736,857.80	1,273,697.87	25.93
37	Maryland	11,091,478.04	1,663,721.70	3,007,502.96	27.12
38	District of Columbia	793,842.48	119,826.37	325,616.65	40.76
	Total of Eastern States	285,272,226.83	42,790,834.02	80,890,222.32	28.36
39	Virginia	16,494,382.04	2,474,157.31	5,170,235.68	31.35
40	West Virginia	8,312,821.90	1,246,923.28	2,437,923.58	29.33
41	North Carolina	5,782,727.25	867,409.09	1,752,166.82	30.30
42	South Carolina	4,580,536.75	687,080.51	1,038,593.93	22.67
43	Georgia	7,040,795.31	1,056,119.30	2,620,336.46	37.22
44	Florida	3,905,489.63	585,823.44	1,118,946.82	28.65
45	Alabama	7,226,119.81	1,083,917.97	2,785,014.70	38.54
46	Mississippi	2,477,664.32	371,649.65	740,097.78	29.87
47	Louisiana	2,300,713.30	345,107.00	921,103.63	40.04
48	Texas	37,836,596.17	5,675,489.43	17,829,520.95	47.12
49	Arkansas	2,240,430.46	336,064.57	999,231.32	44.60
50	Kentucky	13,387,644.25	2,008,146.63	4,689,205.23	35.03
51	Tennessee	18,921,385.63	2,838,207.84	5,984,312.01	31.63
	Total of Southern States	130,507,306.82	19,576,096.02	48,086,688.91	36.85

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

NATIONAL BANKS, YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 20, 1898.

DECEMBER 15, 1897.

Cash reserve.		Classification of reserve held.					
Required.	Held.	Specie.	Legal tenders.	United States certificates of deposit.	Due from reserve agents.	Redemption fund with Treasurer.	
$141,093,508.24	$156,068,084.65	$92,529,625.65	$35,003,459	$28,535,000	.....	$836,505.60	1
27,271,222.09	37,776,367.05	20,196,427.05	13,769,940	3,810,000	.....	56,250.00	2
7,950,554.62	7,843,401.40	2,477,065.40	3,816,336	1,550,000	.....	93,375.00	3
176,315,284.95	201,687,853.10	115,203,118.10	52,589,735	33,895,000	.....	986,130.00	
29,330,890.86	22,390,113.46	12,345,318.46	6,994,795	3,050,000	$33,533,910.54	309,600.00	4
1,166,879.53	1,259,044.50	913,564.50	345,480	.....	2,074,047.16	18,000.00	5
2,102,861.59	2,434,539.72	1,337,263.72	1,097,276	.....	2,942,237.10	28,890.00	6
15,039,017.83	22,054,132.35	12,910,957.35	2,238,175	6,905,000	17,944,852.07	339,958.82	7
5,573,356.26	6,869,314.15	4,846,003.15	2,023,311	.....	6,515,997.13	234,871.25	8
3,670,919.42	5,283,717.71	3,771,512.71	802,205	710,000	4,552,472.28	94,005.00	9
1,621,420.82	2,409,908.01	2,022,365.01	357,543	30,000	2,032,836.60	34,511.00	10
59,591.27	176,251.00	106,251.00	70,000	.....	26,749.26	4,590.00	11
1,997,084.39	3,864,404.20	1,860,757.20	1,728,647	275,000	2,511,942.22	39,240.00	12
1,135,719.24	1,076,738.42	646,588.42	430,150	.....	2,975,608.27	38,250.00	13
384,657.23	1,639,774.45	780,197.45	859,577	.....	715,954.24	9,000.00	14
3,820,050.31	4,432,069.86	1,869,222.86	1,872,847	690,000	6,657,921.41	253,890.00	15
3,215,820.54	3,033,490.50	1,963,746.50	1,069,744	.....	5,441,414.25	63,450.00	16
2,285,657.60	2,291,069.55	1,662,580.55	628,489	.....	4,646,334.97	51,750.00	17
2,611,702.19	3,218,367.03	2,129,442.03	1,088,925	.....	5,163,911.05	32,400.00	18
411,403.71	419,207.95	211,580.95	207,627	.....	541,810.03	13,149.00	19
1,688,626.36	2,543,772.13	2,294,864.13	248,908	.....	3,020,461.20	11,340.00	20
1,478,680.53	1,745,323.30	936,745.30	808,578	.....	2,417,653.53	13,500.00	21
2,956,117.23	2,104,217.20	1,209,217.20	895,000	.....	5,196,137.99	11,250.00	22
340,438.82	405,677.20	210,009.20	195,668	.....	594,946.33	6,750.00	23
215,997.87	257,049.75	187,287.75	69,762	.....	208,951.76	6,750.00	24
1,593,899.22	2,060,590.20	1,218,395.26	842,195	.....	2,248,574.79	27,000.00	25
1,160,782.90	3,303,699.15	3,294,135.15	9,564	.....	839,531.58	6,750.00	26
74,861,575.72	95,272,471.79	58,728,005.79	24,884,466	11,660,000	112,714,255.76	1,648,895.07	
251,176,860.67	296,960,324.89	173,931,123.89	77,474,201	45,555,000	112,714,255.76	2,635,025.07	
926,685.44	1,559,246.37	1,257,422.37	301,824	.....	3,331,505.41	269,661.25	27
637,570.31	927,937.84	657,026.84	270,911	.....	2,788,840.17	175,218.75	28
478,532.46	872,486.98	658,371.98	214,115	.....	1,718,850.15	181,670.60	29
4,616,264.76	7,257,353.57	4,846,042.57	2,276,311	135,000	12,157,000.27	927,634.50	30
1,134,276.14	1,747,415.90	1,086,236.90	661,179	.....	3,348,125.84	327,222.93	31
1,985,441.05	3,759,902.70	3,044,771.70	715,131	.....	6,914,885.64	398,640.17	32
9,778,770.16	16,124,343.36	11,549,872.36	4,439,471	135,000	30,259,207.48	2,280,047.60	
5,277,665.56	8,522,832.37	5,687,665.37	2,685,167	150,000	16,810,496.63	750,954.70	33
3,396,413.45	5,579,442.17	3,463,197.17	2,116,245	.....	11,496,557.85	250,103.25	34
6,693,410.52	12,238,445.33	8,510,031.33	3,728,414	.....	19,783,926.65	850,646.49	35
281,392.14	429,240.35	311,941.35	117,299	.....	811,080.06	33,377.46	36
632,444.49	1,038,198.63	667,187.63	371,011	.....	1,886,693.85	82,610.48	37
43,430.55	248,466.30	228,436.30	20,030	.....	65,899.75	11,250.00	38
16,324,756.66	28,056,625.15	18,868,459.15	9,038,166	150,000	50,854,654.79	1,978,942.38	
953,309.24	1,501,271.35	882,081.35	619,190	.....	3,578,080.13	90,884,20	39
474,382.21	1,111,004.69	686,987.69	424,017	.....	1,265,951.14	60,967.75	40
334,020.94	799,917.75	521,827.75	278,090	.....	919,892.32	32,356.75	41
266,170.12	612,921.76	266,987.70	345,934	.....	404,017.01	21,655.22	42
404,465.96	1,117,733.60	651,689.60	466,044	.....	1,457,648.47	44,954.39	43
228,923.38	491,521.92	229,450.92	262,071	.....	613,909.90	13,515.00	44
412,227.01	1,012,936.99	673,139.99	339,797	.....	1,718,727.28	53,350.43	45
144,291.41	304,034.15	118,768.15	185,266	.....	425,142.50	10,921.13	46
133,272.80	350,991.90	224,485.90	126,506	.....	558,186.73	11,925.00	47
2,186,016.07	5,871,037.44	3,375,901.44	2,497,136	.....	11,748,034.26	210,449.25	48
129,343.83	358,413.20	221,234.20	137,179	.....	628,113.12	12,705.00	49
741,826.18	1,421,530.60	978,576.60	442,954	.....	3,114,093.45	153,581.18	50
1,103,598.14	2,484,122.71	1,513,748.71	970,374	.....	3,420,976.80	79,212.50	51
7,511,847.29	17,437,438.00	10,342,880.00	7,094,558	.....	29,852,773.11	796,477.80	

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No. 61.—Lawful Money Reserve of the National

DECEMBER 15, 1897—Continued.

	Cities, States, and Territories.	Deposits.	Reserve required.	Reserve held.	Ratio of reserve.
	COUNTRY BANKS—continued.		*15 per cent.*		*Per ct.*
52	Ohio	$63,170,842.94	$9,475,626.44	$20,942,542.22	33.15
53	Indiana	34,963,243.07	5,244,486.46	14,087,078.12	40.29
54	Illinois	48,924,656.22	7,338,698.43	15,696,738.55	32.08
55	Michigan	28,559,195.58	4,283,879.34	9,941,762.65	34.81
56	Wisconsin	22,849,659.82	3,427,448.97	8,722,065.96	38.17
57	Minnesota	16,370,395.17	2,455,559.28	6,377,711.09	38.96
58	Iowa	28,646,393.67	4,296,959.05	8,975,962.47	31.33
59	Missouri	8,220,704.00	1,233,105.60	2,896,957.43	35.24
	Total of Middle States	251,705,090.47	37,755,763.57	87,640,818.49	34.82
60	North Dakota	5,742,607.43	861,391.12	2,289,708.41	39.88
61	South Dakota	4,277,612.35	641,641.85	1,537,745.73	35.95
62	Nebraska	11,144,048.54	1,671,607.28	3,495,860.44	31.37
63	Kansas	19,716,350.33	2,957,452.55	6,941,142.53	35.21
64	Montana	10,892,234.51	1,633,835.18	4,923,424.03	45.20
65	Wyoming	2,581,975.73	387,296.36	999,418.17	38.71
66	Colorado	32,372,843.49	4,855,926.52	14,390,666.57	44.45
67	New Mexico	2,843,844.62	426,576.69	868,351.45	30.53
68	Oklahoma	806,816.10	121,022.42	502,948.94	62.34
69	Indian Territory	1,544,982.48	231,747.37	725,094.39	46.93
	Total of Western States	91,923,315.58	13,788,497.34	36,674,360.66	39.90
70	Washington	11,539,834.35	1,730,975.15	4,645,793.07	40.26
71	Oregon	9,679,386.59	1,451,907.99	3,212,975.62	33.19
72	California	13,471,275.99	2,020,691.40	4,900,037.03	36.37
73	Idaho	2,165,132.21	324,769.83	836,505.57	38.64
74	Utah	3,824,942.36	573,741.35	1,439,555.81	37.64
75	Nevada	308,321.04	46,248.16	64,730.31	20.99
76	Arizona	1,276,788.38	191,518.26	534,965.70	41.90
	Total of Pacific States	42,265,680.92	6,339,852.14	15,634,563.11	36.99
	Total of country banks	979,853,440.61	146,978,016.09	317,590,251.93	32.41
	Total of United States	2,294,547,286.46	475,651,477.55	729,899,857.65	31.81

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BANKS, YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 20, 1898—Continued.

DECEMBER 15, 1897—Continued.

Cash reserve.		Classification of reserve held.					
Required.	Held.	Specie.	Legal tenders.	United States certificates of deposit.	Due from reserve agents.	Redemption fund with Treasurer.	
$3,585,003.36	$8,161,633.10	$4,799,578.10	$3,362,955	.....	$12,267,791.09	$513,118.03	52
2,006,727.58	5,935,615.17	4,376,360.17	1,559,255	.....	7,923,795.45	227,667.50	53
2,824,429.46	5,704,005.00	3,988,405.00	1,715,600	.....	9,715,108.76	277,624.79	54
1,661,690.84	2,681,319.94	1,947,654.94	733,665	.....	7,130,790.46	129,652.25	55
1,329,621.96	2,374,379.22	1,775,079.22	599,300	.....	6,244,292.68	103,394.06	56
959,695.11	1,681,098.05	1,205,239.05	475,859	.....	4,640,291.54	56,321.50	57
1,652,514.14	3,221,485.34	2,236,441.34	985,044	.....	5,588,803.43	165,673.70	58
472,631.34	870,381.60	568,113.60	302,268	.....	1,975,048.58	51,527.25	59
14,492,313.79	30,629,917.42	20,896,871.42	9,733,046	.....	55,485,921.99	1,524,979.08	
336,177.85	621,275.30	289,976.30	331,299	.....	1,647,486.61	20,946.50	60
247,904.24	570,247.05	353,485.05	216,762	.....	945,617.43	21,881.25	61
641,792.41	1,082,554.00	734,503.00	348,051	.....	2,346,180.19	67,126.25	62
1,141,600.32	2,177,758.21	1,515,641.21	662,116	.....	4,659,932.57	103,451.75	63
642,576.77	1,423,272.50	829,498.50	593,774	.....	3,472,758.28	27,393.25	64
151,048.64	302,233.05	230,319.05	71,914	.....	687,510.37	9,674.75	65
1,919,806.91	6,401,548.05	4,644,034.05	1,757,514	.....	7,932,709.27	56,409.25	66
164,510.68	293,451.85	173,967.85	119,484	.....	559,599.60	15,300.00	67
47,508.97	119,637.40	56,373.40	63,264	.....	381,061.54	2,250.00	68
89,710.95	151,806.05	65,080.05	86,726	.....	565,818.34	7,470.00	69
5,382,637.74	13,143,783.46	8,892,879.46	4,250,904	.....	23,198,674.20	331,903.00	
675,721.66	2,662,280.90	2,373,408.90	288,872	.....	1,941,841.17	41,671.00	70
562,181.80	1,819,490.68	1,786,935.68	32,555	.....	1,347,031.44	46,453.50	71
778,806.16	2,388,386.47	2,315,895.47	72,491	.....	2,437,974.56	73,676.00	72
126,834.75	331,300.15	267,223.15	64,077	.....	497,522.47	7,682.95	73
215,131.54	782,275.45	753,486.45	28,789	.....	621,367.86	35,812.50	74
18,130.26	36,727.35	35,907.35	820	.....	27,080.46	922.50	75
73,457.30	195,534.65	148,609.65	46,925	.....	331,556.05	7,875.00	76
2,450,263.47	8,215,995.65	7,681,466.65	534,529	.....	7,204,374.01	214,193.45	
55,940,589.11	113,608,103.04	78,232,429.04	35,090,674	$285,000	196,855,605.58	7,126,543.31	
307,117,449.78	410,568,427.93	252,163,552.93	112,564,875	45,840,000	309,569,861.34	9,761,568.38	

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

No. 61.—Lawful Money Reserve of the National

FEBRUARY 18, 1898.

	Cities, States, and Territories.	Deposits.	Reserve required.	Reserve held.	Ratio of reserve.
	CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES.		*25 per cent.*		*Per ct.*
1	New York City	$624,679,487.47	$156,169,871.87	$179,600,645.26	28.75
2	Chicago	123,739,322.26	30,934,830.56	40,560,194.40	32.78
3	St. Louis	35,497,989.45	8,874,497.36	8,568,180.48	24.14
	Total of central reserve cities	783,916,799.18	195,979,199.79	228,729,020.14	29.18
	OTHER RESERVE CITIES.				
4	Boston	163,537,005.93	40,884,251.48	56,537,957.70	34.57
5	Albany	10,298,149.49	2,552,037.37	4,879,071.09	47.80
6	Brooklyn	15,535,907.36	3,883,976.84	4,398,920.55	28.31
7	Philadelphia	126,751,376.28	31,687,844.07	45,465,975.42	35.87
8	Pittsburg	50,761,319.39	12,690,329.85	16,896,933.66	33.29
9	Baltimore	31,274,522.77	7,818,630.69	11,196,913.29	35.80
10	Washington	14,316,886.34	3,579,221.59	5,614,991.84	39.22
11	Savannah	674,371.00	168,592.75	303,668.36	45.03
12	New Orleans	18,419,169.65	4,604,792.42	9,097,737.03	49.39
13	Louisville	10,759,449.95	2,689,862.49	4,903,107.30	45.57
14	Houston	3,038,147.43	759,536.86	2,267,266.60	74.62
15	Cincinnati	34,007,218.08	8,501,804.52	11,955,493.66	35.16
16	Cleveland	28,260,298.72	7,065,074.68	10,359,902.15	36.66
17	Detroit	18,935,871.53	4,726,467.88	6,675,433.71	35.31
18	Milwaukee	23,785,958.18	5,946,489.54	9,651,502.53	40.58
19	Des Moines	3,337,211.97	834,302.99	1,147,478.42	34.38
20	St. Paul	14,365,875.50	3,591,468.88	5,961,689.10	41.50
21	Minneapolis	10,471,695.81	2,617,923.95	2,785,039.65	26.60
22	Kansas City	26,626,813.49	6,656,703.37	9,478,089.43	35.60
23	St. Joseph	3,107,490.63	776,872.66	1,411,547.65	45.42
24	Lincoln	1,877,288.50	469,322.12	559,222.09	29.79
25	Omaha	13,191,620.04	3,297,905.01	4,774,619.84	36.19
26	San Francisco	14,232,747.86	3,558,186.96	6,430,946.47	45.18
	Total of other reserve cities	637,446,395.90	159,361,598.97	232,753,447.03	36.51
	Total of all reserve cities	1,421,363,195.08	355,340,798.76	461,482,467.17	32.47
	COUNTRY BANKS.		*15 per cent.*		
27	Maine	16,892,659.14	2,533,898.87	5,606,108.54	33.19
28	New Hampshire	11,049,458.17	1,657,418.73	3,275,309.67	29.64
29	Vermont	9,213,402.86	1,382,010.43	3,078,486.81	33.41
30	Massachusetts	83,891,943.53	12,583,791.53	21,566,248.31	25.71
31	Rhode Island	21,175,724.18	3,176,358.63	6,044,032.33	28.54
32	Connecticut	37,618,841.63	5,642,826.24	11,813,488.34	31.40
	Total of New England States	179,842,029.51	26,976,304.43	51,383,674.00	28.57
33	New York	96,344,334.26	14,451,650.14	29,626,806.38	30.75
34	New Jersey	59,508,067.11	8,926,210.07	19,285,552.23	32.41
35	Pennsylvania	122,589,762.47	18,388,464.37	37,191,216.08	30.34
36	Delaware	5,241,674.10	786,251.11	1,718,444.48	32.78
37	Maryland	11,298,715.50	1,694,807.33	3,264,647.04	28.89
38	District of Columbia	828,068.34	124,210.25	370,212.31	44.71
	Total of Eastern States	295,810,621.78	44,371,593.27	91,459,878.52	30.92
39	Virginia	16,268,232.67	2,440,234.90	4,672,763.46	28.11
40	West Virginia	3,674,239.02	1,301,135.85	2,640,378.49	30.44
41	North Carolina	6,074,949.64	911,242.44	1,986,245.57	32.70
42	South Carolina	5,103,167.33	765,475.10	1,326,634.21	26.00
43	Georgia	7,274,735.28	1,091,210.29	3,015,777.20	41.46
44	Florida	4,176,445.16	626,466.77	1,284,701.14	30.76
45	Alabama	8,050,188.53	1,207,528.28	3,262,568.05	40.53
46	Mississippi	2,982,572.02	447,385.80	1,321,427.24	44 30
47	Louisiana	2,733,890.22	410,083.54	1,409,645.29	51.56
48	Texas	39,460,295.76	5,919,044.36	19,672,620.39	49.85
49	Arkansas	2,617,357.70	392,603.66	1,402,604.84	53.59
50	Kentucky	13,849,837.52	2,077,475.63	5,084,634.59	36.71
51	Tennessee	21,438,706.46	3,215,805.97	8,809,515.20	41.09
	Total of Southern States	128,704,617.31	20,805,692.60	55,889,515.67	40.29

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

BANKS, YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 20, 1898—Continued.

FEBRUARY 18, 1898.

Cash reserve.		Classification of reserve held.					
Required.	Held.	Specie.	Legal tenders.	United States certificates of deposit.	Due from reserve agents.	Redemption fund with Treasurer.	
$155,429,621.87	$178,860,395.26	$107,313,686.26	$42,221,709	$29,325,000	.....	$740,250.00	1
30,885,330.56	40,510,694.40	21,776,794.40	15,093,900	3,640,000	.....	49,500.00	2
8,793,047.36	8,486,730.48	2,736,720.48	4,020,010	1,730,000	.....	81,450.00	3
195,107,999.79	227,857,820.14	131,827,201.14	61,335,619	34,695,000	.....	871,200.00	
20,304,150 74	21,531,419.29	12,128,894.29	7,042,525	2,360,000	$34,730,588.50	275,950.00	4
1,269,268.69	1,238,470.70	920,046.70	318,424	.....	3,627,100.39	13,500.00	5
1,927,543.42	2,062,037.17	1,135,698.17	926,339	.....	2,307,993.38	28,890.00	6
15,689,127.88	24,224,912.58	12,837,957.58	2,221,955	9,165,000	20,931,474.52	309,588.32	7
6,229,946.89	7,642,730.50	5,071,794.50	2,570,936	.....	9,023,766.91	230,436.25	8
3,864,652.85	6,688,021.65	4,198,549.65	829,472	1,660,000	4,419,566.64	89,325.00	9
1,770,252.05	2,800,686.00	2,272,521.00	498,165	30,000	2,775,588.34	38,717.50	10
82,001.38	155,759.00	110,200.00	45,559	.....	143,319.36	4,590.00	11
2,288,501.21	4,127,547.35	2,282,951.35	1,449,596	395,000	4,942,399.68	27,790.00	12
1,325,806.24	1,170,622.25	638,694.25	531,928	.....	3,694,235.05	38,250.00	13
375,268.43	1,514,048.35	682,295.35	831,753	.....	744,158.25	9,000.00	14
4,124,979.76	4,350,931.65	1,903,270.65	1,747,661	700,000	7,352,717.01	251,845.00	15
3,502,077.34	3,116,401.90	2,065,965.90	1,050,435	.....	7,182,580.25	60,920.00	16
2,337,358.94	2,430,829.00	1,667,442.00	763,387	.....	4,192,854.71	51,750.00	17
2,957,044.77	3,197,964.02	2,161,604.02	1,036,960	.....	6,421,138.51	32,400.00	18
410,558.99	368,774.80	203,034.80	165,740	.....	765,518.62	13,185.00	19
1,790,065.44	2,143,370.00	1,895,106.00	248,264	.....	3,806,981.10	11,338.60	20
1,302,211.98	1,204,761.30	831,824.30	372,937	.....	1,566,777.75	13,500.00	21
3,322,726.68	2,186,573.00	1,332,273.00	854,300	.....	7,280,266.43	11,250.00	22
385,061.32	341,796.90	182,035.90	159,761	.....	1,063,000.75	6,750.00	23
231,286.06	231,626.25	147,518.25	84,108	.....	320,845.84	6,750.00	24
1,634,890.00	2,020,712.35	1,470,796.85	549,916	.....	2,725,781.99	23,125.00	25
1,773,468.48	5,522,873.10	5,513,988.10	8,885	.....	896,823.37	11,250.00	26
78,893,249.45	100,272,869.61	61,653,863.61	24,309,006	14,310,000	130,915,477.35	1,565,100.07	
274,006,249.24	328,130,689.75	193,481,064.75	85,644,625	49,005,000	130,915,477.35	2,436,300.07	
915,770.45	1,571,360.34	1,264,220.34	307,140	.....	3,790,275.45	244,472.75	27
594,229.99	935,593.95	660,714.95	274,879	.....	2,167,871.97	171,843.75	28
480,693.17	873,020.60	673,387.60	199,633	.....	2,025,188.71	180,277.50	29
4,699,681.42	7,013,582.69	4,766,268.69	2,142,314	105,000	13,718,077.62	834,588.00	30
1,134,241.45	1,763,608.04	1,103,396.04	660,212	.....	3,939,669.29	340,755.00	31
2,111,631.49	3,830,656.70	3,078,586.70	752,070	.....	7,617,584.14	365,247.50	32
9,935,647.97	15,987,822.32	11,546,574.32	4,336,248	105,000	33,258,667.18	2,137,184.50	
5,485,426.36	8,404,586.44	5,582,523.44	2,682,063	140,000	20,484,135.69	738,084.25	33
3,469,477.53	5,615,270.72	3,429,401.72	2,185,869	.....	13,417,765.26	252,516.25	34
7,032,824.68	11,932,920.61	8,351,827.61	3,581,093	.....	24,454,892.81	806,402.66	35
300,806.44	479,843.50	348,602.50	131,241	.....	1,204,365.98	34,235.00	36
642,201.50	1,130,503.53	713,960.53	416,543	.....	2,044,839.93	89,303.58	37
45,184.10	271,534.10	261,986.10	9,548	.....	87,428.21	11,250.00	38
16,975,920.61	27,834,658.90	18,688,301.90	9,006,357	140,000	61,693,427.88	1,931,791.74	
942,159.46	1,753,330.11	958,241.11	795,089	.....	2,834,597.10	84,836.25	39
496,757.24	1,133,743.65	711,539.65	422,204	.....	1,447,392.09	59,242.75	40
352,370.28	841,642.25	586,588.25	255,054	.....	1,114,286.57	30,316.75	41
297,521.54	782,092.75	364,778.75	417,314	.....	522,870.21	21,671.25	42
419,350.32	1,298,337.70	672,187.70	626,150	.....	1,674,605.00	42,834.50	43
244,660.71	523,323.16	229,713.16	293,610	.....	746,562.98	14,815.00	44
467,087.49	1,115,932.26	717,827.26	398,105	.....	2,109,826.23	39,809.56	45
174,657.98	325,264.60	102,467.60	222,797	.....	985,421.81	10,740.83	46
159,263.42	345,201.45	254,054.45	91,147	.....	1,052,518.84	11,925.00	47
2,286,283.64	5,886,311.08	3,272,949.08	2,613,362	.....	13,582,974.06	203,335.25	48
152,514.46	322,922.35	234,571.35	88,351	.....	1,068,364.99	11,317.50	49
766,989.05	1,393,556.24	952,475.24	441,081	.....	3,531,075.35	160,003.00	50
1,254,387.55	2,841,607.55	1,603,907.55	1,237,700	.....	5,888,070.55	79,837.10	51
8,014,603.14	18,563,265.15	10,661,301.15	7,901,964	.....	36,555,565.78	770,684.74	

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

No. 61.—Lawful Money Reserve of the National

FEBRUARY 18, 1898—Continued.

	Cities, States, and Territories.	Deposits.	Reserve required.	Reserve held.	Ratio of reserve.
	COUNTY BANKS—continued.		*15 per cent.*		*Per ct.*
52	Ohio	$66,900,739.10	$10,035,110.86	$23,472,657.77	35.09
53	Indiana	36,175,243.25	5,426,286.49	15,003,973.61	41.48
54	Illinois	53,753,161.98	8,062,974.30	19,180,950.98	35.68
55	Michigan	30,247,335.67	4,537,100.35	10,274,569.02	33.97
56	Wisconsin	24,321,247.59	3,648,187.14	9,303,713.31	38.25
57	Minnesota	16,426,406.73	2,463,961.01	6,008,337.61	36.58
58	Iowa	30,483,090.07	4,572,463.51	10,237,760.90	33.59
59	Missouri	8,906,439.40	1,335,965.91	3,370,440.58	37.84
	Total of Middle States	267,213,663.79	40,082,049.57	96,852,403.78	36.25
60	North Dakota	5,425,874.48	813,881.17	1,761,171.73	32.46
61	South Dakota	4,199,428.58	629,914.28	1,350,843.99	32.17
62	Nebraska	12,291,008.23	1,843,651.23	4,491,428.77	36.54
63	Kansas	21,548,775.93	3,232,316.39	8,394,567.61	38.96
64	Montana	9,748,454.36	1,462,268.15	3,913,332.08	40.14
65	Wyoming	2,451,694.46	367,754.16	729,014.84	29.14
66	Colorado	33,136,759.75	4,970,513.97	14,862,170.70	44.85
67	New Mexico	2,812,058.77	421,808.82	711,836.64	25.31
68	Oklahoma	960,127.57	144,019.14	560,420.43	58.37
69	Indian Territory	1,567,271.35	235,090.71	757,539.05	48.33
	Total of Western States	94,141,453.48	14,121,218.02	37,532,325.84	39.87
70	Washington	11,669,460.42	1,750,419.06	4,589,824.67	39.33
71	Oregon	9,712,934.85	1,456,940.23	2,691,816.71	27.71
72	California	13,618,202.32	2,042,730.34	5,960,996.95	43.77
73	Idaho	2,102,355.08	315,353.26	790,933.27	37.62
74	Utah	3,551,632.27	532,744.84	1,240,713.76	34.93
75	Nevada	301,503.15	45,225.47	60,406.62	20.00
76	Arizona	1,303,588.78	195,538.32	551,034.72	42.27
	Total of Pacific States	42,259,676.87	6,338,951.52	15,885,726.70	37.59
	Total of country banks	1,017,972,062.74	152,695,809.41	349,003,524.51	34.28
	Total of United States	2,439,335,257.82	508,036,608.17	810,485,991.68	33.23

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

BANKS, YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 20, 1898—Continued.

FEBRUARY 18, 1897—Continued.

Cash reserve.		Classification of reserve held.					
Required.	Held.	Specie.	Legal tenders.	United States certificates of deposit.	Due from reserve agents.	Redemption fund with Treasurer.	
$3,810,482.10	$7,967,383.32	$4,804,247.32	$3,163,136	.....	$14,996,368.85	$508,905.60	52
2,085,232.86	5,665,500.70	4,262,497.70	1,403,003	.....	9,125,268.56	213,204.35	53
3,114,816.10	5,799,675.17	4,046,733.17	1,752,942	.....	13,105,341.76	275,934.05	54
1,762,974.14	2,616,186.48	1,930,601.48	685,585	.....	7,528,717.54	129,665.00	55
1,419,279.06	2,336,069.96	1,782,163.96	553,906	.....	6,867,653.85	99,989.50	56
963,840.61	1,482,297.90	1,164,317.90	317,980	.....	4,471,680.21	54,359.50	57
1,764,239.38	3,034,989.71	2,122,044.71	912,945	.....	7,040,906.15	161,865.04	58
514,240.46	925,181.37	581,580.37	343,601	.....	2,394,894.46	50,364.75	59
15,435,104.71	29,827,284.61	20,694,186.61	9,133,098	.....	65,530,831.38	1,494,287.79	
317,398.67	491,388.90	286,014.90	205,374	.....	1,249,398.33	20,384.50	60
243,847.30	565,990.95	376,081.95	189,909	.....	764,557.01	20,296.03	61
710,724.59	976,890.79	672,926.79	303,964	.....	3,447,698.23	66,839.75	62
1,251,700.76	2,036,626.41	1,362,516.41	674,110	.....	6,254,876.70	103,064.50	63
572,708.06	1,456,987.65	901,510.65	555,477	.....	2,425,846.43	30,498.00	64
143,491.77	270,597.50	221,921.50	48,676	.....	449,392.59	9,021.75	65
1,965,505.89	6,244,541.20	4,696,989.20	1,547,552	.....	8,560,880.25	56,749.25	66
102,603.52	294,258.30	193,373.30	100,885	.....	402,278.34	15,300.00	67
56,482.86	83,688.40	43,918.40	39,770	.....	473,920.03	2,812.00	68
91,048.28	166,178.20	79,840.20	86,338	.....	583,890.85	7,470.00	69
5,515,511.70	12,587,148.30	8,835,093.30	3,752,055	.....	24,612,738.76	332,438.78	
684,259.23	2,430,247.29	2,231,277.29	198,970	.....	2,119,806.38	39,771.00	70
564,194.69	1,514,924.60	1,487,524.60	27,400	.....	1,130,438.61	46,453.50	71
787,531.74	2,659,307.74	2,567,758.74	91,549	.....	3,227,788.21	73,901.00	72
122,946.30	321,666.55	248,392.55	73,274	.....	461,279.22	7,987.50	73
198,472.93	788,112.55	744,645.55	43,467	.....	416,038.71	36,562.50	74
17,721.19	20,033.00	19,882.00	151	.....	39,451.12	922.50	75
75,185.33	227,949.85	171,922.85	56,027	.....	315,509.87	7,575.00	76
2,450,311.41	7,962,241.58	7,471,403.58	490,838	.....	7,710,312.12	213,173.00	
58,326,499.54	112,762,420.86	77,896,860.86	34,620,560	$245,000	229,361,543.10	6,879,560.55	
332,932,748.78	440,893,110.61	271,377,925.61	120,265,185	49,250,000	360,277,020.45	9,315,860.62	

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

No. 61.—Lawful Money Reserve of the National

MAY 5, 1898.

	Cities, States, and Territories.	Deposits.	Reserve required.	Reserve held.	Ratio of reserve.
	CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES.		*25 per cent.*		*Per ct.*
1	New York City	$550,140,008.80	$137,535,002.20	$177,553,351.93	32.27
2	Chicago	130,217,157.52	32,554,289.38	43,571,950.71	33.46
3	St. Louis	41,128,152.48	10,282,038.12	11,263,596.85	27.39
	Total of central reserve cities	721,485,318.80	180,371,329.70	232,388,899.49	32.30
	OTHER RESERVE CITIES.				
4	Boston	149,772,457.44	37,443,109.36	50,131,480.14	33.47
5	Albany	12,000,137.76	3,000,034.44	4,850,127.53	40.42
6	Brooklyn	17,394,550.12	4,348,637.53	6,179,062.73	35.52
7	Philadelphia	113,921,851.88	28,480,462.97	36,714,072.02	32.23
8	Pittsburg	50,612,975.79	12,653,243.95	13,481,787.32	26.64
9	Baltimore	31,052,266.38	7,763,066.59	9,157,445.90	29.49
10	Washington	15,826,978.21	3,956,744.55	6,558,734.26	41.44
11	Savannah	698,772.13	174,693.03	183,634.00	26.28
12	New Orleans	16,556,544.38	4,139,136.09	7,383,267.55	44.59
13	Louisville	10,535,369.95	2,633,842.49	4,598,570.16	43.65
14	Houston	3,204,626.83	801,156.71	2,286,709.84	71.36
15	Cincinnati	33,656,516.50	8,414,129.13	10,906,838.94	32.41
16	Cleveland	26,969,609.29	6,742,402.32	8,027,101.09	29.76
17	Detroit	17,545,588.73	4,386,397.18	4,392,267.30	25.03
18	Milwaukee	24,388,105.94	6,097,026.48	8,534,206.53	34.99
19	Des Moines	4,130,736.27	1,032,684.08	1,390,593.15	33.66
20	St. Paul	13,314,382.05	3,328,595.51	5,095,144.95	38.27
21	Minneapolis	10,710,860.93	2,677,715.23	3,793,876.04	35.42
22	Kansas City	26,202,588.35	6,550,647.09	10,196,186.61	38.91
23	St. Joseph	3,361,525.65	840,381.41	1,413,892.99	42.06
24	Lincoln	2,066,873.97	516,718.49	669,902.57	32.41
25	Omaha	13,757,354.97	3,439,338.74	5,196,799.03	37.78
26	San Francisco	15,107,008.40	3,776,752.10	6,443,954.17	42.65
	Total of other reserve cities	612,787,661.92	153,196,915.48	207,585,654.82	33.88
	Total of all reserve cities	1,334,272,980.72	333,568,245.18	439,974,554.31	32.97
	COUNTRY BANKS.		*15 per cent.*		
27	Maine	16,618,559.68	2,492,783.95	4,926,322.33	29.64
28	New Hampshire	11,323,704.86	1,698,555.73	3,189,133.37	28.16
29	Vermont	9,181,863.49	1,377,279.52	2,748,734.62	29.94
30	Massachusetts	82,297,747.07	12,344,662.06	20,560,702.28	24.98
31	Rhode Island	20,423,806.38	3,063,570.96	5,285,779.78	25.88
32	Connecticut	37,251,168.39	5,587,675.26	12,277,587.91	32.96
	Total of New England States	177,096,849.87	26,564,527.48	48,988,350.29	27.66
33	New York	96,029,374.31	14,404,406.15	25,999,532.12	27.07
34	New Jersey	57,483,018.17	8,622,452.72	15,890,963.07	27.64
35	Pennsylvania	128,662,476.12	19,299,371.42	37,690,869.54	29.29
36	Delaware	5,387,519.78	808,127.96	1,647,395.86	30.58
37	Maryland	11,337,709.14	1,700,656.37	2,827,484.37	24.93
38	District of Columbia	870,487.31	130,573.10	371,907.67	42.72
	Total of Eastern States	299,770,584.83	44,965,587.72	84,428,152.63	28.16
39	Virginia	15,711,400.85	2,356,710.13	4,288,756.06	27.30
40	West Virginia	8,659,420.66	1,298,913.09	2,537,329.63	29.30
41	North Carolina	5,772,388.94	865,858.34	1,657,485.45	28.70
42	South Carolina	4,313,575.50	647,036.33	872,214.97	20.22
43	Georgia	6,923,515.46	1,038,527.32	2,337,773.62	33.77
44	Florida	4,315,817.74	647,372.66	1,391,043.70	32.23
45	Alabama	7,473,335.07	1,121,000.26	2,595,697.40	34.72
46	Mississippi	2,897,122.56	434,568.38	1,044,153.08	36.04
47	Louisiana	2,489,663.64	373,449.55	1,101,766.66	44.25
48	Texas	36,845,470.83	5,526,820.63	17,068,132.21	46.32
49	Arkansas	2,644,801.57	396,720.24	1,202,613.20	47.74
50	Kentucky	13,809,647.92	2,071,447.19	4,591,770.06	33.25
51	Tennessee	20,909,080.16	3,136,362.02	7,884,071.27	37.71
	Total of Southern States	132,765,240.90	19,914,786.14	48,632,807.35	36.63

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

BANKS, YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 20, 1898—Continued.

MAY 5, 1898.

Cash reserve.		Classification of reserve held.					
Required.	Held.	Specie.	Legal tenders.	United States certificates of deposit.	Due from reserve agents.	Redemption fund with Treasurer.	
$136,766,745.20	$176,785,094.93	$141,539,579.93	$25,655,515	$9,590,000	.....	$768,257.00	1
32,507,039.38	43,524,700.71	22,788,081.71	18,021,619	2,715,000	.....	47,250.00	2
10,200,588.12	11,182,146.85	3,313,455.85	5,468,691	2,400,000	.....	81,450.00	3
179,474,372.70	231,491,942.49	167,641,117.49	49,145,825	14,705,000	.....	896,957.00	
18,564,537.18	20,324,970.45	14,152,143.45	5,932,827	240,000	$29,492,474.69	314,035.00	4
1,493,267.22	1,269,904.10	904,816.10	365,088	.....	3,566,723.43	13,500.00	5
2,160,313.76	2,542,806.78	1,483,428.78	1,059,378	.....	3,608,245.95	28,010.00	6
14,083,687.73	21,758,305.70	13,804,611.70	2,183,694	5,770,000	14,642,678.82	313,087.50	7
6,205,016.35	8,444,058.75	5,396,288.75	3,047,770	.....	4,794,517.32	243,211.25	8
3,837,245.79	5,235,207.78	3,339,497.78	840,710	1,055,000	3,833,663.12	88,575.00	9
1,959,013.52	4,359,429.85	2,895,873.85	803,556	660,000	2,160,586.91	38,717.50	10
85,051.51	126,400.00	86,400.00	40,000	.....	52,644.00	4,590.00	11
2,055,573.09	4,223,498.52	2,320,295.52	1,583,203	320,000	3,131,779.03	27,990.00	12
1,297,801.25	2,225,797.27	658,496.27	1,317,301	250,000	2,334,532.89	38,240.00	13
395,720.86	1,544,457.75	744,961.75	799,496	.....	732,537.09	9,715.00	14
4,081,199.56	5,633,707.75	2,235,999.75	2,707,717	690,000	5,021,491.19	251,730.00	15
3,339,651.16	3,428,970.50	2,133,531.50	1,295,439	.....	4,535,030.59	63,100.00	16
2,166,198.59	2,222,058.01	1,646,832.01	575,226	.....	2,116,209.29	54,000.00	17
3,029,244.49	3,971,238.77	2,297,477.77	1,673,761	.....	4,524,430.26	38,537.50	18
508,854.54	499,212.05	269,411.05	229,801	.....	876,406.10	14,975.00	19
1,658,628.75	2,503,612.85	2,046,138.85	457,474	.....	2,580,194.10	11,338.00	20
1,332,207.62	1,543,675.10	706,339.10	837,336	.....	2,236,900.94	13,300.00	21
3,269,698.54	3,472,461.77	2,106,061.77	1,366,400	.....	6,712,474.84	11,250.00	22
416,815.70	454,806.20	236,292.20	218,514	.....	952,336.79	6,750.00	23
254,984.24	258,099.90	140,445.90	117,654	.....	405,052.67	6,750.00	24
1,705,699.37	2,105,609.80	1,238,660.80	866,949	.....	3,063,249.23	27,940.00	25
1,879,376.05	5,150,970.05	5,133,003.05	17,967	.....	1,274,984.12	18,000.00	26
75,779,786.87	103,299,259.70	65,976,998.70	28,337,261	8,985,000	102,649,053.37	1,637,341.75	
255,254,159.57	334,791,202.19	233,618,116.19	77,483,086	23,690,000	102,649,053.37	2,534,298.75	
890,992.48	1,643,259.68	1,271,682.68	371,577	.....	3,017,759.90	265,302.75	27
608,796.79	1,037,062.46	745,776.46	291,286	.....	1,975,507.16	176,563.75	28
477,212.81	921,921.73	688,699.73	233,222	.....	1,642,565.39	184,247.50	29
4,594,463.63	7,748,138.77	5,066,463.77	2,546,675	135,000	11,954,150.51	858,503.00	30
1,088,177.38	1,853,373.03	1,156,707.03	696,666	.....	3,089,279.25	343,127.50	31
2,087,665.10	4,165,064.32	3,249,287.32	915,777	.....	7,744,011.09	368,512.50	32
9,747,308.19	17,368,819.99	12,178,616.99	5,055,203	135,000	29,423,273.30	2,196,257.00	
5,465,607.40	9,049,059.22	5,762,689.22	3,127,370	150,000	16,219,085.25	740,387.65	33
3,348,228.19	6,032,676.54	3,551,353.54	2,481,323	.....	9,606,404.28	251,882.25	34
7,390,840.26	13,985,070.10	9,271,696.10	4,713,374	.....	22,883,528.68	822,270.76	35
309,241.18	527,100.65	384,457.65	142,643	.....	1,085,270.21	35,025.00	36
645,021.12	1,155,718.98	707,047.98	448,671	.....	1,583,661.81	88,105.58	37
47,729.24	306,895.75	260,794.75	46,101	.....	53,761.92	11,250.00	38
17,205,667.39	31,047,521.24	19,938,039.24	10,959,482	150,000	51,431,712.15	1,948,919.24	
908,571.55	2,168,386.05	1,227,673.05	940,713	.....	2,035,088.76	85,281.25	39
495,532.14	1,127,570.82	712,872.82	414,698	.....	1,349,676.06	60,082.75	40
333,710.64	895,120.55	578,730.55	316,400	.....	730,773.15	31,581.75	41
249,931.23	511,761.50	302,810.50	208,951	.....	338,245.22	22,208.25	42
398,797.12	1,297,626.00	690,386.00	598,240	.....	998,613.12	41,534.50	43
253,129.06	574,287.52	256,305.52	317,982	.....	802,206.18	14,550.00	44
432,137.10	1,305,782.29	836,849.29	468,933	.....	1,249,257.61	40,657.50	45
169,571.15	383,960.65	154,962.65	228,998	.....	649,551.93	10,640.50	46
144,609.82	300,872.25	218,650.25	82,222	.....	788,969.35	11,925.00	47
2,127,823.75	6,787,276.91	4,052,648.91	2,734,628	.....	10,073,594.05	207,261.25	48
154,161.10	363,653.10	231,444.10	132,209	.....	887,642.70	11,317.50	49
760,618.68	1,518,135.28	1,022,126.28	496,009	.....	2,903,734.28	169,900.50	50
1,221,919.41	3,984,685.90	2,035,280.90	1,949,405	.....	3,817,799.37	81,586.00	51
7,650,503.75	21,219,128.82	12,329,740.82	8,889,388	.....	26,625,151.78	788,526.75	

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

No. 61.—Lawful Money Reserve of the National

MAY 5, 1898—Continued.

	Cities, States, and Territories.	Deposits.	Reserve required.	Reserve held.	Ratio of reserve.
	COUNTRY BANKS—continued.		*15 per cent.*		*Per ct.*
52	Ohio	$66,823,109.62	$10,023,466.44	$21,591,776.81	32.31
53	Indiana	40,628,401.15	6,094,260.17	17,133,966.19	42.17
54	Illinois	57,383,674.56	8,607,551.18	20,013,742.05	34.88
55	Michigan	30,616,536.10	4,592,480.42	9,127,502.60	29.81
56	Wisconsin	25,284,762.10	3,792,714.32	9,096,046.24	35.97
57	Minnesota	16,842,535.19	2,526,380.27	5,402,536.95	32.08
58	Iowa	33,070,549.10	4,960,582.37	11,472,664.95	34.69
59	Missouri	8,677,347.01	1,301,602.05	3,060,011.41	35.26
	Total of Middle States	279,326,914.83	41,899,037.22	96,898,277.20	34.69
60	North Dakota	4,832,537.73	724,880.66	1,127,632.62	23.33
61	South Dakota	4,321,212.59	648,181.89	1,396,217.67	32.31
62	Nebraska	13,649,641.96	2,047,446.29	5,306,813.12	38.88
63	Kansas	21,631,496.78	3,244,724.52	7,904,760.48	36.54
64	Montana	9,698,615.46	1,454,792.32	3,343,964.32	34.48
65	Wyoming	2,465,895.37	369,884.30	755,536.13	30.64
66	Colorado	33,573,730.70	5,036,059.61	14,981,071.77	44.62
67	New Mexico	2,607,748.70	391,162.30	612,852.44	23.50
68	Oklahoma	997,252.11	149,587.82	466,752.08	46.80
69	Indian Territory	1,423,911.81	213,586.77	560,478.42	39.36
	Total of Western States	95,202,043.21	14,280,306.48	36,456,079.05	38.29
70	Washington	12,698,356.23	1,904,753.44	4,803,580.52	37.83
71	Oregon	10,084,622.47	1,512,693.37	2,775,051.33	27.52
72	California	13,354,189.92	2,003,128.49	5,170,386.86	38.71
73	Idaho	2,332,384.95	349,857.74	782,312.79	33.54
74	Utah	3,546,100.41	531,915.06	1,081,644.21	30.50
75	Nevada	332,451.67	49,867.75	59,522.03	17.90
76	Arizona	1,354,540.63	203,181.09	624,850.56	46.13
77	Alaska	13,643.71	2,046.56	23,034.44	168.83
	Total of Pacific States	43,716,289.99	6,557,443.50	15,320,382.79	35.05
	Total of country banks	1,027,877,923.63	154,181,688.54	330,724,049.31	32.18
	Total of United States	2,362,150,904.35	487,749,933.72	770,698,603.62	32.63

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BANKS, YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 20, 1898—Continued.

MAY 5, 1898—Continued.

Cash reserve.		Classification of reserve held.					
Required.	Held.	Specie.	Legal tenders.	United States certificates of deposit.	Due from reserve agents.	Redemption fund with Treasurer.	
$3,799,356.51	$9,155,426.60	$4,999,080.60	$4,156,346	.....	$11,911,275.05	$525,075.16	52
2,355,337.67	7,615,880.89	5,211,682.89	2,404,198	.....	9,312,169.30	205,916.00	53
3,331,326.57	6,346,991.85	4,364,547.85	1,982,444	.....	13,387,515.45	279,234.75	54
1,784,455.37	2,891,915.37	1,992,833.37	899,082	.....	6,104,245.23	131,342.00	55
1,477,932.93	2,468,236.71	1,814,417.71	653,819	.....	6,529,927.53	97,882.00	56
987,770.90	1,565,091.25	1,196,357.25	368,734	.....	3,780,522.70	56,953.00	57
1,918,961.94	3,415,671.30	2,338,769.30	1,076,902	.....	7,893,816.13	163,177.52	58
499,746.92	1,031,798.40	679,605.40	352,193	.....	1,975,978.26	52,234.75	59
16,154,888.81	34,491,012.37	22,597,294.37	11,893,718	.....	60,895,449.65	1,511,815.18	
282,023.66	455,756.15	278,004.15	177,752	.....	652,054.97	19,821.50	60
251,114.34	552,748.20	377,312.20	175,436	.....	823,073.44	20,396.63	61
792,326.62	1,172,058.10	820,555.10	351,503	.....	4,068,125.27	66,629.75	62
1,256,713.26	2,406,569.31	1,596,709.31	809,860	.....	5,395,249.80	102,941.37	63
570,959.62	1,490,474.20	928,803.20	561,671	.....	1,826,096.87	27,393.25	64
144,083.82	273,753.93	234,641.93	39,112	.....	472,107.45	9,674.75	65
1,992,399.14	6,476,350.34	4,630,291.34	1,846,059	.....	8,449,659.68	55,061.75	66
150,344.92	263,637.90	159,930.90	103,707	.....	333,914.54	15,309.00	67
58,710.13	101,492.10	53,929.10	47,563	.....	362,447.48	2,812.50	68
82,446.71	226,663.30	109,035.30	117,628	.....	326,345.12	7,470.00	69
5,581,122.22	13,419,503.53	9,189,212.53	4,230,291	.....	22,709,074.62	327,500.90	
746,217.97	2,503,225.90	2,240,435.90	262,790	.....	2,261,146.12	39,208.50	70
586,495.95	1,619,427.55	1,593,779.55	25,648	.....	1,109,170.33	46,453.50	71
771,449.99	2,261,993.75	2,161,071.75	100,922	.....	2,833,889.61	74,503.50	72
136,868.10	390,199.70	336,541.70	53,658	.....	384,425.59	7,687.50	73
198,141.02	738,864.30	691,794.30	47,070	.....	306,217.41	36,562.50	74
19,578.10	29,080.65	28,991.65	89	.....	29,518.88	922.50	75
78,122.44	314,427.00	260,746.00	53,681	.....	302,548.56	7,875.00	76
818.62	22,046.85	18,391.85	3,655	.....	987.59	.....	77
2,537,692.20	7,879,265.70	7,331,752.70	547,513	.....	7,227,904.09	213,213.00	
58,878,182.56	125,425,251.65	83,564,656.65	41,575,595	$285,000	198,312,565.59	6,986,232.07	
314,132,342.13	460,216,453.84	317,182,772.84	119,958,631	23,975,000	300,961,618.96	9,520,530.82	

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

No. 61.—LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE OF THE NATIONAL

JULY 14, 1898.

	Cities States, and Territories.	Deposits.	Reserve required.	Reserve held.	Ratio of reserve.
	CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES.		*25 per cent.*		*Per ct.*
1	New York City	$637,977,134.60	$159,494,283.65	$195,387,049.94	30.63
2	Chicago	130,700,857.31	32,675,214.33	40,838,194.37	31.25
3	St. Louis	38,596,914.55	9,649,228.64	9,392,636.35	24.34
	Total of central reserve cities	807,274,906.46	201,818,726.62	245,617,880.66	30.43
	OTHER RESERVE CITIES.				
4	Boston	165,863,141.42	41,465,785.35	57,610,859.65	34.74
5	Albany	11,269,914.95	2,817,478.74	4,016,512.92	35.64
6	Brooklyn	18,010,633.28	4,502,658.32	6,288,898.44	34.92
7	Philadelphia	125,101,190.14	31,275,297.54	43,693,072.53	34.93
8	Pittsburg	51,599,183.05	12,899,795.76	14,337,446.62	27.79
9	Baltimore	32,689,987.44	8,172,496.86	10,757,785.24	32.91
10	Washington	14,362,228.04	3,590,557.01	5,492,295.09	38.24
11	Savannah	728,645.59	182,161.40	222,736.89	30.57
12	New Orleans	16,192,052.99	4,048,013.25	6,728,618.65	41.56
13	Louisville	9,651,656.08	2,412,914.02	3,785,163.21	39.22
14	Houston	2,907,282.56	726,820.64	1,795,127.67	61.75
15	Cincinnati	33,041,029.99	8,260,257.50	11,606,267.39	35.13
16	Cleveland	29,313,605.49	7,328,401.37	9,762,800.12	33.31
17	Detroit	17,227,450.96	4,306,862.74	4,445,996.99	25.84
18	Milwaukee	24,393,606.45	6,098,401.61	9,180,997.16	37.61
19	Des Moines	4,291,655.97	1,072,913.99	1,193,412.69	27.80
20	St. Paul	13,519,008.93	3,379,752.23	5,872,268.23	43.44
21	Minneapolis	10,967,392.63	2,741,848.16	4,490,688.80	40.95
22	Kansas City	24,652,656.15	6,163,164.04	6,736,064.63	27.32
23	St. Joseph	3,579,482.33	894,870.58	1,525,481.16	42.62
24	Lincoln	2,146,338.47	536,584.62	656,334.18	30.58
25	Omaha	15,171,445.42	3,792,861.35	6,599,875.69	43.50
26	San Francisco	16,659,803.20	4,164,950.80	7,419,941.99	44.54
	Total of other reserve cities	643,339,391.53	160,834,847.88	224,218,645.34	34.85
	Total of all reserve cities	1,450,614,297.99	362,653,574.50	469,836,526.00	32.39
	COUNTRY BANKS.		*15 per cent.*		
27	Maine	16,995,563.95	2,549,334.59	5,764,268.58	33.92
28	New Hampshire	11,783,502.55	1,767,525.38	3,707,974.28	31.47
29	Vermont	9,474,256.96	1,421,138.55	3,187,883.54	33.65
30	Massachusetts	84,406,191.23	12,660,928.68	23,325,623.31	27.63
31	Rhode Island	21,771,426.32	3,265,713.95	6,386,523.37	29.33
32	Connecticut	40,132,763.68	6,019,914.55	13,460,219.60	33.54
	Total of New England States	184,563,704.69	27,684,555.70	55,832,492.68	30.25
33	New York	95,050,406.90	14,257,561.03	26,199,130.60	27.55
34	New Jersey	59,556,741.05	8,933,511.16	18,626,922.07	31.28
25	Pennsylvania	127,948,248.08	19,192,237.21	37,248,509.22	29.11
36	Delaware	5,457,371.00	818,605.65	1,718,883.51	31.50
37	Maryland	11,809,635.73	1,771,445.36	3,248,751.12	27.51
38	District of Columbia	886,721.41	133,008.21	387,533.81	43.70
	Total of Eastern States	300,709,124.17	45,106,368.63	87,420,730.33	29.07
39	Virginia	16,869,545.32	2,530,431.80	5,271,324.06	31.25
40	West Virginia	8,534,514.92	1,280,177.24	2,374,422.90	27.82
41	North Carolina	5,691,017.94	853,652.69	1,593,552.98	28.00
42	South Carolina	4,522,096.84	678,314.53	1,015,370.60	22.45
43	Georgia	6,740,347.44	1,011,052.12	1,962,824.76	29.12
44	Florida	4,792,889.47	718,933.42	1,900,124.78	39.64
45	Alabama	7,071,962.98	1,060,794.45	1,912,635.55	27.05
46	Mississippi	2,557,839.36	383,675.90	793,671.86	31.03
47	Louisiana	2,306,809.56	346,021.43	797,860.70	34.59
48	Texas	33,259,263.90	4,988,889.59	12,242,681.75	36.81
49	Arkansas	2,486,474.10	372,971.11	974,308.32	39.18
50	Kentucky	14,263,937.06	2,139,590.56	4,483,354.62	31.43
51	Tennessee	20,128,845.51	3,019,326.82	7,550,008.70	37.51
	Total of Southern States	129,225,544.40	19,383,831.66	42,872,141.58	33.18

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BANKS, YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 20, 1898—Continued.

JULY 14, 1898.

Cash reserve.		Classification of reserve held.					
Required.	Held.	Specie.	Legal tenders.	United States certificates of deposit.	Due from reserve agents.	Redemption fund with Treasurer.	
$158,717,133.65	$194,609,899.94	$152,406,943.94	$33,222,956	$8,980,000	.....	$777,150.00	1
32,625,714.33	40,788,694.37	23,961,126.37	14,707,568	2,120,000	.....	49,500.00	2
9,545,278.64	9,288,686.35	4,430,014.35	2,918,672	1,910,000	.....	103,950.00	3
200,888,126.62	244,687,280.66	180,798,084.66	50,879,196	13,010,000	.....	930,600.00	
20,569,919.67	20,720,982.81	15,604,745.81	4,956,237	160,000	$36,563,930.84	325,946.00	4
1,401,989.37	1,366,267.00	934,989.00	431,278	.....	2,636,745.92	13,500.00	5
2,237,739.16	3,246,755.38	1,937,519.38	1,309,236	.....	3,014,963.06	27,180.00	6
15,481,443.52	22,979,190.96	15,335,922.96	2,583,268	5,060,000	20,401,471.07	312,410.50	7
6,322,077.25	8,218,545.05	5,472,593.05	2,745,952	.....	5,863,260.32	255,641.25	8
4,026,510.93	4,910,177.95	3,309,954.95	680,223	920,000	5,728,132.29	119,475.00	9
1,775,919.75	3,086,817.74	2,249,667.74	717,180	120,000	2,366,759.85	38,717.50	10
88,785.70	147,665.00	72,665.00	75,000	.....	70,481.89	4,590.00	11
2,010,011.62	3,896,513.60	2,257,070.60	1,429,443	210,000	2,804,115.05	27,990.00	12
1,176,087.01	1,513,867.26	777,073.26	736,794	.....	2,210,555.95	60,740.00	13
357,785.32	1,270,994.15	625,478.15	645,516	.....	512,882.92	11,250.00	14
4,018,385.00	4,626,952.37	2,127,956.37	1,878,996	620,000	6,755,827.52	223,487.50	15
3,631,425.69	3,921,213.50	2,220,463.50	1,700,750	.....	5,776,036.62	65,550.00	16
2,121,931.37	2,481,842.75	1,683,112.75	798,730	.....	1,901,154.24	63,000.00	17
3,029,625.80	4,101,516.40	2,402,317.40	1,699,199	.....	5,040,330.76	39,150.00	18
529,239.50	424,786.58	197,982.58	226,804	.....	754,191.11	14,435.00	19
1,684,207.11	2,532,816.85	2,219,399.85	313,417	.....	3,328,113.38	11,338.00	20
1,384,524.08	1,457,046.45	771,695.45	685,351	.....	3,020,842.35	12,800.00	21
3,075,957.02	3,077,074.55	2,044,914.55	1,032,160	.....	3,647,740.08	11,250.00	22
444,060.29	453,447.30	251,428.30	202,019	.....	1,065,283.86	6,750.00	23
264,917.31	250,328.25	134,522.25	115,806	.....	399,255.93	6,750.00	24
1,888,493.17	2,505,985.40	1,521,276.40	984,709	.....	4,068,015.29	25,875.00	25
2,066,727.90	6,687,180.05	6,677,004.05	10,176	.....	701,266.94	31,495.00	26
79,562,763.56	103,877,967.35	70,829,723.35	25,958,244	7,090,000	118,631,357.24	1,709,320.75	
280,450,890.18	348,565,248.01	251,627,808.01	76,837,440	20,100,000	118,631,357.24	2,639,920.75	
916,648.74	1,656,382.51	1,281,828.51	374,554	.....	3,850,173.32	257,712.75	27
637,104.65	1,021,705.94	756,154.94	265,551	.....	2,511,504.59	174,763.75	28
498,744.42	934,710.80	690,608.80	244,102	.....	2,078,895.24	174,277.50	29
4,721,383.27	7,877,673.28	5,172,377.28	2,570,296	135,000	14,590,479.53	857,470.50	30
1,169,256.18	1,848,714.53	1,166,441.53	682,273	.....	4,195,235.34	342,573.50	31
2,259,977.82	4,288,919.91	3,293,565.91	995,354	.....	8,801,329.69	369,970.00	32
10,203,115.08	17,628,106.97	12,360,976.97	5,132,130	135,000	36,027,617.71	2,176,768.00	
5,408,075.12	9,109,116.79	5,914,772.79	3,044,344	150,000	16,343,640.56	737,373.25	33
3,471,503.96	6,101,739.71	3,635,322.71	2,466,417	.....	12,270,431.11	254,751.25	34
7,348,741.66	13,116,816.40	9,198,497.40	3,918,319	.....	23,311,309.76	820,383.06	35
312,972.26	508,093.45	356,717.45	151,376	.....	1,174,615.06	36,175.00	36
677,575.88	1,105,671.23	691,694.23	413,977	.....	2,065,574.23	77,505.66	37
48,703.28	309,307.90	283,201.90	26,106	.....	66,975.91	11,250.00	38
17,267,572.16	30,250,745.48	20,080,206.48	10,026,539	150,000	55,232,546.63	1,937,438.22	
977,124.42	2,282,885.43	1,327,290.43	955,595	.....	2,900,817.88	87,620.75	39
488,399.80	1,128,438.08	714,357.08	414,081	.....	1,186,807.07	59,177.75	40
329,148.38	762,418.34	553,486.34	208,932	.....	800,352.89	30,781.75	41
262,105.31	601,337.30	324,878.30	276,459	.....	390,982.05	23,051.25	42
386,791.68	1,087,925.10	687,911.10	400,014	.....	830,826.76	44,672.90	43
280,733.37	758,731.46	291,255.46	467,476	.....	1,124,293.32	17,100.00	44
408,294.78	1,001,944.80	714,951.80	286,993	.....	870,633.25	40,057.50	45
149,190.40	316,782.35	184,862.35	131,920	.....	466,189.61	10,699.90	46
133,638.57	303,450.45	187,747.45	115,703	.....	482,485.25	11,925.00	47
1,912,636.73	5,805,280.46	3,949,191.46	1,856,089	.....	6,230,103.54	207,297.75	48
144,901.44	318,703.90	221,679.90	97,024	.....	644,886.92	10,717.50	49
787,043.02	1,482,777.99	1,031,716.99	451,061	.....	2,828,593.63	171,983.00	50
1,174,985.34	3,702,646.90	2,050,425.90	1,652,221	.....	3,765,498.30	81,863.50	51
7,434,993.24	19,553,322.56	12,239,754.56	7,313,568	.....	22,522,470.47	796,348.55	

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

No. 61.—Lawful Money Reserve of the National

JULY 14, 1898—Continued.

	Cities, States, and Territories.	Deposits.	Reserve required.	Reserve held.	Ratio of reserve.
	COUNTRY BANKS—continued.		*15 per cent.*		*Per ct.*
52	Ohio	$68,909,238.02	$10,336,385.70	$22,721,104.80	32.97
53	Indiana	41,059,057.08	6,158,858.56	16,024,273.50	39.03
54	Illinois	55,289,592.10	8,293,438.81	17,799,813.81	32.19
55	Michigan	31,192,402.26	4,678,860.34	9,191,915.43	29.47
56	Wisconsin	25,994,847.97	3,899,227.20	8,822,048.71	33.94
57	Minnesota	17,122,037.80	2,568,305.67	5,851,096.49	34.17
58	Iowa	33,319,598.07	4,997,939.71	10,810,573.67	32.45
59	Missouri	8,192,524.57	1,228,878.69	2,599,454.65	31.73
	Total of Middle States	281,079,297.87	42,161,894.68	93,820,281.06	33.38
60	North Dakota	4,505,255.71	675,788.36	793,065.17	17.60
61	South Dakota	4,170,780.01	625,617.00	1,150,799.43	27.57
62	Nebraska	14,807,263.47	2,221,089.52	6,089,464.10	41.12
63	Kansas	21,573,329.57	3,235,999.44	7,267,811.27	33.69
64	Montana	9,426,805.15	1,414,020.77	3,004,062.12	31.87
65	Wyoming	2,359,530.61	353,929.59	659,442.35	27.95
66	Colorado	33,933,408.87	5,090,011.33	14,325,708.59	42.22
67	New Mexico	2,661,396.32	399,209.45	750,443.36	28.20
68	Oklahoma	964,736.38	144,710.46	446,417.77	46.27
69	Indian Territory	1,329,925.95	199,488.89	440,914.47	33.15
	Total of Western States	95,732,432.04	14,359,864.81	34,928,128.63	36.49
70	Washington	13,081,064.63	1,962,159.69	5,122,769.71	39.16
71	Oregon	10,455,931.83	1,568,389.77	2,939,963.04	28.12
72	California	13,255,233.58	1,988,285.04	4,729,668.17	35.68
73	Idaho	2,487,970.09	373,195.51	1,046,882.09	42.08
74	Utah	3,859,471.70	578,920.76	1,278,977.28	33.14
75	Nevada	328,665.65	49,299.85	48,495.15	14.76
76	Arizona	1,554,770.22	233,215.54	687,990.43	44.25
77	Alaska	24,497.14	3,674.57	28,183.79	115.05
	Total of Pacific States	45,047,604.84	6,757,140.73	15,882,929.66	35.28
	Total of country banks	1,036,357,708.01	155,453,656.21	330,756,703.94	31.92
	Total of United States	2,486,972,006.00	518,107,230.71	800,593,229.94	32.19

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

BANKS, YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 20, 1898—Continued.

JULY 14, 1898—Continued.

Cash reserve.		Classification of reserve held.					
Required.	Held.	Specie.	Legal tenders.	United States certificates of deposit.	Due from reserve agents.	Redemption fund with Treasurer.	
$3,926,666.20	$8,699,643.66	$4,972,253.66	$3,727,390	.....	$13,501,740.94	$519,720.20	52
2,381,872.02	7,336,803.68	5,332,763.68	2,004,040	.....	8,483,291.32	204,178.50	53
3,205,286.70	6,047,770.45	4,239,037.45	1,808,733	.....	11,471,821.31	280,222.05	54
1,818,318.14	2,930,732.52	2,042,200.52	888,532	.....	6,128,117.91	133,065.00	55
1,520,164.38	2,553,094.59	1,836,280.59	716,814	.....	6,170,137.87	98,816.25	56
1,004,519.11	1,635,652.88	1,257,122.88	378,530	.....	4,158,435.71	57,007.90	57
1,932,565.48	3,492,563.01	2,428,847.01	1,063,716	.....	7,151,484.64	166,526.02	58
469,757.57	969,470.69	629,087.69	340,383	.....	1,575,499.21	54,484.75	59
16,259,149.60	33,665,731.48	22,737,593.48	10,928,138	.....	58,640,528.91	1,514,020.67	
262,386.55	410,989.85	281,871.85	129,118	.....	362,253.32	19,822.00	60
241,764.30	511,308.85	372,786.85	138,522	.....	618,284.33	21,206.25	61
861,226.91	1,202,245.93	813,129.93	389,116	.....	4,819,195.92	68,022.25	62
1,253,843.53	2,458,755.18	1,681,893.18	776,862	.....	4,707,665.47	101,390.62	63
554,651.01	1,340,662.30	872,830.30	467,832	.....	1,636,006.57	27,393.25	64
137,701.93	276,128.75	222,887.75	53,241	.....	373,638.85	9,674.75	65
2,014,412.03	6,516,152.40	4,632,708.40	1,883,444	.....	7,755,574.94	53,981.25	66
153,563.77	276,592.05	166,632.05	109,960	.....	458,551.31	15,300.00	67
56,534.38	106,873.09	65,333.09	41,540	.....	336,170.18	3,374.50	68
76,807.56	188,691.40	104,358.40	84,333	.....	244,753.07	7,470.00	69
5,612,891.97	13,288,399.80	9,214,431.80	4,073,968	.....	21,312,093.96	327,634.87	
769,180.48	2,548,229.05	2,222,760.05	325,469	.....	2,535,332.16	39,208.50	70
609,674.51	1,623,398.10	1,581,083.10	42,315	.....	1,272,361.44	44,203.50	71
766,664.61	2,425,759.95	2,328,509.95	97,250	.....	2,232,284.72	71,623.50	72
146,083.20	399,259.80	324,181.80	75,078	.....	639,634.79	7,987.50	73
216,943.30	692,321.65	659,264.65	33,057	.....	550,093.13	36,562.50	74
19,350.94	25,216.50	25,038.50	178	.....	22,356.15	922.50	75
90,136.22	290,405.55	256,293.55	34,112	.....	389,709.88	7,875.00	76
1,248.83	20,983.05	19,228.05	1,755	.....	6,648.24	552.50	77
2,619,282.09	8,025,573.65	7,416,359.65	609,214	.....	7,648,420.51	208,935.50	
59,397,004.14	122,411,879.94	84,049,322.94	38,077,557	$285,000	201,383,678.19	6,961,145.81	
339,847,894.32	470,977,127.95	335,677,130.95	114,914,997	20,385,000	320,015,035.43	9,601,066.56	

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

No. 61.—Lawful Money Reserve of the National

SEPTEMBER 20, 1898.

	Cities, States, and Territories.	Deposits.	Reserve required.	Reserve held.	Ratio of reserve.
	CENTRAL RESERVE CITIES.		*25 per cent.*		*Per ct.*
1	New York City	$595,965,793.20	$148,991,448.30	$153,573,670.54	25.77
2	Chicago	128,343,878.01	32,085,969.50	40,394,388.25	31.47
3	St. Louis	37,048,751.56	9,262,187.89	7,647,545.50	20.64
	Total of central reserve cities	761,358,422.77	190,339,605.69	201,615,604.29	26.65
	OTHER RESERVE CITIES.				
4	Boston	172,825,349.42	43,206,337.36	57,822,672.80	33.46
5	Albany	10,895,473.02	2,723,868.26	3,449,878.22	31.66
6	Brooklyn	16,021,613.37	4,005,403.34	5,457,527.20	34.06
7	Philadelphia	128,382,717.23	32,095,679.30	38,838,683.55	30.25
8	Pittsburg	53,020,949.95	13,255,237.49	14,621,248.12	27.58
9	Baltimore	32,201,102.00	8,050,275.50	10,022,029.91	31.12
10	Washington	14,329,633.19	3,582,408.30	5,133,009.94	35.82
11	Savannah	642,874.81	160,718.70	189,398.74	29.54
12	New Orleans	15,074,335.30	3,768,583.82	4,784,004.75	31.74
13	Louisville	9,991,514.12	2,497,878.53	3,160,170.94	31.63
14	Houston	3,745,652.95	936,413.24	2,327,673.04	62.14
15	Cincinnati	33,992,350.75	8,498,087.68	11,502,319.74	33.84
16	Cleveland	30,837,392.96	7,709,348.24	10,302,978.15	33.41
17	Detroit	18,518,837.96	4,629,709.49	5,787,691.38	31.25
18	Milwaukee	22,192,491.18	5,548,122.79	6,916,023.10	31.16
19	Des Moines	4,332,298.90	1,083,074.73	1,026,850.22	23.70
20	St. Paul	13,887,313.37	3,471,828.34	6,093,147.10	43.88
21	Minneapolis	10,866,236.15	2,716,559.04	4,888,552.68	44.99
22	Kansas City	24,933,788.10	6,233,447.03	6,913,302.42	27.73
23	St. Joseph	3,640,009.89	910,002.48	1,618,412.53	44.46
24	Lincoln	2,067,326.48	516,831.62	500,465.55	24.21
25	Omaha	15,941,687.81	3,985,421.95	6,160,040.36	38.64
26	San Francisco	17,127,318.29	4,281,829.57	8,268,462.14	48.28
	Total of other reserve cities	655,468,267.20	163,867,066.80	215,785,042.58	32.92
	Total of all reserve cities	1,416,826,689.97	354,206,672.49	417,400,646.87	29.46
	COUNTRY BANKS.		*15 per cent.*		
27	Maine	17,201,267.41	2,580,190.12	6,832,588.19	39.72
28	New Hampshire	11,762,745.52	1,764,411.83	3,734,106.99	31.75
29	Vermont	9,616,698.65	1,442,504.79	3,230,004.40	33.59
30	Massachusetts	88,428,896.49	13,264,334.47	24,561,373.91	27.78
31	Rhode Island	22,410,605.02	3,361,590.76	6,827,561.53	30.47
32	Connecticut	38,393,049.16	5,833,957.37	11,495,422.67	29.56
	Total of New England States	188,313,262.28	28,246,989.34	56,681,057.69	30.10
33	New York	96,872,636.05	14,530,895.41	27,719,119.42	28.61
34	New Jersey	62,416,084.60	9,362,412.69	17,611,711.37	28.22
35	Pennsylvania	130,278,945.99	19,541,841.90	37,453,565.96	28.75
36	Delaware	5,514,349.08	827,152.36	1,568,213.39	28.44
37	Maryland	11,996,278.97	1,799,441.84	3,040,672.22	25.35
38	District of Columbia	872,941.71	130,941.26	369,580.63	42.34
	Total of Eastern States	307,951,236.40	46,192,685.46	87,762,862.99	28.50
39	Virginia	17,845,761.33	2,676,864.20	5,558,533.04	31.15
40	West Virginia	8,911,351.79	1,336,702.77	2,525,477.40	28.34
41	North Carolina	5,848,452.01	877,267.80	1,704,345.19	29.14
42	South Carolina	4,306,233.99	645,935.10	873,220.39	20.28
43	Georgia	6,775,370.90	1,016,305.64	1,962,251.88	28.96
44	Florida	5,198,496.04	779,774.41	2,275,258.32	43.77
45	Alabama	6,765,332.06	1,014,799.81	1,835,625.46	27.13
46	Mississippi	2,243,510.64	336,526.59	546,911.37	24.38
47	Louisiana	2,168,679.03	325,301.85	584,712.18	26.96
48	Texas	34,233,767.43	5,135,065.11	10,324,241.24	30.16
49	Arkansas	2,109,615.60	316,442.34	549,051.22	26.03
50	Kentucky	14,955,683.28	2,243,352.49	4,636,355.23	31.00
51	Tennessee	19,039,494.21	2,855,924.13	6,261,579.60	32.89
	Total of Southern States	130,401,748.31	19,560,262.24	39,637,562.52	30.40

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BANKS, YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 20, 1898—Continued.

SEPTEMBER 20, 1898.

Cash reserve.		Classification of reserve held.					
Required.	Held.	Specie.	Legal tenders.	United States certificates of deposit.	Due from reserve agents.	Redemption fund with Treasurer.	
$148,198,548.30	$152,780,770.54	$114,565,185.54	$31,265,585	$6,950,000	.....	$792,900.00	1
32,014,869.50	40,323,288.25	25,783,673.25	15,219,615	1,320,000	.....	71,100.00	2
9,140,237.89	7,525,595.50	3,887,719.50	2,282,876	1,355,000	.....	121,950.00	3
189,353,655.69	200,629,654.29	142,236,578.29	48,768,076	9,625,000	.....	985,950.00	
21,445,196.18	23,387,450.81	17,487,684.81	5,679,766	220,000	$34,119,276.99	315,945.00	4
1,354,059.13	1,313,155.70	945,845.70	367,310	.....	2,120,972.52	15,750.00	5
1,988,256.67	3,011,781.09	2,125,227.69	886,554	.....	2,416,856.11	28,890.00	6
15,893,149.40	22,348,738.01	14,775,891.01	2,632,847	4,940,000	16,180,565.04	309,380.50	7
6,500,508.37	7,889,547.30	5,196,412.30	2,693,135	.....	6,477,480.07	254,220.75	8
3,964,421.50	4,828,826.62	2,991,757.62	1,027,069	810,000	5,071,770.79	121,432.50	9
1,771,845.40	2,875,640.25	2,115,886.25	659,754	100,000	2,218,652.19	38,717.50	10
78,474.35	119,738.00	54,738.00	65,000	.....	66,390.74	3,770.00	11
1,870,296.91	3,218,628.00	1,871,841.00	1,121,787	225,000	1,537,386.75	27,990.00	12
1,208,439.26	1,311,978.25	774,970.25	537,008	.....	1,767,192.69	81,000.00	13
462,581.62	1,894,038.00	605,820.00	1,288,218	.....	422,385.04	11,250.00	14
4,141,680.09	4,987,313.55	2,265,030.55	2,112,283	610,000	6,300,278.69	214,727.50	15
3,819,329.12	3,698,469.52	2,228,467.52	1,470,002	.....	6,533,818.63	70,690.00	16
2,283,354.74	2,377,318.25	1,677,607.25	699,711	.....	3,347,373.13	63,000.00	17
2,755,611.39	2,934,838.50	2,203,003.50	731,835	.....	3,944,284.60	36,900.00	18
533,819.86	347,377.45	150,761.45	196,616	.....	664,037.77	15,435.00	19
1,730,245.17	2,673,143.80	2,126,663.80	546,480	.....	3,408,665.30	11,338.00	20
1,351,629.52	1,611,945.00	992,251.00	619,694	.....	3,263,307.68	13,300.00	21
3,109,973.51	2,498,130.40	1,547,008.40	951,122	.....	4,401,672.02	13,500.00	22
451,626.23	395,097.40	189,636.40	205,461	.....	1,216,565.13	6,750.00	23
255,040.81	246,103.70	158,069.70	88,034	.....	247,611.85	6,750.00	24
1,980,898.47	2,225,704.05	1,586,181.05	639,523	.....	3,910,711.31	23,625.00	25
2,125,167.28	7,440,726.70	7,433,352.70	7,374	.....	796,240.44	31,495.00	26
81,075,604.98	103,635,690.35	71,504,107.35	25,226,583	6,995,000	110,433,495.48	1,715,856.75	
270,429,260.67	304,265,344.64	213,740,685.64	73,994,659	16,530,000	110,433,495.48	2,701,806.75	
938,224.95	1,615,941.98	1,268,236.98	347,705	.....	4,982,018.46	234,627.75	27
634,967.23	1,040,658.46	721,329.46	319,329	.....	2,516,454.78	176,993.75	28
507,055.51	917,004.01	678,557.01	238,447	.....	2,138,134.39	174,866.00	29
4,955,627.39	7,561,791.95	5,110,803.95	2,325,988	125,000	16,124,315.96	875,266.00	30
1,208,133.90	1,900,844.12	1,203,764.12	692,080	.....	4,587,461.41	339,256.00	31
2,182,963.95	4,020,894.99	3,143,459.99	877,435	.....	7,097,980.18	376,547.50	32
10,427,772.93	17,057,135.51	12,131,151.51	4,800,984	125,000	37,446,365.18	2,177,557.00	
5,511,710.02	8,617,793.66	5,779,205.66	2,688,588	150,000	18,349,705.41	751,620.35	33
3,644,124.98	6,126,515.25	3,596,665.25	2,529,850	.....	11,233,095.87	252,100.25	34
7,479,373.78	12,803,827.09	8,888,547.09	3,920,280	.....	23,801,331.42	843,407.45	35
315,490.95	491,086.02	351,248.02	139,838	.....	1,038,702.37	38,425.00	36
686,813.15	1,151,967.37	719,583.37	432,384	.....	1,806,295.89	82,408.96	37
47,876.50	272,375.17	246,543.17	25,832	.....	85,955.46	11,250.00	38
17,685,389.38	29,468,564.56	19,581,792.56	9,736,772	150,000	56,315,086.42	1,979,212.01	
1,036,280.26	2,061,888.45	1,221,646.45	840,242	.....	3,410,481.04	86,163.55	39
509,894.43	1,076,548.83	701,712.83	374,836	.....	1,386,961.87	61,966.70	40
338,476.62	765,181.20	555,955.20	209,226	.....	903,087.74	31,076.25	41
247,636.84	546,439.25	352,057.25	194,382	.....	299,938.14	26,843.00	42
387,218.26	1,254,692.52	745,810.52	508,882	.....	659,299.36	48,260.00	43
305,589.76	799,074.54	344,037.54	455,037	.....	1,460,283.78	15,800.00	44
389,656.92	1,029,954.21	636,011.21	393,943	.....	765,013.75	40,657.50	45
130,202.44	316,671.85	154,911.85	161,760	.....	219,219.02	11,020.50	46
125,350.74	276,605.75	181,779.75	94,826	.....	296,161.43	11,925.00	47
1,968,706.34	5,106,185.13	2,943,855.13	2,157,330	5,000	5,004,756.86	213,299.25	48
122,049.94	290,833.65	186,961.65	103,872	.....	246,900.07	11,317.50	49
825,859.79	1,605,854.45	1,078,641.45	527,213	.....	2,851,797.78	178,703.00	50
1,106,180.25	2,772,455.45	1,803,987.45	968,468	.....	3,398,650.65	90,473.50	51
7,493,102.59	17,902,385.28	10,907,368.28	6,990,017	5,000	20,907,671.49	827,565.75	

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

No. 61.—Lawful Money Reserve of the National

SEPTEMBER 20, 1898—Continued.

	Cities, States, and Territories.	Deposits.	Reserve required.	Reserve held.	Ratio of reserve.
	COUNTRY BANKS—continued.		*15 per cent.*		*Per ct.*
52	Ohio	$70,922,210.00	$10,638,331.50	$22,739,973.01	32.06
53	Indiana	42,877,432.30	6,431,614.85	17,163,593.24	40.03
54	Illinois	56,222,781.89	8,433,417.29	18,222,745.19	32.41
55	Michigan	32,245,545.03	4,836,831.75	9,933,062.83	30.80
56	Wisconsin	26,980,761.28	4,047,114.19	8,709,033.08	32.28
57	Minnesota	16,673,707.48	2,501,056.12	5,288,273.89	31.72
58	Iowa	34,497,163.50	5,174,574.52	10,984,735.32	31.84
59	Missouri	8,248,345.52	1,237,251.83	2,724,211.07	33.03
	Total of Middle States	288,667,947.00	43,300,192.05	95,765,627.63	33.18
60	North Dakota	4,970,118.49	745,517.78	1,217,516.47	24.50
61	South Dakota	4,338,245.89	650,736.89	1,348,282.84	31.08
62	Nebraska	15,351,932.23	2,302,789.83	5,539,394.59	36.08
63	Kansas	22,507,499.71	3,376,124.96	7,673,057.73	34.09
64	Montana	10,799,345.10	1,619,901.77	4,502,225.06	41.69
65	Wyoming	2,732,143.86	409,821.58	943,236.66	34.52
66	Colorado	35,446,575.03	5,316,986.25	14,672,775.18	41.39
67	New Mexico	2,785,391.83	417,808.77	748,341.55	26.87
68	Oklahoma	910,924.52	136,638.67	358,170.46	39.32
69	Indian Territory	1,442,798.96	216,419.84	513,105.06	35.56
	Total of Western States	101,284,975.62	15,192,746.34	37,516,105.60	37.04
70	Washington	13,841,166.01	2,076,174.90	5,615,190.11	40.57
71	Oregon	10,582,345.61	1,587,351.84	2,847,702.39	26.91
72	California	13,145,759.36	1,971,863.90	4,095,654.41	31.16
73	Idaho	2,736,154.37	410,423.15	1,046,620.61	38.25
74	Utah	4,016,406.15	602,460.93	1,422,834.45	35.43
75	Nevada	345,410.55	51,811.58	81,716.10	23.66
76	Arizona	1,524,949.92	228,742.49	620,240.68	40.67
77	Alaska	48,993.10	7,348.97	25,742.49	52.54
	Total of Pacific States	46,241,185.07	6,936,177.76	15,755,701.24	34.07
	Total of country banks	1,062,860,354.68	159,429,053.19	333,118,917.67	31.34
	Total of United States	2,479,687,044.65	513,635,725.68	750,519,564.54	30.27

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BANKS, YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 20, 1898—Continued.

SEPTEMBER 20, 1898—Continued.

Cash reserve.		Classification of reserve held.					
Required.	Held.	Specie.	Legal tenders.	United States certificates of deposit.	Due from reserve agents.	Redemption fund with Treasurer.	
$4,043,947.48	$8,388,532.59	$4,828,506.59	$3,560,026	.....	$13,822,977.64	$528,402.78	52
2,488,858.54	7,594,716.51	5,512,828.51	2,081,888	.....	9,359,408.23	209,468.50	53
3,259,093.42	5,746,574.79	4,060,090.79	1,686,484	.....	12,190,486.65	285,683.75	54
1,879,118.30	2,629,452.33	1,887,470.33	741,982	.....	7,164 574.56	139,036.00	55
1,577,141.08	2,418,799.67	1,794,362.67	624,437	.....	6,185,971.91	104,261.50	56
977,468.44	1,452,424.90	1,127,797.90	324,627	.....	3,778,463.99	57,385.00	57
1,997,360.69	3,363,027.29	2,322,813.29	1,040,214	.....	7,440,535.22	181,172.81	58
472,611.63	881,264.95	590,652.95	290,612	.....	1,787,223.37	55,722.75	59
16,695,599.58	32,474,793.03	22,124,523.03	10,350,270	.....	61,729,641.51	1,561,193.09	
290,278.31	421,229.20	227,881.20	193,348	.....	776,465.27	19,822.00	60
251,733.35	473,946.60	314,989.60	158,957	.....	852,932.71	21,403.53	61
891,800.03	1,202,520.32	841,016.32	361,504	.....	4,263,584.52	73,289.75	62
1,308,939.34	2,310,265.57	1,620,674.57	689,591	.....	5,259.015.54	103,776.62	63
637,054.61	1,366,352.20	901,038.20	465,314	.....	3,108,697.61	27,265.25	64
160,058.73	244,544.35	201,551.35	42,993	.....	689,017.56	9,674.75	65
2,104,697.80	6,086,384.69	4,525,887.69	1,560,497	.....	8,531,148.74	55,241.75	66
161,003.51	225,808.40	134,990.40	90,818	.....	507,233.15	15,300.00	67
53,305.66	123,685.35	80,315.35	43,370	.....	231.110.61	3,374.50	68
82,905.14	172,636.95	113,280.95	59,356	.....	331,311.11	9,157.00	69
5,941,776.48	12,627,373.63	8,961,625.63	3,665,748	.....	24,550,426.82	338,305.15	
815,211.56	2,228,854.40	1,973,547.40	253,307	.....	3,350,189.71	38,146.00	70
616,854.33	1,346,942.75	1,308,400.75	38,542	.....	1,455,543.64	45,216.00	71
759,860.16	1,958,022.64	1,878,246.64	79,776	.....	2,065,418.27	72,213.50	72
160,974.26	312,465.15	240,950.15	71,515	.....	726,167.96	7,927.50	73
226,359.37	755,522.00	736,863.00	18,659	.....	630,749.95	36,562.50	74
20,355.63	22,469.55	21,294.55	1,175	.....	58,324.05	922.50	75
88,347.00	283,490.55	249,699.55	33,791	.....	328,875.13	7,875.00	76
2,718.59	21,094.70	18,009.70	3,085	.....	4,095.29	552.50	77
2,690,680.90	6,926,861.74	6,427,011.74	499,850	.....	8,619,364.00	209,475.50	
60,934,321.86	116,457,113.75	80,133,472.75	36,043,641	$280,000	209,568,555.42	7,093,248.50	
331,363,582.53	420,722,458.39	293,874,158.39	110,038,300	16,810,000	320,002,050.90	9,795,655.25	

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No. 62.—Deposits Held by National Banks, Amount and Ratio of Lawful Money Reserve Required; also Amount, Ratio, and Classification of Reserve Actually Held on December 15, 1897, February 18, 1898, May 5, 1898, July 14, 1898, and September 20, 1898.

	No. of banks	Deposits.	Reserve required.		Reserve held.		Classification of reserve held.		
			Ratio.	Amount.	Ratio.	Amount.	Lawful money in bank.	Due from reserve agents.	Redemption fund with Treasurer.
December 15, 1897.		*Millions.*	*P. ct.*	*Millions.*	*Per ct.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*
Central reserve cities	72	709.2	25	177.3	28.5	202.7	201.7	.....	1.0
Other reserve cities	263	605.5	25	151.4	31.3	209.6	100.3	112.7	1.6
Outside reserve cities	3,272	979.8	15	146.9	32.4	317.6	113.6	196.9	7.1
Total	3,607	2,294.5	.....	475.6	31.8	729.9	410.6	309.6	9.7
February 18, 1898.									
Central reserve cities	70	783.9	25	196.0	29.1	228.7	227.9	.....	0.9
Other reserve cities	260	637.4	25	159.3	36.5	232.8	100.3	130.9	1.6
Outside reserve cities	3,264	1,018.0	15	152.7	34.3	349.0	112.7	229.4	6.8
Total	3,594	2,439.3	.....	508.0	33.2	810.5	440.9	360.3	9.3
May 5, 1898.									
Central reserve cities	70	721.5	25	180.4	32.3	232.4	231.5	.....	0.9
Other reserve cities	259	612.8	25	153.2	33.8	207.5	103.3	102.6	1.6
Outside reserve cities	3,257	1,027.8	15	154.1	32.1	330.7	125.4	198.3	7.0
Total	3,586	2,362.1	.....	487.7	32.6	770.6	460.2	300.9	9.5
July 14, 1898.									
Central reserve cities	70	807.3	25	201.8	30.4	245.6	244.7	.....	0.9
Other reserve cities	257	643.3	25	160.8	34.8	224.2	103.9	118.6	1.7
Outside reserve cities	3,255	1,036.4	15	155.5	31.9	330.8	122.4	201.4	7.0
Total	3,582	2,487.0	.....	518.1	32.1	800.6	471.0	320.0	9.6
September 20, 1898.									
Central reserve cities	70	761.3	25	190.3	26.6	201.6	200.6	.....	1.0
Other reserve cities	256	655.5	25	163.9	32.9	215.8	103.6	110.4	1.8
Outside reserve cities	3,259	1,062.9	15	159.4	31.3	333.1	116.5	209.6	7.0
Total	3,585	2,479.7	.....	513.6	30.2	750.5	420.7	320.0	9.8

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No. 63.—Net Deposits of the National Banks, and the Reserve Required and Held on Three Dates in the Years 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, and 1898.

NEW YORK CITY.

Date.	No. of banks.	Net deposits.	Reserve required.	Reserve held.		Classification of reserve.			
				Amount.	Ratio to deposits.	Specie.	Other lawful money.	Due from agents.	Redemption fund.
		Millions.	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Per cent.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*
May 4, 1893	49	345.0	86.2	98.4	28.5	63.5	34.5	.....	0.4
July 12, 1893	49	304.4	76.1	77.0	25.3	55.0	21.6	.....	0.4
Oct. 3, 1893	49	309.9	77.5	109.0	35.1	75.7	32.5	.....	0.8
May 4, 1894	49	487.3	121.8	192.6	39.5	95.0	96.9	.....	0.6
July 18, 1894	49	488.6	122.2	185.3	37.9	86.8	97.9	.....	0.6
Oct. 2, 1894	49	489.7	122.4	172.4	35.2	62.8	88.9	.....	0.7
May 7, 1895	49	443.4	110.8	131.2	29.6	61.8	68.7	.....	0.7
July 11, 1895	50	460.5	115.1	143.5	31.1	55.3	87.4	.....	0.8
Sept. 28, 1895	50	441.6	110.4	125.5	28.4	50.7	74.0	.....	0.8
May 7, 1896	50	412.8	103.2	118.3	28.6	53.2	64.4	.....	0.7
July 14, 1896	49	410.5	102.6	121.9	29.7	55.0	66.1	.....	0.8
Oct. 6, 1896	49	372.8	93.2	109.1	29.2	49.6	58.5	.....	1.1
May 14, 1897	49	468.4	117.1	153.8	32.8	78.2	74.8	.....	0.8
July 23, 1897	48	503.9	125.9	159.6	31.6	80.6	78.2	.....	0.8
Oct. 5, 1897	48	506.8	126.7	137.3	27.1	82.4	54.1	.....	0.8
May 5, 1898	48	550.1	137.5	177.5	32.2	141.5	35.2	.....	0.8
July 14, 1898	47	638.0	159.5	195.4	30.6	152.4	42.2	.....	0.8
Sept. 20, 1898	47	596.0	149.0	153.6	25.7	114.6	38.2	.....	0.8

CHICAGO.

May 4, 1893	21	99.6	24.9	29.3	29.4	21.6	7.7	.....	0.05
July 12, 1893	21	81.3	20.4	24.9	30.6	15.4	9.5	.....	0.05
Oct. 3, 1893	21	85.8	21.4	39.0	45.4	22.8	16.2	.....	0.05
May 4, 1894	21	108.4	27.1	44.7	41.3	27.9	16.8	.....	0.07
July 18, 1894	21	105.8	26.4	40.9	38.6	26.7	14.2	.....	0.07
Oct. 2, 1894	21	101.4	25.4	34.0	33.5	24.9	9.1	.....	0.07
May 7, 1895	21	107.6	26.9	33.6	31.2	23.5	10.1	.....	0.07
July 11, 1895	21	106.3	26.6	33.5	31.5	23.1	10.4	.....	0.07
Sept. 28, 1895	21	97.2	24.3	29.2	30.0	20.1	9.1	.....	0.07
May 7, 1896	21	100.4	25.1	32.0	31.8	19.7	12.3	.....	0.07
July 14, 1896	21	94.4	23.6	27.7	29.3	19.3	8.3	.....	0.07
Oct. 6, 1896	21	83.7	20.9	26.8	31.9	17.0	9.7	.....	0.06
May 14, 1897	20	103.3	25.8	42.7	41.3	20.7	22.0	.....	0.05
July 23, 1897	19	102.8	25.7	39.1	38.1	21.0	18.1	.....	0.05
Oct. 5, 1897	19	105.7	26.4	38.1	36.0	21.7	16.3	.....	0.06
May 5, 1898	16	130.2	32.5	43.6	33.4	22.8	20.7	.....	0.05
July 14, 1898	17	130.7	32.7	40.8	31.2	24.0	16.8	.....	0.05
Sept. 20, 1898	17	128.3	32.1	40.4	31.4	23.8	16.5	.....	0.07

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No. 63.—Net Deposits of the National Banks, etc.—Continued.

ST. LOUIS.

Date.	No. of banks.	Net deposits.	Reserve required.	Reserve held.		Classification of reserve.			
				Amount.	Ratio to deposits.	Specie.	Other lawful money.	Due from agents.	Redemption fund.
		Millions.	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Per cent.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*
May 4, 1893	9	27.7	6.9	5.9	21.4	3.7	2.2	.....	0.02
July 12, 1893	9	19.9	4.9	4.5	22.6	2.5	2.0	.....	0.02
Oct. 3, 1893	9	17.9	4.4	5.7	31.9	3.7	2.0	.....	0.02
May 4, 1894	9	22.8	5.7	6.6	28.8	4.2	2.4	.....	0.02
July 18, 1894	9	24.3	6.1	6.8	28.2	3.9	2.9	.....	0.02
Oct. 2, 1894	9	26.0	6.4	6.4	24.5	3.2	3.2	.....	0.02
May 7, 1895	9	28.4	7.1	7.1	24.8	3.3	3.7	.....	0.02
July 11, 1895	8	25.7	6.4	6.4	25.0	3.2	3.2	.....	0.01
Sept. 28, 1895	8	26.9	6.7	6.0	22.2	2.7	3.3	.....	0.01
May 7, 1896	8	26.2	6.5	6.9	26.3	3.3	3.6	.....	0.06
July 14, 1896	8	25.4	6.4	6.6	26.0	3.0	3.5	.....	0.06
Oct. 6, 1896	8	23.6	5.9	6.1	25.9	3.0	3.0	.....	0.06
May 14, 1897	6	29.8	7.4	8.7	29.3	3.4	5.3	.....	0.07
July 23, 1897	6	30.6	7.6	8.2	26.8	3.0	5.1	.....	0.08
Oct. 5, 1897	6	33.0	8.2	8.1	24.7	2.3	5.7	.....	0.09
May 5, 1898	6	41.1	10.3	11.3	27.3	3.3	7.9	.....	0.08
July 14, 1898	6	38.6	9.6	9.4	24.3	4.4	4.9	.....	0.1
Sept. 20, 1898	6	37.0	9.3	7.6	20.6	3.9	3.6	.....	0.1

OTHER RESERVE CITIES.

May 4, 1893	269	467.6	116.9	133.6	28.5	45.6	33.3	53.5	1.2
July 12, 1893	269	404.5	101.1	118.1	29.2	40.6	27.8	48.5	1.2
Oct. 3, 1893	268	392.6	98.2	129.6	35.1	46.6	29.8	51.6	1.6
May 4, 1894	268	522.0	130.5	198.2	37.9	58.4	39.1	99.3	1.4
July 18, 1894	265	533.7	133.5	196.2	36.7	59.4	38.4	96.9	1.5
Oct. 2, 1894	265	525.4	131.4	172.8	32.8	54.2	29.9	87.2	1.5
May 7, 1895	266	494.5	123.6	157.9	31.9	53.2	28.7	74.5	1.5
July 11, 1895	267	529.0	132.3	179.1	33.8	55.9	33.9	87.7	1.6
Sept. 28, 1895	268	513.1	128.3	154.1	30.0	50.6	27.3	74.6	1.6
May 7, 1896	271	482.0	120.5	152.7	31.6	52.1	31.4	67.2	1.9
July 14, 1896	272	489.7	122.4	156.6	31.9	51.6	29.8	73.3	1.9
Oct. 6, 1896	269	465.5	116.4	150.3	32.2	51.4	31.9	65.1	1.9
May 14, 1897	265	539.3	134.8	187.2	34.7	56.1	36.6	92.7	1.8
July 23, 1897	262	568.3	142.0	203.0	34.6	59.3	37.5	104.3	1.9
Oct. 5, 1897	261	586.4	146.6	200.8	34.2	56.5	38.0	104.5	1.8
May 5, 1898	259	612.8	153.2	207.6	33.8	66.0	37.3	102.6	1.6
July 14, 1898	257	643.3	160.8	224.2	34.8	70.8	33.0	118.6	1.7
Sept. 20, 1898	256	655.5	163.9	215.8	32.9	71.5	32.1	110.4	1.7

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No. 63.—Net Deposits of the National Banks, etc.—Continued.

STATES AND TERRITORIES EXCLUSIVE OF RESERVE CITIES.

Date.	No. of banks.	Net deposits.	Reserve required.	Reserve held.		Classification of reserve.			
				Amount.	Ratio to deposits.	Specie.	Other lawful money.	Due from agents.	Redemption fund.
		Millions.	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Per cent.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*
May 4, 1893	3,482	970.5	145.6	237.4	24.4	72.8	37.9	120.8	5.9
July 12, 1893	3,459	864.5	129.7	231.6	26.8	73.2	41.6	110.8	6.0
Oct. 3, 1893	3,434	767.5	115.1	230.6	30.0	75.9	41.2	106.9	6.6
May 4, 1894	3,427	847.8	127.2	276.6	32.6	74.4	37.0	158.6	6.6
July 18, 1894	3,426	855.0	128.2	276.6	32.4	73.9	34.9	161.1	6.7
Oct. 2, 1894	3,411	876.7	131.5	274.9	31.3	72.2	34.5	161.6	6.6
May 7, 1895	3,366	895.3	134.3	261.8	30.0	76.8	34.2	144.3	6.5
July 11, 1895	3,369	900.6	135.1	264.8	29.4	76.9	33.6	147.6	6.7
Sept. 28, 1895	3,365	910.5	136.6	256.7	28.1	72.1	30.2	147.7	6.7
May 7, 1896	3,344	892.5	133.9	245.0	27.4	74.1	35.3	128.5	7.1
July 14, 1896	3,339	886.3	132.9	245.7	27.7	74.9	32.6	131.1	7.1
Oct. 6, 1896	3,329	853.1	128.0	251.3	29.4	79.8	39.2	125.0	7.3
May 14, 1897	3,274	887.3	133.1	297.7	31.5	77.7	35.5	159.3	7.2
July 23, 1897	3,275	905.8	135.8	289.2	31.9	77.0	33.6	171.4	7.2
Oct. 5, 1897	3,276	963.5	144.5	311.4	32.3	76.4	35.3	192.5	7.2
May 5, 1898	3,257	1,028.0	154.2	330.7	32.1	83.6	41.9	198.3	7.0
July 14, 1898	3,255	1,036.3	155.4	330.8	31.9	84.0	38.4	201.4	6.9
Sept. 20, 1898	3,259	1,062.8	159.4	333.1	31.3	80.1	36.3	209.6	7.1

SUMMARY.

May 4, 1893	3,830	1,910.4	380.5	504.6	26.4	207.2	115.6	174.3	7.5
July 12, 1893	3,807	1,674.6	332.2	456.1	27.2	186.7	102.5	159.3	7.6
Oct. 3, 1893	3,781	1,573.7	316.6	513.9	32.6	224.7	121.7	158.5	9.0
May 4, 1894	3,774	1,988.3	412.3	718.7	36.1	259.9	192.2	257.9	8.7
July 18, 1894	3,770	2,007.4	416.4	705.8	35.1	250.7	188.3	258.0	8.8
Oct. 2, 1894	3,755	2,019.2	417.1	660.5	32.7	237.3	165.6	248.8	8.8
May 7, 1895	3,711	1,969.2	402.7	591.6	30.0	218.6	145.4	218.8	8.8
July 11, 1895	3,715	2,022.1	415.5	627.3	31.0	214.4	168.5	235.3	9.1
Sept. 28, 1895	3,712	1,989.3	406.3	571.5	28.6	196.2	143.9	222.3	9.1
May 7, 1896	3,694	1,913.9	389.2	554.9	28.9	202.4	147.0	195.7	9.8
July 14, 1896	3,689	1,906.3	387.9	558.5	29.3	203.8	149.3	204.4	9.9
Oct. 6, 1896	3,676	1,798.7	364.4	543.6	30.2	200.8	142.3	190.1	10.4
May 14, 1897	3,614	2,023.2	418.3	672.2	33.1	236.1	174.1	251.9	10.1
July 23, 1897	3,610	2,111.6	437.3	690.2	33.1	240.9	172.6	275.8	10.0
Oct. 5, 1897	3,610	2,195.6	452.5	695.9	31.7	239.4	149.5	297.0	10.0
May 5, 1898	3,586	2,362.1	487.7	770.7	32.6	317.2	143.0	301.0	9.5
July 14, 1898	3,582	2,487.0	518.1	800.6	32.1	335.7	135.3	320.0	9.6
Sept. 20, 1898	3,585	2,479.7	513.6	750.5	30.2	293.9	126.8	320.0	9.8

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No. 64.—State of the Lawful Money Reserve of the National Banks

STATES AND TERRITORIES.

	Date.	No. of banks.	Net deposits.	Reserve required.
1	Sept. 30, 1892	3,430	$975,542,131	$146,331,320
2	Dec. 9, 1892	3,439	975,622,088	146,343,313
3	Mar. 6, 1893	3,461	981,760,606	147,264,090
4	May 4, 1893	3,482	970,413,360	145,562,004
5	July 12, 1893	3,459	864,468,926	120,670,338
6	Oct. 3, 1893	3,434	767,477,513	115,121,627
7	Dec. 19, 1893	3,438	793,109,325	118,965,049
8	Feb. 28, 1894	3,430	826,997,631	124,049,644
9	May 4, 1894	3,427	847,816,264	127,172,439
10	July 18, 1894	3,426	854,963,277	128,244,492
11	Oct. 2, 1894	3,411	876,704,437	131,505,665
12	Dec. 19, 1894	3,391	879,828,898	131,974,334
13	Mar. 5, 1895	3,382	888,649,318	133,297,397
14	May 7, 1895	3,366	895,309,398	134,296,409
15	July 11, 1895	3,369	900,650,340	135,097,550
16	Sept. 28, 1895	3,365	910,533,553	136,580,032
17	Dec. 13, 1895	3,360	906,983,808	136,047,571
18	Feb. 28, 1896	3,353	891,877,538	133,781,629
19	May 7, 1896	3,344	892,486,038	133,872,905
20	July 14, 1896	3,339	886,269,917	132,940,487
21	Oct. 6, 1896	3,329	853,088,946	127,963,342
22	Dec. 17, 1896	3,314	852,604,858	127,890,728
23	Mar. 9, 1897	3,291	874,726,644	131,208,996
24	May 14, 1897	3,274	887,363,909	133,104,584
25	July 23, 1897	3,275	905,896,459	135,848,468
26	Oct. 5, 1897	3,276	963,595,686	144,539,352
27	Dec. 15, 1897	3,272	979,853,440	146,978,016
28	Feb. 18, 1898	3,264	1,017,972,062	152,695,809
29	May 5, 1898	3,257	1,027,877,923	154,181,688
30	July 14, 1898	3,255	1,036,357,708	155,453,656
31	Sept. 20, 1898	3,259	1,062,869,354	159,429,053

RESERVE CITIES.

1	Sept. 30, 1892	343	1,046,937,693	261,734,423
2	Dec. 9, 1892	345	983,607,295	245,901,824
3	Mar. 6, 1893	345	963,289,771	240,822,443
4	May 4, 1893	348	939,996,774	234,999,194
5	July 12, 1893	348	810,184,800	202,546,200
6	Oct. 3, 1893	347	806,241,402	201,560,350
7	Dec. 19, 1893	349	985,262,906	246,315,726
8	Feb. 28, 1894	347	1,066,457,735	266,614,433
9	May 4, 1894	347	1,140,492,036	285,123,009
10	July 18, 1894	344	1,152,453,439	288,113,360
11	Oct. 2, 1894	344	1,142,564,375	285,641,094
12	Dec. 19, 1894	346	1,096,087,957	274,021,989
13	Mar. 5, 1895	346	1,069,469,569	267,367,392
14	May 7, 1895	345	1,073,864,541	268,466,135
15	July 11, 1895	346	1,121,504,009	280,401,002
16	Sept. 28, 1895	347	1,078,766,776	269,691,694
17	Dec. 13, 1895	346	1,035,156,315	258,789,079
18	Feb. 28, 1896	346	992,043,513	248,010,878
19	May 7, 1896	350	1,021,428,002	255,357,000
20	July 14, 1896	350	1,020,017,863	255,004,465
21	Oct. 6, 1896	347	945,667,788	236,416,947
22	Dec. 17, 1896	347	1,034,708,902	258,677,226
23	Mar. 9, 1897	343	1,120,771,436	280,192,859
24	May 14, 1897	340	1,140,896,408	285,224,101
25	July 23, 1897	335	1,205,743,764	301,435,941
26	Oct. 5, 1897	334	1,232,074,721	308,018,680
27	Dec. 15, 1897	335	1,314,693,845	328,673,461
28	Feb. 18, 1898	330	1,421,363,195	355,340,798
29	May 5, 1898	329	1,334,272,980	333,568,245
30	July 14, 1898	327	1,450,614,297	362,653,574
31	Sept. 20, 1898	326	1,416,826,689	354,206,672

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AS SHOWN BY THE REPORTS FROM SEPTEMBER 30, 1892, TO SEPTEMBER 20, 1898.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Reserve held.		Classification of reserve held.					
Amount.	Ratio to liabilities.	Specie.	Legal tenders.	United States certificates of deposit.	Due from reserve agents.	Redemption fund with Treasurer.	
	Per cent.						
$274,769,504	28.2	$66,575,758	$38,525,290	$395,000	$163,509,922	$5,763,534	1
255,727,465	26.2	68,405,394	59,247,152	360,000	141,848,825	5,866,094	2
254,568,781	25.9	71,346,320	37,527,765	355,000	139,429,002	5,910,694	3
237,431,814	24.4	72,812,241	37,573,847	345,000	120,758,208	5,942,518	4
231,651,867	26.8	73,103,849	41,355,526	315,000	110,834,812	6,044,680	5
230,595,191	30.0	75,971,385	40,978,224	215,000	106,929,107	6,501,475	6
251,054,068	31.6	72,811,868	35,293,150	265,000	136,186,666	6,497,384	7
271,766,418	32.8	73,839,268	34,905,942	235,000	156,258,874	6,527,334	8
276,579,077	32.6	74,430,097	36,769,820	240,000	158,593,995	6,545,165	9
276,642,799	32.3	73,921,334	34,633,996	330,000	161,170,176	6,587,293	10
274,926,139	31.3	72,251,961	34,182,286	330,000	161,641,498	6,520,484	11
270,596,806	30.7	72,779,290	34,387,426	350,000	156,652,179	6,427,911	12
267,613,349	30.1	76,338,799	33,723,082	340,000	150,833,551	6,377,917	13
261,811,672	29.2	76,812,698	33,865,913	350,000	144,329,112	6,453,950	14
264,773,979	29.4	76,901,574	33,180,379	365,000	147,616,960	6,710,066	15
256,658,234	28.1	72,096,974	29,906,474	335,000	147,678,843	6,640,943	16
248,849,047	27.4	74,331,310	32,498,013	385,000	134,906,161	6,728,563	17
244,333,731	27.6	73,520,043	33,869,085	310,000	129,924,205	6,710,398	18
244,917,075	27.4	74,115,011	34,937,614	310,000	128,534,916	7,019,534	19
245,715,594	27.7	74,873,793	32,296,677	310,000	131,[illegible]914	7,122,210	20
251,254,493	29.4	79,805,844	38,871,462	310,000	124,998,911	7,268,276	21
257,729,408	30.2	77,948,792	35,178,731	305,000	137,011,042	7,285,793	22
286,121,342	32.7	78,514,121	36,187,285	270,000	163,935,122	7,214,813	23
279,722,787	31.5	77,662,049	35,250,820	290,000	159,276,699	7,243,218	24
289,205,267	31.9	77,051,322	33,309,571	255,000	171,411,753	7,177,621	25
311,441,556	32.3	76,379,828	35,093,558	260,000	192,508,712	7,208,453	26
317,590,251	32.4	78,232,429	35,090,674	285,000	196,855,605	7,126,543	27
349,003,524	34.2	77,896,860	34,620,560	245,000	229,361,543	6,879,560	28
330,724,049	32.1	83,564,656	41,575,595	285,000	198,312,565	6,986,232	29
339,756,703	31.9	84,049,322	38,077,557	285,000	201,383,678	6,961,145	30
333,118,917	31.3	80,133,472	36,043,641	280,000	209,568,555	7,093,248	31

RESERVE CITIES.

296,183,715	28.3	142,540,621	65,742,655	13,600,000	72,924,409	1,376,030	1
275,144,704	27.9	141,489,866	63,029,183	6,110,000	63,099,335	1,416,320	2
269,397,689	27.9	136,995,496	53,408,009	14,320,000	63,183,047	1,491,137	3
267,211,601	28.4	134,409,901	65,937,316	11,785,000	53,558,912	1,525,472	4
224,546,270	27.7	113,647,324	54,480,151	6,345,000	48,517,867	1,555,928	5
283,315,079	35.1	148,732,475	73,751,128	6,805,000	51,570,537	2,475,939	6
381,588,017	39.0	178,441,780	96,333,609	30,990,000	76,443,970	2,378,658	7
417,851,203	39.1	182,327,317	107,862,734	34,810,000	90,633,052	2,224,100	8
442,091,734	38.7	185,511,825	109,361,472	45,790,000	99,260,104	2,168,333	9
429,170,345	37.2	176,749,318	103,582,322	49,715,000	96,919,051	2,204,654	10
385,541,372	33.7	164,998,693	86,361,742	44,770,000	87,208,198	2,202,739	11
346,920,801	31.6	145,261,920	85,126,046	36,740,000	77,679,161	2,113,674	12
329,250,178	30.7	144,592,843	79,558,540	31,315,000	71,634,133	2,149,663	13
329,841,814	30.7	141,833,901	84,663,245	26,580,000	74,470,379	2,294,289	14
362,571,194	32.3	137,525,619	96,004,793	44,965,000	87,691,800	2,383,982	15
314,818,620	29.1	124,140,336	64,040,211	49,585,000	74,608,409	2,444,664	16
300,709,527	29.0	132,381,100	66,711,410	31,055,000	68,095,955	2,466,062	17
291,501,994	29.3	122,497,417	78,638,428	28,425,000	59,420,396	2,520,754	18
309,991,229	30.3	128,258,434	84,034,038	27,725,000	67,217,812	2,755,945	19
312,895,191	30.6	128,961,655	80,916,613	26,855,000	73,271,192	2,800,733	20
292,340,024	30.9	121,002,788	71,623,268	31,530,000	65,078,622	3,105,346	21
354,163,123	34.2	147,591,917	83,714,831	36,775,000	82,955,619	3,125,756	22
402,900,976	35.9	155,434,740	82,450,567	67,425,000	94,495,130	3,095,538	23
392,529,948	34.4	158,414,334	85,304,172	53,300,000	92,671,940	2,839,501	24
410,072,148	34.0	163,871,279	93,201,449	45,830,000	104,343,412	2,826,008	25
384,480,568	31.2	163,016,873	72,126,371	42,015,000	104,509,093	2,813,230	26
412,309,605	31.3	173,931,123	77,474,201	45,555,000	112,714,255	2,635,025	27
461,482,467	32.4	193,481,064	85,644,625	49,605,000	130,915,477	2,436,300	28
439,974,554	32.9	233,618,116	77,483,086	23,690,000	102,649,053	2,534,298	29
469,836,526	32.3	251,627,808	76,837,440	20,100,000	118,631,357	2,639,920	30
417,400,646	29.4	213,740,685	73,994,659	16,530,000	110,433,495	2,701,806	31

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No. 65.—Average Weekly Deposits, Circulation, and Reserve of the National Banks of New York City, as Reported to the New York Clearing House, for the Months Given, in the Years 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, and 1898.

Week ended—	Liabilities.			Reserve.			
	Circulation.	Net deposits.	Total.	Specie.	Legal tenders.	Total.	Ratio to liabilities.
							Per cent.
Sept. 3, 1892	$5,424,200	$419,587,400	$425,011,600	$67,699,700	$45,381,700	$113,081,400	26.61
Sept. 10, 1892	5,530,800	414,929,500	420,460,300	66,210,100	44,185,600	110,395,700	26.26
Sept. 17, 1892	5,601,000	408,312,700	413,913,700	65,742,400	43,884,100	109,626,500	26.49
Sept. 24, 1892	5,642,600	399,038,400	404,681,000	63,667,200	43,760,700	107,427,900	26.55
Oct. 1, 1892	5,672,000	395,234,300	400,906,300	62,208,200	43,225,300	105,433,500	26.30
Oct. 8, 1892	5,573,900	390,012,300	395,586,200	62,137,500	39,862,800	102,000,300	25.78
Oct. 15, 1892	5,569,100	384,724,200	390,293,300	62,030,800	37,053,900	99,084,700	25.39
Oct. 22, 1892	5,608,800	378,739,600	384,348,400	61,205,200	38,529,900	99,735,100	25.95
Oct. 29, 1892	5,633,700	374,072,300	379,706,000	62,313,900	36,526,000	98,839,900	26.03
Nov. 5, 1892	5,650,800	371,530,500	377,181,300	62,274,600	34,685,500	96,960,100	25.71
Sept. 2, 1893	9,911,600	301,665,200	311,576,800	57,584,800	18,727,900	76,312,700	24.49
Sept. 9, 1893	11,209,400	299,816,400	311,025,800	59,174,600	20,345,900	79,520,500	25.56
Sept. 16, 1893	12,723,600	304,808,300	317,531,900	63,650,000	23,946,100	87,596,100	27.58
Sept. 23, 1893	13,610,300	310,368,900	323,979,200	67,942,900	27,048,100	94,991,000	29.32
Sept. 30, 1893	14,395,600	317,329,300	331,724,900	69,703,000	32,358,300	102,061,300	30.76
Oct. 7, 1893	14,940,000	325,891,300	340,831,300	72,369,000	35,435,000	107,804,000	31.62
Oct. 14, 1893	14,956,800	335,954,400	350,911,200	75,563,400	37,728,600	113,292,000	32.28
Oct. 21, 1893	14,690,500	344,672,800	359,363,300	79,504,100	42,957,900	122,462,000	34.07
Oct. 28, 1893	14,610,800	354,660,600	369,271,400	80,472,200	49,418,600	129,890,800	35.17
Nov. 4, 1893	14,409,900	365,638,100	380,048,000	81,118,200	54,757,600	135,875,800	35.75
Sept. 1, 1894	9,784,800	493,860,600	503,645,400	79,071,300	103,021,700	182,093,000	36.15
Sept. 8, 1894	9,867,700	491,195,300	501,063,000	78,497,100	99,347,900	177,845,000	35.49
Sept. 15, 1894	10,070,800	494,553,600	504,624,400	79,019,200	98,680,000	177,699,200	35.21
Sept. 22, 1894	10,440,500	493,346,900	503,787,400	79,508,300	95,898,700	175,407,000	34.69
Sept. 29, 1894	10,803,800	491,926,300	502,730,100	79,577,900	95,810,700	175,388,600	34.88
Oct. 6, 1894	11,142,000	494,557,800	505,699,800	79,703,900	96,290,900	175,994,800	34.80
Oct. 13, 1894	11,553,700	495,974,900	507,528,600	80,367,900	97,793,300	178,161,200	35.13
Oct. 20, 1894	11,723,000	498,994,100	510,717,100	81,392,200	99,526,500	180,918,700	35.42
Oct. 27, 1894	11,619,700	497,442,000	509,061,700	81,343,300	99,066,500	180,409,800	35.43
Nov. 3, 1894	11,517,800	495,911,600	507,429,400	81,199,000	97,006,000	178,205,000	35.11
Sept. 7, 1895	13,505,900	473,391,400	486,897,300	52,784,800	96,005,000	148,789,800	30.57
Sept. 14, 1895	13,663,500	470,676,100	484,339,600	50,897,100	90,717,000	141,614,100	29.23
Sept. 21, 1895	13,800,500	458,442,800	472,243,300	50,280,300	84,287,500	134,567,800	28.49
Sept. 28, 1895	14,102,000	450,998,900	465,100,900	49,957,300	81,603,500	131,560,800	28.28
Oct. 5, 1895	14,253,600	444,241,000	458,494,600	49,164,000	77,332,800	126,496,800	27.58
Oct. 12, 1895	14,307,300	438,212,200	452,519,500	49,270,800	72,806,700	122,077,500	26.97
Oct. 19, 1895	14,311,100	436,357,400	450,668,500	49,741,400	73,343,500	123,084,900	27.31
Oct. 26, 1895	14,050,300	436,258,400	450,308,700	50,897,800	73,089,200	123,987,000	27.53
Nov. 2, 1895	14,452,600	435,358,100	449,810,700	51,961,900	72,684,800	124,646,700	27.71
Nov. 9, 1895	14,363,300	432,963,900	447,327,200	52,115,500	73,240,700	125,356,200	28.02
Sept. 5, 1896	17,979,500	362,609,800	380,589,300	40,165,400	57,993,200	98,158,600	25.80
Sept. 12, 1896	18,711,700	361,930,600	380,642,300	42,625,400	56,273,200	98,898,600	25.90
Sept. 19, 1896	19,221,100	362,429,660	381,650,700	43,715,200	56,746,000	100,461,200	26.30
Sept. 26, 1896	19,709,100	365,290,900	385,000,000	44,249,700	60,304,900	104,554,600	27.10
Oct. 3, 1896	19,960,400	371,989,600	391,950,000	45,457,300	63,303,300	108,760,600	27.70
Oct. 10, 1896	20,295,800	377,069,300	397,365,100	47,570,600	61,960,400	109,531,000	27.50
Oct. 17, 1896	20,521,100	373,010,700	393,531,800	48,142,200	56,443,400	104,585,600	26.50
Oct. 24, 1896	20,510,600	366,670,500	387,181,100	49,410,600	55,204,000	104,614,600	27.00
Oct. 31, 1896	20,495,800	364,947,400	385,443,200	51,689,400	54,954,700	106,644,100	27.60
Nov. 7, 1896	20,516,300	357,743,100	378,259,400	52,780,500	50,750,400	103,530,900	27.30
Sept. 4, 1897	13,954,700	533,178,400	547,133,100	79,319,600	83,180,100	162,499,700	29.70
Sept. 11, 1897	14,241,000	535,747,500	549,988,500	79,190,200	78,776,500	157,966,500	28.70
Sept. 18, 1897	14,862,200	531,239,300	546,101,500	78,767,400	72,442,300	151,209,700	27.60
Sept. 25, 1897	15,469,400	521,719,200	537,188,600	78,683,900	65,771,500	144,455,400	26.90
Oct. 2, 1897	15,790,400	515,302,000	531,092,400	79,521,600	63,107,600	142,429,200	26.80
Oct. 9, 1897	15,820,200	511,231,500	527,051,700	80,493,700	58,712,300	139,206,000	26.40
Oct. 16, 1897	15,866,700	513,355,100	529,221,800	81,088,300	61,920,400	143,008,700	27.00
Oct. 23, 1897	15,970,900	517,280,600	533,251,500	86,409,900	64,936,600	151,346,500	28.30
Oct. 30, 1897	16,071,300	525,239,900	541,311,200	86,836,100	66,973,100	153,809,200	28.40
Nov. 6, 1897	16,050,000	530,404,100	546,454,100	87,534,800	64,863,600	152,398,400	27.90
Sept. 3, 1898	14,048,500	752,389,800	766,438,300	148,378,300	54,710,200	203,088,500	26.49
Sept. 10, 1898	14,117,200	731,902,100	746,019,300	137,766,500	52,285,800	190,052,300	25.48
Sept. 17, 1898	14,466,600	712,067,600	726,534,200	128,899,800	53,357,500	182,257,300	25.22
Sept. 24, 1898	14,974,000	700,753,300	715,727,300	129,646,600	53,794,600	183,441,200	25.63
Oct. 1, 1898	15,498,400	702,128,200	717,626,600	136,314,400	54,544,800	190,859,200	26.59
Oct. 8, 1898	15,473,200	710,806,800	726,280,000	142,850,600	53,594,700	196,445,300	27.18
Oct. 15, 1898	15,496,600	727,144,200	742,640,800	147,945,100	53,502,500	201,447,600	27.13
Oct. 22, 1898	15,515,600	745,793,100	761,308,700	156,950,800	53,809,800	209,860,600	27.56
Oct. 29, 1898	15,538,500	761,574,200	777,112,700	161,346,500	55,138,600	216,485,100	27.85
Nov. 5, 1898	15,633,800	769,087,400	784,721,200	157,428,800	53,866,100	211,294,900	26.92

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

No. 66.—Classification of the Reserve Held by the National Banks in New York City during October for the last Seventeen Years.

Week ended—	Specie.	Legal tenders.	Total.	Ratio of reserve to—	
				Circulation and deposits.	Deposits.
				Per cent.	*Per cent.*
October 1, 1881	$54,954,600	$12,150,400	$67,105,000	23.1	24.6
October 8, 1881	53,287,900	12,153,800	65,441,700	23.1	24.8
October 15, 1881	51,008,300	12,452,700	63,461,000	23.2	25.9
October 22, 1881	54,016,200	12,496,500	66,512,700	24.6	26.6
October 29, 1881	55,961,200	12,947,900	68,909,100	25.6	27.0
October 7, 1882	47,016,000	18,384,500	65,400,500	24.0	26.4
October 14, 1882	48,281,000	18,002,700	66,283,700	24.7	26.3
October 21, 1882	49,518,200	17,023,900	66,542,100	25.0	26.8
October 28, 1882	48,374,200	17,204,700	65,578,900	24.8	26.5
October 6, 1883	51,586,700	20,122,500	71,709,200	25.5	27.0
October 13, 1883	50,894,000	21,145,800	72,039,800	25.4	26.8
October 20, 1883	47,262,900	20,719,700	67,982,600	24.5	25.9
October 27, 1883	46,372,800	20,617,600	66,990,400	24.5	25.9
October 4, 1884	67,470,600	25,817,300	93,287,900	34.5	36.3
October 11, 1884	68,922,500	27,654,100	96,576,600	35.2	36.9
October 18, 1884	67,579,400	27,875,500	95,454,900	34.8	36.5
October 25, 1884	67,638,000	27,354,200	94,992,200	34.6	36.3
October 3, 1885	92,351,600	24,516,600	116,868,200	36.0	37.1
October 10, 1885	93,642,500	23,002,000	116,644,500	35.8	37.0
October 17, 1885	91,945,300	22,221,100	114,166,400	34.9	36.0
October 24, 1885	87,309,100	21,059,800	108,368,900	33.5	34.5
October 30, 1885	84,954,600	21,874,900	106,829,500	33.0	34.1
October 2, 1886	64,111,700	14,607,700	78,719,400	27.1	27.9
October 9, 1886	65,723,800	13,209,100	78,932,900	27.0	27.7
October 16, 1886	65,228,600	13,133,100	78,361,700	26.7	27.4
October 23, 1886	65,668,400	12,803,800	78,472,200	26.9	27.7
October 30, 1886	66,195,100	13,177,200	79,372,300	27.1	27.9
October 1, 1887	64,619,200	15,767,500	80,386,700	27.7	28.5
October 8, 1887	64,317,500	16,229,700	80,587,200	27.4	28.2
October 15, 1887	64,663,100	16,885,400	81,548,500	27.3	28.1
October 22, 1887	64,918,700	16,735,500	81,654,500	27.4	28.2
October 29, 1887	66,005,800	17,542,600	82,848,400	27.8	28.6
October 6, 1888	74,411,300	23,204,300	97,615,600	27.4	27.9
October 13, 1888	73,901,500	22,017,800	95,919,300	27.8	28.4
October 20, 1888	81,457,700	21,386,800	102,844,500	29.3	29.9
October 27, 1888	81,212,600	21,329,800	102,542,400	29.3	29.8
October 5, 1889	58,407,200	27,247,900	85,655,100	25.3	25.6
October 12, 1889	59,565,900	24,873,400	84,439,300	25.3	25.6
October 19, 1889	62,537,900	23,570,300	86,198,200	25.9	26.2
October 26, 1889	62,403,200	22,715,200	85,118,400	25.8	26.2
October 4, 1890	80,839,400	15,353,900	96,193,300	28.7	29.0
October 11, 1890	73,148,900	14,436,700	87,585,600	26.6	26.9
October 18, 1890	66,552,400	14,642,500	81,194,900	25.0	25.3
October 25, 1890	65,680,500	15,611,800	81,292,300	25.3	25.6
October 3, 1891	54,783,400	32,879,900	87,663,300	26.0	26.4
October 10, 1891	59,731,800	30,905,700	90,637,500	26.8	27.3
October 17, 1891	65,532,600	29,610,500	95,142,500	27.6	28.0
October 24, 1891	69,327,700	27,347,300	96,675,000	27.9	28.3
October 31, 1891	71,771,500	26,779,400	98,550,900	28.2	28.7
October 1, 1892	62,208,200	43,225,300	105,433,500	26.3	26.7
October 8, 1892	62,137,500	39,862,800	102,000,300	25.8	26.1
October 15, 1892	62,030,800	37,053,900	99,084,700	25.4	25.5
October 22, 1892	61,205,200	38,529,900	99,735,100	25.9	26.3
October 29, 1892	62,313,900	36,526,000	98,839,900	26.0	26.4
October 7, 1893	72,360,000	35,435,000	107,804,000	31.6	33.1
October 14, 1893	75,563,400	37,728,600	113,292,000	32.3	33.7
October 21, 1893	79,504,100	42,957,900	122,462,000	34.1	35.5
October 28, 1893	80,472,200	49,418,600	129,890,800	35.2	36.6
October 6, 1894	79,703,900	96,290,900	175,994,800	34.8	35.6
October 13, 1894	80,367,900	97,793,300	178,161,200	35.1	35.9
October 20, 1894	81,392,200	99,526,500	180,918,700	35.4	36.3
October 27, 1894	81,343,300	99,066,500	180,409,800	35.4	36.3
October 5, 1895	49,164,000	77,332,800	126,496,800	27.5	28.5
October 12, 1895	49,270,800	72,806,700	122,077,500	26.9	27.8
October 19, 1895	49,741,400	73,343,500	123,084,900	27.3	28.2
October 26, 1895	50,897,800	73,089,200	123,987,000	27.5	28.4
October 3, 1896	45,457,300	63,303,300	108,760,609	27.7	29.2
October 10, 1896	47,570,600	61,960,400	109,531,000	27.5	29.0
October 17, 1896	48,142,200	56,443,400	104,585,600	26.5	28.0
October 24, 1896	49,410,600	55,204,000	104,614,600	27.0	28.5
October 31, 1896	51,689,400	54,954,700	106,644,100	27.6	29.2
October 2, 1897	79,321,600	63,107,600	142,429,200	26.8	27.6
October 9, 1897	80,493,700	58,712,300	139,206,000	26.4	27.2
October 16, 1897	81,088,300	61,920,400	143,008,700	27.0	27.8
October 23, 1897	86,409,900	64,936,600	151,346,500	28.3	29.2
October 30, 1897	86,836,100	66,973,100	153,809,200	28.4	29.2
October 29, 1898	161,346,500	55,138,600	216,485,100	27.8	28.4

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

No. 67.—Capital Stock, Surplus, Undivided Profits, Circulation, Individual 10,000 or more Population, etc., and the Ratio

States, etc.	Number of banks.	Capital.	Surplus.	Undivided profits.
Maine:				
Cities of 10,000 population and over	22	$6,250,000.00	$1,514,000.00	$1,183,074.86
Places of less than 10,000	61	4,921,000.00	1,175,338.00	613,937.17
New Hampshire:				
Cities of 10,000 population and over	16	2,220,000.00	633,494.49	310,231.32
Places of less than 10,000	34	3,610,000.00	698,743.15	250,753.64
Vermont:				
Cities of 10,000 population and over	8	1,800,000.00	575,000.00	240,556.98
Places of less than 10,000	41	5,185,000.00	987,941.62	722,155.25
Massachusetts:				
Cities of 10,000 population and over	179	83,200,000.00	27,055,117.91	7,691,330.69
Places of less than 10,000	88	11,122,600.00	3,115,154.78	1,233,538.22
Rhode Island:				
Cities of 10,000 population and over	39	17,166,850.00	4,524,455.05	1,107,773.42
Places of less than 10,000	18	2,170,200.00	413,727.04	121,465.18
Connecticut:				
Cities of 10,000 population and over	46	16,906,070.00	6,545,800.00	2,194,566.88
Places of less than 10,000	35	4,635,000.00	1,300,048.59	427,216.44
New England States:				
Cities of 10,000 population and over	310	127,542,920.00	40,897,867.45	12,727,534.15
Places of less than 10,000	277	31,643,800.00	7,690,953.18	3,369,065.90
New York:				
Cities of 10,000 population and over	140	66,359,940.00	53,192,318.00	21,545,009.73
Places of less than 10,000	186	16,800,000.00	4,314,626.39	3,329,167.17
New Jersey:				
Cities of 10,000 population and over	41	9,295,000.00	5,689,000.00	2,902,118.71
Places of less than 10,000	62	5,150,000.00	2,555,500.00	1,355,724.44
Pennsylvania:				
Cities of 10,000 population and over	176	53,654,020.00	36,431,677.29	7,783,981.37
Places of less than 10,000	251	21,530,770.00	8,963,817.86	2,351,284.39
Delaware:				
Cities of 10,000 population and over	5	1,223,185.00	630,000.00	181,816.89
Places of less than 10,000	13	860,800.00	322,666.55	106,684.55
Maryland:				
Cities of 10,000 population and over	28	13,843,260.00	5,354,125.00	1,256,117.11
Places of less than 10,000	40	3,211,700.00	1,238,750.00	339,057.19
District of Columbia:				
Cities of 10,000 population and over	13	3,127,000.00	1,389,500.00	337,953.24
Places of less than 10,000				
Eastern States:				
Cities of 10,000 population and over	403	147,502,405.00	102,677,620.29	34,096,997.05
Places of less than 10,000	552	47,553,270.00	17,395,360.80	7,472,917.74
Virginia:				
Cities of 10,000 population and over	16	3,255,300.00	2,149,000.00	425,120.72
Places of less than 10,000	19	1,391,000.00	710,650.00	159,494.06
West Virginia:				
Cities of 10,000 population and over	6	1,125,000.00	155,000.00	67,371.38
Places of less than 10,000	27	2,326,000.00	702,751.22	235,203.47
North Carolina:				
Cities of 10,000 population and over	9	1,450,000.00	421,500.00	215,638.56
Places of less than 10,000	18	1,251,000.00	351,591.25	132,399.02
South Carolina:				
Cities of 10,000 population and over	5	950,000.00	530,000.00	293,012.18
Places of less than 10,000	11	940,100.00	232,836.26	202,703.37
Georgia:				
Cities of 10,000 population and over	14	3,000,000.00	972,000.00	477,841.83
Places of less than 10,000	16	1,016,000.00	285,271.00	249,061.15
Florida:				
Cities of 10,000 population and over	8	750,000.00	401,000.00	124,831.59
Places of less than 10,000	7	400,000.00	62,250.00	35,778.85
Alabama:				
Cities of 10,000 population and over	12	2,450,000.00	462,860.00	461,292.82
Places of less than 10,000	14	905,000.00	172,651.85	63,275.06
Mississippi:				
Cities of 10,000 population and over	4	430,000.00	270,000.00	45,860.63
Places of less than 10,000	6	425,000.00	111,500.00	82,024.20
Louisiana:				
Cities of 10 000 population and over	8	2,400,000.00	2,350,000.00	347,269.35
Places of less than 10,000	11	760,000.00	328,700.00	171,429.36

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DEPOSITS, AND LOANS ON OCTOBER 5, 1897, OF NATIONAL BANKS IN CITIES OF OF LOANS TO CAPITAL, PROFITS, AND DEPOSITS.

Total capital, surplus, and profits.	Circulation.	Individual deposits.	Loans and discounts.	Population. *a*	Number of cities.	Loans and discounts to total of capital stock, surplus, undivided profits, and individual deposits.
						Per cent.
$8,947,074.86	$2,673,890.50	$10,645,874.18	$14,637,782.72	113,449	6	74.71
6,710,275.17	2,544,362.50	6,724,885.01	8,921,086.30	547,687	.....	66.49
3,213,725.81	1,020,630.00	5,504,353.83	5,614,399.83	104,231	5	64.49
4,559,496.79	2,493,665.00	4,154,354.95	5,411,016.68	272,290	.....	62.10
2,615,536.98	876,305.00	2,904,392.40	3,824,084.82	41,760	3	69.23
6,895,096.87	2,889,117.50	6,363,248.15	8,468,296.51	290,662	.....	63.87
117,946,448.60	21,372,309.50	189,413,178.59	253,298,470.78	1,669,670	36	82.41
15,471,293.00	5,978,807.50	15,714,620.57	21,929,703.40	569,273	.....	70.32
22,799,078.47	5,944,040.00	18,622,515.20	32,361,463.91	224,054	4	78.13
2,795,392.22	1,109,455.00	900,831.96	2,227,945.84	121,452	.....	61.78
25,646,436.88	5,479,682.50	29,009,492.96	37,247,720.82	344,181	12	68.15
6,362,265.03	2,585,022.00	5,844,471.76	7,368,179.89	402,077	.....	60.36
181,168,321.60	37,366,857.50	256,699,807.16	346,983,922.88	2,497,345	66	79.35
42,703,819.08	17,600,429.50	39,702,412.40	54,326,223.62	2,203,400	.....	65.92
141,697,267.73	23,690,062.50	416,529,021.12	480,012,512.71	4,754,062	37	86.91
24,434,793.56	8,500,925.00	42,596,459.91	41,766,224.17	1,243,761	.....	62.31
17,877,118.71	1,437,442.50	31,208,157.90	37,927,532.98	868,493	16	77.27
9,061,224.44	3,576,167.00	25,964,788.73	14,178,356.08	576,440	.....	49.48
97,869,678.66	20,299,505.00	207,279,224.44	195,247,831.64	2,256,249	40	63.98
32,845,872.25	8,877,307.50	55,140,590.42	64,654,582.69	3,001,765	.....	73.43
2,035,001.89	196,660.00	3,364,295.46	3,812,977.44	67,984	1	70.62
1,290,151.10	501,537.50	1,846,522.50	1,821,128.16	100,509	.....	58.06
20,453,502.11	2,790,370.00	26,642,757.84	34,684,075.48	457,286	3	73.64
4,789,507.19	1,376,430.00	9,348,293.56	8,660,817.04	585,104	.....	61.26
4,854,453.24	892,945.00	14,667,299.47	9,447,022.38	230,392	13	48.39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
284,187,022.34	49,216,925.00	699,690,756.23	761,132,002.63	8,634,496	110	77.36
72,421,548.54	22,852,367.00	134,896,565.12	131,081,108.14	5,507,579	.....	63.23
5,829,430.72	1,507,750.00	11,162,579.27	11,342,685.99	204,429	7	66.75
2,261,144.06	485,692.50	4,184,711.04	3,925,697.60	1,451,551	.....	60.90
1,347,371.38	229,217.50	1,980,075.93	2,426,596.21	61,013	3	72.93
3,263,954.69	1,096,975.00	6,393,319.64	6,144,249.68	701,781	.....	63.62
2,087,138.56	317,480.00	3,042,965.91	3,864,129.64	55,848	4	75.39
1,734,990.27	326,012.50	2,297,355.78	2,906,154.23	1,562,099	.....	72.07
1,773,012.18	180,600.00	2,328,757.28	3,710,248.84	162,072	2	90.45
1,375,633.63	271,025.00	1,166,575.93	2,232,118.92	989,077	.....	87.84
4,449,841.83	696,072.50	5,699,883.36	7,877,663.34	205,792	6	77.61
1,550,932.15	292,940.00	1,551,049.99	1,910,790.38	1,631,561	.....	61.60
1,275,831.59	191,930.00	2,828,623.69	2,615,599.74	74,171	4	63.73
498,028.85	108,900.00	1,076,422.44	627,104.99	317,251	.....	39.83
3,374,152.82	771,810.00	4,946,752.09	5,139,472.62	127,504	6	61.77
1,140,926.91	281,360.00	1,166,659.06	1,431,283.04	1,385,513	.....	62.03
745,860.63	107,300.00	1,130,530.33	1,379,078.63	23,997	2	73.50
618,524.20	109,110.00	903,905.61	1,125,332.10	1,265,603	.....	73.92
5,097,269.35	780,545.00	13,568,031.40	11,886,146.84	252,517	2	63.68
1,260,129.36	215,357.50	1,732,724.24	2,150,361.59	866,070	.....	71.85

a Census of 1890.

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No. 67.—Capital Stock, Surplus, Undivided Profits, Circulation,

States, etc.	Number of banks.	Capital.	Surplus.	Undivided profits.
Texas:				
Cities of 10,000 population and over	42	$8,230,000.00	$2,342,244.37	$782,097.80
Places of less than 10,000	159	11,701,200.00	2,958,023.31	1,363,469.43
Arkansas:				
Cities of 10,000 population and over	6	1,000,000.00	219,000.00	54,113.98
Places of less than 10,000	3	220,000.00	36,310.49	7,697.83
Kentucky:				
Cities of 10,000 population and over	24	6,542,900.00	1,728,779.98	518,744.79
Places of less than 10,000	51	5,185,000.00	1,344,365.36	412,788.79
Tennessee:				
Cities of 10,000 population and over	18	6,675,000.00	1,438,400.00	547,836.43
Places of less than 10,000	31	2,085,000.00	475,734.24	291,495.76
Southern States:				
Cities of 10,000 population and over	172	38,258,200.00	13,439,784.35	4,361,042.06
Places of less than 10,000	373	28,605,300.00	7,772,628.98	3,407,420.35
Ohio:				
Cities of 10,000 population and over	74	32,464,000.00	9,628,058.52	3,470,958.97
Places of less than 10,000	174	12,716,100.00	3,192,261.82	1,065,107.66
Indiana:				
Cities of 10,000 population and over	42	8,157,000.00	3,057,946.33	790,499.65
Places of less than 10,000	71	5,900,000.00	1,569,471.27	422,854.75
Illinois:				
Cities of 10,000 population and over	59	27,950,000.00	11,480,874.08	3,176,553.52
Places of less than 10,000	162	9,526,000.00	3,443,858.41	1,649,987.47
Michigan:				
Cities of 10,000 population and over	35	8,410,000.00	2,192,618.72	783,218.47
Places of less than 10,000	49	3,735,000.00	1,085,399.37	422,605.98
Wisconsin:				
Cities of 10,000 population and over	33	7,200,000.00	1,654,125.70	738,180.71
Places of less than 10,000	46	2,960,000.00	735,243.12	309,119.47
Minnesota:				
Cities of 10,000 population and over	19	10,075,000.00	1,928,000.00	1,439,520.24
Places of less than 10,000	52	3,090,000.00	439,618.93	374,946.14
Iowa:				
Cities of 10,000 population and over	34	5,055,000.00	1,117,100.00	337,427.51
Places of less than 10,000	131	7,955,000.00	1,969,850.00	896,438.99
Missouri:				
Cities of 10,000 population and over	24	12,250,000.00	2,434,534.00	987,732.77
Places of less than 10,000	39	2,565,000.00	595,421.01	240,342.20
Middle States:				
Cities of 10,000 population and over	320	111,561,000.00	33,493,857.35	11,724,091.84
Places of less than 10,000	724	48,457,100.00	13,022,123.93	5,382,202.64
North Dakota:				
Cities of 10,000 population and over				
Places of less than 10,000	27	1,635,000.00	333,365.79	242,469.60
South Dakota:				
Cities of 10,000 population and over	3	350,000.00	12,500.00	2,184.04
Places of less than 10,000	24	1,345,000.00	293,100.00	144,444.53
Nebraska:				
Cities of 10,000 population and over	12	5,300,000.00	514,710.91	203,845.53
Places of less than 10,000	92	5,175,000.00	955,779.79	414,020.24
Kansas:				
Cities of 10,000 population and over	17	3,300,000.00	463,828.16	328,708.30
Places of less than 10,000	86	5,267,100.00	932,510.98	348,970.30
Montana:				
Cities of 10,000 population and over	4	1,000,000.00	67,700.00	534,963.48
Places of less than 10,000	17	1,655,000.00	329,819.60	198,428.78
Wyoming:				
Cities of 10,000 population and over	2	200,000.00	60,000.00	14,309.99
Places of less than 10,000	9	660,000.00	62,950.00	48,598.17
Colorado:				
Cities of 10,000 population and over	16	4,150,000.00	872,000.00	732,258.08
Places of less than 10,000	25	1,082,000.00	296,402.92	133,664.33
New Mexico:				
Cities of 10,000 population and over				
Places of less than 10,000	6	600,000.00	99,500.00	36,773.64
Oklahoma:				
Cities of 10,000 population and over				
Places of less than 10,000	5	250,000.00	33,000.00	14,505.92

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INDIVIDUAL DEPOSITS, AND LOANS ON OCTOBER 5, 1897, etc.—Continued.

Total capital, surplus, and profits.	Circulation.	Individual deposits.	Loans and discounts.	Population. *a*	Number of cities.	Loans and discounts to total of capital stock, surplus, undivided profits, and individual deposits.
						Per cent.
$11,354,342.17	$1,554,940.00	$17,349,218.51	$17,947,435.07	342,827	14	62.53
16,022,692.74	2,772,672.50	17,523,216.72	21,414,108.29	1,892,690	.....	63.83
1,273,113.98	202,200.00	1,542,519.25	1,929,513.14	53,874	3	68.53
264,008.32	56,690.00	262,825.89	399,890.81	1,074,305	.....	75.90
8,799,424.77	2,696,460.00	9,575,685.16	14,766,902.66	280,724	6	80.40
6,942,154.15	1,976,120.00	7,137,312.44	9,781,303.92	1,577,911	.....	69.47
8,661,236.43	965,865.00	13,120,100.35	16,772,874.41	224,942	5	77.01
2,852,230.00	576,940.00	4,099,051.18	4,375,756.88	1,542,576	.....	62.95
56,059,026.41	11,201,570.00	88,275,722.53	101,658,346.53	2,069,710	64	70.43
39,785,349.33	7,479,795.00	49,495,129.96	58,425,211.83	16,257,994	.....	65.44
45,563,617.49	11,566,730.00	76,457,270.94	89,869,955.36	1,111,214	23	73.41
16,973,469.48	5,146,310.00	28,778,558.85	28,950,183.29	2,561,102	.....	63.28
12,005,445.98	2,410,370.00	20,862,723.34	19,189,006.05	435,670	17	58.35
7,892,326.00	2,223,203.00	13,587,281.04	12,696,853.56	1,756,734	.....	59.11
42,607,427.60	2,905,807.50	94,122,941.85	109,300,049.16	2,023,674	21	79.93
14,619,645.88	3,195,495.00	24,604,607.79	24,396,755.79	1,802,677	.....	62.20
11,385,837.19	2,357,982.50	26,637,047.83	30,564,354.12	600,580	18	80.38
5,244,005.35	1,221,187.50	11,826,533.46	10,363,325.83	1,493,309	.....	60.71
9,592,306.41	1,684,000.00	34,140,911.95	26,681,473.29	488,248	14	61.01
4,004,362.59	913,075.00	9,602,894.01	8,386,333.50	1,198,632	.....	61.63
13,442,520.24	714,107.50	24,136,027.95	23,341,367.37	435,347	6	62.11
3,895,565.07	836,055.00	9,666,580.85	8,400,994.84	866,479	.....	83.66
6,509,527.51	1,461,142.50	10,255,397.14	12,885,846.25	325,957	12	76.86
10,831,288.99	2,147,245.00	17,246,904.11	19,365,310.48	1,585,939	.....	68.97
15,672,266.77	2,543,447.50	37,415,042.97	51,474,453.19	708,280	8	96.96
3,400,763.21	686,642.50	5,478,020.52	5,295,195.75	1,970,904	.....	59.64
156,778,949.19	25,643,587.50	324,027,363.97	363,297,504.79	6,128,970	119	75.56
66,861,426.57	16,369,213.00	120,791,380.63	117,854,953.04	13,235,776	.....	62.80
2,210,835.39	417,657.50	5,689,171.75	4,321,771.40	182,719	.....	54.71
364,684.04	78,250.00	201,578.28	296,312.87	12,000	1	52.33
1,782,544.53	349,282.50	4,013,990.94	2,783,857.60	316,808	.....	48.02
6,018,556.44	835,575.00	10,554,126.53	12,466,944.21	244,520	6	75.23
6,544,800.03	1,193,318.00	9,737,961.75	10,459,839.80	814,390	.....	64.24
4,092,536.46	692,552.50	7,291,353.99	7,827,566.04	149,691	7	68.76
6,548,581.28	1,418,902.50	11,896,195.03	10,854,556.90	1,277,405	.....	58.85
1,602,663.48	152,790.00	3,636,095.72	2,761,577.41	50,657	2	52.71
2,183,248.38	380,447.50	6,820,853.31	4,326,651.87	81,502	.....	48.05
274,309.99	45,000.00	809,513.23	527,196.55	11,690	1	48.64
771,548.17	147,345.00	1,842,013.04	1,300,045.63	49,015	.....	49.74
5,754,258.08	760,670.00	23,086,721.32	15,490,472.50	212,000	5	53.71
1,512,087.25	371,215.00	5,067,806.05	3,004,003.24	200,198	.....	45.65
736,273.64	303,760.00	2,775,904.23	1,551,071.31	153,593	.....	44.13
297,505.92	54,970.00	675,808.91	427,513.47	61,834	.....	43.92

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No. 67.—Capital Stock, Surplus, Undivided Profits, Circulation,

States, etc.	Number of banks.	Capital.	Surplus.	Undivided profits.
Indian Territory:				
Cities of 10,000 population and over				
Places of less than 10,000	10	$595,000.00	$125,750.00	$41,541.18
Western States:				
Cities of 10,000 population and over	54	14,300,000.00	1,990,739.07	1,816,269.42
Places of less than 10,000	301	18,264,100.00	3,462,179.08	1,623,416.69
Washington:				
Cities of 10,000 population and over	12	2,858,000.00	242,600.00	234,980.34
Places of less than 10,000	23	1,530,000.00	463,220.16	155,943.50
Oregon:				
Cities of 10,000 population and over	7	1,775,000.00	265,500.00	565,397.89
Places of less than 10,000	23	1,245,000.00	288,238.96	259,986.45
California:				
Cities of 10,000 population and over	12	5,600,000.00	2,080,050.00	679,803.25
Places of less than 10,000	20	1,960,000.00	463,900.00	196,120.99
Idaho:				
Cities of 10,000 population and over				
Places of less than 10,000	10	600,000.00	246,478.77	139,675.74
Utah:				
Cities of 10,000 population and over	7	1,550,000.00	340,317.96	210,457.85
Places of less than 10,000	4	200,000.00	57,100.00	21,636.34
Nevada:				
Cities of 10,000 population and over				
Places of less than 10,000	1	82,000.00	8,000.00	1,536.29
Arizona:				
Cities of 10,000 population and over	2	200,000.00	28,000.00	24,701.13
Places of less than 10,000	3	200,000.00	18,500.00	25,722.89
Pacific States:				
Cities of 10,000 population and over	40	11,983,000.00	2,956,467.96	1,715,340.46
Places of less than 10,000	84	5,817,000.00	1,545,437.89	809,682.20
United States:				
Cities of 10,000 population and over	1,299	451,147,525.00	195,456,336.47	66,351,274.98
Places of less than 10,000	2,311	180,340,570.00	50,888,683.86	22,055,705.52
Central reserve cities	73	76,700,000.00	52,862,900.00	20,233,719.89
Other reserve cities	261	153,485,260.00	63,006,187.53	16,592,827.08
Cities of 10,000 population and over, not including reserve cities	965	220,962,265.00	79,587,248.94	29,724,718.01
Places of less than 10,000 population	2,311	180,340,570.00	50,888,683.86	22,055,705.52
Total	3,610	631,488,095.00	246,345,020.33	88,406,980.50

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INDIVIDUAL DEPOSITS, AND LOANS ON OCTOBER 5, 1897, ETC.—Continued.

Total capital, surplus, and profits.	Circulation.	Individual desposits.	Loans and discounts.	Population.[a]	Number of cities.	Loans and discounts to total of capital stock, surplus, undivided profits, and individual deposits.
						Per cent.
$762,291.18	$127,660.00	$1,165,294.73	$1,084,917.33	(a)	.....	55.28
18,107,608.49	2,564,837.50	45,579,389.07	39,370,069.58	680,558	22	61.82
23,349,695.77	4,764,558.00	49,684,999.74	40,114,228.55	3,137,464	.....	54.92
3,335,580.34	486,900.60	5,638,310.11	4,303,696.78	115,837	3	47.96
2,149,163.66	359,097.50	4,471,032.77	2,492,246.52	233,553	.....	37.65
2,605,897.89	555,220.00	4,177,787.97	3,689,476.19	91,764	2	54.39
1,793,225.41	262,937.50	4,448,162.48	2,662,075.93	222,003	.....	42.65
8,359,853.25	993,335.00	14,708,668.21	14,943,556.57	487,905	7	64.78
2,620,020.99	474,060.00	4,203,150.91	4,136,317.54	720,225	.....	60.62
986,154.51	164,210.00	2,270,243.44	1,066,699.04	84,385	.....	32.76
2,100,775.81	380,640.00	3,198,671.79	2,117,585.26	64,889	2	39.96
278,796.34	45,000.00	603,057.13	344,219.04	143,016	.....	39.03
91,536.29	18,450.00	251,037.95	212,164.71	45,761	.....	61.93
252,701.13	89,100.00	475,787.35	483,130.83	10,000	2	66.02
244,222.89	57,530.00	659,691.58	314,693.17	49,620	.....	34.81
16,654,808.42	2,499,245.00	28,199,225.43	25,537,445.63	770,395	16	56.93
8,163,120.09	1,381,285.00	16,906,376.26	11,228,415.95	1,498,563	.....	44.79
712,955,136.45	128,493,022.50	1,441,872,264.39	1,637,979,292.04	20,781,474	397	76.01
253,284,959.38	70,427,647.50	411,476,864.11	413,030,146.13	41,840,776	.....	62.13
149,796,619.89	18,652,022.50	434,255,368.88	527,228,697.02	3,066,921	3	90.27
232,884,284.61	35,479,135.00	471,984,505.65	536,832,108.37	5,808,280	23	76.16
330,274,231.95	74,361,865.00	535,632,389.86	573,918,486.65	11,906,273	371	66.27
253,284,959.38	70,427,647.50	411,476,864.11	413,030,146.13	41,840,776	.....	62.13
966,240,095.83	198,920,670.00	1,853,349,128.50	2,051,009,438.17	62,622,250	.....	72.74

a No population given in the census from which these figures are taken.

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

No. 68.—Abstract of Reports of Earnings and Dividends

FROM SEPTEMBER 1, 1897,

[Figures in bold-faced,

	Location.	Number of banks.	Capital stock.	Surplus.	Capital and surplus.	Gross earnings.
1	Maine	83	$11,171,000.00	$2,715,952.34	$13,886,952.34	$839,302.09
2	New Hampshire	51	5,805,000.00	1,385,608.33	7,190,608.33	528,128.09
3	Vermont	49	6,985,000.00	1,572,845.38	8,557,845.38	542,953.71
4	Massachusetts	213	42,777,500.00	15,139,813.97	57,917,313.97	3,858,995.10
5	Boston	54	50,350,000.00	15,054,578.53	65,404,578.53	3,657,367.87
6	Rhode Island	57	19,337,050.00	4,940,741.94	24,277,791.94	1,057,718.57
7	Connecticut	81	21,501,070.00	7,902,450.00	29,403,520.00	1,615,974.08
	Total New England States.	588	157,926,620.00	48,711,990.49	206,638,610.49	12,100,439.51
8	New York	268	31,667,940.00	10,989,978.26	42,657,918.26	3,530,874.83
9	New York City	48	48,600,000.00	43,223,500.00	91,823,500.00	9,040,402.27
10	Albany	6	1,550,000.00	1,390,000.00	2,940,000.00	278,647.96
11	Brooklyn	5	1,352,000.00	2,280,000.00	3,632,000.00	286,728.90
12	New Jersey	103	14,445,000.00	8,281,700.00	22,726,700.00	2,007,985.08
13	Pennsylvania	351	40,728,390.00	21,471,181.47	62,199,571.47	4,751,667.11
14	Philadelphia	41	21,915,000.00	14,773,000.00	36,688,000.00	2,642,831.91
15	Pittsburg	30	12,300,000.00	9,893,400.00	22,193,400.00	1,593,192.74
16	Delaware	18	2,083,985.00	984,151.13	3,068,136.13	267,820.79
17	Maryland	46	3,811,760.00	1,667,675.00	5,479,375.00	420,549.58
18	Baltimore	22	13,243,260.00	5,184,100.00	18,427,360.00	1,265,228.10
19	District of Columbia	1	252,000.00	150,000.00	402,000.00	30,126.19
20	Washington City	12	2,725,000.00	1,156,000.00	3,881,000.00	334,169.50
	Total Eastern States.	951	194,674,275.00	121,444,685.86	316,118,960.86	26,450,324.96
21	Virginia	35	4,146,300.00	2,893,600.00	7,044,900.00	651,825.17
22	West Virginia	33	3,351,000.00	880,851.22	4,231,851.22	345,217.30
23	North Carolina	25	2,476,000.00	809,009.66	3,285,009.66	278,306.62
24	South Carolina	16	1,898,000.00	760,945.87	2,658,945.87	228,896.37
25	Georgia	27	3,166,000.00	1,068,391.00	4,234,391.00	380,722.09
26	Savannah	2	750,000.00	225,000.00	975,000.00	51,821.66
27	Florida	15	1,150,000.00	504,660.00	1,654,660.00	216,044.73
28	Alabama	25	3,205,000.00	647,984.89	3,852,984.89	304,837.30
29	Mississippi	10	855,000.00	392,848.23	1,247,848.23	123,716.68
30	Louisiana	12	860,000.00	375,200.00	1,235,200.00	112,371.92
31	New Orleans	7	2,300,000.00	2,305,000.00	4,605,000.00	468,060.15
32	Texas	195	19,027,100.00	4,797,438.36	23,824,538.36	2,429,406.51
33	Houston	5	1,150,000.00	562,300.00	1,712,300.00	127,582.24
34	Arkansas	9	1,220,000.00	263,810.49	1,483,810.49	119,696.47
35	Kentucky	68	8,414,900.00	2,334,608.81	10,749,508.81	751,603.38
36	Louisville	6	3,000,000.00	665,000.00	3,665,000.00	297,833.25
37	Tennessee	49	8,760,000.00	1,976,553.02	10,736,553.02	1,126,121.61
	Total Southern States	539	65,729,300.00	21,468,201.55	87,197,501.55	8,014,064.35
38	Ohio	222	27,405,100.00	8,016,058.73	35,421,158.73	2,590,355.72
39	Cincinnati	13	8,000,000.00	2,765,000.00	10,765,000.00	1,015,210.17
40	Cleveland	12	9,550,000.00	2,098,500.00	11,648,500.00	667,907.39
41	Indiana	114	14,362,000.00	4,678,101.83	19,040,101.83	1,547,629.11
42	Illinois	202	17,796,000.00	6,674,650.37	24,470,650.37	1,972,033.01
43	Chicago	17	19,250,000.00	8,192,400.00	27,442,400.00	2,503,502.50
44	Michigan	76	8,595,000.00	2,641,588.94	11,236,588.94	969,217.18
45	Detroit	6	3,300,000.00	605,000.00	3,905,000.00	508,092.01
46	Wisconsin	74	7,360,000.00	1,798,158.16	9,158,158.16	747,337.98
47	Milwaukee	5	2,800,000.00	576,500.00	3,376,500.00	405,397.15
48	Minnesota	59	4,815,000.00	1,012,550.00	5,827,550.00	590,830.03
49	St. Paul	5	3,800,000.00	855,000.00	4,655,000.00	303,761.02
50	Minneapolis	6	4,500,000.00	503,500.00	5,003,500.00	361,084.39
51	Iowa	158	11,875,000.00	2,817,254.40	14,692,254.40	1,216,100.27
52	Des Moines	4	800,000.00	221,000.00	1,021,000.00	73,517.07
53	Missouri	50	3,765,000.00	734,077.48	4,499,077.48	374,839.09
54	St. Louis	6	8,400,000.00	1,710,000.00	10,110,000.00	1,036,350.47
55	Kansas City	5	2,300,000.00	509,000.00	2,809,000.00	663,563.54
56	St. Joseph	2	350,000.00	104,000.00	454,000.00	69,411.94
	Total Middle States.	1,036	159,023,100.00	46,512,339.91	205,535,439.91	17,616,140.04

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

OF NATIONAL BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES.

TO MARCH 1, 1898.

type signify loss.]

Charged off.		Net earnings.	Dividends.	Ratios.			
Losses and premiums.	Expenses and taxes.			Net earnings to capital and surplus.	Dividends to capital and surplus.	Dividends to capital.	
				Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	
$109,111.91	$259,682.56	$470,507.62	$388,180.00	3.39	2.80	3.47	1
142,249.12	170,974.93	214,904.04	192,150.00	2.99	2.67	3.31	2
88,588.68	191,208.87	263,156.16	220,250.00	3.08	2.57	3.15	3
1,167,383.22	1,626,986.89	1,064,624.99	1,348,308.42	1.84	2.33	3.15	4
1,046,635.49	1,437,883.06	1,172,849.32	1,242,744.00	1.79	1.90	2.47	5
254,165.98	307,751.02	495,801.57	486,555.50	2.04	2.00	2.52	6
289,187.98	506,890.19	819,895.91	748,629.00	2.79	2.55	3.48	7
3,097,322.38	4,501,377.52	4,501,739.61	4,626,816.92	2.18	2.24	2.93	
752,517.28	1,545,462.95	1,232,894.60	1,098,673.81	2.89	2.58	3.47	8
1,010,427.92	5,128,310.53	2,901,663.82	2,751,967.81	3.16	3.00	5.66	9
39,371.65	167,005.33	72,270.98	85,602.70	2.16	2.91	5.52	10
36,135.16	151,510.81	99,082.93	84,876.00	2.73	2.34	6.28	11
259,258.65	776,563.64	972,162.79	671,165.00	4.28	2.95	4.65	12
1,073,561.82	1,613,538.06	2,064,567.23	1,347,674.60	3.32	2.17	3.31	13
369,489.48	1,236,686.47	1,036,655.96	863,846.00	2.82	2.35	3.94	14
172,810.84	669,334.01	751,047.89	481,000.00	3.38	2.17	3.91	15
136,670.93	71,833.58	59,316.28	84,998.84	1.93	2.77	4.08	16
45,174.43	199,502.43	175,872.72	130,504.20	3.21	2.38	3.42	17
267,258.04	398,742.29	599,327.77	497,804.80	3.25	2.70	3.76	18
.....	11,255.07	18,871.12	10,080.00	4.69	2.51	4.00	19
34,298.82	159,493.54	140,377.14	188,750.00	3.62	4.86	6.93	20
4,196,975.02	12,129,238.71	10,124,111.23	8,296,943.76	3.20	2.62	4.26	
114,811.38	283,964.34	253,049.45	184,762.00	3.59	2.62	4.46	21
60,657.62	148,964.74	135,594.94	112,900.00	3.20	2.67	3.37	22
35,374.00	115,590.97	127,341.65	97,820.00	3.88	2.97	3.95	23
39,026.24	125,988.85	63,881.28	83,805.00	2.40	3.15	4.42	24
34,348.17	191,096.21	155,278.61	104,990.00	3.67	2.48	3.32	25
5,988.46	29,742.23	16,090.97	18,750.00	1.65	1.92	2.50	26
37,719.45	110,512.27	67,813.01	55,750.00	4.10	3.37	4.85	27
48,034.00	102,475.07	94,328.23	82,850.00	2.45	2.15	2.59	28
6,969.91	73,289.54	43,457.23	42,800.00	3.48	3.43	5.01	29
8,616.19	69,241.91	43,513.82	41,800.00	3.52	3.38	4.86	30
102,045.44	241,853.99	124,160.72	94,000.00	2.70	2.04	4.09	31
491,508.13	988,302.49	949,595.89	1,123,750.00	3.99	4.72	5.91	32
6,762.58	72,714.57	48,105.09	25,000.00	2.81	1.46	2.17	33
20,085.45	48,616.98	50,994.04	57,000.00	3.44	3.84	4.67	34
280,118.32	285,037.63	186,447.43	387,555.52	1.73	3.61	4.61	35
42,077.97	124,829.19	130,926.09	88,000.00	3.57	2.40	2.93	36
563,452.54	357,754.96	204,914.11	277,000.00	1.91	2.58	3.16	37
1,897,595.85	3,420,975.94	2,695,492.56	2,878,532.52	3.09	3.30	4.38	
449,380.70	1,230,321.14	910,653.88	856,869.00	2.57	2.42	3.13	38
184,565.86	412,335.00	418,309.31	310,500.00	3.89	2.88	3.88	39
45,186.29	337,998.47	284,722.63	291,500.00	2.44	2.50	3.05	40
339,065.87	676,978.44	531,584.80	594,892.50	2.79	3.12	4.14	41
246,141.24	810,699.95	915,191.82	717,140.00	3.74	2.93	4.03	42
553,864.56	1,110,458.19	839,179.75	650,000.00	3.06	2.37	3.38	43
171,096.40	462,479.93	335,640.85	377,602.16	2.99	3.36	4.39	44
65,331.73	347,646.82	95,113.46	99,500.00	2.44	2.55	3.02	45
124,785.86	394,355.15	228,196.97	281,400.00	2.49	3.07	3.82	46
46,182.51	196,850.49	162,364.15	104,000.00	4.81	3.08	3.71	47
167,719.81	250,676.59	172,433.63	142,300.00	2.96	2.44	2.96	48
157,090.79	125,777.99	20,892.24	70,000.00	4.49	1.50	1.84	49
89,926.94	151,003.56	120,153.89	85,000.00	2.40	1.70	1.89	50
271,809.22	610,592.21	333,698.84	445,025.00	2.27	3.03	3.75	51
31,505.58	41,920.36	91.13	14,000.00	.01	1.37	1.75	52
70,101.66	186,939.39	117,798.04	136,127.34	2.62	3.03	3.62	53
297,867.95	488,702.10	249,780.42	217,000.00	2.47	2.15	2.58	54
220,520.76	237,815.34	205,227.44	74,000.00	7.31	2.63	3.22	55
41,287.88	28,978.67	854.61	7,500.00	.20	1.65	2.14	56
3,573,431.61	8,102,529.79	5,940,178.64	5,474,416.00	2.89	2.66	3.44	

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NO. 68.—ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF EARNINGS AND DIVIDENDS

FROM SEPTEMBER 1, 1897,

[Figures in bold-faced

	Location.	Number of banks.	Capital stock.	Surplus.	Capital and surplus.	Gross earnings.
57	North Dakota	26	$1,610,000.00	$304,800.00	$1,914,800.00	$281,552.88
58	South Dakota	27	1,695,000.00	307,000.00	2,002,000.00	235,823.70
59	Nebraska	92	5,875,000.00	1,112,725.89	6,987,725.89	652,622.29
60	Lincoln	3	800,000.00	35,000.00	835,000.00	225,093.44
61	Omaha	8	3,750,000.00	325,500.00	4,075,500.00	642,208.63
62	Kansas	102	8,517,100.00	1,485,670.00	10,002,770.00	1,043,560.09
63	Montana	21	2,555,000.00	382,760.00	2,937,700.00	558,825.75
64	Wyoming	11	860,000.00	106,500.00	966,500.00	116,990.09
65	Colorado	40	4,507,000.00	1,090,069.53	5,597,069.53	1,106,024.52
66	New Mexico	6	600,000.00	113,000.00	713,000.00	106,760.64
67	Oklahoma	4	200,000.00	24,100.00	224,100.00	35,261.98
68	Indian Territory	9	560,000.00	148,975.00	708,975.00	84,799.56
	Total Western States	349	31,529,100.00	5,436,040.42	36,965,140.42	5,089,523.48
69	Washington	35	4,038,000.00	677,320.16	4,715,320.16	677,768.34
70	Oregon	30	3,020,000.00	540,782.47	3,560,782.47	349,689.93
71	California	29	4,825,000.00	1,055,300.00	5,880,300.00	732,197.42
72	San Francisco	2	2,500,000.00	1,625,000.00	4,125,000.00	321,291.19
73	Idaho	10	600,000.00	246,878.77	846,878.77	100,482.71
74	Utah	11	1,750,000.00	399,167.96	2,149,167.96	191,116.01
75	Nevada	1	82,000.00	700.00	82,700.00	9,201.22
76	Arizona	5	400,000.00	48,300.00	448,300.00	56,056.77
	Total Pacific States	123	17,215,000.00	4,593,449.36	21,808,449.36	2,437,803.59
	Total United States	3,586	626,097,395.00	248,166,707.59	874,264,102,59	71,708,295.93

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

OF NATIONAL BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

TO MARCH 1, 1898—Continued.

type signify loss.]

Charged off.		Net earnings.	Dividends.	Ratios.			
Losses and premiums.	Expenses and taxes.			Net earnings to capital and surplus.	Dividends to capital and surplus.	Dividends to capital.	
				Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	
$65,595.74	$132,027.04	$83,930.10	$79,300.00	4.38	4.14	4.96	57
53,456.71	110,221.58	72,145.41	41,500.00	3.60	2.07	2.45	58
168,649.97	284,514.39	199,457.93	172,844.08	2.85	2.47	2.94	59
177,610.43	54,140.64	**6,657.63**	.....	**.80**	.....	.....	60
266,887.63	277,680.37	97,640.63	.....	2.40	.....	.....	61
164,757.57	484,694.19	394,108.33	261,855.00	3.94	2.62	3.07	62
328,583.06	192,910.15	37,332.54	99,000.00	1.27	3.37	3.87	63
46,893.71	52,410.04	**17,686.25**	24,400.00	**1.83**	2.52	2.84	64
404,245.36	460,456.89	**241,322.27**	172,360.00	4.31	3.08	3.82	65
15,660.81	51,240.21	39,859.62	24,500.00	5.59	3.44	4.08	66
7,374.60	15,248.16	12,639.22	12,500.00	**5.64**	5.57	6.25	67
3,090.33	27,280.47	**54,428.76**	68,000.00	7.68	9.59	12.14	68
1,702,805.92	2,142,824.13	1,243,893.43	896,259.08	3.37	2.42	2.84	
323,823.43	224,688.26	129,256.65	155,500.00	2.74	3.30	3.85	69
121,187.91	135,368.98	93,133.04	129,000.00	2.62	3.62	4.27	70
268,427.86	230,191.25	233,578.31	178,250.00	3.97	3.03	3.69	71
74,602.56	76,620.44	170,068.19	115,000.00	4.12	2.79	4.60	72
22,263.64	59,690.68	18,528.39	18,750.00	2.19	2.21	3.12	73
24,691.05	93,509.52	72,915.44	56,500.00	3.39	2.63	3.23	74
9,903.20	6,144.35	**6,846.33**	2,460.00	**8.28**	2.97	3.00	75
10,055.44	28,600.33	17,401.00	15,500.00	3.88	3.46	3.87	76
854,955.09	854,813.81	728,034.69	670,960.00	3.34	3.08	3.90	
15,323,085.87	31,151,759.90	25,233,450.16	22,843,928.28	2.89	2.61	3.65	

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

No. 68.—Abstract of Reports of Earnings and Dividends

FROM MARCH 1, 1898,

[Figures in bold-faced

	Location.	Number of banks.	Capital stock.	Surplus.	Capital and surplus.	Gross earnings.
1	Maine	83	$11,171,000.00	$2,712,434.73	$13,883,434.73	$805,763.58
2	New Hampshire	51	5,830,000.00	1,419,473.65	7,249,473.65	517,953.79
3	Vermont	49	6,885,000.00	1,511,587.78	8,396,587.78	494,869.57
4	Massachusetts	211	42,027,500.00	15,037,266.50	57,064,766.50	3,763,204.91
5	Boston	54	49,550,000.00	14,928,878.53	64,478,878.53	3,503,692.81
6	Rhode Island	57	19,287,050.00	4,813,669.97	24,100,719.97	1,131,494.23
7	Connecticut	80	21,281,070.00	7,928,450.00	29,209,520.00	1,691,279.92
	Total New England States.	585	156,031,620.00	48,351,761.16	204,383,381.16	11,908,258.81
8	New York	265	31,432,940.00	10,829,193.92	42,262,133.92	3,478,376.55
9	New York City	47	48,700,000.00	43,044,000.00	91,744,000.00	10,682,300.30
10	Albany	6	1,550,000.00	1,380,000.00	2,930,000.00	308,908.12
11	Brooklyn	5	1,352,000.00	2,300,000.00	3,652,000.00	315,359.14
12	New Jersey	103	14,445,000.00	8,294,250.00	22,739,250.00	1,969,879.89
13	Pennsylvania	355	23,120,150.00	10,260,139.53	33,380,289.53	2,642,414.43
14	Philadelphia	38	20,478,000.00	14,568,000.00	35,046,000.00	2,555,522.12
15	Pittsburg	30	12,300,000.00	9,812,000.00	22,112,000.00	1,659,445.90
16	Delaware	18	2,083,985.00	983,901.13	3,067,886.13	201,004.60
17	Maryland	47	3,756,700.00	1,709,850.00	5,457,550.00	430,654.93
18	Baltimore	22	13,243,260.00	5,195,875.00	18,439,135.00	1,071,907.47
19	District of Columbia	1	252,000.00	150,000.00	402,000.00	29,538.65
20	Washington City	11	2,775,000.00	1,217,200.00	3,992,200.00	388,814.08
	Total Eastern States.	948	175,489,035.00	109,735,409.58	285,224,444.58	25,734,126.18
21	Virginia	35	4,646,300.00	2,927,550.00	7,573,850.00	585,009.76
22	West Virginia	33	3,351,000.00	898,272.27	4,249,272.27	349,318.45
23	North Carolina	26	2,601,060.00	829,434.64	3,430,434.64	289,676.36
24	South Carolina	16	1,898,000.00	763,345.87	2,661,345.87	274,348.20
25	Georgia	27	3,166,000.00	1,087,072.21	4,253,072.21	406,118.41
26	Savannah	2	750,000.00	225,000.00	975,000.00	57,352.34
27	Florida	15	1,150,000.00	505,225.00	1,655,225.00	216,522.90
28	Alabama	26	3,205,000.00	667,844.89	3,872,844.89	559,642.17
29	Mississippi	10	855,000.00	402,050.00	1,257,050.00	160,335.05
30	Louisiana	12	860,000.00	381,200.00	1,241,200.00	160,917.37
31	New Orleans	7	2,300,000.00	2,355,000.00	4,655,000.00	535,028.25
32	Texas	193	18,275,000.00	4,704,303.72	22,979,303.72	2,446,537.84
33	Houston	5	1,150,000.00	577,300.00	1,727,300.00	126,188.05
34	Arkansas	7	1,070,000.00	266,500.00	1,336,500.00	124,677.88
35	Kentucky	68	8,264,900.00	2,247,557.33	10,512,457.33	719,496.68
36	Louisville	6	2,800,000.00	648,000.00	3,448,000.00	255,904.36
37	Tennessee	49	8,435,000.00	1,829,795.71	10,264,795.71	836,136.75
	Total Southern States.	537	64,777,200.00	21,315,451.64	86,092,651.64	8,103,210.82
38	Ohio	225	27,840,100.00	8,214,379.88	36,054,479.88	2,720,608.25
39	Cincinnati	13	7,700,000.00	2,715,000.00	10,415,000.00	853,607.92
40	Cleveland	13	9,400,000.00	4,552,320.00	13,952,320.00	734,205.77
41	Indiana	114	14,517,000.00	4,605,828.42	19,122,828.42	1,564,305.95
42	Illinois	202	17,746,000.00	6,646,025.38	24,392,025.38	2,067,989.58
43	Chicago	16	19,200,000.00	9,274,900.00	28,474,900.00	3,368,953.46
44	Michigan	76	8,595,000.00	2,631,888.94	11,226,888.94	963,647.91
45	Detroit	6	3,300,000.00	605,000.00	3,905,000.00	513,620.12
46	Wisconsin	73	6,735,000.00	1,762,880.73	8,497,880.73	822,426.46
47	Milwaukee	5	3,250,000.00	588,500.00	3,838,500.00	432,272.16
48	Minnesota	59	4,040,000.00	1,014,548.06	5,654,548.06	561,206.05
49	St. Paul	5	3,800,000.00	657,000.00	4,457,000.00	311,995.39
50	Minneapolis	6	4,500,000.00	512,000.00	5,012,000.00	369,331.81
51	Iowa	157	11,740,000.00	2,769,507.20	14,509,507.20	1,286,654.59
52	Des Moines	4	800,000.00	221,500.00	1,021,500.00	85,046.00
53	Missouri	49	3,515,000.00	741,844.62	4,256,844.62	372,922.98
54	St. Louis	6	8,400,000.00	1,723,000.00	10,123,000.00	1,084,387.58
55	Kansas City	5	2,300,000.00	573,000.00	2,873,000.00	774,520.63
56	St. Joseph	2	350,000.00	105,500.00	455,500.00	61,943.66
	Total Middle States.	1,036	158,328,100.00	49,905,623.23	208,233,723.23	18,889,646.27

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

OF NATIONAL BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

TO SEPTEMBER 1, 1898

type signify loss.]

Charged off.		Net earnings.	Dividends.	Ratios.			
Losses and premiums.	Expenses and taxes.			Net earnings to capital and surplus.	Dividends to capital and surplus.	Dividends to capital.	
				Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	
$335,262.34	$252,364.89	$218,136.35	$402,870.00	1.57	2.90	3.61	1
143,427.30	183,691.41	190,835.08	186,150.00	2.63	2.57	3.19	2
164,801.90	190,302.52	139,765.15	210,000.00	1.66	2.50	3.05	3
912,946.82	1,391,173.51	1,459,084.58	1,244,662.50	2.56	2.18	2.96	4
827,228.84	1,497,475.07	1,178,988.90	1,174,250.00	1.83	1.82	2.37	5
479,009.38	302,222.48	350,262.37	489,255.50	1.45	2.03	2.54	6
377,824.46	520,227.28	793,228.18	735,871.00	2.72	2.52	3.46	7
3,240,501.04	4,337,457.16	4,330,300.61	4,443,059.00	2.12	2.17	2.85	
794,062.65	1,557,805.55	1,126,508.35	1,049,696.95	2.67	2.48	3.34	8
1,820,858.56	5,034,109.54	3,827,332.20	2,372,544.00	4.17	2.59	4.87	9
80,167.78	161,371.53	67,368.81	66,440.00	2.30	2.27	4.29	10
56,927.63	123,104.96	135,326.55	79,080.00	3.71	2.17	5.85	11
355,696.43	751,828.08	862,355.38	667,775.00	3.79	2.94	4.62	12
631,516.13	1,042,342.67	968,556.23	827,917.77	2.90	2.48	3.58	13
427,635.48	1,278,985.32	848,901.32	781,225.00	2.42	2.23	3.82	14
182,054.84	783,794.22	693,596.84	465,000.00	3.14	2.16	3.78	15
39,223.33	72,745.67	89,035.60	85,248.84	2.90	2.78	4.09	16
66,329.97	192,099.90	172,225.06	128,739.03	3.16	2.36	3.43	17
116,676.89	458,293.67	496,936.91	393,154.80	2.70	2.13	2.97	18
390.00	11,996.34	17,152.31	10,080.00	4.27	2.51	4.00	19
56,260.17	156,545.53	176,008.38	91,500.00	4.41	2.29	3.30	20
4,627,799.86	11,625,022.38	9,481,303.94	7,018,401.39	3.32	2.46	4.00	
108,047.16	287,330.78	189,631.82	168,512.00	2.52	2.22	3.63	21
84,832.17	129,443.21	135,043.07	109,850.00	3.18	2.59	3.28	22
21,316.22	119,547.53	148,812.61	92,500.00	4.34	2.70	3.56	23
39,133.91	132,192.45	103,021.84	83,055.00	3.87	3.12	4.38	24
50,784.81	179,235.02	176,098.58	104,990.00	4.14	2.47	3.32	25
10,742.58	23,848.78	22,760.98	18,750.00	2.33	1.92	2.50	26
38,036.41	124,971.23	53,515.26	38,250.00	3.23	2.31	3.33	27
246,498.97	185,103.64	128,039.56	85,350.00	3.31	2.20	2.66	28
19,531.21	62,399.31	78,404.53	32,800.00	6.24	2.61	3.84	29
16,089.96	57,621.59	87,205.82	38,800.00	7.25	3.12	4.51	30
70,945.39	279,460.62	184,622.24	103,000.00	3.97	2.21	4.48	31
321,740.90	942,331.27	1,182,465.67	909,445.73	5.15	3.96	4.98	32
26,096.03	55,328.29	44,763.73	35,000.00	2.59	2.03	3.04	33
6,616.16	60,402.94	57,658.78	30,500.00	4.31	2.28	2.85	34
106,011.12	320,395.46	293,090.10	350,343.00	2.79	3.33	4.24	35
30,360.94	140,088.51	85,454.91	88,000.00	2.48	2.56	3.14	36
190,940.21	380,165.71	265,030.83	249,600.00	2.58	2.43	2.96	37
1,387,724.15	3,479,866.34	3,235,620.33	2,538,745.73	3.76	2.95	3.92	
475,220.13	1,284,334.83	961,053.29	875,564.00	2.67	2.43	3.14	38
139,538.72	424,605.73	289,463.47	318,000.00	2.78	3.05	4.13	39
128,250.02	354,358.53	251,597.22	279,560.00	1.80	2.00	2.97	40
426,956.68	709,710.98	427,638.29	547,942.50	2.24	2.87	3.77	41
347,136.80	1,002,906.26	717,946.52	725,550.00	2.94	2.97	4.09	42
499,294.03	1,330,441.82	1,539,217.61	1,010,000.00	5.41	3.55	5.26	43
189,598.23	443,357.85	330,691.83	287,675.00	2.95	2.56	3.35	44
95,529.60	315,369.84	102,720.68	100,000.00	2.63	2.56	3.03	45
356,076.43	350,521.95	115,828.03	276,450.00	1.36	3.25	4.10	46
122,670.53	213,732.51	95,869.12	149,000.00	2.49	3.88	4.58	47
183,525.31	307,104.08	70,576.66	102,350.00	1.25	1.81	2.21	48
307,303.45	156,993.03	**152,301.09**	76,000.00	**3.42**	1.71	2.00	49
38,052.39	166,774.11	104,505.31	95,000.00	2.09	1.90	2.11	50
181,468.14	596,987.10	508,199.35	468,450.00	3.50	3.23	3.99	51
14,525.39	44,353.23	26,167.38	18,000.00	2.56	1.76	2.25	52
46,661.50	181,700.78	144,560.70	121,671.63	3.40	2.86	3.46	53
164,976.12	483,478.56	435,932.90	252,000.00	4.31	2.49	3.00	54
427,708.61	182,895.74	163,916.28	71,000.00	5.71	2.47	3.09	55
2,312.74	43,159.63	16,471.29	7,500.00	3.62	1.65	2.14	56
4,146,804.82	8,592,786.56	6,150,054.89	5,781,653.13	2.95	2.78	3.65	

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NO. 68.—ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF EARNINGS AND DIVIDENDS

FROM MARCH 1, 1898, TO

[Figures in bold-faced

	Location.	Number of banks.	Capital stock.	Surplus.	Capital and surplus.	Gross earnings.
57	North Dakota	24	$1,500,000.00	$227,900.00	$1,727,900.00	$173,560.60
58	South Dakota	26	1,585,000.00	291,350.00	1,876,350.00	273,543.42
59	Nebraska	92	5,725,000.00	1,081,860.18	6,806,860.18	772,959.62
60	Lincoln	3	800,000.00	36,000.00	836,000.00	56,569.85
61	Omaha	8	3,750,000.00	334,500.00	4,084,500.00	416,133.97
62	Kansas	100	8,417,100.00	1,446,230.89	9,863,330.89	1,071,367.98
63	Montana	21	2,555,000.00	383,500.00	2,938,500.00	564,796.37
64	Wyoming	11	860,000.00	110,150.00	970,150.00	96,359.42
65	Colorado	37	4,107,000.00	1,863,471.96	5,970,471.96	984,230.28
66	New Mexico	6	600,000.00	122,500.00	722,500.00	115,577.43
67	Oklahoma	6	300,000.00	26,925.00	326,925.00	59,351.38
68	Indian Territory	9	560,000.00	159,577.06	719,577.06	83,827.37
	Total Western States.	346	30,759,100.00	6,083,965.09	36,843,065.09	4,668,277.74
69	Washington	34	3,928,000.00	499,745.93	4,427,745.93	700,313.90
70	Oregon	29	2,520,000.00	519,444.10	3,039,444.10	319,426.28
71	California	30	4,875,000.00	1,056,600.00	5,931,600.00	496,226.78
72	San Francisco	4	6,000,000.00	2,250,000.00	8,250,000.00	526,377.38
73	Idaho	10	600,000.00	247,800.00	847,800.00	83,776.98
74	Utah	11	1,750,000.00	378,300.32	2,128,300.32	176,940.29
75	Nevada	1	82,000.00	1,500.00	83,500.00	11,517.60
76	Arizona	5	409,000.00	51,450.00	451,450.00	67,692.65
77	Alaska					
	Total Pacific States.	124	20,155,000.00	5,004,840.35	25,159,840.35	2,382,271.86
	Total United States.	3,576	605,540,055.00	240,397,051.05	845,937,106.05	71,685,791.68

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OF NATIONAL BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1893—Continued.

type signify loss.]

Charged off.		Net earnings.	Dividends.	Ratios.			
Losses and premiums.	Expenses and taxes.			Net earnings to capital and surplus.	Dividends to capital and surplus.	Dividends to capital.	
				Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	
$109,106.90	$120,604.86	**$58,151.16**	$35,250.00	**3.25**	2.04	2.35	57
147,310.06	117,367.45	8,865.91	31,500.00	.47	1.68	1.99	58
227,452.69	349,660.13	195,846.80	181,568.99	2.88	2.67	3.17	59
3,828.61	48,005.24	4,736.00	12,000.00	5.66	1.43	1.50	60
148,293.96	261,294.59	6,545.42	25,000.00	.16	.61	.67	61
260,314.77	463,899.72	347,153.49	259,355.00	3.52	2.63	3.08	62
231,802.81	150,294.24	182,699.32	27,500.00	6.22	.94	1.08	63
23,707.16	43,454.39	29,197.87	26,400.00	3.01	2.72	3.07	64
439,838.62	426,340.61	118,051.05	252,500.00	2.28	4.88	5.86	65
17,407.63	54,651.54	43,518.31	24,500.60	6.02	3.39	4.08	66
3,718.94	27,488.45	28,143.99	21,500.00	8.61	6.58	7.17	67
3,906.73	27,538.03	52,382.61	27,600.00	7.28	3.84	4.93	68
1,616,688.88	2,090,599.25	960,989.61	924,673.99	2.61	2.51	3.01	
496,580.59	250,340.23	**46,616.92**	93,350.00	**1.05**	2.11	2.38	69
83,118.35	128,701.47	107,606.46	146,200.00	3.54	4.81	5.80	70
118,922.45	216,656.43	160,647.90	182,000.00	2.71	3.07	3.73	71
51,878.32	150,500.46	323,998.60	220,000.00	3.09	2.07	3.67	72
3,289.52	39,548.60	40,938.86	23,000.00	4.83	2.71	3.83	73
79,951.80	85,207.44	11,781.05	48,500.00	.55	2.28	2.77	74
.....	5,801.43	5,716.17	2,460.00	6.85	2.95	3.00	75
2,630.81	27,881.13	37,180.71	26,000.00	8.24	5.76	6.50	76
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77
836,381.84	904,637.19	641,252.83	741,510.00	2.55	2.95	3.68	
15,855,900.59	31,030,368.88	24,799,522.21	21,448,043.24	2.93	2.54	3.54	

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No. 69.—Ratios to Capital, and to Capital and Surplus, of the Earnings tory, from March 1, 1894,

	States, reserve cities, and territories.	Ratio of dividends to capital for six months ended—										Ratio of dividends to capital and surplus for six months ended—			
		Mar. 1, 1894.	Sept. 1, 1894.	Mar. 1, 1895.	Sept. 1, 1895.	Mar. 1, 1896.	Sept. 1, 1896.	Mar. 1, 1897.	Sept. 1, 1897.	Mar. 1, 1898.	Sept. 1, 1898.	Mar. 1, 1894.	Sept. 1, 1894.	Mar. 1, 1895.	Sept. 1, 1895.
		P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.
1	Maine	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8
2	New Hampshire	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.2	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6
3	Vermont	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.1	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.7
4	Massachusetts	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.0	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3
5	Boston	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9
6	Rhode Island	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2
7	Connecticut	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5
8	New York	3.5	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.7	3.5	3.3	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7
9	New York City	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.7	5.7	4.9	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.5
10	Albany	5.6	3.8	5.4	3.8	5.3	2.9	5.1	3.9	5.5	4.3	3.1	2.1	2.9	2.0
11	Brooklyn	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.8	7.0	6.3	5.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7
12	New Jersey	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.6	5.1	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0
13	Pennsylvania	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.6	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.3
14	Philadelphia	3.5	3.5	4.6	3.7	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8	2.2	2.2	2.8	2.2
15	Pittsburg	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.8	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.2
16	Delaware	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9
17	Maryland	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	2.9	3.4	3.4	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3
18	Baltimore	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.6	3.3	3.5	3.3	2.8	3.8	3.0	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.6
19	District of Columbia	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
20	Washington	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.3	6.0	6.9	3.3	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0
21	Virginia	3.8	4.1	3.7	3.8	4.7	3.9	4.0	3.8	4.5	3.6	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.4
22	West Virginia	3.7	3.9	6.9	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.1	3.4	3.3	2.9	3.0	5.3	2.6
23	North Carolina	3.6	3.8	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.5	4.0	3.6	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.5
24	South Carolina	5.4	4.4	8.1	4.4	4.2	7.8	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	3.7	3.0	5.6	3.0
25	Georgia	2.6	3.4	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.0	2.7	2.6	2.7
26	Savannah	.....	.....	3.2	3.2	3.2	1.2	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.5	.....	.....	2.3	2.4
27	Florida	3.4	3.9	3.8	3.4	4.4	3.5	4.0	3.1	4.8	3.3	2.7	3.1	3.0	2.7
28	Alabama	2.1	2.2	4.4	2.6	2.2	2.0	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.7	1.8	1.8	3.7	2.2
29	Mississippi	4.9	3.7	4.8	3.1	5.9	3.8	7.9	3.8	5.0	3.8	3.4	2.6	3.3	2.1
30	Louisiana	4.4	4.6	4.9	3.1	3.4	4.3	4.5	2.9	4.9	4.5	3.2	3.3	3.5	2.1
31	New Orleans	3.6	2.9	4.1	3.9	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.1	4.5	2.1	1.6	2.3	2.1
32	Texas	5.0	2.5	6.3	2.8	5.6	2.7	4.4	3.2	5.9	5.6	4.1	2.0	5.1	2.3
33	Houston	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.6	3.6	3.0	2.2	3.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	Arkansas	3.9	2.6	5.0	11.9	5.5	2.5	4.7	2.4	4.7	2.8	2.9	1.9	3.6	9.5
35	Kentucky	3.8	5.3	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	4.3	4.6	4.2	3.0	4.2	3.0	3.0
36	Louisville	1.5	2.1	2.6	2.5	2.9	2.1	2.9	4.2	2.9	3.1	1.3	1.7	2.2	2.1
37	Tennessee	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.5	3.1	3.2	3.0	2.1	1.9	2.3	2.3
38	Ohio	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.5	3.3	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4
39	Cincinnati	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.1	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9
40	Cleveland	2.6	2.9	2.7	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.5
41	Indiana	3.3	4.8	4.6	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.5	4.1	3.8	2.5	3.5	3.4	2.9
42	Illinois	3.9	3.7	4.2	4.2	4.2	3.7	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.1	2.9	2.7	3.0	3.0
43	Chicago	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.5	5.8	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.4	5.3	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.2
44	Michigan	4.8	4.1	3.9	3.6	3.9	4.3	3.5	3.5	4.4	3.3	3.7	3.2	3.0	2.7
45	Detroit	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.0
46	Wisconsin	3.7	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.3	3.8	3.8	3.2	3.8	4.1	2.9	3.3	3.5	3.7
47	Milwaukee	2.2	1.5	7.6	2.4	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.2	3.7	4.6	1.9	1.4	6.8	2.1
48	Iowa	3.2	3.9	4.1	3.5	4.1	3.9	3.4	3.7	3.7	4.0	2.7	3.2	3.4	2.9
49	Des Moines	2.0	2.3	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.3	2.2	1.5	1.8	2.2	1.6	1.8	2.3	2.1
50	Minnesota	3.3	4.7	3.5	2.5	3.2	2.0	2.2	2.0	3.0	2.2	2.8	4.0	3.0	2.1
51	St. Paul	3.5	2.5	3.9	2.7	3.5	2.7	3.3	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.7	1.9	3.0	2.1
52	Minneapolis	2.5	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.9	2.1	2.2	1.1	1.4	1.5
53	Missouri	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.4	4.1	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.5	2.5	3.2	3.0	2.8
54	St. Louis	1.9	2.0	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.6	3.0	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.0
55	Kansas City	0.5	1.1	3.4	2.9	3.1	3.1	0.9	2.7	3.2	3.1	0.5	1.0	3.1	2.5
56	St. Joseph	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
57	Kansas	1.8	2.2	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.3	2.4	2.7	3.1	3.1	1.6	2.0	2.3	2.1
58	Nebraska	3.0	2.0	2.6	2.5	2.1	2.0	1.5	1.9	2.9	3.2	2.5	1.8	2.1	2.1
59	Omaha	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.7	2.1	1.7	1.5	0.9
60	Lincoln	2.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.3	0.0	0.9	0.0
61	Colorado	1.3	2.3	4.4	2.8	3.1	2.7	2.4	6.5	3.8	5.9	1.0	1.7	3.5	2.1
62	Nevada	6.0	6.0	4.3	4.3	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	3.0	4.1	4.1	2.9	2.9
63	California	3.2	4.0	3.0	3.6	3.9	4.0	3.1	3.5	3.7	3.7	2.7	3.3	2.5	3.0
64	San Francisco	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	3.7	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0
65	Oregon	7.7	2.5	3.8	2.6	3.7	3.1	2.9	2.5	4.3	5.8	6.4	2.1	3.3	2.2
66	Arizona	3.8	2.5	2.9	2.6	3.5	17.5	3.8	6.4	3.9	6.5	3.4	2.3	2.6	2.4
67	North Dakota	3.1	1.8	6.3	1.2	4.1	3.8	3.8	1.6	4.9	2.3	2.6	1.5	5.3	1.0
68	South Dakota	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.5	2.1	1.0	1.4	2.4	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1
69	Idaho	3.0	1.4	4.5	3.8	4.5	3.1	3.9	2.6	3.1	3.8	2.3	1.1	3.4	2.8
70	Montana	1.3	4.2	2.7	0.9	5.9	0.9	4.9	0.6	3.9	1.1	1.1	3.7	2.3	0.8
71	New Mexico	4.5	3.5	3.8	4.9	4.7	4.7	2.8	11.9	4.1	4.1	3.6	2.8	3.0	4.0
72	Utah	4.4	2.5	2.9	2.3	3.9	3.1	2.7	3.6	3.2	2.8	3.3	1.5	1.8	1.7
73	Washington	3.5	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.5	0.3	0.4	3.9	2.4	2.9	0.5	0.7	0.7
74	Wyoming	1.5	1.4	1.6	2.7	2.3	3.0	1.7	2.6	2.8	3.1	1.3	1.3	1.4	2.3
75	Oklahoma	1.3	3.0	2.0	21.9	8.7	3.2	2.4	1.2	6.1	7.2	1.3	2.8	1.9	19.7
76	Indian Territory	4.0	3.6	4.0	4.9	3.7	3.4	3.8	3.8	12.1	4.9	3.5	3.1	3.3	3.8
77	Alaska	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Average	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.5	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.4

NOTE.—Figures printed in hold-faced type.

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

AND DIVIDENDS OF NATIONAL BANKS IN EACH STATE, RESERVE CITY, AND TERRITO SEPTEMBER 1, 1898.

Ratio of dividends to capital and surplus for six months ended—						Ratio of earnings to capital and surplus for six months ended—										
Mar. 1, 1896.	Sept. 1, 1896.	Mar. 1, 1897.	Sept. 1, 1897.	Mar. 1, 1898.	Sept. 1, 1898.	Mar. 1, 1894.	Sept. 1, 1894.	Mar. 1, 1895.	Sept. 1, 1895.	Mar. 1, 1896.	Sept. 1, 1896.	Mar. 1, 1897.	Sept. 1, 1897.	Mar. 1, 1898.	Sept. 1, 1898.	
P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	
2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.5	2.9	3.0	**2.9**	3.1	2.7	3.9	2.8	3.4	1.6	1
2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.6	1.8	2.4	1.6	1.4	2.3	2.3	3.0	2.3	3.0	2.6	2
2.6	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.5	1.1	1.1	2.7	2.8	3.2	2.1	2.7	2.4	3.1	1.7	3
2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.1	1.7	2.3	2.3	2.7	2.4	2.3	1.8	2.6	4
1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.5	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.4	1.8	1.8	5
2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.2	1.5	2.2	2.3	2.7	2.3	0.6	2.0	1.4	6
2.6	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.9	2.2	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.8	2.5	2.8	2.7	7
2.6	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.5	**2.6**	3.0	2.7	**2.3**	2.8	2.8	2.2	1.4	2.9	2.7	8
2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	3.0	2.6	2.5	2.8	1.9	3.3	2.7	3.7	3.2	3.1	**3.2**	**4.2**	9
2.8	1.5	2.7	2.1	2.9	2.3	2.3	3.0	3.3	3.7	1.7	1.9	1.6	3.8	2.5	2.3	10
2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.2	3.3	2.7	3.0	3.4	3.8	4.7	3.4	1.4	2.7	3.7	11
3.3	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.4	3.5	3.8	3.6	4.4	**4.1**	4.0	4.0	4.3	3.8	12
2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.5	3.4	3.0	3.3	2.7	3.7	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.3	2.9	13
2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.9	2.7	2.2	2.8	3.3	1.9	2.8	2.1	2.8	2.4	14
2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.1	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.1	15
2.9	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.3	3.5	3.0	3.9	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.6	1.9	2.9	16
2.4	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.4	3.2	3.3	2.9	3.1	3.2	2.8	3.9	1.8	3.2	3.2	17
2.4	2.6	2.4	2.1	2.7	2.1	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.4	3.1	2.8	3.3	2.7	18
2.9	2.9	2.9	2.5	2.5	2.5	3.7	3.7	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.5	3.5	4.7	4.3	19
2.2	2.2	2.1	4.1	4.9	2.3	1.9	2.6	2.9	2.6	3.4	3.2	1.9	4.9	3.6	4.4	20
2.9	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.6	2.2	2.8	3.7	3.3	3.2	2.2	3.2	2.7	2.2	3.6	2.5	21
2.9	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.6	3.4	**4.1**	4.4	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.1	2.6	3.2	3.2	22
2.6	2.5	2.6	2.7	3.0	2.7	3.1	1.6	2.9	0.9	3.4	3.5	3.2	4.1	3.9	4.3	23
3.0	5.5	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.2	3.3	0.6	2.6	3.4	3.8	2.0	4.1	2.4	3.9	24
2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.1	1.7	2.5	5.0	4.5	2.1	2.6	4.0	3.7	4.1	25
2.4	0.9	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.9	.....	.....	2.2	**1.0**	3.5	2.5	1.4	2.6	1.7	2.3	26
3.3	2.6	2.2	1.2	3.4	2.3	**0.4**	4.1	5.9	4.8	4.6	4.0	3.8	3.1	4.1	3.2	27
1.9	1.7	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	**3.9**	2.2	1.5	0.8	2.3	3.4	2.3	2.2	2.4	3.3	28
4.1	2.6	5.4	2.7	3.4	2.6	0.4	3.6	1.9	3.3	3.1	6.4	4.2	4.7	3.5	6.2	29
2.4	3.1	3.2	2.1	3.4	3.1	3.8	6.8	4.2	3.9	1.4	6.5	4.2	3.8	3.5	7.3	30
2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.9	2.8	4.0	1.1	4.4	1.2	**1.1**	4.1	2.7	4.0	31
4.5	2.2	3.5	2.5	4.7	4.0	3.3	3.7	3.5	4.3	4.4	4.2	3.1	4.3	4.0	5.1	32
.....	2.5	2.4	2.0	1.5	2.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.4	3.4	2.6	2.8	2.6	33
4.3	2.1	3.7	2.0	3.8	2.3	0.5	2.7	4.1	3.4	4.2	3.8	2.5	0.4	3.4	4.3	34
3.0	3.0	2.9	3.4	3.6	3.3	2.3	2.8	2.7	3.6	3.5	3.3	2.8	2.0	1.7	2.8	35
2.4	1.7	2.4	3.4	2.4	2.6	**0.7**	0.8	3.3	2.0	3.1	1.7	2.3	1.7	3.6	2.5	36
2.4	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.4	0.5	1.0	1.8	2.6	2.2	2.6	2.5	2.1	1.9	2.6	37
2.7	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.4	2.6	2.6	2.0	2.6	2.7	38
2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.8	3.2	3.2	2.1	3.5	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.9	2.8	39
2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.0	2.5	2.4	2.8	2.6	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.4	2.4	1.8	40
2.8	2.9	2.7	2.6	3.1	2.9	2.5	2.4	3.7	3.1	3.6	2.9	2.7	2.0	2.8	2.2	41
3.0	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.3	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.4	2.9	2.9	3.7	2.9	42
4.0	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.4	3.5	0.5	3.2	2.8	2.8	**1.1**	1.9	2.3	1.5	3.1	5.4	43
3.0	3.3	2.7	2.7	3.4	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.4	2.3	1.5	3.0	3.0	44
3.0	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	3.1	3.9	3.7	3.6	2.4	1.1	**1.0**	2.4	**2.6**	45
3.4	3.0	3.0	2.5	3.1	3.2	1.4	2.8	3.4	3.0	1.9	3.2	2.8	2.4	2.5	1.4	46
2.6	2.5	2.5	2.7	3.1	3.9	**8.3**	4.1	5.9	2.8	5.6	4.5	4.5	5.5	4.8	**2.5**	47
3.3	3.2	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.2	1.6	2.9	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.5	2.9	3.2	2.3	3.5	48
2.1	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.8	0.5	**3.3**	2.7	1.1	2.0	2.5	0.8	1.0	0.0	2.6	49
2.9	1.8	2.0	1.6	2.4	1.8	3.1	1.6	3.2	2.0	0.8	1.5	2.6	**4.5**	3.0	1.3	50
2.8	2.1	2.6	1.5	1.5	1.7	**0.1**	2.9	2.4	**0.5**	1.6	2.1	2.8	**4.8**	4.5	**3.4**	51
1.2	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.7	1.9	1.2	**4.1**	**1.1**	1.8	1.4	1.4	0.3	1.7	2.4	2.1	52
3.4	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.9	2.6	3.4	3.4	2.4	2.7	3.5	2.6	3.4	53
2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.5	1.3	1.1	1.9	3.1	**2.3**	2.3	0.8	2.7	2.5	4.3	54
2.7	2.7	0.8	2.4	2.6	2.5	**3.4**	1.6	3.9	2.9	4.1	1.8	1.4	0.7	7.3	5.7	55
0.0	0.0	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	**0.5**	1.3	0.9	1.6	**1.2**	2.2	**0.1**	2.3	**0.2**	3.6	56
2.4	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.6	1.1	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.2	3.2	3.9	3.5	57
1.8	1.7	1.3	1.6	2.5	2.7	1.1	2.4	2.3	0.9	2.2	0.1	0.9	1.2	2.9	2.9	58
1.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	**2.6**	0.7	0.7	0.2	1.3	**2.0**	0.1	**0.1**	2.4	0.2	59
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	**0.5**	1.9	1.9	**3.8**	0.0	**7.4**	2.3	**8.2**	**0.8**	5.7	60
2.5	2.2	1.9	4.3	3.1	4.9	**2.7**	2.1	2.8	1.0	2.0	**0.2**	2.4	**1.0**	4.3	2.3	61
3.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	3.0	3.0	4.8	3.8	3.3	**0.5**	**7.2**	0.0	**1.6**	1.5	**8.2**	6.8	62
3.2	3.2	2.5	2.9	3.0	3.1	1.6	2.2	3.3	3.6	3.8	3.0	1.5	1.2	4.0	2.7	63
2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.1	3.5	4.5	4.3	4.1	4.3	3.9	3.5	4.3	4.1	3.1	64
3.1	2.6	2.5	2.1	3.6	4.8	**4.3**	**1.9**	1.0	2.4	1.8	2.6	3.6	2.0	2.6	3.5	65
3.4	16.0	3.4	5.7	3.5	5.8	5.1	4.3	6.1	5.3	3.6	4.6	4.4	5.2	3.9	8.2	66
3.4	3.1	3.0	1.3	4.1	2.0	1.6	0.4	4.6	0.2	3.2	0.2	3.8	0.8	4.4	**3.2**	67
1.3	1.8	0.9	1.2	2.1	1.7	0.9	**1.2**	1.5	**1.8**	1.4	**0.4**	1.7	0.9	3.6	0.5	68
3.3	2.2	2.7	1.8	2.2	2.7	2.4	4.6	1.3	4.3	0.3	6.4	2.7	3.4	2.2	4.8	69
4.9	0.8	4.0	0.5	3.4	0.9	2.7	**10.8**	0.7	**5.9**	**1.9**	0.4	1.0	**2.7**	1.3	6.2	70
3.9	4.0	2.3	10.1	3.4	3.4	3.5	1.2	2.9	1.1	4.1	4.0	4.5	3.1	5.6	6.0	71
2.8	2.3	2.0	3.0	2.6	2.3	1.7	2.1	1.1	2.4	1.1	1.2	1.4	**6.7**	3.4	0.5	72
0.8	1.2	0.3	0.3	3.3	2.1	1.7	**2.1**	0.5	**1.6**	**0.4**	**2.3**	0.8	**2.7**	2.7	**1.0**	73
2.1	2.7	1.5	2.3	2.5	2.7	1.0	**2.5**	**0.9**	3.4	2.3	4.2	1.7	1.5	1.8	3.0	74
7.7	2.8	2.1	1.1	5.6	6.6	3.9	7.6	5.0	6.1	7.1	3.2	2.3	0.5	5.6	8.6	75
2.9	2.8	3.1	2.9	10.0	3.8	5.9	5.8	8.5	6.4	7.6	5.2	6.3	6.4	7.7	7.3	76
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77
2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.3	2.9	2.9	

1891 to 1898, inclusive, signify percentage of loss.

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

No. 70.—Number of National Banks, their Capital, Surplus, Dividends, Net Earnings, and Ratios, Yearly, 1870 to 1898.

Year ended March 1—	No. of banks.	Capital.	Surplus.	Dividends.	Net earnings.	Ratios.		
						Dividends to capital.	Dividends to capital and surplus.	Net earnings to capital and surplus.
						Pr. ct.	*Pr. ct.*	*Pr. ct.*
1870	1,526	$409,008,896	$84,112,029	$43,246,926	$58,218,118	10.5	8.8	11.8
1871	1,602	427,008,134	93,151,510	43,285,493	54,057,047	10.1	8.3	10.4
1872	1,721	448,346,485	98,858,917	44,985,105	54,817,850	10.0	8.2	10.2
1873	1,882	473,097,353	109,719,615	48,653,350	62,490,369	10.3	8.4	10.7
1874	1,961	488,805,637	120,791,853	48,353,026	62,066,120	9.9	7.9	10.3
1875	1,989	491,753,557	129,962,338	49,680,122	59,172,818	10.1	7.9	9.5
1876	2,061	501,037,162	134,295,621	49,129,366	51,898,138	9.8	7.8	8.1
1877	2,080	498,566,925	131,561,621	44,367,798	40,133,194	8.9	7.0	6.3
1878	2,073	480,967,305	123,361,407	41,099,506	32,220,724	8.6	6.8	5.3
1879	2,045	467,322,946	117,715,634	35,500,277	28,337,553	7.6	6.1	4.8
1880	2,045	454,606,073	116,187,926	35,523,140	38,025,984	7.8	6.2	6.7
1881	2,079	455,529,963	121,313,718	37,167,717	48,485,271	8.2	6.4	8.4
1882	2,118	459,644,485	126,265,141	39,415,343	56,254,141	8.6	6.7	9.5
1883	2,232	478,510,528	135,570,518	41,181,655	52,670,569	8.6	6.7	8.6
1884	2,420	501,301,720	143,416,518	41,476,382	55,568,978	8.2	6.4	8.6
1885	2,616	520,752,720	148,246,298	40,609,317	45,969,221	7.8	6.1	6.9
1886	2,686	527,777,898	150,218,207	41,553,907	49,551,961	7.9	6.1	7.3
1887	2,819	542,959,709	160,398,330	43,295,729	59,611,513	7.9	6.1	8.5
1888	2,993	567,840,644	175,325,850	45,092,427	65,409,368	7.9	6.1	8.8
1889	3,120	588,391,497	188,462,245	46,734,024	67,869,081	7.9	6.0	8.7
1890	3,244	607,428,365	200,837,659	49,575,353	69,756,914	8.1	6.1	8.6
1891	3,477	643,680,165	215,649,940	50,677,892	76,952,998	7.9	5.9	8.9
1892	3,641	671,493,123	230,389,748	50,573,088	69,980,730	7.5	5.6	7.8
1893	3,730	682,975,512	241,738,151	51,328,070	68,386,632	7.5	5.5	7.4
1894	3,764	681,129,704	247,732,601	46,390,345	52,422,069	6.8	5.0	5.6
1895	3,735	664,712,365	245,606,255	46,252,545	45,560,309	6.9	5.0	5.0
1896	3,698	655,960,855	248,203,540	45,551,673	48,566,794	6.9	5.0	5.4
1897	3,659	647,402,875	249,236,838	43,215,818	48,612,927	6.7	4.8	5.4
1898	3,589	628,885,895	248,113,173	43,815,654	45,568,032	6.9	5.0	5.2
Average, 29 years	.....	540,238,293	163,429,076	44,404,519	51,111,877	8.2	6.3	7.7
Aggregate, 29 years	.....	.....	.....	1,287,731,048	1,569,244,423	.....	.....	.....

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No. 71.—National Banks which have gone into Voluntary Liquidation under the Provisions of Sections 5220 and 5221 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, with the Dates of Liquidation, the Amount of their Capital, Circulation Issued and Retired, and Circulation Outstanding October 31, 1898.

Name and location of bank.	Date of liquidation.	Capital.	Circulation.		
			Issued.	Retired.	Outstanding.
First National Bank, Penn Yan, N. Y. *a*	Apr. 6, 1864	.....	.....	.....	.....
First National Bank, Norwich, Conn. *a*	May 2, 1864	.....	.....	.....	.....
Second National Bank, Ottumwa, Iowa *b*	.....do	.....	.....	.....	.....
Second National Bank, Canton, Ohio *b*	Oct. 3, 1864	.....	.....	.....	.....
First National Bank, Lansing, Mich. *b*	Dec. 5, 1864	.....	.....	.....	.....
First National Bank, Columbia, Mo	Sept. 19, 1864	$100,000	$90,000	$89,875	$125
Total		100,000	90,000	89,875	125
First National Bank, Carondelet, Mo	Mar. 15, 1865	30,000	25,500	25,409	91
First National Bank, Utica, N. Y. *a*	June 9, 1865	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pittston National Bank, Pittston, Pa	Sept. 16, 1865	200,000	.....	.....	.....
Fourth National Bank, Indianapolis, Ind	Nov. 30, 1865	100,000	100,000	99,423	577
Berkshire National Bank, Adams, Mass. *c*	Dec. 8, 1865	100,000	.....	.....	.....
Total		430,000	100,000	99,423	668
National Union Bank, Rochester, N. Y	Apr. 26, 1866	400,000	192,500	191,633	867
First National Bank, Leonardsville, N. Y.	July 11, 1866	50,000	45,000	44,435	565
Farmers' National Bank, Richmond, Va.	Oct. 22, 1866	100,000	85,000	85,000	.....
Farmers' National Bank, Waukesha, Wis	Nov. 25, 1866	100,000	90,000	89,560	440
National Bank of Metropolis, Washington, D. C	Nov. 28, 1866	200,000	180,000	177,246	2,754
Total		850,000	592,500	587,874	4,626
First National Bank, Providence, Pa	Mar. 1, 1867	100,000	90,000	88,850	1,150
National State Bank, Dubuque, Iowa	Mar. 9, 1867	150,000	127,000	125,805	1,195
First National Bank of Newton, Newtonville, Mass	Mar. 11, 1867	150,000	130,000	128,922	1,078
First National Bank, New Ulm, Minn	Apr. 13, 1867	60,000	54,000	53,295	705
National Bank of Crawford County, Meadville, Pa	Apr. 19, 1867	300,000	.....	.....	.....
Kittanning National Bank, Kittanning, Pa. *c*	Apr. 29, 1867	200,000	.....	.....	.....
City National Bank, Savannah, Ga. *b*	May 28, 1867	100,000	.....	.....	.....
Ohio National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio	July 3, 1867	500,000	450,000	444,400	5,600
First National Bank, Kingston, N. Y	Sept. 26, 1867	200,000	180,000	177,972	2,028
First National Bank, Bluffton, Ind	Dec. 5, 1867	50,000	45,000	44,606	394
National Exchange Bank, Richmond, Va.	.....do	200,000	180,000	179,480	520
First National Bank, Skaneateles, N. Y	Dec. 21, 1867	150,000	135,000	133,908	1,092
First National Bank, Jackson, Miss	Dec. 26, 1867	100,000	45,500	45,345	155
Total		2,260,000	1,436,500	1,422,583	13,917
First National Bank, Downingtown, Pa	Jan. 14, 1868	100,000	90,000	89,081	919
First National Bank, Titusville, Pa	Jan. 15, 1868	100,000	86,750	85,920	830
Appleton National Bank, Appleton, Wis	Jan. 21, 1868	50,000	45,000	44,390	610
National Bank of Whitestown, N. Y	Feb. 14, 1868	120,000	45,500	45,273	227
First National Bank, New Brunswick, N. J	Feb. 26, 1868	100,000	90,000	88,764	1,236
First National Bank, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	Mar. 4, 1868	50,000	45,000	44,482	518
First National Bank, Cedarburg, Wis	Mar. 23, 1868	100,000	90,000	89,587	413
Commercial National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio	Apr. 28, 1868	500,000	345,950	344,140	1,810
Second National Bank, Watertown, N. Y.	July 21, 1868	100,000	30,000	89,110	890
First National Bank, South Worcester, N. Y	Aug. 4, 1868	175,500	157,400	155,881	1,519
National Mechanics and Farmers' Bank, Albany, N. Y	.....do	350,000	314,950	313,325	1,625
Second National Bank, Des Moines, Iowa	Aug. 5, 1868	50,000	42,500	42,162	338
First National Bank, Steubenville, Ohio	Aug. 8, 1868	150,000	135,000	133,512	1,488
First National Bank, Plumer, Pa	Aug. 25, 1868	100,000	87,500	86,352	1,148
First National Bank, Danville, Va	Sept. 30, 1868	50,000	45,000	44,775	225
First National Bank, Dorchester, Mass	Nov. 23, 1868	150,000	132,500	130,777	1,723
First National Bank, Oskaloosa, Iowa	Dec. 17, 1868	75,000	67,500	67,002	498
Merchants and Mechanics' National Bank, Troy, N. Y	Dec. 31, 1868	300,000	184,750	183,281	1,469
Total		2,620,500	2,095,300	2,077,814	17,486

a New bank with same title. *b* Never completed organization. *c* Consolidated with another bank.

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No. 71.—National Banks which have gone into Voluntary Liquidation under Provisions of Sections 5220 and 5221 of the Revised Statutes, etc.—Cont'd.

Name and location of bank.	Date of liquidation.	Capital.	Circulation.		
			Issued.	Retired.	Outstanding.
National Savings Bank, Wheeling, W. Va	Jan. 7, 1869	$100,000	$90,000	$89,470	$530
First National Bank, Marion, Ohio	Jan. 12, 1869	125,000	109,850	109,059	791
National Insurance Bank, Detroit, Mich.	Feb. 26, 1869	200,010	85,000	84,493	507
National Bank of Lansingburg, N. Y.	Mar. 6, 1869	150,000	135,000	133,843	1,157
National Bank of North America, New York, N. Y.	Apr. 15, 1869	1,000,000	333,000	330,995	2,005
First National Bank, Hallowell, Me.	Apr. 19, 1869	60,000	53,350	52,967	383
First National Bank, Clyde, N. Y.	Apr. 23, 1869	50,000	44,000	43,315	695
Pacific National Bank, New York, N. Y.	May 10, 1869	422,700	134,990	134,112	878
Grocers' National Bank, New York, N. Y.	June 7, 1869	390,000	85,250	85,026	224
Savannah National Bank, Savannah, Ga.	June 22, 1869	100,000	85,000	84,540	460
First National Bank, Frostburg, Md.	July 30, 1869	50,000	45,000	44,782	218
First National Bank, La Salle, Ill.	Aug. 30, 1869	50,000	45,000	44,555	445
National Bank of Commerce, Georgetown, D. C.	Oct. 28, 1869	100,000	90,000	89,135	865
Miners' National Bank, Salt Lake City, Utah	Dec. 2, 1869	150,000	135,000	134,192	808
First National Bank, Vinton, Iowa	Dec. 13, 1869	50,000	42,500	42,303	197
Total		2,597,710	1,512,940	1,502,787	10,153
National Exchange Bank, Philadelphia, Pa	Jan. 8, 1870	300,000	175,750	174,020	1,730
First National Bank, Decatur, Ill.	Jan. 10, 1870	100,000	85,250	84,228	1,022
National Union Bank, Owego, N. Y.	Jan. 11, 1870	100,000	88,250	87,408	842
First National Bank, Berlin, Wis.	Jan. 25, 1870	500,000	44,000	43,627	373
Central National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio.	Mar. 31, 1870	500,000	425,000	421,885	3,115
First National Bank, Dayton, Ohio	Apr. 9, 1870	150,000	135,000	133,921	1,079
National Bank of Chemung, Elmira, N. Y.	June 10, 1870	100,000	90,000	89,533	467
Merchants' National Bank, Milwaukee, Wis.	June 14, 1870	100,000	90,000	89,395	605
First National Bank, St. Louis, Mo.	July 16, 1870	200,000	179,990	178,727	1,263
Chemung Canal National Bank, Elmira, N. Y.	Aug. 3, 1870	100,000	90,000	89,200	800
Central National Bank, Omaha, Nebr. *a*	Sept. 23, 1870	100,000	.....	.....	.....
First National Bank, Clarksville, Va.	Oct. 13, 1870	50,000	27,000	26,895	105
First National Bank, Burlington, Vt.	Oct. 15, 1870	300,000	270,000	267,333	2,667
First National Bank, Lebanon, Ohio	Oct. 24, 1870	100,000	85,000	84,453	547
National Exchange Bank, Lansingburg, N. Y.	Dec. 27, 1870	100,000	90,000	89,458	542
Total		2,800,000	1,875,240	1,860,083	15,157
Muskingum National Bank, Zanesville, Ohio	Jan. 7, 1871	100,000	90,000	89,365	635
United National Bank, Winona, Minn.	Feb. 15, 1871	50,000	45,000	44,635	365
First National Bank, Des Moines, Iowa.	Mar. 25, 1871	100,000	90,000	89,248	752
Saratoga County National Bank, Waterford, N. Y.	Mar. 28, 1871	150,000	135,000	134,106	894
State National Bank, St. Joseph, Mo.	Mar. 31, 1871	100,000	90,000	89,476	524
First National Bank, Fenton, Mich.	May 2, 1871	100,000	49,500	49,043	457
First National Bank, Wellsburg, W. Va.	June 24, 1871	100,000	90,000	89,218	682
Clarke National Bank, Rochester, N. Y.	Aug. 11, 1871	200,000	180,000	178,342	1,658
Commercial National Bank, Oshkosh, Wis.	Nov. 22, 1871	100,000	90,000	89,343	657
Fort Madison National Bank, Fort Madison, Iowa	Dec. 26, 1871	75,000	67,500	67,055	445
Total		1,075,000	927,000	919,931	7,069
National Bank of Maysville, Ky	Jan. 6, 1872	300,000	270,000	268,955	1,045
Fourth National Bank, Syracuse, N. Y.	Jan. 9, 1872	105,500	91,700	90,965	735
American National Bank, New York, N. Y.	May 10, 1872	500,000	450,000	444,400	5,600
Carroll County National Bank, Sandwich, N. H.	May 24, 1872	50,000	45,000	44,498	502
Second National Bank, Portland, Me.	June 24, 1872	100,000	81,000	80,134	866
Atlantic National Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y.	July 15, 1872	200,000	165,400	163,740	1,260
Merchants and Farmers' National Bank, Quincy, Ill.	Aug. 8, 1872	150,000	135,000	133,825	1,175
First National Bank, Rochester, N. Y.	Aug. 9, 1872	400,000	206,100	203,994	2,106
Lawrenceburg National Bank, Lawrenceburg, Ind.	Sept. 10, 1872	200,000	180,000	179,155	1,845
Jewett City National Bank, Jewett City, Conn	Oct. 4, 1872	60,000	48,750	48,322	428
First National Bank, Knoxville, Tenn.	Oct. 22, 1872	100,000	80,910	80,208	702

a New bank with same title.

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No. 71.—National Banks which have gone into Voluntary Liquidation under Provisions of Sections 5220 and 5221 of the Revised Statutes, etc.—Cont'd.

Name and location of bank.	Date of liquidation.	Capital.	Circulation.		
			Issued.	Retired.	Outstanding.
First National Bank, Goshen, Ind	Nov. 7, 1872	$115,000	$103,500	$102,343	$1,157
Kidder National Gold Bank, Boston, Mass	Nov. 8, 1872	300,000	120,000	120,000	.....
Second National Bank, Zanesville, Ohio	Nov. 16, 1872	154,700	138,140	136,638	1,502
Total	.....	2,735,200	2,115,100	2,096,177	18,923
Orange County National Bank, Chelsea, Vt	Jan. 14, 1873	200,000	180,000	178,102	1,898
Second National Bank, Syracuse, N. Y	Feb. 18, 1873	100,000	90,000	88,895	1,105
Richmond National Bank, Richmond, Ind. *a*	Feb. 28, 1873	230,000	207,000	207,000	.....
First National Bank, Adams, N. Y	Mar. 7, 1873	75,000	66,900	66,067	833
Mechanics' National Bank, Syracuse, N. Y	Mar. 11, 1873	140,000	93,800	92,975	825
Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank, Rochester, N. Y	Apr. 15, 1873	100,000	83,250	82,492	758
Montana National Bank, Helena, Mont	.....do	100,000	31,500	31,400	100
First National Bank, Havana, N. Y	June 3, 1873	50,000	45,000	44,450	550
Merchants and Farmers' National Bank, Ithaca, N. Y	June 30, 1873	50,000	45,000	44,348	652
National Bank of Cazenovia, N. Y	July 18, 1873	150,000	116,770	115,474	1,296
Merchants' National Bank, Memphis, Tenn	Aug. 30, 1873	250,000	225,000	222,598	2,402
Manufacturers' National Bank, Chicago, Ill	Sept. 25, 1873	500,000	438,750	433,780	4,970
Second National Bank, Chicago, Ill	.....do	100,000	97,500	96,276	1,224
Merchants' National Bank, Dubuque, Iowa	Sept. 30, 1873	200,000	180,000	176,750	3,250
Beloit National Bank, Beloit, Wis	Oct. 2, 1873	50,000	45,000	44,440	560
Union National Bank, St. Louis, Mo	Oct. 22, 1873	500,000	150,300	148,618	1,682
City National Bank, Green Bay, Wis	Nov. 29, 1873	50,000	45,000	44,390	610
Total	.....	2,845,000	2,140,770	2,118,055	22,715
First National Bank, Shelbina, Mo	Jan. 1, 1874	100,000	90,000	89,385	615
Second National Bank, Nashville, Tenn	Jan. 8, 1874	125,000	92,920	91,810	1,110
First National Bank, Oneida, N. Y	Jan. 13, 1874	125,000	119,500	109,082	1,418
Merchants' National Bank, Hastings, Minn	Feb. 7, 1874	100,000	90,000	88,650	1,350
National Bank of Tecumseh, Mich	Mar. 3, 1874	50,000	45,000	44,380	620
Gallatin National Bank, Shawneetown, Ill	Mar. 7, 1874	250,000	225,000	223,305	1,695
First National Bank, Brookville, Pa	Mar. 26, 1874	100,000	90,000	88,935	1,065
Citizens' National Bank, Sioux City, Iowa	Apr. 14, 1874	50,000	45,000	44,865	135
Citizens' National Bank, Charlottesville, Va	Apr. 27, 1874	100,000	90,000	89,414	586
Farmers' National Bank, Warren, Ill	Apr. 28, 1874	50,000	45,000	44,515	485
First National Bank, Medina, Ohio	May 6, 1874	75,000	45,000	44,767	233
Croton River National Bank, South East, N. Y	May 25, 1874	200,000	166,550	163,769	2,781
Merchants' National Bank of West Virginia, Wheeling, W. Va	July 7, 1874	500,000	450,000	445,407	4,593
Central National Bank, Baltimore, Md	July 15, 1874	200,000	180,000	179,031	969
Second National Bank, Leavenworth, Kans	July 22, 1874	100,000	90,000	88,141	1,859
Tentonia National Bank, New Orleans, La	Sept. 2, 1874	300,000	270,000	268,340	1,660
City National Bank, Chattanooga, Tenn	Sept. 10, 1874	170,000	148,001	147,289	712
First National Bank, Cairo, Ill	Oct. 10, 1874	100,000	90,000	88,823	1,177
First National Bank, Olathe, Kans	Nov. 9, 1874	50,000	45,000	44,694	306
First National Bank, Beverly, Ohio	Nov. 10, 1874	102,000	90,000	88,698	1,302
Union National Bank, La Fayette, Ind	Dec. 4, 1874	250,000	224,095	220,550	3,545
Ambler National Bank, Jacksonville, Fla. *a*	Dec. 7, 1874	42,500	.....	.....	.....
Mechanics' National Bank, Chicago, Ill	Dec. 30, 1874	250,000	125,900	124,200	1,700
Total	.....	3,389,500	2,847,966	2,817,850	30,116
First National Bank, Evansville, Wis	Jan. 9, 1875	55,000	45,000	44,610	390
First National Bank, Baxter Springs, Kans	Jan. 12, 1875	50,000	36,000	35,680	320
People's National Bank, Pueblo, Colo	.....do	50,000	27,000	26,835	165
National Bank of Commerce, Green Bay, Wis	.....do	100,000	90,000	89,345	655
First National Bank, Millersburg, Ohio	.....do	100,000	60,400	60,108	292
First National Bank, Staunton, Va	Jan. 23, 1875	100,000	90,000	89,167	833

a No circulation.

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No. 71.—National Banks which have gone into Voluntary Liquidation under Provisions of Sections 5220 and 5221 of the Revised Statutes, etc.—Cont'd.

Name and location of bank.	Date of liquidation.	Capital.	Circulation.		
			Issued.	Retired.	Outstanding.
National City Bank, Milwaukee, Wis.	Feb. 24, 1875	$100,000	$60,000	$59,255	$745
Irasburg National Bank of Orleans, Irasburg, Vt.	Mar. 17, 1875	75,000	67,500	66,688	812
First National Bank, Pekin, Ill.	Mar. 25, 1875	100,000	90,000	88,846	1,154
Merchants and Planters' National Bank, Augusta, Ga.	Mar. 30, 1875	200,000	169,000	167,690	1,310
Monticello National Bank, Monticello, Iowa	do	100,000	45,000	44,807	193
Iowa City National Bank, Iowa City, Iowa	Apr. 14, 1875	125,000	104,800	103,249	1,551
First National Bank, Wheeling, W. Va.	Apr. 22, 1875	250,000	225,000	222,420	2,580
First National Bank, Mount Clemens, Mich.	May 20, 1875	50,000	27,000	26,930	70
First National Bank, Knob Noster, Mo.	May 29, 1875	50,000	43,800	43,492	308
First National Bank, Brodhead, Wis.	June 24, 1875	50,000	45,000	44,590	410
Auburn City National Bank, Auburn, N. Y.	June 26, 1875	200,000	141,300	139,210	2,090
First National Bank, Eldorado, Kans.	June 30, 1875	50,000	45,000	44,587	413
First National Bank, Junction City, Kans.	July 1, 1875	50,000	45,000	44,720	280
First National Bank, Chetopa, Kans.	July 19, 1875	50,000	36,000	35,725	275
First National Bank, Golden, Colo.	Aug. 25, 1875	50,000	27,000	26,828	172
National Bank of Jefferson, Wis.	Aug. 26, 1875	60,000	54,000	53,112	888
Green Lane National Bank, Green Lane, Pa.	Sept. 9, 1875	100,000	90,000	89,801	199
State National Bank, Topeka, Kans.	Sept. 15, 1875	60,000	30,600	30,497	103
Farmers' National Bank, Marshalltown, Iowa	Sept. 18, 1875	50,000	27,000	26,855	145
Richland National Bank, Mansfield, Ohio	Sept. 25, 1875	150,000	130,300	128,337	1,963
Planters' National Bank, Louisville, Ky.	Sept. 30, 1875	350,000	315,000	311,402	3,598
First National Bank, Gallatin, Tenn.	Oct. 1, 1875	75,000	45,000	44,655	345
First National Bank, Charlestown, W. Va.	Oct. 2, 1875	100,000	90,000	89,271	729
People's National Bank, Winchester, Ill.	Oct. 4, 1875	75,000	67,500	66,935	565
First National Bank, New Lexington, Ohio	Oct. 12, 1875	50,000	45,000	44,690	310
First National Bank, Ishpeming, Mich.	Oct. 20, 1875	50,000	45,000	44,737	263
Fayette County National Bank, Washington, Ohio.	Oct. 26, 1875	100,000	81,280	80,721	559
Merchants' National Bank, Fort Wayne, Ind	Nov. 8, 1875	100,000	46,820	46,385	435
Kansas City National Bank, Kansas City, Mo	Nov. 13, 1875	100,000	65,991	65,281	710
First National Bank, Schoolcraft, Mich.	Nov. 17, 1875	50,000	45,000	44,562	438
First National Bank, Curwensville, Pa.	Dec. 17, 1875	100,000	90,000	88,813	1,187
National Marine Bank, St. Paul, Minn.	Dec. 28, 1875	100,000	59,710	58,560	1,150
Total		3,625,000	2,848,001	2,819,396	28,605
First National Bank, Rochester, Ind.	Jan. 11, 1876	50,000	45,000	43,092	1,908
First National Bank, Lodi, Ohio	do	100,000	90,000	88,847	1,153
Iron National Bank, Portsmouth, Ohio.	Jan. 19, 1876	100,000	90,000	89,352	648
First National Bank, Ashland, Nebr.	Jan. 26, 1876	50,000	45,000	45,000	.....
First National Bank, Paxton, Ill.	Jan. 28, 1876	50,000	45,000	44,514	486
First National Bank, Bloomfield, Iowa.	Feb. 5, 1876	55,000	49,500	48,595	905
Marietta National Bank, Marietta, Ohio.	Feb. 16, 1876	150,000	90,000	88,334	1,666
Salt Lake City National Bank, Salt Lake City, Utah	Feb. 21, 1876	100,000	45,000	44,228	772
First National Bank, Lagrange, Mo.	Feb. 24, 1876	50,000	45,000	44,520	480
First National Bank, Atlantic, Iowa.	Mar. 7, 1876	50,000	45,000	44,542	458
First National Bank, Spencer, Ind.	Mar. 11, 1876	70,000	63,000	62,617	383
National Currency Bank, New York, N. Y.	Mar. 23, 1876	100,000	45,000	44,130	870
Caverna National Bank, Caverna, Ky.	May 13, 1876	50,000	45,000	44,735	265
City National Bank, Pittsburg, Pa.	May 25, 1876	200,000	68,929	68,495	434
National State Bank, Des Moines, Iowa.	June 21, 1876	100,000	50,795	49,675	1,120
First National Bank, Trenton, Mo.	June 22, 1876	50,000	45,000	44,621	379
First National Bank, Bristol, Tenn.	July 10, 1876	50,000	45,000	44,748	252
First National Bank, Leon, Iowa	July 11, 1876	60,000	45,000	44,224	776
Anderson County National Bank, Lawrenceburg, Ky.	July 29, 1876	100,000	45,000	44,790	210
First National Bank, Newport, Ind.	Aug. 7, 1876	60,000	45,000	44,636	364
First National Bank, Depere, Wis.	Aug. 17, 1876	50,000	31,500	31,326	174
Second National Bank, Lawrence, Kans.	Aug. 23, 1876	100,000	67,500	66,960	540
Commercial National Bank, Versailles, Ky	Aug. 26, 1876	170,000	153,000	151,658	1,342
State National Bank, Atlanta, Ga.	Aug. 31, 1876	200,000	73,725	73,015	710

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No. 71.—National Banks which have gone into Voluntary Liquidation under Provisions of Sections 5220 and 5221 of the Revised Statutes, etc.—Cont'd.

Name and location of bank.	Date of liquidation.	Capital.	Circulation.		
			Issued.	Retired.	Outstanding.
Syracuse National Bank, Syracuse, N. Y.	Sept. 25, 1876	$200,000	$117,961	$115,066	$2,895
First National Bank, Northumberland, Pa.	Oct. 6, 1876	100,000	62,106	60,540	1,566
First National Bank, Lancaster, Mo.	Nov. 14, 1876	50,000	27,000	26,887	113
First National Bank, Council Grove, Kans.	Nov. 28, 1876	50,000	26,500	26,195	305
National Bank of Commerce, Chicago, Ill.	Dec. 2, 1876	250,000	71,465	70,453	1,012
First National Bank, Palmyra, Mo	Dec. 12, 1876	100,000	46,140	45,095	1,045
First National Bank, Newton, Iowa	Dec. 16, 1876	50,000	45,000	44,049	951
National Southern Kentucky Bank, Bowling Green, Ky.	Dec. 23, 1876	50,000	27,000	26,792	208
Total		2,965,000	1,836,121	1,811,731	24,390
First National Bank, Monroe, Iowa	Jan. 1, 1877	60,000	35,700	35,454	246
First National Bank, New London, Conn.	Jan. 9, 1877	100,000	38,300	36,781	1,519
Winona Deposit National Bank, Winona, Minn.	Jan. 28, 1877	100,000	63,285	62,181	1,104
First National Bank, South Charleston, Ohio	Feb. 24, 1877	100,000	90,060	88,353	1,647
Lake Ontario National Bank, Oswego, N. Y.	do	275,000	66,405	62,582	3,823
First National Bank, Sidney, Ohio	Feb. 26, 1877	52,000	46,200	45,507	693
Chillicothe National Bank, Chillicothe, Ohio	Apr. 9, 1877	100,000	53,825	52,560	1,265
First National Bank, Manhattan, Kans.	Apr. 13, 1877	52,000	44,200	43,720	480
National Bank, Monticello, Ky.	Apr. 23, 1877	60,000	49,500	48,915	585
First National Bank, Rockville, Ind	Apr. 25, 1877	200,000	173,090	170,640	2,450
Georgia National Bank, Atlanta, Ga.	May 31, 1877	100,000	45,000	43,818	1,182
First National Bank, Adrian, Mich.	June 11, 1877	100,000	43,500	43,007	493
First National Bank, Napoleon, Ohio	June 30, 1877	50,000	45,000	44,259	741
First National Bank, Lancaster, Ohio	Aug. 1, 1877	60,000	54,000	52,484	1,516
First National Bank, Minerva, Ohio	Aug. 24, 1877	50,000	45,000	44,465	535
Kinney National Bank, Portsmouth, Ohio	Aug. 28, 1877	100,000	90,600	89,765	835
First National Bank, Green Bay, Wis	Oct. 19, 1877	50,000	45,000	44,057	943
National Exchange Bank, Wakefield, R. I	Oct. 27, 1877	70,000	34,650	34,028	622
First National Bank, Union City, Ind	Nov. 10, 1877	50,000	45,000	44,215	785
First National Bank, Negaunee, Mich	Nov. 13, 1877	50,000	45,000	44,343	657
Tenth National Bank, New York, N. Y.	Nov. 23, 1877	500,000	441,000	424,959	16,041
First National Bank, Paola, Kans.	Dec. 1, 1877	50,000	44,350	43,683	667
National Exchange Bank, Troy, N. Y.	Dec. 6, 1877	100,000	90,000	88,286	1,714
Second National Bank, La Fayette, Ind.	Dec. 20, 1877	200,000	52,167	49,176	2,991
State National Bank, Minneapolis, Minn.	Dec. 31, 1877	100,000	82,500	80,777	1,723
Total		2,729,000	1,862,672	1,817,415	45,257
Second National Bank, St. Louis, Mo	Jan. 8, 1878	200,000	53,055	49,301	3,754
First National Bank, Sullivan, Ind	do	50,000	45,000	44,580	420
Rockland County National Bank, Nyack, N. Y.	Jan. 10, 1878	100,000	89,000	87,686	1,314
First National Bank, Wyandotte, Kans.	Jan. 19, 1878	50,000	45,000	44,358	642
First National Bank, Boone, Iowa	Jan. 22, 1878	50,000	32,400	31,935	465
First National Bank, Pleasant Hill, Mo.	Feb. 7, 1878	50,000	45,000	44,273	727
National Bank of Gloversville, N. Y	Feb. 28, 1878	100,000	64,750	64,076	674
First National Bank, Independence, Mo.	Mar. 1, 1878	50,000	27,000	25,821	1,179
National State Bank, Lima, Ind	Mar. 2, 1878	100,000	33,471	32,497	974
First National Bank, Tell City, Ind	Mar. 4, 1878	50,000	44,500	44,130	370
First National Bank, Pomeroy, Ohio	Mar. 5, 1878	200,000	75,713	72,323	3,390
Eleventh Ward National Bank, Boston, Mass.	Mar. 14, 1878	200,000	89,400	88,850	550
First National Bank, Prophetstown, Ill.	Mar. 19, 1878	50,000	45,000	44,649	351
First National Bank, Jackson, Mich	Mar. 26, 1878	100,000	88,400	86,995	1,405
First National Bank, Eau Claire, Wis	Mar. 30, 1878	60,000	38,461	37,879	582
First National Bank, Washington, Ohio	Apr. 5, 1878	200,000	69,750	67,640	2,110
First National Bank, Middleport, Ohio	Apr. 20, 1878	80,000	31,500	31,165	335
First National Bank, Streator, Ill	Apr. 24, 1878	50,000	40,500	40,150	350
First National Bank, Muir, Mich.	Apr. 25, 1878	50,000	44,200	43,755	445
Kane County National Bank, St. Charles, Ill.	May 31, 1878	50,000	26,300	25,963	337
First National Bank, Carthage, Mo.	June 1, 1878	50,000	44,500	43,952	548
Security National Bank, Worcester, Mass.	June 5, 1878	100,000	49,000	48,620	380
First National Bank, Lake City, Colo.	June 15, 1878	50,000	29,300	29,139	161
People's National Bank, Norfolk, Va	July 31, 1878	100,000	85,705	84,850	855
Topeka National Bank, Topeka, Kans.	Aug. 7, 1878	100,000	89,390	88,214	1,086
First National Bank, St. Joseph, Mo.	Aug. 13, 1878	100,000	67,110	65,436	1,674
First National Bank, Winchester, Ind.	Aug. 24, 1878	60,000	52,700	51,492	1,208

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No. 71.—National Banks which have gone into Voluntary Liquidation under Provisions of Sections 5220 and 5221 of the Revised Statutes, etc.—Cont'd.

Name and location of bank.	Date of liquidation.	Capital.	Circulation.		
			Issued.	Retired.	Outstanding.
Muscatine National Bank, Muscatine, Iowa	Sept. 2, 1878	$100,000	$44,200	$42,786	$1,414
Traders' National Bank, Chicago, Ill	Sept. 4, 1878	200,000	43,700	40,949	2,751
Union National Bank, Rahway, N. J	Sept. 10, 1878	100,000	89,200	87,399	1,801
First National Bank, Sparta, Wis	Sept. 14, 1878	50,000	45,000	44,128	872
Herkimer County National Bank, Little Falls, N. Y	Oct. 11, 1878	200,000	178,300	174,966	3,334
Farmers' National Bank, Bangor, Me	Nov. 22, 1878	100,000	89,100	88,207	893
Pacific National Bank, Council Bluffs, Iowa	Nov. 30, 1878	100,000	45,000	43,887	1,113
First National Bank, Anamosa, Iowa	Dec. 14, 1878	50,000	44,500	43,821	679
Smithfield National Bank, Pittsburg, Pa.	Dec. 16, 1878	200,000	78,750	77,700	1,050
First National Bank, Buchanan, Mich	Dec. 21, 1878	50,000	27,000	26,688	312
First National Bank, Prairie City, Ill	Dec. 24, 1878	50,000	27,000	26,180	820
Total		3,600,000	2,157,765	2,116,440	41,325
Corn Exchange National Bank, Chicago, Ill	Jan. 4, 1879	500,000	59,160	54,155	5,005
Franklin National Bank, Columbus, Ohio	do	100,000	93,070	90,628	2,442
Traders' National Bank, Bangor, Me	Jan. 14, 1879	100,000	76,400	74,878	1,522
First National Bank, Gonic, N. H	do	60,000	45,597	44,462	1,135
First National Bank, Salem, N. C	do	150,000	128,200	126,050	2,150
First National Bank, Granville, Ohio	do	50,000	34,365	33,199	1,166
Commercial National Bank, Petersburg, Va	do	120,000	99,800	97,663	2,137
First National Gold Bank, Stockton, Cal	do	300,000	238,600	227,181	11,419
First National Bank, Sheboygan, Wis	do	50,000	45,000	44,414	586
First National Bank, Boscobel, Wis	Jan. 21, 1879	50,000	43,900	43,094	806
National Marine Bank, Oswego, N. Y	Jan. 25, 1879	120,000	44,300	42,191	2,109
Central National Bank, Hightstown, N. J	Feb. 15, 1879	100,000	32,400	32,053	347
Brookville National Bank, Brookville, Ind	Feb. 18, 1879	100,000	89,000	87,025	1,975
Farmers' National Bank, Centerville, Iowa	Feb. 27, 1879	50,000	41,500	40,988	512
First National Bank, Clarinda, Iowa	Mar. 1, 1879	50,000	45,000	44,374	626
Waterville National Bank, Waterville, Me	Mar. 3, 1879	125,000	110,300	108,013	2,287
First National Bank, Tremont, Pa	Mar. 4, 1879	75,000	64,600	62,914	1,686
First National Bank, Atlanta, Ill	Apr. 15, 1879	50,000	26,500	26,180	320
Union National Bank, Aurora, Ill	Apr. 22, 1879	125,000	82,000	80,122	1,878
National Bank of Menasha, Wis	Apr. 26, 1879	50,000	44,500	43,710	790
National Exchange Bank, Jefferson City, Mo	May 8, 1879	50,000	45,000	44,108	892
First National Bank, Hannibal, Mo	May 15, 1879	100,000	88,200	85,428	2,772
Merchants' National Bank, Winona, Minn	June 16, 1879	100,000	35,000	34,523	477
Farmers' National Bank, Keithsburg, Ill	July 3, 1879	50,000	27,000	26,510	490
First National Bank, Franklin, Ky	July 5, 1879	100,000	54,000	53,105	895
National Bank, Salem, Ind	July 8, 1879	50,000	44,400	43,906	494
Fourth National Bank, Memphis, Tenn	July 19, 1879	125,000	45,000	43,845	1,155
Bedford National Bank, Bedford, Ind	July 21, 1879	100,000	87,200	85,999	1,201
First National Bank, Afton, Iowa	Aug. 15, 1879	50,000	26,500	26,174	326
First National Bank, Deer Lodge, Mont	Aug. 16, 1879	50,000	45,000	44,080	920
First National Bank, Batavia, Ill	Aug. 30, 1879	50,000	44,300	42,686	1,614
National Gold Bank and Trust Company, San Francisco, Cal	Sept. 1, 1879	750,000	40,000	30,175	9,825
Gainesville National Bank, Gainesville, Ala	Nov. 25, 1879	100,000	90,000	88,423	1,577
First National Bank, Hackensack, N. J	Dec. 6, 1879	100,000	90,000	88,758	1,242
Total		4,100,000	2,205,792	2,141,014	64,778
National Bank of Delavan, Wis	Jan. 7, 1880	50,000	27,000	26,185	815
Mechanics' National Bank, Nashville, Tenn	Jan. 13, 1880	100,000	90,000	87,550	2,450
Manchester National Bank, Manchester, Ohio	do	50,000	48,363	47,358	945
First National Bank, Meyersdale, Pa	Mar. 5, 1880	50,000	30,600	30,300	300
First National Bank, Mifflinburg, Pa	Mar. 8, 1880	100,000	90,000	87,825	2,175
National Bank of Michigan, Marshall, Mich	May 14, 1880	120,000	100,800	98,171	2,629
National Exchange Bank, Houston, Tex	Sept. 10, 1880	100,000	31,500	30,658	842
Ascutney National Bank, Windsor, Vt	Oct. 19, 1880	100,000	90,000	88,061	1,939
First National Bank, Seneca Falls, N. Y	Nov. 23, 1880	60,000	54,000	52,988	1,012
First National Bank, Baraboo, Wis	Nov. 27, 1880	50,000	27,000	26,555	445
Bundy National Bank, Newcastle, Ind	Dec. 6, 1880	50,000	45,000	44,649	351
Total		830,000	634,263	620,300	13,903

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NO. 71.—NATIONAL BANKS WHICH HAVE GONE INTO VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION UNDER PROVISIONS OF SECTIONS 5220 AND 5221 OF THE REVISED STATUTES, ETC.—Cont'd.

Name and location of bank.	Date of liquidation.	Capital.	Circulation.		
			Issued.	Retired.	Outstanding.
Vineland National Bank, Vineland, N. J.	Jan. 11, 1881	$50,000	$45,000	$44,656	$344
Ocean County National Bank, Toms River, N. J.	....do	100,000	119,405	116,740	2,665
Hungerford National Bank, Adams, N. Y.	Jan. 27, 1881	50,000	45,000	42,995	2,005
Merchants' National Bank, Minneapolis, Minn.	Jan. 31, 1881	150,000	98,268	96,722	1,546
Farmers' National Bank, Mechanicsburg, Ohio.	Feb. 18, 1881	100,000	30,140	29,385	755
First National Bank, Green Spring, Ohio.	....do	50,000	45,000	44,309	691
First National Bank, Cannon Falls, Minn.	Feb. 21, 1881	50,000	45,000	44,643	357
First National Bank, Coshocton, Ohio.	....do	50,000	53,058	52,132	926
Manufacturers' National Bank, Three Rivers, Mich.	Feb. 25, 1881	50,000	45,000	44,221	779
First National Bank, Lansing, Iowa.	....do	50,000	45,000	43,824	1,176
First National Bank, Watertown, N. Y.	May 26, 1881	100,000	75,510	72,915	2,595
First National Bank, Americus, Ga.	June 17, 1881	60,000	45,000	44,201	799
First National Bank, St. Joseph, Mich.	June 30, 1881	50,000	26,500	25,858	642
First National Bank, Logan, Ohio	July 8, 1881	50,000	45,000	43,845	1,155
First National Bank, Rochelle, Ill.	Aug. 9, 1881	50,000	45,000	44,217	783
First National Bank, Shakopee, Minn.	Aug. 10, 1881	50,000	45,000	43,960	1,040
National State Bank, Oskaloosa, Iowa.	Aug. 13, 1881	50,000	81,665	79,770	1,895
First National Bank, Hobart, N. Y.	Aug. 27, 1881	100,000	90,000	88,161	1,839
Attica National Bank, Attica, N. Y.	Aug. 30, 1881	50,000	45,000	44,700	300
National Bank of Brighton, Boston, Mass.	Oct. 4, 1881	300,000	270,000	265,056	4,944
Clement National Bank, Rutland, Vt. *a*	Aug. 1, 1881	100,000	.....	.....	.....
First National Bank, Lisbon, Iowa.	Nov. 1, 1881	50,000	45,000	44,350	650
First National Bank, Warsaw, Ind.	Dec. 1, 1881	50,000	48,500	47,245	1,255
Brighton National Bank, Brighton, Iowa.	Dec. 15, 1881	50,000	45,000	44,220	780
Merchants' National Bank, Denver, Colo.	Dec. 24, 1881	120,000	72,000	71,430	570
Merchants' National Bank, Holly, Mich.	Dec. 31, 1881	50,000	45,000	44,276	724
Total.	.....	1,980,000	1,595,046	1,563,851	31,215
First National Bank, Alliance, Ohio.	Jan. 3, 1882	50,000	45,000	44,289	711
National Union Bank, New London, Conn.	Jan. 10, 1882	300,000	112,818	110,125	2,693
National Bank of Royalton, Vt.	....do	100,000	90,000	88,384	1,616
First National Bank, Whitehall, N. Y.	Jan. 18, 1882	50,000	45,000	43,206	1,794
National Bank of Pulaski, Tenn.	Jan. 23, 1882	70,000	43,700	42,646	1,054
First National Bank, Alton, Ill.	Mar. 30, 1882	100,000	90,000	87,172	2,828
Havana National Bank, Havana, N. Y.	Apr. 15, 1882	50,000	45,000	43,704	1,296
First National Bank, Brownsville, Pa.	May 2, 1882	75,000	67,500	65,578	1,922
Second National Bank, Franklin, Ind.	June 20, 1882	100,000	81,060	77,640	3,420
Merchants' National Bank, Georgetown, Colo.	June 22, 1882	50,000	45,000	44,423	577
Commercial National Bank, Toledo, Ohio	July 6, 1882	100,000	90,000	88,650	1,350
Harmony National Bank, Harmony, Pa.	July 7, 1882	50,000	45,000	44,440	560
First National Bank, Liberty, Ind.	July 22, 1882	60,000	54,000	52,733	1,267
Manufacturers' National Bank, Amsterdam, N. Y.	Aug. 1, 1882	80,000	72,000	71,070	930
First National Bank, Bay City, Mich.	Nov. 8, 1882	400,000	156,100	152,921	3,179
First National Bank, Ripley, Ohio.	Nov. 10, 1882	100,000	69,201	65,650	3,551
National Bank of State of New York, New York, N. Y.	Dec. 6, 1882	800,000	397,004	388,187	8,817
First National Bank, Wellington, Ohio.	Dec. 12, 1882	100,000	90,000	87,952	2,048
Second National Bank, Jefferson, Ohio.	Dec. 26, 1882	100,000	90,000	88,390	1,610
First National Bank, Painesville, Ohio.	Dec. 30, 1882	200,000	162,800	157,785	5,015
Saint Nicholas National Bank, New York, N. Y.	....do	500,000	450,000	432,636	17,364
Fifth National Bank, Chicago, Ill.	....do	500,000	29,700	23,868	5,832
Total.	.....	3,935,000	2,370,883	2,301,449	69,434
First National Bank, Dowagiac, Mich.	Jan. 3, 1883	50,000	45,000	43,733	1,267
First National Bank, Greenville, Ill.	Jan. 9, 1883	150,000	59,400	57,768	1,632
Merchants' National Bank, East Saginaw, Mich.	....do	200,000	101,100	97,694	3,406
Logan County National Bank, Russellville, Ky.	....do	50,000	40,050	39,290	760
National Bank of Vandalia, Ill.	Jan. 11, 1883	100,000	90,000	88,005	1,995
Traders' National Bank, Charlotte, N. C.	Jan. 16, 1883	50,000	38,800	37,926	874
First National Bank, Norfolk, Nebr.	Feb. 3, 1883	45,000	11,240	11,115	125
First National Bank, Midland City, Mich. *b*	Feb. 5, 1883	30,000	.....	.....	.....
Citizens' National Bank, New Ulm, Minn.	Mar. 1, 1883	50,000	27,000	26,640	360
National Bank of Owen, Owenton, Ky.	Mar. 5, 1883	56,000	48,900	48,005	895

a New bank with same title. *b* No circulation.

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No. 71.—National Banks which have gone into Voluntary Liquidation under Provisions of Sections 5220 and 5221 of the Revised Statutes, etc.—Cont'd.

Name and location of bank.	Date of liquidation.	Capital.	Circulation.		
			Issued.	Retired.	Outstanding.
Merchants' National Bank, Nashville, Tenn	June 30, 1883	$300,000	$141,260	$139,440	$1,760
Indiana National Bank, Bedford, Ind	Aug. 25, 1883	35,000	11,250	11,250	.....
Stockton National Bank, Stockton, Cal	Oct. 1, 1883	100,000	90,000	89,210	790
Wall Street National Bank, New York, N. Y	Oct. 15, 1883	500,000	102,800	95,635	7,165
Commercial National Bank, Reading, Pa	Oct. 23, 1883	150,000	135,000	133,680	1,320
Corn Exchange National Bank, Chicago, Ill. *a*	Nov. 10, 1883	700,000	.....	.....	.....
Farmers' National Bank, Sullivan, Ind	Dec. 24, 1883	50,000	45,000	44,580	420
Total	.....	2,616,000	986,740	963,971	22,769
City National Bank, La Salle, Ill	Jan. 8, 1884	100,000	22,500	22,140	360
Hunt County National Bank, Greenville, Tex	Jan. 22, 1884	68,250	17,300	16,980	320
Waldoboro National Bank, Waldoboro, Me	Jan. 31, 1884	50,000	44,000	42,750	1,250
Third National Bank, Nashville, Tenn	Feb. 20, 1884	300,000	167,600	164,240	3,360
Madison County National Bank, Anderson, Ind	Mar. 25, 1884	50,000	45,000	44,285	715
First National Bank, Phœnix, Ariz	Apr. 7, 1884	50,000	11,240	11,140	100
Cobbossee National Bank, Gardiner, Me	Apr. 18, 1884	150,000	90,000	87,332	2,637
Mechanics and Traders' National Bank, New York, N. Y	Apr. 24, 1884	200,000	85,400	80,555	4,845
Princeton National Bank, Princeton, N. J	May 17, 1884	100,000	72,500	71,005	1,495
Kearsarge National Bank, Warner, N. H	June 30, 1884	50,000	23,586	22,758	828
Second National Bank, Lansing, Mich	July 31, 1884	50,000	40,000	37,768	2,232
First National Bank, Ellensburg, Wash	Aug. 9, 1884	50,000	13,500	13,440	60
German National Bank, Millerstown, Pa	Aug. 12, 1884	50,000	45,000	43,485	1,515
Exchange National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio	Aug. 27, 1884	500,000	78,000	72,400	5,600
First National Bank, Rushville, Ill	Sept. 30, 1884	75,000	66,500	64,014	2,486
Mechanics' National Bank, Peoria, Ill	Oct. 4, 1884	100,000	72,000	69,491	2,509
First National Bank, Freeport, Pa	Oct. 10, 1884	50,000	44,200	43,170	1,030
Genesee County National Bank, Batavia, N. Y	Oct. 11, 1884	50,000	45,000	44,240	760
Valley National Bank, Red Oak, Iowa	Oct. 20, 1884	50,000	22,150	21,480	670
Merchants' National Bank, Bismarck, N. Dak	Oct. 28, 1884	73,000	22,500	22,285	215
Manufacturers' National Bank, Minneapolis, Minn	Nov. 1, 1884	300,000	45,000	44,490	510
Farmers and Merchants' National Bank, Uhrichsville, Ohio	Nov. 10, 1884	50,000	34,600	34,160	440
Metropolitan National Bank, New York, N. Y	Nov. 18, 1884	3,000,000	1,447,000	1,386,772	60,228
First National Bank, Grand Forks, N. Dak	Dec. 2, 1884	50,000	19,250	19,045	205
Iron National Bank, Gunnison, Colo	Dec. 8, 1884	50,000	11,250	11,140	110
Freehold National Banking Company, Freehold, N. J	Dec. 10, 1884	50,000	93,000	89,176	3,824
Albia National Bank, Albia, Iowa	Dec. 16, 1884	50,000	11,240	11,100	140
First National Bank, Carlinville, Ill	.....do	50,000	22,450	21,387	1,063
Freeman's National Bank, Augusta, Me	Dec. 26, 1884	100,000	90,000	87,263	2,737
Total	.....	5,866,250	2,801,766	2,699,522	102,244
First National Bank, Kokomo, Ind	Jan. 1, 1885	250,000	45,000	43,295	1,705
First National Bank, Sabetha, Kans	Jan. 2, 1885	50,000	10,740	10,655	85
First National Bank, Wyoming, Ill	Jan. 13, 1885	50,000	11,200	10,980	220
First National Bank, Tarentum, Pa	.....do	50,000	42,500	41,490	1,010
First National Bank, Walnut, Ill	Jan. 21, 1885	60,000	36,000	35,530	470
Farmers' National Bank, Franklin, Tenn	Jan. 24, 1885	50,000	10,740	10,620	120
Citizens' National Bank, Sabetha, Kans	Jan. 27, 1885	50,000	11,240	11,120	120
First National Bank, Tucson, Ariz	Jan. 31, 1885	100,000	28,100	27,710	390
Ripon National Bank, Ripon, Wis	Feb. 7, 1885	50,000	16,200	16,045	155
Farmers' National Bank, Franklin, Ohio	Apr. 1, 1885	50,000	27,350	26,575	775
First National Bank, Prescott, Ariz	Apr. 9, 1885	50,000	11,250	11,030	220
National Union Bank, Swanton, Vt	Apr. 28, 1885	50,000	43,800	42,150	1,650
German National Bank, Memphis, Tenn	May 6, 1885	175,300	120,100	112,415	7,685
Merchants and Farmers' National Bank, Shakopee, Minn	May 12, 1885	50,000	10,240	10,120	120
First National Bank, Superior, Wis	May 16, 1885	60,000	18,900	18,650	250
Shetucket National Bank, Norwich, Conn	May 18, 1885	100,000	72,000	69,755	2,245
Cumberland National Bank, Cumberland, R. I	June 5, 1885	125,000	106,200	103,385	2,815
First National Bank, Columbia, Tenn	July 14, 1885	100,000	66,800	64,298	2,502
Union National Bank, New York, N. Y	July 21, 1885	1,200,000	25,100	17,248	7,852

a No circulation issued.

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No. 71.—National Banks which have gone into Voluntary Liquidation under Provisions of Sections 5220 and 5221 of the Revised Statutes, etc.—Cont'd.

Name and location of bank.	Date of liquidation.	Capital.	Circulation.		
			Issued.	Retired.	Outstanding.
First National Bank, Centerville, Ind	Oct. 3, 1885	$50,000	$27,350	$24,846	$2,504
Manufacturers' National Bank, Appleton, Wis	Oct. 10, 1885	50,000	45,000	43,676	1,324
First National Bank, Plankinton, S. Dak	Oct. 21, 1885	50,000	11,250	11,120	130
Valley National Bank, St. Louis, Mo	Dec. 4, 1885	250,000	44,960	43,210	1,750
Total		3,070,300	841,020	805,923	35,097
First National Bank, Belton, Tex	Jan. 6, 1886	50,000	23,490	23,030	460
First National Bank, Granville, Ohio	Feb. 15, 1886	50,000	26,500	26,380	120
Concordia National Bank, Concordia, Kans	Mar. 12, 1886	50,000	11,240	11,070	170
Citizens' National Bank, Beloit, Wis	Mar. 22, 1886	50,000	11,240	10,940	300
First National Bank, Dayton, Wash	Mar. 24, 1886	50,000	13,490	13,050	440
First National Bank, Macomb, Ill	Apr. 14, 1886	100,000	89,520	86,349	3,171
First National Bank, Jesup, Iowa	Apr. 20, 1886	50,000	25,760	25,300	460
Dallas National Bank, Dallas, Tex	May 8, 1886	150,000	33,750	33,140	610
First National Bank, Lewistown, Ill	May 12, 1886	50,000	45,000	43,330	1,670
First National Bank, Cedar Rapids, Iowa	May 28, 1886	100,000	35,490	33,154	2,336
First National Bank, Socorro, N. Mex	July 31, 1886	50,000	15,500	15,190	310
Custer County National Bank, Broken Bow, Nebr	Aug. 9, 1886	50,000	11,240	11,240	.....
Roanoke National Bank, Roanoke, Va	Sept. 16, 1886	50,000	11,250	10,950	300
First National Bank, Brownville, Nebr	....do	50,000	39,680	37,820	1,860
First National Bank, Leslie, Mich	Sept. 25, 1886	50,000	13,410	12,790	620
Mount Vernon National Bank, Mount Vernon, Ill	Oct. 11, 1886	51,100	45,000	43,663	1,337
National Bank, Piedmont, W. Va	Oct. 14, 1886	50,000	45,000	43,230	1,770
First National Bank, St. Clair, Mich	Oct. 20, 1886	50,000	39,310	37,897	1,413
First National Bank, Milford, Mich	Oct. 21, 1886	50,000	45,000	43,810	1,190
National Bank of Kingwood, W. Va	....do	125,000	95,140	91,830	4,310
Merchants' National Bank, Lima, Ohio	Oct. 22, 1886	50,000	45,000	43,660	1,340
Hubbard National Bank, Hubbard, Ohio	Oct. 23, 1886	50,000	45,000	44,072	928
Commercial National Bank, Marshalltown, Iowa	Oct. 25, 1886	100,000	22,500	22,120	380
First National Bank, Indianapolis, Ind	Nov. 11, 1886	500,000	162,325	149,863	12,462
First National Bank, Concord, Mich	Nov. 27, 1886	50,000	11,250	11,125	125
Jamestown National Bank, Jamestown, N. Dak	Nov. 29, 1886	50,000	11,250	11,110	140
First National Bank, Berea, Ohio	Dec. 1, 1886	50,000	45,000	43,720	1,280
First National Bank, Allerton, Iowa	Dec. 6, 1886	50,000	11,250	10,555	695
Second National Bank, Hillsdale, Mich	Dec. 18, 1886	50,000	13,892	11,779	2,113
Topton National Bank, Topton, Pa	Dec. 28, 1886	50,000	18,000	17,650	350
First National Bank, Warsaw, Ill	Dec. 31, 1886	50,000	33,250	35,660	2,590
First National Bank, Hamburg, Iowa	....do	50,000	13,500	13,045	455
Total		2,376,100	1,114,227	1,068,522	45,705
Darlington National Bank, Darlington, S. C	Feb. 10, 1887	100,000	22,500	22,030	470
Union National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio	Feb. 14, 1887	500,000	237,230	229,907	7,323
Roberts' National Bank, Titusville, Pa	Feb. 28, 1887	100,000	75,610	73,530	2,080
National Bank of Rahway, N. J	Mar. 9, 1887	100,000	42,500	40,043	2,457
Olney National Bank, Olney, Ill	Mar. 11, 1887	60,000	27,000	26,490	510
Metropolitan National Bank, Leavenworth, Kans	Mar. 15, 1887	100,000	22,500	22,120	380
Ontario County National Bank, Canandaigua, N. Y	Mar. 23, 1887	50,000	11,250	10,860	390
Winsted National Bank, Winsted, Conn	Apr. 12, 1887	50,000	11,250	10,715	535
Council Bluffs National Bank, Council Bluffs, Iowa	May 5, 1887	100,000	22,500	21,990	510
First National Bank, Homer, Ill	June 22, 1887	50,000	11,250	11,045	205
First National Bank, Beloit, Wis	June 30, 1887	50,000	11,250	10,690	560
Mystic National Bank, Mystic, Conn	July 7, 1887	52,450	47,205	45,727	1,478
Exchange National Bank, Louisiana, Mo	July 12, 1887	50,000	11,250	11,085	165
Exchange National Bank, Downs, Kans	Aug. 1, 1887	50,000	11,250	11,125	125
First National Bank, Tecumseh, Nebr	Nov. 3, 1887	50,000	11,700	11,510	190
Third National Bank, St. Paul, Minn	Nov. 4, 1887	500,000	45,000	44,235	765
First National Bank, Marshall, Mo	Dec. 6, 1887	100,000	22,500	22,120	380
First National Bank, Greene, Iowa	Dec. 15, 1887	50,000	10,750	10,490	260
Fulton National Bank, New York, N.Y.[a]	Dec. 20, 1887	300,000	.....	.....	.....
Fayetteville National Bank, Fayetteville, N. C	Dec. 31, 1887	200,000	39,580	37,391	2,189
National Bank, Somerset, Ky	....do	50,000	45,000	42,285	2,715
Total		2,662,450	739,075	715,383	23,687

[a] No circulation.

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No. 71.—National Banks which have gone into Voluntary Liquidation under Provisions of Sections 5220 and 5221 of the Revised Statutes, etc.—Cont'd.

Name and location of bank.	Date of liquidation.	Capital.	Circulation.		
			Issued.	Retired.	Outstanding.
First National Bank, Richburg, N. Y.	Jan. 10, 1888	$50,000	$25,905	$25,240	$665
Scituate National Bank, Scituate, R. I.	Jan. 11, 1888	56,000	35,018	33,356	1,662
National Bank, Franklin, Ind.	Jan. 31, 1888	50,000	11,250	10,890	360
First National Bank, Hampton, Iowa	Feb. 1, 1888	50,000	11,250	10,950	300
First National Bank, Greensburg, Kans.	Feb. 10, 1888	50,000	11,240	11,025	215
First National Bank, Central City, Nebr.	Feb. 11, 1888	50,000	10,710	10,430	280
Duluth National Bank, Duluth, Minn	Feb. 20, 1888	300,000	45,000	43,850	1,150
Bismarck National Bank, Bismarck, N. Dak	Mar. 1, 1888	50,000	11,250	10,880	370
First National Bank, Ashton, S. Dak.	Mar. 6, 1888	50,000	11,250	11,100	150
Citizens' National Bank, Sioux Falls, S. Dak	Apr. 24, 1888	50,000	11,250	11,155	95
First National Bank, Stanton, Mich	Apr. 30, 1888	50,000	11,250	10,940	310
First National Bank, Fairmont, Nebr	May 1, 1888	50,000	11,250	11,060	190
First National Bank, Greenleaf, Kans.	May 9, 1888	50,000	11,250	11,110	140
National Bank Genesee, Batavia, N. Y.	May 21, 1888	75,000	44,434	40,849	3,585
Strong City National Bank, Strong City, Kans	May 26, 1888	50,000	11,250	11,040	210
Citizens' National Bank, Saginaw, Mich.	June 1, 1888	100,000	45,000	43,570	1,430
Saugerties National Bank, Saugerties, N. Y	June 16, 1888	125,000	93,316	88,688	4,628
Hyde National Bank, Titusville, Pa.	June 21, 1888	300,000	74,730	67,750	6,980
State National Bank, Omaha, Nebr.	July 18, 1888	100,000	22,500	21,750	750
Cincinnati National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio	Aug. 1, 1888	280,000	52,510	50,490	2,020
First National Bank, Alameda, Cal.	Sept. 4, 1888	100,000	27,000	25,675	1,325
First National Bank, Worthington, Minn.	Sept. 5, 1888	75,000	16,875	16,670	205
South Framingham National Bank, South Framingham, Mass.	Sept. 8, 1888	100,000	21,720	20,490	1,230
First National Bank, Grass Valley, Cal.	Sept. 18, 1888	50,000	11,250	11,090	160
Merchants' National Bank of West Virginia, Morgantown, W. Va	Oct. 4, 1888	110,000	80,830	76,185	4,645
First National Bank, Cawker City, Kans.	Oct. 9, 1888	50,000	11,250	10,870	380
San Diego National Bank, San Diego, Cal.	Nov. 7, 1888	100,000	22,500	21,650	850
National Exchange Bank, Auburn, N. Y.	Nov. 16, 1888	200,000	97,520	92,040	5,480
National Bank of Dayton, Wash	Nov. 21, 1888	50,000	11,250	10,990	260
First National Bank, Colby, Kans.	.....do	50,000	11,250	11,130	120
First National Bank, Russell Springs, Kans.	.....do	50,000	10,690	10,540	150
First National Bank, Columbia, S. Dak.	Nov. 26, 1888	50,000	11,250	11,065	185
Citizens' National Bank, Kingman, Kans.	Dec. 24, 1888	50,000	11,250	10,960	290
Total	.....	2,971,000	906,248	865,478	40,770
Bowery National Bank, New York, N. Y.	Jan. 2, 1889	250,000	217,710	205,325	12,385
Second National Bank, Ionia, Mich.	Jan. 8, 1889	50,000	21,870	19,435	2,435
First National Bank, Johnstown, N. Y.	Jan. 16, 1889	100,000	86,590	83,823	2,767
First National Bank, Canandaigua, N. Y.	Jan. 26, 1889	75,000	17,100	15,080	2,020
Pendleton National Bank, Pendleton, Oreg	Feb. 4, 1889	50,000	11,250	11,050	200
Iowa City National Bank, Iowa City, Iowa	Feb. 7, 1889	200,000	45,000	43,449	1,551
Fleming County National Bank, Flemingsburg, Ky.	Feb. 9, 1889	50,000	26,622	24,472	2,150
Merchants' National Bank, Eldorado, Kans.	Feb. 26, 1889	100,000	22,500	22,180	320
Merchants' National Bank, Des Moines, Iowa	Mar. 1, 1889	100,000	22,500	21,485	1,015
Norwich National Bank, Norwich, Conn.	Mar. 15, 1889	220,000	77,150	70,995	6,155
First National Bank, Franklin, Nebr.	Mar. 27, 1889	60,000	13,000	12,824	176
Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank, Buffalo, N. Y	Apr. 3, 1889	200,000	26,100	22,344	3,756
First National Bank, Dubois City, Pa.	Apr. 8, 1889	50,000	11,250	10,740	510
First National Bank, Cimarron, Kans	Apr. 27, 1889	50,000	10,170	10,045	125
Traders' National Bank, San Antonio, Tex	Apr. 29, 1889	100,000	22,500	21,500	1,000
Merchants' National Bank, Duluth, Minn.	May 20, 1889	200,000	45,000	44,320	680
Wright County National Bank, Clarion, Iowa	June 19, 1889	50,000	11,250	10,980	270
National Bank, Lawrence, Kans.	June 29, 1889	100,000	49,809	46,107	3,702
National Bank, Le Roy, N. Y.	.....do	100,000	22,500	21,780	720
Halstead National Bank, Halstead, Kans.	.....do	50,000	11,250	11,010	240
Farmers' National Bank, Mount Sterling, Ky	July 1, 1889	250,000	195,680	183,910	11,770
First National Bank, Keyport, N. J.	.....do	50,000	11,250	11,000	250
National Bank, Huntsville, Ala	July 3, 1889	50,000	44,900	41,362	3,538
German National Bank, Newton, Kans.	July 19, 1889	60,000	13,500	13,130	370
First National Bank, Clay Center, Nebr.	Aug. 8, 1889	50,000	11,250	11,050	200

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No. 71.—National Banks which have gone into Voluntary Liquidation under Provisions of Sections 5220 and 5221 of the Revised Statutes, etc.—Cont'd.

Name and location of bank.	Date of liquidation.	Capital.	Circulation.		
			Issued.	Retired.	Outstanding.
Vernon National Bank, Vernon, Tex. *a*	Aug. 17, 1889	$60,000	.....	.....	.....
Butler National Bank, Butler, Mo	Aug. 23, 1889	66,000	$14,850	$14,080	$770
Second National Bank, Lebanon, Tenn	Sept. 18, 1889	50,000	11,250	10,000	1,250
National Bank, Kinderhook, N. Y	Oct. 1, 1889	125,000	78,220	70,824	7,396
First National Bank, Woodstock, Ill	Oct. 31, 1889	50,000	27,000	25,620	1,380
Farmers and Merchants' National Bank, Valley City, N. Dak	Dec. 1, 1889	65,000	14,630	13,980	650
Union National Bank, La Crosse, Wis	Dec. 9, 1889	100,000	22,500	21,920	580
Harper County National Bank, Anthony, Kans	Dec. 20, 1889	50,000	11,250	10,860	390
Lumberman's National Bank, Williamsport, Pa	Dec. 31, 1889	100,000	32,580	29,240	3,340
First National Bank, South Haven, Mich	.....do	50,000	11,250	10,253	997
Total	.....	3,331,000	1,271,231	1,196,173	75,058
Durango National Bank, Durango, Colo.	Jan. 6, 1890	50,000	11,250	11,250	.....
First National Bank, Fox Lake, Wis	Jan. 14, 1890	50,000	48,605	45,227	3,378
First National Bank, Ogalalla, Nebr	.....do	50,000	11,250	10,990	260
First National Bank, Stockton, Kans	Jan. 15, 1890	50,000	11,250	10,915	335
First National Bank, Rulo, Nebr	Jan. 20, 1890	50,000	30,360	29,540	820
First National Bank, Eagle Grove, Iowa	.....do	50,000	11,250	11,055	195
Toledo National Bank, Toledo, Ohio	Jan. 21, 1890	100,000	35,920	29,990	5,930
National Exchange Bank, Kansas City, Mo	Jan. 28, 1890	200,000	45,000	43,080	1,920
National Bank, Newcastle, Ky	Feb. 4, 1890	60,000	17,670	16,070	1,600
Plymouth National Bank, Plymouth, Mich	Feb. 25, 1890	50,000	11,250	10,855	395
First National Bank, Lockport, N. Y	Feb. 28, 1890	100,000	28,573	24,123	4,450
Merchants' National Bank, Amsterdam, N. Y	Mar. 15, 1890	100,000	32,680	31,570	1,110
National Bank of Texas, Galveston, Tex	Mar. 19, 1890	100,000	37,487	33,874	3,613
Bowie National Bank, Bowie, Tex. *a*	Mar. 27, 1890	50,000	.....	.....	.....
First National Bank, Union Springs, N. Y	Mar. 31, 1890	50,000	15,805	13,085	2,720
Ferris National Bank, Swanton, Vt	Apr. 18, 1890	50,000	11,240	11,240	.....
First National Bank, Rock Island, Ill	Apr. 19, 1890	100,000	24,654	21,979	2,675
First National Bank, Ketchum, Idaho	Apr. 28, 1890	50,000	11,250	10,890	360
Winchester National Bank, Winchester, Ky	Apr. 29, 1890	200,000	45,000	40,650	4,350
First National Bank, Harper, Kans	Apr. 30, 1890	50,000	11,250	10,820	430
First National Bank, Loup City, Nebr	June 21, 1890	50,000	11,250	10,950	300
American National Bank, Waco, Tex	June 24, 1890	250,000	45,000	42,550	2,450
Hamilton County National Bank, Webster City, Iowa	June 30, 1890	50,000	11,250	10,880	370
Planters' National Bank, Henderson, Ky	.....do	150,000	33,750	31,880	1,870
Wakefield National Bank, Wakefield, R. I	July 1, 1890	100,000	59,249	54,887	4,362
Jewell County National Bank, Mankato, Kans	July 2, 1890	50,000	11,250	11,050	200
Citizens' National Bank, Flint, Mich	Aug. 5, 1890	125,000	32,641	28,393	4,248
N. Village Bank, Bowdoinham, Me	Aug. 28, 1890	50,000	35,748	32,878	2,870
La Fayette National Bank, La Fayette, Ind	Aug. 29, 1890	300,000	64,033	54,858	9,175
Lincoln National Bank, Stanford, Ky	Sept. 8, 1890	200,000	45,000	44,140	860
Canastota National Bank, Canastota, N. Y	Sept. 25, 1890	55,000	55,927	49,432	6,495
First National Bank, Whitehall, Mich	Sept. 30, 1890	50,000	11,250	10,350	900
Meade County National Bank, Meade Center, Kans	Oct. 6, 1890	50,000	11,250	10,700	550
Farmers' National Bank, South Charleston, Ohio	Oct. 15, 1890	50,000	11,710	10,830	880
First National Bank, Columbus, Ohio	.....do	300,000	220,465	202,023	18,442
Commercial National Bank, St. Paul, Minn	Oct. 27, 1890	500,000	45,000	43,075	1,925
German-American National Bank, Kansas City, Mo	Dec. 5, 1890	250,000	45,000	42,870	2,130
First National Bank, Hill City, Kans	Dec. 20, 1890	50,000	10,750	10,500	250
Total	.....	4,190,000	1,212,267	1,119,449	92,818
First National Bank, Frankfort, Kans	Jan. 8, 1891	100,000	22,500	21,690	810
Second National Bank, Owosso, Mich	Jan. 13, 1891	60,000	13,500	13,130	370
West Side National Bank, Wichita, Kans	.....do	100,000	22,500	21,520	980
Anthony National Bank, Anthony, Kans	.....do	50,000	10,750	10,340	410
Commercial National Bank, Rochester, N. Y	Jan. 27, 1891	200,000	41,820	37,883	3,937

a No circulation.

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No. 71.—National Banks which have gone into Voluntary Liquidation under Provisons of Sections 5220 and 5221 of the Revised Statutes, etc.—Cont'd.

Name and location of bank.	Date of liquidation.	Capital.	Circulation.		
			Issued.	Retired.	Outstanding.
Mercantile National Bank, Louisiana, Mo.	Jan. 27, 1891	$50,000	$11,250	$10,550	$700
National Bank, Eldorado, Kans.	Feb. 9, 1891	50,000	10,745	9,965	780
First National Bank, Suffolk, Va.	Feb. 12, 1891	50,000	11,250	10,660	590
Citizens' National Bank, Medicine Lodge, Kans.	Feb. 19, 1891	50,000	11,250	10,918	332
Rome National Bank, Rome, Ga.	Feb. 23, 1891	100,000	22,500	22,060	440
Windsor National Bank, Windsor, Vt.	Feb. 24, 1891	50,000	22,500	21,425	1,075
Beadle County National Bank, Huron, S. Dak.	Feb. 26, 1891	50,000	22,500	21,300	1,200
American National Bank, Sioux City, Iowa	Mar. 12, 1891	150,000	33,750	33,055	695
United States National Bank, Atchison, Kans.	Mar. 24, 1891	250,000	45,000	42,600	2,400
First National Bank, Ashland, Kans.	Apr. 15, 1891	50,000	11,250	10,920	330
Washington National Bank, New York, N. Y.	Apr. 13, 1891	300,000	45,000	43,425	1,575
First National Bank, Burr Oak, Kans.	May 15, 1891	50,000	11,250	10,860	390
Glenwood National Bank, Glenwood Springs, Colo	May 23, 1891	100,000	22,500	21,850	650
First National Bank, Cardiff, Tenn.	May 25, 1891	50,000	11,250	10,860	390
East Saginaw National Bank, East Saginaw, Mich	June 23, 1891	150,000	33,750	32,040	1,710
Twin City National Bank, New Brighton, Minn	....do	50,000	11,250	10,460	790
Merchants' National Bank, Binghamton, N. Y.	June 25, 1891	100,000	61,638	58,093	3,545
First National Bank, Merced, Cal.	June 30, 1891	200,000	43,400	41,610	1,790
National Bank of Union County, Morganfield, Ky	....do	100,000	88,090	78,178	9,912
Citizens' National Bank, Belton, Tex.	July 1, 1891	50,000	10,750	9,940	810
Citizens' National Bank, Gatesville, Tex.	....do	50,000	11,250	10,770	480
Ord National Bank, Ord, Nebr.	Aug. 22, 1891	50,000	11,250	10,440	810
First National Bank, Indianola, Nebr.	Aug. 31, 1891	50,000	11,250	10,815	435
National Bank, Anderson, S. C	Sept. 1, 1891	50,000	14,050	12,030	2,020
First National Bank, Flushing, Mich.	Sept. 21, 1891	50,000	11,250	10,240	1,010
First National Bank, Francestown, N. H.	Oct. 10, 1891	100,000	61,135	55,050	6,085
Columbus National Bank, New York, N. Y.	Oct. 15, 1891	200,000	45,000	43,250	1,750
Citizens' National Bank, Colorado, Tex.	Nov. 3, 1891	60,000	13,500	12,560	940
First National Bank, Lagrange, Ga.	Dec. 1, 1891	50,000	11,700	11,200	500
Produce National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.	Dec. 8, 1891	300,000	45,000	42,643	2,357
Merchants' National Bank, Kansas City, Mo	Dec. 22, 1891	1,000,000	45,000	39,610	5,390
First National Bank, Manitowoc, Wis.	Dec. 26, 1891	50,000	14,816	12,638	2,178
First National Bank, Fairfield, Tex.	Dec. 28, 1891	50,000	11,250	10,250	1,000
Commonwealth National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.	Dec. 31, 1891	208,000	65,480	52,230	13,250
Merchants' National Bank, Fort Dodge, Iowa	....do	100,000	22,500	20,620	1,880
Total	.....	4,878,000	1,046,374	969,678	76,696
Giles National Bank, Pulaski, Tenn.	Jan. 12, 1892	100,000	22,500	19,204	3,296
First National Bank, Quanah, Tex.	....do	50,000	11,250	10,510	740
Northwestern National Bank, Aberdeen, S. Dak.	Jan. 15, 1892	100,000	22,500	21,760	740
Castleton National Bank, Castleton, Vt.	Jan. 22, 1892	50,000	14,630	12,600	2,030
First National Bank, Chamberlain, S. Dak	Feb. 6, 1892	50,000	11,250	10,560	690
Sedan National Bank, Sedan, Kans.	Feb. 9, 1892	50,000	11,250	10,840	410
Bronson National Bank, Painted Post, N. Y.	Feb. 29, 1892	50,000	22,500	21,120	1,380
First National Bank, Ainsworth, Nebr.	Mar. 3, 1892	50,000	11,250	10,470	780
First National Bank, Leoti, Kans.	Mar. 4, 1892	50,000	10,250	9,930	320
First National Bank, Blaine, Wash.	Mar. 9, 1892	50,000	11,250	10,750	500
Erath County National Bank, Stephenville, Tex	Mar. 15, 1892	50,000	11,250	10,100	1,150
American National Bank, Birmingham, Ala.	Mar. 22, 1892	250,000	45,000	41,910	3,090
First National Bank, Wilber, Nebr.	....do	50,000	13,000	12,290	710
First National Bank, Greenville, Mich.	Mar. 28, 1892	50,000	11,250	9,747	1,503
National Exchange Bank, Columbus, Ohio	Apr. 1, 1892	100,000	50,670	43,610	7,060
Citizens' National Bank, Roanoke, Va.	Apr. 4, 1892	100,000	21,700	20,883	817
Inter-State National Bank, New York, N Y	Apr. 15, 1892	200,000	45,000	43,195	1,805
First National Bank, Platte City, Mo.	Apr. 25, 1892	50,000	11,250	10,840	410
First National Bank, Jetmore, Kans.	Apr. 30, 1892	50,000	11,250	10,760	490

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NO. 71.—NATIONAL BANKS WHICH HAVE GONE INTO VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION UNDER PROVISIONS OF SECTIONS 5220 AND 5221 OF THE REVISED STATUTES, ETC.—Cont'd.

Name and location of bank.	Date of liquidation.	Capital.	Circulation.		
			Issued.	Retired.	Outstanding.
Tampa National Bank, Tampa, Fla	May 2, 1892	$50,000	$11,250	$10,800	$450
Birmingham National Bank, Birmingham, Ala	do	250,000	45,000	40,600	4,400
First National Bank, Stafford, Kans	June 15, 1892	50,000	11,250	10,775	475
National Bank of Commerce, Hutchinson, Kans	do	100,000	22,500	19,300	3,200
First National Bank, Grafton, Mass	June 21, 1892	100,000	25,102	21,921	3,181
First National Bank, Dorchester, Nebr	July 5, 1892	50,000	11,250	10,700	550
First National Bank, Salina, Kans	do	150,000	33,750	30,320	3,430
Lincoln National Bank, Lincoln, Nebr	July 12, 1892	100,000	22,500	20,955	1,545
First National Bank, Aurora, Mo	July 22, 1892	50,000	11,250	10,870	380
Farmers and Traders' National Bank, Oskaloosa, Iowa	July 30, 1892	100,000	22,500	20,130	2,370
First National Bank, San Luis Obispo, Cal	Aug. 27, 1892	150,000	33,750	31,460	2,290
First National Bank, Desmet, S. Dak	Sept. 14, 1892	50,000	11,250	10,000	1,250
Merchants' National Bank, Chattanooga, Tenn	Sept. 24, 1892	250,000	45,000	40,080	4,920
National Bank of the Republic, Tacoma, Wash	Oct. 1, 1892	200,000	45,000	41,780	3,220
First National Bank, South Sioux City, Nebr	Oct. 27, 1892	50,000	10,250	9,860	390
Continental National Bank, Kansas City, Mo	Nov. 11, 1892	200,000	44,500	39,050	5,450
First National Bank, Clyde, Kans	Nov. 15, 1892	50,000	10,750	10,100	650
Eugene National Bank, Eugene City, Oreg	Nov. 26, 1892	50,000	11,250	10,430	820
Commercial National Bank, Sioux City, Iowa	Dec. 1, 1892	150,000	33,750	30,700	3,050
First National Bank, Batesville, Ohio	do	60,000	13,500	11,530	1,970
State National Bank, Lincoln, Nebr	Dec. 3, 1892	200,000	45,000	40,050	4,950
Woodson National Bank, Yates Center, Kans	Dec. 5, 1892	50,000	10,750	9,380	1,370
First National Bank, Pontiac, Mich	Dec. 31, 1892	100,000	21,750	16,570	5,180
Total		4,060,000	921,852	838,440	83,412
First National Bank, Castle, Mont	Jan. 4, 1893	65,000	14,020	12,670	1,350
National Pemberton Bank, Lawrence, Mass	Jan. 10, 1893	150,000	143,010	131,945	11,065
First National Bank, Lorain, Ohio	do	75,000	16,095	13,000	3,095
Covington City National Bank, Covington, Ky	Feb. 1, 1893	500,000	225,000	186,194	38,806
Merchants' National Bank, Macon, Ga	Feb. 14, 1893	100,000	21,800	19,310	2,490
Ætna National Bank, Kansas City, Mo	Mar. 9, 1893	250,000	44,550	38,200	6,350
Citizens' National Bank, Orlando, Fla	Mar. 22, 1893	100,000	21,880	20,480	1,400
First National Bank, Lexington, Ill	Apr. 1, 1893	50,000	16,410	14,460	1,950
First National Bank, Burnet, Tex	May 22, 1893	75,000	16,150	13,850	2,300
Southern National Bank, New Orleans, La	June 5, 1893	500,000	45,000	36,250	8,750
First National Bank, Santa Monica, Cal	June 17, 1893	50,000	10,250	9,470	780
Finney County National Bank, Garden City, Kans	June 20, 1893	50,000	10,750	9,620	1,130
Lake National Bank, Wolfboro, N. H	June 29, 1893	50,000	29,360	24,538	4,822
First National Bank, Wakeeney, Kans	June 30, 1893	50,000	10,290	9,530	760
First National Bank, Springfield, Mo	July 6, 1893	50,000	11,250	7,396	3,854
Farmers and Merchants' National Bank, Rockwall, Tex	July 11, 1893	50,000	11,250	9,470	1,780
North Texas National Bank, Dallas, Tex	July 13, 1893	1,000,000	45,000	36,250	8,750
Hoquiam National Bank, Hoquiam, Wash	July 18, 1893	50,000	11,250	10,000	1,250
Gate City National Bank, Atlanta, Ga	July 25, 1893	250,000	44,000	35,740	8,260
First National Bank, Big Timber, Mont	July 27, 1893	50,000	10,750	9,710	1,040
Orono National Bank, Orono, Me	July 29, 1893	50,000	13,720	11,670	2,050
Central National Bank, Dallas, Tex	Aug. 3, 1893	150,000	33,750	27,700	6,050
Fourth National Bank, Chattanooga, Tenn	Aug. 10, 1893	150,000	44,200	38,970	5,230
Merchants' National Bank, Fort Worth, Tex	Aug. 15, 1893	250,000	45,000	36,850	8,150
Gallatin Valley National Bank, Bozeman, Mont	Aug. 18, 1893	100,000	22,000	19,370	2,630
Farmers' National Bank, Constantine, Mich	Sept. 4, 1893	50,000	11,250	9,290	1,960
First National Bank, Mankato, Kans	Sept. 19, 1893	60,000	13,500	11,400	2,100
Dillon National Bank, Dillon, Mont	Sept. 20, 1893	50,000	10,750	9,550	1,200
Gray National Bank, Middletown Springs, Vt	Sept. 20, 1893	50,000	11,250	9,920	1,330
Frankfort National Bank, Frankfort, Ky	Sept. 21, 1893	100,000	22,500	19,180	3,320
First National Bank, Slaughter, Wash	Oct. 25, 1893	50,000	11,250	9,990	1,260

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NO. 71.—NATIONAL BANKS WHICH HAVE GONE INTO VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION UNDER PROVISIONS OF SECTIONS 5220 AND 5221 OF THE REVISED STATUTES, ETC.—Cont'd.

Name and location of bank.	Date of liquidation.	Capital.	Circulation.		
			Issued.	Retired.	Outstanding.
Second National Bank, Helena, Mont....	Sept. 30, 1893	$75,000	$17,420	$15,880	$1,540
First National Bank, Minneapolis, Kans.	Oct. 9, 1893	50,000	11 250	10,572	678
First National Bank, Wharton, Tex.....	Oct. 14, 1893	50,000	11,250	10,000	1,250
Farmers and Merchants' National Bank, Clarksville, Tenn.....	Oct. 19, 1893	100,000	22,100	17,150	4,950
York National Bank, York, Nebr.....	Nov. 6, 1893	100.000	21,847	20,460	1,387
First National Bank, Genesee, Idaho....	Nov. 13, 1893	50.000	11,250	9,710	1,540
First National Bank, Centerville, Mich..	Nov. 25, 1893	50.000	10,650	8,694	1,956
Randolph National Bank, Randolph, Mass.....	Nov. 27, 1893	200.000	172,050	145,365	26,685
First National Bank, Caldwell, Kans....	Dec. 2, 1893	50,000	10 250	8,460	1,790
First National Bank, Princeton, Minn...	Dec. 18, 1893	50,000	10,870	10,300	570
First National Bank, Luling, Tex	Dec. 23, 1893	50,000	11,250	8 640	2,610
National Bank, Sioux City, Iowa	Dec. 29, 1893	200.000	43 950	36,250	7,700
State National Bank, Jefferson, Tex.....	Dec. 30, 1893	50,000	9 050	7,100	1,950
Total.....	.....	6,350,000	1,360,422	1,160,554	199,868
First National Bank Rushville, Nebr ..	Jan. 1, 1894	50,000	10,750	8,820	1,930
National Bank of Commerce, Provo City, Utah.....	Jan. 2, 1894	50,000	10,750	9 160	1,590
First National Bank, Fredonia, Kans....	.....do	50,000	10,400	8,440	1,960
Citizens' National Bank, Whitewater, Wis.....	Jan. 9, 1894	75,000	15,195	13,393	1,802
Farmers and Merchants' National Bank, Union City, Tenn	Jan. 10, 1894	100.000	22,350	18.300	4,050
First National Bank, Geneva, Nebr.....	Jan. 30, 1894	50,000	10,800	8,750	2,050
First National Bank, Centralia, Wash...	Feb. 1, 1894	50,000	11,700	10,920	780
First National Bank, Opelousas, La.....	Feb. 3, 1894	50.000	10,850	8,250	2,600
State National Bank, Dallas, Tex.....	Feb. 10, 1894	400,000	43,800	34,500	9,300
First National Bank, Kinsley, Kans	Feb. 15, 1894	50,000	11,250	9,280	1,970
American National Bank, Salt Lake City, Utah.....	Feb. 24, 1894	250,000	43,590	40,190	3,400
First National Bank, Clinton, Mo.....	Feb. 28, 1894	100,000	21,450	16,392	4,058
First National Bank, Medicine Lodge, Kans.....	Mar. 1, 1894	50,000	11,250	10,270	980
Globe National Bank, Kalispel, Mont....	Mar. 2, 1894	50,000	10,930	10,310	620
First National Bank, De Witt, Nebr	Mar. 12, 1894	50,000	10,750	10,070	680
First National Bank, Harrisonville, Mo.	Mar. 17, 1894	50,000	10,850	8,650	2,200
Union National Bank, Salt Lake City, Utah.....	Mar. 23, 1894	400,000	43,950	35,600	8,350
Aspen National Bank, Aspen, Colo.....	Apr. 9, 1894	100,000	21,880	18,795	3,085
First National Bank, Fairfield, Nebr...	Apr. 10, 1894	50,000	10,750	10,005	695
Sagadahock National Bank, Bath, Me...	Apr. 11, 1894	100,000	43,925	36,895	7,030
Merchants and Manufacturers' National Bank, Detroit, Mich.....	Apr. 14, 1894	500,000	34,310	26,372	7,938
First National Bank, Jerseyville, Ill....	Apr. 28, 1894	50,000	10,850	9,478	1,372
American National Bank, Salina, Kans.	Apr. 30, 1894	100,000	21,550	16,700	4 850
First National Bank, Denison, Tex.....	.....do	150,000	43,050	33,308	9,742
First National Bank, Boulder Valley, Mont.....	May 1, 1894	50,000	11,250	9,210	2,040
First National Bank, Hopkins, Mo.....	.....do	50,000	10,750	8,570	2,180
First National Bank, Mystic Bridge, Conn.....	May 21, 1894	150,000	33,010	23,925	9,085
First National Bank, Kendallville, Ind.	May 24, 1894	50,000	44,300	42,289	2,011
First National Bank, Columbus, Miss...	May 30, 1894	75,000	66,000	48,650	17,950
Deadwood National Bank, Deadwood, S. Dak.....	June 7, 1894	100,000	21,500	19,545	1,955
Merchants' National Bank, Deadwood, S. Dak.....	June 8, 1894	100,000	22,500	17,940	4,560
First National Bank, Neihart, Mont....	June 11, 1894	50,000	10,790	9,870	920
First National Bank, Sterling, Nebr....	June 16, 1894	50,000	10,750	9,630	1,120
Gate City National Bank, Texarkana, Ark.....	June 30, 1894	50,000	9,390	8,220	1,170
Garden City National Bank, San Jose, Cal.....	July 1, 1894	100,000	21,900	19,200	2,700
First National Bank, Constantine, Mich.	.....do	50,000	12,780	9,205	3,575
Socorro National Bank, Socorro, N. Mex.	July 16, 1894	50.000	11,250	9,970	1,280
First National Bank, Dodge City, Kans.	July 27, 1894	50,000	11,250	9,840	1,410
Washington National Bank, Spokane Falls, Wash.....	July 30, 1894	250,000	45,000	36,850	8,150
Bates County National Bank, Butler, Mo.....	Aug. 1, 1894	125,000	36,541	30,216	6,325
First National Bank, Montesano, Wash..	Aug. 20, 1894	50,000	11,250	9,160	2,090
First National Bank, Fort Pierre, S. Dak.	Aug. 28, 1894	50,000	11,250	9,940	1,310
Farmers and Merchants' National Bank, Auburn, Nebr.....	Aug. 29, 1894	50,000	10,750	9,740	1,010

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NO. 71.—NATIONAL BANKS WHICH HAVE GONE INTO VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION UNDER PROVISIONS OF SECTIONS 5220 AND 5221 OF THE REVISED STATUTES, ETC.—Cont'd.

Name and location of bank.	Date of liquidation.	Capital.	Circulation.		
			Issued.	Retired.	Outstanding.
Kansas National Bank, Topeka, Kans...	Sept. 1, 1894	$300,000	$43,800	$31,800	$12,000
First National Bank, Ireton, Iowa.....	.....do	50,000	11,350	8,880	2,470
First National Bank, Bessemer, Ala.....	Sept. 10, 1894	50,000	11,250	8,400	2,850
First National Bank, Lincoln, Kans.....	Sept. 12, 1894	50,000	10,750	9,310	1,440
Cottonwood Valley National Bank, Marion, Kans.....	.....do	50,000	11,250	8,500	2,750
First National Bank, Oswego, Kans.....	Sept. 15, 1894	60,000	16,440	14,470	1,970
First National Bank, Gibbon, Nebr.....	Oct. 10, 1894	50,000	11,250	8,700	2,550
Riverside National Bank, Riverside, Cal.	Oct 20, 1894	100,000	45,000	35,970	9,030
Meridian National Bank, Indianapolis, Ind.....	Oct. 30, 1894	200,000	114.960	84,964	29,996
First National Bank, Nashua, Iowa.....	Nov. 1, 1894	50,000	11,250	8,310	2,940
First National Bank, Kirksville, Mo....	Nov. 5, 1894	50,000	11,250	9,820	1,430
Blaine National Bank, Blaine, Wash....	.....do	50,000	11,250	8,750	2 500
National Bank of Fayetteville, N. Y....	Nov. 26, 1894	60,000	13,100	8,773	4,327
Lime Rock National Bank, Providence, R. I.....	Nov. 27, 1894	500,000	48,968	36,905	12,003
First National Bank, Palouse, Wash....	Dec. 17, 1894	75,000	16,470	12,620	3,850
American National Bank, Galveston, Tex.....	Dec. 19, 1894	300,000	45,000	35,357	9,643
First National Bank, Arapahoe, Nebr...	Dec. 26, 1894	50,000	10,770	9,100	1,670
Commercial National Bank, Seattle, Wash.....	Dec. 29, 1894	100,000	21,430	16,110	5,320
Total.....	.....	6,570,000	1,375,219	1,112,607	262,612
City National Bank, Denver, Colo.....	Jan. 7, 1895	200,000	45,000	34,282	10,718
Helena National Bank, Helena, Mont...	Jan. 8, 1895	400,000	63,000	48,420	14,580
City National Bank, Birmingham, Ala..	.....do	100,000	22,500	16,200	6,300
Security National Bank, Grand Island, Nebr.....	Jan. 12, 1895	108,100	45,000	39,415	5,585
First National Bank, Lyons, Kans.....	Jan. 18, 1895	50,000	10,850	7,930	2,920
First National Bank, Ouray, Colo.....	Jan. 23, 1895	50,000	11,250	9,530	1,720
First National Bank, Waynesboro, Pa..	Jan. 28, 1895	75,000	15,320	9,770	5,550
First National Bank, Anaconda, Mont..	Feb. 1, 1895	100,000	22,500	15,250	7,250
McPherson National Bank, McPherson, Kans.....	Feb. 18, 1895	50,000	10,050	3,240	6,810
First National Bank, Hurley, Wis	Feb. 19, 1895	50,000	10,850	9,140	1,710
First National Bank, Graham, Tex.....	Mar. 4, 1895	50,000	11,250	8,610	2,640
National Bank of Deming, N. Mex.....	Mar. 26, 1895	50,000	11,250	8,340	2,910
Merchants' National Bank, Battle Creek, Mich.....	Apr. 1, 1895	100,000	39,260	28,980	10,280
Salina National Bank, Salina, Kans.....	Apr. 10, 1895	100,000	21,650	15,240	6,410
First National Bank, Natchez, Miss	Apr. 15, 1895	100,000	22,100	17,475	4,625
Big Rapids National Bank, Big Rapids, Mich.....	.....do	100,000	21,900	16,402	5,498
First National Bank, Red Lake Falls, Minn.....	.....do	50,000	11,250	8,200	3,050
Corn Exchange National Bank, Sioux City, Iowa	Apr. 29, 1895	150,000	44,500	32,240	12,260
First National Bank, Rico, Colo.....	Apr. 30, 1895	50,000	11,250	8,390	2,860
First National Bank, Shelton, Nebr.....	May 10, 1895	50,000	11,250	9,253	1,997
First National Bank, Moberly, Mo	May 15, 1895	100,000	19,560	16,260	3,300
Fifth National Bank, San Antonio, Tex.	May 29, 1895	125,000	28,800	19,690	9,110
First National Bank, Haskell, Tex.....	June 18, 1895	50,000	11,250	9,600	1,650
First National Bank, Augusta, Ky.....	June 20, 1895	50,000	11,470	9,100	2,370
Oklahoma National Bank, Oklahoma City, Okla.....	July 15, 1895	50,000	11,250	7,450	3,800
People's National Bank, Colorado, Tex..	July 22, 1895	50,000	11,250	7,880	3,370
Citizens' National Bank, Tacoma, Wash.	July 27, 1895	100,000	22,500	16,265	6,235
First National Bank, Cherryvale, Kans.	Aug. 1, 1895	50,000	10,950	7,430	3,520
Idaho National Bank, Pocatello, Idaho..	Aug. 5, 1895	50,000	11,250	9,085	2,165
First National Bank, Spearfish, S. Dak..	Sept. 3, 1895	50,000	11,250	9,790	1,460
First National Bank, Tower, Minn.....	Oct. 1, 1895	50,000	10,950	7,120	3,830
First National Bank, Fort Madison, Iowa.	Oct. 8, 1895	100,000	22,500	15,230	7,270
First National Bank, Aberdeen, Wash..	Oct. 12, 1895	50,000	11,250	9,210	2,040
First National Bank, Creighton, Nebr ..	Oct. 24, 1895	50,000	11,250	9,132	2,118
First National Bank, East Portland, Oreg.	Oct. 31, 1895	100,000	22,500	15,730	6,770
New Mexico National Bank, Socorro, N. Mex.....	Nov. 16, 1895	50,000	11,250	8,720	2,530
Bonham National Bank, Bonham, Tex ..	Nov. 20, 1895	50,000	11,250	8,000	3,250
First National Bank, Kirwin, Kans.....	Nov. 21, 1895	50,000	11,250	8,770	2,480
Farmers' National Bank, Muncie, Ind...	Nov. 26, 1895	100,000	22,940	18,730	4,210
First National Bank, Pratt, Kans.....	Dec. 5, 1895	50,000	11,250	8,750	2,500
First National Bank, Creede, Colo	Dec. 31, 1895	50,000	11,250	8,930	2,320
Total.....	.....	3,358,100	769,150	577,179	191,971

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No. 71.—National Banks which have gone into Voluntary Liquidation under Provisions of Sections 5220 and 5221 of the Revised Statutes, etc.—Cont'd.

Name and location of bank.	Date of liquidation.	Capital.	Circulation.		
			Issued.	Retired.	Outstanding.
First National Bank, Puyallup, Wash...	Jan. 1, 1896	$75,000	$16,875	$13,720	$3,155
First National Bank, Reno, Nev.....	Jan. 2, 1896	200,000	45,000	30,440	14,560
Capital National Bank, Bismarck, N. Dak.....	Jan. 14, 1896	50,000	11,250	8,485	2,765
Rockwall County National Bank, Rockwall, Tex.....	.....do.....	50,000	11,250	7,030	4,220
Inter-State National Bank, Texarkana, Tex.....	Jan. 15, 1896	100,000	27,770	18,050	9,720
Farmers and Drovers' National Bank, Somers, N. Y.....	Jan. 16, 1896	100,000	63,230	49,845	13,385
First National Bank, McPhersou, Kans.	Jan. 29, 1896	50,000	16,875	10,065	6,810
New Duluth National Bank, New Duluth, Minn.....	Jan. 31, 1896	50,000	11,250	7,940	3,310
National Bank, Canton, S. Dak.....	Feb. 1, 1896	50,000	10,900	7,430	3,470
State National Bank, Denver, Colo. *a*....	.....do.....	300,000	44,000	34,630	9,370
American National Bank, Omaha, Nebr.	Feb. 25, 1896	200,000	45,000	26,790	18,210
Winnsboro National Bank, Winnsboro, S. C.....	Mar. 2, 1896	100,000	22,500	14,118	8,382
Ballinger National Bank, Ballinger, Tex.....	Mar. 14, 1896	100,000	22,500	13,450	9,050
Merchants' National Bank, Muskegon, Mich.....	Mar. 26, 1896	100,000	22,500	15,850	6,650
National Bank of Dakota, Huron, S. Dak.....	Apr. 18, 1896	50,000	11,250	8,070	3,180
Iron City National Bank, Llano, Tex ...	May 14, 1896	60,000	13,500	7,410	6,090
First National Bank, Morris, Minn	May 26, 1896	50,000	11,250	8,000	3,250
Portland National Bank, Portland, Oreg.....	June 9, 1896	100,000	22,500	20,110	2,390
Southern National Bank, New York, N. Y.....	June 10, 1896	500,000	378,900	304,800	74,100
Chautauqua County National Bank, Jamestown, N. Y.....	June 18, 1896	200,000	52,200	32,398	19,802
City National Bank, Jamestown, N. Y..	.....do.....	100,000	25,933	16,885	9,048
Home National Bank, East Saginaw, Mich.....	June 22, 1896	200,000	180,000	111,543	68,457
La Crosse National Bank, La Crosse, Wis.	July 1, 1896	200,000	45,000	23,733	21,267
Traders' National Bank, Providence, R. I.	.....do.....	200,000	49,597	34,930	14,577
Watertown National Bank, Watertown, S. Dak.....	July 10, 1896	50,000	11,250	6,060	5,190
First National Bank, Andes, N. Y.....	July 28, 1896	60,000	53,724	40,903	12,821
First National Bank, Uvalde, Tex.....	July 31, 1896	50,000	11,250	5,550	5,700
Farmers' National Bank, Malvern, Iowa.	Aug. 6, 1896	50,000	11,250	6,900	4,350
Fairhaven National Bank, Fairhaven, Wash.....	Oct. 10, 1896	50,000	11,250	9,260	1,990
National Bank, Corning, Iowa.....	Nov. 10, 1896	50,000	11,250	5,260	5,990
National Bank, Troy, N. Y.....	Nov. 16, 1896	200,000	45,000	22,770	22,230
First National Bank, Gothenburg, Nebr.	Dec. 10, 1896	50,000	11,910	8,600	3,310
Smelter National Bank, Durango, Colo...	Dec. 14, 1896	50,000	11,250	8,900	2,350
First National Bank, Goldendale, Wash..	Dec. 17, 1896	50,000	11,250	7,450	3,800
Exchange National Bank, El Dorado, Kans.....	.....do.....	50,000	22,500	14,015	8,485
Farmers and Merchants' National Bank, Cawker City, Kans.....	Dec. 22, 1896	50,000	21,058	12,811	8,247
First National Bank, Ness City, Kans...	Dec. 24, 1896	50,000	11,250	6,440	4,810
First National Bank, Pierce, Nebr.....	Dec. 31, 1896	50,000	11,250	4,890	6,360
Total.....	.....	4,045,000	1,416,382	985,531	430,851
First National Bank, Bridgeport, Ala....	Jan. 1, 1897	50,000	11,250	5,600	5,650
Holliston National Bank, Holliston, Mass.	.....do.....	100,000	37,458	22,946	14,512
Crete National Bank, Crete, Nebr.....	.....do.....	50,000	11,250	6,980	4,270
City National Bank, Streator, Ill.....	Jan. 13, 1897	100,000	22,500	8,850	13,650
First National Bank, Cisco, Tex.....	Jan. 29, 1897	50,000	11,250	5,480	5,770
First National Bank, Oakesdale, Wash...	Feb. 1, 1897	50,000	11,250	5,050	6,200
First National Bank, Arkansas City, Kans.	Feb. 4, 1897	100,000	22,500	9,160	13,340
First National Bank, Nocona, Tex.....	Feb. 10, 1897	50,000	11,250	6,217	5,033
First National Bank, Philipsburg, Mont..	.....do.....	50,000	11,250	4,700	6,550
First National Bank, Winston, N. C.....	Feb. 15, 1897	100,000	45,000	19,220	25,780
Merchants' National Bank, Redfield, S. Dak.....	.....do.....	50,000	11,250	6,420	4,830
First National Bank, Chester, Ill.....	.....do.....	50,000	11,250	4,440	6,810
First National Bank, Sturgis, S. Dak....	.....do.....	50,000	11,250	7,290	3,960
Commercial National Bank, Roanoke, Va.	Feb. 16, 1897	100,000	22,500	11,180	11,320
Atlas National Bank, Chicago, Ill.....	Feb. 19, 1897	700,000	45,000	14,420	30,580
Snohomish National Bank, Snohomish, Wash.....	Feb. 25, 1897	50,000	11,250	7,020	4,230
Mercantile National Bank, Dallas, Tex...	Feb. 27, 1897	150,000	33,750	14,350	19,400

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No. 71.—National Banks which have gone into Voluntary Liquidation under Provisions of Sections 5220 and 5221 of the Revised Statutes, etc.—Cont'd.

Name and location of bank.	Date of liquidation.	Capital.	Circulation.		
			Issued.	Retired.	Outstanding.
First National Bank, Ionia, Mich	Mar. 2, 1897	$100,000	$25,356	$11,485	$13,871
First National Bank, Sutherland, Iowa	Mar. 15, 1897	50,000	11,250	4,420	6,830
Merchants' National Bank, Brownwood, Tex	Mar. 16, 1897	50,000	11,250	5,610	5,640
Manufacturers' National Bank, Pittsburg, Kans	....do	100,000	22,500	9,000	13,500
National Bank of Commerce, Duluth, Minn	Mar. 17, 1897	200,000	45,000	21,235	23,765
Citizens' National Bank, Fergus Falls, Minn	Mar. 22, 1897	75,000	16,920	6,320	10,600
Farmers' National Bank, Arkansas City, Kans	Mar. 24, 1897	100,000	22,500	15,010	7,490
First National Bank, Merrill, Wis	Mar. 27, 1897	60,000	13,500	6,980	6,520
St. Paul National Bank, St. Paul, Nebr	Mar. 31, 1897	50,000	11,250	5,930	5,320
Chemical National Bank, St. Louis, Mo	Apr. 1, 1897	500,000	45,850	41,750	4,100
State National Bank, St. Joseph, Mo	Apr. 3, 1897	500,000	45,000	25,148	19,852
Anderson County National Bank, Garnett, Kans	Apr. 5, 1897	50,000	11,250	3,650	7,600
First National Bank, Exeter, Nebr	Apr. 9, 1897	50,000	11,250	4,540	6,710
Wyandotte National Bank, Kansas City, Kans	Apr. 13, 1897	100,000	22,500	7,500	15,000
First National Bank, Westmoreland, Kans	Apr. 15, 1897	50,000	11,250	5,530	5,720
German-American National Bank, St. Cloud, Minn	Apr. 20, 1897	100,000	22,500	11,185	11,315
Three Rivers National Bank, Three Rivers, Mich	Apr. 27, 1897	64,000	14,400	4,430	9,970
Peoples' National Bank, Denver, Colo	....do	300,000	45,000	16,350	28,650
Exeter National Bank, Exeter, Nebr	Apr. 30, 1897	50,000	11,250	5,875	5,375
First National Bank, Hillsboro, Oreg	May 1, 1897	50,000	11,250	5,140	6,110
First National Bank, Romeo, Mich	....do	100,000	25,278	8,880	16,398
Chanute National Bank, Chanute, Kans	May 6, 1897	60,000	13,500	9,180	4,320
National Bank of the Republic, St. Louis, Mo	May 18, 1897	300,000	45,000	15,900	29,100
Third National Bank, New York, N. Y	May 20, 1897	1,000,000	374,165	131,107	243,058
Hancock National Bank, Boston, Mass	....do	400,000	60,400	23,815	36,585
Fourth National Bank, Columbus, Ohio	June 16, 1897	100,000	76,500	25,250	51,250
National Bank of Heppner, Oreg	June 19, 1897	50,000	11,250	4,450	6,800
Metropolitan National Bank, Kansas City, Mo	June 30, 1897	500,000	45,000	15,300	29,700
South Milwaukee National Bank, South Milwaukee, Wis	July 1, 1897	50,000	36,000	11,140	24,860
First National Bank, Alamosa, Colo	....do	50,000	11,250	4,440	6,810
First National Bank, St. Louis, Mich	July 6, 1897	50,000	11,250	4,740	6,510
Farmers' National Bank, Culpeper, Va	July 12, 1897	50,000	11,250	4,630	6,620
Mercantile National Bank, Hartford, Conn	July 20, 1897	500,000	50,750	25,028	25,722
Wellsboro National Bank, Wellsboro, Pa	Aug. 6, 1897	50,000	11,250	6,010	5,240
National Bank of the Republic, Washington, D. C	Aug. 11, 1897	200,000	165,223	49,050	116,173
Nebraska National Bank, York, Nebr	Aug. 21, 1897	50,000	11,250	3,510	7,740
First National Bank, Mason, Tex	Aug. 23, 1897	50,000	11,250	5,990	5,260
Midland National Bank, Kansas City, Mo	Aug. 27, 1897	500,000	45,000	13,860	31,140
First National Bank, Oberlin, Kans	Sept. 10, 1897	50,000	11,250	3,600	7,650
First National Bank, Dighton, Kans	Oct. 1, 1897	50,000	11,250	3,830	7,420
First National Bank, Liberty, Nebr	....do	50,000	11,250	3,260	7,990
Prairie State National Bank, Chicago, Ill	Oct. 15, 1897	200,000	45,000	3,150	41,850
First National Bank, Greensburg, Ind	Oct. 26, 1897	100,000	29,905	8,170	21,735
First National Bank, New Albany, Ind	....do	200,000	53,467	10,197	43,270
First National Bank, Grand Junction, Colo	Oct. 30, 1897	50,000	11,250	3,990	7,260
National Live Stock Bank, Fort Worth, Tex	Nov. 1, 1897	100,000	33,750	8,410	25,340
First National Bank, Tobias, Nebr	....do	50,000	11,250	3,190	8,060
First National Bank, Clark, S. Dak	....do	60,000	13,500	2,590	10,910
Government National Bank, Pottsville, Pa	Nov. 8, 1897	100,000	49,379	14,766	34,613
First National Bank, Athens, Pa	Nov. 30, 1897	50,000	25,021	9,306	15,715
First National Bank, Ovid, Mich	Dec. 1, 1897	50,000	11,250	3,420	7,830
First National Bank, Appleton, Minn	....do	50,000	11,250	2,670	8,580

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NO. 71.—NATIONAL BANKS WHICH HAVE GONE INTO VOLUNTEER LIQUIDATION UNDER PROVISIONS OF SECTIONS 5220 AND 5221 OF THE REVISED STATUTES, ETC.—Cont'd.

Name and location of bank.	Date of liquidation.	Capital.	Circulation.		
			Issued.	Retired.	Outstanding.
First National Bank, Oklahoma City, Okla	Dec. 6, 1897	$50,000	$11,250	$3,490	$7,760
Home National Bank, Chicago, Ill.	Dec. 7, 1897	250,000	1,066	32	1,034
Fort Smith National Bank, Fort Smith, Ark	Dec. 9, 1897	100,000	22,500	5,950	16,550
National Bank, Asheville, N. C	Dec. 11, 1897	100,000	25,900	5,850	20,050
Merchants' National Bank, Rome, Ga.	Dec. 15, 1897	100,000	45,000	14,060	30,940
Hide and Leather National Bank, Chicago, Ill	Dec. 22, 1897	300,000	45,000	20,890	24,110
United States National Bank, New York, N. Y	Dec, 23, 1897	500,000	128,950	29,870	99,080
Citizens' National Bank, Itasca, Tex.	do	60,000	13,500	3,320	10,180
First National Bank, Russellville, Ark	Dec. 30, 1897	50,000	11,250	2,560	8,690
Ohio National Bank, Washington, D. C	Dec. 31, 1897	200,000	61,870	21,000	40,870
National Bank, Winthrop, Me	do	50,000	14,405	3,740	10,665
Total		11,429,000	2,497,263	929,002	1,568,261
First National Bank, Bath, N. Y	Jan. 10, 1898	50,000	18,477	4,631	13,846
National Bank of the Republic, Philadelphia, Pa	Jan. 11, 1898	500,000	233,112	62,600	170,512
National Bank, Odessa, Mo	do	100,000	22,500	4,780	17,720
First National Bank, Pomeroy, Wash.	do	50,000	11,250	2,860	8,390
Central National Bank, Pueblo, Colo.	Jan. 15, 1898	50,000	11,250	1,420	9,830
Alexandria National Bank, Alexandria, Ind.	Jan. 22, 1898	50,000	22,500	5,110	17,390
First National Bank, Osage City, Kans.	Feb. 1, 1898	50,000	11,250	2,710	8,540
Citizens' National Bank, Concordia, Kans.	do	50,000	11,250	7,320	3,930
First National Bank, Aspen, Colo.	do	100,000	22,500	4,590	17,910
National Bank of America, Chicago, Ill.	Feb. 11, 1898	1,000,000	199,420	35,790	163,630
American Exchange National Bank, Chicago, Ill.	do	1,000,000	45,000	9,750	35,250
National City Bank, Boston, Mass.	Feb. 15, 1898	1,000,000	57,415	15,129	42,286
First National Bank, Waterville, Wash.	Feb. 24, 1898	50,000	11,250	2,640	8,610
First National Bank, La Crosse, Kans.	Feb. 28, 1898	50,000	11,250	2,410	8,840
First National Bank, Montague, Tex.	Mar. 7, 1898	50,000	11,250	1,960	9,290
First National Bank, Abilene, Tex.	Mar. 25, 1898	100,000	22,500	1,700	20,800
First National Bank, Bathgate, N. Dak.	Mar. 26, 1898	50,000	11,250	1,960	9,290
National Bank of Commerce, New Bedford, Mass.	Apr. 1, 1898	1,000,000	67,368	10,538	56,830
Hill County National Bank, Hillsboro, Tex.	Apr. 5, 1898	50,000	11,250	1,870	9,380
First National Bank, Killingly, Danielsonville, Conn.	Apr. 11, 1898	110,000	40,918	7,964	32,954
Seventh National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.	Apr. 13, 1898	200,000	51,445	9,060	42,385
Standard National Bank, New York, N. Y.	Apr. 26, 1898	200,000	45,000	12,840	32,160
Abilene National Bank, Abilene, Tex.	May 3, 1898	100,000	22,500	3,130	19,370
Commercial National Bank, Portland, Oreg.	May 13, 1898	500,000	45,000	13,250	31,750
Everett National Bank, Boston, Mass.	May 19, 1898	400,000	97,000	17,100	79,900
Commercial National Bank of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.	May 31, 1898	810,000	62,405	6,850	55,555
Stock Growers' National Bank, Pueblo, Colo.	June 1, 1898	100,000	23,400	2,590	20,810
First National Bank, Ashland, Wis.	June 8, 1898	100,000	28,125	2,723	25,402
Weldon National Bank, Ladonia, Tex.	June 15, 1898	60,000	13,500	1,080	12,420
First National Bank, Waitsburg, Tex.	June 25, 1898	50,000	11,250	6,610	4,640
First National Bank, Brownwood, Tex.	July 1, 1898	100,000	22,500	2,480	20,020
Farmers and Merchants' National Bank, Waco, Tex.	do	100,000	22,500	2,235	20,265
First National Bank, Holstein, Iowa.	do	50,000	11,250	2,910	8,340
Citizens' National Bank, Kansas City, Mo.	July 28, 1898	200,000	45,000	2,500	42,500
First National Bank, St. Paul, Nebr.	Aug. 1, 1898	50,000	11,250	1,130	10,120
First National Bank, Hannibal, Mo.	Aug. 13, 1898	100,000	22,500	6,570	15,930

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No. 71.—National Banks which have gone into Volunteer Liquidation under Provisions of Sections 5220 and 5221 of the Revised Statutes, etc.—Cont'd.

Name and location of bank.	Date of liquidation.	Capital.	Circulation.		
			Issued.	Retired.	Outstanding
Central National Bank, Milwaukee, Wis.	Aug. 17, 1898	$300,000	$45,000	$2,090	$42,910
Middleport National Bank, Middleport, Ohio.	Sept. 5, 1898	50,000	11,250	300	10,950
First National Bank, Mason City, Ill.	Sept. 15, 1898	50,000	46,755	930	45,825
Mankato National Bank, Mankato, Minn.	Sept. 26, 1898	100,000	22,500	713	21,787
Citizens' National Bank, Sandusky, Ohio.	Oct. 1, 1898	100,000	22,000	340	22,160
First National Bank, Ashburnham, Mass.	Oct. 4, 1898	50,000	48,050	.....	48,050
Total.....	.....	9,230,000	1,583,840	285,163	1,298,477
Grand total.....	.....	122,870,110	52,113,175	47,103,217	5,009,958

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NO. 72.—NATIONAL BANKS IN LIQUIDATION UNDER SECTION 7, ACT JULY 12, 1882, WITH DATE OF EXPIRATION OF CHARTER, CIRCULATION ISSUED, RETIRED, AND OUTSTANDING, SUCCEEDED BY ASSOCIATIONS WITH THE SAME OR DIFFERENT TITLES OCTOBER 31, 1898.

Name and location of bank.	Date of liquidation.	Capital.	Circulation.		
			Issued.	Retired.	Outstanding.
First National Bank, Kittanning, Pa....	July 2, 1882	$200,000	$199,500	$194,940	$4,560
Total.....	.....	200,000	199,500	194,940	4,560
National Bank of Beaver County, New Brighton, Pa.....	Nov. 12, 1884	200,000	97,300	93,741	3,559
National Bank, Beaverdam, Wis.....	Dec. 24, 1884	50,000	41,100	39,485	1,615
Merchants' National Bank, Cleveland, Ohio.....	Dec. 27, 1884	800,000	228,100	214,353	13,747
Union National Bank, Chicago, Ill.....	Dec. 29, 1884	1,000,000	62,800	52,085	10,715
Total.....	.....	2,050,000	429,300	399,664	29,636
First National Bank, Le Roy, N. Y.....	Jan. 2, 1885	150,000	135,000	130,416	4,584
Evansville National Bank, Evansville, Ind.....	Jan. 3, 1885	800,000	543,050	517,077	25,973
National Albany Exchange Bank, Albany, N. Y.....	Jan. 10, 1885	300,000	243,900	241,590	2,310
National Bank, Galena, Ill.....	Jan. 11, 1885	100,000	55,900	53,199	2,701
National State Bank, Lafayette, Ind....	Jan. 16, 1885	300,000	117,000	106,878	10,122
First National Bank, Knoxville, Ill.....	.....do	60,000	43,600	41,749	1,851
Farmers' National Bank, Ripley, Ohio ..	Jan. 17, 1885	100,000	87,400	83,449	3,951
City National Bank, Grand Rapids, Mich.	Jan. 21, 1885	300,000	45,000	41,908	3,092
Lee County National Bank, Dixon, Ill...	.....do	100,000	41,500	38,942	2,558
Fort Wayne National Bank, Fort Wayne, Ind.....	Jan. 25, 1885	350,000	257,300	247,910	9,390
National Exchange Bank, Tiffin, Ohio...	Mar. 1, 1885	125,000	50,500	45,713	4,787
National Bank, Malone, N. Y.....	Mar. 9, 1885	200,000	65,900	60,875	5,025
Jefferson National Bank, Steubenville, Ohio.....	Mar. 21, 1885	150,000	132,600	128,352	4,248
First National Bank, Battle Creek, Mich.	Mar. 28, 1885	100,000	89,200	86,220	2,980
Central National Bank, Danville, Ky....	.....do	200,000	180,000	173,416	6,584
Knox County National Bank, Mount Vernon, Ohio.....	Apr. 1, 1885	75,000	53,200	49,955	3,245
First National Bank, Houghton Mich	Apr. 18, 1885	100,000	45,000	41,207	3,793
National Bank, Fort Edward, N. Y.....	Apr. 22, 1885	100,000	88,900	85,006	3,894
National Bank, Salem, N. Y.....	May 4, 1885	100,000	86,100	82,727	3,373
National Exchange Bank, Seneca Falls, N. Y.....	May 6, 1885	100,000	88,400	85,654	2,746
Trumbull National Bank, Warren, Ohio.	July 5, 1885	150,000	132,400	128,345	4,055
Attleborough National Bank, North Attleboro, Mass.....	July 17, 1885	100,000	84,300	81,734	2,566
American National Bank, Detroit, Mich.	July 24, 1885	400,000	251,500	242,925	8,575
First National Bank, Paris, Ill.....	Aug. 12, 1885	125,000	111,500	106,808	4,692
First National Bank, St. Johns, Mich	Aug. 14, 1885	50,000	21,000	19,789	1,220
Second National Bank, Pontiac, Mich	Sept. 1, 1885	100,000	43,000	40,830	2,170
Raleigh National Bank, Raleigh, N. C....	Sept. 5, 1885	400,000	123,000	115,072	8,828
First National Bank, Danville, Ky.....	Sept. 22, 1885	150,000	130,500	124,932	5,568
Total.....	.....	5,285,000	3,347,550	3,202,669	144,881
Ohio National Bank, Cleveland, Ohio....	Jan. 1, 1889	400,000	57,763	50,950	6,813
National Bank, Lebanon, Ky	Apr. 7, 1889	100,000	45,000	41,869	3,131
Total.....	.....	500,000	102,763	92,819	9,944
Monmouth National Bank, Monmouth, Ill.....	Aug. 18, 1890	100,000	21,800	18,862	2,938
Muskegon National Bank, Muskegon, Mich.....	Aug. 27, 1890	100,000	21,720	19,750	1,970
First National Bank, Richmond, Ky....	Oct. 3, 1890	250,000	66,979	58,054	8,925
First National Bank, Port Huron, Mich.	Oct. 15, 1890	135,000	57,480	52,492	4,988
Total.....	.....	585,000	167,979	149,158	18,821
Union National Bank, Oshkosh, Wis	Jan. 23, 1891	200,000	45,000	41,768	3,232
First National Bank, Grand Haven, Mich.....	June 5, 1891	200,000	45,000	40,733	4,267
First National Bank, Plymouth, Mich...	Nov. 14, 1891	50,000	45,000	42,390	2,610
National Bank, Wooster, Ohio.....	Nov. 29, 1891	53,900	48,510	44,094	4,416
Defiance National Bank, Defiance, Ohio .	Dec. 7, 1891	100,000	22,500	19,611	2,889
Total.....	.....	603,900	206,010	188,596	17,414

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NO. 72.—NATIONAL BANKS IN LIQUIDATION UNDER SECTION 7, ACT JULY 12, 1882, WITH DATE OF EXPIRATION OF CHARTER, ETC.—Continued.

Name and location of bank.	Date of liquidation.	Capital.	Circulation.		
			Issued.	Retired.	Outstanding.
First National Bank, New London, Ohio	Mar. 23, 1892	$50,000	$11,250	$9,606	$1,644
Citizens' National Bank, Mankato, Minn.	Apr. 27, 1892	70,000	15,750	14,188	1,562
Third National Bank, Sandusky, Ohio	Sept. 19, 1892	200,000	45,000	39,756	5,244
Third National Bank, Urbana, Ohio	Oct. 15, 1892	100,000	22,500	18,645	3,855
Total		420,000	94,500	82,195	12,305
Lumberman's National Bank, Muskegon, Mich	Jan. 16, 1893	100,000	22,500	20,210	2,290
Phœnix National Bank, Medina, Ohio	Feb. 10, 1893	75,000	17,100	14,898	2,202
First National Bank, Chelsea, Vt	June 10, 1893	50,000	11,250	7,342	3,908
Farmers' National Bank, Owatonna, Minn	June 30, 1893	75,000	17,100	14,950	2,150
Total		300,000	67,950	57,400	10,550
Second National Bank, Bay City, Mich	May 5, 1894	250,000	180,000	150,945	29,055
First National Bank, Farmer City, Ill	May 30, 1894	50,000	10,810	8,786	2,024
First National Bank, Kasson, Minn	July 22, 1894	50,000	11,460	9,207	2,253
First National Bank, Lagrange, Ind	July 30, 1894	65,000	22,500	17,690	4,810
First National Bank, Fairfield, Me	Aug. 1, 1894	50,000	12,900	9,750	3,150
Total		465,000	237,670	196,378	41,292
National Bank, Granville, N. Y	Apr. 21, 1895	100,000	45,000	35,305	9,695
Total		100,000	45,000	35,305	9,695
National Bank, Greensboro, N. C	Jan. 18, 1896	100,000	83,300	57,820	25,480
Total		100,000	83,300	57,820	25,480
Walden National Bank, Walden, N. Y	Jan. 25, 1897	50,000	12,600	8,690	3,910
National Bank, Rockville, Ind	May 14, 1897	100,000	45,000	21,190	23,810
Total		150,000	57,600	29,880	27,720
Northampton County National Bank, Easton, Pa	May 1, 1893	134,000	75,600	13,330	62,270
National State Bank, Bloomington, Ill	May 3, 1898	200,000	45,000	6,260	38,740
Total		334,000	120,600	19,590	101,010
Grand total		11,092,900	5,159,722	4,706,414	453,308

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NO. 73.—NATIONAL BANKS THAT HAVE GONE INTO VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTIONS 5220 AND 5221 OF THE REVISED STATUTES OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE PURPOSE OF ORGANIZING NEW ASSOCIATIONS WITH THE SAME OR DIFFERENT TITLES WITH DATE OF LIQUIDATION, AMOUNT OF CAPITAL, CIRCULATION ISSUED, RETIRED, AND OUTSTANDING ON OCTOBER 31, 1898.

Name and location of bank.	Date of liquidation.	Capital.	Circulation.		
			Issued.	Retired.	Outstanding.
First National Bank, Rondout, N. Y.	Oct. 30, 1880	$300,000	$270,000	$262,166	$7,834
Total		300,000	270,000	262,166	7,834
First National Bank, Huntington, Ind.	Jan. 31, 1881	100,000	90,000	87,636	2,364
First National Bank, Indianapolis, Ind.	July 5, 1881	300,000	279,248	266,786	12,462
Total		400,000	369,248	354,422	14,826
First National Bank, Valparaiso, Ind.	Apr. 24, 1882	50,000	45,000	43,546	1,454
First National Bank, Stillwater, Minn.	Apr. 29, 1882	130,000	83,456	81,391	2,065
First National Bank, Chicago, Ill.	do	1,000,000	90,000	83,363	6,637
First National Bank, Woodstock, Ill.	Apr. 30, 1882	50,000	45,000	43,620	1,380
Second National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio.	Apr. 28, 1882	200,000	180,000	175,115	4,885
Second National Bank, New York, N. Y.	do	300,000	376,890	369,055	7,835
First National Bank, Portsmouth, N. H.	Apr. 29, 1882	300,000	286,000	279,149	6,851
First National Bank, Richmond, Ind.	May 5, 1882	200,000	87,400	82,954	4,446
Second National Bank, Cleveland, Ohio.	May 6, 1882	1,000,000	510,800	497,265	13,535
First National Bank, New Haven, Conn.	do	500,000	355,310	349,100	6,210
First National Bank, Akron, Ohio	May 2, 1882	100,000	114,822	110,502	4,320
First National Bank, Worcester, Mass.	May 4, 1882	300,000	252,000	246,939	5,061
First National Bank, Barre, Mass.	May 9, 1882	150,000	135,000	131,841	3,159
First National Bank, Davenport, Iowa.	do	100,000	45,000	42,671	2,329
First National Bank, Kendallville, Ind.	May 12, 1882	150,000	90,000	87,988	2,012
First National Bank, Cleveland, Ohio.	May 13, 1882	300,000	266,462	258,114	8,348
First National Bank, Youngstown, Ohio.	May 15, 1882	500,000	441,529	433,872	7,657
First National Bank, Evansville, Ind.	do	500,000	442,870	435,377	7,493
First National Bank, Salem, Ohio	do	50,000	110,540	107,805	2,735
First National Bank, Scranton, Pa.	May 18, 1882	200,000	45,000	41,875	3,125
First National Bank, Centerville, Ind.	do	50,000	64,525	62,021	2,504
First National Bank, Fort Wayne, Ind.	May 22, 1882	300,000	45,000	40,530	4,470
First National Bank, Strasburg, Pa.	do	100,000	79,200	77,302	1,898
First National Bank, Marietta, Pa.	May 27, 1882	100,000	99,000	96,605	2,395
First National Bank, Lafayette, Ind.	May 31, 1882	150,000	175,069	167,065	7,995
First National Bank, McConnelsville, Ohio	do	50,000	84,640	82,034	2,606
First National Bank, Milwaukee, Wis.	do	200,000	229,170	223,397	5,773
Second National Bank, Akron, Ohio	do	100,000	102,706	99,998	2,708
First National Bank, Ann Arbor, Mich.	June 1, 1882	100,000	85,078	82,010	3,068
First National Bank, Geneva, Ohio	do	100,000	90,000	87,530	2,470
First National Bank, Oberlin, Ohio	do	50,000	58,382	55,925	2,457
First National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.	June 10, 1882	1,000,000	799,800	775,295	24,505
First National Bank, Troy, Ohio	do	200,000	180,000	175,338	4,662
Third National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio.	June 14, 1882	800,000	609,500	594,275	15,225
First National Bank, Cambridge City, Ind	June 15, 1882	50,000	45,000	43,077	1,923
First National Bank, Lyons, Iowa	do	100,000	90,000	87,714	2,286
First National Bank, Detroit, Mich	June 17, 1882	500,000	336,345	329,983	6,362
First National Bank, Wilkesbarre, Pa.	June 20, 1882	375,000	337,500	329,280	8,220
First National Bank, Iowa City, Iowa.	June 24, 1882	100,000	88,400	86,540	1,860
First National Bank, Nashua, N. H.	do	100,000	90,000	86,485	3,515
First National Bank, Johnstown, Pa.	do	60,000	54,000	52,585	1,415
First National Bank, Pittsburg, Pa.	June 29, 1882	750,000	594,000	583,905	10,095
First National Bank, Terre Haute, Ind.	do	200,000	141,575	135,813	5,762
First National Bank, Hollidaysburg, Pa.	June 30, 1882	50,000	45,000	43,995	1,005
First National Bank, Bath, Me.	do	200,000	180,000	174,955	5,045
First National Bank, Janesville, Wis.	do	125,000	121,050	118,135	2,915
First National Bank, Michigan City, Ind.	do	100,000	45,000	44,215	785
First National Bank, Monmouth, Ill.	July 3, 1882	75,000	45,000	43,684	1,316
First National Bank, Marion, Iowa	July 11, 1882	50,000	45,000	43,366	1,634
First National Bank, Marlboro, Mass.	Aug. 3, 1882	200,000	180,000	175,687	4,313
National Bank of Stanford, Ky.	Oct. 3, 1882	150,000	135,000	132,242	2,758
First National Bank, Sandusky, Ohio.	Oct. 6, 1882	150,000	90,000	86,864	3,136
First National Bank, Sandy Hill, N. Y.	Dec. 31, 1882	50,000	45,000	43,323	1,677
Total		12,765,000	9,413,010	9,162,715	250,295
First National Bank, Lawrenceburg, Ind	Feb. 24, 1883	100,000	90,000	87,024	2,976
First National Bank, Cambridge, Ohio.	do	100,000	80,800	78,808	1,992
First National Bank, Oshkosh, Wis.	do	100,000	47,800	46,265	1,535
First National Bank, Grand Rapids, Mich	do	400,000	155,900	151,578	4,322
First National Bank, Delphos, Ohio.	do	50,000	45,000	42,420	2,580
First National Bank, Freeport, Ill.	do	100,000	53,500	51,531	1,969
First National Bank, Elyria, Ohio.	do	100,000	90,000	87,574	2,426
First National Bank, Troy, N. Y.	do	300,000	229,550	222,957	6,593

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NO. 73.—NATIONAL BANKS WHICH HAVE GONE INTO VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION UNDER PROVISIONS OF SECTIONS 5220 AND 5221 OF THE REVISED STATUTES, ETC.—Cont'd.

Name and location of bank.	Date of liquidation.	Capital.	Circulation.		
			Issued.	Retired.	Outstanding.
Second National Bank, Detroit, Mich...	Feb. 24, 1883	$1,000,000	$363,700	$349,530	$14,170
Second National Bank, Peoria, Ill.....	.....do	100,000	90,000	86,083	3,917
National Fort Plain Bank, Fort Plain, N. Y	.....do	200,000	174,300	170,541	3,759
Logansport National Bank, Logansport, Ind.....	Dec. 1, 1883	100,000	16,850	15,500	1,350
Total	.....	2,650,000	1,437,400	1,389,811	47,589
National Bank of Birmingham, Ala.....	May 14, 1884	50,000	45,000	43,948	1,052
First National Bank, Westfield, N. Y...	June 1, 1884	50,000	42,800	40,889	1,911
First National Bank, Independence, Iowa	Oct. 31, 1884	100,000	90,000	87,545	2,455
First National Bank, Sturgis, Mich.....	Dec. 31, 1884	50,000	43,850	41,989	1,861
Total.....	.....	250,000	221,650	214,371	7,279
National Bank, Rutland, Vt.....	Jan. 13, 1885	500,000	238,700	228,711	9,989
Kent National Bank, Chestertown, Md..	Feb. 12, 1885	50,000	18,200	17,270	930
National Fulton County Bank, Gloversville, N. Y.....	Feb. 20, 1885	150,000	135,000	130,881	4,119
First National Bank, Centralia, Ill.....	Feb. 25, 1885	80,000	70,600	67,875	2,725
National Exchange Bank, Albion, Mich.	Feb. 28, 1885	75,000	30,600	29,333	1,267
First National Bank, Paris, Mo.....	Mar. 31, 1885	100,000	89,155	86,359	2,796
First National Bank, Yakima, Wash....	June 20, 1885	50,000	14,650	14,510	140
First National Bank, Flint, Mich.....	June 30, 1885	200,000	122,500	117,462	5,038
Total.....	.....	1,205,000	719,405	692,401	27,004
Farmers' National Bank, Stanford, Ky..	Dec. 31, 1888	200,000	45,000	40,260	4,740
Total.....	.....	200,000	45,000	40,260	4,740
Adams National Bank, Adams, N. Y....	July 10, 1889	50,000	12,240	11,510	730
Total.....	.....	50,000	12,240	11,510	730
Poland National Bank, Poland, N. Y....	Jan. 14, 1890	50,000	13,500	12,570	930
Sandy River National Bank, Farmington, Me.....	Nov. 1, 1890	75,000	58,260	53,692	4,568
Total.....	.....	125,000	71,760	66,262	5,498
Second National Bank, Aurora, Ill.....	July 13, 1891	100,000	22,500	20,304	2,196
Indiana National Bank, Lafayette, Ind..	Nov. 13, 1891	100,000	90,000	79,465	10,535
Total.....	.....	200,000	112,500	99,769	12,731
Decatur National Bank, Decatur, Ill....	May 31, 1893	100,000	22,500	19,716	2,784
Grundy County National Bank, Trenton, Mo.....	Dec. 23, 1893	50,000	11,250	10,420	830
First National Bank, Trenton, Mo.....	Dec. 31, 1893	50,000	11,250	10,871	379
Total.....	.....	200,000	45,000	41,007	3,993
First National Bank, Colorado, Tex.....	Jan. 9, 1894	100,000	22,000	18,170	3,830
Saxton National Bank, St. Joseph, Mo..	Feb. 1, 1894	400,000	67,875	54,950	12,925
Schuster-Hax National Bank, St. Joseph, Mo	.....do	500,000	42,870	37,095	5,775
Second National Bank, Louisville, Ky..	June 2, 1894	300,000	61,172	39,563	21,609
Fourth National Bank, Louisville, Ky..	.....do	300,000	42,450	27,300	15,150
Kentucky National Bank, Louisville, Ky.	.....do	500,000	43,500	21,738	21,762
Merchants' National Bank, Louisville, Ky.....	.....do	500,000	43,650	27,055	16,595
Total.....	.....	2,600,000	323,517	225,871	97,646
Wyoming National Bank, Laramie, Wyo.	Mar. 7, 1895	100,000	18,950	12,224	6,726
Laramie National Bank, Laramie, Wyo..	Mar. 15, 1895	100,000	22,100	15,870	6,230
Merchants' National Bank, St. Louis, Mo	July 1, 1895	700,000	49,275	31,715	17,560
Laclede National Bank, St. Louis, Mo...	.....do	1,000,000	44,000	28,410	15,590
Total.....	.....	1,900,000	134,325	88,219	46,106
City National Bank, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	Mar. 28, 1898	100,000	27,000	2,109	24,891
First National Bank, Rock Hill, S. C	Aug. 31, 1898	75,000	16,375	950	15,425
Total.....	.....	175,000	43,375	3,059	40,316
Grand total	.....	23,020,000	13,218,430	12,651,843	566,587

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No. 74.—National Banks in Liquidation under Section 7, Act July 12, 1882, with Date of Expiration of Charter, Circulation Issued, Retired, and Outstanding October 31, 1898.

Name and location of bank.	Date of liquidation.	Capital.	Circulation.		
			Issued.	Retired.	Outstanding.
First National Bank, Pontiac, Mich	Dec. 31, 1831	$50,000	$88,890	$86,080	$2,810
Total		50,000	88,890	86,080	2,810
First National Bank, Washington, Iowa	Apr. 11, 1882	100,000	88,565	86,629	1,936
First National Bank, Fremont, Ohio	May 22, 1882	100,000	90,000	87,161	2,839
Second National Bank, Dayton, Ohio	May 26, 1882	300,000	262,941	256,659	6,282
First National Bank, Girard, Pa	June 1, 1882	100,000	90,000	87,695	2,305
Total		600,000	531,506	518,144	13,362
First National Bank, Xenia, Ohio	Feb. 24, 1883	120,000	108,000	105,085	2,915
First National Bank, Peru, Ill	do	100,000	45,000	42,836	2,164
First National Bank, Elmira, N. Y	do	100,000	90,000	87,390	2,610
First National Bank, Chittenango, N. Y	do	150,000	135,000	131,565	3,435
Total		470,000	378,000	366,876	11,124
First National Bank, Eaton, Ohio	July 4, 1884	50,000	44,300	42,315	1,985
First National Bank, Leominster, Mass	July 5, 1884	300,000	244,400	239,255	5,145
First National Bank, Winona, Minn	July 21, 1884	50,000	44,200	42,639	1,561
American National Bank, Hallowell, Me	Sept. 10, 1884	75,000	67,500	65,750	1,750
First National Bank, Attica, Ind	Oct. 28, 1884	56,000	50,400	48,389	2,011
Citizens' National Bank, Indianapolis, Ind	Nov. 11, 1884	300,000	87,800	78,889	8,911
First National Bank, Northeast, Pa	Dec. 23, 1884	50,000	24,550	23,160	1,390
Total		881,000	563,150	540,397	22,753
First National Bank, Galva, Ill	Jan. 2, 1885	50,000	36,000	34,303	1,697
First National Bank, Thorntown, Ind	Jan. 13, 1885	50,000	43,740	41,625	2,115
Muncie National Bank, Muncie, Ind	Jan. 28, 1885	200,000	161,000	154,467	6,533
Merchants' National Bank, Evansville, Ind	Feb. 6, 1885	250,000	90,800	83,307	7,493
Saybrook National Bank, Essex, Conn	Feb. 20, 1885	100,000	61,200	59,340	1,860
Union National Bank, Albany, N. Y	Mar. 7, 1885	250,000	144,400	137,720	6,680
Battenkill National Bank, Manchester, Vt	Mar. 21, 1885	75,000	57,700	55,807	1,893
First National Bank, Owosso, Mich	Apr. 14, 1885	60,000	47,700	45,323	2,377
Coventry National Bank, Anthony, R. I	Apr. 17, 1885	100,000	89,000	86,197	2,803
State National Bank, Keokuk, Iowa	May 23, 1885	150,000	45,000	42,300	2,700
Tolland County National Bank, Tolland, Conn	June 6, 1885	100,000	44,100	41,865	2,235
City National Bank, Hartford, Conn	June 9, 1885	550,000	90,000	83,588	6,412
West River National Bank, Jamaica, Vt	Aug. 17, 1885	60,000	54,000	52,176	1,824
Total		1,995,000	964,640	918,018	46,622
National Bank, Lebanon, Tenn	Aug. 30, 1886	50,000	24,550	23,515	1,035
Total		50,000	24,550	23,515	1,035
Greene County National Bank, Springfield, Mo	Feb. 8, 1888	100,000	22,500	20,117	2,383
Union Stock Yards National Bank, Chicago, Ill	Feb. 29, 1888	500,000	45,000	42,484	2,516
Total		600,000	67,500	62,601	4,899
First National Bank, Decatur, Mich	Sept. 20, 1890	50,000	11,250	9,621	1,629
First National Bank, Mason, Mich	Oct. 28, 1890	50,000	13,500	11,775	1,725
First National Bank, Holly, Mich	Oct. 31, 1890	60,000	24,950	22,713	2,237
German National Bank, Evansville, Ind	Dec. 24, 1890	250,000	98,030	90,252	7,778
Total		410,000	147,730	134,361	13,369
Farmers and Merchants' National Bank, Vandalia, Ill	Jan. 10, 1891	100,000	22,500	19,690	2,810
National Bank of Chester, S. C	Mar. 2, 1891	100,000	33,250	29,745	3,505
First National Bank, Burlington, Wis	Dec. 19, 1891	50,000	10,750	9,126	1,624
Total		250,000	66,500	58,561	7,939

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No. 74.—National Banks in Liquidation under Section 7, Act July 12, 1882, with Date of Expiration of Charter, etc.—Continued.

Name and location of bank.	Date of liquidation.	Capital.	Circulation.		
			Issued.	Retired.	Outstanding.
Lansing National Bank, Lansing, Mich.	Mar. 5, 1892	$185,600	$36,700	$32,880	$3,820
Ashtabula National Bank, Ashtabula, Ohio	July 11, 1892	80,000	67,850	62,735	5,115
Second National Bank of New Mexico, Santa Fe, N. Mex	July 17, 1892	150,000	33,750	26,152	7,598
Total		415,600	138,300	121,767	16,533
First National Bank, Petaluma, Cal	Sept. 25, 1894	200,000	42,900	33,710	9,190
Total		200,000	42,900	33,710	9,190
First National Bank, Nunda, N. Y	Feb. 5, 1895	50,000	11,250	8,522	2,728
Union National Bank, Phillips, Me	Apr. 26, 1895	50,000	36,838	26,904	9,934
Perkiomen National Bank, Pennsburg, Pa	Sept. 10, 1895	100,000	22,500	15,000	7,500
Total		200,000	70,588	50,426	20,162
Second National Bank, Richmond, Ky	Nov. 4, 1897	200,000	45,000	10,390	34,610
Total		200,000	45,000	10,390	34,610
Grand total		6,321,600	3,129,254	2,924,846	204,408

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NO. 75.—NATIONAL BANKS WHICH HAVE BEEN PLACED IN THE HANDS OF RECEIV DATE OF FAILURE, CAUSE OF FAILURE, DIVIDENDS PAID WHILE SOLVENT, REDEEM CIRCULATION, THE AMOUNT REDEEMED, AND THE AMOUNT OUTSTAND

	Name and location of bank.	Organization.				Total dividends paid during existence as a national banking association.	
		Charter number.	Date.	Capital.	Surplus.	Amount.	Per cent.
1	First National Bank, Attica, N. Y....	199	Jan. 14, 1864	$50,000	.....	Law requiring dividend reports from banks went into effect Mar. 3, 1869.	.....
2	Venango National Bank, Franklin, Pa.	1176	May 20, 1865	300,000	.....		.....
3	Merchants' National Bank, Washington, D. C.	627	Dec. 14, 1864	200,000	.....		.....
	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....
4	First National Bank, Medina, N. Y...	229	Feb. 3, 1864	50,000	.....		.....
5	Tennessee National Bank, Memphis, Tenn.	1225	June 5, 1865	100,000	.....		.....
6	First National Bank, Selma, Ala.....	1537	Aug. 24, 1865	100,000	$1,780		.....
7	First National Bank, New Orleans, La.	162	Dec. 18, 1863	500,000	.....		.....
8	National Unadilla Bank, Unadilla, N. Y.	1463	July 17, 1865	150,000	.....		.....
9	Farmers and Citizens' National Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1223	June 5, 1865	300,000	.....		.....
10	Croton National Bank, New York, N. Y.	1556	Sept. 9, 1865	200,000	.....		.....
	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....
11	First National Bank, Bethel, Conn....	1141	May 15, 1865	60,000	2,236		.....
12	First National Bank, Keokuk, Iowa..	80	Sept. 9, 1863	50,000	.....		.....
13	National Bank of Vicksburg, Miss....	803	Feb. 14, 1865	50,000	.....		.....
	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	First National Bank, Rockford, Ill....	429	May 20, 1864	50,000	.....		.....
15	First National Bank of Nevada, Austin, Nev.	1331	June 23, 1865	155,000	465	$7,500	4.9
	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Ocean National Bank, New York, N. Y.	1232	June 6, 1865	1,000,000	.....	421,052	42.1
17	Union Square National Bank, New York, N. Y.	1691	Mar. 13, 1869	250,000	.....	.....	.....
18	Eighth National Bank, New York, N. Y.	384	Apr. 16, 1864	250,000	.....	140,000	56.0
19	Fourth National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.	286	Feb. 26, 1864	100,000	.....	.....	.....
20	Waverly National Bank, Waverly, N. Y.	1192	May 29, 1865	106,100	9,424	24,403	23.0
21	First National Bank, Fort Smith, Ark.	1631	Feb. 6, 1866	50,000	.....	18,000	36.0
	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Scandinavian National Bank, Chicago, Ill.	1978	May 7, 1872	250,000	.....	.....	.....
23	Wallkill National Bank, Middletown, N. Y.	1473	July 21, 1865	175,000	.....	103,250	59.0
24	Crescent City National Bank, New Orleans, La.	1937	Feb. 15, 1872	500,000	.....	25,000	5.0
25	Atlantic National Bank, New York, N. Y.	1388	July 1, 1865	300,000	59,472	183,000	61.0
26	First National Bank, Washington, D. C.	26	July 16, 1863	500,000	.....	805,000	161.1
27	National Bank of the Commonwealth, New York, N. Y.	1372	July 1, 1865	750,000	.....	429,250	57.2
28	Merchants' National Bank, Petersburg, Va.	1548	Sept. 1, 1865	140,000	.....	134,200	95.9
29	First National Bank, Petersburg, Va.	1378	July 1, 1865	120,000	.....	97,770	81.5
30	First National Bank, Mansfield, Ohio.	436	May 24, 1864	100,000	.....	102,666	102.6
31	New Orleans National Banking Association, New Orleans, La.	1325	May 27, 1871	600,000	.....	108,000	18.0
32	First National Bank, Carlisle, Pa.....	21	June 29, 1863	50,000	.....	42,000	84.0
	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

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ERS, TOGETHER WITH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS AT DATE OF ORGANIZATION AND AT CIRCULATION ISSUED, LAWFUL MONEY DEPOSITED WITH THE TREASURER TO ING OCTOBER 31, 1898.

Failures.				Lawful money deposited.	Circulation.			
Capital.	Surplus.	Receiver appointed.	Cause of failure.		Issued.	Redeemed.	Outstanding.	
$50,000	.....	Apr. 14, 1865	W	$44,000	$44,000	$43,762	$238	1
300,000	.....	May 1, 1866	U	85,000	85,000	84,794	206	2
200,000	.....	May 8, 1866	U	180,000	180,000	179,444	556	3
500,000	.....	.....	.....	265,000	265,000	264,238	762	
50,000	$2,288	Mar. 13, 1867	T	40,000	40,000	39,761	239	4
100,000	20,435	Mar. 21, 1867	V	90,000	90,000	89,763	237	5
100,000	4,788	Apr. 30, 1867	B	85,000	85,000	84,611	389	6
500,000	37,903	May 20, 1867	Q	180,000	180,000	178,880	1,120	7
120,000	.....	Aug. 20, 1867	W	100,000	100,000	99,815	185	8
300,000	32,000	Sept. 6, 1867	U	253,900	253,900	252,928	972	9
200,000	.....	Oct. 1, 1867	G	180,000	180,000	179,722	278	10
1,370,000	.....	.....	.....	928,900	928,900	925,480	3,420	
60,000	4,610	Feb. 28, 1868	N	26,300	26,300	26,165	135	11
100,000	20,000	Mar. 3, 1868	Q	90,000	90,000	89,669	331	12
50,000	5,000	Apr. 24, 1868	N	25,500	25,500	25,443	57	13
210,000	.....	.....	.....	141,800	141,800	141,277	523	
50,000	1,400	Mar. 15, 1869	B	45,000	45,000	44,738	262	14
250,000	5,580	Oct. 14, 1869	U	129,700	129,700	128,767	933	15
300,000	.....	.....	.....	174,700	174,700	173,505	1,195	
1,000,000	150,000	Dec. 13, 1871	V	800,000	800,000	793,487	6,513	16
200,000	.....	Dec. 15, 1871	U	50,000	50,000	49,754	246	17
250,000	40,000	.....do	F	243,393	243,393	241,322	2,071	18
200,000	33,905	Dec. 20, 1871	U	179,000	179,000	177,915	1,085	19
106,100	27,139	Apr. 23, 1872	U	71,000	71,000	70,146	854	20
50,000	2,509	May 2, 1872	V	45,000	45,000	44,550	450	21
1,806,100	.....	.....	.....	1,388,393	1,388,393	1,377,174	11,219	
250,000	.....	Dec. 12, 1872	B	135,000	135,000	134,781	219	22
175,000	17,000	Dec. 31, 1872	B	118,900	118,900	117,874	1,026	23
500,000	3,045	Mar. 18, 1873	M	450,000	450,000	448,365	1,635	24
300,000	56,000	Apr. 28, 1873	A	100,000	100,000	98,910	1,090	25
500,000	108,000	Sept. 19, 1873	M	450,000	450,000	443,389	6,611	26
750,000	56,027	Sept. 22, 1873	V	234,000	234,000	231,078	2,922	27
400,000	18,362	Sept. 25, 1873	R	360,000	360,000	357,105	2,895	28
200,000	11,801	.....do	R	179,200	179,200	177,435	1,765	29
100,000	16,000	Oct. 18, 1873	P	90,000	90,000	89,014	986	30
600,000	14,161	Oct. 23, 1873	W	360,000	360,000	357,500	2,500	31
50,000	25,000	Oct. 24, 1873	U	45,000	45,000	44,505	495	32
3,825,000	.....	.....	.....	2,522,100	2,522,100	2,499,956	22,144	

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NO. 75.—NATIONAL BANKS WHICH HAVE BEEN PLACED IN THE HANDS OF

	Name and location of bank.	Organization.				Total dividends paid during existence as a national banking association.	
		Charter number.	Date.	Capital.	Surplus.	Amount.	Per cent.
33	First National Bank, Anderson, Ind...	44	July 31, 1863	$50,000	.....	$31,150	62.3
34	First National Bank, Topeka, Kans ...	1660	Aug. 23, 1866	50,000	.....	46,000	92.0
35	First National Bank, Norfolk, Va.....	271	Feb. 23, 1864	100,000	.....	90,500	90.5
	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Gibson County National Bank, Princeton, Ind.	2066	Nov. 30, 1872	50,000	.....	6,000	12.0
37	First National Bank of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah.	1695	Nov. 15, 1869	100,000	.....	125,000	125.0
38	Cook County National Bank, Chicago, Ill.	1845	July 8, 1871	300,000	.....	53,333	17.8
39	First National Bank, Tiffin, Ohio.....	900	Mar. 16, 1865	100,000	.....	108,279	108.2
40	Charlottesville National Bank, Charlottesville, Va.	1463	July 19, 1865	100,000	.....	149,245	149.2
	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	Miners' National Bank, Georgetown, Colo.	2199	Oct. 30, 1874	150,000	.....	4,500	3.0
42	Fourth National Bank, Chicago, Ill. *a*	276	Feb. 24, 1864	100,000	.....	184,008	184.0
43	First National Bank, Bedford, Iowa...	2298	Sept. 18, 1875	50,000	.....	.....	.....
44	First National Bank, Osceola, Iowa...	1776	Jan. 26, 1871	50,000	.....	23,500	46.1
45	First National Bank, Duluth, Minn...	1954	Apr. 6, 1872	50,000	.....	25,000	50.0
46	First National Bank, La Crosse, Wis..	1313	June 20, 1865	50,000	.....	31,500	63.0
47	City National Bank, Chicago, Ill.....	818	Feb. 18, 1865	250,000	.....	182,500	73.0
48	Watkins National Bank, Watkins, N.Y	456	June 2, 1864	75,000	.....	85,450	113.9
49	First National Bank, Wichita, Kans..	1913	Jan. 2, 1872	50,000	.....	36,975	73.9
	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	First National Bank, Greenfield, Ohio *a*	101	Oct. 7, 1863	50,000	.....	80,300	160.6
51	National Bank of Fishkill, N. Y.....	971	Apr. 1, 1865	200,000	$36,205	143,000	71.5
52	First National Bank, Franklin, Ind...	50	Aug. 5, 1863	60,000	.....	222,319	370.5
53	Northumberland County National Bank, Shamokin, Pa.	689	Jan. 9, 1865	67,000	2,976	670,000	1000.0
54	First National Bank, Winchester, Ill..	1484	July 25, 1865	50,000	.....	71,750	143.5
55	National Exchange Bank, Minneapolis, Minn.	719	Jan. 16, 1865	50,000	.....	124,000	248.0
56	National Bank of the State of Missouri, St. Louis, Mo.	1665	Oct. 30, 1866	3,410,300	.....	.....	.....
57	First National Bank, Delphi, Ind.....	1949	Mar. 25, 1872	100,000	.....	45,000	45.0
58	First National Bank, Georgetown, Colo.	1991	May 31, 1872	50,000	.....	.....	.....
59	Lock Haven National Bank, Lock Haven, Pa.	1273	June 14, 1865	120,000	15,000	153,600	128.0
	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
60	Third National Bank, Chicago, Ill....	236	Feb. 5, 1864	120,000	.....	1,035,000	862.5
61	Central National Bank, Chicago, Ill..	2047	Sept. 18, 1872	200,000	.....	38,000	19.0
62	First National Bank, Kansas City, Mo.	1612	Nov. 23, 1865	100,000	1,000	540,500	540.5
63	Commercial National Bank, Kansas City, Mo.	1995	June 3, 1872	100,000	7,214	25,000	25.0
64	First National Bank, Ashland, Pa. *a* ..	403	Apr. 27, 1864	60,000	.....	187,131	311.9
65	First National Bank, Tarrytown, N.Y. *a*	364	Apr. 5, 1864	50,000	.....	132,250	264.5
66	First National Bank, Allentown, Pa. *a*.	161	Dec. 16, 1863	100,000	.....	.....	.....
67	First National Bank, Waynesburg, Pa. *a*	305	Mar. 5, 1864	100,000	222	86,692	86.7
68	Washington County National Bank, Greenwich, N. Y.	1266	June 13, 1865	200,000	.....	205,940	102.9
69	First National Bank, Dallas, Tex.....	2157	July 16, 1874	100,000	.....	45,750	45.7
70	People's National Bank, Helena, Mont.	2105	May 13, 1873	100,000	.....	10,000	10.0
71	First National Bank, Bozeman, Mont..	2027	Aug. 14, 1872	50,000	.....	20,000	40.0
72	Merchants' National Bank, Fort Scott, Kans. *a*	1927	Jan. 20, 1872	50,000	.....	34,731	69.5
73	Farmers' National Bank, Platte City, Mo.	2356	May 5, 1877	50,000	.....	4,000	8.0
	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

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RECEIVERS, TOGETHER WITH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, ETC.—Continued.

Failures.				Lawful money deposited.	Circulation.			
Capital.	Surplus.	Receiver appointed.	Cause of failure.		Issued.	Redeemed.	Outstanding.	
$50,000	$23,839	Nov. 23, 1873	P	$45,000	$45,000	$44,255	$745	33
100,000	7,000	Dec. 16, 1873	P	90,000	90,000	88,983	1,017	34
100,000	3,000	June 3, 1874	G	95,000	95,000	93,785	1,215	35
250,000	.....	.....	.....	230,000	230,000	227,023	2,977	
50,000	1,000	Nov. 28, 1874	X	43,800	43,800	43,555	245	36
150,000	18,719	Dec. 10, 1874	V	118,191	118,191	117,224	967	37
500,000	80,000	Feb. 1, 1875	V	285,100	285,100	283,583	1,517	38
100,000	20,000	Oct. 22, 1875	E	45,000	45,000	44,120	880	39
200,000	22,254	Oct. 28, 1875	U	146,585	146,585	144,745	1,840	40
1,050,000	.....	.....	.....	638,676	638,676	633,227	5,449	
150,000	968	Jan. 24, 1876	V	45,000	45,000	44,675	325	41
200,000	.....	Feb. 1, 1876	V	85,700	85,700	83,151	2,549	42
30,000	.....	.....do	N	27,000	27,000	26,830	170	43
50,000	10,000	Feb. 25, 1876	V	45,000	45,000	44,575	425	44
100,000	.....	Mar. 13, 1876	P	45,000	45,000	44,763	237	45
50,000	25,000	Apr. 11, 1876	P	45,000	45,000	44,248	752	46
250,000	130,000	May 17, 1876	V	137,209	137,209	134,341	2,868	47
75,000	3,000	July 12, 1876	G	67,500	67,500	66,124	1,376	48
60,000	12,000	Sept. 23, 1876	B	43,200	43,200	42,672	528	49
965,000	.....	.....	.....	540,609	540,609	531,379	9,230	
50,000	10,000	Dec. 12, 1876	U	29,662	29,662	28,682	980	50
200,000	30,000	Jan. 27, 1877	B	177,200	177,200	174,886	2,314	51
132,000	28,538	Feb. 13, 1877	B	92,092	92,092	90,177	1,915	52
67,000	.....	Mar. 12, 1877	M	60,300	60,300	59,315	985	53
50,000	17,135	Mar. 16, 1877	W	45,000	45,000	44,218	782	54
100,000	20,000	May 24, 1877	M	90,000	90,000	88,660	1,340	55
2,500,000	248,775	June 23, 1877	O	296,274	296,274	279,412	16,862	56
50,000	20,000	July 20, 1877	W	45,000	45,000	44,240	760	57
75,000	65,000	Aug. 18, 1877	U	45,000	45,000	44,665	335	58
120,000	8,000	Aug. 20, 1877	V	71,200	71,200	70,143	1,057	59
3,344,000	.....	.....	.....	951,728	951,728	924,398	27,330	
750,000	200,000	Nov. 24, 1877	V	597,840	597,840	585,055	12,785	60
200,000	10,000	Dec. 1, 1877	V	45,000	45,000	44,384	616	61
500,000	25,000	Feb. 11, 1878	X	44,940	44,940	42,610	2,330	62
100,000	6,392	.....do	V	44,500	44,500	43,601	899	63
112,500	19,000	Feb. 28, 1878	V	75,554	75,554	73,219	2,335	64
100,000	25,000	Mar. 23, 1878	V	89,200	89,200	87,272	1,928	65
250,000	220,000	Apr. 15, 1878	N	78,641	78,641	75,946	2,695	66
100,000	.....	May 15, 1878	V	7,002	7,002	6,262	740	67
200,000	24,000	June 8, 1878	P	114,220	114,220	112,195	2,025	68
50,000	5,000	.....do	V	29,800	29,800	29,280	520	69
100,000	8,000	Sept. 13, 1878	Q	89,300	89,300	88,795	505	70
50,000	7,000	Sept. 14, 1878	Q	44,400	44,400	43,770	630	71
50,000	13,500	Sept. 25, 1878	X	35,328	35,328	34,678	650	72
50,000	.....	Oct. 1, 1878	N	27,000	27,000	26,760	240	73
2,612,500	.....	.....	.....	1,322,725	1,322,725	1,293,827	28,898	

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No. 75.—National Banks which have been Placed in the Hands of

	Name and location of bank.	Organization.				Total dividends paid during existence as a national banking association.	
		Charter number.	Date.	Capital.	Surplus.	Amount.	Per cent.
74	First National Bank, Warrensburg, Mo.	1856	July 31, 1871	$50,000	.....	$57,750	115.5
75	German American National Bank, Washington, D. C.	2358	May 14, 1877	130,000	$2,000	.....	.....
76	German National Bank, Chicago, Ill. *a*	1734	Nov. 15, 1870	250,000	.....	.....	.....
77	Commercial National Bank, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	1227	June 6, 1865	100,000	11,872	113,000	113.0
78	Second National Bank, Scranton, Pa. *a*	49	Aug. 5, 1863	100,000	.....	392,125	392.1
79	National Bank of Poultney, Vt.....	1200	May 31, 1865	100,000	.....	92,000	92.0
80	First National Bank, Monticello, Ind.	2208	Dec. 3, 1874	50,000	.....	7,400	14.8
81	First National Bank, Butler, Pa.....	309	Mar. 11, 1864	50,000	.....	139,000	278.0
	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
82	First National Bank, Meadville, Pa...	115	Oct. 27, 1863	70,000	.....	248,400	354.8
83	First National Bank, Newark, N. J...	52	Aug. 7, 1863	125,000	.....	605,250	484.2
84	First National Bank, Brattleboro, Vt.	470	June 30, 1864	100,000	.....	387,000	387.0
	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
85	Mechanics' National Bank, Newark, N. J.	1251	June 9, 1865	500,000	251,802	1,198,000	239.6
86	First National Bank, Buffalo, N. Y....	235	Feb. 5, 1864	100,000	.....	287,500	287.5
87	Pacific National Bank, Boston, Mass..	2373	Nov. 9, 1877	250,000	.....	75,000	30.0
	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
88	First National Bank of Union Mills, Union City, Pa.	110	Oct. 23, 1863	50,000	.....	91,955	183.9
89	Vermont National Bank, St. Albans, Vt.	1583	Oct. 11, 1865	200,000	.....	186,000	93.0
	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
90	First National Bank, Leadville, Colo..	2420	Mar. 19, 1879	60,000	.....	63,000	105.0
91	City National Bank, Lawrenceburg, Ind. *a*	2889	Feb. 24, 1883	100,000	.....	3,000	3.0
92	First National Bank, St. Albans, Vt...	269	Feb. 20, 1864	100,000	.....	197,000	197.0
93	First National Bank, Monmouth, Ill ..	2751	July 7, 1882	75,000	.....	15,000	20.0
94	Marine National Bank, New York, N. Y.	1215	June 3, 1865	400,000	.....	659,643	164.9
95	Hot Springs National Bank, Hot Springs, Ark.	2887	Feb. 17, 1883	50,000	2,000	3,000	6.0
96	Richmond National Bank, Richmond, Ind.	2090	Mar. 5, 1873	270,000	.....	274,000	101.5
97	First National Bank, Livingston, Mont.	3006	July 16, 1883	50,000	.....	.....	.....
98	First National Bank, Albion, N. Y....	166	Dec. 22, 1863	50,000	.....	170,500	341.0
99	First National Bank, Jamestown, N. Dak.	2578	Oct. 25, 1881	50,000	.....	.....	.....
100	Logan National Bank, West Liberty, Ohio.	2942	May 7, 1883	50,000	.....	4,000	8.0
	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
101	Middletown National Bank, Middletown, N. Y.	1276	June 14, 1865	200,000	23,128	356,000	178.0
102	Farmers' National Bank, Bushnell, Ill.	1791	Feb. 18, 1871	50,000	.....	38,500	77.0
103	Schoharie County National Bank, Schoharie, N. Y.	1510	Aug. 9, 1865	100,000	.....	.....	.....
104	Exchange National Bank, Norfolk, Va.	1137	May 13, 1865	100,000	.....	337,500	337.5
	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
105	First National Bank, Lake City, Minn.	1740	Nov. 29, 1870	50,000	.....	90,142	180.3
106	Lancaster National Bank, Clinton, Mass.	583	Nov. 22, 1864	200,000	32,894	285,000	142.5
107	First National Bank, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	2465	Mar. 15, 1880	50,000	.....	10,000	20.0
108	First National Bank, Wahpeton, N. Dak.	2624	Feb. 2, 1882	50,000	.....	12,000	24.0
109	First National Bank, Angelica, N. Y..	564	Nov. 3, 1864	100,000	.....	186,000	186.0

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RECEIVERS, TOGETHER WITH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, ETC.—Continued.

Failures.				Lawful money deposited.	Circulation.			
Capital.	Surplus.	Receiver appointed.	Cause of failure.		Issued.	Redeemed.	Outstanding.	
$100,000	$10,600	Nov. 1, 1878	X	$45,000	$45,000	$44,169	$831	74
130,000	2,000	.....do	P	62,500	62,500	62,150	350	75
500,000	125,000	Dec. 20, 1878	B	42,795	42,795	39,605	3,190	76
100,000	40,476	Feb. 11, 1879	X	86,900	86,900	85,132	1,768	77
200,000	70,000	Mar. 15, 1879	X	91,465	91,465	88,193	3,272	78
100,000	4,000	Apr. 7, 1879	X	90,000	90,000	88,167	1,833	79
50,000	2,000	July 18, 1879	N	27,000	27,000	26,559	441	80
50,000	10,600	July 23, 1879	E	71,165	71,165	68,975	2,190	81
1,230,000	.....	.....	.....	516,825	516,825	502,950	13,875	
100,000	20,000	June 9, 1880	R	89,500	89,500	86,734	2,766	82
300,000	62,584	June 14, 1880	F	326,643	326,643	317,741	8,902	83
300,000	57,000	June 19, 1880	N	90,000	90,000	85,623	4,377	84
700,000	.....	.....	.....	506,143	506,143	490,098	16,045	
500,000	400,000	Nov. 2, 1881	C	449,900	449,900	437,037	12,863	85
100,000	50,000	Apr. 22, 1882	P	99,500	99,500	97,330	2,170	86
961,300	.....	May 22, 1882	S	450,000	450,000	446,473	3,527	87
1,561,300	.....	.....	.....	999,400	999,400	980,840	18,560	
50,000	13,455	Mar. 24, 1883	S	43,000	43,000	41,673	1,327	88
200,000	25,000	Aug. 9, 1883	V	65,200	65,200	62,068	3,132	89
250,000	.....	.....	.....	108,200	108,200	103,741	4,459	
60,000	15,000	Jan. 24, 1884	B	53,000	53,000	51,895	1,105	90
100,000	.....	Mar. 11, 1884	G	77,000	77,000	76,070	930	91
100,000	40,000	Apr. 22, 1884	P	89,980	89,980	87,398	2,582	92
75,000	15,000	.....do	B	27,000	27,000	26,680	320	93
400,000	225,000	May 13, 1884	T	260,100	260,100	251,126	8,974	94
50,000	180	June 2, 1884	E	40,850	40,850	40,220	630	95
250,000	33,000	July 23, 1884	H	158,900	158,900	150,195	8,705	96
50,000	.....	Aug. 25, 1884	X	11,240	11,240	11,075	165	97
100,000	20,000	Aug. 26, 1884	B	90,000	90,000	86,739	3,261	98
50,000	12,500	Sept. 13, 1884	E	18,650	18,650	18,370	280	99
50,000	1,000	Oct. 18, 1884	P	23,400	23,400	23,090	310	100
1,285,000	.....	.....	.....	850,120	850,120	822,858	27,262	
200,000	40,000	Nov. 29, 1884	I	176,000	176,000	170,935	5,065	101
50,000	7,500	Dec. 17, 1884	L	44,000	44,000	42,747	1,253	102
50,000	15,000	Mar. 23, 1885	B	38,350	38,350	36,525	1,825	103
300,000	150,000	Apr. 9, 1885	O	228,200	228,200	219,555	8,645	104
600,000	.....	.....	.....	486,550	486,550	469,762	16,788	
50,000	10,000	Jan. 4, 1886	E	44,420	44,420	43,145	1,275	105
100,000	20,000	Jan. 20, 1886	B	72,360	72,360	68,422	3,938	106
50,000	30,447	Mar. 11, 1886	J	10,740	10,740	10,430	310	107
50,000	4,000	Apr. 8, 1886	J	17,120	17,120	16,740	380	108
100,000	20,100	Apr. 19, 1886	A	89,000	89,000	85,605	3,395	109

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No. 75.—National Banks which have been Placed in the Hands of

	Name and location of bank.	Organization.				Total dividends paid during existence as a national banking association.	
		Charter number.	Date.	Capital.	Surplus.	Amount.	Per cent.
110	City National Bank, Williamsport, Pa.	2139	Mar. 17, 1874	$100,000	.....	$38,500	38.5
111	Abington National Bank, Abington, Mass. *a*	1386	July 1, 1865	150,000	$15,000	307,382	204.9
112	First National Bank, Blair, Nebr.....	2724	June 7, 1882	50,000	.....	23,000	46.0
	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
113	First National Bank, Pine Bluff, Ark..	2776	Sept. 18, 1882	50,000	.....	.....	.....
114	Palatka National Bank, Palatka, Fla..	3266	Nov. 20, 1884	50,000	.....	.....	.....
115	Fidelity National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio.	3461	Feb. 27, 1886	1,000,000	.....	2,784	.3
116	Henrietta National Bank, Henrietta, Tex.	3022	Aug. 8, 1883	50,000	.....	12,250	24.5
117	National Bank of Sumter, S. C	3082	Nov. 26, 1883	50,000	.....	13,500	27.0
118	First National Bank, Dansville, N. Y..	75	Sept. 4, 1863	50,000	.....	75,825	151.6
119	First National Bank, Corry, Pa	605	Dec. 6, 1864	100,000	.....	168,500	168.5
120	Stafford National Bank, Stafford Springs, Conn.	686	Jan. 7, 1865	150,000	10,000	306,000	204.0
	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
121	Fifth National Bank, St. Louis, Mo ...	2835	Dec. 12, 1882	200,000	.....	75,000	37.5
122	Metropolitan National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio.	2542	July 12, 1881	500,000	.....	215,000	43.0
123	First National Bank, Auburn, N. Y...	231	Feb. 4, 1864	100,000	.....	266,000	266.0
124	Commercial National Bank, Dubuque, Iowa.	1801	Mar. 11, 1871	100,000	.....	146,806	146.8
125	State National Bank, Raleigh, N. C ...	1682	June 17, 1868	100,000	.....	.....	.....
126	Second National Bank, Xenia, Ohio ...	277	Feb. 24, 1864	60,000	.....	278,000	463.3
127	Madison National Bank, Madison, S. Dak.	3597	Dec. 7, 1886	50,000	.....	5,000	10.0
128	Lowell National Bank, Lowell, Mich..	1230	June 14, 1865	50,000	.....	159,494	318.9
	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
129	California National Bank, San Francisco, Cal.	3592	Oct. 20, 1886	200,000	.....	.....	.....
130	First National Bank, Anoka, Minn....	2800	Sept. 14, 1882	50,000	.....	18,000	36.0
	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
131	National Bank of Shelbyville, Tenn ..	2198	Oct. 29, 1874	50,000	.....	81,265	163.2
132	First National Bank, Sheffield, Ala....	3617	Jan. 14, 1887	100,000	.....	.....	.....
133	Third National Bank, Malone, N. Y...	3366	July 15, 1885	50,000	.....	2,000	4.0
134	First National Bank, Abilene, Kans ..	2427	June 23, 1879	50,000	.....	75,350	150.6
135	Harper National Bank, Harper, Kans.	3431	Jan. 6, 1886	50,000	1,000	10,000	20.0
136	Gloucester City National Bank, Gloucester City, N. J.	3936	Oct. 26, 1888	50,000	.....	.....	.....
137	Park National Bank, Chicago, Ill.....	3502	May 11, 1886	200,000	.....	24,000	12.0
138	State National Bank, Wellington, Kans	3564	Oct. 1, 1886	50,000	.....	5,000	10.0
139	Kingman National Bank, Kingman, Kans.	3559	Sept. 16, 1886	75,000	.....	20,500	27.3
	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
140	First National Bank, Alma, Kans.....	3769	Aug. 3, 1887	50,000	.....	14,000	28.0
141	First National Bank, Belleville, Kans.	3386	Aug. 28, 1885	50,000	.....	17,500	35.0
142	First National Bank, Meade Center, Kans.	3695	May 5, 1887	50,000	.....	8,857	17.7
143	American National Bank, Arkansas City, Kans.	3992	Mar. 15, 1889	100,000	.....	28,000	28.0
144	City National Bank, Hastings, Nebr..	3099	Dec. 27, 1883	50,000	.....	44,547	89.1
145	People's National Bank, Fayetteville, N. C.	2003	June 27, 1872	75,000	.....	182,500	243.3
146	Spokane National Bank, Spokane Falls, Wash.	3838	Jan. 4, 1888	60,000	.....	.....	.....
147	First National Bank, Ellsworth, Kans.	3249	Sept. 11, 1884	50,000	.....	54,500	109.0
148	Second National Bank, McPherson, Kans.	3791	Sept. 16, 1887	50,000	.....	8,500	17.0

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RECEIVERS, TOGETHER WITH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, ETC.—Continued.

Failures.				Lawful money deposited.	Circulation.			
Capital.	Surplus.	Receiver appointed.	Cause of failure.		Issued.	Redeemed.	Outstanding.	
$100,000	$12,500	May 4, 1886	D	$43,140	$43,140	$40,260	$2,880	110
150,000	25,300	Aug. 2, 1886	L	25,425	25,425	25,425	.....	111
50,000	11,000	Sept. 8, 1886	U	26,180	26,180	25,710	470	112
650,000	.....	.....	.....	328,385	328,385	315,737	12,648	
50,000	20,000	Nov. 20, 1886	V	26,280	26,280	25,730	550	113
50,000	.....	June 3, 1887	V	19,210	19,210	18,880	330	114
1,000,000	50,000	June 27, 1887	B	90,000	90,000	88,737	1,263	115
50,000	8,000	Aug. 17, 1887	K	11,250	11,250	11,020	230	116
50,000	10,000	Aug. 24, 1887	A	11,250	11,250	10,970	280	117
50,000	15,000	Sept. 8, 1887	B	15,730	15,730	14,295	1,435	118
100,000	10,183	Oct. 11, 1887	V	73,829	73,829	70,003	3,826	119
200,000	24,000	Oct. 17, 1887	B	139,048	139,048	133,508	5,540	120
1,550,000	.....	.....	.....	386,597	386,597	373,143	13,454	
300,000	30,000	Nov. 15, 1887	F	44,430	44,430	42,250	2,180	121
1,000,000	180,000	Feb. 10, 1888	V	277,745	277,745	267,635	10,110	122
150,000	.....	Feb. 20, 1888	R	63,446	63,446	58,775	4,671	123
100,000	20,000	Apr. 2, 1888	V	62,170	62,170	59,481	2,689	124
100,000	.....	Apr. 11, 1888	B	22,500	22,500	20,590	1,910	125
150,000	14,000	May 9, 1888	V	48,470	48,470	44,830	3,640	126
50,000	3,000	June 23, 1888	S	11,250	11,250	11,158	92	127
50,000	10,000	Sept. 19, 1888	W	27,800	27,800	25,465	2,335	128
1,900,000	.....	.....	.....	557,811	557,811	530,184	27,627	
200,000	10,000	Jan. 14, 1889	Q	45,000	45,000	44,010	990	129
50,000	4,300	Apr. 22, 1889	B	11,250	11,250	10,982	268	130
250,000	.....	.....	.....	56,250	56,250	54,992	1,258	
50,000	25,000	Dec. 13, 1889	Q	16,710	16,710	15,555	1,155	131
100,000	.....	Dec. 23, 1889	V	22,500	22,500	21,690	810	132
50,000	400	Dec. 30, 1889	W	10,750	10,750	10,540	210	133
100,000	17,600	Jan. 21, 1890	F	21,240	21,240	20,370	870	134
50,000	.....	Feb. 10, 1890	F	10,750	10,750	10,510	240	135
50,000	.....	June 12, 1890	F	11,250	11,250	11,020	230	136
200,000	21,000	July 14, 1890	F	45,000	45,000	42,050	2,950	137
50,000	3,915	Sept. 25, 1890	W	11,250	11,250	10,870	380	138
100,000	1,000	Oct. 2, 1890	X	22,000	22,000	21,335	665	139
750,000	.....	.....	.....	171,450	171,450	163,940	7,510	
75,000	1,603	Nov. 21, 1890	H	16,875	16,875	16,612	263	140
50,000	5,000	Dec. 12, 1890	G	11,250	11,250	10,965	285	141
50,000	4,000	Dec. 24, 1890	V	10,750	10,750	10,495	255	142
300,000	24,000	Dec. 26, 1890	G	45,000	45,000	42,690	2,310	143
100,000	.....	Jan. 14, 1891	J	22,500	22,500	21,390	1,110	144
125,000	32,000	Jan. 20, 1891	R	28,800	28,800	25,933	2,867	145
100,000	25,000	Feb. 3, 1891	H	21,700	21,700	21,195	505	146
50,000	10,000	Feb. 11, 1891	F	10,750	10,750	10,305	445	147
50,000	7,500	Mar. 25, 1891	Q	11,250	11,250	10,780	470	148

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No. 75.—National Banks which have been Placed in the Hands of

	Name and location of bank.	Organization.				Total dividends paid during existence as a national banking association.	
		Charter number.	Date.	Capital.	Surplus.	Amount.	Per cent.
149	Pratt County National Bank, Pratt, Kans.	3787	Sept. 8, 1887	$50,000	.....	.....	.....
150	Keystone National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.	2291	July 30, 1875	200,000	.....	$122,730	61.4
151	Spring Garden National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.	3468	Mar. 13, 1886	500,000	.....	122,198	24.4
152	National City Bank, Marshall, Mich..	2023	July 29, 1872	100,000	.....	162,500	162.5
153	Red Cloud National Bank, Red Cloud, Nebr.	3181	May 10, 1884	50,000	.....	23,275	46.5
154	Asbury Park National Bank, Asbury Park, N. J.	3792	Sept. 17, 1887	100,000	.....	.....	.....
155	Ninth National Bank, Dallas, Tex.....	4415	Sept. 12, 1890	300,000	.....	18,000	6.0
156	First National Bank, Red Cloud, Nebr.	2811	Nov. 8, 1882	50,000	.....	57,250	114.5
157	Central Nebraska National Bank, Broken Bow, Nebr.	3927	Sept. 28, 1888	60,000	.....	8,400	14.0
158	Florence National Bank, Florence, Ala.	4135	Oct. 3, 1889	50,000	.....	.....	.....
159	First National Bank, Palatka, Fla....	3223	July 15, 1884	50,000	.....	50,000	100.0
160	First National Bank, Kansas City, Kans.	3706	May 17, 1887	100,000	.....	25,000	25.0
161	Rio Grande National Bank, Laredo, Tex.	4146	Oct. 28, 1889	100,000	.....	.....	.....
162	First National Bank, Clearfield, Pa...	768	Jan. 30, 1865	100,000	.....	209,000	209.0
163	Farley National Bank, Montgomery, Ala. *a*	4180	Dec. 18, 1889	100,000	.....	.....	.....
164	First National Bank, Coldwater, Kans.	3703	May 9, 1887	52,000	.....	2,080	4.0
	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
165	Maverick National Bank, Boston, Mass.	677	Dec. 31, 1864	400,000	$61,390	984,000	241.0
166	Corry National Bank, Corry, Pa.....	569	Nov. 12, 1864	100,000	.....	198,000	198.0
167	Cheyenne National Bank, Cheyenne, Wyo.	3416	Dec. 2, 1885	100,000	.....	26,000	26.0
168	California National Bank, San Diego, Cal.	3828	Dec. 29, 1887	150,000	.....	79,000	52.7
169	First National Bank, Wilmington, N. C.	1656	July 25, 1866	250,000	.....	290,710	116.3
170	Huron National Bank, Huron, S. Dak.	3267	Nov. 21, 1884	50,000	.....	27,750	55.5
171	First National Bank, Downs, Kans...	3569	Oct. 12, 1886	50,000	.....	17,693	35.4
172	First National Bank, Muncy, Pa.....	837	Feb. 23, 1865	100,000	.....	212,988	213.0
173	Bell County National Bank, Temple, Tex.	4404	Aug. 25, 1890	50,000	.....	2,500	5.0
174	First National Bank, Deming, N. Mex.	3160	Apr. 22, 1884	50,000	.....	56,250	112.5
175	First National Bank, Silver City, N. Mex.	3554	Sept. 17, 1886	50,000	.....	30,000	60.0
176	Lima National Bank, Lima, Ohio.....	2859	Jan. 16, 1883	100,000	.....	87,500	87.5
177	National Bank of Guthrie, Okla	4383	July 31, 1890	100,000	.....	2,500	2.5
178	Cherryvale National Bank, Cherryvale, Kans.	4283	Apr. 16, 1890	50,000	.....	3,500	7.0
179	First National Bank, Erie, Kans.....	3963	Jan. 15, 1889	50,000	.....	5,954	11.9
180	First National Bank, Rockwall, Tex..	3890	May 29, 1888	50,000	.....	15,000	30.0
181	Vincennes National Bank, Vincennes, Ind.	1454	July 17, 1865	100,000	.....	441,000	441.0
	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
182	First National Bank, Del Norte, Colo.	4264	Mar. 18, 1890	50,000	.....	3,500	7.0
183	Newton National Bank, Newton, Kans.	3297	Jan. 28, 1885	65,000	.....	58,500	90.0
184	Capital National Bank, Lincoln, Nebr.	2988	June 29, 1883	100,000	.....	272,500	272.5
185	Bankers and Merchants' National Bank, Dallas, Tex.	4213	Jan. 21, 1890	500,000	.....	35,000	7.0
186	First National Bank, Little Rock, Ark.	1648	Apr. 12, 1866	150,000	.....	554,250	369.5
187	Commercial National Bank, Nashville, Tenn.	3228	July 22, 1884	200,000	.....	232,500	116.25
188	Alabama National Bank, Mobile, Ala.	1817	May 13, 1871	300,000	.....	255,830	85.02
189	First National Bank, Ponca, Nebr	3627	Jan. 28, 1887	50,000	.....	24,000	48.0
190	Second National Bank, Columbia, Tenn.	2568	Oct. 3, 1881	50,000	.....	64,000	128.8
191	Columbia National Bank, Chicago, Ill.	3677	Apr. 23, 1887	200,000	.....	30,000	1.5

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RECEIVERS, TOGETHER WITH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, ETC.—Continued.

Failures.				Lawful money deposited.	Circulation.			
Capital.	Surplus.	Receiver appointed.	Cause of failure.		Issued.	Redeemed.	Outstanding.	
$50,000	$3,000	Apr. 7, 1891	H	$10,750	$10,750	$10,280	$470	149
500,000	100,000	May 9, 1891	O	41,180	41,180	38,095	3,085	150
750,000	132,500	May 21, 1891	Q	45,000	45,000	42,665	2,335	151
100,000	20,000	June 22, 1891	D	44,000	44,000	40,518	3,482	152
75,000	3,000	July 1, 1891	V	16,875	16,875	16,290	585	153
100,000	3,500	July 2, 1891	G	20,700	20,700	19,620	1,080	154
300,000	4,000	July 16, 1891	Q	45,000	45,000	42,150	2,850	155
75,000	9,000	....do	Q	16,275	16,275	15,670	605	156
60,000	4,600	July 21, 1891	G	13,500	13,500	13,152	348	157
60,000	500	July 23, 1891	O	12,900	12,900	11,690	1,210	158
150,000	23,600	Aug. 7, 1891	H	33,250	33,250	32,135	1,115	159
150,000	10,500	Aug. 17, 1891	G	33,750	33,750	31,200	2,550	160
100,000	.....	Oct. 3, 1891	V	22,500	22,500	21,150	1,350	161
100,000	46,000	Oct. 7, 1891	S	95,597	95,597	86,980	8,617	162
100,000	8,000	....do	V	.....	22,500	.....	22,500	163
52,000	790	Oct. 14, 1891	H	11,200	11,200	10,830	370	164
3,622,000	.....	.....	.....	641,352	663,852	602,790	61,062	
400,000	800,000	Nov. 2, 1891	F	78,894	78,894	64,446	14,448	165
100,000	17,000	Nov. 21, 1891	R	96,180	96,180	90,243	5,937	166
150,000	15,000	Dec. 5, 1891	O	33,750	33,750	31,610	2,140	167
500,000	100,000	Dec. 18, 1891	O	45,000	45,000	41,500	3,500	168
250,000	17,512	Dec. 21, 1891	B	52,880	52,880	47,845	5,035	169
75,000	.....	Jan. 7, 1892	U	18,000	18,000	17,370	630	170
50,000	.....	Feb. 6, 1892	V	10,750	10,750	10,240	510	171
100,000	15,958	Feb. 9, 1892	S	94,899	94,899	85,582	9,317	172
50,000	2,500	Feb. 19, 1892	B	11,250	11,250	10,380	870	173
100,000	13,500	Feb. 29, 1892	P	22,500	22,500	20,770	1,730	174
50,000	4,000	....do	P	11,250	11,250	10,400	850	175
200,000	44,000	Mar. 21, 1892	G	45,000	45,000	42,448	2,552	176
100,000	2,000	June 22, 1892	Q	21,800	21,800	20,140	1,660	177
50,000	1,000	July 2, 1892	O	11,250	11,250	10,110	1,140	178
50,000	1,500	....do	V	11,250	11,250	10,840	410	179
125,000	17,500	July 20, 1892	Q	26,720	26,720	24,420	2,300	180
100,000	40,000	July 22, 1892	R	31,780	31,780	25,270	6,510	181
2,450,000	.....	.....	.....	623,153	623,153	563,614	59,539	
50,000	4,800	Jan. 14, 1893	G	11,250	11,250	10,845	405	182
100,000	.....	Jan. 16, 1893	Y	48,740	48,740	46,540	2,200	183
300,000	6,000	Feb. 6, 1893	B	43,700	43,700	38,890	4,810	184
500,000	10,000	....do	O	44,000	44,000	39,450	4,550	185
500,000	100,000	....do	T	63,495	63,495	47,727	15,768	186
500,000	100,000	Apr. 6, 1893	Q	45,000	45,000	37,300	7,700	187
150,000	.....	Apr. 17, 1893	V	42,800	42,800	30,415	12,385	188
50,000	3,400	May 13, 1893	Q	11,250	11,250	9,800	1,450	189
100,000	18,500	May 19, 1893	T	22,500	22,500	18,660	3,840	190
1,000,000	50,000	May 22, 1893	Q	43,600	43,600	36,502	7,098	191

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No. 75.—National Banks which have been Placed in the Hands of

	Name and location of bank.	Organization.				Total dividends paid during existence as a national banking association.	
		Charter number.	Date.	Capital.	Surplus.	Amount.	Per cent.
192	Elmira National Bank, Elmira, N. Y..	4105	Aug. 30, 1889	$200,000	.....	$11,000	5.5
193	National Bank of North Dakota, Fargo, N. Dak.	4256	Mar. 12, 1890	250,000	.....	52,500	21.0
194	Evanston National Bank, Evanston, Ill.	4767	June 29, 1892	100,000	.....	2,000	2.0
195	National Bank of Deposit of the City of New York.	3771	Aug. 5, 1887	300,000	.....	36,000	12.0
196	Oglethorpe National Bank, Brunswick, Ga.	3753	July 16, 1887	100,000	.....	34,500	34.5
197	First National Bank, Lakota, N. Dak.	4143	Oct. 23, 1889	50,000	.....	12,000	24.0
198	First National Bank, Cedar Falls, Iowa.	2177	Sept. 1, 1874	50,000	.....	102,600	205.2
199	First National Bank, Brady, Tex.....	4198	Jan. 7, 1890	50,000	.....	15,000	30.0
200	First National Bank, Arkansas City, Kans. *a*	3360	June 30, 1885	50,000	.....	62,000	124.0
201	Citizens' National Bank, Hillsboro, Ohio.	2039	Sept. 4, 1872	100,000	.....	199,156	199.1
202	First National Bank, Brunswick, Ga.	3116	Feb. 2, 1884	55,000	.....	56,200	102.2
203	City National Bank, Brownwood, Tex. *a*	4344	June 17, 1890	75,000	.....	58,000	77.3
204	Merchants' National Bank, Tacoma, Wash.	3172	May 2, 1884	50,000	.....	110,000	220.0
205	City National Bank, Greenville, Mich.	3243	Aug. 28, 1884	50,000	.....	32,250	64.5
206	First National Bank, Whatcom, Wash.	4099	Aug. 26, 1889	50,000	.....	5,000	10.0
207	Columbia National Bank, New Whatcom, Wash.	4351	June 28, 1890	100,000	.....	4,000	4.0
208	Citizens' National Bank, Spokane, Wash. *a*	4185	Apr. 8, 1889	150,000	.....	.....	.....
209	First National Bank, Phillipsburg, Mont. *a*	4658	Dec. 5, 1891	50,000	.....	.....	.....
210	Linn County National Bank, Albany, Oreg.	4326	May 31, 1890	100,000	.....	10,000	10.0
211	Nebraska National Bank, Beatrice, Nebr.	4185	Dec. 21, 1889	100,000	.....	19,362	19.3
212	Gulf National Bank, Tampa, Fla.....	4478	Dec. 2, 1890	50,000	.....	.....	.....
213	Livingston National Bank, Livingston, Mont.	4117	Sept. 11, 1889	50,000	.....	4,000	8.0
214	Chemical National Bank, Chicago, Ill.	4666	Dec. 15, 1891	1,000,000	.....	.....	.....
215	Bozeman National Bank, Bozeman, Mont. *a*	2303	Oct. 23, 1882	50,000	.....	49,500	99.0
216	Consolidated National Bank, San Diego, Cal.	3056	Sept. 22, 1888	250,000	.....	180,000	72.0
217	First National Bank, Cedartown, Ga.	4075	July 16, 1889	75,000	.....	11,250	15.0
218	Merchants' National Bank, Great Falls, Mont.	4434	Oct. 7, 1890	100,000	.....	.....	.....
219	State National Bank, Knoxville, Tenn.	4102	Aug. 28, 1889	100,000	.....	.....	.....
220	Montana National Bank, Helena, Mont. *a*	2813	Nov. 11, 1882	250,000	.....	260,000	104.0
221	Indianapolis National Bank, Indianapolis, Ind.	581	Nov. 21, 1864	300,000	.....	1,249,000	416.3
222	Northern National Bank, Big Rapids, Mich.	1832	June 5, 1871	90,000	.....	183,053	203.4
223	First National Bank, Great Falls, Mont. *a*	3525	July 1, 1886	250,000	.....	122,250	48.8
224	First National Bank, Kankakee, Ill. *a*.	1793	Feb. 20, 1871	50,000	.....	140,500	280.9
225	National Bank of the Commonwealth, Manchester, N. H.	4692	Feb. 9, 1892	100,000	.....	.....	.....
226	First National Bank, Starkville, Miss.	3688	Apr. 30, 1887	50,000	.....	16,500	33.0
227	Stock-Growers' National Bank, Miles City, Mont.	3275	Dec. 20, 1884	100,000	.....	23,000	23.0
228	Texas National Bank, San Antonio, Tex.	3298	Jan. 31, 1885	100,000	.....	26,000	26.0
229	Albuquerque National Bank, Albuquerque, N. Mex.	3222	July 14, 1884	50,000	.....	69,750	133.5
230	First National Bank, Vernon, Tex...	4033	May 13, 1889	50,000	.....	39,000	78.0
231	First National Bank, Middlesboro, Ky.	4201	Jan. 8, 1890	50,000	.....	.....	.....
232	First National Bank, Orlando, Fla. *a*..	3469	Mar. 16, 1886	50,000	.....	27,500	45.0
233	Citizens' National Bank, Muncie, Ind. *a*	2234	Mar. 15, 1875	100,000	.....	196,992	196.9
234	First National Bank, Hot Springs, S. Dak.	4370	July 15, 1890	50,000	.....	.....	.....

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RECEIVERS, TOGETHER WITH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, ETC.—Continued.

Failures.				Lawful money deposited.	Circulation.			
Capital.	Surplus.	Receiver appointed.	Cause of failure.		Issued.	Redeemed.	Outstanding.	
$200,000	$16,009	May 26, 1893	O	$43,000	$43,000	$38,090	$4,910	192
250,000	7,797	June 6, 1893	Q	44,250	44,250	40,150	4,100	193
100,000	245	June 7, 1893	T	22,500	22,500	19,310	3,190	194
300,000	60,000	June 9, 1893	F	45,000	45,000	42,285	2,715	195
150,000	35,000	June 12, 1893	Y	32,900	32,900	28,730	4,170	196
50,000	1,931	June 13, 1893	U	11,250	11,250	9,940	1,310	197
50,000	25,000	.....do	L	11,250	11,250	9,050	2,200	198
50,000	3,000	.....do	T	11,250	11,250	9,950	1,300	199
125,000	25,000	June 15, 1893	G	6,670	28,120	6,670	21,450	200
100,000	50,000	June 16, 1893	Q	24,550	24,550	18,955	5,595	201
200,000	50,000	June 17, 1893	V	44,000	44,000	38,160	5,840	202
150,000	6,000	June 20, 1893	F	16,730	33,750	16,730	17,020	203
250,000	75,000	June 23, 1893	Y	45,000	45,000	40,400	4,600	204
50,000	6,064	June 27, 1893	Q	11,250	11,250	10,020	1,230	205
50,000	3,000	.....do	Y	11,250	11,250	9,970	1,280	206
100,000	1,000	.....do	Y	22,500	22,500	21,105	1,395	207
150,000	.....	July 1, 1893	Y	33,050	33,050	27,100	5,950	208
50,000	.....	July 8, 1893	Y	3,350	11,250	3,350	7,900	209
100,000	15,000	July 10, 1893	V	21,700	21,700	19,590	2,110	210
100,000	7,500	July 12, 1893	Y	21,880	21,880	20,580	1,300	211
50,000	.....	July 14, 1893	Y	11,250	11,250	10,120	1,130	212
50,000	10,000	July 20, 1893	Y	10,750	10,750	10,585	165	213
1,000,000	.....	July 21, 1893	T	45,000	45,000	40,140	4,860	214
50,000	10,000	July 22, 1893	Y	.....	11,250	.....	11,250	215
250,000	50,000	July 24, 1893	Y	55,300	55,300	49,010	6,290	216
75,000	8,470	July 26, 1893	V	16,370	16,370	14,130	2,240	217
100,000	.....	July 29, 1893	Y	22,500	22,500	21,400	1,100	218
100,000	7,000	.....do	Y	21,800	21,800	18,770	3,030	219
500,000	100,000	Aug. 2, 1893	Y	8,230	45,000	8,230	36,770	220
300,000	60,000	Aug. 3, 1893	B	57,212	57,212	40,876	16,336	221
100,000	.....	Aug. 5, 1893	W	33,250	33,250	27,755	5,495	222
250,000	95,000	.....do	Y	10,765	45,000	10,765	34,235	223
50,000	22,000	.....do	.....	.....	11,250	.....	11,250	224
200,000	5,000	Aug. 12, 1893	O	67,500	67,500	62,770	4,730	225
60,000	3,782	Aug. 9, 1893	O	13,500	13,500	12,285	1,215	226
75,000	10,000	.....do.....	O	17,100	17,100	14,720	2,380	227
100,000	20,000	Aug. 10, 1893	Y	22,500	22,500	19,070	3,430	228
175,000	38,000	Aug. 11, 1893	V	44,150	44,150	39,680	4,470	229
100,000	10,000	Aug. 12, 1893	V	22,500	22,500	21,310	1,190	230
50,000	2,000	.....do	V	11,250	11,250	9,710	1,540	231
150,000	.....	Aug. 14, 1893	Y	.....	.....	.....	.....	232
200,000	55,000	.....do	.....	.....	45,000	.....	45,000	233
50,000	10,000	Aug. 17, 1893	Y	11,250	11,250	10,745	505	234

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No. 75.—National Banks which have been Placed in the Hands of

	Name and location of bank.	Organization.				Total dividends paid during existence as a national banking association.	
		Charter number.	Date.	Capital.	Surplus.	Amount.	Per cent.
235	First National Bank, Marion, Kans...	3018	July 28, 1883	$75,000	.....	$72,682	96.9
236	Washington National Bank, Tacoma, Wash.	4018	Apr. 23, 1889	100,000	.....	44,000	44.0
237	El Paso National Bank, El Paso, Tex.	3608	Dec. 22, 1886	150,000	.....	54,000	36.0
238	Lloyd's National Bank, Jamestown, N. Dak.	4561	May 4, 1891	100,000	.....	6,000	6.0
239	National Granite State Bank, Exeter, N. H.	1147	May 15, 1865	100,000	.....	240,500	240.5
240	Chamberlain National Bank, Chamberlain, S. Dak.	4282	Apr. 8, 1890	50,000	.....	4,500	9.0
241	Port Townsend National Bank, Port Townsend, Wash.	4290	Apr. 18, 1890	100,000	.....	.....	.....
242	First National Bank, Port Angeles, Wash. *a*	4315	May 19, 1890	50,000	.....	.....	.....
243	First National Bank, Sundance, Wyo.	4343	June 16, 1890	50,000	.....	10,000	20.0
244	First National Bank, North Manchester, Ind.	2903	Mar. 17, 1883	50,000	.....	38,673	77.3
245	Commercial National Bank, Denver, Colo.	4113	Sept. 6, 1889	250,000	.....	.....	.....
246	First National Bank, Dayton, Tenn...	4362	July 10, 1890	50,000	.....	8,500	17.0
	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
247	Hutchinson National Bank, Hutchinson, Kans.	3199	May 29, 1884	50,000	.....	39,738	79.5
248	First National Bank, Spokane Falls, Wash.	2805	Oct. 24, 1882	50,000	.....	190,100	380.2
249	Oregon National Bank, Portland, Oreg.	3719	June 7, 1887	100,000	.....	100,000	100.0
250	Citizens' National Bank, Grand Island, Nebr.	3101	Dec. 29, 1883	60,000	.....	35,000	58.3
251	First National Bank, Fort Payne, Ala.	4064	July 2, 1889	50,000	.....	4,000	8.0
252	Third National Bank, Detroit, Mich..	3514	June 1, 1886	200,000	.....	66,000	33.0
253	First National Bank, Watkins, N. Y..	3047	Sept. 14, 1883	50,000	.....	32,500	65.0
254	First National Bank, Llano, Tex.....	4316	May 20, 1890	50,000	.....	15,750	31.5
255	American National Bank, Springfield, Mo.	4360	July 9, 1890	200,000	.....	8,000	4.0
256	First National Bank, Sedalia, Mo.....	1627	Jan. 2, 1866	100,000	$7,340	319,000	319.0
257	National Bank of Pendleton, Oreg....	4249	Mar. 5, 1890	100,000	2,125	15,000	15.0
258	State National Bank, Wichita, Kans..	3524	June 29, 1886	52,000	.....	.....	.....
259	German National Bank, Denver, Colo.	2351	Apr. 9, 1887	100,000	5,895	555,000	555.0
260	Black Hills National Bank, Rapid City, S. Dak.	3401	Oct. 23, 1885	50,000	.....	57,500	115.0
261	First National Bank, Arlington, Oreg.	3676	Apr. 21, 1887	50,000	.....	18,000	36.0
262	Baker City National Bank, Baker City, Oreg.	4206	Jan. 11, 1890	75,000	.....	9,000	12.0
263	First National Bank, Grant, Nebr.....	4170	Dec. 4, 1889	50,000	.....	11,000	22.0
264	Wichita National Bank, Wichita, Kans.	2786	Sept. 29, 1882	50,000	.....	200,725	401.4
265	State National Bank, Vernon, Tex....	4130	Sept. 27, 1889	50,000	.....	17,065	34.1
266	National Bank of Middletown, Pa....	585	Nov. 23, 1864	100,000	17,137	231,500	231.5
267	First National Bank, Kearney, Nebr..	2806	Oct. 25, 1882	50,000	.....	95,113	190.2
	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
268	Buffalo County National Bank, Kearney, Nebr.	3526	July 3, 1886	100,000	.....	43,500	43.5
269	First National Bank, Johnson City, Tenn.	3951	Dec. 24, 1888	50,000	.....	12,500	25.0
270	Citizens' National Bank, Madison, S. Dak.	3151	Apr. 10, 1884	50,000	.....	50,000	100.0
271	Citizens' National Bank, Spokane Falls, Wash. *a*	4005	Apr. 8, 1889	150,000	.....	15,000	10.0
272	Tacoma National Bank, Tacoma, Wash.	2924	Apr. 13, 1883	50,000	.....	218,000	436.0
273	City National Bank, Quanah, Tex....	4361	July 9, 1890	100,000	.....	16,600	16.6
274	Central National Bank, Rome, N. Y....	1376	July 1, 1865	100,000	.....	245,060	245.0
275	First National Bank, Redfield, S. Dak.	3398	Oct. 2, 1885	50,000	.....	34,000	68.0
276	North Platte National Bank, North Platte, Nebr.	4024	May 4, 1889	75,000	.....	24,208	32.3

a Restored to solvency.

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RECEIVERS, TOGETHER WITH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, ETC.—Continued.

Failures.				Lawful money deposited.	Circulation.			
Capital.	Surplus.	Receiver appointed.	Cause of failure.		Issued.	Redeemed.	Outstanding.	
$75,000	.....	Aug. 22, 1893	Y	$21,900	$21,900	$18,960	$2,940	235
100,000	$5,600	Aug. 26, 1893	Y	43,500	43,500	38,040	5,460	236
150,000	60,000	Sept. 2, 1893	F	33,750	33,750	29,740	4,010	237
100,000	10,000	Sept. 14, 1893	O	22,500	22,500	19,280	3,220	238
50,000	10,000	Sept. 23, 1893	Y	41,137	41,137	33,091	8,046	239
50,000	1,000	Sept. 30, 1893	V	11,250	11,250	10,650	600	240
100,000	.....	Oct. 3, 1893	O	22,500	22,500	19,340	3,160	241
50,000	.....	Oct. 5, 1893	Y	15,450	15,450	13,190	2,260	242
50,000	5,000	Oct. 11, 1893	T	11,250	11,250	9,995	1,255	243
50,000	10,000	Oct. 16, 1893	F	27,000	27,000	25,330	1,670	244
250,000	40,000	Oct. 24, 1893	Y	45,000	45,000	39,600	5,400	245
50,000	5,000	Oct. 25, 1893	Y	11,250	11,250	10,290	960	246
10,935,000	.....	.....	.....	1,668,329	1,853,204	1,455,841	397,363	
100,000	10,000	Nov. 6, 1893	Y	22,500	22,500	18,500	4,000	247
250,000	21,515	Nov. 20, 1893	J	45,000	45,000	40,230	4,770	248
200,000	40,000	Dec. 12, 1893	U	45,000	45,000	41,970	3,030	249
60,000	34,200	Dec. 14, 1893	Y	13,500	13,500	12,410	1,090	250
50,000	1,500	Jan. 26, 1894	V	11,250	11,250	9,290	1,960	251
300,000	25,000	Feb. 1, 1894	U	44,280	44,280	40,850	3,430	252
50,000	4,500	Feb. 26, 1894	Z	11,250	11,250	9,540	1,710	253
75,000	.....	Feb. 28, 1894	G	16,870	16,870	14,100	2,770	254
200,000	5,000	.....do	Z	45,000	45,000	37,420	7,580	255
250,000	25,000	May 10, 1894	Z	48,341	48,341	38,813	9,528	256
100,000	13,000	June 8, 1894	Q	22,500	22,500	18,950	3,550	257
100,000	4,529	June 29, 1894	F	22,500	22,500	20,038	2,462	258
200,000	350,000	July 6, 1894	F	45,000	45,000	35,515	9,485	259
75,000	.....	July 13, 1894	Y	27,750	27,750	22,300	5,450	260
50,000	3,000	Aug. 2, 1894	F	11,250	11,250	10,503	747	261
75,000	13,504	.....do	L	16,870	16,870	14,180	2,690	262
50,000	4,000	Aug. 14, 1894	Y	11,250	11,250	10,233	1,017	263
250,000	50,000	Sept. 5, 1894	E	44,500	44,500	39,520	4,980	264
100,000	1,000	Sept. 24, 1894	V	21,640	21,640	19,480	2,160	265
85,000	21,000	.....do	I	66,785	66,785	53,825	12,960	266
150,000	8,664	Oct. 24, 1894	Y	33,750	33,750	29,777	3,973	267
2,770,000	.....	.....	.....	626,786	626,786	537,444	89,342	
100,000	35,000	Nov. 10, 1894	Y	22,500	22,500	17,370	5,130	268
50,000	4,000	Nov. 13, 1894	Q	11,250	11,250	8,790	2,460	269
50,000	16,000	Dec. 12, 1894	G	11,250	11,250	9,940	1,310	270
150,000	25,000	Dec. 13, 1894	Y	33,050	33,050	27,100	5,950	271
200,000	18,417	Dec. 14, 1894	E	44,360	44,360	35,110	9,250	272
100,000	12,000	Dec. 15, 1894	Z	22,050	22,050	16,700	5,350	273
100,020	20,000	Jan. 2, 1895	Z	22,545	22,545	17,505	5,040	274
50,000	10,000	Jan. 11, 1895	F	11,250	11,250	9,460	1,790	275
75,000	4,850	Jan. 14, 1895	Y	16,155	16,155	13,975	2,180	276

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No. 75.—National Banks which have been Placed in the Hands of

	Name and location of bank.	Organization.				Total dividends paid during existence as a national banking association.	
		Charter number.	Date.	Capital.	Surplus.	Amount.	Per cent.
277	Needles National Bank, Needles, Cal.	4873	Mar. 6, 1893	$50,000	.....	.....	.....
278	National Broome County Bank, Binghamton, N. Y.	1513	Aug. 9, 1865	100,000	$20,000	$188,914	188.9
279	First National Bank, San Bernardino, Cal.	3527	July 3, 1886	100,000	.....	65,875	65.8
280	Dover National Bank, Dover, N. H....	1043	Apr. 22, 1865	100,000	.....	241,000	241.0
281	Browne National Bank, Spokane Falls, Wash.	4025	May 4, 1889	150,000	.....	6,000	4.0
282	First National Bank, Anacortes, Wash.	4458	Nov. 6, 1890	50,000	.....	.....	.....
283	Holdrege National Bank, Holdrege, Nebr.	3875	Apr. 26, 1888	50,000	.....	21,250	42.5
284	National Bank of Kansas City, Mo ...	3489	Apr. 13, 1886	1,000,000	15,000	655,000	65.5
285	First National Bank, Texarkana, Tex.	3065	Oct. 26, 1883	50,000	.....	100,439	200.9
286	First National Bank, Ravenna, Nebr..	4043	May 22, 1889	50,000	.....	12,500	25.0
287	City National Bank, Fort Worth, Tex.	2359	May 28, 1877	50,000	500	358,500	717.0
288	First National Bank, Dublin, Tex....	4062	July 1, 1889	50,000	.....	3,000	6.0
289	First National Bank, Ocala, Fla	3470	Mar. 16, 1886	50,000	.....	15,750	31.5
290	First National Bank, Willimantic, Conn.	2388	June 20, 1878	100,000	.....	117,590	117.5
291	First National Bank, Port Angeles, Wash. *a*	4315	May 19, 1890	50,000	.....	.....	.....
292	First National Bank, Ida Grove, Iowa. *b*	3930	Oct. 10, 1888	100,000	.....	50,088	50.1
293	First National Bank, Pella, Iowa.....	1801	Oct. 14, 1871	50,000	.....	57,500	115.0
294	Merchants' National Bank, Seattle, Wash.	2985	June 23, 1883	50,000	.....	110,250	220.5
295	Union National Bank, Denver, Colo...	4382	July 30, 1890	1,000,000	.....	190,000	19.0
296	Superior National Bank, West Superior, Wis.	4680	Jan. 13, 1892	200,000	.....	.....	.....
297	Puget Sound National Bank, Everett, Wash.	4796	Sept. 23, 1892	50,000	.....	.....	.....
298	Keystone National Bank of Superior, West Superior, Wis.	4399	Aug. 16, 1890	100,000	.....	24,500	24.5
299	First National Bank, South Bend, Wash.	4467	Nov. 15, 1890	50,000	.....	2,000	4.0
300	State National Bank, Denver, Colo. *b*..	2694	May 16, 1882	120,000	.....	150,600	125.5
301	Kearney National Bank, Kearney, Nebr.	3201	June 5, 1884	100,000	.....	95,750	95.7
302	First National Bank, Wellington, Kans.	2879	Feb. 13, 1883	50,000	.....	58,750	117.5
303	Columbia National Bank, Tacoma, Wash.	4623	Sept. 2, 1891	200,000	.....	22,000	11.0
	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
304	First National Bank, Orlando, Fla. *a* ..	3469	Mar. 16, 1886	50,000	.....	27,500	55.0
305	Bellingham Bay National Bank, New Whatcom, Wash.	3976	Feb. 7, 1889	60,000	.....	2,400	4.0
306	Chattahoochee National Bank, Columbus, Ga.	1630	Jan. 22, 1866	100,000	.....	279,000	279.0
307	German National Bank, Lincoln, Nebr.	3571	Oct. 16, 1886	100,000	.....	33,832	33.8
308	Fort Stanwix National Bank, Rome, N. Y.	1410	July 8, 1865	150,000	54,250	603,000	402.0
309	Farmers' National Bank, Portsmouth, Ohio.	1088	Apr. 29, 1865	250,000	.....	547,500	219.0
310	Humboldt First National Bank, Humboldt, Kans.	3807	Nov. 1, 1887	60,000	.....	15,600	26.0
311	Grand Forks National Bank, Grand Forks, N. Dak.	3301	Feb. 6, 1885	50,000	.....	61,200	122.4
312	First National Bank, Bedford City, Va.	4257	Mar. 13, 1890	50,000	.....	19,000	38.0
313	National Bank of Jefferson, Tex.....	1777	Jan. 28, 1871	100,000	.....	19,500	19.5
314	Sumner National Bank, Wellington, Kans.	3865	Apr. 10, 1888	75,000	.....	33,250	44.3
315	First National Bank, Cheney, Wash..	4542	Apr. 1, 1891	50,000	.....	3,000	6.0
316	Kittitas Valley National Bank, Ellensburgh, Wash.	3867	Apr. 14, 1888	50,000	.....	5,000	10.0

a Second failure. *b* Restored to voluntary liquidation.

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RECEIVERS, TOGETHER WITH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, ETC.—Continued.

Failures.				Lawful money deposited.	Circulation.			
Capital.	Surplus.	Receiver appointed.	Cause of failure.		Issued.	Redeemed.	Outstanding.	
$50,000	.....	Jan. 19, 1895	Q	$10,850	$10,850	$8,780	$2,070	277
100,000	$20,000	Jan. 28, 1895	Z	26,223	26,223	19,666	6,557	278
100,000	57,000	Jan. 29, 1895	G	21,800	21,800	17,590	4,210	279
100,000	20,000	Feb. 7, 1895	Z	93,211	93,211	73,298	19,913	280
100,000	3,000	Feb. 8, 1895	V	21,800	21,800	19,300	2,500	281
50,000	1,500	Mar. 6, 1895	V	11,250	11,250	9,910	1,340	282
75,000	5,000	Mar. 15, 1895	U	16,875	16,875	14,430	2,445	283
1,000,000	.....	Mar. 18, 1895	E	45,000	45,000	32,700	12,300	284
50,000	.....	Apr. 1, 1895	N	15,600	15,600	11,530	4,070	285
50,000	4,500	Apr. 10, 1895	Y	11,250	11,250	9,600	1,650	286
500,000	45,000	.....do	V	44,000	44,000	36,553	7,447	287
50,000	7,450	Apr. 22, 1895	V	11,250	11,250	1,070	10,180	288
50,000	25,000	.... do	Q	.....	11,250	9,510	1,740	289
100,000	20,000	Apr. 23, 1895	F	.....	22,500	17,450	5,050	290
50,000	.....	Apr. 26, 1895	G	11,250	11,250	8,990	2,260	291
150,000	.....	June 4, 1895	E	14,020	14,020	10,080	3,940	292
50,000	1,050	June 5, 1895	R	14,218	14,218	9,691	4,527	293
200,000	25,000	June 19, 1895	V	43,150	43,150	31,550	11,600	294
500,000	65,000	Aug. 2, 1895	E	135,000	135,000	94,270	40,730	295
135,000	.....	Aug. 6, 1895	W	44,190	44,190	34,160	10,030	296
50,000	2,500	Aug. 7, 1895	Q	10,930	10,930	9,380	1,550	297
200,000	22,000	Aug. 15, 1895	V	43,725	43,725	30,655	13,070	298
50,000	1,000	Aug. 17, 1895	I	11,250	11,250	8,560	2,690	299
300,000	.....	Aug. 24, 1895	E	.....	.....	.....	.....	300
100,000	20,000	Sept. 19, 1895	Y	22,500	22,500	13,250	9,250	301
50,000	32,500	Oct. 25, 1895	V	11,250	11,250	7,430	3,820	302
350,000	12,000	Oct. 30, 1895	Q	45,000	45,000	39,070	5,930	303
5,235,020	.....	.....	.....	930,002	963,752	734,423	229,329	
85,000	1,500	Nov. 29, 1895	E	33,750	33,750	26,410	7,340	304
60,000	40,000	Dec. 5, 1895	Y	13,050	13,050	9,260	3,790	305
100,000	35,000	Dec. 7, 1895	Y	22,500	22,500	11,855	10,645	306
100,000	.....	Dec. 19, 1895	Y	21,900	21,900	16,825	5,075	307
150,000	30,000	Feb. 8, 1896	Z	135,000	135,000	100,905	34,095	308
250,000	50,000	.....do	T	45,000	45,000	22,885	22,115	309
60,000	3,487	Feb. 15, 1896	W	13,000	13,000	8,480	4,520	310
200,000	1,000	Apr. 28, 1896	G	46,150	46,150	26,790	19,360	311
50,000	20,000	May 2, 1896	U	11,250	11,250	8,100	3,150	312
100,000	20,000	June 24, 1896	E	11,250	22,500	7,840	14,660	313
100,000	.....	June 26, 1896	X	.....	22,500	10,250	12,250	314
50,000	1,000	June 27, 1896	Y	11,250	11,250	8,750	2,500	315
50,000	.....	July 18, 1896	V	11,250	11,250	8,100	3,150	316

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No. 75.—National Banks which have been Placed in the Hands of

	Name and location of bank.	Organization.				Total dividends paid during existence as a national banking association.	
		Charter number.	Date.	Capital.	Surplus.	Amount.	Per cent.
317	First National Bank, Hillsborough, Ohio.	787	Feb. 7, 1865	$100,000	.....	$254,312	254.3
318	American National Bank, Denver, Colo.	4159	Nov. 13, 1889	250,000	.....	90,000	36.0
319	First National Bank, Minot, N. Dak..	4009	Apr. 13, 1889	50,000	.....	17,000	34.0
320	Yates County National Bank, Penn Yan, N. Y.	2405	Dec. 30, 1878	50,000	.....	66,000	112.0
321	First National Bank, Larned, Kans...	2666	Apr. 27, 1882	50,000	.....	163,750	327.5
322	Citizens' National Bank, San Angelo, Tex.	4659	Dec. 5, 1891	100,000	.....	18,500	18.5
323	Sioux National Bank, Sioux City, Iowa	2535	June 9, 1881	100,000	.....	419,459	419.4
324	American National Bank, New Orleans, La.	3978	Feb. 14, 1889	200,000	.....	60,000	30.0
325	First National Bank, Helena, Mont...	1649	Apr. 5, 1866	100,000	.....	273,000	273.0
326	Bennett National Bank, New Whatcom, Wash.	4171	Dec. 4, 1889	50,000	.....	5,000	10.0
327	First National Bank, Springville, N.Y	2892	Feb. 26, 1883	50,000	.....	37,500	75.0
328	First National Bank, Mount Pleasant, Mich.	3215	June 28, 1884	50,000	.....	36,000	72.0
329	First National Bank, Ithaca, Mich....	3217	July 7, 1884	50,000	.....	41,250	82.5
330	City National Bank, Tyler, Tex.....	4353	July 2, 1890	100,000	.....	20,000	20.0
	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
331	First National Bank, Garnett, Kans..	2973	June 11, 1883	50,000	.....	71,500	143.0
332	First National Bank, Eddy, N. Mex..	4455	Oct. 31, 1890	50,000	.....	.....	.....
333	Second National Bank, Rockford, Ill.	482	July 13, 1864	50,000	$2,470	636,458	1272.9
334	Marine National Bank, Duluth, Minn.	4421	Sept. 23, 1890	250,000	5,000	14,000	5.6
335	First National Bank, Decorah, Iowa..	493	Aug. 6, 1864	75,000	.....	254,611	339.5
336	Missouri National Bank, Kansas City, Mo.	4494	Dec. 30, 1890	250,000	.....	75,000	30.0
337	First National Bank of East Saginaw, Saginaw, Mich.	637	Dec. 20, 1864	50,000	.....	332,500	665.0
338	First National Bank, Tyler, Tex.....	3651	Mar. 21, 1887	100,000	.....	83,000	83.0
339	First National Bank, Niagara Falls, N. Y.	4899	Apr. 13, 1893	100,000	.....	6,000	6.0
340	National Bank of Illinois, Chicago, Ill	1867	Aug. 29, 1871	500,000	.....	1,877,500	375.5
341	Big Rapids National Bank, Big Rapids, Mich. *a*	2944	May 9, 1883	100,000	.....	47,500	47.5
342	Second National Bank, Grand Forks, N. Dak.	3504	May 17, 1886	55,000	.....	33,550	61.0
343	First National Bank, Sioux City, Iowa. *b*	1757	Dec. 28, 1870	100,000	.....	161,000	161.0
344	Citizens' National Bank, Fargo, N. Dak.	3602	Dec. 14, 1886	100,000	1,000	60,000	60.0
345	Merchants' National Bank, Devils Lake, N. Dak.	3714	May 24, 1887	50,000	.....	41,750	83.5
346	First National Bank, Alma, Nebr.....	3580	Oct. 28, 1886	50,000	1,143	31,534	63.1
347	Columbia National Bank, Minneapolis, Minn.	4739	May 13, 1892	200,000	.....	24,000	12.0
348	Dakota National Bank, Sioux Falls, S Dak.	2843	Dec. 19, 1882	50,000	.....	23,000	46.0
349	First National Bank, Newport, Ky....	2276	June 15, 1875	100,000	.....	288,000	288.0
350	German National Bank, Louisville, Ky.	2062	Nov. 5, 1872	237,700	.....	402,400	169.3
351	Mutual National Bank, New Orleans, La.	1898	Nov. 10, 1871	300,000	.....	497,500	165.8
352	Merchants National Bank, Ocala, Fla.	3815	Nov. 21, 1887	50,000	3,000	25,500	51.0
353	Moscow National Bank, Moscow, Idaho.	4584	June 17, 1891	75,000	.....	18,000	24.0
354	First National Bank, Olympia, Wash.	3024	Aug. 11, 1883	50,000	.....	88,000	176.0
355	First National Bank, Franklin, Ohio..	738	Jan. 23, 1865	50,000	.....	259,000	518.0
356	First National Bank, Griswold, Iowa.	3048	Sept. 15, 1883	50,000	.....	53,500	107.0
357	National Bank of Potsdam, N. Y.....	868	Mar. 7, 1865	50,000	.....	523,670	1047.3
358	Northwestern National Bank, Great Falls, Mont.	2476	May 14, 1880	50,000	.....	177,500	355.0
359	Merchants National Bank, Jacksonville, Fla.	4332	June 2, 1890	100,000	.....	60,000	60.0
360	Union National Bank, Minneapolis, Minn.	2795	Oct. 12, 1882	250,000	2,500	317,500	127.0
361	The Dalles National Bank, The Dalles, Oreg.	3534	July 16, 1886	50,000	.....	.....	.....

a Formerly in voluntary liquidation. *b* Restored to solvency.

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RECEIVERS, TOGETHER WITH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, ETC.—Continued.

Failures.				Lawful money deposited.	Circulation.			
Capital.	Surplus.	Receiver appointed.	Cause of failure.		Issued.	Redeemed.	Outstanding.	
$100,000	$20,000	July 22, 1896	X	$22,150	$22,150	$6,501	$15,649	317
500,000	150,000	July 25, 1896	Y	17,420	88,800	17,420	71,380	318
50,000	33	Aug. 12, 1896	F	11,250	11,250	6,345	4,905	319
50,000	15,000	Aug. 17, 1896	V	.....	11,700	8,540	3,160	320
50,000	.....	Aug. 26, 1896	U	11,250	11,250	6,120	5,130	321
100,000	7,000	Sept. 9, 1896	V	22,500	22,500	12,540	9,960	322
300,000	5,000	.....do	V	44,100	44,100	21,740	22,360	323
200,000	30,000	Sept. 10, 1896	O	44,300	44,300	22,190	22,110	324
800,000	100,000	Sept. 11, 1896	Y	45,000	45,000	21,790	23,210	325
50,000	.....	Sept. 19, 1896	V	11,250	11,250	7,690	3,560	326
50,000	25,000	Oct. 3, 1896	G	18,000	18,000	12,695	5,305	327
50,000	10,000	Oct. 7, 1896	X	11,250	11,250	7,550	3,700	328
50,000	10,000	Oct. 14, 1896	W	11,250	11,250	7,520	3,730	329
100,000	7,200	Oct. 17, 1896	W	22,495	22,495	12,900	9,595	330
3,805,000	.....	.....	.....	667,565	784,395	437,991	346,404	
50,000	10,000	Nov. 9, 1896	Y	11,700	11,700	5,400	6,300	331
50,000	10,000	Nov. 10, 1896	J	10,900	10,900	5,160	5,740	332
200,000	52,000	.....do	Y	49,100	49,100	20,761	28,339	333
200,000	1,000	Nov. 11, 1896	Y	45,000	45,000	22,870	22,130	334
75,000	15,000	Nov. 24, 1896	L	17,320	17,320	9,060	8,260	335
250,000	15,000	Dec. 3, 1896	Y	.....	45,000	20,570	24,430	336
100,000	60,000	Dec. 10, 1896	H	37,422	37,422	17,341	20,081	337
200,000	40,000	Dec. 17, 1896	G	45,000	45,000	31,245	13,755	338
100,000	3,000	Dec. 18, 1896	W	21,880	21,880	15,670	6,210	339
1,000,000	1,000,000	Dec. 21, 1896	Y	52,980	52,980	27,861	25,119	340
100,000	18,000	Dec. 31, 1896	N	20,880	20,880	15,382	5,498	341
50,000	.....	Jan. 7, 1897	Y	10,870	10,870	5,530	5,340	342
100,000	40,000	.....do	.....	.....	51,430	6,430	45,000	343
100,000	35,000	.....do	V	21,950	21,950	10,220	11,730	344
50,000	.....	Jan. 11, 1897	U	22,500	22,500	20,925	1,575	345
50,000	3,297	Jan. 12, 1897	Q	11,250	11,250	5,470	5,780	346
200,000	.....	Jan. 14, 1897	V	44,010	44,010	21,960	22,050	347
50,000	50,000	Jan. 20, 1897	X	10,800	10,800	4,450	6,350	348
200,000	75,000	Jan. 21, 1897	T	45,000	45,000	21,170	23,830	349
251,500	30,000	Jan. 22, 1897	N	176,400	176,400	62,173	114,227	350
200,000	.....	Jan. 27, 1897	Y	.....	45,000	12,812	32,188	351
100,000	.....	Feb. 3, 1897	S	.....	22,500	14,112	8,388	352
75,000	30,000	Feb. 4, 1897	H	16,875	16,875	12,665	4,210	353
100,000	20,000	Feb. 17, 1897	F	21,800	21,800	9,930	11,870	354
50,000	10,000	.....do	V	22,200	22,200	9,862	12,338	355
50,000	10,000	.....do	F	11,250	11,250	6,873	4,377	356
200,000	30,000	Mar. 2, 1897	S	45,000	45,000	19,849	25,151	357
250,000	35,000	Mar. 6, 1897	Z	42,870	42,870	17,742	25,128	358
100,000	12,000	Mar. 17, 1897	I	22,100	22,100	13,600	8,500	359
500,000	.....	Mar. 29, 1897	V	43,950	43,950	22,112	21,838	360
50,000	.....	May 7, 1897	G	.....	11,250	6,000	5,250	361

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No. 75.—National Banks which have been Placed in the Hands of

	Name and location of bank.	Organization.				Total dividends paid during existence as a national banking association.	
		Charter number.	Date.	Capital.	Surplus.	Amount.	Per cent.
362	City National Bank, Gatesville, Tex..	4732	Apr. 23, 1892	$50,000	$500	$16,500	33.0
363	Merchants' National Bank, Helena, Mont.	2732	June 14, 1882	150,000	.....	288,500	152.3
364	First National Bank, Orleans, Nebr...	3342	May 19, 1885	50,000	.....	39,337	78.7
365	Keystone National Bank, Erie, Pa	535	Oct. 19, 1864	150,000	1,343	531,034	354.0
366	Merchants and Miners' National Bank, Phillipsburg, Mont.	4843	Feb. 1, 1893	50,000	500	10,000	20.0
367	First National Bank, Asheville, N. C..	3418	Dec. 4, 1885	100,000	.....	50,000	50.0
368	First National Bank, Benton Harbor, Mich.	4261	May 15, 1890	50,000	.....	17,500	35.0
	Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
369	Sault Sté. Marie National Bank, Sault Sté. Marie, Mich.	3747	July 7, 1887	50,000	.....	12,000	24.0
370	First National Bank, Pembina, N. Dak.	3438	Jan. 20, 1886	50,000	.....	53,000	106.0
371	Chestnut Street National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.	3723	June 14, 1887	250,000	.....	150,000	60.0
372	National Bank of Paola, Kans.....	3795	Sept. 30, 1887	100,000	.....	47,500	47.5
373	First National Bank, Larimore, N. Dak.	2854	Jan. 9, 1883	50,000	.....	49,500	99.0
374	Hampsire County National Bank, Northampton, Mass.	418	Apr. 6, 1864	50,000	.....	571,500	1143.0
375	State National Bank, Logansport, Ind.*a*.	2596	Dec. 7, 1881	100,000	.....	190,000	190.0
	Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Grand total.....	.....	.....	49,185,000	686,783	42,508,617	86.4

a Formerly in voluntary liquidation.

A Defalcation of officers.
B Defalcation of officers and fraudulent management.
C Defalcation of officers and excessive loans to others.
D Defalcation of officers and depreciation of securities.
E Depreciation of securities.
F Excessive loans to others, injudicious banking, and depreciation of securities.
G Excessive loans to officers and directors and depreciation of securities.
H Excessive loans to officers and directors and investments in real estate and mortgages.
I Excessive loans to others and depreciation of securities.
J Excessive loans to others and investments in real estate and mortgages.
K Excessive loans and failure of large debtors.
L Excessive loans to officers and directors.
M Failure of large debtors.

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RECEIVERS, TOGETHER WITH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, ETC.—Continued.

Failures.				Lawful money deposited.	Circulation.			
Capital.	Surplus.	Receiver appointed.	Cause of failure.		Issued.	Redeemed.	Outstanding.	
$50,000	$1,500	May 29, 1897	V	$11,020	$11,020	$6,010	$5,010	362
350,000	70,000	June 2, 1897	Y	50,040	50,040	29,780	29,260	363
50,000	1,800	June 5, 1897	G	11,250	11,250	5,393	5,857	364
150,000	10,000	July 26, 1897	F	51,071	51,071	20,135	30,936	365
50,000	2,500	July 28, 1897	Z	11,250	11,250	4,280	6,970	366
100,000	20,000	Aug. 23, 1897	N	.....	22,500	8,500	14,000	367
50,000	6,021	Sept. 21, 1897	K	.....	11,250	4,400	6,850	368
5,851,500	.....	.....	.....	1,015,638	1,224,568	564,703	659,865	
100,000	.....	Dec. 10, 1897	U	22,000	22,000	5,280	16,720	369
50,000	7,985	Jan. 19, 1898	W	10,700	10,700	2,510	8,190	370
500,000	150,000	Jan. 29, 1898	T	.....	45,000	13,505	31,495	371
50,000	2,500	Feb. 1, 1898	W	17,560	17,560	3,360	14,200	372
50,000	.....	Feb. 26, 1898	G	10,750	10,750	2,600	8,150	373
250,000	50,000	May 23, 1898	A	10,905	145,905	23,610	122,295	374
200,000	55,000	Sept. 27, 1898	E	29,110	29,110	220	28,890	375
1,200,000	.....	.....	.....	101,025	281,025	51,085	229,940	
62,827,420	10,703,316	.....	.....	20,390,212	21,137,097	18,791,382	2,345,715	

N Fraudulent management.
O Fraudulent management, excessive loans to officers and directors, and depreciation of securities.
P Fraudulent management and depreciation of securities.
Q Fraudulent management and injudicious banking.
R Fraudulent management, defalcation of officers, and depreciation of securities.
S Fraudulent management, injudicious banking, investments in real estate and mortgages, and depreciation of securities.
T Fraudulent management, excessive loans to officers and directors, and excessive loans to others.
U Injudicious banking.
V Injudicious banking and depreciation of securities.
W Injudicious banking and failure of large debtors.
X Investments in real estate and mortgages and depreciation of securities.
Y General stringency of the money market, shrinkage in values, and imprudent methods of banking.
Z Wrecked by the cashier.

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No. 76.—Insolvent National Banks, Dates of Organization, Appointment of System, with Amounts of Nominal and Additional Assets, Amounts Col Assets, Expenses of Receivership, Claims Proved, Dividends Paid, and

	Name and location of bank.	Date of organization.	Capital stock.	Receiver appointed.
1	First National Bank, Attica, N. Y.	Jan. 14, 1864	$50,000	Apr. 14, 1865
2	Venango National Bank, Franklin, Pa.	May 20, 1865	300,000	May 1, 1866
3	Merchants' National Bank, Washington, D. C.	Dec. 14, 1864	200,000	May 8, 1866
	Total		500,000	
4	First National Bank, Medina, N. Y.	Feb. 3, 1864	50,000	Mar. 13, 1867
5	Tennessee National Bank, Memphis, Tenn.	June 5, 1865	100,000	Mar. 21, 1867
6	First National Bank, Selma, Ala.	Aug. 24, 1865	100,000	Apr. 30, 1867
7	First National Bank, New Orleans, La.	Dec. 18, 1863	500,000	May 20, 1867
8	National Unadilla Bank, Unadilla, N. Y.	July 17, 1865	120,000	Aug. 20, 1867
9	Farmers and Citizens' National Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y.	June 5, 1865	300,000	Sept. 6, 1867
10	Croton National Bank, New York, N. Y.	Sept. 9, 1865	200,000	Oct. 1, 1867
	Total		1,370,000	
11	First National Bank, Bethel, Conn.	May 15, 1865	60,000	Feb. 28, 1868
12	First National Bank, Keokuk, Iowa	Sept. 9, 1863	100,000	Mar. 3, 1868
13	National Bank of Vicksburg, Miss.	Feb. 14, 1865	50,000	Apr. 24, 1868
	Total		210,000	
14	First National Bank, Rockford, Ill.	May 20, 1864	50,000	Mar. 15, 1869
15	First National Bank of Nevada, Austin, Nev.	June 23, 1865	250,000	Oct. 14, 1869
	Total		300,000	
16	Ocean National Bank, New York, N. Y.	June 6, 1865	1,000,000	Dec. 13, 1871
17	Union Square National Bank, New York, N. Y.	Mar. 30, 1869	200,000	Dec. 15, 1871
18	Eighth National Bank, New York, N. Y.	Apr. 6, 1864	250,000	.....do .....
19	Fourth National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.	Feb. 26, 1864	200,000	Dec. 20, 1871
20	Waverly National Bank, Waverly, N. Y.	May 29, 1865	106,100	Apr. 23, 1872
21	First National Bank, Fort Smith, Ark.	Feb. 6, 1866	50,000	May 2, 1872
	Total		1,806,100	
22	Scandinavian National Bank, Chicago, Ill.	May 7, 1872	250,000	Dec. 12, 1872
23	Wallkill National Bank, Middletown, N. Y.	July 21, 1865	175,000	Dec. 31, 1872
24	Crescent City National Bank, New Orleans, La.	Feb. 15, 1872	500,000	Mar. 18, 1873
25	Atlantic National Bank, New York, N. Y.	July 1, 1865	300,000	Apr. 28, 1873
26	First National Bank, Washington, D. C.	July 16, 1863	500,000	Sept. 19, 1873
27	National Bank of the Commonwealth, New York, N. Y.	July 1, 1865	750,000	Sept. 22, 1873
28	Merchants' National Bank, Petersburg, Va.	Sept. 1, 1865	400,000	Sept. 25, 1873
29	First National Bank, Petersburg, Va.	July 1, 1865	200,000	.....do .....
30	First National Bank, Mansfield, Ohio	May 24, 1864	109,000	Oct. 18, 1873
31	New Orleans National Banking Association, New Orleans, La.	May 27, 1871	600,000	Oct. 23, 1873
32	First National Bank, Carlisle, Pa.	July 7, 1863	50,000	Oct. 24, 1873
	Total		3,825,000	
33	First National Bank, Anderson, Ind.	July 31, 1863	50,000	Nov. 23, 1873
34	First National Bank, Topeka, Kans.	Aug. 23, 1866	100,000	Dec. 16, 1873
35	First National Bank, Norfolk, Va.	Feb. 23, 1864	100,000	June 3, 1874
	Total		250,000	
36	Gibson County National Bank, Princeton, Ind.	Nov. 30, 1872	50,000	Nov. 28, 1874
37	First National Bank of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah	Nov. 15, 1869	150,000	Dec. 10, 1874
38	Cook County National Bank, Chicago, Ill.	July 8, 1871	500,000	Feb. 1, 1875
39	First National Bank, Tiffin, Ohio	Mar. 16, 1865	100,000	Oct. 22, 1875
40	Charlottesville National Bank, Charlottesville, Va	July 19, 1865	200,000	Oct. 28, 1875
	Total		1,000,000	
41	Miners' National Bank, Georgetown, Colo.	Oct. 30, 1874	150,000	Jan. 24, 1876
42	Fourth National Bank, Chicago, Ill. *a*	Feb. 24, 1864	200,000	Feb. 1, 1876
43	First National Bank, Bedford, Iowa	Sept. 18, 1875	30,000	.....do .....
44	First National Bank, Osceola, Iowa	Jan. 26, 1871	50,000	Feb. 26, 1876
45	First National Bank, Duluth, Minn.	Apr. 6, 1872	100,000	Mar. 13, 1876
46	First National Bank, La Crosse, Wis.	June 20, 1865	50,000	Apr. 11, 1876
47	City National Bank, Chicago, Ill.	Feb. 18, 1865	250,000	May 17, 1876
48	Watkins National Bank, Watkins, N. Y.	June 2, 1864	75,000	July 12, 1876
49	First National Bank, Wichita, Kans.	Jan. 2, 1872	60,000	Sept. 23, 1876
	Total		965,000	

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RECEIVER, AND CLOSING, SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL BANKING LECTED FROM ALL SOURCES, LOANS PAID AND OTHER DISBURSEMENTS, LOSSES ON REMAINING ASSETS RETURNED TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Nominal assets at date of suspension.			Additional assets received since date of suspension.	Total assets.	Offsets allowed and settled.	Loss on assets compounded or sold under order of court.	Nominal value of assets returned to stockholders.	
Estimated good.	Estimated doubtful.	Estimated worthless.						
$50,823	$28,053	$115,538	$13,692	$208,106	$18,661	$114,236	.....	1
83,713	57,029	818,154	27,741	986,637	69,445	796,197	.....	2
.....	860,929	.....	.....	860,929	.....	686,665	.....	3
83,713	917,958	818,154	27,741	1,847,566	69,445	1,482,862	.....	
18,424	2,029	101,072	5,400	126,925	.....	93,638	.....	4
50,060	395,412	.....	26,579	471,991	.....	380,383	.....	5
116,422	96,556	78,415	57,732	349,125	6,845	179,894	.....	6
853,148	276,400	701,116	156,575	1,987,239	58,645	929,289	.....	7
36,748	69,857	86,856	19,449	212,910	.....	132,806	.....	8
1,175,656	121,683	272,757	121,017	1,691,113	55,342	400,903	.....	9
255,235	144,903	65,361	21,572	487,071	30,641	187,586	.....	10
2,505,633	1,106,840	1,305,577	408,324	5,326,374	151,473	2,304,499	.....	
39,486	4,809	83,830	12,212	140,337	1,570	70,122	.....	11
98,240	79,652	125,057	13,426	316,375	33,454	123,409	.....	12
21,584	49,959	22,569	.....	94,112	4,608	57,938	.....	13
159,310	134,420	231,456	25,638	550,824	39,632	251,469	.....	
7,000	811	.....	30,371	38,182	274	.....	.....	14
129,721	497,292	91,412	42,236	760,661	317,742	219,750	.....	15
136,721	498,103	91,412	72,607	798,843	318,016	219,750	.....	
1,867,641	.....	942,283	124,832	2,934,756	285,736	1,254,358	.....	16
364,973	.....	91,355	11,895	468,223	101,719	.....	$89,355	17
229,017	736,997	165,442	49,409	1,181,465	38,911	379,794	.....	18
653,658	.....	.....	.....	653,658	303,504	.....	.....	19
86,493	40,000	37,494	32,517	196,504	15,780	56,011	.....	20
15,800	14,174	25,000	6,537	61,511	.....	37,629	.....	21
3,218,182	791,171	1,261,574	225,190	5,496,117	745,650	1,727,792	89,855	
100,000	100,000	168,100	24,866	392,966	6,211	224,703	.....	22
127,769	50,000	25,000	25,102	227,871	30,378	22,084	.....	23
379,020	110,450	148,920	168,603	806,993	8,949	285,346	.....	24
336,833	58,852	283,550	128,337	807,572	98,460	161,013	.....	25
1,000,000	1,277,690	.....	215,724	2,493,414	280,955	765,356	.....	26
1,435,113	473,372	453,593	404,431	2,766,509	368,992	589,213	.....	27
342,260	252,250	321,722	103,609	1,019,841	103,842	616,642	.....	28
100,000	50,000	79,409	43,225	272,634	3,225	146,764	.....	29
94,483	173,378	7,954	21,095	296,910	5,735	182,231	.....	30
300,000	100,000	376,870	654,185	1,431,055	8,964	715,584	.....	31
28,077	55,386	29,267	2,574	115,304	7,068	51,294	.....	32
4,243,555	2,701,378	1,894,385	1,791,751	10,631,069	922,779	3,760,230	.....	
50,000	80,000	103,057	102,163	335,220	10,410	235,127	.....	33
25,000	85,000	78,857	14,241	203,098	26,951	118,083	.....	34
77,723	56,350	80,297	3,542	217,912	2,191	55,917	.....	35
152,723	221,350	262,211	119,946	756,230	39,552	409,127	.....	
51,296	32,011	29,055	12,816	125,178	3,595	54,332	.....	36
6,300	204,600	3,274	15,258	229,432	2,869	196,231	.....	37
619,836	1,250,163	151,439	678,349	2,699,787	452,953	1,948,095	.....	38
140,000	120,000	63,620	18,439	342,059	60,447	84,709	.....	39
169,520	105,218	257,655	30,696	563,089	24,882	58,715	.....	40
986,952	1,711,992	505,043	755,558	3,959,545	544,746	2,342,082	.....	
20,000	190,069	.....	27,287	237,356	8,761	186,254	.....	41
27,123	131,227	65,802	3,084	227,236	2,100	6,266	.....	42
29,752	26,858	9,359	9,635	75,604	3,510	49,929	.....	43
74,376	19,938	5,737	15,162	115,213	3,043	30,319	33,362	44
18,093	118,300	35,855	13,816	186,064	1,139	111,780	.....	45
35,000	25,000	65,097	44,815	169,912	4,296	85,019	.....	46
453,037	478,917	85,805	86,248	1,104,007	48,381	470,903	.....	47
86,014	44,582	9,105	21,738	161,439	3,151	18,635	53,473	48
59,226	18,387	67,531	3,681	148,825	17,409	67,345	.....	49
802,621	1,053,278	344,291	225,466	2,425,656	91,799	1,026,455	86,836	

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NO. 76.—INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS, DATES OF ORGANIZATION, APPOINTMENT OF SYSTEM, WITH AMOUNTS OF NOMINAL AND ADDITIONAL ASSETS,

	Name and location of bank.	Date of organization.	Capital stock.	Receiver appointed.
50	First National Bank, Greenfield, Ohio *a*	Oct. 7, 1863	$50,000	Dec. 12, 1876
51	National Bank of Fishkill, N. Y	Apr. 1, 1865	200,000	Jan. 27, 1877
52	First National Bank, Franklin, Ind	Aug. 5, 1863	132,000	Feb. 13, 1877
53	Northumberland County National Bank, Shamokin, Pa.	Jan. 9, 1865	67,000	Mar. 12, 1877
54	First National Bank, Winchester, Ill	July 25, 1865	50,000	Mar. 16, 1877
55	National Exchange Bank, Minneapolis, Minn	Jan. 16, 1865	100,000	May 24, 1877
56	National Bank of the State of Missouri, St. Louis, Mo.	Oct. 30, 1866	2,500,000	June 23, 1877
57	First National Bank, Delphi, Ind	Mar. 25, 1872	50,000	July 20, 1877
58	First National Bank, Georgetown, Colo	May 31, 1872	75,000	Aug. 18, 1877
59	Lock Haven National Bank, Lock Haven, Pa	June 14, 1865	120,000	Aug. 20, 1877
	Total		3,344,000	
60	Third National Bank, Chicago, Ill	Feb. 5, 1864	750,000	Nov. 24, 1877
61	Central National Bank, Chicago, Ill	Sept. 18, 1872	200,000	Dec. 1, 1877
62	First National Bank, Kansas City, Mo	Nov. 23, 1865	500,000	Feb. 11, 1878
63	Commercial National Bank, Kansas City, Mo	June 3, 1872	100,000	.....do.....
64	First National Bank, Ashland, Pa. *a*	Apr. 27, 1864	112,500	Feb. 28, 1878
65	First National Bank, Tarrytown, N. Y	Apr. 5, 1864	100,000	Mar. 23, 1878
66	First National Bank, Allentown, Pa. *a*	Dec. 16, 1863	250,000	Apr. 15, 1878
67	First National Bank, Waynesburg, Pa. *a*	Mar. 5, 1864	100,000	May 15, 1878
68	Washington County National Bank, Greenwich, N. Y.	June 30, 1865	200,000	June 8, 1878
69	First National Bank, Dallas, Tex	July 16, 1874	50,000	.....do.....
70	People's National Bank, Helena, Mont	May 13, 1863	100,000	Sept. 13, 1878
71	First National Bank, Bozeman, Mont	Aug. 14, 1872	50,000	Sept. 14, 1878
72	Merchants' National Bank, Fort Scott, Kans. *a*	Jan. 20, 1872	50,000	Sept. 25, 1878
73	Farmers' National Bank, Platte City, Mo	May 5, 1877	50,000	Oct. 1, 1878
	Total		2,612,500	
74	First National Bank, Warrensburg, Mo	July 31, 1871	100,000	Nov. 1, 1878
75	German-American National Bank, Washington, D. C.	May 14, 1877	130,000	.....do.....
76	German National Bank, Chicago, Ill. *a*	Nov. 15, 1870	500,000	Dec. 20, 1878
77	Commercial National Bank, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	June 6, 1865	100,000	Feb. 11, 1879
78	Second National Bank, Scranton, Pa. *a*	Aug. 5, 1863	200,000	Mar. 15, 1879
79	National Bank of Poultney, Vt	May 31, 1865	100,000	Apr. 7, 1879
80	First National Bank, Monticello, Ind	Dec. 3, 1874	50,000	July 18, 1879
81	First National Bank, Butler, Pa	Mar. 11, 1864	50,000	July 23, 1879
	Total		1,230,000	
82	First National Bank, Meadville, Pa	Oct. 27, 1863	100,000	June 9, 1880
83	First National Bank, Newark, N. J	Aug. 7, 1863	300,000	June 14, 1880
84	First National Bank, Brattleboro, Vt	June 30, 1864	300,000	June 19, 1880
	Total		700,000	
85	Mechanics' National Bank, Newark, N. J	June 9, 1865	500,000	Nov. 2, 1881
86	First National Bank, Buffalo, N. Y	Feb. 5, 1864	100,000	Apr. 22, 1882
87	Pacific National Bank, Boston, Mass	Nov. 9, 1877	961,300	May 22, 1882
	Total		1,561,300	
88	First National Bank of Union Mills, Union City, Pa	Oct. 23, 1863	50,000	Mar. 24, 1883
89	Vermont National Bank, St. Albans, Vt	Oct. 11, 1865	200,000	Aug. 9, 1883
	Total		250,000	
90	First National Bank, Leadville, Colo	Mar. 19, 1879	60,000	Jan. 24, 1884
91	City National Bank, Lawrenceburg, Ind. *a*	Feb. 24, 1883	100,000	Mar. 11, 1884
92	First National Bank, St. Albans, Vt	Feb. 20, 1864	100,000	Apr. 22, 1884
93	First National Bank, Monmouth, Ill	July 7, 1882	75,000	.....do.....
94	Marine National Bank, New York, N. Y	June 3, 1865	400,000	May 13, 1884
95	Hot Springs National Bank, Hot Springs, Ark	Feb. 17, 1883	50,000	June 2, 1884
96	Richmond National Bank, Richmond, Ind	Mar. 5, 1873	250,000	July 23, 1884
97	First National Bank, Livingston, Mont	July 16, 1883	50,000	Aug. 25, 1884
98	First National Bank, Albion, N. Y	Dec. 12, 1863	100,000	Aug. 26, 1884
99	First National Bank, Jamestown, N. Dak	Oct. 25, 1881	50,000	Sept. 13, 1884
100	Logan National Bank, West Liberty, Ohio	May 7, 1883	50,000	Oct. 18, 1884
	Total		1,285,000	

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RECEIVER, AND CLOSING, SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL BANKING AMOUNTS COLLECTED FROM ALL SOURCES, ETC.—Continued.

Nominal assets at date of suspension.			Additional assets received since date of suspension.	Total assets.	Offsets allowed and settled.	Loss on assets compounded or sold under order of court.	Nominal value of assets returned to stockholders.	
Estimated good.	Estimated doubtful.	Estimated worthless.						
.....	$57,675	.....	$376	$58,051	.....	$44,344	.....	50
$194,665	262,909	$51,403	49,441	558,418	$13,192	223,375	.....	51
86,492	58,188	200,909	24,217	369,806	60,311	203,792	.....	52
67,246	112,026	25,941	14,770	219,983	8,487	99,588	.....	53
67,541	66,025	79,101	14,270	226,937	6,537	117,173	.....	54
135,231	90,704	124,371	18,411	368,717	21,498	139,309	.....	55
935,999	2,818,966	633,744	433,400	4,822,109	166,831	1,771,699	$36,957	56
175,254	6,250	6,596	13,478	201,578	62,774	1,310	34,259	57
34,368	52,627	629,113	30,398	746,506	36,598	606,580	.....	58
220,481	150,650	24,990	34,350	430,471	41,324	143,664	.....	59
1,917,277	3,676,020	1,776,168	633,111	8,002,576	417,552	3,350,834	71,216	
1,330,215	631,797	330,704	530,156	2,822,872	93,222	384,008	.....	60
157,438	161,441	170,712	16,680	506,271	7,245	287,682	.....	61
1,118,118	313,726	405,000	19,817	1,856,661	1,482,725	22,559	.....	62
52,349	74,724	51,175	6,723	184,971	22,962	67,396	.....	63
107,318	41,584	19,070	8,859	176,831	16,072	.....	112,818	64
100,994	.....	153,467	20,289	274,750	164,949	.....	.....	65
19,879	132,445	185,220	2,171	339,715	29,608	268,000	.....	66
.....	15,869	42,284	1,861	60,014	714	47,239	.....	67
311,324	27,894	236,971	13,749	589,938	18,541	6,972	279,987	68
48,149	36,245	67,423	4,305	156,122	30,088	106,292	.....	69
32,559	95,251	166,151	67,942	361,903	12,492	32,372	.....	70
39,010	76,046	333	21,090	136,479	7,700	20,141	.....	71
21,225	15,543	46,588	1,892	85,248	178	65,804	.....	72
9,561	18,691	42,296	1,944	72,492	10,947	8,207	.....	73
3,348,139	1,641,256	1,917,394	717,478	7,624,267	1,888,443	1,316,672	392,805	
90,953	194,457	11,578	33,375	330,363	55,255	118,507	.....	74
256,286	139,514	37,923	61,147	494,870	165,846	202,488	.....	75
104,966	101,971	475,052	29,881	711,870	6,170	521,783	.....	76
133,169	167,503	28,969	17,085	346,726	17,475	101,810	69,659	77
264,908	101,178	104,858	47,591	518,535	36,737	203,982	72,754	78
68,078	97,257	18,384	19,560	203,279	3,353	25,729	77,592	79
23,646	6,734	4,374	15,017	49,771	8,411	64	.....	80
12,647	134,716	34,737	27,503	209,603	11,920	106,582	.....	81
954,653	943,330	715,875	251,159	2,865,017	305,167	1,280,925	220,005	
115,012	22,545	12,863	19,198	169,618	3,345	26,043	26,439	82
418,951	64,041	55,895	41,173	580,060	154,945	86,953	.....	83
51,574	.....	302,654	43,895	398,123	4,902	801	302,654	84
585,537	86,586	371,412	104,266	1,147,801	163,192	113,797	329,093	
1,114,503	185,002	78,286	232,147	1,609,938	73,925	167,629	.....	85
488,892	65,526	696,987	36,916	1,288,321	172,063	650,736	.....	86
648,710	1,416,793	1,397,334	449,324	3,912,161	206,268	2,454,138	.....	87
2,252,105	1,667,321	2,172,607	718,387	6,810,420	452,256	3,272,503	.....	
161,699	46,829	16,309	23,640	248,477	4,376	89,925	.....	88
124,114	520,917	118,618	20,617	784,266	19,171	483,834	.....	89
285,813	567,746	134,927	44,257	1,032,743	23,547	573,759	.....	
72,197	56,042	102,112	56,410	286,761	8,970	124,949	.....	90
13,993	14,500	2,554	1,599	32,646	52	16,017	.....	91
217,314	96,875	49,951	78,359	442,499	9,888	286,651	.....	92
172,940	96,543	9,688	34,112	313,283	5,320	36,622	5,828	93
3,496,495	816,916	1,568,940	871,103	6,753,454	904,725	1,577,188	.....	94
31,058	27,774	27,190	6,407	92,429	5,381	31,402	18,517	95
367,109	72,356	171,319	124,054	734,838	32,233	348,492	.....	96
33,543	15,304	22,255	941	72,043	84	23,118	.....	97
55,763	44,446	113,329	212,545	426,083	42,269	284,326	.....	98
7,519	29,826	29,352	3,312	70,009	5	49,155	.....	99
60,096	22,695	.....	56,057	138,848	11,140	75,679	.....	100
4,528,027	1,293,277	2,096,690	1,444,899	9,362,893	1,020,067	2,853,599	24,345	

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No. 76.—Insolvent National Banks, Dates of Organization, Appointment of System, with Amounts of Nominal and Additional Assets,

	Name and location of bank.	Date of organization.	Capital stock.	Receiver appointed.
101	Middletown National Bank, Middletown, N. Y.	June 14, 1865	$200,000	Nov. 29, 1884
102	Farmers' National Bank, Bushnell, Ill.	Feb. 18, 1871	50,000	Dec. 17, 1884
103	Schoharie County National Bank, Schoharie, N. Y.	Aug. 9, 1865	50,000	Mar. 23, 1885
104	Exchange National Bank, Norfolk, Va.	May 13, 1865	300,000	Apr. 9, 1885
	Total		600,000	
105	First National Bank, Lake City, Minn.	Nov. 29, 1870	50,000	Jan. 4, 1886
106	Lancaster National Bank, Clinton, Mass.	Nov. 22, 1864	100,000	Jan. 20, 1886
107	First National Bank, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	Mar. 15, 1880	50,000	Mar. 11, 1886
108	First National Bank, Wahpeton, N. Dak.	Feb. 2, 1882	50,000	Apr. 8, 1886
109	First National Bank, Angelica, N. Y.	Nov. 3, 1864	100,000	Apr. 19, 1886
110	City National Bank, Williamsport, Pa.	Mar. 17, 1874	100,000	May 4, 1886
111	Abington National Bank, Abington, Mass. *a*	July 1, 1865	150,000	Aug. 2, 1886
112	First National Bank, Blair, Nebr.	June 7, 1882	50,000	Sept. 8, 1886
	Total		650,000	
113	First National Bank, Pine Bluff, Ark.	Sept. 18, 1882	50,000	Nov. 20, 1886
114	Palatka National Bank, Palatka, Fla.	Nov. 20, 1884	50,000	June 3, 1887
115	Fidelity National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio.	Feb. 27, 1886	1,000,000	June 27, 1887
116	Henrietta National Bank, Henrietta, Tex.	Aug. 3, 1883	50,000	Aug. 17, 1887
117	National Bank of Sumter, S. C.	Nov. 26, 1883	50,000	Aug. 24, 1887
118	First National Bank, Dansville, N. Y.	Sept. 4, 1863	50,000	Sept. 8, 1887
119	First National Bank, Corry, Pa.	Dec. 6, 1864	100,000	Oct. 11, 1887
120	Stafford National Bank, Stafford Springs, Conn.	Jan. 7, 1865	200,000	Oct. 17, 1887
	Total		1,550,000	
121	Fifth National Bank, St. Louis, Mo.	Dec. 6, 1882	300,000	Nov. 15, 1887
122	Metropolitan National Bank Cincinnati, Ohio.	June 23, 1881	1,000,000	Feb. 10, 1888
123	First National Bank, Auburn, N. Y.	Jan. 13, 1864	150,000	Feb. 20, 1888
124	Commercial National Bank, Dubuque, Iowa.	Mar. 4, 1871	100,000	Apr. 2, 1888
125	State National Bank, Raleigh, N. C.	June 2, 1868	100,000	Mar. 21, 1888
126	Second National Bank, Xenia, Ohio.	Jan. 1, 1864	150,000	May 9, 1888
127	Madison National Bank, Madison, S. Dak.	Nov. 29, 1886	50,000	June 23, 1888
128	Lowell National Bank, Lowell, Mich.	June 14, 1865	50,000	Sept. 19, 1888
	Total		1,900,000	
129	California National Bank, San Francisco, Cal.	Oct. 20, 1886	200,000	Jan. 14, 1889
130	First National Bank, Anoka, Minn.	Sept. 14, 1882	50,000	Apr. 22, 1889
	Total		250,000	
131	National Bank of Shelbyville, Tenn.	Oct. 29, 1874	50,000	Dec. 13, 1889
132	First National Bank, Sheffield, Ala.	Jan. 14, 1887	100,000	Dec. 23, 1889
133	Third National Bank, Malone, N. Y.	July 15, 1885	50,000	Dec. 30, 1889
134	First National Bank, Abilene, Kans.	June 23, 1879	100,000	Jan. 21, 1890
135	Harper National Bank, Harper, Kans.	Jan. 6, 1886	50,000	Feb. 10, 1890
136	Gloucester City National Bank, Gloucester City, N. J.	Oct. 26, 1888	50,000	June 12, 1890
137	Park National Bank, Chicago, Ill.	May 11, 1886	200,000	July 14, 1890
138	State National Bank, Wellington, Kans.	Oct. 1, 1886	50,000	Sept. 25, 1890
139	Kingman National Bank, Kingman, Kans.	Sept. 16, 1886	100,000	Oct. 2, 1890
	Total		750,000	
140	First National Bank, Alma, Kans.	Aug. 3, 1887	75,000	Nov. 21, 1890
141	First National Bank, Belleville, Kans.	Aug. 28, 1885	50,000	Dec. 12, 1890
142	First National Bank, Meade Center, Kans.	May 5, 1887	50,000	Dec. 24, 1890
143	American National Bank, Arkansas City, Kans.	Mar. 15, 1889	300,000	Dec. 26, 1890
144	City National Bank, Hastings, Nebr.	Dec. 27, 1883	100,000	Jan. 14, 1891
145	Peoples' National Bank, Fayetteville, N. C.	June 27, 1872	125,000	Jan. 20, 1891
146	Spokane National Bank, Spokane Falls, Wash.	Jan. 24, 1888	100,000	Feb. 3, 1891
147	First National Bank, Ellsworth, Kans.	Sept. 11, 1884	50,000	Feb. 11, 1891
148	Second National Bank, McPherson, Kans.	Sept. 16, 1887	50,000	Mar. 25, 1891
149	Pratt County National Bank, Pratt, Kans.	Sept. 8, 1887	50,000	Apr. 7, 1891
150	Keystone National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.	July 30, 1875	500,000	May 9, 1891
151	Spring Garden National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.	Mar. 13, 1886	750,000	May 21, 1891
152	National City Bank, Marshall, Mich.	July 29, 1872	100,000	June 22, 1891
153	Red Cloud National Bank, Red Cloud, Nebr.	May 10, 1884	75,000	July 1, 1891
154	Asbury Park National Bank, Asbury Park, N. J.	Sept. 17, 1887	100,000	July 2, 1891
155	Ninth National Bank, Dallas, Tex.	Sept. 12, 1890	300,000	July 16, 1891
156	First National Bank, Red Cloud, Nebr.	Nov. 8, 1882	75,000	....do ....
157	Central Nebraska National Bank, Broken Bow, Nebr.	Sept. 28, 1888	60,000	July 21, 1891

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RECEIVER, AND CLOSING, SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL BANKING AMOUNTS COLLECTED FROM ALL SOURCES, ETC.—Continued.

Nominal assets at date of suspension.			Additional assets received since date of suspension.	Total assets.	Offsets allowed and settled.	Loss on assets compounded or sold under order of court.	Nominal value of assets returned to stockholders.	
Estimated good.	Estimated doubtful.	Estimated worthless.						
$600,810	$53,692	$167,075	$131,069	$952,646	$22,189	$300,526	.....	101
13,170	3,874	62,229	11,899	91,172	3,411	350	$41,079	102
96,891	39,593	28,010	4,809	169,303	508	89,506	.....	103
1,273,711	1,441,378	938,916	273,432	3,927,437	197,262	1,380,020	.....	104
1,984,582	1,538,537	1,196,230	421,209	5,140,558	223,370	1,770,402	41,079	
57,487	91,996	7,291	57,994	214,768	584	.....	65,573	105
144,850	138,707	8,094	69,964	361,615	18,883	36,030	60,998	106
48,510	137,859	3,821	12,332	202,522	54,116	85,148	.....	107
20,505	66,965	44,909	4,138	136,517	1,168	106,872	.....	108
59,810	28,459	70,458	7,798	166,525	1,284	10,211	77,725	109
154,879	26,825	24,398	35,202	241,304	4,104	816	70,715	110
122,551	168,164	5,462	21,633	317,810	3,721	76,659	38,917	111
235,474	8,000	6,834	5,439	255,747	5,645	2,358	43,697	112
844,066	666,975	171,267	214,500	1,896,808	89,505	318,094	357,625	
50,793	85,912	1,609	16,171	154,485	127	80,035	.....	113
15,646	32,092	8,791	1,790	58,319	.....	.....	44,068	114
2,464,079	915,577	2,494,511	1,682,265	7,556,432	838,120	1,672,404	.....	115
74,171	35,999	12,995	25,695	148,861	6,594	.....	37,585	116
66,081	.....	159	17,769	84,009	883	1,057	.....	117
17,449	8,397	37,572	56,220	119,638	19,806	68,034	.....	118
156,586	20,239	66,710	29,501	273,036	8,971	124,580	.....	119
208,243	119,869	60,869	29,177	418,158	10,556	10,146	133,585	120
3,053,048	1,218,085	2,683,216	1,858,589	8,812,938	885,057	1,956,256	215,238	
580,321	929,388	61,622	95,571	1,666,902	164,276	582,026	.....	121
1,668,952	787,598	125,236	7,111	2,588,897	17,528	16,000	1,164,063	122
268,961	160,617	510,790	325,342	1,265,710	53,337	719,952	.....	123
333,506	324,872	15,112	29,221	702,711	71,172	403,278	.....	124
152,390	176,652	137,561	8,398	475,001	67,849	229,176	.....	125
181,870	214,560	78,496	69,652	544,578	13,275	39,557	161,275	126
17,136	91,153	20,025	38,052	166,366	2,001	129,091	.....	127
55,535	71,124	1,316	46,811	174,786	1,840	33,240	39,557	128
3,258,671	2,755,964	950,158	620,158	7,584,951	391,278	2,143,320	1,364,895	
400,003	61,519	216,704	95,247	773,473	21,019	130,113	113,884	129
83,776	44,698	17,225	24,059	169,758	2,196	69,535	.....	130
483,779	106,217	233,929	119,306	943,231	23,215	199,648	113,884	
1,898	98,099	44,592	6,092	150,681	.....	122,751	.....	131
153,262	117,240	72,568	9,237	352,307	3,019	232,148	.....	132
74,662	31,442	33,827	2,446	142,377	1,586	49,050	.....	133
38,896	92,995	81,897	9,209	222,997	1,733	165,667	.....	134
25,775	21,224	19,674	4,750	71,423	5,600	42,107	.....	135
6,675	12,317	56,237	8,040	83,269	690	59,835	.....	136
342,921	256,395	142,551	41,536	783,403	75,645	24,345	171,400	137
23,319	77,765	11,646	10,068	122,798	861	17,969	45,709	138
11,416	101,635	61,792	48,396	226,239	1,541	192,681	.....	139
678,824	809,112	527,784	139,774	2,155,494	90,615	906,553	217,109	
9,233	27,273	40,709	15,124	92,339	128	76,540	.....	140
10,794	50,866	22,426	4,042	88,128	274	51,149	.....	141
6,201	42,808	21,564	1,836	72,409	225	27,840	.....	142
206,303	376,977	55,732	145,642	784,654	4,049	55,667	.....	143
48,128	59,642	110,400	18,644	236,814	289	189,822	.....	144
101,878	24,882	124,504	10,516	261,780	8,760	178,089	.....	145
314,354	190,090	9,060	223,449	736,953	70,248	173,208	.....	146
102,952	46,213	43,981	6,415	199,561	2,669	113,595	.....	147
7,537	85,858	29,718	46,220	169,333	3,611	107,361	.....	148
24,983	56,753	17,166	9,049	107,954	429	57,565	.....	149
575,606	996,992	153,913	136,147	1,862,658	96,788	608,280	.....	150
280,592	555,430	1,485,688	516,536	2,838,246	124,700	312,589	.....	151
157,652	38,725	641	23,250	220,268	4,199	29,727	6,498	152
33,823	118,333	13,635	26,708	192,499	6,756	119,892	.....	153
24,089	32,015	56,240	23,462	135,806	339	92,652	.....	154
123,895	229,956	218,928	19,311	592,090	33,427	416,941	.....	155
34,040	41,226	82,117	8,714	166,097	12,371	103,792	.....	156
37,214	91,674	9,321	5,080	143,289	.....	107,375	.....	157

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No. 76.—Insolvent National Banks, Dates of Organization, Appointment of System, with Amounts of Nominal and Additional Assets,

	Name and location of bank.	Date of organization.	Capital stock.	Receiver appointed.
158	Florence National Bank, Florence, Ala	Oct. 3, 1889	$60,000	July 23, 1891
159	First National Bank, Palatka, Fla	July 15, 1884	150,000	Aug. 7, 1891
160	First National Bank, Kansas City, Kans	May 17, 1887	150,000	Aug. 17, 1891
161	Rio Grande National Bank, Laredo, Tex	Oct. 28, 1889	100,000	Oct. 3, 1891
162	First National Bank, Clearfield, Pa	Jan. 30, 1865	100,000	Oct. 7, 1891
163	Farley National Bank, Montgomery, Ala. *a*	Dec. 18, 1889	100,000	.....do.....
164	First National Bank, Coldwater, Kans	May 9, 1887	52,000	Oct. 14, 1891
	Total		3,622,000	
165	Maverick National Bank, Boston, Mass	Dec. 31, 1864	400,000	Nov. 2, 1891
166	Corry National Bank, Corry, Pa	Nov. 12, 1864	100,000	Nov. 21, 1891
167	Cheyenne National Bank, Cheyenne, Wyo	Dec. 2, 1885	150,000	Dec. 5, 1891
168	California National Bank, San Diego, Cal	Dec. 29, 1887	500,000	Dec. 18, 1891
169	First National Bank, Wilmington, N. C	July 25, 1866	250,000	Dec. 21, 1891
170	Huron National Bank, Huron, S. Dak	Nov. 21, 1884	75,000	Jan. 7, 1892
171	First National Bank, Downs, Kans	Oct. 12, 1886	50,000	Feb. 6, 1892
172	First National Bank, Muncy, Pa	Feb. 23, 1865	100,000	Feb. 9, 1892
173	Bell County National Bank, Temple, Tex	Aug. 25, 1890	50,000	Feb. 19, 1892
174	First National Bank, Deming, N. Mex	Apr. 22, 1884	100,000	Feb. 29, 1892
175	First National Bank, Silver City, N. Mex	Sept. 17, 1886	50,000	.....do.....
176	Lima National Bank, Lima, Ohio	Jan. 16, 1883	200,000	Mar. 21, 1892
177	National Bank of Guthrie, Okla	July 31, 1890	100,000	June 22, 1892
178	Cherryvale National Bank, Cherryvale, Kans	Apr. 16, 1890	50,000	July 2, 1892
179	First National Bank, Erie, Kans	Jan. 15, 1889	50,000	.....do.....
180	First National Bank, Rockwall, Tex	May 29, 1888	125,000	July 20, 1892
181	Vincennes National Bank, Vincennes, Ind	July 17, 1865	100,000	July 22, 1892
	Total		2,450,000	
182	First National Bank, Del Norte, Colo	Mar. 18, 1890	50,000	Jan. 14, 1893
183	Newton National Bank, Newton, Kans	Jan. 28, 1885	100,000	Jan. 16, 1893
184	Capital National Bank, Lincoln, Nebr	June 29, 1883	300,000	Feb. 6, 1893
185	Bankers and Merchants' National Bank, Dallas, Tex	Jan. 21, 1890	500,000	.....do.....
186	First National Bank, Little Rock, Ark	Apr. 12, 1866	500,000	.....do.....
187	Commercial National Bank, Nashville, Tenn	July 22, 1884	500,000	Apr. 6, 1893
188	Alabama National Bank, Mobile, Ala	May 13, 1871	150,000	Apr. 17, 1893
189	First National Bank, Ponca, Nebr	Jan. 28, 1887	50,000	May 13, 1893
190	Second National Bank, Columbia, Tenn	Oct. 3, 1881	100,000	May 19, 1893
191	Columbia National Bank, Chicago, Ill	Apr. 23, 1887	1,000,000	May 22, 1893
192	Elmira National Bank, Elmira, N. Y	Aug. 30, 1889	200,000	May 26, 1893
193	National Bank of North Dakota, Fargo, N. Dak	Mar. 12, 1890	250,000	June 6, 1893
194	Evanston National Bank, Evanston, Ill	June 29, 1892	100,000	June 7, 1893
195	National Bank of Deposit, New York, N. Y	Aug. 5, 1887	300,000	June 9, 1893
196	Oglethorpe National Bank, Brunswick, Ga	July 16, 1887	150,000	June 12, 1893
197	First National Bank, Lakota, N. Dak	Oct. 23, 1889	50,000	June 13, 1893
198	First National Bank, Cedar Falls, Iowa	Sept. 1, 1874	50,000	.....do.....
199	First National Bank, Brady, Tex	Jan. 7, 1890	50,000	.....do.....
200	First National Bank, Arkansas City, Kans. *a*	June 30, 1885	125,000	June 15, 1893
201	Citizens' National Bank, Hillsboro, Ohio	Sept. 4, 1872	100,000	June 16, 1893
202	First National Bank, Brunswick, Ga	Feb. 2, 1884	200,000	June 17, 1893
203	City National Bank, Brownwood, Tex. *a*	June 17, 1890	150,000	June 20, 1893
204	Merchants' National Bank, Tacoma, Wash	May 2, 1884	250,000	June 23, 1893
205	City National Bank, Greenville, Mich	Aug. 28, 1884	50,000	June 27, 1893
206	First National Bank, Whatcom, Wash	Aug. 26, 1889	50,000	.....do.....
207	Columbia National Bank, New Whatcom, Wash	June 28, 1890	100,000	.....do.....
208	Citizens' National Bank, Spokane, Wash. *a*	Apr. 8, 1889	150,000	July 1, 1893
209	First National Bank, Phillipsburg, Mont. *a*	Dec. 5, 1891	50,000	July 8, 1893
210	Linn County National Bank, Albany, Oreg	May 31, 1890	100,000	July 10, 1893
211	Nebraska National Bank, Beatrice, Nebr	Dec. 21, 1889	100,000	July 12, 1893
212	Gulf National Bank, Tampa, Fla	Dec. 2, 1890	50,000	July 14, 1893
213	Livingston National Bank, Livingston, Mont	Sept. 11, 1889	50,000	July 20, 1893
214	Chemical National Bank, Chicago, Ill	Dec. 15, 1891	1,000,000	July 21, 1893
215	Bozeman National Bank, Bozeman, Mont. *a*	Oct. 23, 1882	50,000	July 22, 1893
216	Consolidated National Bank, San Diego, Cal	Sept. 22, 1883	250,000	July 24, 1893
217	First National Bank, Cedartown, Ga	July 16, 1889	75,000	July 26, 1893
218	Merchants' National Bank, Great Falls, Mont	Oct. 7, 1890	100,000	July 29, 1893
219	State National Bank, Knoxville, Tenn	Aug. 28, 1889	100,000	.....do.....
220	Montana National Bank, Helena, Mont. *a*	Nov. 11, 1882	500,000	Aug. 2, 1893
221	Indianapolis National Bank, Indianapolis, Ind	Nov. 21, 1864	300,000	Aug. 3, 1893
222	Northern National Bank, Big Rapids, Mich	June 5, 1871	100,000	Aug. 5, 1893
223	First National Bank, Great Falls, Mont. *a*	July 1, 1886	250,000	.....do.....
224	First National Bank, Kankakee, Ill. *a*	Feb. 20, 1871	50,000	.....do.....
225	National Bank of the Commonwealth, Manchester, N. H	Feb. 9, 1892	200,000	Aug. 7, 1893

a Restored to solvency.

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RECEIVER, AND CLOSING, SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL BANKING AMOUNTS COLLECTED FROM ALL SOURCES, ETC.—Continued.

Nominal assets at date of suspension.			Additional assets received since date of suspension.	Total assets.	Offsets allowed and settled.	Loss on assets compounded or sold under order of court.	Nominal value of assets returned to stockholders.	
Estimated good.	Estimated doubtful.	Estimated worthless.						
$27,436	$80,860	$15,460	$5,133	$128,889	$7,435	$71,035	.....	158
157,630	214,991	112,844	9,440	494,905	34,885	359,246	.....	159
86,050	87,665	118,023	25,157	316,895	11,076	206,396	.....	160
42,152	27,181	101,848	5,615	176,796	218	128,373	.....	161
74,758	51,564	142,122	97,243	365,687	8,190	9,132	.....	162
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	163
16,121	50,064	19,455	5,219	90,859	7,091	63,034	.....	164
2,503,421	3,578,041	3,005,495	1,387,952	10,474,909	438,157	3,659,300	$6,498	
4,170,649	4,747,445	772,597	526,501	10,217,192	1,082,794	2,216,465	.....	165
429,340	152,513	61,480	73,296	716,629	35,836	235,661	.....	166
130,365	298,762	31,617	68,139	528,883	11,795	283,081	.....	167
541,363	535,479	360,716	216,888	1,654,446	51,012	1,076,990	.....	168
140,808	369,140	181,995	45,097	737,040	20,685	207,000	.....	169
41,221	17,778	39,147	4,511	102,657	404	54,016	.....	170
17,570	60,938	39,621	7,963	126,092	127	78,228	.....	171
62,381	106,718	9,696	27,100	205,895	7,093	.....	74,869	172
68,264	65,727	2,650	17,332	153,973	26,650	82,151	.....	173
24,715	209,549	32,215	19,573	286,052	13,323	180,096	.....	174
63,241	86,124	5,048	9,728	164,141	12,638	54,829	.....	175
124,113	276,930	58,257	60,642	520,002	53,282	76,439	124,032	176
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	177
15,583	31,110	53,933	1,097	101,723	11,881	56,365	.....	178
60,369	5,111	30,953	5,886	102,319	1,429	.....	51,094	179
31,523	79,936	109,651	11,414	232,524	59,725	154,073	.....	180
106,351	109,297	149,159	32,629	397,436	7,164	221,603	.....	181
6,027,856	7,152,617	1,938,735	1,127,796	16,247,004	1,395,858	4,976,967	249,995	
68,135	83,761	26,342	3,851	182,089	2,209	119,203	.....	182
30,329	27,959	145,461	9,729	213,478	13,623	170,172	.....	183
335,352	174,852	413,862	157,941	1,082,007	13,875	55,874	.....	184
34,142	157,453	437,285	22,612	651,492	20,686	560,312	.....	185
300,549	272,803	477,405	516,794	1,567,551	20,723	67,486	.....	186
1,055,328	365,918	958,272	142,434	2,521,952	86,139	846,322	.....	187
50,839	131,070	34,910	7,283	224,102	4,593	117,417	.....	188
28,701	121,847	58,679	10,569	219,796	1,251	151,014	.....	189
81,751	141,872	128,851	51,654	404,128	21,872	163,801	.....	190
831,565	1,097,119	608,148	52,630	2,589,462	354,157	219,544	.....	191
158,187	378,953	386,867	89,925	1,013,932	152,199	235,217	.....	192
19,956	296,498	3,201	39,141	358,796	1,093	3,142	276,576	193
48,169	90,902	53,163	8,944	201,178	4,220	107,443	.....	194
958,872	263,745	.....	26,849	1,249,466	133,899	.....	266,041	195
72,758	267,992	97,917	16,858	455,525	17,935	285,037	.....	196
7,968	32,874	1,455	29,500	71,797	4,085	37,846	.....	197
63,781	101,494	39,292	11,726	216,293	10,491	117,582	.....	198
54,586	13,195	41,179	6,277	115,237	3,550	50,498	.....	199
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200
221,171	80,835	252,321	25,067	579,394	50,423	204,435	.....	201
193,193	387,344	36,389	24,017	640,943	48,374	.....	328,869	202
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	203
371,884	569,688	90,355	69,748	1,101,675	57,063	761,090	.....	204
125,823	159,719	36,245	5,073	326,851	3,424	56,478	.....	205
38,067	65,807	19,565	12,706	136,145	6,426	104,911	.....	206
115,530	105,146	4,563	6,430	231,669	7,382	188,761	.....	207
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	208
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	209
149,100	122,381	53,766	49,369	374,616	40,419	110,625	.....	210
107,446	156,577	18,026	27,610	309,659	10,226	178,633	.....	211
118,550	16,201	16,684	6,268	157,703	21,163	10,487	.....	212
48,019	50,534	73,431	7,552	179,536	7,351	99,594	.....	213
1,245,767	804,337	603,144	248,338	2,901,586	354,354	64,812	.....	214
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	215
250,796	437,517	418,910	86,085	1,193,308	73,981	456,093	.....	216
85,199	60,104	15,848	4,124	165,275	5,360	72,353	.....	217
74,026	85,906	117,614	76,062	353,608	8,684	140,174	.....	218
175,816	44,380	11,323	15,774	247,293	3,580	.....	83,375	219
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	220
878,946	521,577	697,745	130,124	2,228,392	177,884	188,067	.....	221
100,987	233,958	2,378	72,157	409,480	6,555	47,810	.....	222
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	223
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	224
355,824	88,038	53,470	78,745	576,077	27,323	169,229	.....	225

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NO. 76.—INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS, DATES OF ORGANIZATION, APPOINTMENT OF SYSTEM, WITH AMOUNTS OF NOMINAL AND ADDITIONAL ASSETS,

	Name and location of bank.	Date of organization.	Capital stock.	Receiver appointed.
226	First National Bank, Starkville, Miss	Apr. 30, 1887	$60,000	Aug. 9, 1893
227	Stock Growers' National Bank, Miles City, Mont	Dec. 20, 1884	75,000	... .do .....
228	Texas National Bank, San Antonio, Tex	Jan. 31, 1885	100,000	Aug. 10, 1893
229	Albuquerque National Bank, Albuquerque, N. Mex	July 14, 1884	175,000	Aug. 11, 1893
230	First National Bank, Vernon, Tex	May 13, 1889	100,000	Aug. 12, 1893
231	First National Bank, Middlesboro, Ky	Jan. 8 1890	50,000	.....do .....
232	First National Bank, Orlando, Fla. *a*	Mar. 16, 1886	150,000	Aug. 14, 1893
233	Citizens' National Bank, Muncie, Ind. *a*	Mar. 15, 1875	200,000	.....do .....
234	First National Bank Hot Springs, S. Dak	July 15, 1890	50,000	Aug. 17, 1893
235	First National Bank, Marion, Kans	July 28, 1883	50,000	Aug. 22, 1893
236	Washington National Bank, Tacoma, Wash	Apr. 23, 1889	100,000	Aug. 26, 1893
237	El Paso National Bank, El Paso, Tex	Dec. 22, 1886	150,000	Sept. 2, 1893
238	Lloyd's National Bank, Jamestown, N. Dak	May 4, 1891	100,000	Sept. 14, 1893
239	National Granite State Bank, Exeter, N. H	May 15, 1865	50,000	Sept. 23, 1893
240	Chamberlain National Bank, Chamberlain, S. Dak	Apr. 8, 1890	50,000	Sept. 30, 1893
241	Port Townsend National Bank, Port Townsend, Wash	Apr. 18, 1890	100,000	Oct. 3, 1893
242	First National Bank, Port Angeles, Wash. *a*	May 19, 1890	50,000	Oct. 5, 1893
243	First National Bank Sundance, Wyo	June 16, 1890	50,000	Oct. 11, 1893
244	First National Bank, North Manchester, Ind	Mar. 17, 1883	50,000	Oct. 16, 1893
245	Commercial National Bank, Denver, Colo	Sept. 6, 1889	250,000	Oct. 24, 1893
246	First National Bank, Dayton, Tenn	July 10, 1890	50,000	Oct. 25, 1893
	Total		10,910,000	
247	Hutchinson National Bank, Hutchinson, Kans	May 29, 1884	100,000	Nov. 6, 1893
248	First National Bank, Spokane, Wash	Oct. 24, 1882	250,000	Nov. 20, 1893
249	Oregon National Bank, Portland, Oreg	June 7, 1887	200,000	Dec. 12, 1893
250	Citizens' National Bank, Grand Island, Nebr	Dec. 29, 1883	60,000	Dec. 14, 1893
251	First National Bank, Fort Payne, Ala	July 2, 1889	50,000	Jan. 26, 1894
252	Third National Bank, Detroit, Mich	June 1, 1886	300,000	Feb. 1, 1894
253	First National Bank, Watkins, N. Y	Sept. 14, 1883	50,000	Feb. 26, 1894
254	First National Bank, Llano, Tex	May 20, 1890	75,000	Feb. 28, 1894
255	American National Bank, Springfield, Mo	July 9, 1890	200,000	.....do .....
256	First National Bank, Sedalia, Mo	Jan. 2, 1866	250,000	May 10, 1894
257	National Bank of Pendleton, Oreg	Mar. 8, 1890	100,000	June 8, 1894
258	State National Bank, Wichita, Kans	June 29, 1886	100,000	June 20, 1894
259	German National Bank, Denver, Colo	Apr. 9, 1877	200,000	July 6, 1894
260	Black Hills National Bank, Rapid City, S. Dak	Oct. 23, 1885	75,000	July 13, 1894
261	First National Bank, Arlington, Oreg	Apr. 21, 1887	50,000	Aug. 2, 1894
262	Baker City National Bank, Baker City, Oreg	Jan. 11, 1890	75,000	.....do .....
263	First National Bank, Grant, Nebr	Dec. 4, 1889	50,000	Aug. 14, 1894
264	Wichita National Bank, Wichita, Kans	Sept. 29, 1882	250,000	Sept. 5, 1894
265	State National Bank, Vernon, Tex	Sept. 27, 1889	100,000	Sept. 24, 1894
266	National Bank of Middletown, Pa	Nov. 23, 1864	85,000	.....do .....
267	First National Bank, Kearney, Nebr	Oct. 25, 1882	150,000	Oct. 24, 1894
	Total		2,770,000	
268	Buffalo County National Bank, Kearney, Nebr	July 3, 1886	100,000	Nov. 10, 1894
269	First National Bank, Johnson City, Tenn	Dec. 24, 1888	50,000	Nov. 13, 1894
270	Citizens' National Bank, Madison, S. Dak	Apr. 10, 1884	50,000	Dec. 12, 1894
271	Citizens' National Bank, Spokane, Wash. *b*	Apr. 8, 1889	150,000	Dec. 13, 1894
272	Tacoma National Bank, Tacoma, Wash	Apr. 13, 1883	200,000	Dec. 14, 1894
273	City National Bank, Quanah, Tex	July 9, 1890	100,000	Dec. 15, 1894
274	Central National Bank, Rome, N. Y	July 1, 1865	100,020	Jan. 2, 1895
275	First National Bank, Redfield, S. Dak	Oct. 2, 1885	50,000	Jan. 11, 1895
276	North Platte National Bank, North Platte, Nebr	May 4, 1889	75,000	Jan. 14, 1895
277	Needles National Bank, Needles, Cal	Mar. 6, 1893	50,000	Jan. 19, 1895
278	National Broome County Bank, Binghamton, N. Y	Aug. 9, 1865	100,000	Jan. 28, 1895
279	First National Bank, San Bernardino, Cal	July 3, 1886	100,000	Jan. 29, 1895
280	Dover National Bank, Dover, N. H	Apr. 22, 1865	100,000	Feb. 7, 1895
281	Browne National Bank, Spokane, Wash	May 4, 1889	100,000	Feb. 8, 1895
282	First National Bank, Anacortes, Wash	Nov. 3, 1890	50,000	Mar. 6, 1895
283	Holdrege National Bank, Holdrege, Nebr	Apr. 26, 1888	75,000	Mar. 15, 1895
284	National Bank of Kansas City, Mo	Apr. 13, 1886	1,000,000	Mar. 18, 1895
285	First National Bank, Texarkana, Tex	Oct. 26, 1883	50,000	Apr. 1, 1895
286	First National Bank, Ravenna, Nebr	May 22, 1889	50,000	Apr. 10, 1895
287	City National Bank, Fort Worth, Tex	May 28, 1877	300,000	.....do .....
288	First National Bank, Dublin, Tex	July 1, 1889	50,000	Apr. 22, 1895
289	First National Bank, Ocala, Fla	Mar. 16, 1886	50,000	.....do .....
290	First National Bank, Willimantic, Conn	June 20, 1878	100,000	Apr. 23, 1895
291	First National Bank, Port Angeles, Wash. *b*	May 19, 1890	50,000	Apr. 26, 1895
292	First National Bank, Ida Grove, Iowa *c*	Oct. 10, 1888	150,000	June 4, 1895
293	First National Bank, Pella, Iowa	Oct. 14, 1871	50,000	June 5, 1895
294	Merchants' National Bank, Seattle, Wash	June 23, 1883	200,000	June 19, 1895

a Restored to solvency. *b* Second failure. *c* Formerly in voluntary liquidation.

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RECEIVER, AND CLOSING, SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL BANKING AMOUNTS COLLECTED FROM ALL SOURCES, ETC.—Continued.

Nominal assets at date of suspension.			Additional assets received since date of suspension.	Total assets.	Offsets allowed and settled.	Loss on assets compounded or sold under order of court.	Nominal value of assets returned to stockholders.	
Estimated good.	Estimated doubtful.	Estimated worthless.						
$31,582	$36,726	$40,169	$2,100	$110,577	$8,315	$73,319	.....	226
52,159	163,047	120,428	26,176	361,810	14,480	143,701	.....	227
78,892	118,193	22,566	6,450	226,101	10,446	56,659	.....	228
226,267	256,229	26,402	51,562	560,460	14,021	30,330	$175,335	229
48,562	178,182	6,840	19,426	253,010	7,768	153,524	.....	230
37,602	44,630	1,896	7,838	91,966	7,341	6,419	.....	231
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	232
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	233
58,500	47.012	1,814	41,267	148,593	37,567	59,644	.....	234
57,065	41,902	5,331	17,108	121,406	2,078	54,198	.....	235
55,146	105,596	57,375	380,546	598,663	3,312	531,155	.....	236
144,470	326,170	9,713	58,947	539,300	43,808	268,398	.....	237
150,177	181,527	62,275	36,507	430,486	5,048	271,937	.....	238
68,315	99,690	26,227	19,090	213,322	2,067	107,834	.....	239
38,588	33,835	5,278	12,648	90,349	3,638	49,168	.....	240
13,037	60,828	33,545	6,679	114,089	609	96,652	.....	241
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	242
9,697	83,387	14,593	3,237	110,914	580	90,542	.....	243
96,531	76,220	372	24,314	197,437	8,520	63,169	.....	244
172,365	234,080	336,900	207,084	950,429	30,279	132,596	.....	245
20,125	67,229	11,622	4,956	103,926	3,026	54,231	.....	246
10,216,192	10,164,830	7,217,412	3,075,895	30,674,329	1,979,425	8,402,938	1,130,196	
63,368	93,028	79,178	32,084	267,658	22,198	180,869	.....	247
71,327	489,454	1,982	68,185	630,948	7,901	137,054	.....	248
329,168	167,989	10,318	22,460	529,935	16,566	348,137	.....	249
78,618	134,190	94,194	50,711	357,713	25,597	17,938	.....	250
17,928	33,376	21,246	1,938	74,488	1,812	60,548	.....	251
80,940	281,334	180,944	41,413	584,631	.....	21,145	.....	252
82,399	58,602	51,138	4,449	196,588	15,413	85,737	.....	253
11,339	77,651	21,677	6,473	117,140	2,452	91,751	.....	254
63,247	78,569	251,712	14,088	407,616	34,165	58,627	212,295	255
182,635	89,971	374,407	103,584	750,597	63,077	322,404	.....	256
27,870	118,615	46,039	17,419	209,943	12,959	100,819	.....	257
54,090	215,971	63,167	19,578	352,806	16,552	245,139	.....	258
855,897	378,110	261,865	138,412	1,634,284	23,012	80,686	.....	259
25,488	27,611	66,450	10,378	129,927	9,909	86,518	.....	260
58,870	62,661	41,612	19,403	182,546	15,168	103,046	.....	261
61,174	43,463	61,824	23,400	189,861	16,528	94,243	.....	262
10,193	64,624	1,996	21,174	97,987	1,797	.....	69,031	263
69,771	438,411	75,471	171,575	755,228	131,196	324,187	.....	264
14,321	74,062	66,583	10,654	165,620	7,554	119,640	.....	265
41,420	217,681	26,240	18,585	303,926	5,691	.....	.....	266
19,507	245,317	48,106	24,826	337,756	744	181,393	.....	267
2,219,570	3,390,690	1,846,149	820,789	8,277,198	430,291	2,659,881	281,326	
18,886	176,201	39,735	15,795	250,617	3,666	31,767	.....	268
17,562	70,589	61,803	2,299	152,253	3,429	101,837	.....	269
7,265	90,709	31,777	16,946	146,697	19,608	99,587	.....	270
63,963	170,192	212,158	46,911	493,224	40,079	42,494	.....	271
50,006	306,705	68,380	128,013	553,104	11,480	402,996	.....	272
73,172	89,269	58,162	7,000	227,603	4,393	119,086	.....	273
316,229	117,870	141,196	43,039	618,334	37,308	166,011	.....	274
39,777	101,319	23,514	30,665	195,275	8,072	58,676	.....	275
54,544	114,488	14,922	19,132	203,086	5,191	19,547	.....	276
6,217	2,540	47,268	2,901	58,926	189	1,790	.....	277
248,967	171,033	172,598	34,397	626,995	61,109	2,073	.....	278
61,279	208,054	61,242	59,627	390,202	6,943	133,154	.....	279
112,052	65,170	10,586	45,968	233,776	6,596	1,719	.....	280
39,248	122,829	20,590	14,630	197,297	2,201	4,837	.....	281
10,934	45,637	12,332	3,586	72,489	496	6,375	.....	282
11,396	80,115	49,985	1,853	143,349	4	123,319	.....	283
427,982	1,029,928	600,608	348,320	2,406,838	69,039	557,455	.....	284
17,836	9,154	61,216	3,105	91,311	1,809	60,219	.....	285
26,224	46,205	10,544	10,714	93,687	416	12,983	.....	286
264,516	267,362	401,422	122,148	1,055,448	100,738	71,151	.....	287
9,545	28,203	25,720	13,189	76,657	2,076	44,845	.....	288
191,775	145,036	100,207	11,109	448,127	37,145	50,129	.....	289
132,643	149,279	115,137	99,660	496,719	41,053	6,868	.....	290
1,301	37,990	18,581	15,807	73,679	2,873	60,640	.....	291
.....	.....	.....	6,007	6,007	.....	.....	.....	292
23,280	7,774	28,074	8,414	67,552	9,494	23,238	.....	293
173,689	313,874	54,131	170,987	718,681	39,034	1,143	.....	294

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No. 76.—Insolvent National Banks, Dates of Organization, Appointment of System, with Amounts of Nominal and Additional Assets,

	Name and location of bank.	Date of organization.	Capital stock.	Receiver appointed.
295	Union National Bank, Denver, Colo	July 30, 1890	$500,000	Aug. 2, 1895
296	Superior National Bank, West Superior, Wis	Jan. 13, 1892	135,000	Aug. 6, 1895
297	Puget Sound National Bank, Everett, Wash	Sept. 23, 1892	50,000	Aug. 7, 1895
298	Keystone National Bank, West Superior, Wis	Aug. 16, 1890	200,000	Aug. 15, 1895
299	First National Bank, South Bend, Wash	Nov. 15, 1890	50,000	Aug. 17, 1895
300	State National Bank, Denver, Colo. *a c*	May 16, 1882	300,000	Aug. 24, 1895
301	Kearney National Bank, Kearney, Nebr	June 5, 1884	100,000	Sept. 19, 1895
302	First National Bank, Wellington, Kans	Feb. 13, 1883	50,000	Oct. 25, 1895
303	Columbia National Bank, Tacoma, Wash	Sept. 2, 1891	250,000	Oct. 30, 1895
	Total		5,235,020	
304	First National Bank, Orlando, Fla. *a*	Mar. 16, 1886	85,000	Nov. 29, 1895
305	Bellingham Bay National Bank, New Whatcom, Wash	Feb. 7, 1889	60,000	Dec. 5, 1895
306	Chattahoochee National Bank, Columbus, Ga	Jan. 22, 1866	100,000	Dec. 7, 1895
307	German National Bank, Lincoln, Nebr	Oct. 16, 1886	100,000	Dec. 19, 1895
308	Fort Stanwix National Bank, Rome, N. Y	July 8, 1865	150,000	Feb. 3, 1896
309	Farmers' National Bank, Portsmouth, Ohio	Apr. 29, 1865	250,000	.....do.....
310	Humboldt First National Bank, Humboldt, Kans	Nov. 1, 1887	60,000	Feb. 15, 1896
311	Grand Forks National Bank, Grand Forks, N. Dak	Feb. 6, 1885	200,000	Apr. 23, 1896
312	First National Bank, Bedford City, Va	Mar. 13, 1890	50,000	May 2, 1896
313	National Bank of Jefferson, Tex	Jan. 28, 1871	100,000	June 24, 1896
314	Sumner National Bank, Wellington, Kans	Apr. 10, 1888	100,000	June 26, 1896
315	First National Bank, Cheney, Wash	Apr. 1, 1891	50,000	June 27, 1896
316	Kittitas Valley National Bank, Ellensburg, Wash	Apr. 14, 1888	50,000	July 18, 1896
317	First National Bank, Hillsboro, Ohio	Feb. 7, 1865	100,000	July 22, 1896
318	American National Bank, Denver, Colo. *c*	Nov. 13, 1889	500,000	July 25, 1896
319	First National Bank, Minot, N. Dak	Apr. 13, 1889	50,000	Aug. 12, 1896
320	Yates County National Bank, Penn Yan, N. Y	Dec. 30, 1878	50,000	Aug. 17, 1896
321	First National Bank, Larned, Kans	Apr 27, 1882	50,000	Aug. 26, 1896
322	Citizens National Bank, San Angelo, Tex	Dec. 5, 1891	100,000	Sept. 9, 1896
323	Sioux National Bank, Sioux City, Iowa	June 9, 1881	300,000	.....do.....
324	American National Bank, New Orleans, La	Feb. 14, 1889	200,000	Sept. 10, 1896
325	First National Bank, Helena, Mont	Apr. 5, 1866	800,000	Sept. 11, 1896
326	Bennett National Bank, New Whatcom, Wash	Dec. 4, 1889	50,000	Sept. 19, 1896
327	First National Bank, Springville, N. Y	Feb. 26, 1883	50,000	Oct. 3, 1896
328	First National Bank, Mount Pleasant, Mich	June 28, 1884	50,000	Oct. 7, 1896
329	First National Bank, Ithaca, Mich	July 7, 1884	50,000	Oct. 14, 1896
330	City National Bank, Tyler, Tex	July 2, 1890	100,000	Oct. 17, 1896
	Total		3,805,000	
331	First National Bank, Garnett, Kans	June 11, 1883	50,000	Nov. 9, 1896
332	First National Bank, Eddy, N. Mex	Oct. 31, 1890	50,000	Nov. 10, 1896
333	Second National Bank, Rockford, Ill	July 13, 1864	200,000	.....do.....
334	Marine National Bank, Duluth, Minn	Sept. 23, 1890	200,000	Nov. 11, 1896
335	First National Bank, Decorah, Iowa	Aug. 6, 1864	75,000	Nov. 24, 1896
336	Missouri National Bank, Kansas City, Mo	Dec. 30, 1890	250,000	Dec. 3, 1896
337	First National Bank of East Saginaw, Saginaw, Mich	Dec. 20, 1864	100,000	Dec. 19, 1896
338	First National Bank, Tyler, Tex	Mar. 21, 1887	200,000	Dec. 17, 1896
339	First National Bank, Niagara Falls, N. Y	Apr. 18, 1893	100,000	Dec. 18, 1896
340	National Bank of Illinois, Chicago, Ill	Aug. 29, 1871	1,000,000	Dec. 21, 1896
341	Big Rapids National Bank, Big Rapids, Mich. *b*	May 9, 1883	100,000	Dec. 31, 1896
342	Second National Bank, Grand Forks, N. Dak	May 17, 1886	50,000	Jan. 7, 1897
343	First National Bank, Sioux City, Iowa *c*	Dec. 28, 1870	100,000	.....do.....
344	Citizens' National Bank, Fargo, N. Dak	Dec. 4, 1886	100,000	.....do.....
345	Merchants' National Bank, Devils Lake, N. Dak	May 24, 1887	50,000	Jan. 11, 1897
346	First National Bank, Alma, Nebr	Oct. 28, 1886	50,000	Jan. 12, 1897
347	Columbia National Bank, Minneapolis, Minn	May 13, 1892	200,000	Jan. 14, 1897
348	Dakota National Bank, Sioux Falls, S. Dak	Dec. 19, 1882	50,000	Jan. 20, 1897
349	First National Bank, Newport, Ky	June 13, 1875	200,000	Jan. 21, 1897
350	German National Bank, Louisville, Ky	Nov. 5, 1872	251,500	Jan. 22, 1897
351	Mutual National Bank, New Orleans, La	Nov. 10, 1871	200,000	Jan. 27, 1897
352	Merchants' National Bank, Ocala, Fla	Nov. 21, 1887	100,000	Feb. 3, 1897
353	Moscow National Bank, Moscow, Idaho	June 17, 1891	75,000	Feb. 4, 1897
354	First National Bank, Olympia, Wash	Aug. 11, 1883	100,000	Feb. 17, 1897
355	First National Bank, Franklin, Ohio	Jan. 23, 1865	50,000	.....do.....
356	First National Bank, Griswold, Iowa	Sept. 15, 1883	50,000	.....do.....
357	National Bank of Potsdam, N. Y	Mar. 7, 1865	200,000	Mar. 2, 1897
358	Northwestern National Bank, Great Falls, Mont	May 14, 1880	250,000	Mar. 6, 1897
359	Merchants' National Bank, Jacksonville, Fla	June 2, 1890	100,000	Mar. 17, 1897
360	Union National Bank, Minneapolis, Minn	Oct. 12, 1882	500,000	Mar. 20, 1897

a Second failure. *b* Formerly in voluntary liquidation. *c* Restored to solvency.

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RECEIVER, AND CLOSING, SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL BANKING AMOUNTS COLLECTED FROM ALL SOURCES, ETC.—Continued.

Nominal assets at date of suspension.			Additional assets received since date of suspension.	Total assets.	Offsets allowed and settled.	Loss on assets compounded or sold under order of court.	Nominal value of assets returned to stockholders.	
Estimated good.	Estimated doubtful.	Estimated worthless.						
$523,057	$816,389	$178,049	$697,357	$2,214,852	$159,261	$138,437	.....	295
59,799	44,130	128,975	16,173	249,077	1,227	129,594	.....	296
6,962	24,639	75,175	50,689	157,465	7,312	515	$97,653	297
150,291	61,998	225,654	36,722	474,665	34,212	332,768	.....	298
6,837	69,338	24,022	25,202	125,399	1,458	82,387	.....	299
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300
35,603	194,297	35,131	28,299	293,330	17,401	266,875	.....	301
13,078	67,288	46,248	17,824	144,438	395	10,992	.....	302
7,857	231,673	322,772	39,927	602,229	26,732	300,163	.....	303
3,203,782	5,477,277	3,477,914	2,200,415	14,359,388	762,430	3,495,580	97,653	
74,579	100,801	49,838	14,269	239,487	56,141	7,145	.....	304
24,942	138,931	36,611	12,947	213,431	1,521	6,133	.....	305
107,360	57,812	162,437	28,993	356,542	7,944	168,236	.....	306
22,438	135,894	23,861	53,991	236,184	2,807	176,110	.....	307
320,685	140,493	494,443	43,156	998,777	32,560	159,345	.....	308
110,639	505,367	111,445	24,483	751,934	12,735	124,709	.....	309
17,852	62,428	36,614	15,166	132,060	2,331	15,233	.....	310
130,796	318,580	128,069	59,113	636,558	8,235	13,861	.....	311
24,516	83,920	92,812	93,930	295,178	1,605	171,245	.....	312
84,267	156,697	54,323	16,659	311,946	3,112	29,881	.....	313
15,130	55,734	84,808	15,435	171,107	1,119	13,102	.....	314
15,932	56,890	2,463	8,418	83,703	79	29,747	.....	315
9,197	47,826	48,138	31,940	137,101	915	10,169	.....	316
261,906	41,295	74,835	10,873	388,909	79,193	12,310	.....	317
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	318
22,594	66,618	37,632	7,987	134,831	1,746	11,354	.....	319
58,065	52,842	104,475	5,154	220,536	9,280	65,929	.....	320
36,712	56,673	12,781	60,879	167,045	10,334	1,434	114,048	321
15,982	48,428	100,613	9,804	174,827	10,146	27,424	.....	322
251,104	383,813	278,638	222,982	1,116,537	15,591	52,139	.....	323
263,997	68,900	602,408	24,497	959,802	18,812	70,179	.....	324
2,064,048	1,639,425	463,799	704,141	4,871,413	236,788	110,250	.....	325
26,080	90,725	24,162	23,776	164,753	4,464	11,917	.....	326
21,210	195,413	54,112	17,475	288,210	10,195	8,901	.....	327
25,450	83,203	10,567	14,800	134,020	4,536	1,913	.....	328
62,494	39,999	34,176	20,041	156,710	14,876	6,075	.....	329
48,978	163,403	62,255	13,236	288,872	2,223	25,516	.....	330
4,096,963	4,792,110	3,187,315	1,554,085	13,630,473	549,288	1,340,248	114,048	
38,719	85,796	7,624	3,783	135,922	27,694	51,458	.....	331
41,160	57,295	17,090	12,923	128,468	2,808	.....	.....	332
168,784	208,257	246,955	36,360	660,356	17,425	44,128	.....	333
56,552	267,451	103,573	111,599	533,175	30,468	69,492	.....	334
63,259	134,526	131,758	39,341	368,884	37,482	26,034	.....	335
541,307	765,013	208,361	78,551	1,593,232	155,696	140,347	.....	336
231,479	128,033	223,650	18,674	601,836	43,785	124,301	.....	337
44,287	182,330	470,037	50,354	747,008	33,352	5,794	.....	338
95,791	135,119	40,713	19,913	291,536	14,980	156	134,602	339
7,636,207	1,490,358	4,778,553	6,433,884	20,339,002	1,340,157	3,848,166	.....	340
1,065	30,693	23,490	36,450	91,698	63	.....	.....	341
76,049	106,004	7,370	10,628	200,051	4,331	168	.....	342
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	343
80,160	308,641	76,712	112,931	578,444	11,546	32,107	.....	344
48,522	42,074	7,296	7,327	105,219	47,204	5,605	41,940	345
1,681	71,923	67,503	987	142,094	114	47,416	.....	346
150,763	202,616	85,057	42,721	481,157	37,132	156,367	.....	347
42,510	157,962	98,495	38,398	337,365	22,113	16,645	.....	348
204,993	344,896	264,025	361,305	1,175,219	217,912	81,918	.....	349
233,745	306,123	92,185	17,536	649,589	30,433	28,753	.....	350
162,646	269,016	65,848	9,603	507,113	6,365	47,609	.....	351
32,877	93,336	120,875	5,984	253,072	5,833	19,338	.....	352
14,878	95,440	95,325	7,469	213,112	5,913	3,202	.....	353
77,572	127,122	18,807	37,532	261,033	8,234	12,605	.....	354
23,792	98,255	4,985	5,795	132,827	4,187	19,255	.....	355
7,576	64,514	39,474	5,970	117,534	2,164	2,820	.....	356
152,125	455,334	29,745	10,209	647,413	10,829	83,685	.....	357
422,388	329,075	217,675	283,597	1,252,735	50,341	935	.....	358
153,080	139,608	53,805	5,791	352,284	5,198	5,538	.....	359
16,217	507,068	253,916	55,944	833,145	167	23,903	.....	360

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NO. 76.—INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS, DATES OF ORGANIZATION, APPOINTMENT OF SYSTEM, WITH AMOUNTS OF NOMINAL AND ADDITIONAL ASSETS,

	Name and location of bank.	Date of organization	Capital stock.	Receiver appointed.
361	The Dalles National Bank, The Dalles, Oreg	July 16, 1886	$50,000	May 7, 1897
362	City National Bank, Gatesville, Tex	Apr. 23, 1892	50,000	May 29, 1897
363	Merchants' National Bank, Helena, Mont	June 14, 1882	350,000	June 2, 1897
364	First National Bank, Orleans, Nebr	May 19, 1885	50,000	June 5, 1897
365	Keystone National Bank, Erie, Pa	Oct. 19, 1864	150,000	July 26, 1897
366	Merchants and Miners' National Bank, Phillipsburg, Mont.	Feb. 1, 1893	50,000	July 28, 1897
367	First National Bank, Asheville, N. C	Dec. 4, 1885	100,000	Aug. 23, 1897
368	First National Bank, Benton Harbor, Mich	Mar. 15, 1890	50,000	Sept. 21, 1897
	Total		5,851,500	
369	Sault Ste. Marie National Bank, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	July 7, 1887	100,000	Dec. 10, 1897
370	First National Bank, Pembina, N. Dak	Jan. 20, 1886	50,000	Jan. 19, 1898
371	Chestnut Street National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa	June 14, 1887	500,000	Jan. 29, 1898
372	National Bank of Paola, Kans	Sept. 30, 1887	50,000	Feb. 1, 1898
373	First National Bank, Larimore, N. Dak	Jan. 9, 1883	50,000	Feb. 26, 1898
374	Hampshire County National Bank, Northampton, Mass.	Apr. 6, 1864	250,000	May 23, 1898
375	State National Bank, Logansport, Ind. *a*	Dec. 7, 1881	200,000	Sept 27, 1898
	Total		1,200,000	
	Grand total		62,827,420	

a Formerly in voluntary liquidation.

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RECEIVER, AND CLOSING, SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL BANKING AMOUNTS COLLECTED FROM ALL SOURCES, ETC.—Continued.

Nominal assets at date of suspension.			Additional assets received since date of suspension.	Total assets.	Offsets allowed and settled.	Loss on assets compounded or sold under order of court.	Nominal value of assets returned to stockholders.	
Estimated good.	Estimated doubtful.	Estimated worthless.						
$54,801	$144,445	$21,644	$14,406	$235,296	$9,265	$4,623	.....	361
11,103	47,988	30,198	2,103	91,392	3,035	2,397	.....	362
619,922	755,503	287,311	52,941	1,715,677	128,165	28,706	.....	363
7,219	32,549	49,631	1,415	90,814	.....	.....	.....	364
116,234	426,436	107,053	3,576	653,299	19,647	13,007	.....	365
9,259	42,170	47,862	8,148	107,439	370	3,099	$78,499	366
21,514	52,969	259,747	1,437	335,667	310	.....	.....	367
46,597	81,685	10,649	8,331	147,262	10,633	5,665	.....	368
11,700,833	8,787,623	8,664,997	7,953,916	37,107,369	2,345,352	4,955,242	255,041	
35,933	69,543	26,018	6,478	137,972	.....	125	.....	369
84,629	50,018	20,064	1,396	156,107	4,543	125	.....	370
1,403,446	393,955	1,452,706	35,608	3,285,715	181,837	110	.....	371
19,776	22,573	25,189	2,763	70,301	929	.....	.....	372
32,559	42,516	25,623	995	101,693	1,646	75	.....	373
573,819	174,241	117,300	32,165	897,525	110,255	44,808	.....	374
2,172	47,557	51,068	.....	100,797	.....	.....	.....	375
2,152,334	800,403	1,717,968	79,405	4,750 110	299,210	45,243	.....	
78,635,705	70,278,560	52,833,283	29,153,259	230,900,807	17,115,008	63,230,263	5,658,742	

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No. 76.—Insolvent National Banks, Dates of Organization, Appointment of System, with Amounts of Nominal and Additional Assets,

	Nominal value of remaining assets.	Collected from assets.	Collected from assessment upon shareholders.	Total collections from all sources.	Loans paid and other disbursements.	Dividends paid.	Legal expenses.	Receiver's salary and other expenses.
1	.....	$75,209	$1,164	$76,373	.....	$70,811	.....	$5,562
2	.....	120,995	1,245	122,240	.....	101,387	$6,463	14,390
3	.....	174,264	16,488	190,752	$275	165,769	11,281	13,427
	.....	295,259	17,733	312,992	275	267,156	17,744	27,817
4	.....	33,287	4,000	37,287	816	32,305	1,258	2,908
5	.....	91,608	.....	91,608	935	65,335	6,182	19,156
6	.....	162,386	7,500	169,886	507	132,608	12,247	24,524
7	.....	999,305	38,224	1,037,529	17,477	884,429	43,183	92,440
8	$200	79,904	2,125	82,029	7,054	58,661	6,673	9,442
9	.....	1,234,868	.....	1,234,868	18,655	1,138,370	28,677	48,666
10	.....	268,844	.....	268,844	72,399	143,307	17,134	35,983
	200	2,870,202	51,849	2,922,051	117,843	2,455,515	115,354	233,119
11	.....	68,645	28,935	97,580	208	86,737	5,315	5,320
12	.....	159,512	8,936	168,448	15,507	134,929	3,977	14,008
13	.....	31,566	.....	31,566	3,786	16,654	1,773	9,353
	.....	259,723	37,871	297,594	19,501	238,320	11,065	28,681
14	.....	37,908	.....	37,908	2,926	29,277	2,765	3,000
15	.....	223,169	.....	223,169	4,932	163,982	9,091	45,164
	.....	261,077	.....	261,077	7,858	193,259	11,796	48,164
16	.....	1,394,662	348,961	1,743,623	203,170	1,326,487	76,648	137,318
17	.....	276,649	.....	276,649	72,265	175,920	10,437	16,713
18	.....	762,760	136,172	898,932	596,665	263,065	9,436	29,766
19	.....	350,154	.....	350,154	.....	342,054	.....	8,100
20	.....	124,713	.....	124,713	2,296	77,568	3,085	8,264
21	.....	23,882	.....	23,882	.....	15,142	362	1,878
	.....	2,932,820	485,133	3,417,953	874,496	2,200,236	99,968	202,039
22	.....	162,052	10,079	172,131	1,300	143,209	6,037	21,584
23	.....	175,409	42,795	218,204	6,248	175,430	16,709	19,817
24	.....	512,698	109,707	622,405	18,964	549,427	25,376	28,638
25	.....	548,099	228,580	776,679	35,839	661,816	27,330	51,445
26	.....	1,447,103	5,200	1,452,303	16,393	1,374,339	24,241	37,128
27	.....	1,808,304	.....	1,808,304	746,153	747,428	13,637	53,287
28	.....	299,357	.....	299,357	20,315	259,487	728	18,827
29	.....	122,645	19,675	142,320	4,545	125,667	250	11,858
30	.....	108,944	11,400	120,344	.....	107,258	1,270	11,362
31	.....	706,507	303,813	1,010,320	3,630	862,263	67,569	76,858
32	.....	56,942	.....	56,942	4,350	46,634	1,267	4,691
	.....	5,948,060	731,249	6,679,309	857,737	5,052,958	184,414	335,475
33	1,994	87,689	.....	87,689	.....	67,491	4,718	12,551
34	.....	58,064	2,250	60,314	14,289	31,668	6,075	8,278
35	67,835	91,969	37,597	129,566	559	101,545	8,232	19,230
	69,829	237,722	39,847	277,569	14,848	200,704	19,025	40,059
36	.....	67,251	.....	67,251	296	62,646	.....	4,309
37	.....	30,332	.....	30,332	.....	19,002	1,166	10,164
38	.....	298,739	66,535	365,274	56,921	228,412	42,067	37,874
39	.....	196,903	.....	196,903	74,896	108,318	.....	13,689
40	291,357	188,135	93,619	281,754	2,309	226,308	21,495	31,642
	291,357	781,360	160,154	941,514	134,422	644,686	64,728	97,678
41	.....	42,341	106,451	148,792	445	135,797	3,946	8,604
42	196,790	22,080	11,269	33,349	.....	18,258	4,731	10,348
43	.....	22,165	1,100	23,265	.....	12,624	1,367	9,274
44	.....	48,488	.....	48,488	3,928	34,536	2,077	7,935
45	.....	73,145	42,212	115,357	3,616	88,697	8,804	10,005
46	.....	80,597	4,510	85,107	5,385	65,783	5,060	8,879
47	.....	584,718	58,826	643,544	63,475	545,593	13,802	19,880
48	.....	86,180	.....	86,180	1,579	60,647	592	13,874
49	.....	64,071	15,552	79,623	16,773	59,121	2,200	1,529
	196,790	1,023,785	239,920	1,263,705	95,201	1,021,056	42,579	90,328

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RECEIVER, AND CLOSING, SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL BANKING AMOUNTS COLLECTED FROM ALL SOURCES, ETC.—Continued.

Balance in hands of Comptroll or receiver.	Amount returned to shareholders in cash.	Amount of assessment upon shareholders.	Amount of claims proved.	Dividends (per cent).	Interest dividends (per cent).	Finally closed.	
.....	.....	$50,000	$122,089	58.00	.....	Jan. 2, 1867	1
.....	.....	300,000	434,531	23.37	.....	Feb. 2, 1885	2
.....	.....	200,000	669,513	24.70	.....	May 14, 1883	3
.....	.....	500,000	1,104,044	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	50,000	82,338	39.15	.....	July 23, 1870	4
.....	.....	.....	376,392	17.333	.....	Feb. 4, 1870	5
.....	.....	100,000	289,467	46.60	.....	Nov. 25, 1882	6
.....	.....	500,000	1,119,313	79.00	.....	Sept. 28, 1882	7
$199	.....	120,000	127,801	45.90	.....	Dec. 19, 1874	8
.....	.....	.....	1,191,500	96.00	.....	Nov. 18, 1874	9
21	.....	26,000	170,752	88.50	.....	Aug. 15, 1872	10
220	.....	796,000	3,357,563	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	32,300	68,986	100.00	64.00	Apr. 7, 1881	11
27	.....	100,000	205,256	68.33	.....	Nov. 30, 1872	12
.....	.....	.....	33,870	49.20	.....	Nov. 25, 1882	13
27	.....	132,300	308,112	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	69,874	41.90	.....	Dec. 4, 1875	14
.....	.....	.....	170,012	92.70	.....	May 16, 1884	15
.....	.....	.....	239,886	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	490,000	1,282,254	100.00	46.00	Apr. 20, 1882	16
.....	$1,214	.....	157,120	100.00	.....	Nov. 16, 1874	17
.....	.....	135,000	378,722	100.00	.....	Sept. 1, 1875	18
.....	.....	.....	645,558	100.00	.....	Feb. 13, 1872	19
.....	33,500	.....	79,864	100.00	.....	Oct. 2, 1877	20
.....	6,500	.....	15,142	100.00	.....	Jan. 3, 1876	21
.....	41,214	535,000	2,558,660	.....	.....	.....	
21	.....	125,000	254,901	57.46	.....	Feb. 15, 1886	22
.....	.....	52,500	171,468	100.00	30.00	Jan. 8, 1880	23
.....	.....	350,000	657,020	84.83	.....	June 1, 1881	24
249	.....	300,000	597,885	100.00	50.00	Apr. 29, 1884	25
202	.....	300,000	1,619,965	100.00	.....	July 24, 1876	26
.....	247,799	.....	796,995	100.00	100.00	Mar. 31, 1883	27
.....	.....	400,000	992,636	34.00	.....	May 1, 1876	28
.....	.....	50,000	167,285	76.00	.....	May 15, 1876	29
454	.....	100,000	175,081	57.50	.....	Nov. 30, 1883	30
.....	.....	600,000	1,429,595	62.00	.....	Mar. 21, 1887	31
.....	.....	.....	67,292	73.50	.....	Dec. 6, 188[illegible]	32
926	247,799	2,277,500	6,930,123	.....	.....	.....	
2,929	.....	50,000	144,666	46.80	.....	.....	33
4	.....	45,000	55,372	58.30	.....	Sept. 11, 1878	34
.....	.....	100,000	176,601	57.50	.....	June 2, 1883	35
2,933	.....	195,000	376,579	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	62,646	100.00	.....	Sept. 18, 1876	36
.....	.....	.....	93,021	24.391	.....	May 14, 1879	37
.....	.....	500,000	1,795,992	14.941	.....	Nov. 20, 1883	38
.....	.....	.....	237,824	66.00	.....	Mar. 10, 1879	39
.....	.....	200,000	376,756	62.56	.....	Apr. 5, 1886	40
.....	.....	700,000	2,566,239	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	150,000	177,512	76.56	.....	June 2, 1884	41
12	.....	34,000	35,801	51.00	.....	Mar. 4, 1886	42
.....	.....	50,000	56,457	22.50	.....	Mar. 28, 1883	43
.....	12	.....	34,535	100.00	.....	Feb. 28, 1878	44
50	4,185	75,000	91,801	100.00	100.00	Jan. 31, 1881	45
.....	.....	50,000	135,952	48.40	.....	July 20, 1882	46
794	.....	250,000	703,658	77.512	.....	Feb. 28, 1885	47
.....	9,488	.....	59,226	100.00	100.00	May 23, 1888	48
.....	.....	60,000	97,464	70.00	.....	July 14, 1880	49
856	13,685	669,000	1,392,406	.....	.....	.....	

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NO. 76.—INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS, DATES OF ORGANIZATION, APPOINTMENT OF SYSTEM, WITH AMOUNTS OF NOMINAL AND ADDITIONAL ASSETS,

	Nominal value of remaining assets.	Collected from assets.	Collected from assessment upon shareholders.	Total collections from all sources.	Loans paid and other disbursements.	Dividends paid.	Legal expenses.	Receiver's salary and other expenses.
50	.....	$13,707	$2,664	$16,371	.....	$9,456	$2,751	$4,164
51	.....	321,851	122,127	443,978	$5,000	388,856	25,040	25,082
52	.....	105,703	91,930	197,633	520	173,512	5,146	9,716
53	.....	111,908	43,232	155,140	4,797	136,474	966	12,903
54	.....	103,227	8,044	111,271	8,805	89,715	2,082	10,669
55	.....	207,910	9,540	217,450	753	202,753	1,898	12,046
56	.....	2,846,622	245,108	3,091,736	658,784	2,165,388	79,802	161,036
57	.....	103,235	.....	103,235	4,059	81,941	2,690	10,919
58	.....	103,328	.....	103,328	.....	73,890	11,987	17,251
59	.....	245,483	47,949	293,432	7,846	254,647	6,668	24,271
	.....	4,162,974	570,594	4,733,568	690,564	3,576,632	139,030	288,057
60	$693,261	1,652,381	.....	1,652,381	333,428	1,071,774	27,264	96,518
61	53,800	157,544	65,132	222,676	.....	193,941	13,104	15,601
62	.....	351,377	.....	351,377	1,791	316,828	5,444	27,314
63	.....	94,613	.....	94,613	3,048	52,514	576	1,604
64	.....	47,941	.....	47,941	.....	33,105	3,974	5,013
65	.....	109,801	16,455	126,256	.....	107,575	5,546	13,135
66	.....	51,107	54,536	105,643	1,576	79,725	11,006	13,336
67	.....	12,061	16,447	28,508	.....	21,710	2,315	4,483
68	.....	284,438	123,430	407,868	114,220	262,887	10,129	4,950
69	.....	19,742	16,500	36,242	.....	29,377	825	6,040
70	250,854	66,185	23,622	89,807	9,762	66,810	1,352	11,883
71	30,065	78,573	1,810	80,383	2,125	69,437	634	8,187
72	.....	19,266	2,880	22,146	272	16,670	1,488	3,716
73	32,519	20,819	.....	20,819	1,633	11,803	850	3,005
	1,060,499	2,965,848	320,812	3,286,660	467,855	2,334,156	84,507	214,785
74	.....	156,601	16,277	172,878	47,315	100,870	3,838	8,176
75	.....	126,536	72,576	199,112	53,898	105,763	16,327	23,110
76	.....	183,917	80,257	264,174	49,466	182,572	.....	32,136
77	.....	157,782	.....	157,782	2,021	137,428	5,385	12,119
78	.....	205,062	54,950	260,012	57,745	166,587	10,245	24,551
79	.....	96,605	.....	96,605	53	88,176	.....	7,517
80	11,877	29,419	4,677	34,096	10	20,998	1,792	11,296
81	.....	91,121	23,001	114,122	8,420	82,060	7,167	16,475
	11,877	1,047,043	251,738	1,298,781	218,928	884,454	44,754	135,380
82	.....	113,791	.....	113,791	.....	96,176	3,225	6,739
83	.....	338,162	267,311	605,473	10,037	528,305	19,338	22,690
84	.....	89,766	64,655	154,421	.....	99,847	2,973	10,832
	.....	541,719	331,966	873,685	10,037	724,328	25,536	40,261
85	.....	1,368,384	495,550	1,863,934	.....	1,790,932	46,918	26,084
86	8,250	457,272	13,450	470,722	1,910	389,222	45,449	34,141
87	.....	1,251,755	738,651	1,990,406	194,574	1,566,124	101,794	127,914
	8,250	3,077,411	1,247,651	4,325,062	196,484	3,746,278	194,161	188,139
88	4,157	150,019	8,321	158,340	.....	129,505	10,511	18,324
89	.....	281,261	123,919	405,180	247	321,870	24,279	58,784
	4,157	431,280	132,240	563,520	247	451,375	34,790	77,108
90	.....	152,842	12,010	164,852	5,099	119,390	12,054	28,309
91	.....	16,577	23,732	40,309	3,392	26,809	2,223	7,885
92	.....	145,960	12,892	158,852	25,336	96,525	12,112	24,879
93	.....	265,513	64,650	330,163	14,434	264,268	16,600	20,738
94	.....	4,271,541	272,896	4,544,437	473,936	3,753,346	111,758	183,367
95	.....	37,129	19,169	56,298	.....	39,812	4,745	11,029
96	59,334	294,779	76,936	371,715	64,035	275,684	5,168	26,828
97	26,023	22,818	18,869	41,687	.....	25,006	2,553	13,263
98	.....	99,488	94,200	193,688	6,359	143,938	29,324	14,067
99	.....	20,849	.....	20,849	6,515	8,807	52	5,475
100	.....	52,029	23,503	75,532	1,893	59,057	5,012	9,449
	85,357	5,379,525	618,857	5,998,382	600,999	4,812,842	201,601	345,280

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RECEIVER, AND CLOSING, SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL BANKING AMOUNTS COLLECTED FROM ALL SOURCES, ETC.—Continued.

Balance in hands of Comptroller or receiver.	Amount returned to shareholders in cash.	Amount of assessment upon shareholders.	Amount of claims proved.	Dividends (per cent).	Interest dividends (per cent).	Finally closed.	
.....	.....	$30,000	$35,023	27.00	.....	Nov. 25, 1882	50
.....	.....	140,000	352.062	100.00	38.59	Aug. 11, 1884	51
.....	$8,739	132,000	185,760	100.00	100.00	Sept. 14, 1881	52
.....	.....	67,000	175,952	81.59	.....	Jan. 18, 1883	53
.....	.....	50,000	140,735	63.60	.....	July 23, 1881	54
.....	.....	53,000	227,355	89.179	.....	June 10, 1889	55
.....	26,720	625,000	1,935,721	100.00	100.00	Mar. 26, 1888	56
.....	3,626	.....	133,112	100.00	100.00	Oct. 15, 1881	57
$200	.....	.....	196,356	37.6483	.....	Oct. 5, 1885	58
.....	.....	72,000	254,647	100.00	.....	Mar. 3, 1882	59
200	39,035	1,169,000	3,636,723	.....	.....	.....	
23,654	99,743	.....	1,061,598	100.00	100.00	.....	60
30	.....	200,000	298,324	65.57	.....	Feb. 23, 1892	61
.....	.....	.....	392,394	100.00	.....	July 6, 1881	62
.....	36,871	.....	75,175	100.00	100.00	Mar. 9, 1882	63
.....	5,849	.....	29,204	100.00	100.00	Aug. 5, 1879	64
.....	.....	35,000	118,371	90.50	.....	June 20, 1882	65
.....	.....	125,000	90,424	88.00	.....	Mar. 9, 1885	66
.....	.....	36,000	36,109	60.00	.....	Sept. 7, 1885	67
.....	15,682	160,000	261,887	100.00	.....	July 5, 1879	68
.....	.....	50,000	77,104	38.10	.....	Mar. 24, 1885	69
.....	.....	100,000	168,048	40.7285	.....	Feb. 12, 1889	70
.....	.....	21,500	70,191	98.925	.....	.....do.....	71
.....	.....	17,000	27,801	60.00	.....	Apr. 8, 1881	72
108	3,420	.....	32,449	100.00	100.00	Oct. 10, 1879	73
23,792	161,565	744,500	2,739,079	.....	.....	.....	
.....	12,679	50,000	156,260	100.00	100.00	Mar. 15, 1881	74
14	.....	130,000	282,370	68.70	.....	Apr. 10, 1894	75
.....	.....	121,750	197,353	100.00	42.30	Mar. 1, 1884	76
.....	829	.....	128,832	100.00	100.00	Jan. 17, 1881	77
.....	884	160,000	132,461	100.00	100.00	Apr. 24, 1886	78
.....	859	.....	81,801	100.00	100.00	Aug. 1, 1881	79
.....	.....	10,000	21,182	99.133	.....	Feb. 6, 1883	80
.....	.....	50,000	108,385	81.00	.....	Aug. 6, 1887	81
14	15 251	521,750	1,108,644	.....	.....	.....	
.....	7,651	.....	93,625	100.00	100.00	Feb. 4, 1882	82
.....	25,193	300,000	580,592	100.00	100.00	Feb. 18, 1885	83
.....	40,769	75,000	104,749	100.00	100.00	Oct. 12, 1885	84
.....	73,523	375,000	778,966	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	500,000	2,656,254	67.405	.....	Dec. 22, 1896	85
.....	.....	100,000	894,767	43.50	.....	Apr. 30, 1892	86
.....	.....	961,300	2,397,129	65.30	.....	June 30, 1893	87
.....	.....	1,561,300	5,948,150	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	50,000	186,993	70.90	.....	Apr. 15, 1893	88
.....	.....	200,000	422,772	80.25	.....	June 6, 1892	89
.....	.....	250,000	609,765	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	60,000	206,991	57.20	.....	Dec. 5, 1863	90
.....	.....	50,000	46,441	81.10	.....	Oct. 25, 1886	91
.....	.....	160,000	294,521	33.00	.....	May 25, 1894	92
.....	14,123	75,000	245,599	100.00	100.00	Jan. 4, 1894	93
22,030	.....	400,000	4,631,393	83.60	.....	.....	94
.....	712	25,000	36,526	100.00	100.00	Sept. 25, 1889	95
.....	.....	250,000	365,931	75.25	.....	Sept. 30, 1890	96
865	.....	32,500	26,322	95.00	.....	.....	97
.....	.....	100,000	409,997	35.00	.....	Apr. 19, 1893	98
.....	.....	.....	8,131	100.00	100.00	Oct. 29, 1885	99
130	.....	50,000	84,978	69.50	.....	Jan. 22, 1890	100
23,025	14,835	1,142,500	6,356,830	.....	.....	.....	

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No. 76.—Insolvent National Banks, Dates of Organization, Appointment of System, with Amounts of Nominal and Additional Assets,

	Nominal value of remaining assets.	Collected from assets.	Collected from assessment upon shareholders.	Total collections from all sources.	Loans paid and other disbursements.	Dividends paid.	Legal expenses.	Receiver's salary and other expenses.
101	.....	$629,931	$159,087	$789,018	$17,243	$684,428	$53,425	$33,922
102	.....	46,332	50,000	96,332	.....	86,263	1,825	3,244
103	.....	79,289	1,400	80,689	.....	59,461	5,010	13,215
104	$40,786	2,309,369	163,529	2,477,889	182,290	2,085,826	108,571	97,961
	40,786	3,064,921	379,607	3,443,928	199,533	2,915,978	168,831	156,342
105	.....	148,611	.....	148,611	231	131,024	192	2,814
106	.....	245,704	58,304	304,008	82,472	188,482	2,855	22,713
107	.....	63,258	15,730	78,988	16,764	36,929	8,407	16,770
108	.....	28,477	36,700	65,177	625	52,402	1,840	10,299
109	.....	77,305	.....	77,305	.....	66,394	1,155	6,607
110	.....	165,669	.....	165,669	16,177	135,574	1,425	7,321
111	.....	198,513	.....	198,513	.....	117,878	198	5,208
112	.....	204,047	.....	204,047	106,424	82,946	324	4,279
	.....	1,131,584	110,734	1,242,318	222,693	811,629	16,396	75,511
113	.....	74,323	1,180	75,503	.....	61,379	1,500	12,624
114	.....	14,251	.....	14,251	82	9,492	.....	1,348
115	2,238,548	2,747,360	317,760	3,065,120	87,543	2,519,683	130,157	93,542
116	.....	104,682	.....	104,682	.....	86,442	1,990	8,463
117	.....	82,069	18,135	100,204	.....	80,129	7,152	4,802
118	.....	31,798	34,002	65,800	777	46,546	7,746	10,731
119	.....	139,485	34,656	174,141	519	161,497	2,280	9,845
120	.....	263,871	.....	263,871	1,017	255,495	882	3,988
	2,238,548	3,457,839	405,733	3,863,572	89,938	3,220,654	151,707	145,343
121	.....	920,600	253,919	1,174,519	19,446	1,084,638	28,906	31,808
122	.....	1,391,306	.....	1,391,306	782,390	400,998	630	11,572
123	.....	492,421	72,577	564,998	5,167	481,966	41,754	36,111
124	.....	228,261	44,830	273,091	5,810	248,132	4,408	14,741
125	.....	186,976	.....	186,976	1,983	172,909	2,988	9,096
126	.....	330,471	.....	330,471	1,169	318,554	1,810	4,622
127	.....	35,274	26,019	61,293	7,284	32,009	7,104	13,896
128	.....	100,149	.....	100,149	1,466	93,051	1,923	3,348
	.....	3,685,458	397,345	4,082,803	824,715	2,832,257	89,523	126,194
129	.....	508,457	59,645	568,102	59,535	482,013	6,001	16,456
130	.....	98,027	32,500	130,527	26,881	87,895	4,148	11,603
	.....	606,484	92,145	698,629	86,416	569,908	10,149	28,059
131	.....	27,930	26,707	54,637	1,177	43,289	5,032	5,139
132	11,803	105,337	19,798	125,135	58,647	43,022	7,956	14,457
133	.....	91,741	7,981	99,722	31,483	58,356	2,626	7,257
134	.....	55,597	42,408	98,005	20,344	66,221	2,099	9,341
135	2,604	21,112	10,353	31,465	3,025	20,410	872	6,960
136	.....	22,744	722	23,466	3,404	16,047	372	3,643
137	.....	512,013	.....	512,013	41,906	452,017	4,455	13,029
138	.....	58,319	21,347	79,666	10,998	60,902	780	6,633
139	.....	32,017	37,210	69,227	1,774	52,175	3,448	10,404
	14,407	926,810	166,526	1,093,336	172,753	812,439	27,640	76,863
140	.....	15,671	9,874	25,545	8,479	6,217	4,724	5,351
141	.....	36,705	4,770	41,475	6,224	30,516	772	3,963
142	30,844	13,500	5,981	19,481	1,919	9,363	2,558	5,637
143	314,496	410,442	67,347	477,789	220,967	177,256	14,164	32,083
144	.....	46,703	29,012	75,715	20,565	41,966	6,943	6,241
145	.....	74,931	35,178	110,109	3,346	86,247	5,735	14,781
146	.....	493,497	1,613	495,110	85,482	368,251	16,959	24,418
147	.....	83,297	11,227	94,524	27,722	54,475	2,079	10,248
148	.....	58,361	780	59,141	32,132	21,705	934	4,370
149	.....	49,960	1,686	51,646	8,256	29,813	5,911	7,624
150	827,429	330,161	241,447	571,608	57,162	394,271	48,431	50,640
151	2,023,078	377,879	271,793	649,672	73,748	459,385	26,126	52,551
152	.....	179,844	.....	179,844	9,121	162,987	261	7,475
153	.....	65,851	23,409	89,260	4,321	78,198	1,131	5,610
154	.....	42,815	.....	42,815	32,214	8,753	18	1,830
155	.....	141,722	39,805	181,527	97,495	49,002	9,288	23,708
156	.....	49,934	23,195	73,129	16,049	41,211	8,262	7,656
157	.....	35,914	3,093	39,007	27,143	3,643	2,091	6,130
158	.....	50,419	3,600	54,019	21,307	21,164	4,607	6,941
159	11,398	89,376	92,327	181,703	16,925	142,748	7,117	10,665

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RECEIVER, AND CLOSING, SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL BANKING AMOUNTS COLLECTED FROM ALL SOURCES, ETC.—Continued.

Balance in hands of Comptroller or receiver.	Amount returned to shareholders in cash.	Amount of assessment upon shareholders.	Amount of claims proved	Dividends (per cent).	Interest dividends (per cent).	Finally closed.	
.....	.....	$200,000	$651,274	100.00	23.95	May 29, 1893	101
.....	.....	50,000	86,258	100.00	100.00	Feb. 10, 1888	102
$3	.....	50,000	140,333	42.37	.....	Sept. 30, 1890	103
3,241	.....	300,000	2,897,197	72.00	.....	June 23, 1894	104
3,244	.....	600,000	3,775,062	.....	.....	.....	
.....	$14,859	.....	127,524	100.00	100.00	June 1, 1886	105
.....	7,486	100,000	171,581	100.00	100.00	Sept. 14, 1891	106
118	.....	50,000	54,043	68.60	.....	Apr. 5, 1897	107
11	.....	50,000	112,135	47.00	.....	Mar. 20, 1890	108
.....	3,149	.....	63,069	100.00	100.00	Mar. 2, 1883	109
.....	5,172	.....	130,772	100.00	100.00	Aug. 18, 1887	110
.....	75,229	.....	116,626	100.00	100.00	Feb. 17, 1887	111
.....	19,074	.....	80,452	100.00	100.00	Apr. 30, 1887	112
129	115,960	200,099	856,362	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	50,000	120,129	56.50	.....	July 25, 1895	113
.....	3,329	.....	9,379	100.00	100.00	Oct. 17, 1887	114
234,195	.....	1,000,000	4,344,281	58.00	.....	.....	115
.....	7,787	.....	82,156	100.00	100.00	July 11, 1889	116
.....	8,130	10,500	75,343	100.00	100.00	Mar. 5, 1891	117
.....	.....	50,000	210,074	22.1563	.....	May 13, 1892	118
.....	.....	60,000	174,120	92.75	.....	Apr. 25, 1892	119
.....	2,489	.....	247,920	100.00	100.00	Oct. 20, 1888	120
234,195	21,735	1,179,500	5,263,402	.....	.....	.....	
9,721	.....	300,000	1,130,254	96.00	.....	.....	121
.....	195,716	.....	398,226	100.00	100.00	June 27, 1888	122
.....	.....	150,000	848,544	56.80	.....	July 6, 1897	123
.....	.....	100,000	435,319	57.00	.....	Nov. 11, 1892	124
.....	.....	100,000	326,222	53.00	.....	Jan. 15, 1891	125
.....	4,316	.....	311,028	100.00	100.00	Jan. 21, 1889	126
.....	.....	50,000	51,012	68.20	.....	July 24, 1894	127
.....	361	.....	90,156	100.00	100.00	Apr. 24, 1890	128
9,721	200,393	700,000	3,590,751	.....	.....	.....	
.....	4,697	75,000	456,667	100.00	100.00	Feb. 26, 1895	129
.....	.....	50,000	108,127	75.85	.....	May 4, 1896	130
.....	4,697	125,000	564,794	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	50,000	143,454	30.177	.....	Apr. 26, 1892	131
1,053	.....	100,000	170,862	25.00	.....	.....	132
.....	.....	10,000	58,797	99.25	.....	Dec. 31, 1892	133
.....	.....	65,000	75,038	87.55	.....	May 9, 1895	134
198	.....	12,500	22,436	91.60	.....	July 21, 1894	135
.....	.....	20,000	30,566	52.50	.....	Feb. 2, 1894	136
.....	606	24,000	465,760	100.00	100.00	Feb. 27, 1893	137
.....	353	40,000	56,745	100.00	100.00	Mar. 29, 1893	138
1,426	.....	80,000	83,756	62.50	.....	.....	139
2,677	959	401,500	1,168,014	.....	.....	.....	
774	.....	33,000	31,088	20.00	.....	.....	140
.....	.....	11,000	30,516	100.00	.....	Oct. 31, 1893	141
4	.....	12,000	18,822	50.00	.....	.....	142
33,319	.....	225,000	253,223	70.00	.....	.....	143
.....	.....	160,000	122,528	34.25	.....	Oct. 7, 1896	144
.....	.....	62,500	118,419	72.50	.....	Mar. 12, 1896	145
.....	.....	80,000	393,011	93.70	.....	Jan. 22, 1895	146
.....	.....	38,000	111,742	49.35	.....	Apr. 11, 1898	147
.....	.....	39,000	42,962	50.30	.....	Nov. 1, 1893	148
42	.....	4,000	42,059	70.50	.....	Apr. 1, 1896	149
21,104	.....	500,000	2,375,035	17.00	.....	.....	150
37,862	.....	750,000	2,088,584	22.00	.....	.....	151
.....	.....	.....	155,040	100.00	100.00	Mar. 31, 1895	152
.....	.....	37,500	87,086	89.80	.....	May 24, 1895	153
.....	.....	.....	8,753	100.00	.....	June 30, 1892	154
2,034	.....	180,000	108,894	45.00	.....	.....	155
11	.....	45,000	64,368	61.25	.....	Feb. 25, 1896	156
.....	.....	54,000	72,858	5.00	.....	Sept. 7, 1897	157
.....	.....	45,000	36,336	58.00	.....	Apr. 18, 1898	158
4,248	.....	150,000	282,969	50.00	.....	.....	159

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

No. 76.—Insolvent National Banks, Dates of Organization, Appointment of System, with Amounts of Nominal and Additional Assets,

	Nominal value of remaining assets.	Collected from assets.	Collected from assessment upon shareholders.	Total collections from all sources.	Loans paid and other disbursements.	Dividends paid.	Legal expenses.	Receiver's salary and other expenses.
160	.....	$99,423	$42,696	$142,119	$24,326	$88,268	$9,852	$15,945
161	.....	48,205	17,657	65,862	35,991	21,927	1,348	6,596
162	$135,663	212,702	.....	212,702	5,292	151,847	16,042	8,683
163	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
164	.....	20,734	5,565	26,299	1,703	18,196	1,318	5,082
	3,342,908	3,028,046	932,055	3,960,101	838,489	2,467,409	190,011	324,228
165	.....	6,917,993	139,427	7,057,420	83,039	6,854,775	40,125	79,481
166	.....	445,132	31,350	476,482	12,204	440,641	6,578	17,059
167	27,484	206,523	44,546	251,069	55,348	168,610	9,110	12,762
168	137,899	388,545	223,293	611,838	126,861	349,631	59,285	22,309
169	187,586	321,769	144,674	466,443	89,052	335,356	16,764	20,391
170	.....	48,207	2,079	50,286	34,317	9,298	1,142	5,529
171	.....	47,737	5,613	53,350	16,731	28,563	2,117	5,939
172	.....	123,933	.....	123,933	11,946	80,636	.....	2,655
173	.....	45,172	7,088	52,260	7,703	32,323	5,042	7,192
174	49,533	43,100	46,625	89,725	9,772	57,687	4,758	13,752
175	39,266	58,408	15,340	73,748	12,931	33,188	4,812	12,160
176	.....	266,249	.....	266,249	1,920	179,691	7,565	7,354
177	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
178	.....	33,477	.....	33,477	21,623	4,838	2,453	4,563
179	.....	49,796	.....	49,796	11,002	35,146	439	1,553
180	.....	18,726	11,861	30,587	2,000	15,983	7,850	4,593
181	.....	168,669	50,895	219,564	12,869	182,114	2,855	9,671
	440,768	9,183,436	722,791	9,906,227	509,318	8,799,480	170,895	226,963
182	.....	60,677	12,367	73,044	42,223	20,489	2,703	5,261
183	.....	29,673	43,317	72,990	5,055	53,334	4,886	9,715
184	689,820	322,438	127,936	450,374	223,007	150,020	41,883	25,132
185	.....	70,494	45,035	115,529	16,224	61,343	18,105	17,445
186	716,999	762,343	32,618	794,961	588,554	65,900	9,423	28,398
187	460,155	1,129,336	359,015	1,488,351	352,078	1,050,569	38,395	35,225
188	.....	102,092	.....	102,092	17,094	73,051	291	11,633
189	2,261	65,270	14,331	79,601	38,671	24,163	5,197	11,240
190	74,911	143,544	44,235	187,779	78,999	85,360	3,612	14,830
191	1,322,544	693,217	385,151	1,078,368	200,980	731,666	46,419	35,645
192	270,481	356,035	73,523	429,558	19,080	329,506	26,538	28,633
193	.....	77,985	.....	77,985	43,135	21,473	2,288	10,986
194	.....	89,515	5,037	94,552	20,506	56,560	8,043	9,443
195	.....	849,526	.....	849,526	151,002	615,985	8,461	22,483
196	25,232	127,321	82,350	209,671	49,291	128,410	9,130	16,510
197	13,719	16,147	6,362	22,509	6,332	4,107	1,008	10,421
198	.....	88,220	2,548	90,768	4,573	75,969	2,825	7,401
199	.....	61,189	2,352	63,541	20,669	34,489	1,929	6,454
200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
201	120,933	203,603	63,930	267,533	11,186	214,815	13,050	20,053
202	.....	263,760	.....	263,760	5,004	250,731	1,500	6,275
203	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
204	.....	283,522	36,732	320,254	173,633	111,174	10,727	24,720
205	188,570	78,379	12,200	90,579	29,345	35,632	9,817	13,507
206	.....	24,808	13,188	37,996	6,472	19,194	4,508	7,822
207	.....	35,526	7,909	43,435	9,029	20,071	5,266	9,069
208	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
209	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
210	.....	223,572	13,593	237,165	26,601	192,210	6,481	10,831
211	.....	120,800	31,251	152,051	41,131	91,467	4,854	14,599
212	23,778	102,275	.....	102,275	21,171	64,332	1,981	14,711
213	544	72,047	20,600	92,647	27,113	45,830	2,817	14,675
214	926,960	1,555,460	58,370	1,613,830	167,512	1,342,554	49,244	34,389
215	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
216	279,508	333,726	168,969	552,695	50,195	436,569	16,509	32,877
217	.....	87,562	.....	87,562	44,694	36,619	1,801	4,448
218	57,275	147,475	15,145	162,620	89,044	52,329	4,387	14,656
219	.....	160,338	.....	160,338	32,306	112,911	2,087	12,356
220	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
221	846,020	1,016,421	186,229	1,202,650	454,039	666,166	30,119	51,009
222	123,563	231,552	51,560	283,112	61,458	192,642	9,194	18,703
223	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
224	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
225	22,398	357,127	23,083	380,210	89,858	253,472	4,287	16,964
226	.....	28,943	15,162	44,105	12,994	13,969	4,511	7,124
227	45,831	157,798	10,284	168,082	38,487	106,901	6,377	14,028
228	112,342	46,654	38,228	84,882	21,691	47,054	2,373	12,007
229	.....	340,774	51,451	392,225	58,745	275,124	23,566	26,735
230	.....	91,718	13,174	104,892	41,432	50,618	3,923	8,919

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RECEIVER, AND CLOSING, SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL BANKING AMOUNTS COLLECTED FROM ALL SOURCES, ETC.—Continued.

Balance in hands of Comptroller or receiver.	Amount returned to shareholders in cash.	Amount of assessment upon shareholders.	Amount of claims proved.	Dividends (per cent).	Interest dividends (per cent).	Finally closed.	
$3,728	.....	$120,000	$121,357	70.00	.....	.....	160
.....	.....	41,000	59,331	37.00	.....	Sept. 8, 1896	161
3,988	$32,850	.....	151,847	100.00	100.00	.....	162
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Feb. 15, 1892	163
.....	.....	18,200	34,014	66.00	.....	Nov. 24, 1894	164
107,114	32,850	2,545,200	6,810,842	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	460,000	7,602,341	90.1666	.....	Mar. 31, 1898	165
.....	.....	100,000	547,184	80.50	.....	Oct. 16, 1896	166
5,239	.....	150,000	281,903	60.00	.....	.....	167
62,752	.....	500,000	963,889	35.00	.....	.....	168
4,880	.....	250,000	558,623	60.00	.....	.....	169
.....	.....	15,750	17,882	52.00	.....	Sept. 23, 1897	170
.....	.....	9,500	36,156	79.00	.....	Apr. 25, 1898	171
.....	28,696	.....	79,330	100.00	100.00	Oct. 12, 1892	172
.....	.....	21,000	46,177	70.00	.....	May 2, 1898	173
3,756	.....	82,000	145,897	40.00	.....	.....	174
10,657	.....	25,000	84,382	40.00	.....	.....	175
.....	69,719	.....	174,356	100.00	100.00	Apr. 12, 1893	176
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	177
.....	.....	17,500	16,250	35.00	.....	Jan. 5, 1897	178
.....	1,656	.....	33,986	100.00	100.00	Apr. 6, 1893	179
161	.....	36,250	45,664	35.00	.....	Mar. 31, 1896	180
12,055	.....	100,000	226,535	80.00	.....	.....	181
99,500	100,071	1,707,000	10,860,555	.....	.....	.....	
2,368	.....	50,000	102,448	20.00	.....	.....	182
.....	.....	75,000	99,610	53.40	.....	Oct. 27, 1897	183
10,332	.....	300,000	1,000,163	15.00	.....	.....	184
2,412	.....	105,000	122,865	50.00	.....	.....	185
102,686	.....	460,000	188,288	35.00	.....	.....	186
12,084	.....	500,000	1,479,610	70.00	.....	.....	187
23	.....	.....	68,459	100.00	100.00	Sept. 30, 1897	188
330	.....	50,000	121,352	20.00	.....	.....	189
4,978	.....	100,000	155,086	55.00	.....	.....	190
63,658	.....	750,000	968,221	75.00	.....	.....	191
25,801	.....	200,000	488,132	65.00	.....	.....	192
.....	103	.....	50,775	100.00	100.00	Sept. 16, 1895	193
.....	.....	48,000	80,971	73.30	.....	Apr. 3, 1897	194
.....	51,595	.....	600,573	100.00	100.00	June 15, 1894	195
6,330	.....	112,500	206,699	63.00	.....	.....	196
641	.....	12,500	13,689	30.00	.....	.....	197
.....	.....	50,000	126,411	58.50	.....	Jan. 6, 1897	198
.....	.....	6,000	34,489	100.00	.....	Oct. 9, 1896	199
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Feb. 6, 1894	200
8,429	.....	100,000	358,055	60.00	.....	.....	201
.....	250	.....	239,894	100.00	100.00	Sept. 12, 1895	202
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dec. 5, 1894	203
.....	.....	250,000	626,440	17.75	.....	Sept. 10, 1897	204
2,278	.....	50,000	237,099	15.00	.....	.....	205
.....	.....	50,000	73,698	26.26	.....	Oct. 19, 1897	206
.....	.....	18,000	110,039	18.24	.....	Jan. 7, 1898	207
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dec 21, 1893	208
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Jan. 29, 1894	209
.....	1,042	23,000	179,976	100.00	66.50	Apr. 27, 1897	210
.....	.....	80,000	164,644	61.40	.....	June 16, 1898	211
80	.....	.....	64,336	100.00	.....	.....	212
2,212	.....	50,000	84,195	55.00	.....	.....	213
20,131	.....	100,000	1,342,480	100.00	.....	.....	214
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nov. 17, 1893	215
16,545	.....	250,000	621,350	70.00	.....	.....	216
.....	.....	.....	30,839	100.00	100.00	Nov. 16, 1894	217
2,004	.....	100,000	140,931	37.00	.....	.....	218
.....	678	.....	103,683	100.00	100.00	Aug. 8, 1896	219
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dec. 11, 1893	220
1,317	.....	300,000	1,112,567	60.00	.....	.....	221
1,115	.....	60,000	240,802	80.00	.....	.....	222
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mar. 26, 1894	223
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dec. 4, 1893	224
15,629	.....	33,000	253,472	100.00	.....	.....	225
5,507	.....	42,000	32,220	40.00	.....	.....	226
2,289	.....	75,000	189,820	55.00	.....	.....	227
1,757	.....	78,000	93,853	50.00	.....	.....	228
.....	8,055	77,000	254,324	100.00	100.00	Apr. 30, 1898	229
.....	.....	50,000	96,538	52.50	.....	Apr. 30, 1897	230

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No. 76.—Insolvent National Banks, Dates of Organization, Appointment of System, with Amounts of Nominal and Additional Assets,

	Nominal value of remaining assets.	Collected from assets.	Collected from assessment upon shareholders.	Total collections from all sources.	Loans paid and other disbursements.	Dividends paid.	Legal expenses.	Receiver's salary and other expenses.
231	$44,271	$33,935	$1,923	$35,858	$10,273	$14,669	$2,392	$7,919
232	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
233	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
234	.....	51,382	9,472	60,854	33,452	9,350	5,868	12,184
235	.....	65,130	414	65,544	16,586	32,935	4,562	11,461
236	.....	64,196	55,470	119,666	14,060	70,979	16,447	15,366
237	.....	229,094	14,220	243,314	92,077	127,827	3,445	19,535
238	.....	153,501	33,500	187,001	20,047	139,301	9,272	18,370
239	.....	103,421	16,358	119,779	48,617	56,651	4,439	10,072
240	.....	37,543	.....	37,543	6,113	17,151	1,623	11,864
241	.....	16,828	2,627	18,855	4,674	6,008	2,112	6,061
242	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
243	.....	19,792	26,134	45,926	8,504	25,468	5,650	6,304
244	3,200	122,548	.....	122,548	23,806	80,389	1,485	8,037
245	559,157	228,397	146,734	375,131	152,150	167,638	13,366	26,764
246	.....	46,669	10,622	57,291	5,910	42,387	1,383	7,611
	6,930,472	12,231,298	2,384,109	14,615,407	3,826,882	9,065,522	522,559	858,880
247	13,780	50,811	17,266	68,077	26,492	23,938	6,027	9,666
248	293,029	192,964	.....	192,964	58,760	67,987	22,199	24,201
249	.....	165,232	18,851	184,083	14,413	126,429	15,805	27,436
250	155,995	158,183	14,671	172,854	47,827	98,861	7,188	15,657
251	.....	12,128	8,275	20,403	863	12,938	804	5,793
252	443,712	119,774	128,704	248,478	53,899	185,583	664	7,950
253	23,296	72,142	23,000	95,142	12,699	62,825	8,735	10,507
254	.....	22,937	13,423	36,360	9,881	15,160	2,573	8,091
255	.....	102,529	59,295	161,824	49,318	87,347	8,345	16,314
256	119,784	245,332	76,375	321,707	229,675	26,369	29,397	25,582
257	.....	96,165	.....	96,165	31,343	54,355	2,869	7,598
258	.....	91,115	45,281	136,396	48,834	67,904	6,337	13,321
259	1,169,372	361,214	69,273	430,487	216,928	138,837	18,499	38,676
260	.....	33,500	14,353	47,853	16,679	15,800	4,485	9,221
261	.....	64,332	12,641	76,973	44,977	21,919	3,082	6,995
262	.....	79,090	5,863	84,953	20,508	51,118	2,107	11,220
263	.....	27,159	.....	27,159	21,353	2,233	16	2,004
264	.....	299,845	47,513	347,358	200,422	110,299	11,095	25,542
265	13,759	24,667	12,401	37,068	6,327	17,346	3,373	6,580
266	198,798	99,437	56,437	155,874	53,372	77,835	7,621	14,554
267	85,321	70,298	54,898	125,196	56,854	43,100	4,400	12,613
	2,516,846	2,388,854	678,520	3,067,374	1,221,429	1,308,183	165,621	290,521
268	184,906	30,278	12,060	42,338	14,435	9,916	4,196	9,285
269	.....	46,987	13,054	60,041	14,085	30,266	5,327	8,417
270	.....	27,502	11,857	39,359	16,683	9,445	3,488	9,743
271	297,052	113,599	12,259	125,858	91,238	18,781	4,046	11,410
272	.....	138,628	17,563	156,191	96,294	36,585	5,458	15,596
273	28,467	75,657	21,521	97,178	23,316	41,826	7,195	9,443
274	4,582	410,433	67,531	477,964	25,846	403,321	9,328	22,099
275	.....	128,527	16,157	144,684	50,462	77,259	5,014	11,949
276	85,651	92,697	30,674	123,371	35,252	69,257	4,903	11,054
277	50,533	6,414	547	6,961	678	.....	1,182	2,144
278	316,256	247,557	24,418	271,975	28,592	156,362	13,665	25,277
279	103,474	146,631	10,233	156,864	45,065	83,648	7,998	16,518
280	23,359	202,102	.....	202,102	3,049	172,686	2,426	7,457
281	154,324	35,935	.....	35,935	16,967	8,711	227	9,390
282	49,165	16,453	1,198	17,651	8,445	4,218	863	4,116
283	.....	20,026	4,648	24,674	14,197	.....	2,762	7,279
284	757,102	1,023,242	139,839	1,163,081	348,301	750,923	24,293	38,177
285	.....	29,283	20,153	49,436	3,653	37,249	3,026	5,508
286	44,859	35,429	6,937	42,366	19,948	10,857	2,007	7,484
287	611,706	271,853	49,516	321,369	94,744	174,599	17,140	19,044
288	.....	29,736	.....	29,736	11,668	4,617	1,389	3,712
289	219,965	140,888	9,604	150,492	57,284	53,589	11,977	13,538
290	244,679	204,119	31,650	235,769	70,840	133,020	16,531	13,456
291	.....	10,166	9,875	20,041	15,496	2,118	198	2,229
292	.....	6,007	.....	6,007	4,826	.....	210	971
293	50	34,770	12,725	47,495	5,499	29,355	3,157	5,522
294	421,655	256,849	69,350	326,199	202,912	88,113	9,166	18,526
295	1,252,929	664,225	347,391	1,011,616	390,310	547,744	23,478	28,846
296	.....	118,256	.....	118,256	8,673	100,285	2,783	6,515
297	.....	51,985	12,500	64,485	4,247	52,815	2,866	4,289
298	.....	107,685	30,037	137,722	33,214	85,462	3,410	11,135
299	.....	41,554	10,850	52,404	20,459	17,255	3,236	7,230
300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

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RECEIVER, AND CLOSING, SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL BANKING AMOUNTS COLLECTED FROM ALL SOURCES, ETC.—Continued.

Balance in hands of Comptroller or receiver.	Amount returned to shareholders in cash.	Amount of assessment upon shareholders.	Amount of claims proved.	Dividends (per cent).	Interest dividends (per cent).	Finally closed.	
$695	.....	$14,500	$22,011	65.00	.....	.....	231
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	May 21, 1894	232
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nov. 17, 1893	233
.....	.....	22,500	43,782	45.50	.....	Oct. 28, 1897	234
.....	.....	9,000	42,396	78.73	.....	.....do	235
2,814	.....	68,000	113,578	65.00	.....	.....	236
430	.....	81,000	175,360	74.80	.....	.....	237
11	.....	100,000	250,993	55.50	.....	Jan. 22, 1896	238
.....	.....	50,000	117,242	51.60	.....	Sept. 30, 1898	239
792	.....	5,500	19,202	90.00	.....	.....	240
.....	.....	6,000	8,414	72.00	.....	Dec. 6, 1897	241
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Apr. 26, 1894	242
.....	.....	50,000	43,602	52.05	.....	Oct. 28, 1897	243
8,840	.....	.....	93,775	85.00	.....	.....	244
15,213	.....	250,000	419,341	40.00	.....	.....	245
.....	.....	18,000	46,707	90.167	.....	Oct. 5, 1897	246
330,841	$61,723	5,279,500	13,964,899	.....	.....	.....	
1,954	.....	75,000	105,866	25.00	.....	.....	247
19,817	.....	250,000	309,032	22.00	.....	.....	248
.....	.....	100,000	252,860	50.00	.....	Dec. 31, 1897	249
3,321	.....	60,000	208,500	50.00	.....	.....	250
.....	.....	15,000	16,128	100.00	.....	Dec. 14, 1897	251
382	.....	252,000	360,354	51.50	.....	.....	252
376	.....	50,000	179,252	35.00	.....	.....	253
655	.....	28,500	30,319	50.00	.....	.....	254
.....	500	90,000	81,921	100.00	100.00	July 24, 1897	255
10,684	.....	187,500	260,192	10.00	.....	.....	256
.....	.....	.....	52,742	100.00	100.00	Oct. 28, 1897	257
.....	.....	100,000	183,608	37.05	.....	June 27, 1898	258
17,547	.....	200,000	924,046	15.00	.....	.....	259
1,653	.....	52,500	44,970	35.00	.....	.....	260
.....	.....	50,000	97,748	23.00	.....	Apr. 27, 1898	261
.....	.....	22,000	64,735	78.00	.....	Oct. 28, 1897	262
.....	1,553	.....	19,530	100.00	100.00	Sept. 17, 1895	263
.....	.....	142,500	131,810	100.00	36.09	Feb. 28, 1898	264
3,442	.....	42,000	49,660	35.00	.....	.....	265
2,492	.....	85,000	183,727	48.00	.....	.....	266
8,229	.....	144,000	148,285	30.00	.....	.....	267
70,567	2,053	1,946,000	3,755,285	.....	.....	.....	
4,506	.....	82,000	100,764	10.00	.....	.....	268
1,946	.....	50,000	87,843	35.00	.....	.....	269
.....	.....	50,000	54,594	17.30	.....	Oct. 30, 1897	270
383	.....	150,000	262,486	10.00	.....	.....	271
2,258	.....	130,000	199,766	20.00	.....	.....	272
15,398	.....	100,000	136,485	30.00	.....	.....	273
17,370	.....	100,020	474,828	85.00	.....	.....	274
.....	.....	40,000	77,786	100.00	77.02	Sept. 18, 1897	275
2,905	.....	60,000	94,699	75.00	.....	.....	276
2,957	.....	7,500	7,042	.....	.....	.....	277
48,679	.....	100,000	392,785	40.00	.....	.....	278
3,635	.....	45,000	167,255	50.00	.....	.....	279
484	16,000	.....	164,488	100.00	100.00	.....	280
631	.....	.....	67,461	13.00	.....	.....	281
9	.....	4,000	16,874	25.00	.....	.....	282
436	.....	75,000	60,343	.....	.....	.....	283
1,387	.....	169,000	883,398	85.00	.....	.....	284
.....	.....	30,000	36,429	100.00	39.50	Dec. 18, 1896	285
2,070	.....	20,000	30,038	40.00	.....	.....	286
15,842	.....	300,000	491,071	35.00	.....	.....	287
.....	8,350	.....	5,936	100.00	100.00	Aug. 15, 1898	288
14,104	.....	50,000	267,930	20.00	.....	.....	289
1,922	.....	100,000	331,903	40.00	.....	.....	290
.....	.....	12,500	6,401	32.00	.....	Sept. 23, 1897	291
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Apr. 21, 1896	292
3,962	.....	50,000	58,712	50.00	.....	.....	293
7,482	.....	150,000	241,518	35.00	.....	.....	294
21,238	.....	500,000	667,008	80.00	.....	.....	295
.....	.....	.....	92,598	100.00	100.00	Feb. 26, 1897	296
.....	268	50,000	52,062	100.00	100.00	Aug. 3, 1896	297
4,501	.....	166,000	183,021	47.00	.....	.....	298
4,224	.....	50,000	52,494	35.00	.....	.....	299
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Feb. 1, 1896	300

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No. 76.—Insolvent National Banks, Dates of Organization, Appointment of System, with Amounts of Nominal and Additional Assets,

	Nominal value of remaining assets.	Collected from assets.	Collected from assessment upon shareholders.	Total collections from all sources.	Loans paid and other disbursements.	Dividends paid.	Legal expenses.	Receiver's salary and other expenses.
301	.....	$69,054	$12,927	$81,981	$46,523	$24,994	$2,899	$7,565
302	$94,333	38,808	26,300	65,108	19,825	29,170	2,367	7,648
303	120,536	64,798	72,304	137,102	41,512	37,878	17,827	14,978
	5,065,583	4,938,133	1,105,678	6,043,811	1,884,538	3,302,324	225,978	397,559
304	142,791	33,410	.....	33,410	25,284	.....	1,198	5,511
305	168,394	37,383	9,835	47,218	23,836	13,604	1,704	8,074
306	63,579	116,783	46,198	162,981	81,302	66,312	3,968	10,645
307	25,022	32,245	3,655	35,900	11,503	15,282	2,530	5,805
308	329,268	477,604	123,884	601,488	108,548	359,236	14,347	25,693
309	502,131	112,359	123,962	236,321	3,235	182,079	8,919	17,453
310	67,517	46,979	15,995	62,974	14,858	31,144	3,381	5,052
311	418,951	195,511	27,825	223,336	133,341	63,390	7,891	11,776
312	95,403	26,925	28,866	55,791	18,660	29,597	790	5,960
313	190,724	78,229	42,149	120,378	13,823	92,277	4,044	5,667
314	109,579	47,307	15,232	62,539	12,830	39,875	2,535	5,967
315	33,368	20,509	4,634	25,143	9,155	9,680	123	4,155
316	80,684	45,342	9,284	54,626	36,994	7,236	2,284	3,334
317	218,112	79,294	76,500	155,794	9,006	132,072	2,983	7,233
318	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
319	87,820	33,911	9,472	43,383	18,650	10,053	1,427	7,390
320	80,754	64,573	18,660	83,173	28,238	35,337	2,225	10,923
321	.....	41,229	.....	41,229	8,342	25,023	2,840	3,582
322	88,598	48,659	4,250	52,909	10,814	31,934	2,393	6,136
323	504,863	543,944	146,390	690,334	501,451	164,575	6,397	12,026
324	623,711	247,100	65,815	312,915	139,435	79,219	10,112	18,601
325	3,963,655	560,720	355,935	916,655	399,000	428,965	9,847	27,832
326	70,664	77,703	5,250	82,958	49,744	22,340	659	5,009
327	208,827	60,287	8,777	69,064	7,139	43,720	1,404	9,607
328	85,859	41,712	.....	41,712	14,272	19,496	2,230	5,698
329	83,960	51,799	.....	51,799	5,203	36,146	439	7,287
330	168,519	92,614	21,409	114,023	49,703	48,600	3,522	9,188
	8,412,753	3,214,136	1,163,917	4,378,053	1,734,366	1,987,192	100,192	245,604
331	.....	56,770	.....	56,770	8,856	41,505	1,797	4,612
332	76,724	48,936	12,780	61,716	14,243	33,192	1,781	7,589
333	352,652	246,151	78,430	324,581	97,908	212,276	2,545	8,691
334	334,840	98,375	51,324	149,699	21,998	98,507	3,091	11,720
335	203,460	101,908	13,200	115,108	9,552	89,930	2,480	8,570
336	592,695	704,494	129,882	834,376	196,627	572,419	11,426	21,953
337	165,890	267,860	68,100	335,960	63,465	248,829	950	12,411
338	500,046	207,816	25,436	233,252	125,587	79,127	5,090	8,171
339	.....	141,798	5,285	147,083	58,254	72,232	4,364	9,055
340	6,364,792	8,785,887	.....	8,785,887	782,334	7,859,665	79,712	37,557
341	79,518	12,117	.....	12,117	125	4,772	1,312	4,260
342	138,513	57,039	21,657	78,696	23,056	36,532	1,514	6,425
343	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
344	316,006	218,785	24,692	243,477	168,282	56,699	2,471	9,100
345	.....	10,470	.....	10,470	1,397	7,074	195	1,804
346	87,220	7,344	4,268	11,612	2,266	.....	588	3,909
347	62,806	224,852	39,915	264,767	41,120	171,773	3,412	11,090
348	192,899	105,708	24,640	130,348	18,239	97,271	3,646	7,602
349	498,332	377,057	.....	377,057	105,010	243,128	7,607	12,807
350	338,373	252,030	.....	252,030	46,544	166,047	7,150	9,860
351	226,055	227,084	24,140	251,224	152,528	74,449	2,376	9,316
352	199,270	28,631	25,333	53,964	17,762	21,254	1,878	5,770
353	175,888	28,109	6,755	34,864	6,617	17,068	1,872	7,184
354	163,838	76,356	8,722	85,078	21,727	51,641	2,011	3,724
355	58,314	51,071	26,017	77,088	17,672	39,356	2,170	4,803
356	84,036	28,514	35,070	63,584	8,292	30,959	1,563	4,625
357	309,179	243,720	.....	243,720	85,751	136,568	4,508	11,650
358	354,845	846,614	.....	846,614	203,770	606,132	7,371	14,773
359	213,487	128,061	20,220	148,281	86,776	39,590	3,702	10,005
360	691,368	117,707	164,175	281,882	5,671	268,038	1,509	6,617
361	109,586	111,822	.....	111,822	12,739	85,618	762	4,546
362	53,145	32,814	.....	32,814	17,263	6,055	1,083	3,557
363	966,605	592,201	121,000	713,201	197,108	432,733	8,123	12,353
364	85,495	5,319	1,290	6,609	1,459	.....	203	2,778
365	473,790	146,855	77,088	223,943	28,135	173,491	2,024	11,932
366	.....	25,471	34,800	60,271	1,804	53,229	1,374	3,864
367	326,425	8,932	1,000	9,932	1,291	.....	222	3,050
368	61,918	69,046	.....	69,046	10,743	48,726	975	4,784
	14,858,010	14,693,724	1,045,219	15,738,943	2,661,971	12,175,885	184,857	322,517

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RECEIVER, AND CLOSING, SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL BANKING AMOUNTS COLLECTED FROM ALL SOURCES, ETC.—Continued.

Balance in hands of Comptroller or receiver.	Amount returned to shareholders in cash.	Amount of assessment upon shareholders.	Amount of claims proved.	Dividends (per cent).	Interest dividends (per cent).	Finally closed.	
.....	.....	$100,000	$110,801	22.40	.....	Apr. 25, 1898	301
$6,158	.....	50,000	48,616	60.00	.....	.....	302
24,907	.....	213,500	189,407	20.00	.....	.....	303
208,794	$24,618	2,995,520	6,114,847	.....	.....	.....	
1,417	.....	.....	50,265	.....	.....	.....	304
.....	.....	60,000	91,197	15.00	.....	.....	305
754	.....	61,000	147,064	45.00	.....	.....	306
780	.....	55,000	80,448	19.00	.....	.....	307
93,664	.....	150,000	598,733	60.00	.....	.....	308
24,635	.....	235,000	303,726	60.00	.....	.....	309
8,539	.....	30,000	47,686	65.00	.....	.....	310
6,938	.....	200,000	316,970	20.00	.....	.....	311
784	.....	50,000	118,995	25.00	.....	.....	312
4,567	.....	75,000	167,778	55.00	.....	.....	313
1,332	.....	56,000	60,900	65.00	.....	.....	314
2,030	.....	11,500	22,511	45.00	.....	.....	315
4,778	.....	50,000	73,312	10.00	.....	.....	316
4,500	.....	100,000	223,269	80.00	.....	.....	317
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Jan. 7, 1897	318
5,863	.....	50,000	70,422	15.00	.....	.....	319
6,450	.....	50,000	141,408	25.00	.....	.....	320
1,442	.....	.....	38,709	100.00	100.00	.....	321
1,632	.....	20,000	41,796	75.00	.....	.....	322
5,885	.....	225,000	418,047	45.00	.....	.....	323
65,548	.....	200,000	566,743	15.00	.....	.....	324
51,011	.....	800,000	2,859,662	15.00	.....	.....	325
5,206	.....	35,000	62,574	40.00	.....	.....	326
7,194	.....	50,000	174,880	25.00	.....	.....	327
16	.....	.....	48,740	40.00	.....	.....	328
2,724	.....	.....	60,227	60.00	.....	.....	329
3,010	.....	100,000	168,274	30.00	.....	.....	330
310,699	.....	2,663,500	6,954,386	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	41,505	100.00	.....	Mar. 29, 1898	331
4,911	.....	18,000	51,069	65.00	.....	.....	332
3,161	.....	110,000	289,716	75.00	.....	.....	333
14,383	.....	156,000	196,652	50.00	.....	.....	334
4,576	.....	75,000	224,844	40.00	.....	.....	335
31,951	.....	250,000	1,004,417	57.00	.....	.....	336
10,305	.....	100,000	294,788	85.00	.....	.....	337
15,277	.....	200,000	394,033	20.00	.....	.....	338
.....	3,178	14,000	95,143	100.00	100.00	May 16, 1898	339
26,619	.....	.....	11,239,303	70.00	.....	.....	340
1,648	.....	.....	19,086	25.00	.....	.....	341
11,169	.....	50,000	128,394	30.00	.....	.....	342
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mar 16, 1897	343
6,925	.....	100,000	288,870	20.00	.....	.....	344
.....	.....	.....	6,834	100.00	100.00	Aug 7, 1897	345
4,849	.....	50,000	33,382	.....	.....	.....	346
37,372	.....	120,000	188,470	90.00	.....	.....	347
3,590	.....	50,000	201,307	50.00	.....	.....	348
8,505	.....	.....	374,067	65.00	.....	.....	349
22,429	.....	.....	277,257	60.00	.....	.....	350
12,555	.....	70,000	124,243	60.00	.....	.....	351
7,300	.....	100,000	170,032	12.50	.....	.....	352
2,123	.....	75,000	85,331	20.00	.....	.....	353
5,975	.....	44,000	103,511	50.00	.....	.....	354
13,087	.....	50,000	56,225	70.00	.....	.....	355
18,145	.....	50,000	63,584	60.00	.....	.....	356
5,243	.....	140,000	341,419	40.00	.....	.....	357
14,568	.....	.....	650,053	95.00	.....	.....	358
8,208	.....	100,000	158,361	25.00	.....	.....	359
47	.....	250,000	282,242	95.00	.....	.....	360
8,157	.....	.....	122,475	70.00	.....	.....	361
4,856	.....	.....	12,112	50.00	.....	.....	362
62,884	.....	350,000	955,022	45.00	.....	.....	363
2,169	.....	43,000	13,636	.....	.....	.....	364
8,361	.....	150,000	433,726	40.00	.....	.....	365
.....	.....	40,000	49,743	100.00	100.00	Oct. 22, 1898	366
5,369	.....	100,000	133,311	.....	.....	.....	367
3,818	.....	.....	81,582	60.00	.....	.....	368
390,535	3,178	2,855,000	19,185,745	.....	.....	.....	

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No. 76.—Insolvent National Banks, Dates of Organization, Appointment of System, with Amounts of Nominal and Additional Assets,

	Nominal value of remaining assets.	Collected from assets.	Collected from assessment upon shareholders.	Total collections from all sources.	Loans paid and other disbursements.	Dividends paid.	Legal expenses.	Receiver's salary and other expenses.
369	$130,630	$7,217	$9,506	$16,723	$723	.....	$20	$2,317
370	118,361	33,078	.....	33,078	4,769	24,149	98	970
371	1,766,146	1,337,622	143,366	1,480,988	503,688	800,032	10,305	9,569
372	57,866	11,506	.....	11,506	494	2,319	929	2,281
373	94,116	5,856	.....	5,856	2,981	.....	30	2,349
374	305,889	436,573	.....	436,573	6,475	317,468	1,194	3,218
375	100,797	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2,573,805	1,831,852	152,872	1,984,724	519,130	1,143,968	12,576	20,704
	48,223,202	96,673,592	14,975,429	111,649,021	19,099,471	80,227,394	3,327,987	5,702,220

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RECEIVER, AND CLOSING, SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL BANKING AMOUNTS COLLECTED FROM ALL SOURCES, ETC.—Continued.

Balance in hands of Comptroller or receiver.	Amount returned to shareholders in cash.	Amount of assessment upon shareholders.	Amount of claims proved.	Dividends (per cent).	Interest dividends (per cent).	Finally closed.	
$13,663	.....	$20,000	$38,966	.....	.....	.....	369
3,092	.....	.....	96,722	25.00	.....	.....	370
157,394	.....	500,000	1,777,848	45.00	.....	.....	371
5,483	.....	.....	5,033	50.00	.....	.....	372
496	.....	50,000	60,649	.....	.....	.....	373
108,218	.....	.....	423,712	75.00	.....	.....	374
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	375
288,346	.....	570,000	2,402,930	.....	.....	.....	
2,117,355	1,774,594	35,393,570	125,342,172	.....	.....	.....	

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No. 77.—Capital, Nominal Assets at Date of Failure in each Year from Banks the Affairs of which

	Name and location of bank.	Charter No.	Capital stock at failure.	Circulation issued.	Circulation outstanding.
1	First National Bank, Attica, N. Y. [Number banks in 1865, 1.]	199	$50,000	$44,000	$238
2	Venango National Bank, Franklin, Pa	1176	300,000	85,000	206
3	Merchants' National Bank, Washington, D. C.	627	200,000	180,000	556
	Total (number of banks, 2)		500,000	265,000	762
4	First National Bank, Medina, N. Y.	229	50,000	40,000	239
5	Tennessee National Bank, Memphis, Tenn	1225	100,000	90,000	237
6	First National Bank, Selma, Ala.	1537	100,000	85,000	389
7	First National Bank, New Orleans, La	162	500,000	180,000	1,120
8	National Unadilla Bank, Unadilla, N. Y.	1463	120,000	100,000	185
9	Farmers and Citizens' National Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1223	300,000	253,900	972
10	Croton National Bank, New York, N. Y.	1556	200,000	180,000	278
	Total (number of banks, 7)		1,370,000	928,900	3,420
11	First National Bank, Bethel, Conn.	1141	60,000	26,300	135
12	First National Bank, Keokuk, Iowa	80	100,000	90,000	331
13	National Bank of Vicksburg, Miss	803	50,000	25,500	57
	Total (number of banks, 3)		210,000	141,800	523
14	First National Bank, Rockford, Ill.	429	50,000	45,000	262
15	First National Bank of Nevada, Austin, Nev	1331	250,000	129,700	933
	Total (number of banks, 2)		300,000	174,700	1,195
16	Ocean National Bank, New York, N. Y.	1232	1,000,000	800,000	6,513
17	Union Square National Bank, New York, N. Y.	1691	200,000	50,000	246
18	Eighth National Bank, New York, N. Y.	384	250,000	243,393	2,071
19	Fourth National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.	286	200,000	179,000	1,085
20	Waverly National Bank, Waverly, N. Y.	1192	106,100	71,000	854
21	First National Bank, Fort Smith, Ark.	1631	50,000	45,000	440
	Total (number of banks, 6)		1,806,100	1,388,393	11,209
22	Scandinavian National Bank, Chicago, Ill.	1978	250,000	135,000	219
23	Wallkill National Bank, Middletown, N. Y.	1473	175,000	118,900	1,026
24	Crescent City National Bank, New Orleans, La.	1937	500,000	450,000	1,635
25	Atlantic National Bank, New York, N. Y.	1388	300,000	100,000	1,090
26	First National Bank, Washington, D. C.	26	500,000	450,000	6,611
27	National Bank of the Commonwealth, New York, N. Y.	1372	750,000	234,000	2,922
28	Merchants National Bank, Petersburg, Va.	1548	400,000	360,000	2,895
29	First National Bank, Petersburg, Va.	1378	200,000	179,200	1,765
30	First National Bank, Mansfield, Ohio	436	100,000	90,000	986
31	New Orleans National Banking Association, New Orleans, La.	1825	600,000	360,000	2,500
32	First National Bank, Carlisle, Pa.	21	50,000	45,000	495
	Total (number of banks, 11)		3,825,000	2,522,100	22,144
34	First National Bank, Topeka, Kans.	1660	100,000	90,000	1,017
35	First National Bank, Norfolk, Va.	271	100,000	95,000	1,215
	Total (number of banks, 2)		200,000	185,000	2,232
36	Gibson County National Bank, Princeton, Ind.	2066	50,000	43,800	245
37	First National Bank of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah.	1695	150,000	118,191	967
38	Cook County National Bank, Chicago, Ill.	1845	500,000	285,100	1,517
39	First National Bank, Tiffin, Ohio	900	100,000	45,000	880
40	Charlottesville National Bank, Charlottesville, Va.	1468	200,000	146,585	1,840
	Total (number of banks, 5)		1,000,000	638,676	5,449
41	Miners' National Bank, Georgetown, Colo.	2199	150,000	45,000	325
42	Fourth National Bank, Chicago, Ill. *a*	276	200,000	85,700	2,549
43	First National Bank, Bedford, Iowa	2298	30,000	27,000	170
44	First National Bank, Osceola, Iowa	1776	50,000	45,000	425
45	First National Bank, Duluth, Minn	1954	100,000	45,000	237
46	First National Bank, La Crosse, Wis.	1313	50,000	45,000	752
47	City National Bank, Chicago, Ill.	818	250,000	137,209	2,868

a Formerly in voluntary liquidation.

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1865 TO OCTOBER 31, 1898, AND DISPOSITION OF ASSETS OF INSOLVENT NATIONAL HAVE BEEN FINALLY CLOSED.

Receiver appointed.	Finally closed.	Cause of failure. a	Nominal assets at date of suspension.			Additional assets received since date of suspension.	Total assets.	
			Estimated good.	Estimated doubtful.	Estimated worthless.			
Apr. 14, 1865	Jan. 2, 1867	W.	$50,823	$28,053	$115,538	$13,692	$208,106	1
May 1, 1866	Feb. 2, 1885	U.	83,713	57,029	818,154	27,741	986,637	2
May 8, 1866	May 14, 1883	U.	.....	860,929	.....	.....	860,929	3
.....	.....	.....	83,713	917,958	818,154	27,741	1,847,566	
Mar. 13, 1867	July 28, 1870	T.	18,424	2,029	101,072	5,400	126,925	4
Mar. 21, 1867	Feb. 4, 1870	V.	50,000	395,412	.....	26,579	471,991	5
Apr. 30, 1867	Nov. 25, 1882	B.	116,422	96,556	78,415	57,732	349,125	6
May 20, 1867	Sept. 28, 1882	Q.	853,148	276,400	701,116	156,575	1,987,239	7
Aug. 29, 1867	Dec. 19, 1874	W.	36,748	69,857	86,856	19,449	212,910	8
Sept. 6, 1867	Nov. 18, 1874	U.	1,175,656	121,683	272,757	121,017	1,691,113	9
Oct. 1, 1867	Aug. 15, 1872	G.	255,235	144,903	65,361	21,572	487,071	10
.....	.....	.....	2,505,633	1,106,840	1,305,577	408,324	5,326,374	
Feb. 28, 1868	Apr. 7, 1881	N.	39,486	4,809	83,830	12,212	140,337	11
Mar. 3, 1868	Nov. 30, 1872	Q.	98,240	79,652	125,057	13,426	316,375	12
Apr. 24, 1868	Nov. 25, 1882	N.	21,584	49,959	22,569	.....	94,112	13
.....	.....	.....	159,310	134,420	231,456	25,638	550,824	
Mar. 15, 1869	Dec. 4, 1875	B.	7,000	811	.....	30,371	38,182	14
Oct. 14, 1869	May 16, 1884	U.	129,721	497,292	91,412	42,236	760,661	15
.....	.....	.....	136,721	498,103	91,412	72,607	798,843	
Dec. 13, 1871	Apr. 20, 1882	V	1,867,641	.....	942,283	124,832	2,934,756	16
Dec. 15, 1871	Nov. 16, 1874	U	364,973	.....	91,355	11,895	468,223	17
.....do	Sept. 1, 1875	F	229,617	736,997	165,442	49,409	1,181,465	18
Dec. 20, 1871	Feb. 13, 1872	U	653,658	.....	.....	.....	653,658	19
Apr. 23, 1872	Oct. 2, 1877	U	86,493	40,000	37,494	32,517	196,504	20
May 2, 1872	Jan. 3, 1876	V	15,800	14,174	25,000	6,537	61,511	21
.....	.....	.....	3,218,182	791,171	1,261,574	225,190	5,496,117	
Dec. 12, 1872	Feb. 15, 1886	B	100,000	100,000	168,100	24,866	392,966	22
Dec. 31, 1872	Jan. 8, 1880	B	127,769	50,000	25,000	25,102	227,871	23
Mar. 18, 1873	June 1, 1881	M	379,020	110,450	148,920	168,603	806,993	24
Apr. 28, 1873	Apr. 29, 1884	A	336,833	58,852	283,350	128,337	807,572	25
Sept. 19, 1873	July 24, 1876	M	1,000,000	1,277,690	.....	215,724	2,493,414	26
Sept. 22, 1873	Mar. 31, 1883	V	1,435,113	473,372	453,593	404,431	2,766,509	27
Sept. 25, 1873	May 1, 1876	R	342,260	252,250	321,722	103,609	1,019,841	28
.....do	May 15, 1876	R	100,000	50,000	79,409	43,225	272,634	29
Oct. 18, 1873	Nov. 30, 1883	P	94,483	173,378	7,954	21,095	296,910	30
Oct. 23, 1873	Mar. 21, 1887	W	300,000	100,000	376,870	654,185	1,431,055	31
Oct. 24, 1873	Dec. 6, 1882	U	28,077	55,386	29,267	2,574	115,304	32
.....	.....	.....	4,243,555	2,701,378	1,894,385	1,791,751	10,631,069	
Dec. 16, 1873	Sept. 11, 1878	P	25,000	85,000	78,857	14,241	203,098	34
June 3, 1874	June 2, 1883	G	77,723	56,350	80,297	3,542	217,912	35
.....	.....	.....	102,723	141,350	159,154	17,783	421,010	
Nov. 28, 1874	Sept. 18, 1876	X	51,296	32,011	29,055	12,816	125,178	36
Dec. 10, 1874	May 14, 1879	V	6,300	204,600	3,274	15,258	229,432	37
Feb. 1, 1875	Nov. 20, 1883	V	619,836	1,250,163	151,439	678,349	2,699,787	38
Oct. 22, 1875	Mar. 10, 1879	E	140,000	120,000	63,620	18,439	342,059	39
Oct. 28, 1875	Apr. 5, 1886	U	169,520	105,218	257,655	30,696	563,089	40
.....	.....	.....	986,952	1,711,992	505,043	755,558	3,959,545	
Jan. 24, 1876	June 2, 1884	V	20,000	190,069	.....	27,287	237,356	41
Feb. 1, 1876	Mar. 4, 1886	V	27,123	131,227	65,802	3,084	227,236	42
.....do	Mar. 28, 1883	N	29,752	26,858	9,359	9,635	75,604	43
Feb. 26, 1876	Feb. 28, 1878	V	74,376	19,938	5,737	15,162	115,213	44
Mar. 13, 1876	Jan. 31, 1881	P	18,093	118,300	35,855	13,816	186,064	45
Apr. 11, 1876	July 20, 1882	P	35,000	25,000	65,097	44,815	169,912	46
May 17, 1876	Feb. 28, 1885	V	453,037	478,917	85,805	86,248	1,104,007	47

a See explanation in note following table No. 75.

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No. 77.—Capital, Nominal Assets at Date of Failure in each Year from Banks the Affairs of which have

	Name and location of bank.	Charter No.	Capital stock at failure.	Circulation issued.	Circulation outstanding.
48	Watkins National Bank, Watkins, N. Y	456	$75,000	$67,500	$1,376
49	First National Bank, Wichita, Kans	1913	60,000	43,200	528
	Total (number of banks, 2)		965,000	540,609	9,230
50	First National Bank, Greenfield, Ohio *a*	101	50,000	29,662	980
51	National Bank of Fishkill, N. Y	971	200,000	177,200	2,314
52	First National Bank, Franklin, Ind	50	132,000	92,092	1,915
53	Northumberland County National Bank, Shamokin, Pa.	689	67,000	60,300	985
54	First National Bank, Winchester, Ill	1484	50,000	45,000	782
55	National Exchange Bank, Minneapolis, Minn	719	100,000	90,000	1,340
56	National Bank of the State of Missouri, St. Louis, Mo.	1665	2,500,000	296,274	16,862
57	First National Bank, Delphi, Ind	1949	50,000	45,000	760
58	First National Bank, Georgetown, Colo	1991	75,000	45,000	335
59	Lock Haven National Bank, Lock Haven, Pa	1273	120,000	71,200	1,057
	Total (number of banks, 10)		3,344,000	951,728	27,330
61	Central National Bank, Chicago, Ill	2047	200,000	45,000	616
62	First National Bank, Kansas City, Mo	1612	500,000	44,940	2,330
63	Commercial National Bank, Kansas City, Mo	1995	100,000	44,500	899
64	First National Bank, Ashland, Pa. *a*	403	112,500	75,554	2,335
65	First National Bank, Tarrytown, N. Y	364	100,000	89,200	1,928
66	First National Bank, Allentown, Pa. *a*	161	250,000	78,641	2,695
67	First National Bank, Waynesburg, Pa. *a*	305	100,000	7,002	740
68	Washington County National Bank, Greenwich, N. Y.	1266	200,000	114,220	2,025
69	First National Bank, Dallas, Tex	2157	50,000	29,860	520
70	Peoples' National Bank, Helena, Mont	2105	100,000	89,300	505
71	First National Bank, Bozeman, Mont	2027	50,000	44,400	630
72	Merchants' National Bank, Fort Scott, Kans. *a*	1927	50,000	35,328	650
73	Farmers' National Bank, Platte City, Mo	2356	50,000	27,000	240
	Total (number of banks, 13)		1,862,500	724,885	16,113
74	First National Bank, Warrensburg, Mo	1856	100,000	45,000	831
75	German American National Bank, Washington, D. C.	2358	130,000	62,500	850
76	German National Bank, Chicago, Ill. *a*	1734	500,000	42,795	3,190
77	Commercial National Bank, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	1227	100,000	86,900	1,768
78	Second National Bank, Scranton, Pa. *a*	49	200,000	91,465	3,272
79	National Bank of Poultney, Vt	1200	100,000	90,000	1,833
80	First National Bank, Monticello, Ind	2208	50,000	27,000	441
81	First National Bank, Butler, Pa	309	50,000	71,165	2,190
	Total (number of banks, 8)		1,230,000	516,825	13,875
82	First National Bank, Meadville, Pa	115	100,000	89,500	2,766
83	First National Bank, Newark, N. J	52	300,000	326,643	8,902
84	First National Bank, Brattleboro, Vt	470	300,000	90,000	4,377
	Total (number of banks, 3)		700,000	506,143	16,045
85	Mechanics' National Bank, Newark, N. J	1251	500,000	449,900	12,863
86	First National Bank, Buffalo, N. Y	235	100,000	99,500	2,170
87	Pacific National Bank, Boston, Mass	2373	961,300	450,000	3,527
	Total (number of banks, 3)		1,561,300	999,400	18,560
88	First National Bank of Union Mills, Union City, Pa.	110	50,000	43,000	1,327
89	Vermont National Bank, St. Albans, Vt	1583	200,000	65,200	3,132
	Total (number of banks, 2)		250,000	108,200	4,459
90	First National Bank, Leadville, Colo	2420	60,000	53,000	1,105
91	City National Bank, Lawrenceburg, Ind. *a*	2889	100,000	77,000	930
92	First National Bank, St. Albans, Vt	260	100,000	89,980	2,582
93	First National Bank, Monmouth, Ill	2751	75,000	27,000	320
95	Hot Springs National Bank, Hot Springs, Ark	2887	50,000	40,850	630
96	Richmond National Bank, Richmond, Ind	2090	250,000	158,900	8,705
98	First National Bank, Albion, N. Y	166	100,000	90,000	3,261

a Formerly in voluntary liquidation.

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1865 TO OCTOBER 31, 1898, AND DISPOSITION OF ASSETS OF INSOLVENT NATIONAL BEEN FINALLY CLOSED—Continued.

Receiver appointed.	Finally closed.	Causes of failure.	Nominal assets at date of suspension.			Additional assets received since date of suspension.	Total assets.	
			Estimated good.	Estimated doubtful.	Estimated worthless.			
July 12, 1876	May 23, 1888	G	$86,014	$44,582	$9,105	$21,738	$161,439	48
Sept. 23, 1876	July 14, 1880	B	59,226	18,387	67,531	3,681	148,825	49
.....	.....	.....	802,621	1,053,278	344,291	225,466	2,425,656	
Dec. 12, 1876	Nov. 25, 1882	U	.....	57,675	.....	376	58,051	50
Jan. 27, 1877	Aug. 11, 1884	B	194,665	262,909	51,403	49,441	558,418	51
Feb. 13, 1877	Sept. 14, 1881	B	86,492	58,188	200,909	24,217	369,806	52
Mar. 12, 1877	Jan. 18, 1883	M	67,246	112,026	25,941	14,770	219,983	53
Mar. 16, 1877	July 23, 1881	W	67,541	66,025	79,101	14,270	226,937	54
May 24, 1877	June 10, 1880	M	135,231	90,704	124,371	18,411	368,717	55
June 23, 1877	Mar. 26, 1888	O	935,999	2,818,966	633,744	433,400	4,822,109	56
July 20, 1877	Oct. 15, 1881	W	175,254	6,250	6,596	13,478	201,578	57
Aug. 18, 1877	Oct. 5, 1885	U	34,368	52,627	629,113	30,398	746,506	58
Aug. 29, 1877	Mar. 3, 1882	V	220,481	150,650	24,990	34,350	430,471	59
.....	.....	.....	1,917,277	3,676,620	1,776,168	633,111	8,002,576	
Dec. 1, 1877	Feb. 23, 1892	V	157,438	161,441	170,712	16,680	506,271	61
Feb. 11, 1878	July 6, 1881	X	1,118,118	313,726	405,000	19,817	1,856,661	62
.....do.....	Mar. 9, 1882	V	52,349	74,724	51,175	6,723	184,971	63
Feb. 28, 1878	Aug. 5, 1879	V	107,318	41,584	19,070	8,859	176,831	64
Mar. 23, 1878	June 20, 1882	V	100,994	.....	153,467	20,289	274,750	65
Apr. 15, 1878	Mar. 9, 1885	N	19,879	132,445	185,220	2,171	339,715	66
May 15, 1878	Sept. 7, 1885	V	.....	15,869	42,284	1,861	60,014	67
June 8, 1878	July 5, 1879	P	311,324	27,894	238,971	13,749	589,938	68
.....do.....	Mar. 24, 1885	V	48,149	36,245	67,423	4,305	156,122	69
Sept. 13, 1878	Feb. 12, 1889	Q	32,559	95,251	166,151	67,942	361,903	70
Sept. 14, 1878	.....do.....	Q	39,010	76,046	333	21,090	136,479	71
Sept. 25, 1878	Apr. 8, 1881	X	21,225	15,543	46,588	1,892	85,248	72
Oct. 1, 1878	Oct. 10, 1879	N	9,561	18,691	42,296	1,944	72,492	73
.....	.....	.....	2,017,924	1,099,459	1,586,690	187,322	4,801,395	
Nov. 1, 1878	Mar. 15, 1881	X	90,953	194,457	11,578	33,375	330,363	74
.....do.....	Apr. 10, 1894	P	256,286	139,514	37,923	61,147	494,870	75
Dec. 20, 1878	Mar. 1, 1884	B	104,966	101,971	475,052	29,881	711,870	76
Feb. 11, 1879	Jan. 17, 1881	X	133,169	167,503	28,969	17,085	346,726	77
Mar. 15, 1879	Apr. 24, 1886	X	264,968	101,178	104,853	47,591	518,535	78
Apr. 7, 1879	Aug. 1, 1881	X	68,078	97,257	18,384	19,560	203,279	79
July 18, 1879	Feb. 6, 1883	N	23,646	6,734	4,374	15,017	49,771	80
July 23, 1879	Aug. 6, 1887	E	12,647	134,716	34,737	27,503	209,603	81
.....	.....	.....	954,653	943,330	715,875	251,159	2,865,017	
June 9, 1880	Feb. 4, 1882	R	115,012	22,545	12,863	19,198	169,618	82
June 14, 1880	Feb. 18, 1885	F	418,951	64,041	55,895	41,173	580,060	83
June 19, 1880	Oct. 12, 1885	N	51,574	.....	302,654	43,895	398,123	84
.....	.....	.....	585,537	86,586	371,412	104,266	1,147,801	
Nov. 2, 1881	Dec. 22, 1896	C	1,114,503	185,002	78,286	232,147	1,609,938	85
Apr. 22, 1882	Apr. 30, 1892	P	488,892	65,526	696,987	36,916	1,288,321	86
May 22, 1882	June 30, 1893	S	648,710	1,416,793	1,597,334	449,324	3,912,161	87
.....	.....	.....	2,252,105	1,667,321	2,172,607	718,387	6,810,420	
Mar 24, 1883	Apr. 15, 1893	S	161,699	46,829	16,309	23,640	248,477	88
Aug. 9, 1883	June 6, 1892	V	124,114	520,917	118,618	20,617	784,266	89
.....	.....	.....	285,813	567,746	134,927	44,257	1,032,743	
Jan. 24, 1884	Dec. 5, 1893	B	72,197	56,042	102,112	56,410	286,761	90
Mar. 11, 1884	Oct. 25, 1886	G	13,993	14,500	2,554	1,599	32,646	91
Apr. 22, 1884	May 25, 1894	P	217,314	96,875	49,951	78,359	442,499	92
.....do.....	Jan. 4, 1894	B	172,940	96,543	9,688	34,112	313,283	93
June 2, 1884	Sept. 25, 1889	E	31,058	27,774	27,190	6,497	92,429	95
July 23, 1884	Sept. 30, 1890	H	367,109	72,356	171,319	124,054	734,838	96
Aug. 26, 1884	Apr. 19, 1893	B	55,763	44,446	113,329	212,545	426,083	98

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No. 77.—Capital, Nominal Assets at Date of Failure in each Year from Banks the Affairs of which have

	Name and location of bank.	Charter No.	Capital stock at failure.	Circulation issued.	Circulation outstanding.
99	First National Bank, Jamestown, N. Dak	2578	$50,000	$18,650	$280
100	Logan National Bank, West Liberty, Ohio	2942	50,000	23,400	310
	Total (number of banks, 9)		835,000	578,780	18,123
101	Middletown National Bank, Middletown, N. Y	1276	200,000	176,000	5,065
102	Farmers' National Bank, Bushnell, Ill	1791	50,000	44,000	1,253
103	Schoharie County National Bank, Schoharie, N. Y	1510	50,000	38,350	1,825
104	Exchange National Bank, Norfolk, Va	1137	300,000	228,200	8,645
	Total (number of banks, 4)		600,000	486,550	16,788
105	First National Bank, Lake City, Minn	1740	50,000	44,420	1,275
106	Lancaster National Bank, Clinton, Mass	583	100,000	72,360	3,938
107	First National Bank, Sioux Falls, S. Dak	2465	50,000	10,740	310
108	First National Bank, Wahpeton, N. Dak	2624	50,000	17,120	380
109	First National Bank, Angelica, N. Y	564	100,000	89,000	3,395
110	City National Bank, Williamsport, Pa	2139	100,000	43,140	2,880
111	Abington National Bank, Abington, Mass. *a*	1386	150,000	25,425	
112	First National Bank, Blair, Nebr	2724	50,000	26,180	470
	Total (number of banks, 8)		650,000	328,385	12,648
113	First National Bank, Pine Bluff, Ark	2776	50,000	26,280	550
114	Palatka National Bank, Palatka, Fla	3266	50,000	19,210	330
116	Henrietta National Bank, Henrietta, Tex	3022	50,000	11,250	230
117	National Bank of Sumter, S. C	3082	50,000	11,250	280
118	First National Bank, Dansville, N. Y	75	50,000	15,730	1,435
119	First National Bank, Corry, Pa	605	100,000	73,829	3,826
120	Stafford National Bank, Stafford Springs, Conn	686	200,000	139,048	5,540
	Total (number of banks, 7)		550,000	296,597	12,191
122	Metropolitan National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio	2542	1,000,000	277,745	10,110
123	First National Bank, Auburn, N. Y	231	150,000	63,446	4,671
124	Commercial National Bank, Dubuque, Iowa	1801	100,000	62,170	2,689
125	State National Bank, Raleigh, N. C	1682	100,000	22,500	1,910
126	Second National Bank, Xenia, Ohio	277	150,000	48,470	3,640
127	Madison National Bank, Madison, S. Dak	3597	50,000	11,250	92
128	Lowell National Bank, Lowell, Mich	1280	50,000	27,800	2,335
	Total (number of banks, 7)		1,600,000	513,381	25,447
129	California National Bank, San Francisco, Cal	3592	200,000	45,000	990
130	First National Bank, Anoka, Minn	2800	50,000	11,250	268
	Total (number of banks, 2)		250,000	56,250	1,258
131	National Bank of Shelbyville, Tenn	2198	50,000	16,710	1,155
133	Third National Bank, Malone, N. Y	3366	50,000	10,750	210
134	First National Bank, Abilene, Kans	2427	100,000	21,240	870
135	Harper National Bank, Harper, Kans	3431	50,000	10,750	240
136	Gloucester City National Bank, Gloucester City, N. J.	3936	50,000	11,250	230
137	Park National Bank, Chicago, Ill	3502	200,000	45,000	2,950
138	State National Bank, Wellington, Kans	3564	50,000	11,250	380
	Total (number of banks, 7)		550,000	126,950	6,035
141	First National Bank, Belleville, Kans	3386	50,000	11,250	285
144	City National Bank, Hastings, Nebr	3099	100,000	22,500	1,110
145	Peoples' National Bank, Fayetteville, N. C	2003	125,000	28,800	2,867
146	Spokane National Bank, Spokane Falls, Wash	3838	100,000	21,700	505
147	First National Bank, Ellsworth, Kans	3249	50,000	10,750	445
148	Second National Bank, McPherson, Kans	3791	50,000	11,250	470
149	Pratt County National Bank, Pratt, Kans	3787	50,000	10,750	470
152	National City Bank, Marshall, Mich	2023	100,000	44,000	3,482
153	Red Cloud National Bank, Red Cloud, Nebr	3181	75,000	16,875	585
154	Asbury Park National Bank, Asbury Park, N. J.	3792	100,000	20,700	1,080
156	First National Bank, Red Cloud, Nebr	2811	75,000	16,275	605
157	Central Nebraska National Bank, Broken Bow, Nebr.	3927	60,000	13,500	348
158	Florence National Bank, Florence, Ala	4135	60,000	12,900	1,210
161	Rio Grande National Bank, Laredo, Tex	4146	100,000	22,500	1,350
164	First National Bank, Coldwater, Kans	3703	52,000	11,200	370
	Total (number of banks, 15)		1,147,000	274,950	15,182

a Restored to solvency.

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1865 TO OCTOBER 31, 1898, AND DISPOSITION OF ASSETS OF INSOLVENT NATIONAL BEEN FINALLY CLOSED—Continued.

Receiver appointed.	Finally closed.	Cause of failure. *a*	Nominal assets at date of suspension.			Additional assets received since date of suspension.	Total assets.	
			Estimated good.	Estimated doubtful.	Estimated worthless.			
Sept. 13, 1884	Oct. 29, 1885	E	$7,519	$29,826	$29,352	$3,312	$70,009	99
Oct. 18, 1884	Jan. 22, 1890	P	60,096	22,695	.....	56,057	138,848	100
.....	.....	.....	997,989	461,057	505,495	572,855	2,537,396	
Nov. 29, 1884	May 29, 1893	I	600,810	53,692	167,075	131,069	952,646	101
Dec. 17, 1884	Feb. 10, 1888	L	13,170	3,874	62,229	11,899	91,172	102
Mar. 23, 1885	Sept. 30, 1890	B	96,891	39,593	28,010	4,809	169,203	103
Apr. 9, 1885	June 23, 1894	O	1,273,711	1,441,378	938,916	273,432	3,927,437	104
.....	.....	.....	1,984,582	1,538,537	1,196,230	421,209	5,140,558	
Jan. 4, 1886	June 1, 1886	E	57,487	91,996	7,291	57,994	214,768	105
Jan. 20, 1886	Sept. 14, 1891	B	144,850	138,707	8,094	69,964	361,615	106
Mar. 11, 1886	Apr. 5, 1897	J	48,510	137,859	3,821	12,332	202,522	107
Apr. 8, 1886	Mar. 20, 1890	J	20,505	66,965	44,909	4,138	136,517	108
Apr. 19, 1886	Mar. 2, 1888	A	59,810	28,459	70,458	7,798	166,525	109
May 4, 1886	Aug. 18, 1887	D	154,879	26,825	24,398	35,202	241,304	110
Aug. 2, 1886	Feb. 17, 1887	L	122,551	168,164	5,462	21,633	317,810	111
Sept. 8, 1886	Apr. 30, 1887	U	235,474	8,000	6,834	5,439	255,747	112
.....	.....	.....	844,066	666,975	171,267	214,500	1,896,808	
Nov. 20, 1886	July 25, 1895	V	50,793	85,912	1,609	16,171	154,485	113
June 3, 1887	Oct. 17, 1887	V	15,646	32,092	8,791	1,790	58,319	114
Aug. 17, 1887	July 11, 1889	K	74,171	35,999	12,995	25,696	148,861	116
Aug. 24, 1887	Mar. 5, 1891	A	66,081	.....	159	17,769	84,009	117
Sept. 8, 1887	May 13, 1892	B	17,449	8,397	37,572	56,220	119,638	118
Oct. 11 1887	Apr. 25, 1892	V	156,586	20,239	66,710	29,501	273,036	119
Oct. 17, 1887	Oct. 20, 1888	B	208,243	119,869	69,869	29,177	418,158	120
.....	.....	.....	588,969	302,508	188,705	176,324	1,256,506	
Feb. 10, 1888	June 27, 1888	V	1,668,952	787,598	125,236	7,111	2,588,897	122
Feb. 20, 1888	July 6, 1897	R	268,961	160,617	510,790	325,342	1,265,710	123
Apr. 2, 1888	Nov. 11, 1892	V	333,506	324,872	15,112	29,221	702,711	124
Mar. 21, 1888	Jan. 15, 1891	B	152,390	176,652	137,561	8,398	475,001	125
May 9, 1888	Jan. 21, 1889	V	181,870	214,560	78,496	69,652	544,578	126
June 23, 1888	July 24, 1894	S	17,136	91,153	20,025	38,052	166,366	127
Sept. 19, 1888	Apr. 24, 1890	W	55,535	71,124	1,316	46,811	174,786	128
.....	.....	.....	2,678,350	1,826,576	888,536	524,587	5,918,049	
Jan. 14, 1889	Feb. 26, 1895	Q	400,003	61,519	216,704	95,247	773,473	129
Apr. 22, 1889	May 4, 1896	B	83,776	44,698	17,225	24,059	169,758	130
.....	.....	.....	483,779	106,217	233,929	119,306	943,231	
Dec. 13, 1889	Apr. 26, 1892	Q	1,898	98,099	44,592	6,092	150,681	131
Dec. 30, 1889	Dec. 31, 1892	W	74,662	31,442	33,827	2,446	142,377	133
Jan. 21, 1890	May 9, 1895	F	38,896	92,995	81,897	9,209	222,997	134
Feb. 10, 1890	July 21, 1894	F	25,775	21,224	19,674	4,750	71,423	135
June 12, 1890	Feb. 2, 1894	F	6,675	12,317	56,237	8,040	83,269	136
July 14, 1890	Feb. 27, 1893	F	342,921	256,395	142,551	41,536	783,403	137
Sept. 25, 1890	Mar. 29, 1893	W	23,319	77,765	11,046	10,068	122,798	138
.....	.....	.....	514,146	590,237	390,424	82,141	1,576,948	
Dec. 12, 1890	Oct. 31, 1893	G	10,794	50,866	22,426	4,042	88,128	141
Jan. 14, 1891	Oct. 7, 1896	J	48,128	59,642	110,400	18,644	236,814	144
Jan. 20, 1891	Mar. 12, 1896	R	101,878	24,882	124,504	10,516	261,780	145
Feb. 3, 1891	Jan. 22, 1895	H	314,354	190,090	9,060	223,449	736,953	146
Feb. 11, 1891	Apr. 11, 1898	F	102,952	46,213	43,981	6,415	199,561	147
Mar. 25, 1891	Nov. 1, 1893	Q	7,537	85,858	29,718	46,220	169,333	148
Apr. 7, 1891	Apr. 1, 1896	H	24,983	56,756	17,166	9,049	107,954	149
June 22, 1891	Mar. 31, 1895	D	157,652	38,725	641	23,250	220,268	152
July 1, 1891	May 24, 1895	V	33,823	118,333	13,635	26,708	192,499	153
July 2, 1891	June 30, 1892	G	24,089	32,015	56,240	23,462	135,806	154
July 16, 1891	Feb. 25, 1896	Q	34,040	41,226	82,117	8,714	166,097	156
July 21, 1891	Sept. 7, 1897	G	37,214	91,674	9,321	5,080	143,289	157
July 23, 1891	Apr. 18, 1898	O	27,436	80,860	15,460	5,133	128,889	158
Oct. 3, 1891	Sept. 8, 1896	V	42,152	27,181	101,848	5,615	176,796	161
Oct. 14, 1891	Nov. 24, 1894	H	16,121	50,064	19,455	5,219	90,859	164
.....	.....	.....	983,153	994,385	655,972	421,516	3,055,026	

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No. 77.—Capital, Nominal Assets at Date of Failure in each Year from Banks, the Affairs of which

	Name and location of bank.	Charter No.	Capital stock at failure.	Circulation issued.	Circulation outstanding.
165	Maverick National Bank, Boston, Mass	677	$400,000	$78,894	$14,448
166	Corry National Bank, Corry, Pa	569	100,000	96,180	5,937
170	Huron National Bank, Huron, S. Dak	3267	75,000	18,000	630
171	First National Bank, Downs, Kans	3569	50,000	10,750	510
172	First National Bank, Muncy, Pa	837	100,000	94,899	9,317
173	Bell County National Bank, Temple, Tex	4404	50,000	11,250	870
176	Lima National Bank, Lima, Ohio	2859	200,000	45,000	2,542
178	Cherryvale National Bank, Cherryvale, Kans	4288	50,000	11,250	1,140
179	First National Bank, Erie, Kans	3963	50,000	11,250	410
180	First National Bank, Rockwall, Tex	3890	125,000	26,720	2,300
	Total (number of banks, 10)		1,200,000	404,193	38,104
183	Newton National Bank, Newton, Kans	3297	100,000	48,740	2,200
188	Alabama National Bank, Mobile, Ala	1817	150,000	42,800	12,385
193	National Bank of North Dakota, Fargo, N. Dak	4256	250,000	44,250	4,100
194	Evanston National Bank, Evanston, Ill	4767	100,000	22,500	3,190
195	National Bank of Deposit, New York, N. Y	3771	300,000	45,000	2,715
198	First National Bank, Cedar Falls, Iowa	2177	50,000	11,250	2,200
199	First National Bank, Brady, Tex	4198	50,000	11,250	1,300
202	First National Bank, Brunswick, Ga	3116	200,000	44,000	5,840
204	Merchants' National Bank, Tacoma, Wash	3172	250,000	45,000	4,600
206	First National Bank, Whatcom, Wash	4099	50,000	11,250	1,280
207	Columbia National Bank, New Whatcom, Wash	4351	100,000	22,500	1,395
210	Linn County National Bank, Albany, Oreg	4326	100,000	21,700	2,110
211	Nebraska National Bank, Beatrice, Nebr	4185	100,000	21,880	1,300
217	First National Bank, Cedartown, Ga	4075	75,000	16,370	2,240
219	State National Bank, Knoxville, Tenn	4102	100,000	21,800	3,030
229	Albuquerque National Bank, Albuquerque, N. Mex.	3222	175,000	44,150	4,470
230	First National Bank, Vernon, Tex	4033	100,000	22,500	1,190
234	First National Bank, Hot Springs, S. Dak	4370	50,000	11,250	505
235	First National Bank, Marion, Kans	3018	50,000	21,900	2,940
238	Lloyd's National Bank, Jamestown, N. Dak	4561	100,000	22,500	3,220
239	National Granite State Bank, Exeter, N. H	1147	50,000	41,137	8,046
241	Port Townsend National Bank, Port Townsend, Wash.	4290	100,000	22,500	3,160
243	First National Bank, Sundance, Wyo	4343	50,000	11,250	1,255
246	First National Bank, Dayton, Tenn	4362	50,000	11,250	960
	Total (number of banks, 24)		2,700,000	638,727	75,631
249	Oregon National Bank, Portland, Oreg	3719	200,000	45,000	3,030
251	First National Bank, Fort Payne, Ala	4064	50,000	11,250	1,960
255	American National Bank, Springfield, Mo	4360	200,000	45,000	7,580
257	National Bank of Pendleton, Oreg	4249	100,000	22,500	3,550
258	State National Bank, Wichita, Kans	3524	100,000	22,500	2,462
261	First National Bank, Arlington, Oreg	3676	50,000	11,250	747
262	Baker City National Bank, Baker City, Oreg	4206	75,000	16,870	2,690
263	First National Bank, Grant, Nebr	4170	50,000	11,250	1,017
264	Wichita National Bank, Wichita, Kans	2786	250,000	44,500	4,900
	Total (number of banks, 9)		1,075,000	230,120	27,936
270	Citizens' National Bank, Madison, S. Dak	3151	50,000	11,250	1,310
275	First National Bank, Redfield, S. Dak	3398	50,000	11,250	1,790
285	First National Bank, Texarkana, Tex	3065	50,000	15,600	4,070
288	First National Bank, Dublin, Tex	4062	50,000	11,250	10,180
291	First National Bank, Port Angeles, Wash	4315	50,000	11,250	2,260
296	Superior National Bank, West Superior, Wis	4680	135,000	44,190	10,030
297	Puget Sound National Bank, Everett, Wash	4796	50,000	10,930	1,550
301	Kearney National Bank, Kearney, Nebr	3201	100,000	22,500	9,250
	Total (number of banks, 8)		535,000	138,220	40,440
331	First National Bank, Garnett, Kans	2973	50,000	11,700	6,300
339	First National Bank, Niagara Falls, N. Y	4899	100,000	21,880	6,210
345	Merchants' National Bank, Devils Lake, N. Dak	3714	50,000	22,500	1,575
366	Merchants and Miners' National Bank, Phillipsburg, Mont.	4843	50,000	11,250	6,970
	Total (number of banks, 4)		250,000	67,330	21,055
	Grand total (number of banks, 291)		31,115,800	14,676,792	463,622

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1865 TO OCTOBER 31, 1898, AND DISPOSITION OF ASSETS OF INSOLVENT NATIONAL HAVE BEEN FINALLY CLOSED—Continued.

Receiver appointed.	Finally closed.	Cause of failure.	Nominal assets at date of suspension.			Additional assets received since date of suspension.	Total assets.	
			Estimated good.	Estimated doubtful.	Estimated worthless.			
Nov. 2, 1891	Mar. 31, 1898	F	$4,170,649	$4,747,445	$772,597	$526,501	$10,217,192	165
Nov. 21, 1891	Oct. 16, 1896	R	429,340	152,513	61,480	73,296	716,629	166
Jan. 7, 1892	Sept. 23, 1897	U	41,221	17,778	39,147	4,511	102,657	170
Feb. 6, 1892	Apr. 25, 1898	V	17,570	60,938	39,621	7,963	126,092	171
Feb. 9, 1892	Oct. 12, 1892	S	62,381	106,718	9,696	27,100	205,895	172
Feb. 19, 1892	May 2, 1898	B	63,264	65,727	2,650	17,332	153,973	173
Mar. 21, 1892	Apr. 12, 1893	G	124,113	276,990	58,257	60,642	520,002	176
July 2, 1892	Jan. 5, 1897	O	15,583	31,110	53,923	1,097	101,723	178
....do	Apr. 6, 1893	V	60,369	5,111	30,953	5,886	102,319	179
July 29, 1892	Mar. 31, 1896	Q	31,523	79,936	109,651	11,414	232,524	180
.....	.....	.....	5,021,013	5,544,266	1,177,985	735,742	12,479,006	
Jan. 16, 1893	Oct. 27, 1897	Y	30,329	27,059	145,461	9,729	213,478	183
Apr. 17, 1893	Sept. 30, 1897	V	50,839	131,079	34,910	7,283	224,102	188
June 6, 1893	Sept. 16, 1895	Q	19,956	296,498	3,201	39,141	358,796	193
June 7, 1893	Apr. 3, 1897	T	48,169	99,902	53,163	8,944	201,178	194
June 9, 1893	June 15, 1894	F	958,872	263,745	.....	26,849	1,249,466	195
June 13, 1893	Jan. 6, 1897	L	63,781	101,494	39,292	11,726	216,293	198
.....do	Oct. 9, 1896	T	54,586	13,195	41,179	6,277	115,237	199
June 17, 1893	Sept. 12, 1895	V	193,193	387,344	36,389	24,017	640,943	202
June 23, 1893	Sept. 10, 1897	Y	371,884	569,688	99,355	69,748	1,101,675	204
June 27, 1893	Oct. 19, 1897	Y	38,067	65,807	19,565	12,706	136,145	206
.....do	Jan. 7, 1898	Y	115,530	105,146	4,563	6,430	231,669	207
July 10, 1893	Apr. 27, 1897	V	149,100	122,381	53,736	49,369	374,616	210
July 12, 1893	June 16, 1898	Y	107,446	156,577	18,026	27,610	309,659	211
July 26, 1893	Nov. 16, 1894	V	85,199	60,104	15,848	4,124	165,275	217
July 29, 1893	Aug. 8, 1896	Y	175,816	44,380	11,323	15,774	247,293	219
Aug. 11, 1893	Apr. 30, 1898	V	226,267	256,229	26,462	51,562	560,460	229
Aug. 12, 1893	Apr. 30, 1897	V	48,562	178,182	6,840	19,426	253,010	230
Aug. 17, 1893	Oct. 28, 1897	Y	58,500	47,012	1,814	41,267	148,593	234
Aug. 22, 1893	.....do	Y	57,065	41,902	5,331	17,108	121,406	235
Sept. 14, 1893	Jan. 22, 1896	O	150,177	181,527	62,275	36,507	430,486	238
Sept. 23, 1893	Sept. 30, 1898	Y	68,315	99,690	26,227	19,090	213,322	239
Oct. 3, 1893	Dec. 6, 1897	O	13,037	69,828	33,545	6,679	114,089	241
Oct. 11, 1893	Oct. 28, 1897	T	9,697	83,387	14,593	3,237	110,914	243
Oct. 25, 1893	Oct. 5, 1897	Y	20,125	67,229	11,622	4,950	103,926	246
.....	.....	.....	3,114,512	3,452,276	755,690	519,553	7,842,031	
Dec. 12, 1893	Dec. 31, 1897	U	329,168	107,989	10,318	22,460	529,935	249
Jan. 26, 1894	Dec. 14, 1897	V	17,928	33,376	21,246	1,938	74,488	251
Feb. 28, 1894	July 24, 1897	Z	63,247	78,569	251,712	14,088	407,616	255
June 8, 1894	Oct. 28, 1897	Q	27,870	118,615	46,039	17,419	209,943	257
June 20, 1894	June 27, 1898	F	54,090	215,971	63,167	19,578	352,806	258
Aug. 2, 1894	Apr. 27, 1898	F	58,870	62,661	41,612	19,403	182,546	261
.....do	Oct. 26, 1897	L	61,174	43,463	61,824	23,400	189,861	262
Aug. 14, 1894	Sept. 17, 1895	Y	10,193	64,624	1,996	21,174	97,987	263
Sept. 5, 1894	Feb. 28, 1898	E	69,771	438,411	75,471	171,575	755,228	264
.....	.....	.....	692,311	1,223,679	573,385	311,035	2,800,410	
Dec. 12, 1894	Oct. 30, 1897	G	7,265	90,709	31,777	16,946	146,697	270
Jan. 11, 1895	Sept. 18, 1897	F	39,777	101,319	23,514	30,665	195,275	275
Apr. 1, 1895	Dec. 18, 1896	N	17,836	9,154	61,216	3,105	91,311	285
Apr. 22, 1895	Aug. 15, 1898	V	9,545	28,203	25,729	13,189	76,657	288
Apr. 26, 1895	Sept. 28, 1897	G	1,301	37,990	18,581	15,807	73,679	291
Aug. 6, 1895	Feb. 26, 1897	W	59,799	44,130	128,975	16,173	249,077	296
Aug. 7, 1895	Aug. 3, 1896	Q	6,962	24,639	75,175	50,689	157,465	297
Sept. 19, 1895	Apr. 25, 1898	Y	35,603	194,297	35,131	28,299	293,330	301
....	.....	.....	178,088	530,441	400,089	174,873	1,283,491	
Nov. 9, 1896	Mar. 29, 1898	Y	38,719	85,796	7,624	3,783	135,922	331
Dec. 18, 1896	May 16, 1898	W	95,791	135,119	40,713	19,913	291,536	339
Jan. 11, 1897	Aug. 7, 1897	U	48,522	42,074	7,296	7,327	105,219	345
July 28, 1897	Oct. 22, 1898	Z	9,259	42,170	47,862	8,148	107,439	366
.....	.....	.....	192,291	305,159	103,495	39,171	640,116	
.....	.....	.....	38,576,791	34,577,318	20,725,465	9,815,664	103,694,638	

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No. 77.—Capital, Nominal Assets at Date of Failure in each Year from Banks, the Affairs of which have

	Offsets allowed and settled.	Loss on assets compounded or sold under order of court.	Nominal value of assets returned to stockholders.	Nominal value of remaining assets.	Collected from assets.	Collected from assessment upon shareholders.	Total collections from all sources.	Loans paid and other disbursements.
1	$18,601	$114,236	.....	.....	$75,209	$1,164	$76,373	.....
2	69,445	796,197	.....	.....	120,995	1,245	122,240	.....
3	.....	686,665	.....	.....	174,264	16,488	190,752	$275
	69,445	1,482,862	.....	.....	295,259	17,733	312,992	275
4	.....	93,638	.....	.....	33,287	4,000	37,287	816
5	.....	380,383	.....	.....	91,608	.....	91,608	935
6	6,845	179,894	.....	.....	162,386	7,500	169,886	597
7	58,645	929,289	.....	.....	999,305	38,224	1,037,529	17,477
8	.....	132,806	.....	$200	79,904	2,125	82,029	7,054
9	55,342	400,903	.....	.....	1,234,868	.....	1,234,868	18,655
10	30,641	187,586	.....	.....	268,814	.....	268,844	72,399
	151,473	2,304,499	.....	200	2,870,202	51,849	2,922,051	117,843
11	1,570	70,122	.....	.....	68,645	28,935	97,580	208
12	33,454	123,409	.....	.....	159,512	8,936	168,448	15,507
13	4,608	57,938	.....	.....	31,566	.....	31,566	3,786
	39,632	251,469	.....	.....	259,723	37,871	297,594	19,501
14	274	.....	.....	.....	37,908	.....	37,908	2,926
15	317,742	219,750	.....	.....	223,169	.....	223,169	4,932
	318,016	219,750	.....	.....	261,077	.....	261,077	7,858
16	285,736	1,254,358	.....	.....	1,394,662	348,961	1,743,623	203,170
17	101,719	.....	$89,855	.....	276,649	.....	276,649	72,365
18	38,911	379,794	.....	.....	762,760	136,172	898,932	596,665
19	303,504	.....	.....	.....	350,154	.....	350,154	.....
20	15,780	56,011	.....	.....	224,713	.....	124,713	2,296
21	.....	37,629	.....	.....	23,882	.....	23,882	.....
	745,650	1,727,792	89,855	.....	2,932,820	485,133	3,417,953	874,496
22	6,211	224,703	.....	.....	162,052	10,079	172,131	1,300
23	30,378	22,084	.....	.....	175,409	42,795	218,204	6,248
24	8,949	285,346	.....	.....	512,698	109,707	622,405	18,964
25	98,460	161,013	.....	.....	548,099	228,580	776,679	35,839
26	280,955	765,356	.....	.....	1,447,103	5,200	1,452,303	10,393
27	368,992	589,213	.....	.....	1,808,304	.....	1,808,304	746,153
28	103,842	616,642	.....	.....	299,357	.....	299,357	20,315
29	3,225	140,764	.....	.....	122,645	19,675	142,320	4,545
30	5,735	182,231	.....	.....	108,944	11,400	120,344	.....
31	8,964	715,584	.....	.....	706,507	303,813	1,010,320	3,630
32	7,068	51,294	.....	.....	56,942	.....	56,942	4,350
	922,779	3,760,230	.....	.....	5,948,060	731,249	6,679,309	857,737
34	26,951	118,083	.....	.....	58,064	2,250	60,314	14,289
35	2,191	55,917	.....	67,835	91,969	37,597	129,566	559
	29,142	174,000	.....	67,835	150,033	39,847	189,880	14,848
36	3,595	54,332	.....	.....	67,251	.....	67,251	296
37	2,869	196,231	.....	.....	30,332	.....	30,332	.....
38	452,953	1,948,095	.....	.....	298,739	66,535	365,274	56,921
39	60,447	84,709	.....	.....	196,903	.....	196,903	74,896
40	24,882	58,715	.....	291,357	188,135	93,619	281,754	2,309
	544,746	2,342,082	.....	291,357	781,360	160,154	941,514	134,422
41	8,761	186,254	.....	.....	42,341	106,451	148,792	445
42	2,100	6,266	.....	196,790	22,080	11,269	33,349	.....
43	3,510	49,929	.....	.....	22,165	1,100	23,265	.....
44	3,043	30,319	33,363	.....	48,488	.....	48,488	3,928
45	1,139	111,780	.....	.....	73,145	42,212	115,357	3,616
46	4,296	85,019	.....	.....	80,597	4,510	85,107	5,385
47	48,381	470,908	.....	.....	584,718	58,826	643,544	63,475
48	3,151	18,635	53,473	.....	86,180	.....	86,180	1,579
49	17,409	67,345	.....	.....	64,071	15,552	79,623	16,773
	91,790	1,026,455	86,836	196,790	1,023,785	239,920	1,263,705	95,201

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1865 TO OCTOBER 31, 1898, AND DISPOSITION OF ASSETS OF INSOLVENT NATIONAL BEEN FINALLY CLOSED—Continued.

Dividends paid.	Legal expenses.	Receiver's salary and other expenses.	Balance in hands of Comptroller or receiver.	Amount returned to shareholders in cash.	Amount of assessment upon shareholders.	Amount of claims proved.	Dividends (per cent).	Interest dividends (per cent).	
$70,811	.....	$5,562	.....	.....	$50,000	$122,089	58.00	.....	1
101,387	$6,463	14,330	.....	.....	300,000	434,581	23.37	.....	2
165,769	11,281	13,427	.....	.....	200,000	669,513	24.70	.....	3
267,156	17,744	27,817	.....	.....	500,000	1,104,044	.....	.....	
32,305	1,258	2,908	.....	.....	50,000	82,338	39.15	.....	4
65,335	6,182	19,156	.....	.....	.....	376,392	17.333	.....	5
132,608	12,247	24,524	.....	.....	100,000	289,467	46.60	.....	6
884,429	43,183	92,410	.....	.....	500,000	1,119,313	79.00	.....	7
58,661	6,673	9,442	$199	.....	120,000	127,801	45.90	.....	8
1,138,879	28,677	48,666	.....	.....	.....	1,191,500	96.00	.....	9
143,307	17,134	35,983	21	.....	28,000	170,752	88.50	.....	10
2,455,515	115,354	233,110	220	.....	796,000	3,357,563	.....	.....	
86,737	5,315	5,320	.....	.....	39,300	68,986	100.00	64.00	11
134,929	3,977	14,008	27	.....	100,000	205,256	68.33	.....	12
16 654	1,773	9,353	.....	.....	.....	33,870	49.20	.....	13
238,320	11,065	28,681	27	.....	139,300	308,112	.....	.....	
29,277	2,705	3,000	.....	.....	.....	69,874	41 90	.....	14
163,982	9,091	45,164	.....	.....	.....	170,012	92.70	.....	15
193,259	11,796	48,164	.....	.....	.....	239,886	.....	.....	
1,326,487	76,648	137,318	.....	.....	400,000	1,282,254	100.00	46.00	16
175,920	10,437	16,713	.....	$1,214	.....	157,120	100.00	.....	17
263,065	9,436	29,766	.....	.....	135,000	378,722	100.00	.....	18
342,054	.....	8,100	.....	.....	.....	645,558	100.00	.....	19
77,568	3,085	8,264	.....	33,500	.....	79,864	100.00	.....	20
15,142	362	1,878	.....	6,500	.....	15,142	100.00	.....	21
2,200,236	93,968	202,039	.....	41,214	535,000	2,558,660	.....	.....	
143,209	6,037	21,564	21	.....	125,000	254,901	57.46	.....	22
175,430	16,709	19,817	.....	.....	52,500	171,468	100.00	30.00	23
549,427	25,376	28,638	.....	.....	350,000	657,020	84.83	.....	24
661,816	27,330	51,445	249	.....	300,000	597,885	100.00	50.00	25
1,374,339	24,241	37,128	202	.....	300,000	1,619,965	100.00	.....	26
747,428	13,637	53,287	.....	247,799	.....	796,995	100.00	100.00	27
259,487	728	18,827	.....	.....	400,000	992,636	34.00	.....	28
125,667	250	11,858	.....	.....	50,000	167,285	76.00	.....	29
107,258	1,270	11,362	454	.....	100,000	175,081	57.50	.....	30
862,263	67,569	76,858	.....	.....	600,000	1,429,595	62.00	.....	31
46,634	1,267	4,691	.....	.....	.....	67,202	73.50	.....	32
5,052,958	184,414	335,475	926	247,799	2,277,500	6,930,123	.....	.....	
31,668	6,075	8,278	4	.....	45,000	55,372	58.30	.....	34
101,545	8,232	19,230	.....	.....	100,000	176,601	57.50	.....	35
133,213	14,307	27,508	4	.....	145,000	231,973	.....	.....	
62,646	.....	4,309	.....	.....	.....	62,646	100.00	.....	36
19,002	1,166	10,164	.....	.....	.....	93,021	24.391	.....	37
228,412	42,067	37,874	.....	.....	500,000	1,795,992	14.941	.....	38
108,318	.....	13,689	.....	.....	.....	237,824	66.00	.....	39
226,308	21,495	31,642	.....	.....	200,000	376,756	62.56	.....	40
644,686	64,728	97,678	.....	.....	700,000	2,566,239	.....	.....	
135,797	3,946	8,604	.....	.....	150,000	177,512	76.50	.....	41
18,258	4,731	10,348	12	.....	34,000	35,801	51.00	.....	42
12,624	1,367	9,274	.....	.....	50,000	56,457	22.50	.....	43
34,536	2,077	7,035	.....	12	.....	34,535	100.00	.....	44
88,697	8,804	10,005	50	4,185	75,000	91,801	100.00	100.00	45
65,783	5,060	8,879	.....	.....	50,000	135,952	48.40	.....	46
545,593	13,802	19,880	794	.....	250,000	703,658	77.512	.....	47
60,647	592	13,874	.....	9,488	.....	59,226	100.00	100.00	48
59,121	2,200	1,529	.....	.....	60,000	97,464	70.00	.....	49
1,921,056	42,579	90,328	850	13,685	669,000	1,392,406	.....	.....	

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No. 77.—Capital, Nominal Assets at Date of Failure in each Year from Banks, the Affairs of which have

	Offsets allowed and settled.	Loss or assets compounded or sold under order of court.	Nominal value of assets returned to stockholders.	Nominal value of remaining assets.	Collected from assets.	Collected from assessment upon shareholders.	Total collections from all sources.	Loans paid and other disbursements.
50	.....	$44,344	.....	.....	$13,707	$2,664	$16,371	.....
51	$13,192	223,375	.....	.....	321,851	122,127	443,978	$5,000
52	69,311	203,792	.....	.....	105,703	91,930	197,633	520
53	8,487	99,588	.....	.....	111,998	43,232	155,140	4,797
54	6,537	117,173	.....	.....	103,227	8,044	111,271	8,805
55	21,498	139,309	.....	.....	207,910	9,540	217,450	753
56	166,831	1,771,699	$36,957	.....	2,846,622	245,108	3,091,730	658,784
57	62,774	1,310	34,259	.....	103,235	.....	103,235	4,059
58	36,598	606,580	.....	.....	103,328	.....	103,328	.....
59	41,324	143,664	.....	.....	245,483	47,949	293,432	7,846
	417,552	3,350,834	71,216	.....	4,162,974	570,594	4,733,568	690,564
61	7,245	287,682	.....	$53,800	157,544	65,132	222,676	.....
62	1,482,725	22,559	.....	.....	351,377	.....	351,377	1,791
63	22,962	67,396	.....	.....	94,613	.....	94,613	3,048
64	16,072	.....	112,818	.....	47,941	.....	47,941	.....
65	164,949	.....	.....	.....	109,801	16,455	126,256	.....
66	20,608	268,000	.....	.....	51,107	54,536	105,643	1,576
67	714	47,239	.....	.....	12,061	16,447	28,508	.....
68	18,541	6,972	279,987	.....	284,438	123,430	407,868	114,220
69	30,088	106,292	.....	.....	19,742	16,500	36,242	.....
70	12,492	32,373	.....	250,854	66,185	23,622	89,807	9,762
71	7,700	20,141	.....	30,065	78,573	1,810	80,383	2,125
72	178	65,804	.....	.....	19,266	2,880	22,146	272
73	10,947	8,207	.....	32,519	20,819	.....	20,819	1,633
	1,795,221	932,664	392,805	367,238	1,313,467	320,812	1,634,279	134,427
74	55,255	118,507	.....	.....	156,601	16,277	172,878	47,315
75	165,846	202,488	.....	.....	126,536	72,576	199,112	53,898
76	6,170	521,783	.....	.....	183,917	80,257	264,174	49,466
77	17,475	101,810	69,659	.....	157,782	.....	157,782	2,021
78	36,737	203,982	72,754	.....	205,062	54,950	260,012	57,745
79	3,353	25,729	77,592	.....	96,605	.....	96,605	53
80	8,411	64	.....	11,877	29,419	4,677	34,096	10
81	11,920	106,562	.....	.....	91,121	23,001	114,122	8,420
	305,167	1,280,925	220,005	11,877	1,047,043	251,738	1,298,781	218,928
82	3,345	26,043	26,439	.....	113,791	.....	113,791	.....
83	154,945	86,953	.....	.....	338,162	267,311	605,473	10,037
84	4,902	801	302,654	.....	89,766	64,655	154,421	.....
	163,192	113,797	329,093	.....	541,719	331,966	873,685	10,037
85	73,925	167,629	.....	.....	1,368,384	495,550	1,863,934	.....
86	172,063	659,736	.....	8,250	457,272	13,450	470,722	1,910
87	206,268	2,454,138	.....	.....	1,251,755	738,651	1,990,406	194,574
	452,256	3,272,503	.....	8,250	3,077,411	1,247,651	4,325,062	196,484
88	4,376	89,925	.....	4,157	150,019	8,321	158,340	.....
89	19,171	483,834	.....	.....	281,261	123,919	405,180	247
	23,547	573,759	.....	4,157	431,280	132,240	563,520	247
90	8,970	124,949	.....	.....	152,842	12,010	164,852	5,099
91	52	16,017	.....	.....	16,577	23,732	40,309	3,392
92	9,888	286,651	.....	.....	145,960	12,892	158,852	25,336
93	5,320	36,622	5,828	.....	265,513	64,650	330,163	14,424
95	5,381	31,402	18,517	.....	37,129	19,169	56,298	.....
96	32,233	348,492	.....	59,334	294,779	76,936	371,715	64,035
98	42,269	284,326	.....	.....	99,488	94,200	193,688	6,359
99	5	49,155	.....	.....	20,849	.....	20,849	6,515
100	11,140	75,679	.....	.....	52,029	23,503	75,532	1,893
	115,238	1,253,293	24,345	59,334	1,085,166	327,092	1,412,258	127,063
101	22,189	300,526	.....	.....	629,931	159,087	879,018	17,243
102	3,411	350	41,079	.....	46,332	50,000	96,332	.....
103	508	89,506	.....	.....	79,289	1,400	80,689	.....
104	197,262	1,380,020	.....	40,786	2,309,369	168,520	2,477,889	182,290
	223,370	1,770,402	41,079	40,786	3,064,921	379,007	3,443,928	199,533

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1865 TO OCTOBER 31, 1898, AND DISPOSITION OF ASSETS OF INSOLVENT NATIONAL BEEN FINALLY CLOSED—Continued.

Dividends paid.	Legal expenses.	Receiver's salary and other expenses.	Balance in hands of Comptroller or receiver.	Amount returned to shareholders in cash.	Amount of assessment upon shareholders	Amount of claims proved.	Dividends (per cent.)	Interest dividends (per cent.)	
$9,456	$2,751	$4,164	.....	.....	$30,000	$35,023	27.00	.....	50
328,856	25,040	25,082	.....	.....	140,000	352,062	100.00	38.50	51
173,512	5,146	9,716	.....	$8,739	132,000	185,760	100.00	100.00	52
136,474	966	12,903	.....	.....	67,000	175,952	81.59	.....	53
89,715	2,082	10,669	.....	.....	50,000	140,735	63.60	.....	54
202,753	1,898	12,046	.....	.....	53,000	227,355	89.179	.....	55
2,165,288	79,802	161,036	.....	26,720	625,000	1,935,721	100.00	100.00	56
81,941	2,690	10,919	.....	3,626	.....	133,112	100.00	100.00	57
73,890	11,987	17,251	$200	.....	.....	196,356	37.6433	.....	58
254,647	6,068	24,271	.....	.....	72,000	254,647	100.00	.....	59
3,576,632	139,030	288,057	200	39,085	1,169,000	3,636,723	.....	.....	
193,941	13,104	15,661	30	.....	200,000	298,324	65.57	.....	61
316,828	5,444	27,314	.....	.....	.....	392,394	100.00	.....	62
52,514	576	1,604	.....	36,871	.....	75,175	100.00	100.00	63
33,105	3,974	5,013	.....	5,849	.....	29,204	100.00	100.00	64
107,575	5,546	13,135	.....	.....	35,000	118,371	90.50	.....	65
79,725	11,006	13,336	.....	.....	125,000	90,424	88.00	.....	66
21,710	2,315	4,483	.....	.....	36,000	36,109	60.00	.....	67
262,887	10,129	4,950	.....	15,682	160,000	261,887	100.00	.....	68
29,377	825	6,040	.....	.....	50,000	77,104	38.10	.....	69
66,810	1,352	11,883	.....	.....	100,000	168,048	40.7285	.....	70
69,437	634	8,187	.....	.....	21,500	70,191	98.925	.....	71
16,670	1,488	3,716	.....	.....	17,000	27,801	60.00	.....	72
11,803	850	3,005	108	3,420	.....	32,449	100.00	100.00	73
1,262,382	57,243	118,267	138	61,822	744,500	1,677,481	.....	.....	
100,870	3,838	8,176	.....	12,679	50,000	156,260	100.00	100.00	74
105,763	16,327	23,110	14	.....	130,000	282,370	68.70	.....	75
182,572	.....	32,136	.....	.....	121,750	197,353	100.00	42.50	76
137,428	5,385	12,119	.....	829	.....	128,832	100.00	100.00	77
166,587	10,245	24,551	.....	884	160,000	132,461	100.00	100.00	78
88,176	.....	7,517	.....	859	.....	81,801	100.00	100.00	79
20,998	1,792	11,296	.....	.....	10,000	21,182	99.133	.....	80
82,060	7,167	16,475	.....	.....	50,000	108,385	81.00	.....	81
884,454	44,754	135,380	14	15,251	521,750	1,108,644	.....	.....	
95,176	3,225	6,739	.....	7,651	.....	93,625	100.00	100.00	82
528,305	19,338	22,690	.....	25,103	300,000	580,592	100.00	100.00	83
99,847	2,973	10,832	.....	40,769	75,000	104,749	100.00	100.00	84
724,328	25,536	40,261	.....	73,523	375,000	778,966	.....	.....	
1,790,932	46,918	26,084	.....	.....	500,000	2,656,254	67.405	.....	85
389,222	45,449	34,141	.....	.....	100,000	894,767	43.50	.....	86
1,566,124	101,794	127,914	.....	.....	961,300	2,397,129	65.30	.....	87
3,746,278	194,161	188,139	.....	.....	1,561,300	5,948,150	.....	.....	
129,505	10,511	18,324	.....	.....	50,000	186,993	70.90	.....	88
321,870	24,279	58,784	.....	.....	200,000	422,772	80.25	.....	89
451,375	34,790	77,108	.....	.....	250,000	609,765	.....	.....	
119,390	12,054	28,309	.....	.....	60,000	206,991	57.20	.....	90
26,309	2,223	7,885	.....	.....	50,000	46,441	81.10	.....	91
96,525	12,112	24,879	.....	.....	100,000	294,521	33.00	.....	92
264,268	16,600	29,738	.....	14,123	75,000	245,599	100.00	100.00	93
39,812	4,745	11,029	.....	712	25,000	36,526	100.00	100.00	95
275,684	5,168	26,828	.....	.....	250,000	365,931	75.25	.....	96
143,938	29,324	14,067	.....	.....	100,000	409,997	35.00	.....	98
8,807	52	5,475	.....	.....	.....	8,131	100.00	100.00	99
59,057	5,012	9,440	130	.....	50,000	84,978	69.50	.....	100
1,034,290	87,290	148,650	130	14,835	710,000	1,699,115	.....	.....	
684,428	53,425	33,922	.....	.....	200,000	651,274	100.00	23.95	101
86,263	1,825	8,244	.....	.....	50,000	86,258	100.00	100.00	102
59,461	5,010	16,215	3	.....	50,000	140,333	42.37	.....	103
2,085,826	108,571	97,961	3,241	.....	300,000	2,897,197	72.00	.....	104
2,915,978	168,831	156,342	3,244	.....	600,000	3,775,062	.....	.....	

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No. 77.—Capital, Nominal Assets at Date of Failure in each Year from Banks, the Affairs of which have

	Offsets allowed and settled.	Loss on assets compounded or sold under order of court.	Nominal value of assets returned to stockholders.	Nominal value of remaining assets.	Collected from assets.	Collected from assessment upon shareholders.	Total collections from all sources.	Loans paid and other disbursements.
105	$584	.....	$65,573	.....	$148,611	.....	$148,611	$231
106	18,883	$36,030	60,998	.....	245,704	$58,304	304,008	82,472
107	54,116	85,148	.....	.....	63,258	15,730	78,988	16,764
108	1,168	106,872	.....	.....	28,477	36,700	65,177	625
109	1,284	10,211	77,725	.....	77,305	.....	77,305	.....
110	4,104	816	70,715	.....	165,669	.....	165,669	16,177
111	3,721	76,650	38,917	.....	198,513	.....	198,513	.....
112	5,645	2,358	43,697	.....	204,047	.....	204,047	106,424
	89,505	318,094	357,625	.....	1,131,584	110,734	1,242,318	222,693
113	127	80,035	.....	.....	74,323	1,180	75,503	.....
114	.....	.....	44,068	.....	14,251	.....	14,251	82
116	6,594	.....	37,585	.....	104,682	.....	104,682	.....
117	883	1,057	.....	.....	82,069	18,135	100,204	.....
118	19,806	68,034	.....	.....	31,798	34,002	65,800	777
119	8,971	124,580	.....	.....	139,485	34,656	174,141	519
120	10,556	10,146	133,585	.....	263,871	.....	263,871	1,017
	46,937	283,852	215,238	.....	710,479	87,973	798,452	2,395
122	17,528	16,000	1,164,063	.....	1,391,306	.....	1,391,306	782,390
123	55,337	719,952	.....	.....	492,421	72,577	564,998	5,167
124	71,172	403,278	.....	.....	228,261	44,830	273,091	5,810
125	67,849	220,176	.....	.....	186,976	.....	186,976	1,983
126	13,275	39,557	161,275	.....	330,471	.....	330,471	1,169
127	2,001	129,091	.....	.....	35,274	26,019	61,293	7,284
128	1,840	33,240	39,557	.....	100,149	.....	100,149	1,466
	227,002	1,561,294	1,364,895	.....	2,764,858	143,426	2,908,284	805,269
129	21,019	130,113	113,884	.....	508,457	59,645	568,102	59,535
130	2,196	69,535	.....	.....	98,027	32,500	130,527	26,881
	23,215	199,648	113,884	.....	606,484	92,145	698,629	86,416
131	.....	122,751	.....	.....	27,930	26,707	54,637	1,177
133	1,586	49,050	.....	.....	91,741	7,981	99,722	31,483
134	1,733	165,667	.....	.....	55,597	42,408	98,005	20,344
135	5,600	42,107	.....	$2,604	21,112	10,353	31,465	3,025
136	690	59,835	.....	.....	22,744	722	23,466	3,404
137	75,645	24,345	171,400	.....	512,013	.....	512,013	41,906
138	801	17,969	45,709	.....	58,319	21,347	79,666	10,998
	86,055	481,724	217,109	2,604	789,456	109,518	898,974	112,337
141	274	51,149	.....	.....	36,705	4,770	41,475	6,224
144	289	189,822	.....	.....	46,703	29,012	75,715	20,565
145	8,760	178,089	.....	.....	74,931	35,178	110,109	3,346
146	70,248	173,208	.....	.....	493,497	1,613	495,110	85,482
147	2,669	113,595	.....	.....	83,297	11,227	94,524	27,722
148	3,611	107,361	.....	.....	58,361	780	59,141	32,132
149	429	57,565	.....	.....	49,960	1,686	51,646	8,256
152	4,199	29,727	6,498	.....	179,844	.....	179,844	9,121
153	6,756	119,892	.....	.....	65,851	23,409	89,260	4,321
154	339	92,652	.....	.....	42,815	.....	42,815	32,214
156	12,371	103,792	.....	.....	49,934	23,195	73,129	16,049
157	.....	107,375	.....	.....	35,914	3,093	39,007	27,143
158	7,435	71,035	.....	.....	50,419	3,600	54,019	21,907
161	218	128,373	.....	.....	48,205	17,657	65,862	35,991
164	7,091	63,034	.....	.....	20,734	5,565	26,299	1,703
	124,689	1,586,669	6,498	.....	1,337,170	160,785	1,497,955	332,176
165	1,082,794	2,216,405	.....	.....	6,917,993	139,427	7,057,420	83,039
166	35,836	235,661	.....	.....	445,132	31,350	476,482	12,204
170	404	54,046	.....	.....	48,207	2,079	50,286	34,317
171	127	78,228	.....	.....	47,737	5,613	53,350	16,731
172	7,093	.....	74,869	.....	123,933	.....	123,933	11,946
173	26,650	82,151	.....	.....	45,172	7,088	52,260	7,703
176	53,282	76,439	124,032	.....	266,249	.....	266,249	1,920
178	11,881	56,365	.....	.....	33,477	.....	33,477	21,623
179	1,429	.....	51,094	.....	49,796	.....	49,796	11,002
180	59,725	154,073	.....	.....	18,726	11,861	30,587	2,000
	1,279,221	2,953,368	249,995	.....	7,996,422	197,418	8,193,840	202,485

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1865 TO OCTOBER 31, 1898, AND DISPOSITION OF ASSETS OF INSOLVENT NATIONAL BEEN FINALLY CLOSED—Continued.

Dividends paid.	Legal expenses.	Receiver's salary and other expenses.	Balance in hands of Comptroller or receiver.	Amount returned to shareholders in cash.	Amounts of assessment upon shareholders.	Amount of claims proved.	Dividends (per cent).	Interest dividends (per cent).	
$131,024	$192	$2,314	.....	$14,850	.....	$127,524	100.00	100.00	105
188,482	2,855	22,713	.....	7,486	$100,000	171,581	100.00	100.00	106
36,929	8,407	16,770	$118	.....	50,000	54,043	68.60	.....	107
52,402	1,840	10,299	11	.....	50,000	112,135	47.00	.....	108
66,394	1,155	6,607	.....	3,149	.....	63,669	100.00	100.00	109
135,574	1,425	7,321	.....	5,172	.....	130,772	100.00	100.00	110
117,878	198	5,208	.....	75,229	.....	116,626	100.00	100.00	111
82,946	324	4,279	.....	10,074	.....	80,452	100.00	100.00	112
811,629	16,396	75,511	129	115,960	200,000	856,802	.....	.....	
61,379	1,500	12,624	.....	.....	50,000	120,129	56.50	.....	113
9,492	.....	1,348	.....	3,329	.....	9,379	100.00	100.00	114
86,442	1,900	8,463	.....	7,787	.....	82,156	100.00	100.00	116
80,120	7,152	4,802	.....	8,130	19,500	75,343	100.00	100.00	117
46,546	7,746	10,731	.....	.....	50,000	210,074	22.1568	.....	118
161,497	2,280	9,845	.....	.....	60,000	174,120	92.75	.....	119
255,495	882	3,988	.....	2,489	.....	247,920	100.00	100.00	120
700,971	21,550	51,801	.....	21,735	179,500	919,121	.....	.....	
400,998	630	11,572	.....	195,716	.....	398,236	100.00	100.00	122
481,966	41,754	36,111	.....	.....	150,000	848,544	56.80	.....	123
248,132	4,408	14,741	.....	.....	100,000	435,319	57.00	.....	124
172,909	2,988	9,096	.....	.....	100,000	326,222	53.00	.....	125
318,554	1,810	4,622	.....	4,316	.....	311,028	100.00	100.00	126
32,009	7,104	14,896	.....	.....	50,000	51,012	63.20	.....	127
93,051	1,923	3,348	.....	361	.....	90,136	100.00	100.00	128
1,747,619	60,617	94,386	.....	200,393	400,000	2,400,497	.....	.....	
482,013	6,001	16,456	.....	4,097	75,000	456,667	100.00	100.00	129
87,895	4,148	11,603	.....	.....	50,000	108,127	75.85	.....	130
569,908	10,149	28,059	.....	4,097	125,000	564,794	.....	.....	
43,289	5,032	5,139	.....	.....	50,000	143,454	30.177	.....	131
58,356	2,626	7,257	.....	.....	10,000	58,797	99.25	.....	133
66,221	2,099	9,341	.....	.....	65,000	75,638	87.55	.....	134
20,410	872	6,960	198	.....	12,500	22,436	91.60	.....	135
16,047	372	3,643	.....	.....	20,000	30,566	52.50	.....	136
452,017	4,455	13,029	.....	606	24,000	465,760	100.00	100.00	137
60,902	780	6,633	.....	353	40,000	56,745	100.00	100.00	138
717,242	16,236	52,002	198	959	221,500	853,396	.....	.....	
30,516	772	3,963	.....	.....	11,000	30,516	100.00	.....	141
41,966	6,943	6,241	.....	.....	100,000	122,528	34.25	.....	144
86,247	5,735	14,781	.....	.....	62,500	118,419	72.50	.....	145
368,251	16,959	24,418	.....	.....	80,000	393,011	93.70	.....	146
54,475	2,079	10,248	.....	.....	38,000	111,742	49.35	.....	147
21,705	934	4,370	.....	.....	39,000	42,962	50.30	.....	148
29,813	5,911	7,624	42	.....	4,000	42,059	70.50	.....	149
162,987	261	7,475	.....	.....	.....	155,040	100.00	100.00	152
78,198	1,131	5,610	.....	.....	37,500	87,086	89.80	.....	153
8,753	18	1,830	.....	.....	.....	8,753	100.00	.....	154
41,211	8,202	7,656	11	.....	45,000	64,368	61.25	.....	156
3,643	2,091	6,130	.....	.....	54,000	72,858	5.00	.....	157
21,164	4,007	6,941	.....	.....	45,000	36,336	58.00	.....	158
21,927	1,348	6,596	.....	.....	41,000	59,331	37.00	.....	161
18,196	1,318	5,082	.....	.....	18,200	34,014	66.00	.....	164
989,052	57,709	118,965	53	.....	575,200	1,379,023	.....	.....	
6,854,775	40,125	79,481	.....	.....	400,000	7,602,341	90.1666	.....	165
440,641	6,578	17,059	.....	.....	100,000	547,184	80.50	.....	166
9,298	1,142	5,529	.....	.....	15,750	17,882	52.00	.....	170
28,563	2,117	5,939	.....	.....	9,500	36,156	79.00	.....	171
80,636	.....	2,655	.....	28,696	.....	79,330	100.00	100.00	172
32,323	5,042	7,192	.....	.....	21,000	46,177	70.00	.....	173
179,691	7,565	7,354	.....	69,719	.....	174,356	100.00	100.00	176
4,838	2,453	4,563	.....	.....	17,500	16,250	35.00	.....	178
35,146	439	1,553	.....	1,656	.....	33,986	100.00	100.00	179
15,983	7,850	4,593	161	.....	36,250	45,664	35.00	.....	180
7,681,894	73,311	135,918	161	100,071	660,000	8,599,326	.....	.....	

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No. 77.—Capital, Nominal Assets at Date of Failure in each Year from Banks, the Affairs of which have

	Offsets allowed and settled	Loss on assets compounded or sold under order of court.	Nominal value of assets returned to stockholders.	Nominal valve of remaining assets.	Collected from assets.	Collected from assessment upon shareholders.	Total collections from all sources.	Loans paid and other disbursements.
183	$13,633	$170,172	.....	.....	$29,673	$43,317	$72,990	$5,055
188	4,593	117,417	.....	.....	102,092	.....	102,092	17,094
193	1,093	3,142	$276,576	.....	77,985	.....	77,985	43,135
194	4,220	107,443	.....	.....	89,515	5,037	94,552	20,506
195	133,899	.....	266,041	.....	849,526	.....	849,526	151,002
198	10,491	117,582	.....	.....	88,220	2,548	90,768	4,573
199	3,550	50,498	.....	.....	61,189	2,352	63,541	20,669
202	48,314	.....	328,869	.....	263,760	.....	263,760	5,004
204	57,063	761,090	.....	.....	283,522	36,732	320,254	173,633
206	6,426	104,911	.....	.....	24,808	13,188	37,996	6,472
207	7,382	188,761	.....	.....	35,526	7,909	43,435	9,029
210	40,419	110,625	.....	.....	223,572	13,593	237,165	26,601
211	10,226	178,633	.....	.....	120,800	31,251	152,051	41,131
217	5,360	72,353	.....	.....	87,562	.....	87,562	44,694
219	3,580	.....	83,375	.....	160,338	.....	160,338	32,306
229	14,021	30,330	175,335	.....	340,774	51,451	392,225	58,745
230	7,768	153,524	.....	.....	91,718	13,174	104,892	41,432
234	37,567	59,644	.....	.....	51,382	9,472	60,854	33,452
235	2,078	54,198	.....	.....	65,130	414	65,544	16,586
238	5,048	271,937	.....	.....	153,501	33,500	187,001	20,047
239	2,067	107,834	.....	.....	103,421	16,358	119,779	48,617
241	609	96,652	.....	.....	16,828	2,027	18,855	4,674
243	580	90,542	.....	.....	19,792	26,134	45,926	8,504
246	3,026	54,231	.....	.....	46,669	10,622	57,291	5,910
	423,013	2,901,519	1,130,196	.....	3,387,303	319,079	3,706,382	838,871
249	16,566	348,137	.....	.....	165,232	18,851	184,083	14,413
251	1,812	60,548	.....	.....	12,128	8,275	20,403	868
255	34,165	58,627	212,295	.....	102,529	59,295	161,824	49,318
257	12,959	100,819	.....	.....	96,165	.....	96,165	31,343
258	16,552	245,139	.....	.....	91,115	45,281	136,396	48,834
261	15,168	103,046	.....	.....	64,332	12,641	76,973	44,977
262	16,528	94,243	.....	.....	79,090	5,863	84,953	20,508
263	1,797	.....	69,031	.....	27,159	.....	27,159	21,353
264	131,196	324,187	.....	.....	299,845	47,513	347,358	200,422
	246,743	1,334,746	281,326	.....	937,595	197,719	1,135,314	432,036
270	19,608	99,587	.....	.....	27,502	11,857	39,359	16,683
275	8,072	58,676	.....	.....	128,527	16,157	144,684	50,462
285	1,809	60,219	.....	.....	29,283	20,153	49,436	3,653
288	2,076	44,845	.....	.....	29,736	.....	29,736	11,668
291	2,873	60,640	.....	.....	10,166	9,875	20,041	15,496
296	1,227	129,594	.....	.....	118,256	.....	118,256	8,673
297	7,312	515	97,653	.....	51,985	12,500	64,485	4,247
301	17,401	206,875	.....	.....	69,054	12,927	81,981	46,523
	60,378	660,951	97,653	.....	464,509	83,469	547,978	157,405
331	27,694	51,458	.....	.....	56,770	.....	56,770	8,856
339	14,980	156	134,602	.....	141,798	5,285	147,083	58,254
345	47,204	5,605	41,940	.....	10,470	.....	10,470	1,397
366	370	3,099	78,499	.....	25,471	34,800	60,271	1,804
	90,248	60,318	255,041	.....	234,509	40,085	274,594	70,311
	9,123,903	38,293,735	5,544,694	1,050,428	49,681,878	6,868,371	56,550,249	6,961,858

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1865 TO OCTOBER 31, 1898, AND DISPOSITION OF ASSETS OF INSOLVENT NATIONAL BEEN FINALLY CLOSED—Continued.

Dividends paid.	Legal expenses.	Receiver's salary and other expenses.	Balance in hands of Comptroller or receiver.	Amount returned to shareholders in cash.	Amount of assessment upon shareholders.	Amount of claims proved.	Dividends (per cent).	Interest dividends (per cent).	
$53,334	$4,886	$9,715	.....	.....	$75,000	$99,610	53.40	.....	183
73,051	291	11,633	$23	.....	.....	68,459	100.00	100.00	188
21,473	2,288	10,986	.....	$103	.....	50,775	100.00	100.00	193
56,560	8,043	9,443	.....	.....	48,000	80,971	73.30	.....	194
615,985	8,461	22,483	.....	51,595	.....	600,573	100.00	100.00	195
75,969	2,825	7,401	.....	.....	50,000	126,411	58.50	.....	198
34,489	1,929	6,454	.....	.....	6,000	34,489	100.00	.....	199
250,731	1,500	6,275	.....	250	.....	239,894	100.00	100.00	202
111,174	10,727	24,720	.....	.....	250,000	626,440	17.75	.....	204
19,194	4,508	7,822	.....	.....	50,000	73,098	26.26	.....	206
20,071	5,266	9,069	.....	.....	18,000	110,039	18.24	.....	207
192,210	6,481	10,831	.....	1,042	23,000	179,976	100.00	66.50	210
91,467	4,854	14,599	.....	.....	80,000	164,644	61.40	.....	211
36,619	1,801	4,448	.....	.....	.....	30,839	100.00	100.00	217
112,911	2,087	12,356	.....	678	.....	103,683	100.00	100.00	219
275,124	23,566	26,735	.....	8,055	77,000	254,324	100.00	100.00	229
50,618	3,923	8,919	.....	.....	50,000	96,538	52.50	.....	230
9,350	5,868	12,184	.....	.....	22,500	43,782	45.50	.....	234
32,935	4,562	11,461	.....	.....	9,000	42,396	78.73	.....	235
139,301	9,272	18,370	11	.....	100,000	250,993	55.50	.....	238
56,651	4,439	10,072	.....	.....	50,000	117,242	51.60	.....	239
6,008	2,112	6,661	.....	.....	6,000	8,414	72.00	.....	241
25,468	5,650	6,304	.....	.....	50,000	48,602	52.05	.....	243
42,387	1,383	7,611	.....	.....	18,000	46,707	90.167	.....	246
2,403,080	126,722	275,952	34	61,723	982,500	3,498,899	.....	.....	
126,429	15,805	27,436	.....	.....	100,000	252,860	50.00	.....	249
12,938	804	5,793	.....	.....	15,000	16,128	100.00	.....	251
87,347	8,345	16,314	.....	500	90,000	81,921	100.00	100.00	255
54,355	2,869	7,598	.....	.....	.....	52,742	100.00	100.00	257
67,904	6,337	13,321	.....	.....	100,000	183,608	37.05	.....	258
21,919	3,082	6,995	.....	.....	50,000	97,748	23.00	.....	261
51,118	2,107	11,220	.....	.....	22,000	64,735	78.00	.....	262
2,233	16	2,004	.....	1,553	.....	19,530	100.00	100.00	263
110,299	11,095	25,542	.....	.....	142,500	181,810	100.00	36.09	264
534,542	50,460	116,223	.....	2,053	519,500	951,082	.....	.....	
9,445	3,488	9,743	.....	.....	50,000	54,594	17.30	.....	270
77,259	5,014	11,949	.....	.....	40,000	77,786	100.00	77.02	275
37,249	3,026	5,508	.....	.....	30,000	36,429	100.00	39.50	285
4,617	1,389	3,712	.....	8,350	.....	5,936	100.00	100.00	288
2,118	198	2,229	.....	.....	12,500	6,401	32.00	.....	291
100,285	2,783	6,515	.....	.....	.....	92,598	100.00	100.00	296
52,815	2,866	4,289	.....	268	50,000	52,062	100.00	100.00	297
24,994	2,899	7,565	.....	.....	100,000	110,801	22.40	.....	301
308,782	21,663	51,510	.....	8,618	282,500	436,607	.....	.....	
41,505	1,797	4,612	.....	.....	.....	41,505	100.00	.....	331
72,232	4,364	9,055	.....	3,178	14,000	95,143	100.00	100.00	339
7,074	195	1,804	.....	.....	.....	6,834	100.00	100.00	345
53,229	1,374	3,864	.....	.....	40,000	49,743	100.00	100.00	366
174,040	7,730	19,335	.....	3,178	54,000	193,225	.....	.....	
43,511,686	1,776,133	3,268,237	6,334	1,026,001	15,883,050	58,757,773	74.05	.....	

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No. 78.—National Banks which Failed during the Year ended October 31, 1898, with Capital, Surplus, and Liabilities, as shown by Last Reports of Condition.

Name and location of bank.	Date of authority to commence business.	Date of failure.	Receiver appointed.	As shown at date of last report of condition.			
				Capital.	Surplus and undivided profits.	Other liabilities. *a*	Date of last report of condition.
Sault Ste. Marie National Bank, Sault Ste, Marie, Mich...	July 7, 1887	1897. Dec. 9	1897. Dec. 10	$100,000	.....	$41,819	1897. Oct. 5
First National Bank, Pembina, N. Dak...	Jan. 20, 1886	Dec. 21	1898. Jan. 19	50,000	$7,985	113,042	Do.
Chestnut Street National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa.....	June 14, 1887	Dec. 23	Jan. 29	500,000	150,000	3,109,198	Dec. 15
National Bank of Paola, Kans.....	Sept. 30, 1887	1898. Jan. 24	Feb. 1	50,000	2,500	7,457	Do.
First National Bank, Larimore, N. Dak ..	Jan. 9, 1883	Jan. 31	Feb. 26	50,000	.....	71,754	Do.
Hampshire County National Bank, Northampton, Mass	May 7, 1864	Apr. 30	May 23	250,000	50,000	539,267	1898. Feb. 18
State National Bank, Logansport, Ind. (*b*)	Dec. 7, 1881	Sept. 27	Sept. 27	200,000	55,000	348,398	1897. May 19
Total (7 banks).	.....	.....	.....	1,200,000	265,485	4,230,935	

a Total, as per report, except capital, surplus, circulation, undivided profits, and unpaid dividends.
b Formerly in voluntary liquidation.

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No. 79.—National Bank Receiverships in an Inactive Condition.

Name and location of bank.	Date of appointment of receiver.	Dividends paid.
		Per cent.
First National Bank, Anderson, Ind	Nov. 23, 1873	46.80
First National Bank, Alma, Kans	Nov. 21, 1890	20.00
First National Bank, Anacortes, Wash	Mar. 6, 1895	25.00
First National Bank, Bedford City, Va	May 2, 1896	25.00
Third National Bank, Chicago, Ill	Nov. 24, 1877	*a* 100.00
Chamberlain National Bank, Chamberlain, S. Dak	Sept. 30, 1893	90.00
Cheyenne National Bank, Cheyenne, Wyo	Dec. 5, 1891	60.00
Bankers and Merchants' National Bank, Dallas, Tex	Feb. 6, 1893	50.00
Ninth National Bank, Dallas, Tex	July 16, 1891	45.00
First National Bank, Del Norte, Colo	Jan. 14, 1893	20.00
Commercial National Bank, Denver, Colo	Oct. 24, 1893	40.00
First National Bank, Deming, N. Mex	Feb. 29, 1892	40.00
National Bank of Guthrie, Okla	June 22, 1892	.....
Merchants' National Bank, Great Falls, Mont	July 29, 1893	37.00
Citizens' National Bank, Hillsboro, Ohio	June 16, 1893	60.00
Holdrege National Bank, Holdrege, Nebr	Mar. 15, 1895	.....
Hutchinson National Bank, Hutchinson, Kans	Nov. 6, 1893	25.00
Kingman National Bank, Kingman, Kans	Oct. 2, 1890	62.50
First National Bank, Kansas City, Kans	Aug. 17, 1891	70.00
First National Bank, Lakota, N. Dak	June 13, 1893	30.00
First National Bank, Livingston, Mont	Aug 25, 1887	95.00
Livingston National Bank, Livingston, Mont	July 20, 1893	55.00
First National Bank, Llano, Tex	Feb. 28, 1894	50.00
First National Bank, Meade Center, Kans	Dec. 24, 1890	50.00
Stock Growers' National Bank, Miles City, Mont	Aug. 9, 1893	55.00
Commercial National Bank, Nashville, Tenn	Apr. 6, 1893	70.00
First National Bank, North Manchester, Ind	Oct. 16, 1893	85.00
First National Bank, Palatka, Fla	Aug. 7, 1891	50.00
Keystone National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa	May 9, 1891	17.00
Spring Garden National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa	May 21, 1891	22.00
First National Bank, Ponca, Nebr	May 13, 1893	20.00
First National Bank, Pella, Iowa	June 5, 1895	50.00
Yates County National Bank, Penn Yan, N. Y	Aug. 17, 1896	25.00
City National Bank, Quanah, Tex	Dec. 15, 1894	30.00
Central National Bank, Rome, N. Y	Jan. 2, 1895	85.00
Fifth National Bank, St. Louis, Mo	Nov. 15, 1887	96.00
First National Bank, Sheffield, Ala	Dec. 23, 1889	25.00
First National Bank, Starkville, Miss	Aug. 9, 1893	40.00
First National Bank, Silver City, N. Mex	Feb. 29, 1892	40.00
First National Bank, Sedalia, Mo	May 10, 1894	10.00
Browne National Bank, Spokane Falls, Wash	Feb. 8, 1895	13.60
Citizens' National Bank, Spokane Falls, Wash	Dec. 13, 1894	10.00
California National Bank, San Diego, Cal	Dec. 18, 1891	35.00
Washington National Bank, Tacoma, Wash	Aug. 26, 1893	65.00
Vincennes National Bank, Vincennes, Ind	July 22, 1892	80.00
State National Bank, Vernon, Tex	Sept 24, 1894	35.00
First National Bank, Wilmington, N. C	Dec. 21, 1891	60.00

a And interest in full.

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No. 80.—National Banks the Affairs of which were Closed during the Year ended October 31, 1898, with Date of Appointment of Receiver, Total Dividends on Principal of Claims, and Proportion of Interest Paid.

Name and location of bank.	Date of appointment of receiver.	Total dividends on principal.	Proportion of interest paid.
		Per cent.	*Per cent.*
Albuquerque National Bank, Albuquerque, N. Mex	Aug. 11, 1893	100.00	100.00
First National Bank, Arlington, Oreg	Aug. 2, 1894	23.00	.....
Nebraska National Bank, Beatrice, Nebr	July 12, 1893	61.40	.....
Maverick National Bank, Boston, Mass	Nov. 2, 1891	90.1666	.....
First National Bank, Downs, Kans	Feb. 6, 1892	79.00	.....
First National Bank, Dublin, Tex	Apr. 22, 1895	100.00	100.00
First National Bank, Ellsworth, Kans	Feb. 11, 1891	49.35	.....
National Granite State Bank, Exeter, N. H	Sept. 23, 1893	51.60	.....
Florence National Bank, Florence, Ala	July 23, 1891	58.00	.....
First National Bank, Fort Payne, Ala	Jan. 26, 1894	100.00	.....
First National Bank, Garnett, Kans	Nov. 9, 1896	100.00	.....
Kearney National Bank, Kearney, Nebr	Sept. 19, 1895	22.40	.....
Columbia National Bank, New Whatcom, Wash	June 27, 1893	18.24	.....
First National Bank Niagara Falls, N. Y	Dec. 18, 1896	100.00	100.00
Port Townsend National Bank, Port Townsend, Wash	Oct. 3, 1893	72.00	.....
Oregon National Bank, Portland, Oreg	Dec. 12, 1893	50.00	.....
Merchants National Bank, Tacoma, Wash	June 23, 1893	17.75	.....
Bell County National Bank, Temple, Tex	Feb. 19, 1892	70.00	.....
State National Bank, Wichita, Kans	June 29, 1894	37.05	.....
Wichita National Bank, Wichita, Kans	Sept. 5, 1894	100.00	36.00
Merchants and Miners' National Bank, Philipsburg, Mont	July 28, 1897	100.00	100.00

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No. 81.—Dividends, One Hundred and Twenty-four in Number, Paid to the Creditors of Insolvent National Banks during the Past Year, with the total Dividends in each Case up to November 1, 1898.

Name and location of bank.	Date of appointment of receiver.	Dividends paid during the year.			Total dividends paid depositors.	Proportion of interest paid depositors.
		Date.	Amount.	Per cent.		
					Per cent.	*Per cent.*
Union National Bank, Minneapolis, Minn	Mar. 20, 1897	Nov. 20, 1897	$28,214.52	10.00	70.00	.....
Do	.....do	Feb. 14, 1898	14,107.26	5.00	75.00	.....
Do	.....do	Apr. 23, 1898	14,107.26	5.00	80.00	.....
Do	.....do	July 5, 1898	14,107.26	5.00	85.00	.....
Do	.....do	Oct. 7, 1898	14,107.26	5.00	90.00	.....
Do	.....do	Oct. 29, 1898	14,107.26	5.00	95.00	.....
Farmers' National Bank, Portsmouth, Ohio	Feb. 8, 1896	Nov. 22, 1897	30,346.46	10.00	60.00	.....
First National Bank, Cheney, Wash	June 27, 1896	Nov. 23, 1897	3,223.76	15.00	45.00	.....
Columbia National Bank, Minneapolis, Minn	Jan. 14, 1897	Nov. 27, 1897	18,481.87	10.00	80.00	.....
Do	.....do	Apr. 5, 1898	9,423.62	5.00	85.00	.....
Do	.....do	Oct. 15, 1898	9,423.62	5.00	90.00	.....
Grand Forks National Bank, Grand Forks, N. Dak	Apr. 28, 1896	Nov. 30, 1897	14,831.39	5.00	15.00	.....
Do	.....do	Oct. 22, 1898	15,846.85	5.00	20.00	.....
Citizens' National Bank, San Angelo, Tex	Sept. 9, 1896	Nov. 30, 1897	8,152.47	20.00	60.00	.....
Do	.....do	July 6, 1898	6,527.83	15.00	75.00	.....
Keystone National Bank of Superior, West Superior, Wis	Aug. 15, 1895	Nov. 30, 1897	11,348.71	7.00	47.00	.....
Keystone National Bank, Erie, Pa	July 26, 1897	Dec. 6, 1897	55,223.72	15.00	15.00	.....
Do	.....do	Feb. 10, 1898	61,528.01	15.00	30.00	.....
Do	.....do	July 6, 1898	42,424.55	10.00	40.00	.....
First National Bank, Niagara Falls, N. Y	Dec. 18, 1896	Dec. 6, 1897	9,494.03	10.00	75.00	.....
Do	.....do	Mar. 19, 1898	980.70	29.53	100.00	100.00
Moscow National Bank, Moscow, Idaho	Feb. 4, 1897	Dec. 7, 1897	8,526.09	10.00	20.00	.....
Union National Bank, Denver, Colo	Aug. 2, 1895	Dec. 11, 1897	97,928.16	15.00	40.00	.....
Do	.....do	Jan. 11, 1898	98,140.83	15.00	55.00	.....
Do	.....do	Feb. 11, 1898	98,181.31	15.00	70.00	.....
Do	.....do	Apr. 12, 1898	66,683.87	10.00	80.00	.....
Dover National Bank, Dover, N. H	Feb. 7, 1895	Dec. 13, 1897	10,000.00	*a* 10.00	100.00	100.00
Do	.....do	Oct. 13, 1898	6,000.00	*a* 6.00	100.00	100.00
First National Bank, Fort, Payne, Ala	Jan. 26, 1894	Dec. 14, 1897	2,803.75	37.50	100.00	.....
German National Bank, Louisville, Ky	Jan. 22, 1897	Dec. 18, 1897	27,674.49	10.00	60.00	.....
Wichita National Bank, Wichita, Kans	Sept. 5, 1894	Dec. 20, 1897	8,304.52	10.00	60.00	.....
Do	.....do	Feb. 8, 1898	11,415.32	40.00	100.00	.....
Do	.....do	.....do	1,658.31	36.09	100.00	36.09
Northern National Bank, Big Rapids, Mich	Aug. 5, 1893	Dec. 20, 1897	12,037.62	5.00	80.00	.....
First National Bank, Helena, Mont	Sept. 11, 1896	Dec. 30, 1897	266,912.16	10.00	10.00	.....
Do	.....do	May 28, 1898	142,284.29	5.00	15.00	.....
Bennett National Bank, New Whatcom, Wash	Sept. 19, 1896	Jan. 3, 1898	4,740.69	10.00	40.00	.....
First National Bank, Olympia, Wash	Feb. 17, 1897	.....do	10,321.14	10.00	40.00	.....
Do	.....do	Feb. 24, 1898	10,300.50	10.00	50.00	.....
First National Bank, Dublin, Tex	Apr. 22, 1895	Jan. 4, 1898	8,000.00	*b* 16.00	100.00	100.00
Do	.....do	June 6, 1898	350.00	*b* .70	100.00	100.00
Columbia National Bank, New Whatcom, Wash	June 27, 1893	Jan. 7, 1898	3,565.27	3.24	18.24	.....
Sioux National Bank, Sioux City, Iowa	Sept. 9, 1896	Jan. 3, 1898	20,525.94	5.00	35.00	.....
Do	.....do	Sept. 17, 1898	20,883.47	10.00	45.00	.....
El Paso National Bank, El Paso, Tex	Sept. 2, 1893	Jan. 7, 1898	23,968.22	14.80	74.80	.....
Second National Bank, Grand Forks, N. Dak	Jan. 7, 1897	.....do	11,977.21	10.00	30.00	.....
First National Bank, Decorah, Iowa	Nov. 24, 1896	Jan. 26, 1898	22,479.84	10.00	40.00	.....

a To shareholders on $100,000 capital stock.
b To shareholders on $50,000 capital stock.

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No. 81.—Dividends, One Hundred and Twenty-four in Number, Paid to the Creditors of Insolvent National Banks during the Past Year, etc.—Cont'd.

Name and location of bank.	Date of appointment of receiver.	Dividends paid during the year.			Total dividends paid depositors.	Proportion of interest paid depositors.
		Date.	Amount.	Per cent.		
					Per cent.	*Per cent.*
Northwestern National Bank, Great Falls, Mont	Mar. 6, 1897	Jan. 27, 1898	$31,337.87	5.00	80.00	.....
Do	.....do.....	May 23, 1898	95,705.08	15.00	95.00	.....
First National Bank, East Saginaw, Mich	Dec. 10, 1896	Jan. 29, 1898	14,539.31	5.00	75.00	.....
Do	.....do.....	Apr. 23, 1898	29,091.96	10.00	85.00	.....
The Dalles National Bank, The Dalles, Oreg	May 7, 1897	Jan. 28, 1898	20,869.78	20.00	70.00	.....
First National Bank, Ithaca, Mich	Oct. 14, 1896	Feb. 1, 1898	6,023.84	10.00	50.00	.....
Do	.....do.....	Sept. 20, 1898	6,023.94	10.00	60.00	.....
First National Bank, Benton Harbor, Mich	Sept. 21, 1897	Feb. 8, 1898	16,224.66	20.00	50.00	.....
Do	.....do.....	June 20, 1898	8,121.03	10.00	60.00	.....
Humboldt First National Bank, Humboldt, Kans	Feb. 15, 1896	Feb. 10, 1898	2,383.06	5.00	65.00	.....
First National Bank, Eddy, N. Mex	Nov. 10, 1896	Feb. 14, 1898	5,106.23	10.00	50.00	.....
Do	.....do.....	July 23, 1898	7,659.63	15.00	65.00	.....
First National Bank, Franklin, Ohio	Feb. 17, 1897	Feb. 18, 1898	11,641.36	20.00	55.00	.....
Do	.....do.....	May 16, 1898	8,808.74	15.00	70.00	.....
Marine National Bank, Duluth, Minn	Nov. 11, 1896	Feb. 23, 1898	19,672.35	10.00	50.00	.....
First National Bank, Spokane, Wash	Nov. 20, 1893	Feb. 25, 1898	59,917.62	22.00	22.00	.....
German National Bank, Lincoln, Nebr	Dec. 19, 1895	Feb. 28, 1898	3,216.96	4.00	19.00	.....
Maverick National Bank, Boston, Mass	Nov. 2, 1891	Mar. 3, 1898	50,682.27	.666	90.666	.....
National Bank of Potsdam, N. Y	Mar. 2, 1897	Mar. 7, 1898	65,628.11	20.00	40.00	.....
Chestnut Street National Bank, Philadelphia, Pa	Jan. 29, 1898	.....do.....	359,029.79	20.00	20.00	.....
Do	.....do.....	Apr. 14, 1898	175,939.07	10.00	30.00	.....
Do	.....do.....	June 22, 1898	183,321.72	10.00	40.00	.....
Do	.....do.....	Sept. 20, 1898	88,892.34	5.00	45.00	.....
State National Bank, Wichita, Kans	June 29, 1894	Mar. 7, 1898	11,643.95	6.45	36.45	.....
Do	.....do.....	June 27, 1898	1,083.13	.60	37.05	.....
Mutual National Bank, New Orleans, La	Jan. 27, 1897	Mar. 10, 1898	12,056.30	10.00	60.00	.....
Second National Bank, Columbia, Tenn	May 19, 1893	.....do.....	15,466.28	10.00	55.00	.....
Second National Bank, Rockford, Ill	Nov. 10, 1896	Mar. 11, 1898	12,817.08	5.00	65.00	.....
Do	.....do.....	May 2, 1898	12,817.93	5.00	70.00	.....
Do	.....do.....	July 11, 1898	12,818.68	5.00	75.00	.....
Merchants' National Bank, Helena, Mont	June 2, 1897	Mar. 14, 1898	47,586.86	5.00	30.00	.....
Do	.....do.....	Apr. 19, 1898	95,073.13	10.00	40.00	.....
Do	.....do.....	Sept. 1, 1898	47,552.63	5.00	45.00	.....
First National Bank, Tyler, Tex	Dec. 17, 1896	Mar. 19, 1898	19,529.73	5.00	20.00	.....
National Bank of Kansas City, Mo	Mar. 18, 1895	Mar. 23, 1898	40,455.42	5.00	75.00	.....
Do	.....do.....	Aug. 4, 1898	80,861.28	10.00	85.00	.....
First National Bank, Garnett, Kans	Nov. 9, 1896	Mar. 29, 1898	6,225.17	15.00	100.00	.....
First National Bank, Wellington, Kans	Oct. 25, 1895	Mar. 30, 1898	6,258.70	15.00	35.00	.....
Do	.....do.....	Aug. 17, 1898	12,154.07	25.00	60.00	.....
Sumner National Bank, Wellington, Kans	June 26, 1896	Mar. 30, 1898	12,261.78	20.00	55.00	.....
Do	.....do.....	Aug. 15, 1898	6,134.58	10.00	65.00	.....
First National Bank Newport, Ky	Jan. 21, 1897	Apr. 1, 1898	18,908.83	5.00	60.00	.....
Do	.....do.....	June 14, 1898	18,873.24	5.00	65.00	.....
Chattahoochee National Bank, Columbus, Ga	Dec. 7, 1895	Apr. 7, 1898	7,320.81	5.00	45.00	.....
National Bank of the Commonwealth, Manchester, N. H	Aug. 7, 1893	Apr. 9, 1898	25,338.16	10.00	100.00	.....
First National Bank, Ellsworth, Kans	Feb. 11, 1891	Apr. 11, 1898	9,778.01	9.35	49.35	.....
City National Bank, Gatesville, Tex	May 29, 1897	.....do.....	6,055.06	50.00	50.00	.....

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NO. 81.—DIVIDENDS, ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOUR IN NUMBER, PAID TO THE CREDITORS OF INSOLVENT NATIONAL BANKS DURING THE PAST YEAR, ETC.—Cont'd.

Name and location of bank.	Date of appointment of receiver.	Dividends paid during the year.			Total dividends paid depositors.	Proportion of interest paid depositors.
		Date.	Amount.	Per cent.		
					Per cent.	*Per cent.*
Florence National Bank, Florence, Ala	July 23, 1891	Apr. 18, 1898	$3,056.23	8.00	58.00	.....
Kearney National Bank, Kearney, Nebr	Sept. 19, 1895	Apr. 25, 1898	13,739.24	12.40	22.40	.....
First National Bank, Downs, Kans	Feb. 6, 1892	.....do	1,446.25	4.00	79.00	.....
First National Bank, Arlington, Oreg	Aug. 2, 1894	Apr. 27, 1898	7,257.26	8.00	23.00	.....
Merchants and Miners' National Bank, Phillipsburg, Mont	July 28, 1897	May 3, 1898	19,852.53	40.00	65.00	.....
Do	.....do	July 8, 1898	20,968.81	35.00	100.00	.....
Bell County National Bank, Temple, Tex	Feb. 19, 1892	May 2, 1898	4,376.29	10.00	70.00	.....
First National Bank, Pembina, N. Dak	Jan. 19, 1898	May 5, 1898	22,531.57	25.00	25.00	.....
Commercial National Bank, Nashville, Tenn	Apr. 6, 1893	May 9, 1898	70,168.74	5.00	70.00	.....
Dakota National Bank, Sioux Falls, S. Dak	Jan. 20, 1897	May 16, 1898	17,562.42	10.00	50.00	.....
Chemical National Bank, Chicago, Ill	July 21, 1893	June 7, 1898	67,128.47	5.00	100.00	.....
National Bank of Jefferson, Tex	June 24, 1896	June 6, 1898	16,778.10	10.00	55.00	.....
Big Rapids National Bank, Big Rapids, Mich	Dec. 31, 1896	June 9, 1898	4,771.51	25.00	25.00	.....
First National Bank, Ravenna, Nebr	Apr. 10, 1895	.....do	1,845.53	10.00	40.00	.....
Nebraska National Bank, Beatrice, Nebr	July 12, 1893	June 16, 1898	14,119.57	11.40	61.40	.....
First National Bank, Bedford City, Va	May 2, 1896	June 13, 1898	2,344.90	2.00	25.00	.....
Browne National Bank, Spokane, Wash	Feb. 8, 1895	June 30, 1898	8,711.39	13.00	13.00	.....
First National Bank, Hillsborough, Ohio	July 22, 1896	July 7, 1898	34,628.85	30.00	80.00	.....
Hampshire County National Bank, Northampton, Mass	May 23, 1898	July 19, 1898	189,758.30	50.00	50.00	.....
Do	.....do	Sept. 13, 1898	105,822.58	25.00	75.00	.....
National Bank of Paola, Kans	Feb. 1, 1898	July 27, 1898	2,186.12	50.00	50.00	.....
Missouri National Bank, Kansas City, Mo	Dec. 3, 1896	Aug. 2, 1898	70,292.03	7.00	57.00	.....
National Granite State Bank, Exeter, N. H	Sept. 23, 1893	Sept. 6, 1898	9,754.57	11.60	51.60	.....
Merchants' National Bank, Jacksonville, Fla	Mar. 17, 1897	Oct. 11, 1898	15,836.69	10.00	25.00	.....
First National Bank, Mount Pleasant, Mich	Oct. 7, 1896	Oct. 17, 1898	3,655.49	7.50	40.00	.....
City National Bank, Tyler, Tex	Oct. 17, 1896	Oct. 26, 1898	15,960.68	10.00	30.00	.....
Oglethorpe National Bank, Brunswick, Ga	June 12, 1893	Oct. 27, 1898	15,768.11	8.00	63.00	.....
Tacoma National Bank, Tacoma, Wash	Dec. 14, 1894	Oct. 31, 1898	16,064.48	10.00	20.00	.....
National Bank of Middletown, Pa	Sept. 24, 1894	.....do	12,925.24	8.00	48.00	.....
Indianapolis National Bank, Indianapolis, Ind	Aug. 3, 1893	.....do	55,290.26	5.00	60.00	.....
Total	.....	.....	*a*4,045,121.56	.....	.....	.....

a Exclusive of $246,347.44 paid on claims proved and allowed subsequent to the date of declaration of the respective dividends, the total amount paid during the year ended October 31 being $4,291,469.

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No. 82.—Comparative Statement for Two Years of the Transactions of the New York Clearing House, showing Aggregate Amount of Clearings, Aggregate Balances, and the Kinds and Amounts of Money Passing in Settlement of these Balances.

Clearings, etc.	Year ended October 1—		Increase or decrease.	Percentages to balances.	
	1898.	1897.		1898.	1897.
Aggregate clearings	$39, 853, 413, 948	$31, 337, 760, 948	a$8, 515, 653, 000	.....	.....
Aggregate balances	2, 338, 529, 016	1, 908, 901, 898	a 429, 627, 118	.....	.....
United States gold and certificates	1, 195, 892, 000	13, 917, 000	a 1, 181, 975, 000	51	1
United States Treasury notes	856, 000	71, 260, 000	b 70, 404, 000	.....	4
Treasury certificates for legal tenders	613, 075, 000	1, 100, 065, 000	b 486, 990, 000	26	57
Legal tenders and minor coin	528, 706, 017	723, 659, 898	b 194, 953, 881	23	38

a Increase. b Decrease.

No. 83.—Comparative Statement of the Transactions of the New York Clearing House for Forty-five Years, and for Each Year, Number of Banks, Aggregate Capital, Clearings, Balances, Average of Daily Clearings and Balances, and the Percentage of Balances to Clearings.

Year.	No of banks.	Capital.a	Clearings.	Balances paid in money.	Average daily clearings.	Average daily balances paid in money.	Balances to clearings.
							Per ct.
1854	50	$47, 044, 900	$5, 750, 455, 987	$297, 411, 494	$19, 104, 505	$988, 078	5.2
1855	48	48, 884, 180	5, 362, 912, 098	289, 694, 137	17, 412, 052	940, 565	5.4
1856	50	52, 883, 700	6, 906, 213, 328	334, 714, 489	22, 278, 108	1, 079, 724	4.8
1857	50	64, 420, 200	8, 333, 226, 718	365, 313, 902	26, 968, 371	1, 182, 246	4.4
1858	46	67, 146, 018	4, 756, 664, 386	314, 238, 911	15, 393, 736	1, 016, 954	6.7
1859	47	67, 921, 714	6, 448, 005, 256	363, 984, 683	20, 867, 333	1, 177, 944	5.6
1860	50	69, 907, 435	7, 231, 143, 057	380, 693, 438	23, 401, 757	1, 232, 018	5.3
1861	50	68, 900, 605	5, 915, 742, 758	353, 383, 944	19, 269, 520	1, 151, 088	6.0
1862	50	68, 375, 820	6, 871, 443, 591	415, 530, 331	22, 237, 682	1, 344, 758	6.0
1863	50	68, 972, 508	14, 867, 597, 849	677, 626, 483	48, 428, 657	2, 207, 252	4.6
1864	49	68, 586, 763	24, 097, 196, 656	885, 719, 205	77, 984, 455	2, 866, 405	3.7
1865	55	80, 363, 013	26, 032, 384, 342	1, 035, 765, 108	84, 796, 040	3, 373, 828	4.0
1866	58	82, 370, 200	28, 717, 146, 914	1, 066, 135, 106	93, 541, 195	3, 472, 753	3.7
1867	58	81, 770, 200	28, 675, 150, 472	1, 144, 963, 451	93, 101, 167	3, 717, 414	4.0
1868	59	82, 270, 200	28, 484, 288, 637	1, 125, 455, 237	92, 182, 164	3, 642, 250	4.0
1869	59	82, 720, 200	37, 407, 028, 987	1, 120, 318, 308	121, 451, 393	3, 637, 397	3.0
1870	61	83, 620, 200	27, 804, 539, 406	1, 036, 484, 822	90, 274, 479	3, 365, 210	3.7
1871	62	84, 420, 200	29, 300, 986, 682	1, 209, 721, 029	95, 133, 074	3, 927, 666	4.1
1872	61	84, 420, 200	33, 844, 369, 568	1, 428, 582, 707	109, 884, 217	4, 638, 256	4.2
1873	59	83, 370, 200	35, 461, 052, 826	1, 474, 508, 025	115, 885, 794	4, 818, 654	4.1
1874	59	81, 635, 200	22, 855, 927, 636	1, 286, 753, 176	74, 692, 574	4, 205, 076	5.6
1875	59	80, 435, 200	25, 061, 237, 902	1, 408, 608, 777	81, 899, 470	4, 603, 297	5.6
1876	59	81, 731, 200	21, 597, 274, 247	1, 295, 042, 029	70, 349, 428	4, 218, 378	6.0
1877	58	71, 085, 200	23, 289, 243, 701	1, 373, 996, 302	76, 358, 176	4, 504, 906	5.9
1878	57	63, 611, 500	22, 508, 438, 442	1, 307, 843, 857	73, 785, 747	4, 274, 000	5.8
1879	59	60, 800, 200	25, 178, 770, 691	1, 400, 111, 063	82, 015, 540	4, 560, 622	5.6
1880	59	60, 475, 200	37, 182, 128, 621	1, 516, 538, 631	121, 510, 224	4, 956, 009	4.1
1881	61	61, 162, 700	48, 565, 818, 212	1, 776, 018, 162	159, 232, 191	5, 823, 010	3.6
1882	62	60, 962, 700	46, 552, 846, 161	1, 595, 000, 245	151, 637, 935	5, 195, 440	3.4
1883	64	61, 162, 700	40, 293, 165, 258	1, 568, 983, 196	132, 543, 307	5, 161, 129	3.9
1884	62	60, 412, 700	34, 092, 037, 338	1, 524, 930, 994	111, 048, 982	4, 967, 202	4.5
1885	64	58, 612, 700	25, 259, 791, 440	1, 295, 355, 252	82, 789, 480	4, 247, 069	5.1
1886	64	59, 312, 700	33, 374, 682, 216	1, 519, 565, 385	109, 067, 589	4, 965, 900	4.6
1887	65	60, 862, 700	34, 872, 848, 786	1, 569, 626, 325	114, 337, 209	5, 146, 316	4.5
1888	64	60, 762, 700	30, 863, 686, 609	1, 570, 198, 528	101, 192, 415	5, 148, 192	5.1
1889	64	60, 762, 700	34, 796, 465, 529	1, 757, 637, 473	114, 839, 820	5, 800, 784	5.0
1890	65	60, 812, 700	37, 660, 686, 572	1, 753, 040, 145	123, 074, 139	5, 728, 889	4.7
1891	64	60, 772, 700	34, 053, 698, 770	1, 584, 635, 500	111, 651, 471	5, 195, 526	4.6
1892	65	60, 422, 700	36, 279, 905, 236	1, 861, 500, 575	118, 561, 782	6, 083, 335	5.1
1893	65	60, 922, 700	34, 421, 380, 870	1, 606, 207, 176	113, 978, 082	5, 616, 580	4.9
1894	66	61, 622, 700	24, 230, 145, 368	1, 585, 241, 634	79, 704, 426	5, 214, 611	6.5
1895	67	62, 622, 700	28, 264, 379, 126	1, 896, 574, 349	92, 670, 095	6, 218, 277	6.71
1896	66	60, 622, 700	29, 350, 894, 884	1, 843, 289, 239	96, 232, 442	6, 043, 571	6.3
1897	66	59, 022, 700	31, 337, 760, 948	1, 908, 901, 898	103, 424, 954	6, 300, 006	6.01
1898	65	59, 022, 700	39, 853, 413, 947	2, 338, 529, 016	131, 529, 418	7, 717, 917	5.87
Total.	.....	b67, 279, 740	c1, 174, 055, 187, 727	c55, 554, 373, 735	b85, 169, 037	b4, 030, 059	b4.73

a The capital is for various dates, the amounts at a uniform date in each year not being obtainable.
b Yearly average for forty-five years. c Totals for forty-five years.

No. 84.—Clearing-House Transactions of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York for the Year ended October 1, 1898.

Exchanges received from clearing house	$339, 954, 830
Balances received from clearing house	25, 527, 276
Total	365, 482, 106
Exchanges delivered to clearing house	170, 910, 793
Balances paid to clearing house	194, 571, 313

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No. 85.—Comparative Statement of the Exchanges of the Clearing Houses of the United States for October, 1898, and October, 1897.

Clearing house at—	Exchanges for month ended October 31—		Comparisons.	
	1898.	1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
New York	$3,534,241,279	$3,336,060,361	$198,180,918	
Boston	468,434,072	476,187,068		$7,752,996
Chicago	489,061,175	451,430,188	37,630,987	
Philadelphia	291,044,495	304,579,410		13,534,915
St. Louis	131,856,546	123,005,403	8,851,143	
San Francisco	75,802,917	74,231,337	1,571,580	
Baltimore	88,793,819	70,755,657	18,038,162	
Pittsburg	80,618,045	74,205,453	6,412,592	
Cincinnati	56,958,600	55,491,100	1,467,500	
Galveston	22,529,250	17,949,850	4,579,400	
Kansas City	59,962,783	50,491,337	9,471,446	
New Orleans	31,339,661	33,374,496		2,034,835
Minneapolis	53,955,521	54,221,513		265,992
Buffalo	19,581,033	19,837,009		255,976
Milwaukee	23,318,702	25,806,070		2,487,368
Detroit	29,731,280	27,912,902	1,818,378	
Louisville	29,920,476	28,092,887	1,827,589	
Houston	20,111,498	15,204,882	4,906,616	
Providence	26,815,909	27,498,600		682,700
St. Paul	25,554,590	24,175,617	1,378,973	
Cleveland	34,302,921	28,763,851	5,539,079	
Denver	14,633,855	10,673,666	3,960,189	
Omaha	32,798,529	25,613,451	7,185,078	
Indianapolis	11,786,803	11,820,215		33,412
Memphis	9,344,333	10,206,818		862,485
Columbus	18,216,900	15,418,100	2,798,800	
Macon	2,722,000	3,999,000		1,277,000
Nashville	5,045,050	4,889,537	155,513	
Hartford	10,341,179	11,055,855		714,676
Portland, Oreg	9,729,752	9,028,672	701,080	
Fort Worth	3,963,334	3,385,395	577,939	
Peoria	7,548,203	7,844,576		296,373
Washington, D. C	9,330,335	8,833,541	496,794	
St. Joseph	10,801,177	6,172,987	4,628,190	
New Haven	7,031,669	7,460,341		428,672
Salt Lake	7,877,699	8,290,286		412,587
Rochester	7,924,920	7,013,513	911,407	
Savannah	17,594,876	17,661,581		66,705
Springfield, Mass	6,821,767	6,034,443	787,324	
Worcester	7,025,282	6,986,671	38,611	
Portland, Me	6,823,450	6,596,240	227,210	
Norfolk	5,024,529	4,652,523	372,006	
Tacoma	3,891,065	3,495,927	395,138	
Lowell	3,459,467	3,393,290	66,177	
Grand Rapids	4,029,021	3,713,699	315,322	
Sioux City	4,397,727	3,678,008	719,719	
Syracuse	4,698,779	4,479,618	219,161	
Seattle	5,871,474	3,876,954	1,994,520	
Los Angeles	6,792,233	6,421,655	370,578	
Wilmington	3,239,631	3,208,959	30,672	
Lincoln	1,684,102	1,615,467	68,635	
Des Moines	5,156,531	5,183,412		26,881
Chattanooga	1,539,038	1,208,951	330,087	
Wichita	1,850,000	1,787,513	62,487	
New Bedford	3,249,645	3,120,821	128,824	
Lexington	1,710,676	1,395,905	314,771	
Topeka	2,595,296	2,206,580	388,716	
Birmingham	2,222,423	2,019,346	203,077	
Binghamton	1,555,400	1,457,300	98,100	
Canton	869,028	796,395	72,633	
Springfield, Ohio	862,510	645,568	216,942	
Fremont	545,589	369,487	176,102	
Richmond	11,208,298	10,577,161	631,137	
Atlanta	7,515,422	7,268,331	247,091	
Bay City	911,830	965,951		54,121
Akron	1,621,500	1,150,800	470,700	
Sioux Falls	518,968	621,484		102,516
Jacksonville	1,009,067	789,733	219,334	
Rockford	907,345	870,770	36,575	
Kalamazoo	1,331,287	1,318,985	12,302	
Hastings	495,054	462,545	32,509	
Toledo	7,373,047	6,644,587	728,460	
Spokane	4,350,721	3,347,024	1,003,697	
Fargo	1,686,000	1,313,743	372,257	
Fall River	3,433,687	4,257,457		823,770
Total	5,908,902,066	5,606,575,828	334,440,218	32,113,980
	5,606,575,828		32,113,980	
Increase	302,326,238		302,326,238	

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No. 86.—Comparative Statement of the Exchanges of the Clearing Houses of the United States for Weeks ended October 31, 1898, and October 31, 1897.

Clearing house at—	Exchanges for week ended—		Comparisons.	
	October 31, 1898.	October 31, 1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
New York	$791,285,371	$680,229,861	$111,055,510	
Boston	108,951,609	98,083,791	10,867,818	
Chicago	112,588,956	101,804,586	10,784,370	
Philadelphia	54,040,357	63,454,461		$9,414,104
St. Louis	29,961,810	26,342,600	3,619,210	
San Francisco	17,322,205	16,711,295	610,910	
Baltimore	20,173,928	13,858,534	6,315,394	
Pittsburg	19,004,036	16,047,823	2,956,213	
Cincinnati	11,877,900	11,942,550		64,650
Galveston	5,327,850	4,545,800	782,050	
Kansas City	13,676,770	11,472,199	2,204,571	
New Orleans	7,890,119	8,288,773		398,654
Minneapolis	12,526,863	13,655,364		1,128,501
Buffalo	4,195,074	4,103,219	91,855	
Milwaukee	4,819,599	5,173,329		353,730
Detroit	6,618,160	5,718,113	900,047	
Louisville	6,260,035	5,683,879	576,156	
Houston	4,727,978	4,132,880	595,098	
Providence	5,791,400	4,837,200	954,200	
St. Paul	5,700,248	5,155,663	544,585	
Cleveland	7,073,946	6,469,291	604,655	
Denver	2,839,775	2,438,086	401,689	
Omaha	7,833,994	5,497,529	2,336,465	
Indianapolis	2,669,236	2,557,301	111,935	
Memphis	2,145,893	2,340,651		194,758
Columbus	3,979,000	3,399,600	579,400	
Macon	554,000	785,000		231,000
Nashville	1,076,817	976,231	100,586	
Hartford	1,976,141	2,195,326		219,185
Portland, Oreg	2,315,896	2,221,331	94,565	
Fort Worth	1,100,986	626,800	474,186	
Peoria	1,423,082	1,639,934		216,852
Washington, D. C	2,021,308	1,967,256	54,052	
St. Joseph	2,100,000	1,222,243	877,757	
New Haven	1,309,852	1,676,122		366,270
Salt Lake	1,855,690	1,888,262		32,572
Rochester	1,587,396	1,488,184	99,212	
Savannah	3,834,808	4,065,709		230,901
Springfield, Mass	1,508,247	1,211,682	296,565	
Worcester	1,554,600	1,271,569	283,031	
Portland, Me	1,436,878	1,439,336		2,458
Norfolk	1,334,364	1,081,827	252,537	
Tacoma	955,105	1,101,633		146,528
Lowell	651,201	581,411	69,790	
Grand Rapids	815,099	804,734	10,365	
Sioux City	925,684	724,415	201,269	
Syracuse	993,049	986,176	6,873	
Seattle	1,175,835	1,198,714		22,879
Los Angeles	1,268,636	1,214,298	54,338	
Wilmington	626,221	621,052	5,169	
Lincoln	272,241	246,480	25,761	
Des Moines	1,059,193	1,426,803		367,610
Chattanooga	323,102	251,115	71,987	
Wichita	432,738	407,960	24,778	
New Bedford	904,518	775,055	129,463	
Lexington	305,579	310,435		4,856
Topeka	552,449	452,833	99,616	
Birmingham	546,789	451,908	94,881	
Binghamton	312,000	276,900	35,100	
Canton	168,911	159,396	9,515	
Springfield, Ohio	230,846	134,803	96,043	
Fremont	122,357	69,830	52,527	
Richmond	2,153,453	1,963,277	190,176	
Atlanta	1,545,644	1,486,430	59,214	
Bay City	209,578	192,278	17,300	
Akron	357,700	229,000	128,700	
Sioux Falls	102,558	82,596	19,962	
Jacksonville	316,722	178,538	138,184	
Rockford	180,271	175,267	5,004	
Kalamazoo	337,373	294,417	42,956	
Hastings	115,384	97,945	17,439	
Toledo	1,629,393	1,553,428	75,965	
Spokane	941,604	705,838	235,766	
Fargo	405,400	300,214	105,186	
Fall River	648,000	920,467		272,467
Total	1,317,856,810	1,170,076,836	161,447,949	13,667,975
	1,170,076,836		13,667,975	
Increase	147,779,974		147,779,974	

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No. 87.—Comparative Statement of the Exchanges of the Clearing Houses of the United States for Years ended September 30, 1898, and September 30, 1897.

Clearing house at—	Exchanges for year ended September 30—		Comparisons.	
	1898.	1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
New York	$39,853,413,948	$31,337,760,948	$8,515,653,000	
Boston	5,254,282,134	5,152,937,953	101,344,181	
Chicago	5,351,600,239	4,318,121,413	1,033,478,826	
Philadelphia	3,685,831,027	3,106,510,779	579,320,248	
St. Louis	1,423,195,100	1,293,701,946	129,493,154	
San Francisco	811,987,041	717,181,089	94,805,952	
Baltimore	888,166,431	763,189,975	125,076,456	
Pittsburg	941,681,039	781,493,326	160,187,713	
Cincinnati	649,286,750	607,622,450	41,664,300	
Galveston	165,437,200	135,819,850	29,617,350	
Kansas City	567,252,299	531,321,555	35,930,744	
New Orleans	445,082,489	420,182,685	24,899,804	
Minneapolis	463,010,490	388,603,538	74,406,952	
Buffalo	218,171,442	205,742,921	12,428,521	
Milwaukee	268,489,482	176,268,302	92,221,180	
Detroit	341,644,496	292,865,810	48,778,686	
Louisville	341,259,026	309,802,456	31,456,570	
Houston	99,252,045	92,297,120	6,954,925	
Providence	264,545,500	262,022,600	2,522,900	
St. Paul	216,737,459	190,054,349	26,683,110	
Cleveland	369,808,415	301,694,667	68,113,808	
Denver	140,809,492	121,850,632	18,958,860	
Omaha	296,943,331	219,863,718	77,079,613	
Indianapolis	133,848,113	108,476,342	25,371,771	
Memphis	110,654,550	93,935,947	16,718,603	
Columbus	204,177,900	178,521,300	25,656,600	
Macon*	22,110,000	24,355,000		$2,245,000
Nashville	58,071,026	53,204,226	4,866,800	
Hartford	124,627,676	119,738,692	4,888,984	
Portland, Oreg	94,572,454	67,439,017	27,133,437	
Fort Worth	43,360,690	33,625,807	9,734,883	
Peoria	86,088,561	79,689,078	6,399,483	
Washington, D. C	100,926,662	95,031,106	5,895,556	
St. Joseph	111,944,282	63,959,462	47,984,820	
New Haven	80,403,012	77,148,999	3,254,013	
Salt Lake	85,755,274	72,196,526	13,558,748	
Rochester	89,297,122	78,051,752	11,245,370	
Savannah	128,992,348	124,497,484	4,494,864	
Springfield, Mass	73,055,846	66,666,501	6,389,345	
Worcester	77,117,766	71,395,689	5,722,077	
Portland, Me	72,795,243	68,045,299	4,749,944	
Norfolk	44,515,060	47,539,225		3,024,165
Tacoma	43,470,028	24,733,964	18,736,064	
Lowell	36,026,637	31,748,621	4,278,016	
Grand Rapids	47,711,168	37,409,117	10,302,051	
Sioux City	39,543,666	28,335,136	11,208,530	
Syracuse	56,925,173	48,888,959	8,036,214	
Seattle	64,483,539	28,802,570	35,680,969	
Los Angeles	73,137,332	59,132,590	14,004,742	
Wilmington	37,666,348	34,557,570	3,108,778	
Lincoln	18,033,089	16,031,862	2,001,227	
Des Moines	61,624,236	49,145,060	12,479,176	
Chattanooga	16,879,516	13,818,278	3,061,238	
Wichita	22,406,807	21,207,980	1,198,827	
New Bedford	27,824,120	25,321,365	2,502,755	
Lexington	20,358,842	15,793,163	4,565,679	
Topeka	27,415,206	22,249,150	5,166,056	
Birmingham	23,106,443	20,387,711	2,718,732	
Binghamton	17,808,300	16,427,700	1,380,600	
Canton	10,129,585	8,633,599	1,495,986	
Springfield, Ohio	9,478,280	8,125,015	1,353,265	
Fremont	5,257,989	3,662,157	1,595,832	
Richmond	129,066,424	114,738,919	14,327,505	
Atlanta	72,848,000	70,100,640	2,747,360	
Bay City	10,995,897	10,118,410	877,487	
Akron	14,980,300	13,092,900	1,887,400	
Sioux Falls	5,748,278	2,890,647	2,857,631	
Jacksonville	10,836,179	8,188,515	2,647,664	
Rockford	11,143,773	9,559,578	1,584,195	
Kalamazoo	15,722,849	13,313,486	2,419,363	
Hastings	5,423,256	4,478,756	944,500	
Toledo	92,622,693	86,165,781	6,456,912	
Spokane	41,407,061	31,065,390	10,341,671	
Fargo	13,118,935	6,165,327	6,953,608	
Fall River	41,420,360	44,827,640		3,407,280
Total	65,924,820,769	54,179,445,030	11,754,052,184	8,676,445
	54,179,445,030		8,676,445	
Increase	11,745,375,739		11,745,375,739	

* Ten months.

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ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF CONDITION

OF

State Banks, Loan and Trust Companies, Savings and Private Banks,

1897-98,

ARRANGED BY STATES, TERRITORIES, AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.

NOTE.—Reference marks in the tables following indicate the character of the source of information from which reports were received.

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TABLE I.

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF CONDITION OF STATE

States, etc.	Date of report.	Number of banks.	RESOURCES. Loans on real estate.	Loans on collateral security, etc.	All other loans and discounts.	Overdrafts.
Rhode Island	Nov. 19, 1897	6	.....	.....	$1,154,804	.....
Connecticut	Oct. 1, 1897	8	.....	.....	5,475,473	$28,695
Total New England States	.....	14	.....	.....	6,630,277	28,695
New York	July 23, 1898	210	$13,235,909	.....	177,552,897	180,477
New Jersey	June 30, 1898	21	7,309,952	.....	.....	16,780
Pennsylvania	Nov. 16, 1897	90	8,525,224	$6,766,870	26,270,380	51,408
Delaware *a*	June 30, 1898	4	341,831	95,616	846,298	.....
Maryland	Sept. 22, 1898	12	.....	.....	1,361,955	2,761
Total Eastern States	.....	337	29,412,916	6,862,486	206,031,530	251,426
Virginia	July 14, 1898	92	.....	17,323,036	.....	95,536
West Virginia *a*	June 30, 1898	41	269,327	1,130,698	5,209,778	24,215
North Carolina	Sept. 20, 1898	44	713,353	.....	4,087,320	86,215
South Carolina *a*	June 30, 1898	23	98,186	140,676	2,739,140	25,135
Georgia	May 5, 1898	119	.....	.....	22,241,440	405,847
Florida	June 30, 1898	21	.....	.....	1,592,766	49,554
Alabama *a*	.....do	15	169,462	414,335	723,829	21,706
Mississippi	.....do	86	.....	9,132,713	.....	997,267
Louisiana *a*	.....do	27	801,768	400,498	4,350,067	77,880
Texas *a*	.....do	3	168,449	177,492	176,860	8,545
Arkansas *a*	.....do	37	72,144	748,093	2,136,590	147,443
Kentucky *b*	Sept. 27, 1898	190	1,758,497	.....	30,206,825	536,060
Tennessee *a*	June 30, 1898	59	118,271	1,104,811	4,708,948	106,556
Total Southern States	....	757	4,169,457	30,572,352	78,173,563	2,581,959
Ohio	Oct. 4, 1897	144	14,538,467	.....	31,743,726	148,848
Indiana	July 21, 1898	94	.....	.....	10,334,017	117,552
Illinois *c*	Sept. 21, 1898	139	.....	.....	84,174,926	250,882
Michigan	June 1, 1898	179	.....	42,259,678	235,436	.....
Wisconsin	May 5, 1898	132	.....	.....	25,039,394	467,981
Minnesota	July 14, 1898	146	.....	.....	19,627,601	151,060
Iowa	June 30, 1898	209	.....	.....	23,302,361	462,523
Missouri	July 14, 1898	494	6,261,015	.....	65,355,285	697,441
Total Middle States	.....	1,537	20,799,482	42,259,678	259,812,746	2,296,287
North Dakota *b*	July 14, 1898	86	.....	.....	3,873,242	39,458
South Dakota *b*	June 28, 1898	164	.....	.....	4,688,498	136,710
Nebraska	July 14, 1898	390	.....	.....	15,150,953	185,658
Kansas *b*	.....do	364	1,071,033	16,477,473	.....	216,237
Montana *a*	June 30, 1898	7	156,731	133,076	917,300	30,594
Wyoming	July 14, 1898	5	.....	.....	228,292	8,649
Colorado *b, d*	June 30, 1898	38	477,423	338,051	3,019,809	64,316
New Mexico	.....do	6	20,275	65,687	427,734	192
Oklahoma *a*	.....do	25	49,361	247,066	409,568	24,425
Total Western States	.....	1,085	1,774,823	17,261,353	28,715,396	706,239
Washington *a, b*	June 30, 1898	15	176,440	761,437	661,170	38,931
Oregon *a*	.....do	18	204,442	1,459,507	375,853	53,271
California	Aug. 31, 1898	176	19,191,211	16,699,699	38,047,377	.....
Idaho *a*	June 30, 1898	6	52,882	68,277	187,536	39,159
Utah *a*	.....do	9	99,900	142,648	1,686,242	74,982
Nevada *a*	.....do	4	136,940	377,562	223,033	170,040
Arizona *a*	.....do	7	46,117	.....	675,471	63,328
Total Pacific States	.....	235	19,907,932	19,509,130	41,856,682	439,711
Total United States	.....	3,965	76,064,610	116,464,999	621,220,194	6,304,317

a Unofficial.
b Includes private banks.
c Includes loan and trust companies and savings banks heretofore abstracted separately.
d Semiofficial.

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TABLE I.

BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1897-98.

RESOURCES.							
United States bonds.	State, county, and municipal bonds.	Railroad bonds and stocks.	Bank stocks.	All other stocks, bonds, and securities.	Due from other banks and bankers.	Real estate, furniture, and fixtures.	States, etc.
.....	.....	.....	.....	$301,506	$143,002	$151,631	Rhode Island.
$33,242	.....	.....	.....	1,628,217	1,335,945	200,279	Connecticut.
33,242	.....	.....	.....	1,929,723	1,478,947	351,910	
.....	.....	.....	.....	21,537,507	29,199,965	8,069,593	New York.
205,706	.....	.....	.....	1,013,563	1,363,523	527,873	New Jersey.
.....	.....	.....	.....	10,972,163	8,322,777	3,284,830	Pennsylvania.
1,000	$17,380	$8,147	$14,108	696,819	280,715	161,403	Delaware.
1,000	.....	.....	.....	218,413	310,628	122,494	Maryland.
207,706	17,380	8,147	14,108	34,438,465	39,477,608	12,166,193	
52,560	.....	.....	2,320,885	.....	3,579,846	1,024,241	Virginia.
57,025	153,734	50,388	49,918	150,829	1,144,540	520,832	West Virginia.
24,000	38,759	.....	.....	196,804	961,104	264,646	North Carolina.
.....	8,700	.....	1,800	47,322	211,952	142,220	South Carolina.
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,901,337	3,273,793	1,697,502	Georgia.
.....	.....	.....	.....	209,949	530,344	305,982	Florida.
3,300	36,399	.....	.....	61,110	396,125	53,663	Alabama.
.....	455,373	.....	.....	325,118	.....	558,259	Mississippi.
.....	678,794	.....	5,070	201,841	1,400,719	571,453	Louisiana.
.....	.....	.....	4,075	13,850	282,720	75,731	Texas.
80,506	30,732	.....	108,977	121,212	1,501,350	287,825	Arkansas.
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,548,534	9,523,354	1,676,532	Kentucky.
.....	72,771	5,000	4,750	140,486	1,412,676	375,692	Tennessee.
217,391	1,475,262	55,388	2,495,475	6,918,392	24,218,523	7,554,578	
618,563	.....	.....	.....	4,605,920	9,513,684	2,058,145	Ohio.
260,552	.....	.....	.....	998,403	3,189,233	584,943	Indiana.
1,916,054	.....	.....	.....	18,335,240	30,309,495	1,638,088	Illinois.
.....	.....	.....	.....	34,448,610	14,396,853	3,673,603	Michigan.
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,706,044	8,199,454	2,042,533	Wisconsin.
50,415	.....	.....	.....	575,801	4,037,378	1,995,229	Minnesota.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,130,409	2,131,343	Iowa.
221,925	.....	.....	.....	5,846,786	16,236,110	3,747,519	Missouri.
3,067,509	.....	.....	.....	67,516,804	92,012,616	17,871,394	
113,689	.....	.....	.....	.....	613,524	411,901	North Dakota.
.....	295,380	.....	.....	.....	1,326,253	1,076,390	South Dakota.
.....	.....	.....	.....	336,906	7,037,817	2,159,701	Nebraska.
369,717	.....	.....	.....	243,634	8,037,106	1,464,138	Kansas.
.....	287,218	6,063	.....	161,047	451,339	110,277	Montana.
.....	.....	.....	.....	12,363	67,739	7,494	Wyoming.
1,500	20,650	20,300	.....	657,684	1,885,319	512,582	Colorado.
.....	.....	.....	.....	332	349,941	48,745	New Mexico.
2,250	10,035	.....	.....	8,385	356,874	79,514	Oklahoma.
487,156	613,283	26,363	.....	1,420,351	20,125,912	5,870,742	
7,300	59,123	.....	35,740	275,938	653,337	889,646	Washington.
90,000	608,790	365,410	2,000	58,509	552,876	353,955	Oregon.
.....	.....	.....	.....	8,733,868	13,088,476	12,345,401	California.
.....	13,508	.....	64,878	.....	87,242	55,687	Idaho.
.....	15,709	.....	8,400	105,241	1,499,094	118,425	Utah.
.....	41,139	104,684	.....	39,236	266,726	108,741	Nevada.
75,000	.....	.....	.....	59,170	435,336	44,467	Arizona.
172,300	738,269	470,094	111,018	9,251,962	16,583,087	13,916,322	
4,185,304	2,844,194	559,992	2,620,601	121,475,697	193,896,693	57,731,139	

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TABLE I.

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF CONDITION OF STATE

States, etc.	RESOURCES.			
	Checks and other cash items.	Cash on hand.	All other resources.	Total resources.
Rhode Island	.....	$86,946	$73,671	$1,911,560
Connecticut	$180,864	499,239	53,188	9,435,142
Total New England States	180,864	586,185	126,859	11,346,702
New York	.....	41,908,350	2,003,979	293,688,677
New Jersey	35,392	561,010	24,851	11,058,650
Pennsylvania	.....	3,150,772	347,834	67,692,258
Delaware *a*	13,019	75,828	27,018	2,579,182
Maryland	24,033	120,596	.....	2,161,880
Total Eastern States	72,444	45,816,556	2,403,682	377,180,647
Virginia	282,768	1,646,898	119,335	26,445,105
West Virginia *a*	60,304	755,423	24,219	9,601,130
North Carolina	144,356	523,816	33,920	7,074,293
South Carolina *a*	38,707	192,535	15,725	3,662,098
Georgia	228,582	2,620,732	423,596	32,792,829
Florida	16,117	323,697	39,645	3,068,054
Alabama *a*	13,679	345,351	4,604	2,243,563
Mississippi	2,040,186	1,276,053	200,269	14,985,233
Louisiana *a*	116,190	2,393,633	2,290	11,000,203
Texas *a*	6,909	79,688	14,627	1,008,946
Arkansas *a*	35,994	580,661	8,790	5,860,326
Kentucky *b*	71,747	3,406,865	294,893	51,023,307
Tennessee *a*	115,538	1,187,627	274,910	9,628,036
Total Southern States	3,171,077	15,332,879	1,456,332	178,593,128
Ohio	473,847	3,704,097	536,905	67,942,202
Indiana	.....	1,634,315	138,142	17,257,157
Illinois *c*	2,891,728	20,181,633	258,808	159,956,354
Michigan	544,504	5,523,769	44,496	101,126,949
Wisconsin	470,098	2,981,126	210,415	42,117,045
Minnesota	243,251	2,581,320	381,922	29,643,977
Iowa	.....	2,013,749	.....	34,040,385
Missouri	1,775,007	9,490,508	132,022	100,763,609
Total Middle States	6,398,435	48,110,517	1,702,710	561,848,178
North Dakota *b*	.....	467,341	104,319	5,623,474
South Dakota *b*	.....	761,567	155,843	8,440,641
Nebraska	53,087	1,752,322	481,692	27,158,106
Kansas *b*	165,168	2,692,296	273,575	31,010,377
Montana *a*	5,110	373,577	4,792	2,637,124
Wyoming	1,783	18,348	1,031	345,699
Colorado *b*, *d*	30,025	587,295	16,952	7,631,936
New Mexico	5,988	159,756	1,243	1,079,893
Oklahoma *a*	23,370	229,894	40,484	1,481,226
Total Western States	284,531	7,042,396	1,079,901	85,408,446
Washington *a*, *b*	74,290	569,903	14,661	4,217,916
Oregon *a*	4,205	235,038	42,761	4,386,617
California	.....	15,572,222	1,676,524	125,354,778
Idaho *a*	5,912	54,200	8,001	637,282
Utah *a*	104,287	276,320	904	4,132,152
Nevada *a*	12,171	116,244	3,531	1,600,047
Arizona *a*	.....	164,673	15,345	1,578,907
Total Pacific States	200,865	16,988,600	1,761,727	141,907,699
Total United States	10,308,216	133,877,133	8,531,711	1,356,084,800

a Unofficial.
b Includes private banks.
c Includes loan and trust companies and savings banks heretofore abstracted separately.
d Semiofficial.

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TABLE I.

BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1897–98—Continued.

LIABILITIES.							States, etc.
Capital stock.	Surplus fund.	All other undivided profits.	Dividends unpaid.	Deposits.	Due to other banks, etc.	All other liabilities.	
$916,675	.....	$148,182	$7,608	$723,801	$114,320	$974	Rhode Island.
2,240,000	$480,000	402,750	6,612	5,692,909	604,618	8,253	Connecticut.
3,156,675	480,000	550,932	14,220	6,416,710	718,938	9,227	
30,014,200	19,120,928	8,182,744	.....	192,426,103	42,985,048	959,654	New York.
1,736,850	1,017,284	277,580	17,780	7,448,802	317,643	242,711	New Jersey.
9,199,985	5,663,479	1,608,542	56,054	49,056,871	454,067	1,653,260	Pennsylvania.
680,000	558,675	44,372	4,324	1,136,059	145,844	9,908	Delaware.
646,250	77,160	64,895	650	1,295,085	74,414	3,426	Maryland.
42,277,285	26,437,526	10,178,133	73,808	251,362,920	43,977,016	2,868,959	
5,486,643	1,763,977	807,403	16,716	17,374,286	636,068	360,012	Virginia.
1,783,685	547,738	124,183	20,673	6,852,247	227,011	45,593	West Virginia.
1,946,060	270,502	220,722	2,340	4,213,420	92,487	328,762	North Carolina.
1,142,947	105,551	175,208	15,952	1,646,445	62,232	513,813	South Carolina.
9,146,842	1,566,785	1,435,563	9,924	17,530,380	1,046,636	2,056,699	Georgia.
710,000	66,502	94,258	.....	2,083,065	43,071	71,158	Florida.
686,000	82,006	77,525	.....	1,280,819	23,742	93,471	Alabama.
3,700,595	432,128	631,653	.....	9,280,036	248,722	692,104	Mississippi.
2,258,375	235,350	176,850	63,393	8,145,038	76,141	40,656	Louisiana.
400,000	45,000	30,039	150	502,170	19,283	12,304	Texas.
1,502,524	449,747	135,463	10,734	2,540,852	152,079	68,927	Arkansas.
14,202,946	5,534,292	.....	31,178	26,688,435	3,846,425	720,031	Kentucky.
2,789,520	201,691	276,522	13,390	6,004,081	239,986	102,936	Tennessee.
45,756,137	11,301,179	4,185,389	189,400	105,141,274	6,713,883	5,105,866	
12,702,100	1,911,378	1,648,335	26,133	50,426,657	674,892	552,707	Ohio.
4,455,250	627,105	343,587	5,636	11,687,935	165,894	21,750	Indiana.
17,148,000	7,270,699	3,522,064	7,272	118,602,962	11,710,255	1,695,602	Illinois.
11,940,650	3,040,922	1,853,721	3,967	80,275,926	3,928,983	83,380	Michigan.
6,878,425	1,216,347	802,721	3,611	31,880,441	1,204,436	131,064	Wisconsin.
6,266,800	853,840	397,247	8,618	20,356,159	1,508,528	252,785	Minnesota.
9,260,700	1,054,014	911,339	.....	22,701,397	112,935	.....	Iowa.
19,486,900	7,188,298	1,203,216	54,156	75,986,310	5,216,719	628,010	Missouri.
88,138,225	23,162,603	10,682,230	109,393	411,867,787	24,522,642	3,365,298	
1,142,000	138,692	295,952	.....	3,736,633	34,128	276,069	North Dakota.
2,077,930	234,318	378,828	.....	5,467,860	.....	281,655	South Dakota.
7,691,204	897,421	779,480	9,452	17,669,231	.....	201,318	Nebraska.
6,512,976	882,050	723,470	29,182	21,979,267	415,688	467,744	Kansas.
485,000	60,000	122,063	100	1,607,339	287,597	75,025	Montana.
72,000	16,343	5,836	.....	250,120	.....	1,409	Wyoming.
1,641,964	75,820	96,500	4,544	5,285,333	1,916	525,829	Colorado.
231,700	12,000	35,445	2,000	796,370	2,378	.....	New Mexico.
264,167	30,359	40,740	2,041	1,122,217	12,631	9,071	Oklahoma.
20,028,991	2,347,003	2,478,314	47,319	57,914,370	754,338	1,838,111	
673,780	117,425	44,348	.....	3,148,649	233,685	29	Washington.
1,014,159	76,225	34,926	3,543	2,232,520	1,220	24,024	Oregon.
31,139,301	17,159,017	.....	.....	67,224,396	7,734,460	2,097,604	California.
144,400	57,282	10,261	.....	397,428	13,897	14,014	Idaho.
666,800	33,336	42,447	561	3,305,108	83,259	650	Utah.
370,000	85,095	30,827	210	1,074,865	23,150	15,900	Nevada.
221,600	33,548	26,473	.....	1,279,379	17,907	.....	Arizona.
34,230,040	17,561,928	189,282	4,314	79,662,345	8,107,569	2,152,221	
233,587,353	81,290,239	28,264,280	443,454	912,365,406	84,794,386	15,339,682	

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TABLE II.

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE LOAN AND TRUST

States, etc.	Date of report.	Number of companies.	RESOURCES. Loans on real estate.	Loans on other collateral security.	All other loans and discounts.	Overdrafts.
Maine	Apr. 30, 1898	16	$876,508	.....	$3,633,724	.....
Massachusetts	Oct. 31, 1897	34	17,313,160	.....	71,528,279	.....
Rhode Island	Nov. 19, 1897	8	2,232,127	$4,675,033	8,106,199	.....
Connecticut	Oct. 1, 1897	12	.....	.....	3,940,936	$11,503
Total New England States	.....	70	20,421,795	4,675,033	87,209,138	11,503
New York	Jan. 1, 1898	44	32,624,995	230,581,708	31,183,292	25,045
New Jersey	July 14, 1898	23	6,539,092	.....	10,380,827	11,862
Pennsylvania	Nov. 16, 1897	89	29,572,886	64,433,187	6,305,509	83,085
Delaware *a*	June 30, 1898	2	461,893	390,637	855,601	21,121
Maryland *a*	.....do.....	3	107,601	2,909,124	217,409	1,577
District of Columbia	July 14, 1898	3	.....	.....	6,971,585	421
Total Eastern States	.....	164	69,306,467	298,314,656	55,914,223	143,111
Indiana	Mar. 31, 1898	4	1,279,959	303,938	73,048	.....
Minnesota	July 31, 1898	8	1,167,252	496,936	.....	.....
Total Middle States	.....	12	2,447,211	800,874	73,048	.....
Total United States	.....	246	92,175,473	303,790,563	143,196,409	154,614

a Unofficial; all others official.

TABLE III.

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF CONDITION OF

States, etc.	Date of report.	Number of banks.	RESOURCES. Loans on real estate.	Loans on other collateral security.	All other loans and discounts.	Overdrafts.
New York	June 30, 1898	14	$45,630	$1,071,884	$1,080,637	$2,991
Pennsylvania	.....do.....	32	493,916	565,011	6,434,560	9,178
Maryland	.....do.....	7	21,232	218,806	236,314	1,702
Total Eastern States	.....	53	560,778	1,855,701	7,751,511	13,871
North Carolina *a*	Sept. 20, 1898	21	162,816	.....	802,234	38,902
Florida	June 30, 1898	2	25,679	2,854	630	.....
Texas	.....do.....	20	313,841	312,325	654,805	51,756
Total Southern States	.....	43	502,336	315,179	1,457,669	90,658
Ohio	June 30, 1898	55	860,886	291,127	2,758,991	46,269
Indiana	.....do.....	55	566,224	695,452	2,796,162	42,402
Illinois	.....do.....	119	1,329,876	2,012,542	6,043,558	214,181
Michigan	.....do.....	47	420,458	197,211	1,919,124	23,432
Wisconsin *a*	May 5, 1898	114	.....	.....	4,796,844	144,526
Minnesota	June 30, 1898	39	265,381	297,321	1,095,615	14,547
Iowa	.....do.....	124	5,630,606	716,909	5,144,249	262,293
Missouri *a*	July 14, 1898	85	730,505	.....	3,815,092	74,362
Total Middle States	.....	638	9,803,936	4,210,562	28,369,635	822,012
Wyoming *a*	July 14, 1898	10	.....	.....	669,482	37,570
Indian Territory	June 30, 1898	5	39,245	117,893	2,986	.....
Total Western States	.....	15	39,245	117,893	672,468	37,570
Idaho	June 30, 1898	1	5,000	.....	6,381	3,318
California *a*	Aug. 31, 1898	23	565,699	83,544	889,282	.....
Total Pacific States	.....	24	570,699	83,544	895,663	3,318
Total United States	.....	758	11,476,994	6,582,879	39,146,946	967,429

a Official.

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TABLE II.

COMPANIES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1897-98.

RESOURCES.							States, etc.
United States bonds.	State, county, and municipal bonds.	Railroad bonds and stocks.	Bank stocks.	All other stocks, bonds, and securities.	Due from other banks and bankers.	Real estate, furniture, and fixtures.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	$2,103,365	$31,345	$214,895	Maine.
$2,960,256	$3,526,669	$9,921,186	$603,202	.....	18,663,972	2,755,835	Massachusetts.
1,180,000	1,211,642	3,027,501	174,569	1,122,811	1,518,114	1,298,042	Rhode Island.
10,000	.....	.....	.....	2,406,416	1,058,119	401,473	Connecticut.
4,150,256	4,738,311	12,948,687	777,771	5,632,592	21,271,550	4,670,215	
29,057,782	.....	.....	.....	84,468,016	47,770,966	8,760,131	New York.
781,220	.....	.....	.....	6,095,376	3,253,416	1,040,639	New Jersey.
.....	.....	.....	.....	40,122,064	20,400,369	16,800,811	Pennsylvania.
.....	557,956	766,000	35,722	160,594	388,337	361,441	Delaware.
.....	778,174	971,507	55,700	46,752	525,118	209,639	Maryland.
164,000	.....	.....	.....	207,962	2,168,238	2,339,448	Dist. Columbia.
30,003,002	1,336,130	1,677,507	91,422	131,100,764	74,506,444	29,512,109	
33,182	375,430	.....	.....	431,522	.....	458,415	Indiana.
.....	.....	.....	.....	681,176	.....	2,587,701	Minnesota.
33,182	375,430	.....	.....	1,112,698	.....	3,046,116	
34,186,440	6,449,871	14,626,194	869,193	137,846,054	95,777,994	37,228,470	

TABLE III.

PRIVATE BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1898.

RESOURCES.							States, etc.
United States bonds.	State, county, and municipal bonds.	Railroad bonds and stocks.	Bank stocks.	All other stocks, bonds, and securities.	Due from other banks and bankers.	Real estate, furniture, and fixtures.	
$130,000	$45,100	$300,159	$2,300	$55,948	$437,437	$95,860	New York.
167,512	41,350	310,873	50,650	528,610	1,445,814	242,494	Pennsylvania.
.....	21,400	29,225	10,000	43,773	42,074	68,790	Maryland.
297,512	107,850	640,257	62,950	628,331	1,925,325	407,144	
.....	2,200	.....	.....	37,452	233,005	38,826	North Carolina.
1,020	.....	.....	.....	160	16,607	20,042	Florida.
.....	2,025	29,000	29,860	73,313	370,249	260,373	Texas.
1,020	4,225	29,000	29,860	110,925	619,861	369,241	
164,000	110,935	2,000	70,095	37,187	1,214,841	354,817	Ohio.
161,982	20,231	1,379	3,371	6,088	1,518,502	233,831	Indiana.
167,850	121,466	20,156	24,712	75,254	2,845,527	562,785	Illinois.
11,250	96,500	.....	2,000	28,584	663,228	189,865	Michigan.
.....	.....	.....	.....	256,630	2,015,016	767,157	Wisconsin.
12,100	21,538	.....	.....	18,074	594,055	251,939	Minnesota.
27,500	77,396	.....	49,833	665,637	2,570,777	1,390,228	Iowa.
84,259	.....	.....	.....	49,652	1,636,833	239,141	Missouri.
628,941	448,066	23,535	150,011	1,137,106	13,058,779	3,989,763	
.....	.....	.....	.....	20,126	191,577	30,501	Wyoming.
.....	.....	.....	.....	55	22,603	4,514	Indian Territory.
.....	.....	.....	.....	20,181	214,180	35,015	
.....	6,281	.....	10,000	9,681	10,265	3,882	Idaho.
.....	.....	.....	.....	180,833	332,610	346,148	California.
.....	6,281	.....	10,000	190,514	342,875	350,030	
927,473	566,422	692,792	252,821	2,087,057	16,161,020	5,151,193	

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TABLE II.

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE LOAN AND TRUST COM-

States, etc.	RESOURCES.			
	Checks and other cash items.	Cash on hand.	All other resources.	Total resources.
Maine	.....	$665,803	$433,790	87,059,430
Massachusetts	.....	2,426,826	4,594,852	134,294,237
Rhode Island	.....	1,383,713	123,524	26,053,275
Connecticut	$93,768	348,734	36,458	8,307,407
Total New England States	93,768	4,825,076	5,188,624	176,614,349
New York	.....	7,832,420	11,435,570	483,739,925
New Jersey	125,069	795,471	301,958	29,324,930
Pennsylvania	.....	6,390,783	36,192,411	220,301,105
Delaware *a*	.....	60,963	108,253	4,108,518
Maryland *a*	11,199	243,749	.....	6,077,549
District of Columbia	58,286	602,444	.....	12,512,384
Total Eastern States	194,554	15,925,830	48,038,192	756,064,411
Indiana	.....	933,825	170,101	4,059,420
Minnesota	.....	566,131	224,803	5,723,999
Total Middle States	.....	1,499,956	394,904	9,783,419
Total United States	288,322	22,250,862	53,621,720	942,462,179

a Unofficial; all others official.

TABLE III.

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF CONDITION OF PRIVATE

States, etc.	RESOURCES.			
	Checks and other cash items.	Cash on hand.	All other resources.	Total resources.
New York	$28,862	$379,634	$44,174	$3,720,616
Pennsylvania	71,852	502,743	197,685	11,062,248
Maryland	1,522	19,393	2,897	717,128
Total Eastern States	102,236	901,770	244,756	15,499,992
North Carolina *a*	23,915	137,335	7,169	1,533,854
Florida	692	5,693	.....	73,377
Texas	5,783	148,528	30,519	2,282,377
Total Southern States	30,390	291,556	37,688	3,889,608
Ohio	48,574	491,176	70,317	6,521,215
Indiana	47,453	582,173	10,879	6,686,129
Illinois	128,393	1,038,212	35,665	14,620,177
Michigan	56,525	271,483	9,000	3,888,660
Wisconsin *a*	41,144	634,279	80,476	8,736,072
Minnesota	18,181	186,311	36,057	2,811,119
Iowa	135,142	644,698	232,959	17,548,227
Missouri *a*	41,516	472,840	11,458	7,155,658
Total Middle States	516,928	4,321,172	486,811	67,967,257
Wyoming *a*	2,579	58,389	12,532	1,022,756
Indian Territory	.....	53,609	588	241,493
Total Western States	2,579	111,998	13,120	1,264,249
Idaho	690	6,398	.....	61,896
California *a*	.....	224,238	131,031	2,753,385
Total Pacific States	690	230,636	131,031	2,815,281
Total United States	652,823	5,857,132	913,406	91,436,387

a Official.

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TABLE II.

PANIES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1897-98—Continued.

LIABILITIES.							
Capital stock.	Surplus fund.	Other undivided profits.	Dividends unpaid.	Deposits.	Due to other companies, etc.	All other liabilities.	States, etc.
$1,386,400	$324,000	$128,445	$792	$5,365,548	$49,071	$705,174	Maine.
11,375,000	6,466,108	3,397,231	34,741	99,429,249	102,313	13,489,595	Massachusetts.
2,840,255	1,139,100	194,415	13,567	20,922,885	318,092	625,021	Rhode Island.
1,245,000	395,955	387,230	1,195	6,091,167	89,720	97,140	Connecticut.
16,846,655	8,325,163	4,107,321	50,235	131,808,849	559,196	14,916,930	
33,000,000	47,491,702	7,813,230	.....	383,328,723	.....	12,106,270	New York.
2,700,000	448,536	1,066,734	7,306	23,290,366	85,423	1,726,565	New Jersey.
37,389,974	12,356,096	13,002,799	52,318	107,781,343	2,573,267	47,154,308	Pennsylvania.
1,000,000	200,000	131,268	25	2,644,796	132,429	.....	Delaware.
1,609,000	1,252,187	534,636	15,000	2,092,675	.....	583,051	Maryland.
3,250,000	450,000	136,033	5,264	7,973,876	.....	697,211	Dist. Columbia.
78,950,974	62,198,521	22,684,700	79,913	527,111,779	2,791,119	62,267,405	
1,810,900	135,000	77,069	.....	2,032,300	.....	4,151	Indiana.
3,640,026	.....	115,892	.....	1,185,469	.....	782,612	Minnesota.
5,450,926	135,000	192,961	.....	3,217,769	.....	786,763	
101,223,555	70,658,684	26,984,982	130,148	662,138,397	3,350,315	77,971,098	

TABLE III.

BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1898—Continued.

LIABILITIES.							
Capital stock.	Surplus fund.	Other undivided profits.	Dividends unpaid.	Deposits.	Due to other banks, etc.	All other liabilities.	States, etc.
$310,000	$138,376	$80,741	.....	$3,174,867	$14,737	$1,895	New York.
1,706,848	183,933	125,694	$1,582	8,827,734	47,179	169,278	Pennsylvania.
261,420	22,596	9,350	610	415,682	4,215	3,255	Maryland.
2,278,268	344,905	215,785	2,192	12,418,283	66,131	174,428	
299,237	79,293	47,471	.....	886,388	85,145	136,320	North Carolina.
10,000	15,650	3,634	.....	44,093	.....	.....	Florida.
764,041	127,094	93,688	1,110	1,068,077	59,142	169,225	Texas.
1,073,278	222,037	144,793	1,110	1,998,558	144,287	305,545	
1,031,567	210,811	114,973	.....	5,049,740	47,640	66,484	Ohio.
1,270,415	73,714	136,391	10,744	5,165,353	12,244	17,268	Indiana.
2,781,384	615,110	291,615	12,500	10,444,624	291,468	183,476	Illinois.
731,942	124,277	43,457	2,376	2,950,608	5,217	30,783	Michigan.
1,072,969	359,574	269,658	.....	6,887,536	11,178	135,157	Wisconsin.
604,872	86,430	48,341	.....	2,011,855	16,834	42,787	Minnesota.
3,728,141	630,740	660,202	39,937	7,603,263	117,915	4,768,029	Iowa.
921,370	158,425	77,655	167	5,032,281	891,480	74,280	Missouri.
12,142,660	2,259,081	1,642,292	65,724	45,145,260	1,393,976	5,318,264	
173,517	3,500	11,135	.....	825,376	4,228	5,000	Wyoming.
80,000	6,000	5,054	.....	130,466	2,626	17,347	Indian Territory
253,517	9,500	16,189	.....	955,842	6,854	22,347	
10,000	.....	2,078	.....	49,818	.....	.....	Idaho.
964,027	235,681	.....	.....	1,517,323	20,118	16,236	California.
974,027	235,681	2,078	.....	1,567,141	20,118	16,236	
16,721,750	3,071,204	2,021,137	69,026	62,085,084	1,631,366	5,836,820	

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TABLE IV.

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF CONDITION OF THE MUTUAL AND

States, etc.	Date of report.	Number of banks.	RESOURCES. Loans on real estate.	Loans on other collateral security.	All other loans and discounts.	Overdrafts.
MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS.						
Maine	Apr. 30, 1898	51	$7,784,762	$4,372,320	$2,025,218	.....
New Hampshire	June 30, 1898	51	15,198,034	4,272,875	5,104,228	.....
Vermont	.....do	41	17,973,446	1,370,218	2,676,212	.....
Massachusetts	Oct. 30, 1897	187	212,284,066	4,125,425	102,946,130	.....
Rhode Island	Nov. 19, 1897	29	26,485,449	2,519,926	4,171,909	.....
Connecticut	Oct. 1, 1897	89	62,606,801	7,737,581	3,317,502	.....
Total New England States	.....	448	342,332,558	24,398,345	120,241,199	.....
New York	Jan. 1, 1898	131	358,943,901	676,161	.....	.....
New Jersey	July 14, 1898	26	20,986,874	1,242,116	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	Nov. 16, 1897	16	21,457,994	3,341,504	.....	$3,188
Delaware *a*	June 30, 1898	1	466,034	55,551	.....	.....
Maryland *a*	.....do	26	6,700,719	1,718,889	452,311	2,852
Total Eastern States	.....	200	408,555,522	7,034,221	452,311	6,040
West Virginia *a* (total Southern States).	June 30, 1898	1	239,406	7,050	.....	.....
Ohio	Oct. 4, 1897	4	10,079,060	.....	3,584,053	.....
Indiana	Jan. 1, 1898	5	3,171,652	.....	191,859	.....
Wisconsin	May 5, 1898	1	.....	.....	183,857	.....
Total Middle States	.....	10	13,250,712	.....	3,959,769	.....
Total mutual savings banks	.....	659	764,378,198	31,439,616	124,653,279	6,040
STOCK SAVINGS BANKS.						
District of Columbia *a*	June 30, 1898	3	145,178	127,286	37,869	440
North Carolina	Sept. 20, 1898	6	216,374	.....	1,093,730	530
South Carolina *a*	June 30, 1898	4	214,583	.....	797,886	769
Louisiana *a*	.....do	3	623,795	1,102,640	.....	.....
Texas *a*	.....do	1	.....	.....	799,800	9,189
Tennessee *a*	.....do	6	235,894	721,423	500,600	.....
Total Southern States	.....	20	1,290,646	1,824,063	3,192,016	10,488
Ohio *a*	June 30, 1898	5	3,561,357	3,498,961	334,090	64
Minnesota	Dec. 31, 1897	11	3,410,992	1,365,792	.....	820
Iowa	June 30, 1898	172	.....	.....	34,630,264	230,173
Total Middle States *b*	.....	188	6,972,349	4,864,753	34,964,354	231,057
California	Aug. 31, 1898	55	91,526,439	2,435,384	1,174,585	.....
New Mexico	June 30, 1898	1	42,550	21,275	13,357	.....
Utah *a*	.....do	8	612,925	520,461	518,710	48,101
Total Western and Pacific States.	.....	64	92,181,914	2,977,120	1,706,652	48,101
Total stock savings banks	.....	275	100,590,087	9,793,222	39,900,891	290,086
Total all savings banks	.....	934	864,968,285	41,232,838	164,554,170	296,126

a Unofficial; all others official.
b Official returns from all banks in Illinois consolidated and included with other "State Banks."

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TABLE IV.

STOCK SAVINGS BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1897–98.

RESOURCES.							States, etc.
United States bonds.	State, county, and municipal bonds.	Railroad bonds and stocks.	Bank stocks.	All other stocks, bonds, and securities.	Due from other banks and bankers.	Real estate, furniture, and fixtures.	
$6,082,550	$14,391,411	$18,559,208	$2,768,089	$5,314,067	.....	$1,078,956	Me.
.....	8,849,264	9,721,999	1,804,513	4,449,609	$1,329,786	3,850,014	N. H.
1,841,857	8,990,734	.....	436,453	427,244	1,836,584	889,436	Vt.
4,020,925	67,200,853	59,385,591	28,251,472	950,628	16,664,793	6,365,865	Mass.
2,938,856	11,615,172	12,003,193	2,287,762	4,955,536	.....	2,547,385	R. I.
2,159,635	42,304,846	32,675,916	6,616,358	.....	.....	2,771,408	Conn.
17,043,823	153,352,280	132,345,907	42,164,647	16,097,084	19,831,163	17,503,064	
106,298,250	319,876,158	.....	.....	.....	51,002,126	14,268,767	N. Y.
6,723,078	.....	.....	.....	17,392,449	.....	1,559,919	N. J.
.....	.....	.....	.....	60,111,227	3,678,672	1,478,755	Pa.
.....	.....	72,699	47,399	137,261	.....	165,250	Del.
6,342,000	22,469,455	13,444,388	233,661	2,340,271	876,356	1,133,178	Md.
119,363,328	342,345,613	13,517,087	281,060	79,981,208	55,557,154	18,605,869	
.....	28,793	.....	.....	.....	18,894	6,030	W. Va.
3,154,450	.....	.....	.....	9,751,758	2,694,731	986,313	Ohio.
.....	.....	.....	.....	480,038	875,329	205,522	Ind.
.....	.....	.....	.....	88,147	16,883	6,119	Wis.
3,154,450	.....	.....	.....	10,319,943	3,586,943	1,197,954	
139,561,601	495,726,686	145,862,994	42,445,707	106,398,235	78,994,154	37,312,917	
33,325	.....	.....	.....	10	64,601	149,662	D. C.
23,300	39,207	.....	.....	39,978	235,191	54,436	N. C.
.....	908,447	261,345	19,244	106,854	24,740	76,109	S. C.
.....	127,889	494,507	6,300	10,207	.....	172,700	La.
.....	.....	.....	.....	18,558	42,906	40,422	Texas.
.....	414,508	50,717	19,800	93,936	439,145	114,382	Tenn.
23,300	1,490,051	806,569	45,344	269,533	741,982	458,049	
311,500	187,555	726,628	5,000	874,291	1,791,991	247,546	Ohio.
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,147,389	1,358,374	1,305,987	Minn.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,136,170	1,710,386	Iowa.
311,500	187,555	726,628	5,000	4,021,680	10,286,535	3,263,919	
.....	.....	.....	.....	36,513,198	4,429,409	10,130,933	Cal.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,000	N. Mex.
100,000	12,000	.....	105,402	53,899	213,942	480,352	Utah.
100,000	12,000	.....	105,402	36,567,097	4,643,351	10,618,285	
468,125	1,689,606	1,533,197	155,746	40,858,320	15,736,469	14,489,915	
140,029,726	497,416,292	147,396,191	42,601,453	147,256,555	94,730,623	51,802,832	

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TABLE IV.

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF CONDITION OF THE MUTUAL AND

States, etc.	RESOURCES.				LIABILITIES.
	Checks and other cash items.	Cash on hand.	All other resources.	Total resources.	Capital stock.
MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS.					
Maine	.....	$1,264,539	$56,707	$63,697,827	.....
New Hampshire	.....	178,714	.....	54,759,036	.....
Vermont	.....	486,778	.....	36,928,962	.....
Massachusetts	.....	1,412,666	365,521	503,973,935	.....
Rhode Island	.....	1,791,015	419,377	71,735,580	.....
Connecticut	.....	5,393,408	591,758	166,175,213	.....
Total New England States	.....	10,527,120	1,433,363	897,270,553	.....
New York	.....	8,218,934	10,466,947	869,751,244	.....
New Jersey	$2,669,113	476,436	295,058	51,345,043	.....
Pennsylvania	.....	2,726,389	21,914	92,819,643	.....
Delaware	.....	37,286	.....	981,480	.....
Maryland	22,527	1,180,904	105,279	57,022,790	.....
Total Eastern States	2,691,640	12,639,949	10,889,198	1,071,920,200	.....
West Virginia (total Southern States)	.....	2,501	.....	302,674	.....
Ohio	.....	739,692	20,987	31,011,044	.....
Indiana	.....	214,752	10,655	5,149,807	.....
Wisconsin	16	423	918	296,368	.....
Total Middle States	16	954,872	32,560	36,457,219	.....
Total mutual savings banks	2,691,656	24,124,442	12,355,121	2,005,950,646	.....
STOCK SAVINGS BANKS.					
District of Columbia	7,712	30,172	6,457	602,712	$132,399
North Carolina	3,290	63,880	148,837	1,918,753	280,000
South Carolina	.....	172,595	2,289	2,584,861	134,660
Louisiana	.....	566,915	4,923	3,109,876	300,000
Texas	.....	31,711	.....	942,586	100,000
Tennessee	5,682	255,420	88,411	2,939,918	355,000
Total Southern States	8,972	1,090,521	244,460	11,495,994	1,169,660
Ohio	4,512	141,377	18,421	11,703,293	1,151,000
Minnesota	.....	217,177	59,446	10,942,940	200,000
Iowa	76,963	1,950,267	.....	45,657,260	7,186,300
Total Middle States	81,475	2,308,821	77,867	68,303,493	8,537,300
California	.....	5,262,216	651,553	152,123,717	7,941,930
New Mexico	.....	14,144	.....	98,326	30,000
Utah	614	98,007	5,690	2,770,103	725,000
Total Western and Pacific States	614	5,374,367	657,243	154,992,146	8,696,930
Total stock savings banks	98,773	8,803,881	986,027	235,394,345	18,536,130
Total all savings banks	2,790,429	32,928,323	13,341,148	2,241,344,991	18,536,130

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TABLE IV.

STOCK SAVINGS BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1897-98—Continued.

LIABILITIES.									
Surplus fund.	Other undivided profits.	Dividends unpaid.	Deposits subject to check.	Savings deposits.	Due to other banks.	All other liabilities.	Number of depositors.	Average deposit.	States, etc.
$2,070,294	$1,179,975	.....	.....	$60,398,760	.....	$48,708	170,134	$355.01	Me.
2,894,502	1,115,441	.....	.....	48,155,076	.....	2,594,017	122,590	392.81	N. H.
a 2,663,253	.....	.....	.....	34,071,722	.....	193,987	108,511	313.99	Vt.
20,144,810	0,735,857	.....	.....	473,919,094	.....	174,174	1,384,329	342.35	Mass.
.....	3,135,306	.....	.....	67,910,921	.....	680,353	132,042	514.31	R. I.
6,500,447	3,675,914	.....	.....	155,969,798	.....	29,054	366,661	425.37	Conn.
34,273,306	18,842,493	.....	.....	840,425,371	.....	3,729,383	2,284,267	367.92	
102,426,162	.....	.....	.....	766,684,916	.....	640,166	1,805,280	424.69	N. Y.
4,643,870	.....	.....	.....	46,596,668	.....	104,505	170,100	273.94	N. J.
7,763,759	2,791,247	$1,089	.....	82,245,532	$2,000	16,025	307,309	267.63	Pa.
125,604	7,750	.....	.....	848,126	.....	.....	3,050	278.07	Del.
1,484,660	725,847	11,797	.....	54,769,195	22,882	9,009	168,830	324.40	Md.
116,443,446	3,524,844	12,886	.....	951,144,437	24,882	769,705	2,454,569	387.50	
5,700	.....	.....	.....	296,974	.....	.....	5,631	52.74	W. Va.
2,110,060	536,939	.....	.....	28,364,105	.....	.....	70,178	404.17	Ohio.
599,432	93,569	.....	.....	4,455,129	.....	1,677	18,579	239.79	Ind.
.....	18,974	.....	.....	277,394	.....	.....	1,914	144.93	Wis.
2,709,492	649,482	.....	.....	33,096,628	.....	1,677	90,671	365.02	
153,431,884	23,016,819	12,886	.....	1,824,963,410	24,882	4,500,765	4,835,138	377.44	
6,322	916	829	.....	426,289	6,005	30,051	2,220	192.02	D. C.
26,787	43,474	32	.....	916,367	9,251	642,842	b 18,968	48.31	N. C.
114,404	90,527	1,786	.....	2,214,598	392	28,644	7,125	310.80	S. C.
3,845	302,277	8,120	$63,450	2,425,818	.....	6,366	9,179	264.28	La.
150,000	77,441	.....	84,733	374,525	38,464	117,423	1,700	220.31	Tex.
118,234	65,196	.....	256,388	2,144,136	.....	964	17,893	119.83	Tenn.
413,270	578,915	9,938	404,571	8,075,354	48,107	796,239	54,865	147.19	
1,128,073	271,832	190	96,502	9,040,236	726	14,734	14,465	624.97	Ohio.
145,100	57,322	.....	.....	10,463,399	.....	77,119	47,328	221.08	Minn.
742,179	1,030,418	.....	.....	36,635,063	63,300	.....	101,189	362.05	Iowa.
2,015,352	1,359,572	190	96,502	56,138,698	64,026	91,853	162,982	344.44	
6,588,868	.....	.....	.....	136,119,226	32,949	1,440,714	b 176,241	772.35	Cal.
700	169	.....	.....	67,457	.....	.....	230	293.29	N. M.
25,000	38,184	1,136	469,493	1,447,409	.....	63,881	7,265	200.89	Utah.
6,614,568	38,353	1,136	469,493	137,634,092	32,949	1,504,625	183,676	749.33	
5,049,512	1,977,756	12,093	970,566	202,274,433	151,087	2,422,768	403,743	501.00	
162,481,396	24,994,575	24,979	970,566	2,027,237,843	175,969	6,923,533	5,238,881	386.96	

a Includes $898,905, capital of savings banks and trust companies. b Partially estimated.

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TABLE V.

AGGREGATE RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES FROM 1893-94 TO 1897-98.

Classification.	1893-94. 224 companies.	1894-95. 242 companies.	1895-96. 260 companies.	1896-97. 251 companies.	1897-98. 246 companies.
RESOURCES.					
Loans on real estate	$58,149,211	$50,294,477	$70,612,944	$63,643,137	$92,175,473
Loans on other collateral security	233,662,562	221,022,813	249,874,349	236,044,125	303,790,563
Other loans and discounts	82,609,940	162,069,171	141,513,656	145,942,463	143,196,409
Overdrafts	82,489	122,055	157,388	206,032	154,614
United States bonds	13,449,411	39,607,593	37,400,637	39,097,761	34,186,440
State, county, and municipal bonds	5,728,331	3,767,198	5,243,292	7,677,933	6,449,871
Railroad bonds and stocks	11,166,307	5,849,131	12,464,537	8,706,430	14,626,194
Bank stocks	678,972	493,042	707,119	608,219	869,193
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	111,201,130	127,369,591	145,348,966	145,037,677	137,846,054
Due from other banks and bankers	90,632,502	92,620,845	79,356,399	88,606,800	95,777,994
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	28,654,778	28,871,535	33,163,488	32,572,077	37,228,470
Current expenses and taxes paid	883,835	199,004	380,954	162,415	.....
Cash and cash items	34,377,700	35,861,686	2,156,987	944,823	288,322
Cash on hand	.....	.....	26,800,871	28,587,626	22,250,862
Other resources	33,909,776	38,914,900	50,100,566	45,876,227	53,621,720
Total	705,186,944	807,063,041	855,282,153	843,713,745	942,462,179
LIABILITIES.					
Capital stock	97,068,692	108,963,905	111,146,973	106,968,253	101,228,555
Surplus fund	57,663,599	64,179,611	62,444,553	68,825,967	70,658,684
Other undivided profits	17,639,767	20,622,087	21,869,059	20,199,300	26,984,982
Debenture bonds	6,164,226	3,960,072	1,762,598	.....	.....
Dividends unpaid	52,514	78,453	414,186	99,146	130,148
Individual deposits	471,298,816	546,652,657	586,468,156	566,922,205	662,138,397
Due to other banks and bankers	6,757,007	7,104,064	6,149,336	9,676,735	3,350,315
Other liabilities	48,542,923	55,502,192	65,027,292	71,022,139	77,971,098
Total	705,186,944	807,063,041	855,282,153	843,713,745	942,462,179

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TABLE VI.

AGGREGATE RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF SAVINGS BANKS FROM 1893–94 TO 1897–98.

Classification.	1893–94.	1894–95.	1895–96.	1896–97.	1897–98.
	1,025 banks.	1,017 banks.	988 banks.	980 banks.	934 banks.
RESOURCES.					
Loans on real estate	$779,045,102	$792,492,458	$800,193,199	$822,012,228	$864,968,285
Loans on other collateral security	66,225,339	50,504,440	50,525,863	48,413,410	41,232,838
Other loans and discounts	181,351,984	192,247,692	204,053,701	196,082,048	164,554,170
Overdrafts	315,383	352,552	415,006	390,272	296,126
United States bonds	108,950,804	123,196,914	148,525,375	163,886,928	140,029,726
State, county, and municipal bonds	398,756,936	431,168,031	453,491,563	466,137,050	497,416,292
Railroad bonds and stocks	121,732,130	130,830,808	134,559,472	121,864,076	147,396,191
Bank stocks	44,629,479	44,052,458	44,016,805	40,928,803	42,601,453
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	104,518,517	112,559,488	124,608,472	143,444,814	147,256,555
Due from other banks and bankers	82,468,981	82,244,782	87,319,545	90,403,074	94,730,623
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	36,665,514	40,611,911	46,666,584	47,412,066	51,802,832
Current expenses and taxes paid	1,624,120	687,419	655,222	635,213	.....
Cash and cash items	42,436,271	39,567,787	1,114,827	1,203,071	2,790,429
Cash on hand	.....	.....	35,201,528	42,507,816	32,928,323
Other resources	12,023,619	13,247,588	11,960,001	13,503,605	13,341,148
Total	1,980,744,189	2,053,764,328	2,143,307,163	2,198,824,474	2,241,344,991
LIABILITIES.					
Capital stock	30,579,558	29,465,573	27,240,505	26,199,430	18,536,130
Surplus fund	139,691,412	147,762,594	148,312,419	159,954,756	162,481,396
Other undivided profits	25,918,049	26,347,305	26,402,574	23,984,822	24,994,575
Dividends unpaid	59,102	99,742	.....	27,641	24,979
Individual deposits (savings)	1,747,961,280	1,810,597,023	1,907,156,277	1,939,376,035	a2,027,237,843
Individual deposits (not savings)	29,971,962	33,760,775	28,310,191	44,037,529	970,566
Due to other banks and bankers	2,587,866	1,295,687	1,038,893	962,853	175,969
Other liabilities	3,974,960	4,435,629	4,786,304	4,281,408	6,923,533
Total	1,980,744,189	2,053,764,328	2,143,307,163	2,198,824,474	2,241,344,991

a Exclusive of $38,393,455 savings deposits in Illinois State banks having savings departments.

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TABLE VII.

AGGREGATE RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF PRIVATE BANKS IN 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, AND 1898.

Classification.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
	904 banks.	1,070 banks.	824 banks.	759 banks.	758 banks.
RESOURCES.					
Loans on real estate	$9,042,340	$14,079,130	$11,963,527	$8,652,626	$11,476,994
Loans on other collateral security	13,902,444	11,200,878	12,374,512	9,527,800	6,582,879
Other loans and discounts	43,651,233	58,711,546	34,332,329	30,721,869	39,146,946
Overdrafts	1,212,618	1,497,512	993,011	653,628	967,429
United States bonds	534,102	1,497,310	2,386,416	879,898	927,473
State bonds	897,707	873,810	1,056,820	533,469	566,422
Railroad bonds and stocks	334,940	702,880	953,621	308,223	692,792
Bank stocks	400,948	504,406	806,189	376,677	252,821
Other stocks, bonds, etc	2,726,788	3,697,753	2,023,544	2,055,340	2,087,057
Due from other banks and bankers	16,236,347	18,213,393	12,474,379	11,808,951	16,161,020
Real estate, furniture, etc	7,014,581	7,880,843	6,397,314	5,475,966	5,151,193
Current expenses, etc	623,049	962,738	643,252	404,917	.....
Cash and cash items	8,041,910	9,255,916	507,689	584,335	652,823
Cash on hand	.....	.....	6,157,561	5,148,838	5,857,132
Other resources	760,044	1,539,227	1,277,967	820,907	913,406
Total	105,379,051	130,617,342	94,348,131	77,953,444	91,436,387
LIABILITIES.					
Capital	26,652,167	33,281,845	22,310,086	18,246,007	16,721,750
Surplus fund	6,005,126	7,146,929	5,068,297	5,032,614	3,071,204
Other undivided profits	3,053,339	3,296,140	2,731,328	2,080,507	2,021,137
Dividends unpaid	41,795	.....	.....	.....	69,026
Individual deposits	66,074,549	81,824,932	59,116,378	50,278,243	62,085,084
Due to other banks and bankers	1,826,414	2,324,421	2,409,192	1,194,924	1,631,366
Other liabilities	1,725,661	2,743,084	2,712,850	1,121,149	5,836,820
Total	105,379,051	130,617,342	94,348,131	77,953,444	91,436,387

TABLE VIII.

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF STATE BANKS, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES, SAVINGS AND PRIVATE BANKS, 1897–98.

Classification.	State banks.	Loan and trust companies.	Savings banks.	Private banks.	Total.
	3,965 banks.	246 companies.	934 banks.	758 banks.	5,903 banks.
RESOURCES.					
Loans on real estate	$76,064,610	$92,175,473	$864,968,285	$11,476,994	$1,044,685,362
Loans on other collateral security	116,464,999	303,790,563	41,232,838	6,582,879	468,071,279
Other loans and discounts	621,220,194	143,196,409	164,554,179	39,146,946	968,117,719
Overdrafts	6,304,317	154,614	296,126	967,429	7,722,486
United States bonds	4,185,304	34,186,440	140,029,726	927,473	179,328,943
State, county, and municipal bonds	2,844,194	6,449,871	497,416,292	566,422	507,276,779
Railroad bonds and stocks	559,992	14,626,194	147,396,191	692,792	163,275,169
Bank stocks	2,620,601	869,193	42,601,453	252,821	46,344,068
Other stocks, bonds, and securities	121,475,697	137,846,054	147,256,555	2,087,057	408,665,363
Due from other banks and bankers	193,896,693	95,777,994	94,730,623	16,161,020	400,566,330
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	57,731,139	37,228,470	51,802,832	5,151,193	151,913,634
Checks and other cash items	10,308,216	288,322	2,790,429	652,823	14,039,790
Cash on hand	133,877,133	22,250,862	32,928,323	5,857,132	194,913,450
Other resources	8,531,711	53,621,720	13,341,148	913,406	76,407,985
Total	1,356,084,800	942,462,179	2,241,344,991	91,436,387	4,631,328,357
LIABILITIES.					
Capital stock	233,587,353	101,228,555	18,536,130	16,721,750	370,073,788
Surplus fund	81,290,239	70,658,684	162,481,396	3,071,204	317,501,523
Other undivided profits	28,264,280	26,984,982	24,994,575	2,021,137	82,264,974
Dividends unpaid	443,454	130,148	24,979	69,026	667,607
Individual deposits	912,365,406	662,138,397	970,566	62,085,084	1,637,559,453
Savings deposits	.....	.....	[a]2,027,237,843	.....	2,027,237,843
Due to other banks and bankers	84,794,386	3,350,315	175,969	1,631,366	89,952,036
All other liabilities	15,339,682	77,971,098	6,923,533	5,836,820	106,071,133
Total	1,356,084,800	942,462,179	2,241,344,991	91,436,387	4,631,328,357

[a] Exclusive of $38,393,455 savings deposits in Illinois "State" banks.

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TABLE IX.

GOLD, ETC., HELD BY NATIONAL BANKS ON JULY 14, 1898, AND BY OTHER BANKS AND BANKERS ON OR ABOUT THE SAME DATE.

Classification.	National banks (3,582).	All other banks (5,903).	Total all banks (9,485).
Gold coin	$132,888,037	$56,187,608	$341,108,985
Gold Treasury certificates	18,457,340		
Gold clearing-house certificates	133,576,000		
Silver dollars	7,963,587	8,191,468	58,947,221
Silver, fractional	6,334,152		
Silver Treasury certificates	36,458,014		
Legal-tenders	114,914,997	*a* 43,804,173	179,104,170
United States certificates for legal tenders	20,385,000		
National-bank notes	20,811,692		20,811,692
Fractional currency	1,093,904		1,093,904
Specie, not classified		2,131,917	2,131,917
Cash, not classified		84,598,284	84,598,284
Total	492,882,723	194,913,450	687,796,173

a Includes bank notes and coin certificates.

TABLE X.

GOLD, SILVER, SPECIE (NOT CLASSIFIED), PAPER CURRENCY, AND CASH (NOT CLASSIFIED) HELD BY BANKS OTHER THAN NATIONAL IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY AT DATE OF LATEST REPORTS, 1897–98.

States, etc.	Gold.	Silver.	Specie (not classified).	Paper currency.	Cash (not classified).	Total.
Maine					$1,930,342	$1,930,342
New Hampshire					178,714	178,714
Vermont					486,778	486,778
Massachusetts					3,839,492	3,839,492
Rhode Island					3,261,674	3,261,674
Connecticut					6,241,381	6,241,381
Total New England States					15,938,381	15,938,381
New York	$22,607,747	$2,930,049		$16,551,702	16,249,840	58,339,338
New Jersey	320,246	106,083		1,004,451	402,137	1,832,917
Pennsylvania	60,759	29,421		218,511	12,461,996	12,770,687
Delaware	21,035	7,171		50,577	95,294	174,077
Maryland	46,976	14,087	$67,232	1,205,317	231,030	1,564,642
District of Columbia	308,667	133,092		180,563	10,294	632,616
Total Eastern States	23,365,430	3,219,903	67,232	19,211,121	29,450,591	75,314,277
Virginia	164,542	86,551	438,688	957,117		1,646,898
West Virginia	215,964	48,886		443,071	49,903	757,824
North Carolina	197,871	106,711		420,449		725,031
South Carolina	20,092	13,244		72,935	258,949	365,130
Georgia	440,523	393,059		1,787,150		2,620,732
Florida	23,362	63,071		134,278	58,679	329,390
Alabama	114,504	28,100		123,617	79,130	345,351
Mississippi	118,327	129,868		192,769	844,089	1,276,053
Louisiana	133,076	85,075		69,644	2,672,753	2,960,548
Texas	31,510	22,034		85,505	120,878	259,927
Arkansas	129,314	59,303		128,085	263,959	580,661
Kentucky	1,225,387	152,792		936,969	1,091,717	3,406,865
Tennessee	123,068	121,591		861,474	336,914	1,443,047
Total Southern States	2,937,450	1,301,285	438,688	6,263,063	5,776,971	16,717,457
Ohio	137,197	42,705	1,625,997	2,876,617	393,826	5,076,342
Indiana	149,681	50,510		216,966	2,947,908	3,365,065
Illinois	167,447	73,791		305,090	20,673,517	21,219,845
Michigan	2,420,276	420,942		2,954,034		5,795,252
Wisconsin	1,476,533	261,556		1,877,744		3,615,833
Minnesota	49,708	22,181		49,520	3,429,530	3,550,939
Iowa	152,570	44,603		154,926	4,256,615	4,608,714
Missouri	3,201,406	669,220		6,092,722		9,963,348
Total Middle States	7,754,818	1,585,508	1,625,997	14,527,619	31,701,396	57,195,338

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TABLE X—Continued.

GOLD, SILVER, SPECIE (NOT CLASSIFIED), PAPER CURRENCY, AND CASH (NOT CLASSIFIED) HELD BY BANKS OTHER THAN NATIONAL IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY AT DATE OF LATEST REPORTS, 1897-98—Continued.

States, etc.	Gold.	Silver.	Specie (not classified).	Paper currency.	Cash (not classified).	Total.
North Dakota	$121,200	$37,800	.....	$308,341	.....	$467,341
South Dakota	78,690	27,163	.....	69,938	$585,776	761,567
Nebraska	610,615	293,991	.....	847,716	.....	1,752,322
Kansas	994,509	327,566	.....	1,370,221	.....	2,692,296
Montana	260,080	25,057	.....	88,440	.....	373,577
Wyoming	.....	.....	.....	.....	76,737	76,737
Colorado	101,070	24,562	.....	24,006	437,657	587,295
New Mexico	27,450	4,329	.....	40,039	102,082	173,900
Oklahoma	19,343	8,824	.....	56,198	145,529	229,894
Indian Territory	295	243	.....	1,439	51,632	53,609
Total Western States	2,213,252	749,535	.....	2,806,338	1,399,413	7,168,538
Washington	433,272	30,942	.....	82,381	23,308	569,903
Oregon	159,230	15,905	.....	7,840	52,063	235,038
California	a18,952,810	a 1,263,521	.....	a 842,345	.....	21,058,676
Idaho	20,216	2,837	.....	37,545	.....	60,598
Utah	187,025	9,139	.....	5,084	173,079	374,327
Nevada	100,095	11,177	.....	4,972	.....	116,244
Arizona	64,010	1,716	.....	15,865	83,082	164,673
Total Pacific States	19,916,658	1,335,237	.....	996,032	331,532	22,579,459
Total United States	56,187,608	8,191,468	$2,131,917	43,804,173	84,598,284	194,913,450

a Estimated by the secretary of the board of bank commissioners.

TABLE XI.

GOLD, SILVER, ETC., HELD BY STATE BANKS IN 1873 TO 1898, INCLUSIVE. *a*

Years.	Gold.	Silver.	Specie.	Paper currency.	Cash not classified.	Total.
1873	.....	.....	$3,000,000	$8,400,000	.....	$11,400,000
1874	.....	.....	2,000,000	25,100,000	.....	27,100,000
1875	.....	.....	1,200,000	26,700,000	.....	27,900,000
1876	.....	.....	1,900,000	27,600,000	.....	29,500,000
1877	.....	.....	2,300,000	34,400,000	.....	36,700,000
1878	.....	.....	3,000,000	28,500,000	.....	31,500,000
1879	.....	.....	2,000,000	37,100,000	.....	39,100,000
1880	.....	.....	6,200,000	48,800,000	.....	55,000,000
1881	.....	.....	17,100,000	23,800,000	.....	40,900,000
1882	.....	.....	17,200,000	24,600,000	.....	41,860,000
1883	.....	.....	17,400,000	25,300,000	.....	42,700,000
1884	.....	.....	25,400,000	28,800,000	.....	54,200,000
1885	.....	.....	29,900,000	31,000,000	.....	60,900,000
1886	.....	.....	24,700,000	14,700,000	.....	39,400,000
1887	$27,953,662	$2,422,970	13,744,873	35,462,589	.....	79,584,094
1888	25,842,903	1,912,020	18,445,351	28,954,575	$86,340,884	161,495,733
1889	27,340,167	1,514,381	17,835,227	38,534,576	115,062,737	200,287,088
1890	25,821,919	1,919,822	15,573,102	39,685,670	102,253,574	185,254,087
1891	8,883,552	1,939,647	15,713,390	45,456,720	93,640,772	165,634,081
1892	8,889,370	1,925,187	22,119,226	46,812,692	118,042,909	197,789,384
1893	7,618,014	1,815,624	15,093,221	64,512,344	116,606,000	205,645,203
1894	8,347,109	3,867,073	20,480,340	77,016,728	119,661,754	229,373,004
1895	10,144,262	2,511,737	19,298,363	70,953,721	124,835,220	227,743,303
1896	39,127,271	6,850,778	2,413,485	48,699,917	72,107,150	169,198,601
1897	48,666,406	6,455,724	1,697,072	53,746,378	82,528,449	193,094,029
1898	56,187,608	8,191,468	2,131,917	43,804,173	84,598,284	194,913,450

a From 1887 holdings of all banks other than national.

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TABLE XII.

DIVIDENDS PAID BY STATE BANKS AND LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES REPORTING THAT INFORMATION, 1897-98.

STATE BANKS.

States, etc.	Number of banks.	Capital.	Dividends paid.	
			Amount.	Per cent.
Rhode Island	6	$916,675	$38,137	4.16
Connecticut	8	2,240,000	129,900	5.80
New York	210	30,014,200	2,115,590	7.05
New Jersey	21	1,685,460	141,452	8.40
Delaware	4	680,000	40,800	6
Virginia	32	1,979,012	146,612	7.41
West Virginia	28	1,461,180	113,916	7.78
South Carolina	16	883,221	62,759	7.11
Georgia	32	1,950,000	180,277	9.20
Florida	13	440,000	27,400	6.23
Alabama	11	556,000	51,815	9.32
Mississippi	38	1,690,928	161,699	9.56
Louisiana	20	857,875	59,628	6.95
Texas	2	300,000	22,000	7.33
Arkansas	30	1,347,739	95,404	7.06
Kentucky	89	8,538,040	651,685	7.63
Tennessee	42	2,089,570	176,457	8.44
Kansas	364	6,512,976	396,849	6.10
Nevada	3	320,000	30,250	9.45
Oregon	11	955,159	40,311	4.22
Colorado	11	595,000	26,900	4.52
Utah	6	356,800	17,544	4.92
Idaho	2	75,000	6,250	8.33
Montana	4	260,000	26,600	10.23
Wyoming	3	52,000	5,720	10.96
North Dakota	86	1,142,000	89,634	7.85
South Dakota	48	614,550	66,630	10.84
Washington	8	485,700	11,042	2.25
Arizona	2	102,200	9,815	9.60
Oklahoma	10	108,000	20,164	18.67
Total	1,163	69,209,285	4,963,240	*a* 7.17

LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Maine	16	$1,386,400	$83,184	6
Rhode Island	8	2,840,255	175,370	3.87
Connecticut	12	1,245,000	75,500	6.06
New York	44	33,300,000	4,354,553	13.19
New Jersey	11	1,435,000	93,500	6.50
Delaware	2	1,000,000	55,000	5.50
Maryland	2	600,000	30,000	5
District of Columbia	3	3,250,000	195,000	6
Total	98	45,056,655	5,062,107	*a* 11.23

a Average.

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TABLE XIII.

CAPITAL STOCK OF NATIONAL BANKS ON JULY 14, 1898, AND STATE, STOCK SAVINGS, PRIVATE BANKS, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES AT DATE OF LATEST REPORTS TO THIS BUREAU.

States, etc.	National banks.	State banks.	Stock savings banks.	Private banks.	Loan and trust companies.	Total.
Maine	$11,071,000	.....	.....	.....	$1,386,400	$12,457,400
New Hampshire	5,830,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,830,000
Vermont	6,885,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,885,000
Massachusetts	90,577,500	.....	.....	.....	11,375,000	101,952,500
Rhode Island	19,337,050	$916,675	.....	.....	2,840,255	23,093,980
Connecticut	21,281,670	2,240,000	.....	.....	1,245,000	24,766,070
Total New England States	154,981,620	3,156,675	.....	.....	16,846,655	174,984,950
New York	82,894,940	30,014,200	.....	$310,000	33,000,000	146,219,140
New Jersey	14,445,000	1,736,850	.....	.....	2,700,000	18,881,850
Pennsylvania	72,629,390	9,199,985	.....	1,706,848	37,380,974	120,917,197
Delaware	2,083,985	680,000	.....	.....	1,000,000	3,763,985
Maryland	17,024,960	646,250	.....	261,420	1,600,000	19,532,630
District of Columbia	3,027,000	.....	$132,300	.....	3,250,000	6,409,300
Total Eastern States	192,105,275	42,277,285	132,300	2,278,268	78,950,974	315,724,102
Virginia	4,546,300	5,486,643	.....	.....	.....	10,032,943
West Virginia	3,351,000	1,783,685	.....	.....	.....	5,134,685
North Carolina	2,701,000	1,946,060	280,000	299,237	.....	5,226,297
South Carolina	1,898,000	1,142,947	134,600	.....	.....	3,175,547
Georgia	3,916,000	9,146,842	.....	.....	.....	13,062,842
Florida	1,150,000	710,000	.....	10,000	.....	1,870,000
Alabama	3,205,000	686,000	.....	.....	.....	3,891,000
Mississippi	855,000	3,700,595	.....	.....	.....	4,555,595
Louisiana	3,160,000	2,258,375	300,000	.....	.....	5,718,375
Texas	19,190,000	400,000	100,000	764,041	.....	20,454,041
Arkansas	1,070,000	1,502,524	.....	.....	.....	2,572,524
Kentucky	11,064,900	a14,202,946	.....	.....	.....	25,267,846
Tennessee	8,435,000	2,789,520	355,000	.....	.....	11,579,520
Total Southern States	64,542,200	45,756,137	1,169,600	1,073,278	.....	112,541,215
Ohio	45,040,100	12,702,109	1,151,000	1,031,567	.....	59,924,767
Indiana	14,217,000	4,455,250	.....	1,270,415	1,810,900	21,753,565
Illinois	36,996,000	17,148,000	.....	2,781,384	.....	56,925,384
Michigan	11,895,000	11,940,050	.....	731,942	.....	24,566,992
Wisconsin	9,960,000	6,878,425	.....	1,072,969	.....	17,911,394
Minnesota	12,940,000	6,266,800	200,000	604,872	3,640,026	23,651,698
Iowa	12,985,000	9,260,700	7,186,300	3,728,141	.....	33,160,141
Missouri	14,665,000	19,486,900	.....	921,370	.....	35,073,270
Total Middle States	158,698,100	88,138,225	8,537,300	12,142,660	5,450,926	272,967,211
North Dakota	1,500,000	a1,142,000	.....	.....	.....	2,642,000
South Dakota	1,585,000	a2,077,980	.....	.....	.....	3,662,980
Nebraska	10,275,000	a7,601,204	.....	.....	.....	17,876,204
Kansas	8,442,100	a6,512,976	.....	.....	.....	14,955,076
Montana	2,555,000	485,000	.....	.....	.....	3,040,000
Wyoming	860,000	72,000	.....	173,517	.....	1,105,517
Colorado	4,707,000	a1,641,964	.....	.....	.....	6,348,964
New Mexico	600,000	231,700	30,000	.....	.....	861,700
Oklahoma	290,450	264,167	.....	.....	.....	554,617
Indian Territory	760,000	.....	.....	80,000	.....	840,000
Total Western States	31,574,550	20,028,991	30,000	253,517	.....	51,887,058
Washington	3,888,000	a673,780	.....	.....	.....	4,561,780
Oregon	2,520,000	1,014,159	.....	.....	.....	3,534,159
California	10,825,000	31,139,301	7,941,930	964,027	.....	50,870,258
Idaho	600,000	144,400	.....	10,000	.....	754,400
Utah	1,750,000	666,800	725,000	.....	.....	3,141,800
Nevada	82,000	370,000	.....	.....	.....	452,000
Arizona	400,000	221,600	.....	.....	.....	621,600
Alaska	50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,000
Total Pacific States	20,115,000	34,230,040	8,666,930	974,027	.....	63,985,997
Total United States	622,016,745	233,587,353	18,536,130	16,721,750	101,228,555	992,090,533

a Includes private banks.

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TABLE XIV.

POPULATION OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES ON JUNE 1, 1898; THE AGGREGATE CAPITAL, SURPLUS, UNDIVIDED PROFITS, AND INDIVIDUAL DEPOSITS OF NATIONAL BANKS, ETC., ON OR ABOUT JUNE 30, 1898; THE AVERAGE OF THESE ITEMS PER CAPITA, AND THE PER CAPITA AVERAGES IN EACH CLASS OF BANKS AND IN ALL BANKS.

States, etc.	Population June 1, 1898.a	All banks.		Average per capita.				
		Capital, etc.	Average per capita.	National banks.	State banks.	Loan and trust companies.	Savings banks.	Private banks.
Maine	688,000	$102,431,935	$148.88	$45.90	.....	$10.47	$92.51	.....
New Hampshire	390,000	69,575,445	178.40	44.64	.....	.....	133.76	.....
Vermont	335,000	55,505,328	165.69	56.03	.....	.....	109.66	.....
Massachusetts	2,678,000	964,510,901	360.16	126.96	.....	45.07	188.13	.....
Rhode Island	405,000	143,146,858	353.45	111.59	$4.44	62.00	175.42	.....
Connecticut	865,000	253,719,334	293.32	81.65	10.20	9.39	192.08	.....
Total New England States	5,361,000	1,588,889,801	296.38	97.67	1.98	30.06	166.67	.....
New York	7,100,000	2,274,277,581	320.32	95.79	35.18	66.42	122.41	$0.52
New Jersey	1,820,000	175,205,904	96.27	47.23	5.77	15.12	28.15	.....
Pennsylvania	6,660,000	751,133,388	123.95	67.88	10.82	28.15	15.31	1.79
Delaware	187,000	16,184,602	86.55	47.08	12.96	21.26	5.25	.....
Maryland	1,220,000	129,750,615	106.35	52.85	1.71	4.50	46.71	.58
District of Columbia	296,000	32,340,331	109.26	67.43	.....	39.92	1.91	.....
Total Eastern States	16,683,000	3,378,892,421	202.53	76.16	19.80	41.42	64.24	.91
Virginia	1,772,000	49,367,178	27.87	13.51	14.36	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia	910,000	22,626,144	24.86	14.28	10.25	.....	.33	.....
North Carolina	1,810,000	18,649,057	10.30	5.20	3.68	.....	.70	.72
South Carolina	1,320,000	12,854,253	9.74	5.46	2.34	.....	1.94	.....
Georgia	2,235,000	42,989,791	19.23	5.95	13.28	.....	.....	.....
Florida	510,000	9,544,287	18.71	12.78	5.79	.....	.....	.14
Alabama	1,690,000	13,601,494	8.04	6.79	1.25	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi	1,485,000	18,004,165	12.12	2.66	9.46	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana	1,295,000	38,139,488	29.45	18.65	8.40	.....	2.40	.....
Texas	2,842,000	66,707,468	23.47	22.13	.34	.....	.28	.72
Arkansas	1,390,000	9,519,566	6.84	2.79	4.05	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky	2,150,000	79,492,169	36.97	15.36	b21.61	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee	1,935,000	42,137,239	21.78	15.46	4.89	.....	1.52	.....
Total Southern States	21,344,000	423,652,299	19.84	11.37	7.80	.....	.51	.16
Ohio	4,335,000	294,902,920	68.03	41.31	15.39	.....	9.85	1.48
Indiana	2,525,000	94,366,187	37.37	24.33	6.76	1.61	2.03	2.64
Illinois	4,625,000	353,407,653	76.41	41.67	31.68	.....	.....	3.06
Michigan	2,385,000	158,449,049	66.44	24.10	40.72	.....	.....	1.62
Wisconsin	2,110,000	110,137,927	52.20	28.66	19.33	.....	.14	4.07
Minnesota	1,820,000	99,282,334	54.55	28.03	15.32	2.72	5.97	1.51
Iowa	2,190,000	140,551,132	64.18	22.08	15.50	.....	20.82	5.78
Missouri	3,310,000	174,743,563	52.79	19.53	31.39	.....	.....	1.87
Total Middle States	23,300,000	1,425,840,765	61.19	30.77	22.91	.39	4.49	2.63
North Dakota	258,000	11,807,745	45.76	25.17	b20.59	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	395,000	14,249,541	36.07	15.42	b20.65	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	1,410,000	63,303,652	44.90	25.78	b19.12	.....	.....	.....
Kansas	1,350,000	61,965,215	45.90	23.58	b22.32	.....	.....	.....
Montana	230,000	15,440,675	67.13	57.24	9.89	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	90,000	4,758,424	52.86	37.73	3.82	.....	.....	11.26
Colorado	525,000	44,235,024	84.25	70.72	b13.53	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	200,000	4,452,153	22.26	16.38	5.39	.....	.49	.....
Oklahoma	223,000	2,761,451	12.38	5.83	6.55	.....	.....	.....
Indian Territory	215,000	2,539,384	11.81	10.78	.....	.....	.....	1.03
Total Western States	4,896,000	225,513,264	46.06	28.87	16.92	.....	.02	.25
Washington	475,000	21,917,242	46.14	37.75	b8.39	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	435,000	17,401,448	40.00	29.98	10.02	.....	.....	.....
California	1,550,000	311,569,262	201.01	27.54	74.53	.....	97.19	1.75
Idaho	165,000	4,147,268	25.13	21.06	3.69	.....	.....	.38
Utah	275,000	12,843,501	46.70	22.14	14.72	.....	9.84	.....
Nevada	45,000	1,975,580	43.90	9.21	34.69	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	75,000	3,638,220	48.51	27.70	20.81	.....	.....	.....
Alaska	c50,000	74,557	1.49	1.49	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Pacific States	3,070,000	373,567,018	121.68	27.94	42.88	.....	49.95	.91
Total United States	74,654,000	7,416,355,568	99.34	39.93	16.82	11.54	29.93	1.12

a Estimated by the Government actuary.

b Includes private banks.

c Approximately.

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TABLE XV.

AGGREGATE RESOURCES, EXPRESSED IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, OF NATIONAL BANKS ON JULY 14, 1898, AND STATE, SAVINGS, PRIVATE BANKS, AND LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES AT DATE OF LATEST RETURNS TO THIS BUREAU.

States, etc.	National banks.	State banks.	Loan and trust companies.	Savings banks.	Private banks.	Total.
Maine	39.7	.....	8.0	63.7	.....	111.4
New Hampshire	23.7	.....	.....	54.8	.....	78.5
Vermont	23.1	.....	.....	36.9	.....	60.0
Massachusetts	435.1	.....	134.3	504.0	.....	1,073.4
Rhode Island	56.0	1.9	26.0	71.7	.....	155.6
Connecticut	84.0	9.4	8.3	166.2	.....	267.9
Total New England States	661.6	11.3	176.6	897.3	.....	1,746.8
New York	1,081.2	203.7	483.7	869.8	3.7	2,732.1
New Jersey	97.1	11.0	29.3	51.3	.....	188.7
Pennsylvania	493.0	67.7	220.3	92.8	11.1	884.9
Delaware	9.9	2.6	4.1	1.0	.7	18.3
Maryland	79.9	2.2	6.1	57.0	.....	145.2
District of Columbia	22.0	.....	12.5	.6	.....	35.1
Total Eastern States	1,783.1	377.2	756.0	1,072.5	15.5	4,004.3
Virginia	28.3	26.4	.....	.....	.....	54.7
West Virginia	14.9	9.6	.....	.3	.....	24.8
North Carolina	10.8	7.1	.....	2.0	1.5	21.4
South Carolina	9.3	3.7	.....	2.6	.....	15.6
Georgia	15.9	32.8	.....	.....	.....	48.7
Florida	7.5	3.1	.....	.....	.1	10.7
Alabama	13.1	2.2	.....	.....	.....	15.3
Mississippi	4.4	15.0	.....	.....	.....	19.4
Louisiana	27.5	11.0	.....	3.1	.....	41.6
Texas	73.0	1.0	.....	.9	2.3	77.2
Arkansas	4.3	5.9	.....	.....	.....	10.2
Kentucky	46.0	51.0	.....	.....	.....	97.0
Tennessee	35.8	9.6	.....	2.9	.....	48.3
Total Southern States	290.8	178.4	.....	11.8	3.9	484.9
Ohio	226.2	67.9	.....	42.7	6.5	343.3
Indiana	71.7	17.3	4.1	5.1	6.7	104.9
Illinois	288.2	160.0	.....	.....	14.6	462.8
Michigan	71.6	101.1	.....	.....	3.9	176.6
Wisconsin	70.2	42.1	.....	.3	8.7	121.3
Minnesota	65.2	29.6	5.7	10.9	2.8	114.2
Iowa	62.2	34.0	.....	45.7	17.5	159.4
Missouri	112.8	109.8	.....	.....	7.2	229.8
Total Middle States	968.1	561.8	9.8	104.7	67.9	1,712.3
North Dakota	7.2	5.6	.....	.....	.....	12.8
South Dakota	6.9	8.5	.....	.....	.....	15.4
Nebraska	50.4	27.2	.....	.....	.....	77.6
Kansas	36.9	31.0	.....	.....	.....	67.9
Montana	14.6	2.6	.....	.....	.....	17.2
Wyoming	3.8	.3	.....	.....	1.0	5.1
Colorado	46.4	7.6	.....	.....	.....	54.0
New Mexico	4.0	1.1	.....	.1	.....	5.2
Oklahoma	1.4	1.5	.....	.....	.....	2.9
Indian Territory	2.5	.....	.....	.....	.2	2.7
Total Western States	174.1	85.4	.....	.1	1.2	260.8
Washington	20.1	4.2	.....	.....	.....	24.3
Oregon	16.2	4.4	.....	.....	.....	20.6
California	49.9	125.4	.....	152.1	2.8	330.2
Idaho	3.8	.6	.....	.....	.1	4.5
Utah	7.2	4.1	.....	2.8	.....	14.1
Nevada	.4	1.6	.....	.....	.....	2.0
Arizona	2.3	1.6	.....	.....	.....	3.9
Alaska	.07	.....	.....	.....	.....	.07
Total Pacific States	99.97	141.9	.....	154.9	2.9	399.67
Total United States	3,977.67	1,356.0	942.4	2,241.3	91.4	8,608.77

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TABLE XVI.

NUMBER OF SAVINGS DEPOSITORS, AGGREGATE SAVINGS DEPOSITS, AND AVERAGE AMOUNT DUE TO DEPOSITORS IN SAVINGS BANKS IN EACH STATE IN 1896-97 AND 1897-98.

States, etc.	1896-97.			1897-98.		
	Number of depositors.	Amount of deposits. *a*	Average to each depositor.	Number of depositors.	Amount of deposits.	Average to each depositor.
Maine	163,115	$57,476,896	$352.37	170,134	$60,398,760	$355.01
New Hampshire	126,563	49,493,056	391.05	122,590	48,155,076	392.81
Vermont	106,169	32,690,627	307.19	108,511	34,071,722	313.99
Massachusetts	1,340,668	453,220,257	338.06	1,384,329	473,919,094	342.35
Rhode Island	136,148	68,683,698	504.48	132,042	67,910,921	514.31
Connecticut	356,445	149,496,556	419.41	366,661	155,969,798	425.37
Total New England States	2,229,108	810,971,090	363.81	2,284,267	849,425,371	367.92
New York	1,736,968	718,176,889	413.46	1,805,280	766,684,916	424.69
New Jersey	161,710	43,271,047	267.58	170,100	46,596,668	273.94
Pennsylvania	294,852	77,429,348	262.60	307,309	82,245,532	267.63
Delaware	19,326	4,030,153	208.53	3,050	848,126	278.07
Maryland	161,058	51,810,877	321.69	168,830	54,769,195	324.40
District of Columbia	1,195	14,000	11.71	2,220	426,289	192.02
Total Eastern States	2,375,109	894,732,314	376.71	2,456,789	951,570,726	387.32
West Virginia	*b* 3,737	249,333	66.72	5,631	296,974	52.74
North Carolina	*b* 18,743	905,477	48.31	*b* 18,968	916,367	48.31
South Carolina	*b* 16,759	4,533,459	270.51	7,125	2,214,508	310.80
Georgia	5,384	288,010	53.49	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana	*b* 9,822	2,519,393	256.50	9,179	2,425,818	264.28
Texas	2,000	355,531	177.76	1,700	374,525	220.31
Tennessee	12,426	1,627,877	131.01	17,893	2,144,136	119.83
Total Southern States	68,871	10,479,080	152.16	60,496	8,372,328	138.39
Ohio	87,302	29,950,871	343.07	84,643	37,404,341	441.91
Indiana	17,437	4,082,359	234.18	18,579	4,455,129	239.79
Illinois	*b* 101,710	26,589,141	261.42	*b* 146,865	*c* 38,393,455	261.42
Wisconsin	1,546	209,498	129.69	1,914	277,394	144.93
Minnesota	44,643	3,545,008	79.48	47,328	10,463,399	221.08
Iowa	78,967	28,585,655	361.99	101,189	36,635,063	362.05
Total Middle States	331,605	92,953,532	280.31	400,518	127,628,781	318.66
Montana	*b* 5,469	1,123,481	205.43	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	.....	.....	.....	230	67,457	293.29
Total Western States	5,469	1,123,481	205.43	230	67,457	293.29
California	186,028	127,929,281	687.69	176,241	136,119,226	772.35
Utah	4,942	1,187,257	240.24	7,205	1,447,409	200.89
Total Pacific States	196,439	130,240,019	663.00	183,446	137,566,635	749.90
Total United States	5,201,132	1,939,376,635	372.88	5,385,746	2,065,631,298	383.54

a Deposits subject to check (1896-97, $44,037,529) not included in this and the following table.
b Partially estimated.
c Savings deposits in State institutions having savings departments—abstract of report included with State banks.

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TABLE XVII.

NUMBER OF SAVINGS BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, NUMBER OF DEPOSITORS, AMOUNT OF SAVINGS DEPOSITS, AVERAGE AMOUNT DUE EACH DEPOSITOR IN THE YEARS 1820, 1825, 1830, 1835, 1840, AND 1845 TO 1898, AND AVERAGE PER CAPITA IN THE UNITED STATES IN THE YEARS GIVEN.

Years.	Number of banks.	Number of depositors.	Deposits.	Average due each depositor.	Average per capita in the United States.
1820	10	8,635	$1,138,576	$131.86	$0.12
1825	15	16,931	2,537,082	149.84	.....
1830	30	38,085	6,973,304	183.09	.54
1835	52	60,058	10,613,726	176.72	.....
1840	61	78,701	14,051,520	178.54	.82
1845	70	145,206	24,506,677	168.77	.....
1846	74	158,709	27,374,325	172.48	.....
1847	76	187,739	31,627,479	168.46	.....
1848	83	199,764	33,087,488	165.63	.....
1849	90	217,318	36,073,924	165.99	.....
1850	108	251,354	43,431,130	172.78	1.87
1851	128	277,148	50,457,913	182.06	.....
1852	141	308,863	59,467,453	192.54	.....
1853	159	365,538	72,313,696	197.82	.....
1854	190	396,173	77,823,906	196.44	.....
1855	215	431,602	84,290,076	195.29	.....
1856	222	487,986	95,598,230	195.50	.....
1857	231	490,428	98,512,968	200.87	.....
1858	245	538,840	108,438,287	201.24	.....
1859	259	622,556	128,657,901	206.66	.....
1860	278	693,870	149,277,504	215.13	4.75
1861	285	694,487	146,729,382	211.27	.....
1862	289	787,943	169,434,540	215.03	.....
1863	293	887,096	206,235,202	232.48	.....
1864	305	976,025	236,280,401	242.08	.....
1865	317	980,844	242,619,382	247.35	.....
1866	336	1,067,061	282,455,794	264.70	.....
1867	371	1,188,202	337,009,452	283.63	.....
1868	406	1,310,144	392,781,813	299.80	.....
1869	476	1,466,684	457,675,050	312.04	.....
1870	517	1,630,846	549,874,358	337.17	14.26
1871	577	1,902,047	650,745,442	342.13	.....
1872	647	1,992,925	735,046,805	368.82	.....
1873	669	2,185,832	802,363,609	367.07	.....
1874	693	2,293,401	864,556,902	376.98	.....
1875	771	2,359,864	924,037,304	391.56	.....
1876	781	2,368,630	941,350,255	397.42	.....
1877	675	2,395,314	866,218,506	361.63	.....
1878	663	2,400,785	879,897,425	366.50	.....
1879	639	2,268,707	802,490,298	353.72	.....
1880	629	2,335,582	819,106,973	350.71	16.33
1881	629	2,528,749	891,961,142	352.73	.....
1882	629	2,710,354	966,797,081	356.70	.....
1883	630	2,876,438	1,024,856,787	356.29	.....
1884	636	3,015,151	1,073,294,955	355.96	.....
1885	646	3,071,495	1,095,172,147	356.56	.....
1886	638	3,158,950	1,141,530,578	361.36	.....
1887	684	3,418,013	1,235,247,371	361.39	.....
1888	801	3,838,291	1,364,196,550	355.41	.....
1889	849	4,021,523	1,425,230,349	354.40	.....
1890	921	4,258,893	1,524,844,506	358.03	24.35
1891	1,011	4,533,217	1,623,079,749	358.04	25.29
1892	1,059	4,781,605	1,712,769,026	358.20	26.11
1893	1,030	4,830,599	1,785,150,957	369.55	26.63
1894	1,024	4,777,687	1,747,961,280	365.86	25.53
1895	1,017	4,875,519	1,810,597,023	371.36	25.88
1896	988	5,065,494	1,907,156,277	376.50	26.68
1897	980	5,201,132	1,939,376,035	372.88	26.56
1898	979	5,385,746	2,065,631,298	383.54	27.67

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TABLE XVIII.

NUMBER, ASSETS, AND LIABILITIES OF STATE AND SAVINGS BANKS, TRUST, MORTGAGE, AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES, AND PRIVATE BANKS WHICH FAILED DURING THE YEAR ENDED AUGUST 31, 1898.

[From reports to the Bradstreet Company.]

States and Territories.	State banks.			Savings banks.			Trust companies. *a*			Private banks.			Total.		
	No.	Assets.	Liabilities.	No.	Assets.	Liabilities.	No.	Assets.	Liabilities.	No.	Assets.	Liabilities.	No.	Assets.	Liabilities.
Massachusetts				1	$700,000	$815,627				1	$10,000	$40,000	2	$710,000	$855,627
New York										9	537,436	1,706,563	9	537,436	1,706,563
Pennsylvania							1	$1,250,000	$1,500,000	1	150,000	200,000	2	1,400,000	1,700,000
District of Columbia										1	36,000	261,000	1	36,000	261,000
North Carolina										2	245,000	235,000	2	245,000	235,000
Georgia										2	5,000	45,000	2	5,000	45,000
Texas	1	$200,000	$240,000							3	145,000	200,000	4	345,000	440,000
Arkansas										1	5,000	10,000	1	5,000	10,000
Indiana										2	60,000	120,000	2	60,000	180,000
Illinois										6	335,641	440,000	6	335,641	440,000
Michigan				1	10,000	20,000				3	174,000	187,000	4	184,000	207,000
Wisconsin	3	212,000	305,000										3	212,000	305,000
Iowa	1	100,000	172,000	2	90,000	120,000				1	15,000	40,000	4	205,000	332,000
Missouri							1	25,000	75,000				1	25,000	75,000
Nebraska										1	6,500	17,000	1	6,500	17,000
Kansas	6	117,000	172,000										6	117,000	172,000
Oklahoma	1	15,000	25,000										1	15,000	25,000
Washington	2	50,000	74,000										2	50,000	74,000
Total United States	14	694,000	988,000	4	800,000	955,627	2	1,275,000	1,575,000	33	1,724,577	3,561,563	53	4,493,577	7,080,190

a Includes loan and trust, mortgage, and investment companies.

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TABLE XIX.

REPORTS OF THE CONDITION OF THE LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1898.

American Security and Trust Company, Washington, D. C.

C. J. BELL, *President.* J. W. WHELPLEY, *Treasurer.*

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans and discounts	$2,655,705.54	Capital stock paid in	$1,250,000.00
Overdrafts	264.63	Surplus fund	275,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand	110,000.00	Undivided profits less current expenses and taxes paid	43,448.75
Premiums on U. S. bonds	10,000.00	Dividends unpaid	1,890.25
Stocks, securities, etc	126,270.91	Individual deposits	2,540,342.92
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	252,008.83	Debenture bonds	675,100.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned	533,307.23		
Due from national banks	519,385.54		
Due from State banks and bankers	354,829.92		
Checks and other cash items	26,052.02		
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	41.80		
Specie	177,915.50		
Legal-tender notes	20,000.00		
Total	4,785,781.92	Total	4,785,781.92

National Safe Deposit, Savings, and Trust Company, Washington, D. C.

THOMAS R. JONES, *President.* GEORGE HOWARD, *Cashier.*

Loans and discounts	$2,065,830.95	Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand	50,000.00	Undivided profits less current expenses and taxes paid	67,967.96
Premiums on U. S. bonds	4,000.00	Individual deposits	2,530,677.55
Stocks, securities, etc	43,125.00		
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	777,000.00		
Other real estate and mortgages owned	156,870.44		
Due from national banks	372,188.12		
Checks and other cash items	12,008.56		
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	9.94		
Specie	112,112.50		
Legal-tender notes	5,500.00		
Total	3,598,645.51	Total	3,598,645.51

Washington Loan and Trust Company, Washington, D. C.

JOHN JOY EDSON, *President.* ANDREW PARKER, *Secretary.*

Loans and discounts	$2,423,224.05	Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Overdrafts	397.93	Surplus fund	175,000.00
Stocks, securities, etc	27,067.54	Undivided profits less current expenses and taxes paid	41,274.61
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	606,840.31	Dividends unpaid	932.57
Other real estate and mortgages owned	33,825.63	Individual deposits	2,720,124.39
Due from national banks	366,483.25	Real-estate trust bonds	6,700.00
Due from trust companies	182,519.78	Liabilities other than those above stated	12.50
Checks and other cash items	15,340.03		
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	375.80		
Specie	157,969.75		
Legal-tender notes	130,000.00		
Total	3,944,044.07	Total	3,944,044.07

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TABLE XX.

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF THE FIRST BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Incorporated by Congress in 1791 for twenty years.]

[In millions of dollars.]

	January.	
	1809.	1811.
RESOURCES.		
Loans and discounts	15.0	14.6
United States 6 per cent and other United States stock	2.2	2.8
Due from other banks	.8	.9
Real estate	.5	.5
Notes of other banks	.....	.4
Specie	5.0	5.0
Total	23.5	24.2
LIABILITIES.		
Capital	10.0	10.0
Surplus	.5	.5
Circulation	4.5	5.0
Individual deposits	8.5	5.9
United States deposits	.....	1.9
Due to other banks	.....	.6
Unpaid drafts outstanding	.....	.2
Total	23.5	24.2

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TABLE XXI.

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF THE SECOND BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Chartered by Congress in 1816, for 20 years; renewal of charter denied, in consequence reorganization was effected by means of authority of the legislature of the State of Pennsylvania. The bank assigned in 1841, the affairs being finally liquidated in 1856, and resulted in the payment in full, interest and principal, of liabilities to depositors and note holders; the shareholders, however, received nothing on their investment in stock of the bank.]

[In millions of dollars.]

	1817.	1818.	1819.	1820.	1821.	1822.	1823.	1824.
RESOURCES.								
Loans and discounts	32.2	41.2	35.8	31.4	30.9	28.1	30.7	33.4
Stocks	4.8	9.5	7.4	7.2	9.2	13.3	11.0	10.9
Real estate	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.6	.6	1.3
Banking house	.....	.2	.4	1.3	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9
Due from foreign bankers	.....	1.0	.6	.3	.1	1.1	.....	1.4
Due from State banks	8.8	1.2	2.6	2.7	1.2	1.7	1.4	1.3
Notes of State banks	.6	1.8	1.9	1.4	.7	.9	.8	.7
Specie	1.7	2.5	2.7	3.4	7.6	4.8	4.4	5.8
Total	48.1	57.4	51.4	47.7	51.6	52.4	50.9	56.7
LIABILITIES.								
Capital	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0
Circulation	1.9	8.3	6.6	3.6	4.6	5.6	4.4	4.6
Deposits	11.2	12.3	5.8	6.6	7.9	8.1	7.6	13.7
Due to State banks	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due to foreign banks, etc	.....	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.3	1.0
Other liabilities	.....	.4	2.6	.5	2.0	1.7	2.6	2.4

	1825.	1826.	1827.	1828.	1829.	1830.	1831.	1832.
RESOURCES.								
Loans and discounts	31.8	33.4	30.9	33.7	39.2	40.7	44.0	66.3
Stocks	18.4	18.3	17.8	17.6	16.1	11.6	8.7	.....
Real estate	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.9	2.6	2.1
Banking house	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.2
Due from foreign bankers	.....	.4	.5	.4	.5	1.5	2.4	.1
Due from State banks	2.1	.7	1.7	.....	1.7	1.2	.....	3.9
Notes of State banks	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.5	2.2
Specie	6.7	4.0	6.5	6.2	6.1	7.6	10.8	7.0
Total	63.5	61.5	62.2	63.2	68.8	68.4	71.3	82.8
LIABILITIES.								
Capital	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0
Circulation	6.1	9.5	8.5	9.9	11.9	12.9	16.3	21.4
Deposits	12.0	11.2	14.3	14.5	17.1	16.0	17.3	22.8
Due to State banks	.....	.....	.....	1.7	.....	.....	.7	2.0
Due to foreign banks, etc	2.4	.3	.3	1.5	1.4	.....	.....	.....
Other liabilities	8.0	5.5	4.1	.6	3.4	4.5	2.0	1.6

	1833.	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.
RESOURCES.								
Loans and discounts	61.7	54.9	51.8	59.2	57.4	45.3	41.6	36.8
Stocks	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.9	18.0	16.3
Real estate	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.5	.8	1.1	1.1	1.2
Banking house	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	.4	.4	.4	.6
Due from foreign bankers	3.1	1.8	1.9	.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due from State banks	3.7	3.1	4.6	4.1	2.3	3.7	5.8	7.5
Notes of State banks	2.3	2.0	1.5	1.7	1.2	.9	1.8	1.4
Specie	9.0	10.0	15.7	8.4	2.6	3.8	4.2	1.5
Total	82.9	74.7	78.5	76.0	64.7	70.1	72.9	65.3
LIABILITIES.								
Capital	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0
Circulation	17.5	19.2	17.3	23.1	11.4	6.8	6.0	6.7
Deposits	20.3	10.8	11.8	5.1	2.3	2.6	6.8	3.3
Due to State banks	2.1	1.5	3.1	2.7	2.3	5.0	3.1	4.2
Due to foreign banks, etc	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.9	20.5	22.0	13.1
Other liabilities	8.0	8.2	11.3	10.1	6.8	.2	.....	3.0

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TABLE XXII.

NUMBER OF STATE BANKS, THEIR CAPITAL, CIRCULATION, DEPOSITS, SPECIE, AND LOANS, IN THE YEARS MENTIONED FROM 1774 TO 1833.

[Data from report of the Comptroller of the Currency for 1876 and from Sound Currency, Vol. II, No. 13.]

Years.	Number of banks.	Capital.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Specie.	Loans.
		Millions.	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*
1774					4.0	
1784	3	2.1	2.0		10.0	
1790	4	2.5	2.5		9.0	
1791	6	12.9	9.0		16.0	
1792	16	17.1	11.5		18.0	
1793	17	18.0	11.0		20.0	
1794	17	18.0	11.6		21.5	
1795	23	19.0	11.0		19.0	
1796	24	19.2	10.5		16.5	
1797	25	19.2	10.0		16.0	
1798	25	19.2	9.0		14.0	
1799	26	21.2	10.0		17.0	
1800	28	21.3	10.5		17.5	
1801	31	22.4	11.0		17.0	
1802	32	22.6	10.0		16.5	
1803	36	26.0	11.0		16.0	
1804	59	39.5	14.0		17.5	
1805	75	40.4				
1806	*a* 15	5.4	1.6	2.0	.9	7.0
1807	*a* 16	5.5	1.4	1.7	.7	6.8
1808	*a* 16	5.9	1.0	2.5	1.0	7.4
1809	*a b* 29	7.2	1.7	2.7	1.2	9.7
1810	*a b* 28	*c* 6.6	2.5	2.8	1.6	11.1
1811	88	42.6	22.7		9.6	
1812	*a b* 29	*c* 7.9	2.6	5.3	4.0	12.8
1813		65.0	66.0		28.0	117.0
1814		80.3				
1815	208	82.2	45.5		17.0	150.0
1816	246	89.8	68.0		19.0	
1817		90.6				
1818	*a* 27	9.7	2.6	2.9	1.1	12.5
1819		72.3	35.7	11.1	9.8	73.6
1820	307	102.1	40.6	31.2	16.7	
1821	*a* 28	9.8	3.0	5.4	3.0	13.0
1822	*a* 33	10.8	3.1	3.2	.9	14.5
1823	*a* 34	11.6	3.1	3.1	1.0	15.6
1824	*a* 37	12.8	3.8	5.2	1.9	17.4
1825	*a* 41	14.5	4.0	2.7	1.0	21.9
1826	*a* 55	16.6	4.5	2.6	1.3	23.6
1827	*a* 60	18.2	4.9	2.9	1.4	24.2
1828	*a b* 108	25.4	5.6	3.0	1.4	34.5
1829	329	110.1	48.2	40.7	14.9	
1830	329	110.1	48.4	39.5	14.5	159.8
1831	*a d* 91	23.4	8.8	4.6	1.3	38.9
1832	*a b d e* 172	35.5	10.2	4.7	1.6	53.2
1833	*a b d* 175	37.8	10.2	5.4	1.7	57.6

a Massachusetts.
b Rhode Island.
c Capital stock of Massachusetts only.
d New Hampshire.
e Maine.

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TABLE XXIII.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF STATE BANKS, 1834 TO 1863.

[In millions of dollars.]

	1834.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.
	506 banks.	704 banks.	713 banks.	788 banks.	829 banks.	840 banks.	901 banks.	784 banks.
RESOURCES.								
Loans and discounts	324.1	365.2	457.5	525.1	485.6	492.3	462.9	386.5
Stocks	6.1	9.2	11.7	12.4	33.9	36.1	42.4	64.8
Due from banks	27.3	40.1	51.9	59.7	58.2	52.9	41.1	47.9
Real estate	10.8	11.1	14.2	19.1	19.1	16.6	29.2	33.5
Notes of other banks	22.2	21.1	32.1	36.5	25.0	27.4	20.8	25.6
Specie funds	26.6	3.1	4.8	5.4	.9	3.6	3.6	3.2
Specie	.....	43.9	40.0	37.9	35.2	45.1	33.1	34.8
Other resources	1.7	4.6	10.0	10.4	24.2	28.4	24.6	11.8
Total	418.8	498.3	622.2	706.5	682.1	702.4	657.7	608.1
LIABILITIES.								
Capital	200.0	231.2	251.9	290.8	317.6	327.1	358.4	313.6
Circulation	94.8	103.7	140.3	149.2	116.1	135.2	107.0	107.3
Deposits	75.7	83.1	115.1	127.4	84.7	90.2	75.7	64.9
Due to banks	26.6	39.0	50.4	62.4	61.0	53.1	44.2	42.9
Other liabilities	.....	19.3	26.0	36.6	60.0	62.9	43.3	42.9

	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.
	692 banks.	691 banks.	696 banks.	707. banks.	707 banks.	715 banks.	751 banks.
RESOURCES.							
Loans and discounts	324.0	254.5	264.9	288.6	312.1	310.3	344.5
Stocks	24.6	28.4	22.9	20.4	21.5	20.2	26.5
Due from banks	30.8	20.7	35.9	29.6	31.7	31.8	38.9
Real estate	33.3	22.8	22.5	22.2	19.1	21.2	20.5
Notes of other banks	19.4	13.3	11.7	12.0	12.9	13.1	16.4
Specie funds	3.1	6.6	6.7	6.8	8.4	13.8	10.5
Specie	28.4	33.5	49.9	44.2	42.0	35.1	46.4
Other resources	8.2	13.3	12.2	10.1	7.9	12.2	8.2
Total	471.8	393.1	426.7	433.9	455.6	457.7	511.9
LIABILITIES.							
Capital	260.2	228.9	210.9	206.0	196.9	203.1	204.8
Circulation	83.8	58.6	75.2	89.6	105.6	105.5	128.5
Deposits	62.4	56.2	84.6	88.0	96.9	91.8	103.2
Due to banks	25.9	21.5	32.0	26.3	28.2	28.5	39.4
Other liabilities	12.8	7.4	5.8	5.9	5.3	4.7	5.5

	1849.	1850.	1851.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
	782 banks.	824 banks.	879 banks.	750 banks.	1,208 banks.	1,307 banks.	1,398 banks.
RESOURCES.							
Loans and discounts	332.3	364.2	413.8	408.9	557.4	576.1	634.2
Stocks	23.6	20.6	22.4	22.3	44.4	52.7	49.5
Due from banks	32.2	41.6	50.7	48.9	55.5	55.7	62.6
Real estate	17.5	20.6	20.2	10.2	22.4	24.1	20.9
Notes of other banks	12.7	16.3	17.2	30.4	22.7	23.4	24.8
Specie funds	8.7	11.6	15.3	.....	25.6	21.9	19.9
Specie	43.6	45.4	48.7	47.1	59.4	53.9	59.3
Other resources	8.0	11.9	8.9	3.9	7.6	8.7	8.9
Total	478.6	532.2	597.2	571.7	795.0	816.5	880.1
LIABILITIES.							
Capital	207.3	217.3	227.8	207.9	301.4	332.2	343.9
Circulation	114.7	131.4	155.2	146.1	204.7	187.0	195.7
Deposits	91.2	109.6	129.0	145.6	188.2	190.4	212.7
Due to banks	30.1	36.7	46.4	49.6	50.3	45.2	52.7
Other liabilities	6.7	8.8	6.4	28.0	13.4	15.6	12.2

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF STATE BANKS, 1834 TO 1863—Continued.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
	1,416 banks.	1,422 banks.	1,476 banks.	1,562 banks.	1,601 banks.	1,492 banks.	1,466 banks.
RESOURCES.							
Loans and discounts	684.5	583.2	657.2	691.9	696.8	646.7	648.6
Stocks	59.3	60.3	63.5	70.3	74.0	99.0	180.5
Due from banks	65.9	58.1	78.2	67.2	58.8	65.3	96.9
Real estate	26.1	28.8	26.0	30.8	30.7	32.3	31.9
Notes of other banks	28.1	22.4	18.9	25.5	21.9	25.3	58.2
Specie funds	25.1	15.4	26.8	19.3	29.3	27.8	46.2
Specie	58.3	74.4	104.5	83.6	87.7	102.1	101.2
Other resources	5.9	6.1	8.3	11.1	16.7	13.6	22.0
Total	953.1	848.7	983.4	999.7	1,015.9	1,012.1	1,185.5
LIABILITIES.							
Capital	370.8	394.6	402.0	421.9	429.6	418.1	405.0
Circulation	214.8	155.2	193.3	207.1	202.0	183.8	238.7
Deposits	230.4	185.9	259.6	253.8	257.2	296.3	393.7
Due to banks	57.7	51.2	68.2	55.9	61.3	61.1	100.5
Other liabilities	19.8	14.2	15.0	14.7	23.3	21.6	53.8

TABLE XXIV.

NUMBER AND CAPITAL OF STATE BANKS, 1864 TO 1872. *a*

Year.	Number of banks.	Capital.
1864	*b* 1,089	$311,554,148
1865	349	71,181,754
1866	297	66,478,725
1867	272	65,203,868
1868	247	66,363,925
1869	259	66,968,579
1870	325	86,512,845
1871	452	111,444,256
1872	566	122,129,334

a From Homan's Bankers' Almanac.
b Circulation, $163,363,000; specie held, $50,751,480; no information for subsequent years.

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TABLE XXV.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF STATE BANKS FROM 1873 TO 1898.

Classification.	1873. *a*	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
	——— banks.	——— banks.	551 banks.	633 banks.	592 banks.	475 banks.
RESOURCES.	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*
Loans on real estate Loans on other collateral Loans, other	119.3	154.4	176.3	179.0	263.6	169.4
Overdrafts	.2	.2	.4	.3	.5	.3
United States bonds	1.5	2.0	.3	.9	.9	2.1
State, etc., bonds Railroad bonds, etc Bank stocks Other bonds, etc	9.6	16.4	23.7	19.4	23.2	19.4
Due from banks	12.6	19.0	19.9	23.1	25.2	25.1
Real estate, etc	3.3	5.4	9.0	8.6	12.6	11.1
Expenses	.9	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.2	.9
Cash items	19.0	10.4	8.6	9.1	9.8	7.3
Specie	3.0	2.0	1.2	1.9	2.3	3.0
Legal tenders	8.4	25.1	26.7	27.6	34.4	28.5
Other resources	1.1	1.2	4.8	6.8	6.6	10.8
Total	178.9	237.4	272.3	278.3	383.3	277.9
LIABILITIES.						
Capital stock	42.7	59.3	69.0	80.4	110.9	95.2
Surplus	2.1	2.9	6.8	7.0	5.7	8.0
Undivided profits	10.0	12.4	9.0	10.5	18.3	11.7
State-bank notes	.2	.2	.2	.4	.4	.4
Dividends unpaid	.....	.3	.1	.4	.3	.3
Deposits	110.8	137.6	165.9	157.9	226.7	142.8
Due to banks	8.8	14.2	10.5	13.3	9.4	10.3
Other liabilities	4.3	10.5	10.8	8.4	11.6	9.2
Total	178.9	237.4	272.3	278.3	383.3	277.9

Classification.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
	616 banks.	620 banks.	652 banks.	672 banks.	754 banks.	817 banks.
RESOURCES.	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*
Loans on real estate Loans on other collateral Loans, other	191.4	206.8	250.8	272.5	322.4	331.0
Overdrafts	.4	.5	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.3
United States bonds	7.7	7.1	12.0	8.7	5.3	2.3
State, etc., bonds Railroad bonds, etc Bank stocks Other bonds, etc	21.9	17.1	24.9	19.8	22.1	31.5
Due from banks	22.2	36.2	46.7	49.9	58.7	48.8
Real estate, etc	14.3	14.2	13.9	13.0	13.6	15.1
Expenses	.8	.9	1.0	1.0	.9	1.0
Cash items	8.8	11.2	16.9	18.5	35.1	28.2
Specie	2.0	6.2	17.1	17.2	17.4	25.4
Legal tenders	37.1	48.8	23.8	24.6	25.3	28.8
Other resources	9.2	5.9	10.6	12.4	9.9	7.7
Total	315.8	354.9	419.0	438.8	512.1	521.1
LIABILITIES.						
Capital stock	104.1	90.8	92.9	91.8	102.5	110.0
Surplus	16.7	18.8	21.0	23.1	25.8	31.5
Undivided profits	5.7	6.7	7.9	8.9	11.3	12.7
State-bank notes	.4	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2
Dividends unpaid	.5	.5	.6	.5	.4	.5
Deposits	167.0	208.8	261.4	281.8	335.0	325.4
Due to banks	13.1	18.5	18.9	18.3	20.7	27.1
Other liabilities	8.3	10.5	16.0	14.1	16.2	13.7
Total	315.8	354.9	419.0	438.8	512.1	521.1

a In compliance with House resolution, making it one of the duties of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Annual Report for 1873 contained the first report of State and savings banks made to this office, and was the first call of that character ever made upon State by Federal officers.

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TABLE XXV.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF STATE BANKS FROM 1873 TO 1898—Continued.

Classification.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
	975 banks.	849 banks.	1,413 banks.	1,403 banks.	1,671 banks.	2,101 banks.
RESOURCES.	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*
Loans on real estate	347.9	331.2	435.9	432.0	31.1	34.3
Loans on other collateral					97.6	77.8
Loans, other					376.6	469.4
Overdrafts	1.3	1.2	2.4	2.0	3.1	5.1
United States bonds	3.0	4.4	2.5	2.1	3.1	1.3
State, etc., bonds	32.6	27.2	30.5	34.8	1.9	2.4
Railroad bonds, etc					.3	.7
Bank stocks					.3	.5
Other bonds, etc					33.7	35.0
Due from banks	59.1	49.7	64.8	58.8	79.3	86.0
Real estate, etc	15.9	14.6	20.5	20.2	25.3	27.2
Expenses	1.1	1.0	2.1	1.8	2.9	2.6
Cash items	26.0	51.7	110.8	105.3	133.2	129.3
Specie	29.9	24.7				
Legal tenders	31.0	14.7				
Other resources	5.8	8.3	15.3	14.7	8.9	7.7
Total	553.6	528.7	684.8	671.7	796.0	879.8
LIABILITIES.						
Capital stock	125.3	109.6	141.0	154.9	166.7	188.7
Surplus	30.7	27.8	38.5	41.4	48.0	51.9
Undivided profits	11.6	10.1	14.5	15.5	16.8	21.8
State-bank notes	.1	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1
Dividends unpaid	.5	.4	.7	1.0	.8	.8
Deposits	344.3	342.9	446.6	410.0	507.1	553.1
Due to banks	29.9	27.8	32.4	34.5	43.2	37.9
Other liabilities	11.2	10.0	10.9	14.3	13.3	17.4
Total	553.6	528.7	684.8	671.7	796.0	879.8

Classification.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
	2,572 banks.	3,191 banks.	3,579 banks.	3,586 banks.	3,774 banks.	3,708 banks.	3,857 banks.	3,965 banks.
RESOURCES.	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*	*Millions.*
Loans on real estate	37.2	45.0	43.2	42.4	44.3	42.6	50.0	76.1
Loans on other collateral	78.5	42.9	39.1	89.8	42.1	105.4	92.6	116.5
Loans, other	507.5	611.7	675.2	533.8	606.4	549.2	527.2	621.2
Overdrafts	4.1	4.8	5.5	5.4	4.9	5.3	6.1	6.3
United States bonds	1.1	.9	.4	.6	.9	.7	1.1	4.2
State, etc., bonds	2.2	2.3	2.5	1.4	1.3	1.4	3.3	2.8
Railroad bonds, etc	.6	.5	.3	.1	.1	.1	.5	.6
Bank stocks	.4	.9	.1	.3	.4	.3	.2	2.6
Other bonds, etc	37.5	45.6	73.3	82.1	89.3	94.7	101.2	121.5
Due from banks	82.5	104.6	103.8	119.7	127.6	116.7	144.9	193.9
Real estate, etc	28.8	32.0	38.6	41.4	43.4	50.9	56.8	57.7
Expenses	2.9	3.3	4.2	4.1	3.4	3.9	2.7	.....
Cash and cash items	107.5	129.7	137.0	144.5	143.1	127.5	144.6	144.2
Other resources	15.2	16.5	7.5	11.6	40.3	8.5	6.2	8.5
Total	906.0	1,040.7	1,130.7	1,077.2	1,147.5	1,107.2	1,138.1	1,356.1
LIABILITIES.								
Capital stock	208.6	233.8	250.8	244.4	250.3	240.1	228.6	233.6
Surplus	60.0	66.7	74.2	74.4	74.2	70.7	77.4	81.3
Undivided profits	21.1	23.6	28.9	28.0	26.9	25.1	21.9	28.3
State-bank notes	.1	.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dividends unpaid	.7	.8	.5	.5	.4	.7	.7	.4
Deposits	556.6	648.5	706.9	658.1	712.4	695.7	723.6	912.4
Due to banks	38.8	48.6	48.3	54.1	63.1	57.8	64.5	84.8
Other liabilities	20.1	18.6	21.1	17.7	20.2	17.1	18.2	15.3
Total	906.0	1,040.7	1,130.7	1,077.2	1,147.5	1,107.2	1,138.1	1,356.1

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TABLE XXVI.

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF THE THIRTY-EIGHT CHARTERED BANKS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Call loans on bonds, etc	$23,745,140	Capital	$62,900,034
Current loans	222,361,523		
Loans to provincial governments	1,648,952	Surplus	27,555,666
Overdue debts	3,406,913		
Dominion debentures, etc	4,899,211	Circulation	40,071,143
Municipal, etc., securities	17,454,767		
Railroad securities	17,227,286	Deposits	242,128,762
Due from Dominion Government (note security)	1,983,983		
Due from other banks, etc	39,330,373	Due to the Dominion and provincial governments	6,056,461
Bank premises and other real-estate mortgages	8,517,342	Due to other banks, etc	3,016,797
Cash on hand, viz:		Bills payable, etc	50,740
Specie $9,679,185		Other liabilities	551,900
Dominion notes 17,806,324			
Bank notes and checks 10,959,823			
Total cash on hand	38,445,332		
Other assets and excess of liabilities	3,310,681		
Total	382,331,503	Total	382,331,503

Average amount of specie held during September	$9,662,828
Average amount of Dominion notes held during September	$17,028,281
Greatest amount of notes in circulation during September	$40,796,003
Average rate per cent of last dividends declared	7.6
Percentage of specie, notes, and bank checks to deposits	15.5

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AGGREGATE RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES

OF

THE NATIONAL BANKS

FROM

OCTOBER, 1863, TO OCTOBER, 1898.

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AGGREGATE RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF THE NATIONAL

1863.

Resources.	JANUARY.	APRIL.	JULY.	OCTOBER 5.
				66 banks.
Loans and discounts				$5,466,088.33
U. S. bonds and securities				5,662,600.00
Other items				106,009.12
Due from nat'l and other b'ks				2,625,597.05
Real estate, furniture, etc				177,565.69
Current expenses				53,808.92
Premiums paid				2,503.69
Checks and other cash items				492,138.58
Bills of nat'l and other banks				764,725.00
Specie and other lawful mon'y				1,446,607.62
Total				16,797,644.00

1864.

Resources.	JANUARY 4.	APRIL 4.	JULY 4.	OCTOBER 3.
	139 banks.	307 banks.	467 banks.	508 banks.
Loans and discounts	$10,663,695.60	$31,593,943.45	$70,746,513.33	$93,238,657.92
U. S. bonds and securities	15,112,250.00	41,175,150.00	92,530,500.00	108,084,400.00
Other items	74,571.48	432,059.95	842,017.73	1,434,739.76
Due from national banks		4,699,479.56	15,935,730.13	19,965,720.47
Due from other b'ks and b'krs	a 4,786,124.58	8,537,908.94	17,337,558.66	14,051,396.31
Real estate, furniture, etc	381,144.00	755,696.41	1,694,049.46	2,202,318.20
Current expenses	118,854.43	352,720.77	502,341.31	1,021,569.02
Checks and other cash items	577,507.92	2,651,916.96	5,057,122.90	7,640,169.14
Bills of nat'l and other banks	895,521.00	1,660,000.00	5,344,172.00	4,687,727.00
Specie and other lawful mon'y	5,018,622.57	22,961,411.64	42,283,798.23	44,801,497.48
Total	37,630,691.58	114,820,287.66	252,273,803.75	297,108,195.30

1865.

Resources.	JANUARY 2.	APRIL 3.	JULY 3.	OCTOBER 2.
	638 banks.	907 banks.	1,294 banks.	1,513 banks.
Loans and discounts	$166,448,718.00	$252,404,208.07	$362,442,743.08	$487,170,136.29
U. S. bonds and securities	176,578,750.00	277,619,900.00	391,744,850.00	427,731,300.00
Other items	3,294,883.27	4,275,769.51	12,569,120.38	19,048,513.15
Due from national banks	30,820,175.44	40,963,243.47	76,977,539.59	89,978,980.55
Due from other b'ks and b'krs	19,836,072.83	22,554,636.57	26,078,028.01	17,393,232.25
Real estate, furniture, etc	4,083,226.12	6,525,118.80	11,231,257.28	14,703,281.77
Current expenses	1,053,725.34	2,298,025.65	2,338,775.56	4,539,525.11
Premiums paid	1,323,023.56	1,823,291.84	2,243,210.31	2,585,501.06
Checks and other cash items	17,837,496.77	29,681,394.13	41,314,904.59	72,309,854.44
Bills of nat'l and other banks	14,275,153.00	13,710,370.00	21,651,826.00	16,247,241.00
Specie	4,481,937.68	6,659,660.47	9,437,060.40	18,072,012.59
Legal tenders and fract'l cur'y	72,535,504.67	112,999,320.59	168,426,166.55	189,988,496.28
Total	512,568,666.68	771,514,939.10	1,126,455,481.66	1,359,768,074.49

a Including amount due from national banks.

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BANKS FROM OCTOBER, 1863, TO OCTOBER, 1898.

1863.

Liabilities.	JANUARY.	APRIL.	JULY.	OCTOBER 5.
				66 banks.
Capital stock				$7,188,393.00
Undivided profits				128,030.06
Individual and other deposits				8,497,681.84
Due to nat'l and other banks *a*				981,178.59
Other items				2,360.51
Total				16,797,644.00

1864.

Liabilities.	JANUARY 4.	APRIL 4.	JULY 4.	OCTOBER 3.
	139 banks.	307 banks.	467 banks.	508 banks.
Capital stock	$14,740,522.00	$42,204,474.00	$75,213,945.00	$86,782,802.00
Surplus fund			1,129,910.22	2,010,286.10
Undivided profits	432,827.81	1,625,656.87	3,094,330.11	5,982,392.22
Nat'l-bank notes outstanding	30,155.00	9,797,975.00	25,825,665.00	45,260,504.00
Individual and other deposits	19,450,492.53	51,274,914.01	119,414,239.03	122,166,536.40
Due to nat'l and other banks *a*	2,153,779.38	6,814,930.40	27,382,096.37	34,862,384.81
Other items	822,914.86	3,102,337.38	213,708.02	43,289.77
Total	37,630,691.58	114,820,287.66	252,273,803.75	297,103,195.30

1865.

Liabilities.	JANUARY 2.	APRIL 3.	JULY 3.	OCTOBER 2.
	638 banks.	907 banks.	1,294 banks.	1,513 banks.
Capital stock	$135,618,874.00	$215,326,023.00	$325,834,558.00	$393,157,206.00
Surplus fund	8,663,311.22	17,318,942.65	31,393,565.64	38,713,380.72
Undivided profits	12,283,812.65	17,809,307.14	23,159,498.17	32,350,278.19
Nat'l-bank notes outstanding	66,769,375.00	98,896,488.00	131,452,158.00	171,321,903.00
Individual and other deposits	183,479,636.98	262,961,473.13	398,357,559.59	500,910,873.22
United States deposits	37,764,729.77	57,630,141.01	58,032,720.67	43,176,381.31
Due to national banks	30,619,175.57	41,301,031.16	78,261,045.64	90,044,337.08
Due to other b'ks and b'kers *a*	37,104,130.62	59,692,581.64	79,591,594.93	84,155,161.27
Other items	265,620.87	578,951.37	462,871.02	944,053.70
Total	512,568,666.68	771,514,939.10	1,126,455,481.66	1,359,768,074.49

a Including State-bank circulation outstanding.

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AGGREGATE RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF THE NATIONAL

1866.

Resources.	JANUARY 1.	APRIL 2.	JULY 2.	OCTOBER 1.
	1,582 banks.	1,612 banks.	1,634 banks.	1,644 banks.
Loans and discounts	$500,650,109.19	$528,080,526.70	$550,353,094.17	$603,314,704.83
U.S.b'ds dep'd to secure circ'n	298,376,850.00	315,850,300.00	326,483,350.00	331,843,200.00
Other U.S. b'ds and securities	142,003,500.00	125,625,750.00	121,152,950.00	94,974,650.00
Oth'r stocks, b'ds, and mortg's	17,483,753.18	17,379,738.92	17,565,911.46	15,887,490.06
Due from national banks	93,254,551.02	87,564,329.71	96,696,482.66	107,650,174.18
Due from other b'ks and b'k'rs	14,658,229.87	13,682,345.12	13,082,613.23	15,211,117.16
Real estate, furniture, etc	15,436,296.16	15,895,564.46	16,730,923.62	17,134,002.58
Current expenses	3,193,717.78	4,927,599.79	3,032,716.27	5,311,253.35
Premiums paid	2,423,918.02	2,233,516.31	2,398,872.26	2,493,773.47
Checks and other cash items	89,837,684,50	105,490,619.36	96,077,134.53	103,684,249.21
Bills of nat'l and other banks	20,406,442.00	18,279,816.00	17,866,742.00	17,437,779.00
Specie	19,205,018.75	17,529,778.42	12,629,376.30	9,226,831.82
Legal tenders and fract'l cur'y	187,846,548.82	189,867,852.52	201,425,041.63	205,793,578.76
Total	1,404,776,619.29	1,442,407,737.31	1,476,395,208.13	1,526,962,804.42

1867.

Resources.	JANUARY 7.	APRIL 1.	JULY 1.	OCTOBER 7.
	1,648 banks.	1,642 banks.	1,636 banks.	1,642 banks.
Loans and discounts	$608,771,799.61	$597,648,286.53	$588,450,396.12	$609,675,214.61
U.S.b'ds dep'd to secure circ'n	339,570,700.00	338,863,650.00	337,684,250.00	338,640,150.00
U.S.b'ds dep'd to sec're dep'ts	36,185,950.00	38,465,800.00	38,368,950.00	37,862,100.00
U.S.b'ds and sec'ties on hand	52,949,300.00	46,639,400.00	45,633,700.00	42,460,800.00
Oth'r stocks, b'ds, and mortg's	15,073,737.45	20,194,875.21	21,452,615.43	21,507,881.42
Due from national banks	92,552,206.29	94,121,186.21	92,308,911.87	95,217,610.14
Due from other b'ks and b'k'rs	12,996,157.49	10,737,392.90	9,663,322.82	8,389,226.47
Real estate, furniture, etc	18,925,315.51	19,625,893.81	19,800,905.86	20,639,708.23
Current expenses	2,822,675.18	5,693,784.17	3,249,153.31	5,297,494.13
Premiums paid	2,860,398.85	3,411,325.56	3,338,600.37	2,764,186.35
Checks and other cash items	101,430,220.18	87,951,405.13	128,312,177.79	134,603,231.51
Bills of national banks	19,263,718.00	12,873,785.00	16,138,769.00	11,841,104.00
Bills of other banks	1,176,142.00	825,748.00	531,267.00	333,209.00
Specie	19,726,043.20	11,444,529.15	11,128,672.98	12,798,044.40
Legal tenders and fract'l cur'y	104,872,371.64	92,861,254.17	102,534,613.46	109,550,849.91
Compound-interest notes	82,047,250.00	84,065,790.00	75,488,220.00	56,888,250.00
Total	1,511,222,985.40	1,465,451,105.84	1,494,084,526.01	1,499,469,060.17

1868.

Resources.	JANUARY 6.	APRIL 6.	JULY 6.	OCTOBER 5.
	1,642 banks.	1,643 banks.	1,640 banks.	1,643 banks.
Loans and discounts	$616,603,479.89	$628,029,347.65	$655,729,546.42	$657,668,847.83
U.S.b'ds dep'd to secure circ'n	339,064,200.00	339,686,650.00	339,569,100.00	340,487,050.00
U.S.b'ds dep'd to sec're dep'ts	37,315,750.00	37,446,000.00	37,853,150.00	37,360,150.00
U.S.b'ds and sec'ties on hand	44,164,500.00	45,958,550.00	43,068,350.00	36,817,600.00
Oth'r stocks, b'ds, and mortg's	19,365,864.77	19,874,384.33	20,007,327.42	20,693,406.40
Due from national banks	99,311,446.60	95,900,606.35	114,434,097.93	102,278,547.77
Due from other b'ks and b'k'rs	8,480,199.74	7,074,297.44	8,642,456.72	7,848,822.24
Real estate, furniture, etc	21,125,665.68	22,082,570.25	22,699,829.70	22,747,875.18
Current expenses	2,986,893.86	5,428,460.25	2,938,519.04	5,378,911.22
Premiums paid	2,464,536.96	2,660,106.09	2,432,074.37	1,819,815.50
Checks and other cash items	109,390,266.37	114,992,036.23	124,076,097.71	143,241,394.99
Bills of national banks	16,655,572.00	12,573,514.00	13,210,179.00	11,842,974.00
Bills of other banks	261,269.00	196,106.00	342,550.00	222,668.00
Fractional currency	1,927,876.78	1,825,640.16	1,863,358.91	2,262,791.97
Specie	20,981,601.45	18,373,943.22	20,755,919.04	13,003,713.39
Legal-tender notes	114,366,491.00	84,390,219.00	100,166,100.00	92,453,475.00
Compound-interest notes	39,997,030.00	38,917,490.00	19,473,420.00	4,513,730.00
Three per cent certificates	8,245,000.00	24,255,000.00	44,905,000.00	59,080,000.00
Total	1,502,647,644.10	1,499,668,920.97	1,572,167,076.26	1,559,621,773.49

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BANKS FROM OCTOBER, 1863, TO OCTOBER, 1898—Continued.

1866.

Liabilities.	JANUARY 1.	APRIL 2.	JULY 2.	OCTOBER 1.
	1,582 banks.	1,612 banks.	1,634 banks.	1,644 banks.
Capital stock	$403,357,346.00	$409,273,534.00	$414,270,493.00	$415,472,369.00
Surplus fund	43,000,370.78	44,687,810.54	50,151,991.77	53,359,277.64
Undivided profits	28,972,493.70	30,964,422.73	29,286,175.45	32,593,486.69
Nat'l-bank notes outstanding	213,239,530.00	248,886,282.00	267,798,678.00	280,253,818.00
State-b'k notes outstanding	45,449,155.00	33,800,865.00	19,996,163.00	9,748,025.00
Individual deposits	522,507,829.27	534,734,950.33	533,338,174.25	564,616,777.64
U. S. deposits	29,747,236.15	29,150,729.82	36,038,185.03	30,420,819.80
Dep'ts of U. S. disb'ng officers			3,066,892.22	2,979,955.77
Due to national banks	94,709,074.15	89,067,501.54	96,496,726.42	110,531,957.31
Due to other b'ks and bankers	23,793,584.24	21,841,641.35	25,951,728.99	26,986,317.57
Total	1,404,776,619.29	1,442,407,737.31	1,476,395,208.13	1,526,962,804.42

1867.

Liabilities.	JANUARY 7.	APRIL 1.	JULY 1.	OCTOBER 7.
	1,648 banks.	1,642 banks.	1,636 banks.	1,642 banks.
Capital stock	$420,229,739.00	$419,399,484.00	$418,558,148.00	$420,073,415.00
Surplus fund	59,992,874.57	60,206,013.58	63,232,811.12	66,695,587.01
Undivided profits	26,961,382.60	31,131,034.39	30,656,222.84	33,751,446.21
Nat'l-bank notes outstanding	291,436,749.00	292,788,572.00	291,769,553.00	293,887,941.00
State-b'k notes outstanding	6,961,499.00	5,460,312.00	4,484,112.00	4,092,153.00
Individual deposits	558,699,768.06	512,046,182.47	539,599,076.10	549,797,837.51
U. S. deposits	27,284,876.93	27,473,005.66	29,838,391.53	23,062,119.92
Dep'ts of U. S. disb'ng officers	2,477,509.48	2,650,981.39	3,474,192.74	4,352,379.43
Due to national banks	92,761,998.43	91,156,890.89	89,821,751.60	93,111,240.89
Due to other b'ks and bankers	24,416,588.33	23,138,629.46	22,659,267.08	19,644,940.20
Total	1,511,222,985.40	1,465,451,105.84	1,494,084,526.01	1,499,469,060.17

1868.

Liabilities.	JANUARY 6.	APRIL 6.	JULY 3.	OCTOBER 5.
	1,642 banks.	1,643 banks.	1,640 banks.	1,643 banks.
Capital stock	$420,260,790.00	$420,676,210.00	$420,105,011.00	$420,634,511.00
Surplus fund	70,586,125.70	72,349,119.60	75,840,118.94	77,995,761.40
Undivided profits	31,399,877.57	32,861,597.08	33,543,223.35	36,095,883.98
Nat'l-bank notes outstanding	294,377,390.00	295,336,044.00	294,908,264.00	295,769,489.00
State-b'k notes outstanding	3,792,013.00	3,310,177.00	3,163,771.00	2,906,352.00
Individual deposits	534,704,709.00	532,011,480.26	575,842,070.12	580,940,820.85
U. S. deposits	24,305,638.02	22,750,342.77	24,603,676.96	17,573,250.64
Dep'ts of U. S. disb'ng officers	3,208,783.03	4,976,682.31	3,499,389.99	4,570,478.16
Due to national banks	98,144,659.61	94,073,631.25	113,306,346.34	99,414,397.28
Due to other b'ks and bankers	21,867,648.17	21,323,636.60	27,355,204.56	23,720,829.18
Total	1,502,647,644.10	1,499,668,920.97	1,572,167,076.26	1,559,621,773.49

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AGGREGATE RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF THE NATIONAL

1869.

Resources.	JANUARY 4.	APRIL 17.	JUNE 12.	OCTOBER 9.
	1,628 banks.	1,620 banks.	1,619 banks.	1,617 banks.
Loans and discounts	$644,945,039.53	$662,084,813.47	$686,347,755.81	$682,883,106.97
U. S. bonds to secure circ'l'n.	338,539,950.00	338,379,250.00	338,699,750.00	339,480,109.00
U. S. bonds to secure deposits	34,538,350.00	29,721,350.00	27,625,350.00	18,704,000.00
U. S. b'ds and sec'ties on hand	35,010,600.00	30,226,550.00	27,476,650.00	25,903,950.00
Other st'ks, b'ds, and mortg's	20,127,732.96	20,074,435.69	20,777,560.53	22,250,697.14
Due from redeeming agents.	65,727,070.80	57,554,382.55	62,912,636.82	56,869,562.84
Due from other national b'nks	36,067,316.84	30,520,527.89	35,556,504.53	35,393,563.47
Due from State b'ks and b'k'rs	7,715,719.34	8,075,595.60	9,140,919.24	8,790,418.57
Real estate, furniture, etc...	23,289,838.28	23,798,188.13	23,859,271.17	25,169,188.95
Current expenses	3,265,990.81	5,641,195.01	5,820,577.87	5,646,382.96
Premiums paid	1,654,352.70	1,716,210.13	1,809,070.01	2,092,364.85
Checks and other cash items.	142,605,984.92	154,137,191.23	161,614,852.66	108,309,817.37
Bills of other national banks.	14,684,799.00	11,725,239.00	11,524,447.00	10,776,023.00
Fractional currency	2,280,471.06	2,083,545.18	1,804,855.53	2,090,727.38
Specie	29,626,750.26	9,944,532.15	18,455,090.48	23,002,405.83
Legal-tender notes	88,239,300.00	80,875,161.00	80,934,119.00	83,719,295.00
Three per cent certificates...	52,075,000.00	51,190,000.00	49,815,000.00	45,345,000.00
Total	1,540,394,266.50	1,517,753,167.03	1,564,174,410.65	1,497,226,604.33

1870.

Resources.	JANUARY 22.	MARCH 24.	JUNE 9.	OCTOBER 8.	DECEMBER 28.
	1,615 banks.	1,615 banks.	1,612 banks.	1,615 banks.	1,648 banks.
Loans and discounts	$688,875,203.70	$710,848,609.39	$719,341,186.06	$715,928,079.81	$725,515,538.49
Bonds for circulation	339,350,750.00	339,251,350.00	338,845,200.00	340,857,450.00	344,104,200.00
Bonds for deposits..	17,592,000.00	16,102,000.00	15,704,000.00	15,381,500.00	15,189,500.00
U. S. bonds on hand.	24,677,100.00	27,292,150.00	28,276,600.00	22,323,800.00	23,393,300.00
Other stocks and b'ds	21,082,412.00	20,524,294.55	23,300,681.87	23,614,721.25	22,686,358.59
Due from red'g ag'nts	71,641,486.05	73,435,117.98	74,635,405.61	66,275,668.92	64,805,062.88
Due from nat'l banks	31,994,609.26	29,510,688.11	36,128,750.66	33,948,805.65	37,478,166.49
Due from State b'ks.	9,319,560.54	10,238,219.85	10,430,781.32	9,202,496.71	9,324,144.18
Real estate, etc.....	26,002,713.01	26,330,701.24	26,593,357.00	27,470,746.97	28,921,637.44
Current expenses...	3,469,588.00	6,683,189.54	6,324,955.47	5,871,750.02	6,905,073.32
Premiums paid.....	2,439,591.41	2,680,882.39	3,076,456.74	2,491,222.11	3,251,648.72
Cash items	111,624,822.60	11,267,703.12	11,497,534.13	12,536,613.57	13,229,403.34
Clear'g-house exch'gs	.....	75,317,992.22	83,936,515.64	79,089,688.39	76,208,707.00
National-bank notes	15,840,669.00	14,226,817.00	16,342,582.00	12,512,927.00	17,901,846.00
Fractional currency.	2,476,966.75	2,285,499.02	2,184,714.39	2,078,178.05	2,150,522.89
Specie	48,345,383.72	37,096,543.44	31,099,437.78	18,460,011.47	26,307,251.59
Legal-tender notes..	87,708,502.00	82,485,978.00	94,573,751.00	79,324,577.00	80,580,745.00
Three per cent cert'fs	43,820,000.00	43,570,000.00	43,465,000.00	43,345,000.00	41,345,000.00
Total	1,546,261,357.44	1,529,147,735.85	1,565,756,909.67	1,510,713,236.92	1,538,998,105.93

1871.

Resources.	MARCH 18.	APRIL 29.	JUNE 10.	OCTOBER 2.	DECEMBER 16.
	1,688 banks.	1,707 banks.	1,723 banks.	1,767 banks.	1,790 banks.
Loans and discounts	$767,858,490.59	$779,321,828.11	$789,416,568.13	$831,552,210.00	$818,996,311.74
Bonds for circulation	351,556,700.00	354,427,200.00	357,388,950.00	364,475,800.00	366,840,200.00
Bonds for deposits..	15,231,500.00	15,236,500.00	15,250,500.00	28,087,500.00	23,155,150.00
U. S. bonds on hand.	23,911,350.00	22,487,950.00	24,200,300.00	17,753,650.00	17,675,500.00
Other stocks and b'ds	22,763,869.20	22,414,659.05	23,132,871.05	24,517,059.35	23,061,184.20
Due from red'g ag'nts	83,809,188.92	85,061,016.31	92,369,246.71	86,878,608.84	77,985,600.53
Due from nat'l banks	30,201,119.99	38,332,679.74	39,636,579.35	43,525,362.05	43,313,344.78
Due from State b'ks.	10,271,605.34	11,478,174.71	11,853,308.60	12,772,669.83	13,069,301.40
Real estate, etc.....	28,805,814.79	29,242,762.79	29,637,999.30	30,089,783.85	30,070,330.57
Current expenses...	6,694,014.17	6,764,159.73	6,295,099.46	6,153,370.29	7,330,424.12
Premiums paid.....	3,939,995.20	4,414,755.40	5,026,385.97	5,500,890.17	5,956,073.74
Cash items	11,642,644.74	12,749,289.84	13,101,497.95	14,058,268.86	13,784,424.76
Clear'g-house exch'gs	100,693,917.54	130,855,698.15	102,091,311.75	101,165,854.52	114,538,539.93
National-bank notes	13,137,006.00	16,632,323.00	19,101,389.00	14,197,653.00	13,085,904.00
Fractional currency.	2,103,298.16	2,135,763.09	2,160,713.22	2,095,485.79	2,061,600.89
Specie	25,769,166.64	22,732,027.02	19,924,955.16	13,252,998.17	29,595,299.56
Legal-tender notes..	91,072,349.00	106,219,126.00	122,137,660.00	109,414,735.00	93,942,707.00
Three per cent cert'fs	37,570,000.00	33,935,000.00	30,690,000.00	25,075,000.00	21,400,000.00
Total	1,627,032,030.28	1,694,440,912.94	1,703,415,335.65	1,730,566,899.72	1,715,861,897.22

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BANKS FROM OCTOBER, 1863, TO OCTOBER, 1898—Continued.

1869.

Liabilities.	JANUARY 4.	APRIL 17.	JUNE 12.	OCTOBER 9.
	1,628 banks.	1,620 banks.	1,619 banks.	1,617 banks.
Capital stock	$419,040,931.00	$420,818,721.00	$422,659,260.00	$426,399,151.00
Surplus fund	81,169,936.52	82,653,989.19	82,218,576.47	86,165,334.32
Undivided profits	35,318,273.71	37,489,314.82	43,812,898.70	40,687,300.92
Nat'l-bank notes outstanding	294,476,702.00	292,457,098.00	292,753,286.00	293,593,645.00
State-bank notes outstanding	2,734,669.00	2,615,387.00	2,558,874.00	2,454,697.00
Individual deposits	568,530,934.11	547,922,174.91	574,307,382.77	511,400,196.63
U. S. deposits	13,211,850.19	10,114,328.32	10,301,907.71	7,112,646.67
Dep'ts U.S. disburs'g officers	3,472,884.90	3,665,131.61	2,454,048.99	4,516,618.12
Due to national banks	95,453,139.33	92,662,648.49	100,933,010.03	95,067,892.83
Due to State banks and b'k'rs	26,984,945.74	23,018,610.62	28,046,771.30	23,849,371.62
Notes and bills rediscounted	.....	2,464,849.81	2,392,205.61	3,839,357.10
Bills payable	.....	1,870,913.26	1,735,289.07	2,140,363.12
Total	1,540,394,266.50	1,517,753,167.03	1,564,174,410.65	1,497,226,604.33

1870.

Liabilities.	JANUARY 22.	MARCH 24.	JUNE 9.	OCTOBER 8.	DECEMBER 28.
	1,615 banks.	1,615 banks.	1,612 banks.	1,615 banks.	1,648 banks.
Capital stock	$426,674,954.00	$427,504,247.00	$427,235,701.00	$430,399,301.00	$435,356,004.00
Surplus fund	90,174,281.14	90,229,954.59	91,689,834.12	94,061,438.95	94,705,740.34
Undivided profits	34,300,430.80	43,109,471.62	42,861,712.59	38,608,618.91	46,056,428.55
Nat'l-bank circulat'n	292,838,935.00	292,509,149.00	291,183,614.00	291,798,640.00	296,205,446.00
State-bank circulat'n	2,351,993.00	2,279,469.00	2,222,793.00	2,138,548.00	2,091,799.00
Dividends unpaid	2,299,296.27	1,483,416.15	1,517,595.18	2,462,591.31	2,242,556.49
Individual deposits	546,236,881.57	516,058,085.26	542,261,563.18	501,407,586.90	597,368,618.67
U.S. deposits	6,759,139.19	6,424,421.25	10,677,873.92	6,807,978.49	6,074,407.90
Dep's U.S. dis. officers	2,592,001.21	4,778,225.93	2,592,967.54	4,550,142.68	4,155,304.25
Due to national banks	108,351,300.33	109,667,715.95	115,456,491.84	100,348,292.45	106,690,414.53
Due to State banks	28,904,849.14	29,767,575.21	33,012,162.78	29,693,910.80	29,200,587.29
Notes rediscounted	3,842,542.30	2,462,647.49	2,741,843.53	3,843,577.67	4,612,131.08
Bills payable	1,543,753.49	2,873,357.40	2,302,756.99	4,592,609.76	4,838,667.83
Total	1,546,261,357.44	1,529,147,735.85	1,565,756,909.67	1,510,713,236.92	1,538,998,105.93

1871.

Liabilities.	MARCH 18.	APRIL 29.	JUNE 10.	OCTOBER 2.	DECEMBER 16.
	1,688 banks.	1,707 banks.	1,723 banks.	1,767 banks.	1,790 banks.
Capital stock	$444,232,771.00	$446,925,493.00	$450,330,841.00	$458,255,696.00	$460,225,866.00
Surplus funds	96,862,081.66	97,620,099.28	98,322,203.80	101,112,671.91	101,573,153.62
Undivided profits	43,883,857.64	44,776,030.71	45,535,227.79	42,008,714.38	48,630,925.81
Nat'l-bank circulat'n	301,713,460.00	306,131,393.00	307,793,880.00	315,519,117.00	318,265,481.00
State-bank circulat'n	2,035,800.00	1,982,580.00	1,968,058.00	1,921,056.00	1,886,538.00
Dividends unpaid	1,263,767.70	2,235,248.46	1,408,628.25	4,540,194.61	1,393,427.98
Individual deposits	561,190,830.41	611,025,174.10	602,110,758.16	600,868,486.55	596,586,487.54
U.S. deposits	6,314,957.81	6,521,572.92	6,265,167.94	20,511,935.98	14,829,525.65
Dep's U.S. dis. officers	4,813,016.66	3,757,873.84	4,893,907.25	5,393,598.89	5,399,108.34
Due to national banks	118,994,865.84	128,037,469.17	135,167,847.69	131,730,713.04	118,657,614.16
Due to State banks	37,311,519.13	36,113,290.67	41,219,802.96	40,211,971.67	38,116,950.67
Notes rediscounted	3,256,896.42	3,573,723.02	3,120,039.09	3,964,552.57	4,922,455.78
Bills payable	5,248,296.01	5,740,964.77	5,278,973.72	4,528,191.12	5,374,362.67
Total	1,627,032,030.28	1,694,440,912.94	1,703,415,335.65	1,730,566,899.72	1,715,861,897.22

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AGGREGATE RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF THE NATIONAL

1872.

Resources.	FEBRUARY 27. 1,814 banks.	APRIL 19. 1,843 banks.	JUNE 10. 1,853 banks.	OCTOBER 3. 1,919 banks.	DECEMBER 27. 1,940 banks.
Loans and discounts	$839,665,077.91	$844,902,253.49	$871,531,448.67	$877,197,923.47	$885,653,449.62
Bonds for circulation	370,924,700.00	374,428,450.00	377,029,700.00	382,046,400.00	384,458,500.00
Bonds for deposits	15,870,000.00	15,169,000.00	15,409,950.00	15,479,750.00	16,304,750.00
U. S. bonds on hand	21,323,150.00	19,292,100.00	16,458,250.00	12,142,550.00	10,306,100.00
Other stocks and b'ds	22,838,388.80	21,538,914.06	22,270,610.47	23,533,151.73	23,160,557.29
Due from red'g ag'nts	89,548,329.93	82,120,017.24	91,564,269.53	80,717,071.30	86,401,459.44
Due from nat'l banks	38,282,905.86	36,697,592.81	39,468,323.39	34,486,593.87	42,707,613.54
Due from State banks	12,269,822.68	12,299,716.94	13,014,265.26	12,976,878.01	12,008,843.54
Real estate, etc	30,637,676.75	30,809,274.98	31,123,843.21	32,276,498.17	33,014,796.83
Current expenses	6,265,655.13	7,026,041.23	6,719,794.90	6,310,428.79	8,454,803.97
Premiums paid	6,308,821.86	6,544,279.29	6,616,174.75	6,546,848.52	7,097,847.86
Cash items	12,143,403.12	12,461,171.40	13,458,753.80	14,916,784.34	13,696,723.85
Clear'g-house exch'gs	93,154,319.74	114,195,966.36	88,592,800.16	110,086,315.37	90,145,482.72
National-bank notes	15,552,087.00	18,492,832.00	16,253,560.00	15,787,296.00	19,070,322.00
Fractional currency	2,278,143.24	2,143,249.29	2,069,464.12	2,151,747.88	2,270,576.32
Specie	25,507,825.32	24,433,899.46	24,256,644.14	10,229,756.79	19,047,336.45
Legal-tender notes	97,865,400.00	105,732,455.00	122,994,417.00	105,121,104.00	102,922,369.00
U. S. cert's of deposit	.....	.....	.....	6,710,000.00	12,650,000.00
Three per cent cert'fs	18,980,000.00	15,365,000.00	12,005,000.00	7,140,000.00	4,185,000.00
Total	1,719,415,657.34	1,743,652,213.55	1,770,837,269.40	1,755,857,098.24	1,773,556,532.43

1873.

Resources.	FEBRUARY 28. 1,947 banks.	APRIL 25. 1,962 banks.	JUNE 13. 1,968 banks.	SEPTEMBER 12. 1,976 banks.	DECEMBER 26. 1,976 banks.
Loans and discounts	$913,265,189.67	$912,064,267.31	$925,557,682.42	$944,220,116.34	$856,816,555.05
Bonds for circulation	384,675,050.00	386,763,800.00	388,080,300.00	388,330,400.00	389,384,400.00
Bonds for deposits	15,035,000.00	16,235,000.00	15,935,000.00	14,805,000.00	14,815,200.00
U. S. bonds on hand	10,436,950.00	9,613,550.00	9,789,400.00	8,824,850.00	8,630,850.00
Other stocks and b'ds	22,063,306.20	22,449,146.04	22,912,415.63	23,709,034.53	24,358,125.06
Due from red'g ag'nts	95,773,077.10	88,815,557.80	97,143,326.94	96,134,120.66	73,032,046.87
Due from nat'l banks	39,483,700.09	38,671,088.63	43,328,792.29	41,413,680.06	40,404,757.97
Due from State banks	13,595,679.17	12,883,353.37	14,073,287.77	12,022,873.41	11,185,253.08
Real estate, etc	34,023,057.77	34,216,878.07	34,820,562.77	34,661,823.21	35,556,746.48
Current expenses	6,977,831.35	7,410,045.87	7,154,211.69	6,985,436.99	8,678,270.39
Premiums paid	7,205,259.67	7,559,987.67	7,890,962.14	7,752,843.87	7,987,107.14
Cash items	11,761,711.50	11,425,209.00	13,036,482.58	11,433,913.22	12,321,972.80
Clear'g-house exch'gs	131,383,860.95	94,132,125.24	91,918,526.59	88,926,003.53	62,881,342.16
National-bank notes	15,998,779.00	19,310,202.00	20,394,772.00	16,103,842.00	21,403,179.00
Fractional currency	2,289,680.21	2,198,973.37	2,197,559.84	2,302,775.26	2,287,454.03
Specie	17,777,673.53	16,868,808.74	27,950,086.72	19,868,469.45	26,907,037.58
Legal-tender notes	97,141,909.00	100,605,287.00	106,381,491.00	92,522,663.00	108,719,506.00
U. S. cert's of deposit	18,460,000.00	18,370,000.00	22,365,000.00	20,610,000.00	24,010,000.00
Three per cent cert'fs	1,805,000.00	710,000.00	305,000.00	.....	.....
Total	1,839,152,715.21	1,800,303,280.11	1,851,234,860.38	1,830,627,845.53	1,729,380,303.61

1874.

Resources.	FEBRUARY 27. 1,975 banks.	MAY 1. 1,978 banks.	JUNE 26. 1,983 banks.	OCTOBER 2. 2,004 banks.	DECEMBER 31. 2,027 banks.
Loans and discounts	$897,859,600.46	$923,347,030.79	$926,195,671.70	$954,394,791.59	$955,862,580.51
Bonds for circulation	389,614,700.00	389,249,100.00	390,281,700.00	383,254,800.00	382,976,200.00
Bonds for deposits	14,600,200.00	14,890,200.00	14,890,200.00	14,691,700.00	14,714,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand	11,043,400.00	10,152,000.00	10,456,909.00	13,313,550.00	15,290,300.00
Other stocks and b'ds	25,305,736.24	25,460,460.20	27,010,727.48	27,807,826.92	28,313,473.12
Due from res've ag'ts	101,502,861.58	94,017,603.31	97,871,517.06	83,885,126.94	80,488,831.45
Due from nat'l banks	36,624,001.39	41,291,015.24	45,770,715.59	39,695,309.47	48,100,842.62
Due from State banks	11,496,711.47	12,374,391.28	12,469,592.33	11,196,611.73	11,655,573.07
Real estate, etc	36,043,741.50	36,708,066.39	37,270,876.51	38,112,926.52	39,190,683.04
Current expenses	6,998,875.75	7,547,203.05	7,550,125.20	7,658,738.82	5,510,566.47
Premiums paid	8,741,028.77	8,680,370.84	8,563,262.27	8,376,659.07	8,626,112.16
Cash items	10,269,955.50	11,949,020.71	10,496,257.00	12,296,416.77	14,005,517.33
Clear'g-house exch'gs	62,768,119.19	94,877,796.52	63,896,271.31	97,383,687.11	112,995,317.55
National-bank notes	20,003,251.00	20,673,452.00	23,527,991.00	18,450,013.00	22,532,336.00
Fractional currency	2,309,919.73	2,187,186.69	2,283,898.92	2,224,943.12	2,392,668.74
Specie	33,365,863.58	32,569,969.26	22,326,207.27	21,240,945.23	22,436,761.04
Legal-tender notes	102,717,563.00	101,692,930.00	103,108,350.00	80,021,946.00	82,604,791.00
U. S. cert's of deposit	37,235,000.00	40,135,000.00	47,780,000.00	42,825,000.00	33,670,000.00
Dep. with U. S. Treas.	.....	.....	91,250.00	20,349,950.15	21,043,084.36
Total	1,808,500,529.16	1,867,802,796.28	1,851,840,913.64	1,877,180,942.44	1,902,409,638.48

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BANKS FROM OCTOBER, 1863, TO OCTOBER, 1898—Continued.

1872.

Liabilities.	FEBRUARY 27.	APRIL 19.	JUNE 10.	OCTOBER 3.	DECEMBER 27.
	1,814 banks.	1,843 banks.	1,853 banks.	1,919 banks.	1,940 banks.
Capital stock.....	$464,081,744.00	$467,924,318.00	$470,543,301.00	$479,629,174.00	$482,606,252.00
Surplus fund.....	103,787,082.62	104,312,525.81	105,181,943.28	110,257,516.45	111,410,248.98
Undivided profits...	43,310,344.46	46,428,590.90	50,234,298.32	46,623,784.50	56,762,411.89
Nat'l bank circulat'n.	321,634,675.00	325,305,752.00	327,092,752.00	333,495,027.00	336,289,285.00
State bank circulat'n.	1,830,563.00	1,763,885.00	1,700,935.00	1,567,143.00	1,511,396.00
Dividends unpaid...	1,451,746.29	1,561,914.45	1,454,044.06	3,149,749.61	1,356,934.48
Individual deposits .	593,645,666.16	620,775,265.78	618,801,619.49	613,290,671.45	598,114,679.26
U. S. deposits.....	7,114,893.47	6,355,722.95	6,993,014.77	7,853,772.41	7,863,894.93
Dep's U.S.dis.officers	5,024,699.44	3,416,371.16	5,463,953.48	4,563,833.79	5,136,597.74
Due to national banks	128,627,494.44	120,755,565.86	132,804,924.02	110,047,347.67	124,218,392.83
Due to State banks..	39,025,165.44	35,005,127.84	39,878,826.42	33,789,083.82	34,794,963.37
Notes rediscounted..	3,818,686.91	4,225,622.04	4,745,178.22	5,549,431.88	6,545,059.78
Bills payable.....	6,062,896.91	5,821,551.76	5,942,479.34	6,040,562.66	6,946,416.17
Total.....	1,719,415,657.34	1,743,652,213.55	1,770,837,269.40	1,755,857,098.24	1,773,556,532.43

1873.

Liabilities.	FEBRUARY 28.	APRIL 25.	JUNE 13.	SEPTEMBER 12.	DECEMBER 26.
	1,947 banks.	1,962 banks.	1,968 banks.	1,976 banks.	1,976 banks.
Capital stock.....	$484,551,811.00	$487,891,251.00	$490,109,801.00	$491,072,616.00	$490,266,611.00
Surplus fund.....	114,681,048.73	115,805,574.57	116,847,454.62	120,314,499.20	120,961,267.91
Undivided profits...	48,578,045.28	52,415,348.46	55,306,154.69	54,515,131.76	58,375,169.43
Nat'l-bank circulat'n	336,292,459.00	338,163,864.00	338,788,504.00	339,081,799.00	341,320,256.00
State-bank circulat'n	1,368,271.00	1,280,208.00	1,224,470.00	1,188,853.00	1,130,585.00
Dividends unpaid...	1,465,993.60	1,462,336.77	1,400,491.90	1,402,547.89	1,269,474.74
Individual deposits..	656,187,551.61	616,848,358.25	641,121,775.27	622,685,563.29	540,510,602.78
U. S. deposits.....	7,044,848.34	7,880,057.73	8,691,001.95	7,829,327.73	7,680,375.26
Dep's U.S.dis.officers	5,835,696.60	4,425,750.14	6,416,275.10	8,098,560.13	4,705,593.36
Due to national banks	134,231,842.95	126,631,926.24	137,856,085.67	133,672,732.94	114,996,666.54
Due to State banks..	38,124,803.85	35,036,433.18	40,741,788.47	39,298,148.14	36,598,076.29
Notes rediscounted .	5,117,810.50	5,403,043.38	5,515,900.67	5,987,512.36	3,811,487.89
Bills payable	5,672,532.75	7,059,128.39	7,215,157.04	5,480,554.09	7,754,137.41
Total.....	1,839,152,715.21	1,800,303,280.11	1,851,234,860.38	1,830,627,845.53	1,729,389,303.16

1874.

Liabilities.	FEBRUARY 27.	MAY 1.	JUNE 26.	OCTOBER 2.	DECEMBER 31.
	1,975 banks.	1,978 banks.	1,983 banks.	2,094 banks.	2,027 banks.
Capital stock.....	$490,859,101.00	$490,077,001.00	$491,003,711.00	$493,765,121.00	$495,802,481.00
Surplus fund.....	123,497,347.20	125,561,081.23	126,239,308.41	128,958,106.84	130,485,641.37
Undivided profits...	50,236,919.88	54,331,713.13	58,332,965.71	51,484,437.32	51,477,629.33
Nat'l-bank circulat'n	339,602,955.00	340,267,649.00	338,538,743.00	333,225,298.00	331,193,159.00
State-bank circulat'n	1,078,988.00	1,049,286.00	1,009,021.00	964,567.00	860,417.00
Dividends unpaid...	1,291,055.63	2,259,129.91	1,242,474.81	3,516,276.99	6,088,845.61
Individual deposits .	595,350,334.90	649,286,298.95	622,863,154.44	669,068,995.88	682,846,607.45
U. S. deposits.....	7,276,959.87	7,994,422.27	7,322,830.85	7,302,153.58	7,492,307.78
Dep's U.S.dis.officers	5,034,624.46	3,297,689.24	3,238,639.20	3,927,828.27	3,579,722.94
Due to national banks	138,435,388.39	135,640,418.24	143,033,822.25	125,102,049.93	129,188,671.42
Due to State banks..	48,112,223.40	48,683,924.34	50,227,426.18	50,718,007.87	51,629,602.36
Notes rediscounted..	3,448,828.92	4,581,420.38	4,436,256.22	4,197,372.25	6,365,652.97
Bills payable	4,275,002.51	4,772,662.59	4,352,560.57	4,950,727.51	5,398,900.83
Total.....	1,808,500,529.16	1,867,802,796.28	1,851,840,913.64	1,877,180,942.44	1,902,409,638.46

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AGGREGATE RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF THE NATIONAL

1875.

Resources.	MARCH 1.	MAY 1.	JUNE 30.	OCTOBER 1.	DECEMBER 17.
	2,029 banks.	2,046 banks.	2,076 banks.	2,088 banks.	2,086 banks.
Loans and discounts	$956, 485, 939. 35	$971, 835, 298. 74	$972, 926, 532. 14	$984, 691, 434. 40	$962, 571, 807. 70
Bonds for circulation	380, 682, 650. 00	378, 026, 900. 00	375, 127, 900. 00	370, 321, 700. 00	363, 618, 160. 00
Bonds for deposits	14, 492, 200. 00	14, 372, 200. 00	14, 147, 200. 00	14, 007, 200. 00	13, 981, 500. 00
U. S. bonds on hand	18, 062, 150. 00	14, 297, 650. 00	12, 753, 000. 00	13, 989, 950. 00	16, 009, 550. 00
Other stocks and b'ds	28, 268, 841. 69	29, 102, 197. 10	32, 010, 316. 18	33, 505, 045. 15	31, 057, 960. 52
Due from res've ag'ts	89, 991, 175. 34	80, 620, 878. 75	89, 788, 903. 73	85, 701, 259. 82	81, 462, 682. 27
Due from nat'l banks	44, 720, 394. 11	46, 039, 597. 57	48, 513, 388. 86	47, 628, 769. 18	44, 831, 891. 48
Due from State banks	12, 724, 243. 97	12, 094, 086. 39	11, 625, 647. 15	11, 963, 768. 90	11, 895, 551. 08
Real estate, etc	39, 430, 952. 12	40, 312, 285. 99	40, 969, 020. 49	42, 366, 647. 65	41, 583, 311. 94
Current expenses	7, 790, 581. 86	7, 706, 700. 42	4, 902, 044. 34	7, 841, 213. 05	9, 218, 455. 47
Premiums paid	9, 006, 880. 92	8, 434, 453. 14	8, 742, 393. 83	8, 670, 091. 18	9, 442, 801. 54
Cash items	11, 734, 762. 42	13, 122, 145. 83	12, 433, 100. 43	12, 758, 872. 03	11, 238, 725. 72
Clear'g-house exch'gs	81, 127, 796. 39	116, 970, 819. 05	88, 924, 025. 93	75, 142, 863. 45	67, 886, 967. 04
Bills of other banks	18, 909, 397. 00	19, 504, 640. 00	24, 261, 961. 00	18, 528, 837. 00	17, 166, 190. 00
Fractional currency	3, 008, 592. 12	2, 702, 326. 44	2, 620, 504. 26	2, 595, 631. 78	2, 901, 023. 10
Specie	16, 667, 106. 17	10, 620, 361. 64	18, 959, 582. 30	8, 050, 329. 73	17, 070, 905. 90
Legal-tender notes	78, 503, 170. 00	84, 015, 928. 00	87, 492, 895. 00	76, 458, 734. 00	70, 725, 077. 00
U. S. cert's of deposit	37, 200, 000. 00	38, 615, 000. 00	47, 310, 000. 00	48, 810, 000. 00	31, 005, 000. 00
Due from U. S. Treas.	21, 007, 919. 76	21, 454, 422. 29	19, 640, 785. 52	19, 686, 960. 30	19, 202, 256. 68
Total	1,869,819,753. 22	1,909,847,891. 40	1,913,239,201. 16	1,882,209,307. 62	1,823,469,752. 44

1876.

Resources.	MARCH 10.	MAY 12.	JUNE 30.	OCTOBER 2.	DECEMBER 22.
	2,091 banks.	2,089 banks.	2,091 banks.	2,089 banks.	2,082 banks.
Loans and discounts	$950, 205, 555. 62	$939, 895, 085. 34	$933, 686, 530. 45	$931, 304, 714. 06	$929, 066, 408. 42
Bonds for circulation	354, 547, 750. 00	344, 537, 350. 00	339, 141, 750. 00	337, 170, 400. 00	336, 705, 300. 00
Bonds for deposits	14, 216, 500. 00	14, 128, 000. 00	14, 328, 000. 00	14, 698, 000. 00	14, 757, 000. 00
U. S. bonds on hand	25, 910, 650. 00	26, 577, 000. 00	30, 842, 300. 00	33, 142, 150. 00	31, 937, 950. 00
Other stocks and b'ds	30, 425, 430. 43	30, 905, 195. 82	32, 482, 805. 75	34, 445, 157. 16	31, 565, 914. 50
Due from res've ag'ts	99, 068, 360. 35	86, 769, 083. 97	87, 989, 900. 90	87, 326, 950. 48	83, 789, 174. 65
Due from nat'l banks	42, 341, 542. 67	44, 328, 609. 46	47, 417, 029. 03	47, 525, 089. 98	44, 011, 664. 97
Due from State banks	11, 180, 562. 15	11, 262, 193. 96	10, 989, 507. 95	12, 061, 283. 08	12, 415, 841. 97
Real estate, etc	41, 937, 617. 25	42, 183, 958. 78	42, 722, 415. 27	43, 121, 942. 01	43, 498, 445. 49
Current expenses	8, 296, 207. 85	6, 820, 573. 35	5, 025, 549. 38	6, 987, 644. 46	9, 818, 422. 88
Premiums paid	10, 946, 713. 15	10, 414, 347. 28	10, 621, 634. 03	10, 715, 251. 16	10, 811, 300. 66
Cash items	9, 517, 868. 86	9, 693, 186. 37	11, 724, 592. 67	12, 043, 139. 68	10, 658, 709. 26
Clear'g-house exch'gs	58, 863, 182. 42	56, 806, 632. 63	75, 328, 878. 84	87, 870, 817. 06	68, 027, 016. 40
Bills of other banks	18, 536, 502. 00	20, 347, 964. 00	20, 398, 422. 00	15, 910, 315. 00	17, 521, 663. 00
Fractional currency	3, 215, 594. 30	2, 771, 886. 26	1, 987, 897. 44	1, 417, 203. 66	1, 146, 741. 94
Specie	29, 077, 345. 85	21, 714, 594. 36	25, 218, 469. 92	21, 360, 767. 42	32, 999, 647. 89
Legal-tender notes	76, 768, 446. 00	79, 858, 661. 00	90, 836, 876. 00	84, 250, 847. 00	66, 221, 400. 00
U. S. cert's of deposit	30, 805, 000. 00	27, 380, 000. 00	27, 955, 000. 00	29, 170, 000. 00	26, 095, 000. 00
Due from U. S. Treas.	18, 479, 112. 79	16, 911, 680. 20	17, 063, 407. 65	16, 743, 695. 40	16, 359, 491. 73
Total	1,834,369,941. 70	1,793,306,002. 78	1,825,760,967. 28	1,827,265,367. 61	1,787,407,093. 76

1877.

Resources.	JANUARY 20.	APRIL 14.	JUNE 22.	OCTOBER 1.	DECEMBER 28.
	2,083 banks.	2,073 banks.	2,078 banks.	2,080 banks.	2,074 banks.
Loans and discounts	$920, 561, 018. 65	$911, 946, 833. 88	$901, 731, 416. 03	$891, 920, 593. 54	$881, 856, 744. 87
Bonds for circulation	337, 590, 700. 00	339, 658, 100. 00	337, 754, 100. 00	336, 810, 950. 00	343, 869, 550. 00
Bonds for deposits	14, 782, 000. 00	15, 084, 000. 00	14, 971, 000. 00	14, 903, 000. 00	13, 538, 000. 00
U. S. bonds on hand	31, 988, 650. 00	32, 964, 250. 00	32, 344, 050. 00	30, 088, 700. 00	28, 479, 800. 00
Other stocks and b'ds	31, 819, 930. 20	32, 554, 594. 44	35, 653, 755. 29	34, 435, 995. 21	32, 169, 491. 03
Due from res've ag'ts	88, 698, 308. 85	84, 942, 718. 41	82, 132, 099. 96	73, 284, 133. 12	75, 960, 087. 27
Due from nat'l banks	44, 844, 616. 88	42, 027, 778. 81	44, 567, 303. 63	45, 217, 246. 82	44, 123, 924. 97
Due from State banks	13, 680, 990. 81	11, 911, 437. 36	11, 246, 349. 79	11, 415, 761. 60	11, 479, 945. 65
Real estate, etc	43, 704, 335. 47	44, 736, 549. 09	44, 818, 722. 07	45, 229, 983. 25	45, 511, 932. 25
Current expenses	4, 131, 516. 48	7, 842, 296. 86	7, 910, 864. 84	6, 915, 792. 50	8, 958, 903. 60
Premiums paid	10, 991, 714. 50	10, 494, 505. 12	10, 320, 674. 34	9, 219, 174. 62	8, 841, 939. 09
Cash items	10, 295, 404. 19	10, 410, 623. 87	10, 099, 988. 46	11, 674, 587. 50	10, 265, 059. 49
Clear'g-house exch'gs	81, 117, 889. 04	85, 159, 422. 74	57, 861, 481. 13	74, 525, 215. 89	64, 664, 415. 01
Bills of other banks	18, 418, 727. 00	17, 942, 693. 00	20, 182, 948. 00	15, 531, 467. 00	20, 312, 692. 00
Fractional currency	1, 238, 228. 08	1, 114, 820. 69	1, 055, 123. 61	900, 805. 47	778, 084. 78
Specie	49, 709, 267. 55	27, 070, 037. 78	21, 335, 996. 06	22, 658, 820. 31	32, 907, 750. 70
Legal-tender notes	72, 689, 710. 00	72, 351, 573. 00	78, 004, 386. 00	66, 920, 684. 00	70, 568, 248. 00
U. S. cert's of deposit	25. 470, 000. 00	32, 100, 000. 00	44, 430, 000. 00	32, 410, 000. 00	26, 515, 000. 00
Due from U. S. Treas.	16, 441, 509. 98	16, 291, 040. 84	17, 932, 574. 60	16, 021, 753. 01	16, 493, 577. 08
Total	1,818,174,517. 68	1,796,603,275. 29	1,774,352,833. 81	1,741,084,663. 84	1,737,295.145. 79

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BANKS FROM OCTOBER, 1863, TO OCTOBER, 1898—Continued.

1875.

Liabilities.	MARCH 1.	MAY 1.	JUNE 30.	OCTOBER 1.	DECEMBER 17.
	2,029 banks.	2,046 banks.	2,076 banks.	2,088 banks.	2,086 banks.
Capital stock	$496,272,901.00	$498,717,143.00	$501,568,563.50	$504,829,769.00	$505,485,865.00
Surplus fund	131,249,079.47	131,604,608.66	133,169,094.79	134,356,076.41	133,085,422.30
Undivided profits	51,650,243.62	55,907,619.95	52,160,104.68	52,964,953.50	59,204,957.81
Nat'l bank circulat'n	324,525,349.00	323,321,230.00	318,148,406.00	318,350,379.00	314,979,451.00
State bank circulat'n	824,876.00	815,229.00	786,844.00	772,348.00	752,722.00
Dividends unpaid	1,601,255.48	2,501,742.39	6,105,519.34	4,003,534.90	1,353,396.80
Individual deposits	647,735,879.69	695,347,677.70	686,478,630.48	664,579,619.39	618,517,245.74
U. S. deposits	7,971,932.75	6,797,972.00	6,714,328.70	6,507,531.59	6,652,556.67
Dep's U.S.dis.officers	5,330,414.16	2,766,387.41	3,459,661.80	4,271,195.19	4,232,550.87
Due to national banks	137,735,121.44	127,280,034.02	138,914,828.39	129,810,681.60	119,843,665.44
Due to State banks	55,294,663.84	53,037,582.89	55,714,055.18	49,918,530.95	47,048,174.56
Notes rediscounted	4,841,600.20	5,671,031.44	4,261,464.45	5,254,453.66	5,257,160.61
Bills payable	4,786,436.57	6,079,632.94	5,758,299.85	6,590,234.43	7,056,583.64
Total	1,869,819,753.22	1,909,847,891.40	1,913,239,201.16	1,882,209,307.62	1,823,469,752.44

1876.

Liabilities.	MARCH 10.	MAY 12.	JUNE 30.	OCTOBER 2.	DECEMBER 22.
	2,091 banks.	2,089 banks.	2,091 banks.	2,089 banks.	2,082 banks.
Capital stock	$504,818,666.00	$500,982,006.00	$500,393,796.00	$499,802,232.00	$497,482,016.00
Surplus fund	133,691,739.50	131,795,199.94	131,897,197.21	132,202,282.00	131,390,664.67
Undivided profits	51,177,031.26	49,039,278.75	46,609,341.51	46,445,215.59	52,327,715.08
Nat'l bank circulat'n	307,476,155.00	300,252,085.00	294,444,678.00	291,544,020.00	292,011,575.00
State bank circulat'n	714,539.00	667,060.00	658,938.00	628,847.00	608,548.00
Dividends unpaid	1,495,829.06	2,325,523.51	6,116,679.30	3,848,795.64	1,286,540.28
Individual deposits	620,674,211.65	612,355,096.59	641,432,886.08	651,385,210.19	619,350,223.06
U. S. deposits	6,606,394.90	8,493,878.18	7,667,722.97	7,256,801.42	6,727,155.14
Dep's U.S.dis.officers	4,313,915.45	2,505,273.30	3,392,939.48	3,746,781.58	4,749,615.39
Due to national banks	139,407,880.06	127,880,045.04	131,702,164.87	131,535,969.04	122,351,818.09
Due to State banks	54,002,131.54	46,706,969.52	51,403,995.59	48,250,111.63	48,685,392.14
Notes rediscounted	4,631,882.57	4,653,460.08	3,867,622.24	4,464,407.31	4,553,158.76
Bills payable	6,049,566.31	5,650,126.87	6,173,006.03	6,154,784.21	5,882,672.15
Total	1,834,369,941.70	1,793,306,002.78	1,825,760,967.28	1,827,265,367.61	1,787,407,093.76

1877.

Liabilities.	JANUARY 20.	APRIL 14.	JUNE 22.	OCTOBER 1.	DECEMBER 28.
	2,083 banks.	2,073 banks.	2,078 banks.	2,080 banks.	2,074 banks.
Capital stock	$493,634,611.00	$489,684,645.00	$481,044,771.00	$479,467,771.00	$477,128,771.00
Surplus fund	130,224,169.02	127,793,320.52	124,714,072.93	122,776,121.24	121,618,455.32
Undivided profits	37,456,530.32	45,609,418.27	50,508,351.70	44,572,678.72	51,530,910.18
Nat'l bank circulat'n	292,851,351.00	294,710,313.00	290,002,057.00	291,874,236.00	289,240,475.00
State bank circulat'n	581,242.00	535,963.00	521,611.00	481,738.00	470,540.00
Dividends unpaid	2,448,999.70	1,853,974.79	1,398,101.52	3,623,793.43	1,404,178.34
Individual deposits	659,891,969.76	641,772,528.08	636,267,529.20	616,403,987.12	604,512,514.52
U. S. deposits	7,234,696.96	7,584,267.72	7,187,431.67	7,972,714.75	6,529,031.09
Dep's U.S.dis. officers	3,108,316.55	3,076,878.70	3,710,167.20	2,376,983.02	3,789,759.43
Due to national banks	130,293,566.36	125,422,444.43	121,443,601.23	115,028,954.38	115,773,660.58
Due to State banks	49,965,770.27	48,604,820.09	48,352,583.90	46,577,439.88	44,807,958.79
Notes rediscounted	4,000,063.82	3,985,459.75	2,953,126.58	3,791,249.47	4,654,784.51
Bills payable	6,483,320.92	5,969,241.94	6,249,426.88	6,137,116.83	5,843,107.03
Total	1,818,174,517.68	1,796,603,275.29	1,774,352,833.81	1,741,684,663.84	1,737,295,145.79

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AGGREGATE RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF THE NATIONAL

1878.

Resources.	MARCH 15. 2,063 banks.	MAY 1. 2,059 banks.	JUNE 29. 2,056 banks.	OCTOBER 1. 2,053 banks.	DECEMBER 6. 2,055 banks.
Loans and discounts	$854,750,708.87	$847,620,392.49	$835,078,133.13	$833,988,450.59	$826,017,451.87
Bonds for circulation	343,871,350.00	345,256,350.00	347,332,100.00	347,556,650.00	347,812,300.00
Bonds for deposits	13,329,000.00	19,536,000.00	28,371,000.00	47,936,850.00	49,110,800.00
U. S. bonds on hand	34,881,600.00	33,615,700.00	40,479,900.00	46,785,600.00	44,255,850.00
Other stocks and b'ds	34,674,307.21	34,697,320.53	36,694,996.24	36,859,534.82	35,816,810.47
Due from res've ag'ts	86,016,990.78	71,331,219.27	78,875,055.92	85,083,418.51	81,733,137.00
Due from nat'l banks	39,692,105.87	40,545,522.72	41,897,858.89	41,492,918.75	43,144,220.68
Due from State banks	11,683,050.17	12,413,579.10	12,232,316.30	12,314,698.11	12,259,856.09
Real estate, etc	45,792,363.73	45,901,536.93	46,153,409.35	46,702,476.26	46,728,147.36
Current expenses	7,786,572.42	7,239,365.78	4,718,618.66	6,272,566.73	7,608,128.83
Premiums paid	7,806,252.00	7,574,255.95	7,335,454.49	7,134,735.68	6,978,768.71
Cash items	10,107,583.76	10,989,440.78	11,525,376.07	10,982,432.89	9,985,004.21
Clear'g-house exch'gs	66,498,965.23	95,525,134.28	87,498,287.82	82,372,537.88	61,998,286.11
Bills of other banks	16,250,569.00	18,363,335.00	17,063,576.00	16,929,721.00	19,392,281.00
Fractional currency	697,398.86	661,044.69	610,084.25	515,661.04	496,864.34
Specie	54,729,558.02	46,023,756.06	29,251,469.77	30,688,606.59	34,355,250.36
Legal-tender notes	64,034,972.00	67,245,975.00	71,643,402.00	64,428,600.00	64,672,762.00
U. S. cert'sof deposit	20,605,000.00	20,995,000.00	36,905,000.00	32,690,000.00	32,520,000.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	16,257,608.98	16,364,050.47	16,798,667.62	16,543,674.36	17,940,918.34
Total	1,729,465,956.90	1,741,898,959.05	1,750,464,706.51	1,767,279,133.21	1,742,826,837.37

1879.

Resources.	JANUARY 1. 2,051 banks.	APRIL 4. 2,048 banks.	JUNE 14. 2,048 banks.	OCTOBER 2. 2,048 banks.	DECEMBER 12. 2,052 banks.
Loans and discounts	$823,906,765.68	$814,653,422.69	$835,875,012.36	$878,503,097.45	$933,543,661.93
Bonds for circulation	347,118,300.00	348,487,700.00	352,208,000.00	357,313,300.00	364,272,700.00
Bonds for deposits	66,507,350.00	309,348,450.00	257,038,200.00	18,204,650.00	14,788,800.00
U. S. bonds on hand	44,257,250.00	54,601,750.00	62,180,300.00	52,942,100.00	40,677,500.00
Other stocks and b'ds	35,569,490.93	36,747,129.40	37,617,015.13	39,671,916.50	38,836,369.80
Due from res've ag'ts	77,925,068.68	74,003,830.40	93,443,463.95	107,023,546.81	102,742,452.54
Due from nat'l banks	44,161,948.46	39,143,288.90	48,192,531.93	46,692,994.78	55,352,459.82
Due from State banks	11,892,540.26	10,535,252.99	11,258,520.45	13,630,772.63	14,425,072.00
Real estate, etc	47,091,964.70	47,461,614.54	47,796,108.26	47,817,169.36	47,992,332.99
Current expenses	4,633,024.67	6,693,668.43	6,913,430.46	6,111,256.56	7,474,082.10
Premiums paid	6,366,048.85	6,609,390.80	5,674,497.80	4,332,419.63	4,150,836.17
Cash items	13,564,550.25	10,011,294.64	10,209,982.43	11,306,132.48	10,377,272.77
Clear'g-house exch'gs	100,035,237.82	63,712,445.55	83,152,359.49	12,964,964.25	112,172,677.95
Bills of other banks	19,535,588.00	17,068,505.00	16,685,484.00	16,707,550.00	16,406,218.00
Fractional currency	475,538.50	467,177.47	446,217.26	396,065.06	374,227.02
Specie	41,499,757.32	41,148,563.41	42,333,287.44	42,173,731.23	79,013,041.59
Legal-tender notes	79,561,233.00	64,461,231.00	67,059,152.00	69,196,696.00	54,715,096.00
U. S. cert'sofdeposit	28,915,000.00	21,885,000.00	25,180,000.00	26,770,000.00	10,860,000.00
Duefrom U. S. Treas.	17,175,435.13	17,029,121.31	16,620,986.20	17,029,065.45	17,054,816.40
Total	1,800,592,002.25	1,984,068,936.53	2,019,884,549.16	1,868,787,428.19	1,925,229,617.08

1880.

Resources.	FEBRUARY 21. 2,061 banks.	APRIL 23. 2,075 banks.	JUNE 11. 2,076 banks.	OCTOBER 1. 2,090 banks.	DECEMBER 31. 2,095 banks.
Loans and discounts	$974,295,360.70	$992,970,823.10	$994,712,646.41	$1,040,977,267.53	$1,071,356,141.79
Bonds for circulation	361,901,700.00	361,274,650.00	359,512,050.00	357,789,350.00	358,042,550.00
Bonds for deposits	14,917,000.00	14,722,000.00	14,727,000.00	14,827,000.00	14,726,500.00
U. S. bonds on hand	36,798,600.00	29,509,600.00	28,605,800.00	28,793,400.00	25,016,400.00
Other stocks and b'ds	41,223,583.33	42,494,927.73	44,947,345.75	48,863,150.22	48,628,372.77
Due from res've ag'ts	117,791,386.81	103,964,229.84	115,935,668.27	134,562,778.79	126,155,014.40
Due from nat'l banks	53,230,034.03	54,493,465.09	56,578,444.69	63,023,796.84	69,079,326.15
Due from State banks	14,501,152.51	13,293,775.94	13,861,582.77	15,881,197.74	17,111,241.03
Real estate, etc	47,845,915.77	47,808,207.09	47,979,244.53	48,045,832.54	47,784,461.47
Current expenses	6,404,743.54	7,007,404.19	6,778,829.19	6,386,182.01	4,442,440.02
Premiums paid	3,908,059.27	3,791,703.33	3,702,354.60	3,488,470.11	3,238,602.63
Cash items	10,320,274.51	9,857,645.34	9,980,179.32	12,729,002.19	14,713,929.02
Clear'g-house exch'gs	166,736,402.64	99,357,056.41	122,390,409.45	121,095,249.72	229,733,904.59
Bills of other banks	15,369,257.00	21,064,504.00	21,908,193.00	18,210,943.00	21,549,367.00
Fractional currency	397,187.23	395,747.67	387,226.13	367,171.73	389,921.75
Specie	89,442,051.75	86,429,732.21	99,506,505.26	109,346,509.49	107,172,900.92
Legal-tender notes	55,229,408.00	61,048,941.00	64,470,717.00	56,640,458.00	59,216,934.00
U. S. cert'sof deposit	10,760,000.00	7,890,000.00	12,510,000.00	7,655,000.00	6,150,000.00
Duefrom U. S. Treas.	16,994,381.37	17,226,060.01	16,999,083.78	17,103,866.00	17,125,822.37
Total	2,038,066,498.46	1,974,600,472.95	2,035,493,280.15	2,105,786,625.82	2,241,683,829.91

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BANKS FROM OCTOBER, 1863, TO OCTOBER, 1898—Continued.

1878.

Liabilities.	MARCH 15.	MAY 1.	JUNE 29.	OCTOBER 1.	DECEMBER 6.
	2,063 banks.	2,059 banks.	2,056 banks.	2,053 banks.	2,055 banks.
Capital stock	$473,952,541.00	$471,971,627.60	$470,393,366.00	$466,147,436.00	$464,874,996.00
Surplus fund	120,870,200.10	119,231,126.13	118,178,530.75	116,897,779.98	116,402,118.84
Undivided profits	45,040,851.85	43,938,961.98	40,482,522.64	40,936,213.58	44,040,171.84
Nat'l bank circulat'n	300,926,284.00	301,884,704.00	299,621,059.00	301,888,092.00	303,324,733.00
State bank circulat'n	439,339.00	426,504.00	417 808.00	413,913.00	400,715.00
Dividends unpaid	1,207,472.68	1,930,669.58	5,466,350.52	3,118,389.91	1,473,784.86
Individual deposits	602,882,585.17	625,479,771.12	621,632,160.06	620,236,176.82	598,805,775.56
U. S. deposits	7,243,253.29	13,811,474.14	22,686,619.67	41,654,812.08	40,269,825.72
Dep's U.S.dis.officers	3,004,694.90	2,392,281.61	2,903,531.99	3,342,794.73	3,451,436.56
Due to national banks	123,239,448.50	109,720,396.70	117,845,495.88	122,496,513.92	120,261,774.54
Due to State banks	43,979,239.39	44,096,551.05	43,360,527.86	42,636,703.42	41,767,755.07
Notes rediscounted	2,465,390.79	2,834,012.00	2,453,839.77	3,007,324.85	3,228,132.93
Bills payable	4,215,196.23	4,270,879.74	5,022,894.37	4,502,982.92	4,525,617.45
Total	1,729,465,956.90	1,741,898,959.05	1,750,464,706.51	1,767,279,133.21	1,742,826,837.37

1879.

Liabilities.	JANUARY 1.	APRIL 4.	JUNE 14.	OCTOBER 2.	DECEMBER 12.
	2,051 banks.	2,048 banks.	2,048 banks.	2,048 banks.	2,052 banks.
Capital stock	$462,031,366.00	$455,611,362.00	$455,244,415.00	$454,067,365.00	$454,498,515.00
Surplus fund	116,200,863.52	114,823,316.49	114,321,375.87	114,786,528.10	115,429,031.93
Undivided profits	36,836,269.21	40,812,777.59	45,802,845.82	41,300,941.40	47,573,820.75
Nat'l bank circulat'n	303,506,470.00	304,467,139.00	307,328,695.00	313,786,342.00	321,949,154.00
State bank circulat'n	388,368.00	352,452.00	339,927.00	325,954.00	322,502.00
Dividends unpaid	5,816,348.82	2,158,516.79	1,309,059.13	2,658,337.46	1,305,480.45
Individual deposits	643,337,745.26	598,822,694.02	648,934,141.42	719,737,568.89	755,459,966.01
U. S. deposits	59,701,222.90	303,463,505.69	248,421,340.25	11,018,862.74	6,923,323.97
Dep's U.S.dis.officers	3,556,801.25	2,689,189.44	3,682,320.67	3,469,600.02	3,893,217.43
Due to national banks	118,311,635.60	110,481,176.98	137,360,091.60	149,200,257.16	152,484,079.44
Due to State banks	44,035,787.56	43,709,770.14	50,403,064.54	52,022,453.99	59,232,391.93
Notes rediscounted	2,926,434.95	2,224,491.91	2,226,396.39	2,205,015.54	2,116,484.47
Bills payable	3,942,659.18	4,452,544.48	4,510,876.47	4,208,201.89	4,041,649.70
Total	1,860,592,002.25	1,984,068,936.53	2,019,884,549.16	1,868,787,428.19	1,925,229,617.08

1880.

Liabilities.	FEBRUARY 21.	APRIL 23.	JUNE 11.	OCTOBER 1.	DECEMBER 31.
	2,061 banks.	2,075 banks.	2,076 banks.	2,090 banks.	2,095 banks.
Capital stock	$454,548,585.00	$456,097,935.00	$455,909,565.00	$457,553,985.00	$458,540,085.00
Surplus fund	117,044,043.03	117,299,350.09	118,102,014.11	120,518,583.43	121,824,629 03
Undivided profits	42,863,804.95	48,226,087.61	50,443,635.45	46,139,690.24	47,946,741.64
Nat'l bank circulat'n	320,303,874.00	320,759,472.00	318,088,562.00	317,350,036.00	317,484,496.00
State bank circulat'n	303,452.00	299,790.00	290,738.00	271,045.00	258,499.00
Dividends unpaid	1,365,001.91	1,542,447.98	1,330,179.85	3,452,504.17	6,198,238.38
Individual deposits	848,926,599.86	791,555,059.63	833,701,034.20	873,537,637.07	1,006,452,852.82
U. S. deposits	7,856,791.97	7,925,988.37	7,680,905.47	7,548,538.67	7,898,100 94
Dep's U.S.dis.officers	3,069,880.74	3,220,606.64	3,026,757.34	3,344,386.62	3,489,501.01
Due to national banks	170,245,061.08	157,209,759.14	171,462,131.23	192,124,705.10	192,413,295.78
Due to State banks	65,439,334.51	63,317,107.96	67,938,795.35	75,735,677.06	71,185,817.08
Notes rediscounted	1,918,788.88	2,616,900.55	2,258,544.72	3,178,232.50	3,354,697.18
Bills payable	4,181,280.53	4,529,967.98	5,269,417.43	5,031,604.96	4,636,876.05
Total	2,038,066,498.46	1,974,600,472.95	2,035,493,280.15	2,105,786,625.82	2,241,683,829.91

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AGGREGATE RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF THE NATIONAL

1881.

Resources.	MARCH 11. 2,094 banks.	MAY 6. 2,102 banks.	JUNE 30. 2,115 banks.	OCTOBER 1. 2,132 banks.	DECEMBER 31. 2,164 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$1,073,786,749. 70	$1,093,649,382. 18	$1,144,988,949. 45	$1,173,796,083. 09	$1,169,177,557. 16
Bonds for circulation	339,811,950. 00	352,653,500. 00	358,287,500. 00	363,385,500. 00	368,735,700. 00
Bonds for deposits ..	14,851,500. 00	15,240,000. 00	15,265,000. 00	15,540,000. 00	15,715,000. 00
U. S. bonds on hand .	46,626,150. 00	44,116,500. 00	48,584,950. 00	40,866,750. 00	31,884,000. 00
Other stocks and b'ds	49 545,154. 92	52,908,123. 98	58,049,292. 63	61,952,402. 95	62,663,218. 93
Due from res've ag'ts	120,820,691. 09	128,017,627. 03	156,258,637. 05	132,968,183. 12	123,530,465. 75
Due from nat'l banks	62,295,517. 34	63,176,225. 67	75,703,599. 78	78,505,446. 17	77,633,902. 77
Due from State banks	17,032,261. 64	16,938,734. 56	18,850,775. 34	19,306,826. 62	17,644,704. 62
Real estate, etc	47,525,790. 02	47,791,348. 36	47,834,060. 20	47,329,111. 16	47,445,050. 46
Current expenses ...	7,810,930. 83	6,096,109. 78	4,235,911. 19	6,731,936. 48	4,647,101. 04
Premiums paid.....	3,530,516. 71	4,024,763. 60	4,115,980. 01	4,138,485. 71	3,891,728. 72
Cash items	10,144,682. 87	11,826,603. 16	13,534,227. 31	14,831,879. 30	17,337,964. 78
Clear'g-house exch'gs	147,761,543. 96	196,633,558. 01	143,960,236. 84	189,222,255. 95	217,214,627. 10
Bills of other banks .	17,733,032. 00	25,120,933. 00	21,631,932. 00	17,732,712. 00	24,190,534. 00
Fractional currency.	386,569. 83	386,950. 21	372,140. 23	373,945. 96	366,361. 52
Specie	105,156,195. 24	122,628,562. 08	128,638,927. 50	114,334,736. 12	113,680,639. 60
Legal-tender notes ..	52,156,439. 00	62,516,296. 00	58,728,713. 00	53,158,441. 00	60,104 387. 00
U. S. cert's of deposit	6,120,000. 00	8,045,000. 00	9,540,000. 00	6,740,000. 00	7,930,000. 00
Due from U. S. Treas.	17,015,269. 83	18,456,600. 14	17,251,868. 22	17,472,595. 96	18,097,923. 40
Total.....	2,140,110,944. 78	2,270,226,817. 76	2,325,832,760. 75	2,358,387,391. 59	2,381,890,866. 85

1882.

Resources.	MARCH 11. 2,187 banks.	MAY 19. 2,224 banks.	JULY 1. 2,239 banks.	OCTOBER 3. 2,269 banks.	DECEMBER 30. 2,308 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$1,182,661,609. 53	$1,189,094,830. 35	$1,208,932,655. 92	$1,243,203,210. 08	$1,230,456,213. 97
Bonds for circulation	367,333,700. 00	360,153,800. 00	355,789,550. 00	357,631,750. 00	357,047,650. 00
Bonds for deposits ..	16,093,000. 00	15,920,000. 00	15,920,000. 00	16,111,000. 00	16,344,000. 00
U. S. bonds on hand .	28,523,450. 00	29,662,700. 00	27,242,550. 00	21,314,750. 00	15,492,150. 00
Other stocks and b'ds	64,430,686. 18	65,274,999. 32	66,691,399. 56	66,168,916. 64	66,998,620. 36
Due from res've ag'ts	117,452,719 75	124,189,945. 23	118,455,012. 38	113,277,227. 87	122,066,106 75
Due from nat'l banks	68,301,645. 12	66,883,512. 75	75,366,970. 74	68,516,841. 06	76,073,227. 76
Due from State banks	15,921,432. 07	16,890,174. 92	16,344,688. 66	17,105,468. 44	18,405,748. 49
Real estate, etc.....	47,073,247. 45	46,956,574. 28	46,425,351. 40	46,537,066. 41	46,993,408. 41
Current expenses ...	8,494,036. 21	6,774,571. 86	3,030,464. 69	7,238,270. 17	5,130,505. 53
Premiums paid.....	3,762,382. 59	5,062,314. 52	5,494,224. 35	6,515,155 03	6,472,585. 82
Cash items	13,308,120. 70	12,295,256. 96	20,166,927. 35	14,784,025. 21	16,281,315. 67
Clear'g-house exch'gs	162,088,077. 94	107,270,094. 71	159,114,220. 08	208,366,540. 08	155,951,194. 81
Bills of other banks .	19,440,089. 00	25,226,186. 00	21,405,758. 00	20,689,425. 00	25,344,775. 00
Fractional currency.	389,508. 07	390,236. 36	373,725. 83	396,367. 64	401,314. 70
Specie.....	109,984,111. 04	112,415,806. 73	111,694,262. 54	102,857,778. 27	106,427,159. 40
Legal-tender notes ..	56,633,572. 00	65,969,522. 00	64,019,518. 00	63,313,517. 00	68,478,421. 00
U. S. cert's of deposit	9,445,000. 00	10,395,000. 00	11,045,000. 00	8,645,000. 00	8,475,000. 00
Due from U. S. Treas.	17,720,701. 07	17,099,385. 14	16,830,407. 40	17,161,367. 94	17,954,069. 42
Total.....	2,309,057,088. 72	2,277,924,911. 13	2,344,342,686. 90	2,399,833,676. 84	2,360,793,467. 09

1883.

Resources.	MARCH 13. 2,343 banks.	MAY 1. 2,375 banks.	JUNE 22. 2,417 banks.	OCTOBER 2. 2,501 banks.	DECEMBER 31. 2,529 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$1,249,114.879. 43	$1,262,339,981. 87	$1,285,591,902. 19	$1,309,244,781. 64	$1,307,491,250. 34
Bonds for circulation	354,746,500. 00	354,480,250. 00	354,002,900. 00	351,412,850. 00	345,595,800. 00
Bonds for deposits ..	16,799,000. 00	16,949,000. 00	17,116,000. 00	17,081,000. 00	16,846,000. 00
U. S. bonds on hand .	17,850,100. 00	15,870,600. 00	16,978,150. 00	13,593,050. 00	13,151,250. 00
Other stocks and b'ds	68,428,685. 67	68,340,500. 79	68,552,073. 03	71,114 031. 11	71,609,421. 62
Due from res've agt's	121.024,154. 60	109,306,823. 23	126,646,954. 62	124,918,728. 71	126,999,606. 92
Due from nat'l banks	67,263,503. 86	68,477,918. 02	66,164,638. 21	65,714,229. 44	77,902,785. 07
Due from State banks	16,993,341. 72	19,382,129. 33	19,451,498. 16	18,266,275. 05	19,402,047. 12
Real estate, etc.....	47,063,305. 68	47,155,909. 80	47,502,163. 52	48,337,665. 02	49,540,760. 35
Current expenses ...	8,949,615. 28	7,754,958. 86	8,829,278. 26	6,808,327. 30	4,878,318. 44
Premiums paid.....	7,420,939. 84	7,798,445. 04	8,079,726. 01	8,064,073 60	8,647,252. 98
Cash items	11,360,731. 07	15,461,050. 16	11,109,701. 18	13,581,049. 94	17,491,804. 43
Clear'g-house exch'gs	107,790,065. 17	145,990,998. 18	90,792,075. 08	96,353,211. 76	134,545,273. 98
Bills of other banks .	19,739,526. 00	22,655,833. 00	26,279,856. 00	22,675,447. 00	28,809,699. 00
Fractional currency.	431,931. 15	446,318. 94	456,447. 36	443,951. 12	427,754. 35
Specie.....	97,962,366 34	103,607,266. 32	115,354,394. 62	107,817,983. 53	114,276 158. 04
Legal-tender notes ..	60,848,068. 00	68,256,468. 00	73,832,458. 00	70,672,997. 00	80,559,796. 00
U. S. cert's of deposit	8,405,000. 00	8,420,000. 00	10,685,000. 00	9,970,000. 00	10,840,000. 00
Due from U. S. Treas.	16,726,451. 30	17,497,694. 31	17,407,906. 20	16,586,712. 60	16,865,938. 85
Total.....	2,298,918,165. 11	2,360,192,235. 85	2,364,833,122. 44	2,372,656,364. 82	2,445,880,917. 49

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BANKS FROM OCTOBER, 1863, TO OCTOBER, 1898—Continued.

1881.

Liabilities.	MARCH 11.	MAY 6.	JUNE 30.	OCTOBER 1.	DECEMBER 31.
	2,094 banks.	2,102 banks.	2,115 banks.	2,132 banks.	2,164 banks.
Capital stock	$458,254,935.00	$459,039,205.00	$460,227,835.00	$463,821,985.00	$465,859,835.00
Surplus fund	122,470,996.73	124,405,926.91	126,679,517.97	128,140,617.75	129,867,493.92
Undivided profits	54,072,225.49	54,906,090.47	54,684,137.16	56,372,190.92	54,221,816.10
Nat'l-bank circulat'n	298,590,802.00	309,737,193.00	312,223,352.00	320,200,069.00	325,018,161.00
State-bank circulat'n	252,765.00	252,647.00	242,967.00	244,399.00	241,701.00
Dividends unpaid	1,402,118.43	2,617,134.37	5,871,595.59	3,836,445.84	6,372,737.13
Individual deposits	933,392,430.75	1,027,040,514.10	1,031,731,043.42	1,070,997,431.71	1,102,679,163.71
U. S. deposits	7,381,149.25	9,504,081.25	8,971,826.73	8,476,689.74	8,796,678.73
Dep's U.S. dis. officers	3,839,324.77	3,371,512.48	3,272,610.45	3,631,803.41	3,595,726.83
Due to nat'l banks	181,677,285.37	191,250,091.90	223,503,034.19	205,862,945.80	197,252,226.01
Due to State banks	71,579,477.47	80,700,506.06	91,035,599.65	89,047,471.00	79,380,429.38
Notes rediscounted	2,616,203.05	2,908,370.45	2,220,053.02	3,091,165.30	4,122,472.79
Bills payable	4,581,231.47	4,493,544.77	5,169,128.57	4,664,077.12	4,482,325.25
Total	2,140,110,944.78	2,270,226,817.76	2,325,832,700.75	2,358,387,391.59	2,381,890,866.85

1882.

Liabilities.	MARCH 11.	MAY 19.	JULY 1.	OCTOBER 3.	DECEMBER 30.
	2,187 banks.	2,224 banks.	2,239 banks.	2,269 banks.	2,308 banks.
Capital stock	$469,390,232.00	$473,819,124.00	$477,184,390.60	$483,104,213.00	$484,883,492.00
Surplus fund	130,924,139.66	129,233,358.24	131,079,251.16	131,977,450.77	135,930,969.31
Undivided profits	60,475,764.98	62,345,199.19	52,128,817.73	61,180,310.53	55,343,816.94
Nat'l-bank circulat'n	323,651,577.00	315,671,236.00	308,921,898.00	314,721,215.00	315,230,925.00
State-bank circulat'n	241,527.00	241,319.00	235,173.00	221,177.00	207,273.00
Dividends unpaid	1,418,119.12	1,950,554.88	6,634,372.20	3,153,836.30	6,805,057.82
Individual deposits	1,036,595,098.20	1,001,681,693.74	1,066,707,248.75	1,122,472,682.46	1,066,901,719.85
U. S. deposits	8,853,242.16	9,741,133.36	9,817,224.44	8,817,411.21	9,622,303.56
Dep's U.S. dis. officers	3,372,363.96	3,493,252.88	2,867,385.63	3,627,846.72	3,786,262.20
Due to nat'l banks	187,433,824.90	192,067,865.26	194,868,025.46	180,075,749.77	194,491,260.60
Due to State banks	78,359,675.85	78,911,787.20	84,066,023.66	79,885,652.22	77,031,165.82
Notes rediscounted	3,912,992.38	3,754,044.38	4,195,210.99	5,747,614.68	6,703,164.45
Bills payable	4,428,531.51	5,008,343.00	5,637,665.88	4,848,517.18	3,856,056.54
Total	2,309,057,088.72	2,277,924,911.13	2,344,342,686.90	2,399,833,676.84	2,360,793,467.09

1883.

Liabilities.	MARCH 13.	MAY 1.	JUNE 22.	OCTOBER 2.	DECEMBER 31.
	2,343 banks.	2,375 banks.	2,417 banks.	2,501 banks.	2,529 banks.
Capital stock	$490,456,932.00	$493,963,069.00	$500,298,312.00	$509,699,787.00	$511,837,575.00
Surplus fund	136,922,884.44	137,775,004.39	138,331,902.06	141,991,789.18	144,890,252.13
Undivided profits	59,340,913.64	60,739,878.85	68,354,157.15	61,560,652.04	58,787,945.91
Nat'l-bank circulat'n	312,778,053.00	313,549,993.00	311,963,302.00	310,517,857.00	304,994,131.00
State-bank circulat'n	206,779.00	198,162.00	189,253.00	184,357.00	181,121.00
Dividends unpaid	1,389,092.96	2,849,629.87	1,454,232.01	3,229,226.31	7,982,682.28
Individual deposits	1,004,111,400.55	1,067,962,238.35	1,043,137,763.11	1,049,437,700.57	1,106,453,008.23
U. S. deposits	9,613,873.33	11,624,894.57	10,130,757.88	10,183,196.95	10,026,777.79
Dep's U.S. dis. officers	3,787,225.31	3,618,114.79	3,743,326.56	3,980,259.28	3,768,862.04
Due to nat'l banks	191,296,859.14	180,445,876.92	194,150,676.43	186,828,676.27	200,867,280.06
Due to State banks	80,251,968.26	78,544,128.82	84,744,666.35	83,602,073.01	84,776,421.60
Notes rediscounted	5,101,458.69	5,557,183.69	5,197,514.12	7,387,537.40	8,248,562.67
Bills payable	3,660,724.79	3,384,061.60	3,137,259.77	4,053,252.81	4,106,297.78
Total	2,298,918,165.11	2,360,192,235.85	2,364,833,122.44	2,372,656,364.82	2,445,880,917.49

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AGGREGATE RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF THE NATIONAL

1884.

Resources.	MARCH 7.	APRIL 24.	JUNE 20.	SEPTEMBER 30.	DECEMBER 20.
	2,563 banks.	2,589 banks.	2,625 banks.	2,664 banks.	2,664 banks.
Loans and discounts	$1,321,548,289.62	$1,333,433,230.54	$1,269,862,935.96	$1,245,294,093.37	$1,234,202,226.44
Bonds for circulation	339,816,150.00	337,342,900.00	334,346,350.00	327,455,000.00	317,586,050.00
Bonds for deposits	16,850,000.00	17,135,000.00	17,060,000.00	16,840,000.00	16,740,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand	18,672,250.00	15,560,400.00	14,143,000.00	13,579,600.00	12,305,900.00
Other stocks and b'ds	73,155,984.60	73,424,815.97	72,572,306.93	71,363,477.46	73,449,352.07
Due from res've ag'ts	138,705,012.74	122,491,957.98	95,247,152.62	111,993,019.65	121,161,976.80
Due from nat'l banks	64,638,322.58	68,031,209.90	64,891,670.13	6,335,544.57	69,459,884.45
Due from State banks	17,937,976.35	18,145,827.61	16,306,506.91	15,833,982.98	18,329,912.01
Real estate, etc	49,418,805.02	49,667,126.87	50,149,083.90	49,900,886.91	49,889,936.06
Current expenses	7,813,880.56	8,054,296.82	8,866,558.09	6,913,508.85	9,670,996.14
Premiums paid	9,742,601.42	9,826,386.76	10,605,343.49	11,632,631.68	11,923,447.15
Cash items	11,383,792.57	11,237,975.71	11,382,292.69	13,103,098.55	11,924,152.89
Cl'g-house loan cert's	.....	.....	10,335,000.00	1,690,000.00	1,870,000.00
Clear'g-house exc'gs	68,403,373.30	83,531,472.58	69,498,913.13	66,257,118.15	75,195,955.95
Bills of other banks	23,485,124.00	26,525,120.00	23,386,695.00	23,258,854.00	22,377,965.00
Fractional currency	491,067.76	489,802.51	473,046.66	469,023.89	456,778.26
Specie	122,080,127.33	114,744,707.09	109,661,682.11	128,609,474.73	139,747,079.53
Legal-tender notes	75,847,095.00	77,712,628.00	76,917,212.00	77,044,659.00	76,369,555.00
U. S. cert's of deposit	14,045,000.00	11,990,000.00	9,870,000.00	14,200,000.00	19,040,000.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	16,465,785.66	17,468,976.58	17,022,999.34	17,739,906.28	15,442,306.52
Total	2,390,500,638.51	2,396,813,834.92	2,282,598,742.96	2,279,493,880.07	2,297,143,474.27

1885.

Resources.	MARCH 10.	MAY 6.	JULY 1.	OCTOBER 1.	DECEMBER 24.
	2,671 banks.	2,678 banks.	2,689 banks.	2,714 banks.	2,732 banks.
Loans and discounts	$1,232,327,453.69	$1,241,450,649.79	$1,257,655,547.92	$1,306,143,990.46	$1,343,517,559.96
Bonds for circulation	313,106,200.00	312,168,500.00	310,102,200.00	307,657,050.00	304,776,750.00
Bonds for deposit	16,815,000.00	16,740,000.00	17,607,000.00	17,457,000.00	18,012,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand	14,607,650.00	14,769,250.00	14,588,800.00	14,329,400.00	12,665,750.00
Other stocks and b'ds	75,152,919.35	75,019,208.99	77,249,159.42	77,495,230.25	77,533,841.38
Due from res've ag'ts	136,462,273.26	130,903,103.77	132,733,904.34	138,378,515.15	139,239,444.80
Due from nat'l banks	66,442,054.87	67,866,656.57	77,220,972.29	78,967,697.86	79,452,309.67
Due from State banks	17,572,822.65	17,348,938.11	17,180,008.46	17,987,891.44	18,553,946.46
Real estate, etc	49,699,501.42	49,886,378.87	50,729,896.08	51,293,801.16	51,963,062.01
Current expenses	7,877,320.27	7,096,268.06	3,533,759.49	6,853,392.72	9,416,971.01
Premiums paid	12,330,437.60	12,358,982.70	12,690,663.41	12,511,333.41	11,802,199.86
Cash items	11,228,856.82	11,276,626.48	17,214,373.52	14,347,579.53	12,810,187.64
Cl'g-house loan cert's	1,530,000.00	1,430,000.00	1,380,000.00	1,110,000.00	630,000.00
Clear'g-house exc'gs	59,085,781.99	72,259,129.39	113,158,675.32	84,926,730.76	92,351,296.77
Bills of other banks	22,013,314.00	26,217,171.00	23,465,388.00	23,062,765.00	23,178,052.00
Fractional currency	519,529.96	513,200.12	489,927.18	477,055.17	415,082.64
Trade dollars	.....	.....	.....	1,605,763.69	1,670,961.77
Specie	167,115,873.67	177,433,119.30	177,612,492.02	174,872,572.54	165,354,352.37
Legal-tender notes	71,017,322.00	77,336,999.00	79,701,352.00	69,738,119.00	67,585,466.00
U. S. cert's of deposit	22,760,000.00	19,135,000.00	22,920,000.00	18,800,000.00	11,765,000.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	15,079,935.80	15,473,270.84	14,617,897.02	14,897,114.24	14,981,021.79
Total	2,312,744,247.35	2,346,682,452.99	2,421,852,016.47	2,432,913,002.38	2,457,675,256.13

1886.

Resources.	MARCH 1.	JUNE 3.	AUGUST 27.	OCTOBER 7.	DECEMBER 28.
	2,768 banks.	2,809 banks.	2,849 banks.	2,852 banks.	2,875 banks.
Loans and discounts	$1,367,705,252.80	$1,398,552,099.71	$1,421,547,199.22	$1,450,957,054.93	$1,470,157,681.13
Bonds for circulation	296,661,400.00	279,414,400.00	270,315,850.00	258,498,950.00	228,384,350.00
Bonds for deposit	18,637,000.00	18,810,000.00	19,984,900.00	20,105,900.00	21,049,900.00
U. S. bonds on hand	16,580,050.00	12,535,550.00	14,368,950.00	12,326,500.00	10,576,200.00
Other stocks and b'ds	80,227,388.98	83,347,119.93	82,439,901.64	81,825,266.40	81,431,000.66
Due from res've ag'ts	142,805,686.91	133,027,136.53	143,715,221.45	140,764,579.01	142,117,979.28
Due from nat'l banks	76,933,579.67	77,632,198.47	78,091,411.58	80,526,615.77	88,271,697.96
Due from State banks	18,834,235.88	17,720,924.26	18,387,215.76	20,140,256.27	21,465,427.08
Real estate, etc	52,262,718.07	53,117,564.42	53,834,583.58	54,090,070.94	54,763,530.37
Current expenses	7,705,850.57	8,684,672.33	5,837,175.21	7,438,741.12	10,283,007.79
Premiums paid	12,237,689.15	13,298,269.23	13,641,463.72	14,303,529.55	15,160,621.67
Cash items	15,135,538.48	12,181,455.80	10,408,981.58	13,277,169.64	13,218,973.44
Cl'g-house loan cert's	505,000.00	205,000.00	85,000.00	.....	.....
Clear'g-house exc'gs	99,923,656.84	76,140,330.60	62,474,605.90	95,536,941.15	79,525,126.92
Bills of other banks	20,503,303.00	25,129,938.00	21,602,661.00	22,734,085.00	26,132,330.00
Fractional currency	470,175.18	452,361.34	451,308.89	434,220.93	447,833.09
Trade dollars	1,681,530.65	1,713,384.35	1,857,041.56	1,889,794.55	1,827,364.20
Specie	171,615,919.39	157,459,870.49	149,000,492.10	156,387,696.00	166,983,556.01
Legal-tender notes	67,614,886.00	79,656,788.00	64,039,751.00	62,812,322.00	67,739,828.00
U. S. cert's of deposit	12,430,000.00	11,850,000.00	8,115,000.00	5,855,000.00	6,195,000.00
5% fund with Treas.	12,953,248.20	12,198,526.43	11,868,912.52	11,358,014.97	10,656,128.39
Due from U. S. Treas.	1,513,019.67	1,416,892.00	1,599,303.36	2,592,042.94	975,376.96
Total	2,494,337,129.44	2,474,544,481.89	2,453,666,930.07	2,513,854,751.17	2,507,753,912.95

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BANKS FROM OCTOBER, 1863, TO OCTOBER, 1898—Continued.

1884.

Liabilities.	MARCH 7.	APRIL 24.	JUNE 20.	SEPTEMBER 30.	DECEMBER 20.
	2,563 banks.	2,589 banks.	2,625 banks.	2,664 banks.	2,664 banks.
Capital stock.....	$515,725,005.00	$518,471,844.00	$522,515,996.00	$524,271,345.00	$524,089,065.00
Surplus fund.....	145,741,679.90	146,047,958.07	145,763,416.17	147,055,037.85	146,867,119.06
Undivided profits ...	63,644,861.56	67,450,459.00	70,597,487.21	63,234,237.62	70,711,369.95
Nat'l-bank circulat'n	298,791,610.00	297,506,243.00	295,175,334.00	289,775,123.00	280,197,043.00
State-bank circulat'n	180,589.00	180,576.00	179,666.00	179,653.00	174,645.00
Dividends unpaid ...	1,422,901.91	1,415,889.58	1,384,686.71	3,686,160.33	1,331,421.54
Individual deposits .	1,046,056,167.90	1,060,778,388.06	979,020,349.63	975,243,795.14	987,649,055.68
U. S. deposits.....	9,956,875.24	11,233,495.77	10,530,759.44	10,367,909.92	10,655,803.72
Dep's U.S.dis.officers	3,856,461.66	3,588,980.50	3,664,326.13	3,703,804.34	3,749,969.85
Due to national banks	207,461,179.63	192,868,942.31	155,785,354.44	173,979,149.80	187,296,348.30
Due to State banks..	88,466,363.89	86,778,138.85	70,480,617.11	72,408,206.85	72,572,384.43
Notes rediscounted..	6,234,202.32	7,299,284.58	11,343,505.55	11,008,595.07	8,433,724.67
Bills payable.....	2,968,749.50	3,193,635.20	4,262,244.57	4,580,862.15	3,415,524.07
Cl'g-house loan cert's	.....	.....	11,895,000.00	.....	.....
Total	2,390,500,638.51	2,396,813,834.92	2,282,598,742.96	2,279,493,880.07	2,297,143,474.27

1885.

Liabilities.	MARCH 10.	MAY 6.	JULY 1.	OCTOBER 1.	DECEMBER 24.
	2,671 banks.	2,678 banks.	2,689 banks.	2,714 banks.	2,732 banks.
Capital stock.....	$524,255,151.00	$525,195,577.00	$526,273,602.00	$527,524,410.00	$529,360,725.00
Surplus fund.....	145,907,800.02	145,103,776.01	146,523,799.94	146,624,642.06	150,155,549.52
Undivided profits ...	60,296,452.56	60,184,358.12	52,229,946.61	59,335,519.11	69,229,645.82
Nat'l-bank circulat'n	274,054,157.00	273,703,047.00	269,147,690.00	268,869,597.00	267,430,837.00
State-bank circulat'n	162,581.00	144,498.00	144,489.00	136,898.00	133,932.00
Dividends unpaid...	1,301,937.73	2,577,236.08	6,414,263.98	3,508,325.38	1,360,977.27
Individual deposits .	996,501,647.40	1,035,802,188.56	1,106,376,516.80	1,102,372,450.35	1,111,429,914.98
U. S. deposits.....	11,006,919.47	11,690,707.52	10,995,974.68	11,552,621.98	12,058,768.36
Dep's U.S.dis. officers	3,039,646.40	3,330,522.70	3,027,218.02	2,714,399.37	3,005,783.11
Due to national banks	205,877,203.09	199,081,104.40	203,932,800.05	213,534,905.08	216,564,533.96
Due to State banks..	82,190,567.43	81,966,092.25	88,847,454.78	86,115,061.25	85,060,162.27
Notes rediscounted..	6,299,722.15	5,736,012.02	5,864,000.85	8,432,792.64	9,932,828.24
Bills payable.....	1,850,462.10	2,167,333.33	2,074,259.76	2,191,380.16	1,951,598.60
Total	2,312,744,247.35	2,346,682,452.99	2,421,852,016.47	2,432,913,002.38	2,457,675,256.13

1886.

Liabilities.	MARCH 1.	JUNE 3.	AUGUST 27.	OCTOBER 7.	DECEMBER 28.
	2,768 banks.	2,809 banks.	2,849 banks.	2,852 banks.	2,875 banks.
Capital stock.....	$533,360,615.00	$539,109,291.72	$545,522,598.00	$548,240,730.00	$550,698,675.00
Surplus fund.....	152,872,349.01	153,642,934.86	157,003,875.60	157,249,190.87	159,573,479.21
Undivided profits ...	59,376,381.80	67,662,886.02	62,211,565.63	66,503,404.72	79,298,286.13
Nat'l-bank circulat'n	256,972,158.00	244,893,097.00	238,273,685.00	228,672,610.00	202,078,287.00
State-bank circulat'n	133,931.00	132,470.00	128,336.00	125,002.00	115,352.00
Dividends unpaid...	1,534,905.58	1,526,776.66	1,863,303.62	2,227,810.59	1,590,345.06
Individual deposits .	1,152,660,492.06	1,146,246,911.43	1,113,459,187.35	1,172,968,308.64	1,169,716,413.13
U. S. deposits.....	12,414,566.52	13,670,721.76	14,295,927.74	13,842,023.69	13,705,700.73
Dep's U.S.dis.officers	3,019,018.72	2,798,864.55	2,884,865.62	2,721,276.77	4,276,257.85
Due to national banks	219,778,171.80	204,405,273.11	218,327,437.33	218,395,950.54	223,842,279.46
Due to State banks..	92,663,570.46	90,591,102.81	90,366,354.90	90,246,483.31	91,254,533.23
Notes rediscounted..	8,376,095.20	8,718,911.71	7,948,698.27	10,594,176.56	9,159,345.79
Bills payable.....	1,174,874.29	1,145,240.26	1,381,095.01	2,067,693.48	2,444,958.36
Total.....	2,494,337,129.44	2,474,544,481.89	2,453,666,930.07	2,513,854,751.17	2,507,753,912.95

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AGGREGATE RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF THE NATIONAL

1887.

Resources.	MARCH 4.	MAY 13.	AUGUST 1.	OCTOBER 5.	DECEMBER 7.
	2,909 banks.	2,955 banks.	3,014 banks.	3,049 banks.	3,070 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$1,515,534,674. 67	$1,560,291,810. 73	$1,560,371,741. 05	$1,587,549,133. 76	$1,583,941,484. 96
Bonds for circulation	211, 537, 150. 00	200, 452, 300. 00	189, 032, 050. 00	189, 083, 100. 00	186, 431, 900. 00
Bonds for deposits ..	22, 976, 900. 00	24, 990, 500. 00	26, 402, 000. 00	27, 757, 000. 00	42, 203, 000. 00
U. S. bonds on hand..	9, 721, 450. 00	8, 157, 250. 00	7, 808, 000. 00	6, 914, 350. 00	6, 988, 550. 00
Other stocks and b'ds	87, 441, 034. 86	88, 031, 124. 15	88, 374, 837. 99	88, 831, 009. 96	90, 775, 413. 31
Due from res've ag'ts	163, 161, 181. 37	148, 067, 874. 43	140, 270, 155. 75	140, 873, 587. 98	132, 959, 765. 34
Due from nat'l banks	86, 460, 829. 09	105, 576, 841. 99	299, 487, 767. 80	93, 302, 413. 94	98, 227, 065. 30
Due from State banks	21, 725, 805. 99	22, 746, 190. 43	30, 952, 187. 86	22, 103, 677. 18	21, 995, 356. 41
Real estate, etc.....	55, 128, 600. 78	55, 729, 098. 76	56, 954, 622. 58	57, 968, 159. 71	58, 825, 168. 16
Current expenses ...	8, 064, 292. 40	7, 781, 151. 97	5, 158, 940. 86	8, 253, 890. 72	10, 600, 817. 35
Premiums paid.....	15, 537, 721. 22	16, 806, 431. 83	17, 353, 130. 17	17, 288, 771. 35	18, 797, 205. 79
Cash items.....	13, 308, 520. 04	13, 065, 663. 79	16, 914, 070. 02	14, 691, 373. 38	13, 326, 455. 77
Clear'g-house exch'gs	89, 239, 194. 59	86, 829, 363. 73	128, 211, 628. 48	88, 775, 457. 99	85, 097, 380. 41
Bills of other banks .	22, 235, 206. 00	25, 188, 137. 00	22, 962, 737. 00	21, 937, 884. 00	23, 447, 294. 00
Fractional currency.	577, 878. 03	556, 186. 75	564, 266. 72	540, 594. 50	554, 906 55
Trade dollars.....	1, 803, 661. 40	184, 203. 08	63, 671. 97	509. 25	328 09
Specie.....	171, 678, 906. 15	167, 315, 665. 62	165, 104, 210. 28	165, 085, 454. 38	159, 240, 643 48
Legal-tender notes ..	66, 228, 158. 00	79, 595, 088. 00	74, 477, 342. 00	73, 751, 255. 00	75, 361, 975 00
U. S. cert's of deposit	7, 645, 000. 00	8, 025, 000. 00	7, 810, 000. 00	6, 190, 000. 00	6, 165, 000 00
5% fund with Treas.	9, 280, 755. 33	8, 810, 585. 35	8, 341, 988. 77	8, 310, 442. 35	8, 168, 503. 20
Due from U. S. Treas.	1, 856, 195. 13	1, 113, 554. 81	660, 818. 42	985, 410. 14	1, 068, 117. 43
Total.....	2, 581, 143, 115. 05	2, 629, 314, 022. 42	2, 637, 276, 167. 72	2, 620, 193, 475. 59	2, 624, 186, 330 55

1888.

Resources.	FEBRUARY 14.	APRIL 30.	JUNE 30.	OCTOBER 4.	DECEMBER 12.
	3,077 banks.	3,098 banks.	3,120 banks.	3,140 banks.	3,150 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$1,584,170,370. 51	$1,606,397,923. 95	$1,628,124,564. 83	$1,684,180, 624. 27	$1,676,554,863. 67
Bonds for circulation	181, 845, 450. 00	181, 042, 950. 00	177, 543, 900. 00	171, 867, 200. 00	162, 820, 650. 00
Bonds for deposits..	56, 863, 000. 00	56, 643, 000. 00	55, 788, 000. 00	54, 208, 000. 00	48, 949, 000. 00
U. S. bonds on hand..	6, 450, 500. 00	7, 639, 350. 00	7, 830, 150. 00	6, 507, 050. 00	6, 374, 400. 00
Other stocks and b'ds	94, 153, 688. 97	95, 296, 917. 07	96, 265, 812. 31	99, 752, 403. 73	102, 276, 898. 17
Due from res've ag'ts	155, 341, 240. 86	146, 477, 902. 83	158, 133, 598. 31	170, 458, 593. 83	156, 587, 199. 27
Due from nat'l banks	92, 980, 682. 48	95, 519, 102. 26	101, 689, 774. 90	99, 821, 000. 57	107, 175, 402. 59
Due from State banks	21, 880, 069. 60	22, 709, 703. 01	22, 714, 258. 27	23, 767, 260. 53	24, 217, 165. 51
Real estate, etc.....	59, 366, 247. 85	60, 111, 356. 86	61, 101, 833. 19	62, 634, 791. 74	63, 436, 066. 74
Current expenses ...	6, 531, 237. 71	9, 843, 637. 81	5, 685, 313. 21	8, 498, 758. 28	11, 342, 192. 45
Premiums paid.....	19, 779, 498. 56	19, 501, 481. 06	18, 903, 434. 54	17, 615, 898. 02	16, 681, 256. 56
Cash items.....	12, 255, 978. 69	14, 644, 675. 77	16, 855, 801. 15	15, 071, 024. 30	14, 140, 858. 12
Clear'g-house exch'gs	73, 418, 037. 29	117, 270, 706. 86	74, 229, 763. 69	102, 439, 751. 67	91, 765, 292. 99
Bills of other banks .	23, 145, 206. 00	24, 434, 212. 00	21, 343, 405. 00	21, 600, 818. 00	21, 728, 238. 00
Fractional currency.	683, 148. 93	662, 722. 27	632, 602. 42	684, 268. 41	628, 387. 42
Trade dollars	437. 59	351. 15	371. 76	419. 05	763. 56
Specie.....	173, 830, 614. 62	172, 074, 011. 19	181, 292, 276. 76	178, 097, 816. 64	172, 734, 278. 50
Legal-tender notes ..	82, 317, 670. 00	83, 574, 210. 00	81, 995, 643. 00	81, 099, 461. 00	82, 555, 060. 00
U. S. cert's of deposit	10, 120, 000. 00	9, 330, 000. 00	12, 315, 000. 00	8, 955, 000. 00	9, 220, 000. 00
5% fund with Treas.	7, 993, 189. 22	7, 887, 950. 36	7, 765, 837. 16	7, 555, 401. 72	7, 141, 434. 41
Due from U. S. Treas.	1, 240, 035. 56	1, 361, 033. 74	1, 236, 675. 66	935, 799. 31	1, 246, 391. 04
Total.....	2, 664, 366, 304. 44	2, 732, 423, 198. 19	2, 731, 448, 016. 16	2, 815, 751, 341. 07	2, 777, 575, 799. 00

1889.

Resources.	FEBRUARY 26.	MAY 13.	JULY 12.	SEPTEMBER 30.	DECEMBER 11.
	3,170 banks.	3,206 banks.	3,239 banks.	3,290 banks.	3,326 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$1,704,067,489. 39	$1,739,651,934. 67	$1,779,054,527. 66	$1,817,257,703. 17	$1,811,686,891. 57
Bonds for circulation	156, 728, 200. 00	149, 520, 850. 00	147, 502, 200. 00	146, 471, 700. 00	143, 434, 700. 00
Bonds for deposit ...	46, 384, 000. 00	44, 882, 000. 00	44, 832, 000. 00	44, 063, 000. 00	41, 681, 000. 00
U. S. bonds on hand..	6, 395, 000. 00	6, 690, 800. 00	6, 810, 100. 00	4, 438, 200. 00	3, 740, 350. 00
Other stocks and b'ds	102, 215, 066. 01	103, 030, 575. 31	106, 712, 474. 80	109, 313, 635. 01	111, 344, 480. 32
Due from res've ag'ts	192, 702, 196. 35	187, 372, 295. 47	192, 590, 073. 67	189, 136, 281. 01	164, 889, 765. 16
Due from nat'l banks	101, 327, 319. 18	107, 091, 577. 44	108, 999, 878. 96	117, 869, 749. 37	118, 206, 354. 91
Due from State banks	24, 651, 712. 33	26, 924, 218. 24	25, 956, 516. 93	28, 417, 511. 26	28, 143, 681. 33
Real estate, etc.....	66, 248, 183. 93	66, 855, 303, 68	67, 377, 183. 12	69, 377, 173. 73	70, 694, 191. 37
Current expenses ...	7, 418, 190. 08	8, 984, 846. 65	3, 760, 961. 17	8, 525, 924. 84	11, 902, 368. 22
Premiums paid.....	16, 729, 244. 88	17, 058, 275. 44	17, 126, 726. 31	16, 613, 917. 93	15, 847, 602. 85
Cash items.....	12, 676, 652. 11	15, 049, 325. 16	14, 350, 765. 37	17, 059, 786. 57	15, 134, 700. 19
Clear'g-house exch'gs	84, 111, 547. 63	101, 452, 588. 54	101, 552, 062. 67	136, 783, 162. 26	103, 719, 453. 43
Bills of other banks..	22, 411, 826. 00	25, 722, 720. 00	24, 761, 487. 00	20, 875, 528. 00	20, 388, 807. 00
Fractional currency.	717, 823. 63	698, 369. 91	719, 273. 63	682, 034. 93	720, 462. 37
Specie.....	182, 284, 803. 00	185, 176, 450. 86	175, 903, 868. 98	164, 326, 448. 84	171, 089, 458. 10
Legal-tender notes ..	88, 624, 360. 00	97, 838, 385. 00	97, 456, 832. 00	86, 752, 093. 00	84, 490, 894. 00
U. S. cert's of deposit	13, 785, 000. 00	13, 355, 000. 00	14, 890, 000. 00	12, 945, 000. 00	9, 045, 000. 00
5% fund with Treas.	6, 860, 148. 44	6, 565, 205. 97	6, 457, 820. 66	6, 405, 058. 18	6, 276, 659. 40
Due from U. S. Treas.	1, 066, 950. 97	1, 001, 795. 11	1, 161, 617. 26	976, 737. 81	1, 239, 867. 01
Total.....	2, 837, 406, 213. 93	2, 904, 922, 517. 45	2, 937, 976, 370. 24	2, 998, 290, 645. 91	2, 933, 676, 687. 23

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BANKS FROM OCTOBER, 1863, TO OCTOBER, 1898—Continued.

1887.

Liabilities.	MARCH 4.	MAY 13.	AUGUST 1.	OCTOBER 5.	DECEMBER 7.
	2,909 banks.	2,955 banks.	3,014 banks.	3,049 banks.	3,070 banks.
Capital stock	$555,351,765.00	$565,629,068.45	$571,648,811.00	$578,462,765.00	$580,733,094.42
Surplus fund.....	164,337,132.72	167,411,521.03	172,348,398.99	173,913,440.97	175,246,408.26
Undivided profits ...	67,248,949.16	70,153,368.11	62,294,634.02	71,451,167.62	79,899,218.06
Nat'l-bank circulat'n	186,231,498.00	176,771,539.00	166,625,658.00	167,283,343.00	164,904,094.00
State-bank circulat'n	106,100.00	98,716.00	98,697.00	93,699.00	98,676.50
Dividends unpaid ...	1,441,628.17	1,977,314.40	2,239,929.46	2,495,127.83	1,343,963.98
Individual deposits .	1,224,925,698.26	1,266,570,537.67	1,285,076,978.58	1,249,477,126.95	1,235,757,941.59
U. S. deposits	15,233,909.94	17,556,485.93	19,186,712.77	20,392,284.03	38,416,276.87
Dep's U.S.dis.officers	4,277,187.61	3,779,735.14	4,074,903.62	4,831,666.14	4,515,024.05
Due to nat'l banks...	249,337,482.40	244,575,545.12	235,966,622.46	227,491,984.15	223,088,927.85
Due to State banks..	103,012,552.48	102,089,438.63	103,603,598.14	102,094,625.68	98,809,344.66
Notes rediscounted..	7,556,837.10	10,132,799.64	11,125,236.08	17,312,806.39	16,268,247.74
Bills payable.....	2,082,374.21	2,567,953.30	2,985,937.60	4,888,439.43	5,105,112.57
Total.....	2,581,143,115.05	2,629,314,022.42	2,637,276,167.72	2,620,193,475.59	2,624,186,330.55

1888.

Liabilities.	FEBRUARY 14.	APRIL 30.	JUNE 30.	OCTOBER 4.	DECEMBER 12.
	3,077 banks.	3,098 banks.	3,120 banks.	3,140 banks.	3,150 banks.
Capital stock	$582,194,263.75	$585,449,487.75	$588,384,018.25	$592,621,656.04	$593,848,247.29
Surplus fund.....	179,533,475.38	180,053,507.27	183,106,435.70	185,520,564.68	187,292,469.97
Undivided profits...	66,606,930.87	78,196,768.91	70,296,173.67	77,434,426.23	88,302,639.01
Nat'l-bank circulat'n	159,750,193.50	158,897,572.00	155,313,353.50	151,702,809.50	143,549,296.50
State-bank circulat'n	98,652.50	94,878.50	82,372.50	82,354.50	82,354.50
Dividends unpaid...	1,534,314.51	1,766,496.41	7,381,894.42	2,378,275.70	1,267,930.19
Individual deposits .	1,251,957,844.42	1,309,731,015.16	1,292,342,471.28	1,350,329,861.11	1,331,265,617.08
U. S. deposits	55,193,899.19	54,691,454.69	54,679,643.93	52,140,562.97	46,707,010.38
Dep's U.S.dis.officers	4,255,362.02	4,789,093.63	3,690,652.65	3,993,900.51	4,415,608.41
Due to nat'l banks...	241,038,499.93	237,056,940.91	248,243,440.03	260,697,968.60	252,291,134.80
Due to State banks..	105,539,405.53	104,502,668.21	109,871,372.41	114,936,397.15	108,001,606.46
Notes rediscounted .	12,866,722.85	12,724,238.71	13,096,119.55	17,305,750.61	14,844,303.00
Bills payable.....	3,796,739.99	4,469,076.04	4,955,068.27	6,615,813.47	5,707,581.41
Total.....	2,664,366,304.44	2,732,423,198.19	2,731,448,016.16	2,815,751,341.07	2,777,575,799.00

1889.

Liabilities.	FEBRUARY 26.	MAY 13.	JULY 12.	SEPTEMBER 30.	DECEMBER 11.
	3,170 banks.	3,206 banks.	3,239 banks.	3,290 banks.	3,326 banks.
Capital stock	$596,569,330.70	$599,472,742.88	$605,851,640.50	$612,584,095.00	$617,840,164.67
Surplus fund.....	192,458,759.90	193,746,169.52	196,911,605.90	197,394,760.55	198,508,794.14
Undivided profits...	76,901,041.65	83,956,827.81	72,532,956.94	84,866,869.13	97,059,091.86
Nat'l-bank circulat'n	137,216,136.50	131,128,137.00	128,867,425.00	128,450,600.00	126,039,541.30
State-bank circulat'n	82,347.50	81,899.50	81,008.50	80,410.50	81,006.50
Dividends unpaid...	1,338,706.37	2,007,667.72	3,517,596.07	3,600,054.96	1,289,651.13
Individual deposits .	1,354,973,535.80	1,422,042,136.92	1,442,137,979.08	1,475,467,560.37	1,436,402,685.65
U. S. deposits	43,554,480.27	42,965,811.22	43,247,864.17	41,588,613.71	39,224,538.51
Dep's U.S.dis.officers	4,544,501.55	4,136,285.33	3,451,189.34	4,936,644.66	4,672,950.14
Due to nat'l banks...	289,753,579.16	286,204,670.64	295,841,107.17	293,015,192.86	267,159,449.09
Due to State banks..	127,751,135.48	124,755,971.73	131,383,466.80	132,327,094.47	123,713,409.48
Notes rediscounted .	9,249,531.33	10,340,502.04	10,133,196.24	16,782,511.36	15,723,378.11
Bills payable.....	3,013,127.72	4,083,695.14	4,019,334.53	7,196,238.34	5,970,976.65
Total.....	2,837,406,213.93	2,904,922,517.45	2,937,976,370.24	2,998,290,645.91	2,933,676,687.23

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AGGREGATE RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF THE NATIONAL

1890.

Resources.	FEBRUARY 28. 3,383 banks.	MAY 17. 3,438 banks.	JULY 18. 3,484 banks.	OCTOBER 2. 3,540 banks.	DECEMBER 19. 3,573 banks.
Loans and discounts	$1,844,978,433.06	$1,904,167,351.00	$1,933,509,332.89	$1,986,058,320.13	$1,932,393,206.08
Bonds for circulation	142,531,500.00	143,790,900.00	144,624,750.00	139,969,050.00	139,688,150.00
Bonds for deposits	31,620,000.00	29,893,000.00	29,663,000.00	28,386,500.00	27,858,500.00
U. S. bonds on hand	5,870,550.00	5,591,800.00	5,624,350.00	2,297,500.00	2,075,600.00
Other stocks and b'ds	116,848,501.23	117,051,244.07	116,469,536.45	115,528,951.02	116,609,301.40
Due from res've ag'ts	188,064,131.93	183,206,306.36	185,821,768.04	189,451,786.49	160,220,682.79
Due from nat'l banks	114,379,065.00	113,600,039.35	112,207,068.35	118,289,612.46	111,573,147.08
Due from State banks	28,800,812.21	28,345,930.67	27,311,955.07	28,485,223.32	28,434,882.79
Real estate, etc	72,566,724.91	74,211,949.99	75,657,886.82	76,835,316.02	78,060,490.13
Current expenses	9,038,138.73	9,916,955.10	4,257,598.27	9,099,402.20	13,434,642.44
Premiums paid	14,735,693.95	14,450,752.21	14,316,075.03	14,248,488.10	14,568,760.03
Cash items	15,187,240.17	15,443,751.65	13,875,200.34	17,201,819.17	15,057,481.84
Clear'g-house exch'gs	112,613,788.35	68,428,149.94	88,237,944.43	106,767,176.06	88,818,299.11
C'lg-house loan cert's					13,395,249.00
Bills of other banks	21,318,480.00	19,813,670.00	21,184,428.00	18,492,392.00	18,832,221.00
Fractional currency	807,162.57	746,199.91	793,646.45	766,846.68	755,021.82
Specie	181,546,137.80	178,165,494.43	178,604,063.56	195,908,858.84	190,063,006.20
Legal-tender notes	86,551,602.00	88,088,992.00	92,480,469.00	80,604,731.00	82,177,126.00
U. S. cert's of deposit	8,830,000.00	8,135,000.00	9,825,000.00	6,155,000.00	5,760,000.00
5% fund with Treas	6,191,888.87	6,301,510.51	6,305,121.98	6,123,597.88	6,069,110.84
Due from U.S. Treas	855,119.70	867,223.14	1,001,631.02	816,923.48	1,093,947.04
Total	3,003,334,970.28	3,010,216,220.33	3,061,770,825.70	3,141,487,494.85	3,046,938,825.59

1891.

Resources.	FEBRUARY 26. 3,601 banks.	MAY 4. 3,633 banks.	JULY 9. 3,652 banks.	SEPTEMBER 25. 3,677 banks.	DECEMBER 2. 3,692 banks.
Loans and discounts	$1,927,654,559.80	$1,969,846,379.67	$1,963,704,948.07	$2,005,463,205.93	$2,001,032,625.05
Bonds for circulation	140,183,450.00	140,498,400.00	142,586,400.00	150,035,600.00	153,838,200.00
Bonds for deposits	27,904,500.00	27,954,500.00	25,150,500.00	20,432,500.00	19,186,500.00
U. S. bonds on hand	3,466,250.00	3,768,850.00	4,963,650.00	4,439,450.00	4,279,750.00
Other stocks and b'ds	121,099,034.59	122,333,707.66	122,347,244.98	125,179,076.40	128,440,959.39
Due from res've ag'ts	182,645,602.94	180,004,721.63	175,591,085.51	193,990,323.44	196,319,537.81
Due from nat'l banks	110,859,874.53	112,500,098.73	114,471,803.70	115,196,682.26	124,827,315.25
Due from State banks	27,955,862.77	28,172,653.23	27,742,727.94	29,471,898.95	32,425,379.39
Real estate, etc	79,096,556.48	80,874,918.58	81,919,491.00	83,270,122.08	84,049,386.90
Current expenses	8,396,041.93	11,405,934.04	4,624,889.19	9,879,231.42	13,279,136.79
Premiums paid	14,491,627.05	14,960,592.48	14,351,727.16	14,705,700.70	14,695,279.96
Cash items	13,349,234.66	17,602,457.69	16,073,092.99	13,272,545.10	17,939,023.04
Clear'g-house exch'gs	77,828,113.56	126,447,384.31	80,305,873.21	122,039,882.10	108,243,483.92
Cl'g-house loan cert's	610,000.00	120,000.00			
Bills of other banks	19,076,085.00	20,456,257.00	21,418,977.00	19,991,167.00	20,225,104.00
Fractional currency	864,742.88	830,198.62	863,181.74	867,462.37	837,175.54
Specie	201,240,362.82	194,939,411.31	190,769,537.46	183,515,075.91	207,898,034.75
Legal-tender notes	89,400,399.00	96,375,249.00	100,399,811.00	97,615,603.00	93,854,354.00
U. S. cert's of deposit	11,655,000.00	11,515,000.00	18,845,000.00	15,720,000.00	8,765,000.00
5% fund with Treas	6,133,544.12	6,158,960.87	6,129,840.09	6,536,931.51	6,682,280.10
Due from U.S. Treas	1,100,310.17	729,226.35	1,155,473.05	1,457,807.85	1,047,684.18
Total	3,065,002,152.30	3,167,494,901.17	3,113,415,253.79	3,213,080,271.02	3,237,866,210.07

1892.

Resources.	MARCH 1. 3,711 banks.	MAY 17. 3,734 banks.	JULY 12. 3,759 banks.	SEPTEMBER 30. 3,773 banks.	DECEMBER 9. 3,784 banks.
Loans and discounts	$2,058,925,167.12	$2,108,360,340.54	$2,127,757,191.30	$2,171,041,088.11	$2,166,615,720.28
Bonds for circulation	158,109,300.00	160,634,550.00	161,939,800.00	163,275,300.00	166,449,250.00
Bonds for deposits	17,416,500.00	16,386,000.00	15,447,000.00	15,282,000.00	15,321,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand	4,638,190.00	5,412,000.00	4,854,600.00	4,882,250.00	4,148,600.00
Other stocks and b'ds	138,055,947.09	144,058,062.77	151,125,823.17	154,535,514.54	153,648,180.71
Due from res've ag'ts	256,750,998.13	250,249,071.26	252,473,640.18	236,434,330.89	204,948,159.79
Due from nat'l banks	131,258,888.45	130,124,510.01	137,125,158.05	140,516,353.09	142,623,106.36
Due from State banks	32,171,053.96	32,006,102.99	33,497,034.87	32,572,735.51	34,403,231.75
Real estate, etc	85,126,961.74	86,562,679.31	86,678,315.56	87,861,911.86	88,221,052.25
Current expenses	10,340,571.29	11,574,071.41	4,567,100.02	10,317,125.23	14,204,970.25
Premiums paid	14,405,799.74	14,390,888.43	13,997,560.54	14,029,616.43	13,913,289.71
Cash items	17,644,105.99	15,036,575.86	16,849,439.46	17,705,961.31	16,755,332.09
Clear'g-house exch'gs	129,515,655.34	99,954,483.17	90,364,300.19	105,522,711.81	110,522,668.49
Bills of other banks	19,765,178.00	22,014,231.00	21,325,840.00	19,557,474.00	20,488,781.00
Fractional currency	924,866.86	924,375.50	939,382.87	934,648.37	893,909.82
Specie	230,147,968.28	239,044,108.15	229,320,480.41	209,116,378.69	209,895,260.76
Legal-tender notes	99,445,735.00	107,981,402.00	113,915,016.00	104,267,945.00	102,276,335.00
U. S. cert's of deposit	24,080,000.00	26,405,000.00	23,115,000.00	13,995,000.00	6,470,000.00
5% fund with Treas	6,898,132.04	6,990,517.09	7,092,591.94	7,139,564.69	7,282,413.90
Due from U.S. Treas	1,051,339.53	926,158.95	1,409,312.15	1,106,987.93	1,268,405.03
Total	3,436,672,358.56	3,479,035,128.44	3,493,794,586.71	3,510,094,897.46	3,480,349,667.19

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BANKS FROM OCTOBER, 1863, TO OCTOBER, 1898—Continued.

1890.

Liabilities.	FEBRUARY 28.	MAY 17.	JULY 18.	OCTOBER 2.	DECEMBER 19.
	3,383 banks.	3,438 banks.	3,484 banks.	3,540 banks.	3,573 banks.
Capital stock	$626,598,200.00	$635,055,276.09	$642,073,676.00	$650,447,235.00	$657,877,225.00
Surplus fund	204,433,604.19	207,136,196.13	212,614,661.01	213,563,895.78	214,965,633.67
Undivided profits	85,753,976.34	94,049,477.44	79,854,737.58	97,006,635.74	111,772,985.42
Nat'l-bank circulat'n	123,862,282.00	125,791,940.00	126,323,880.00	122,928,084.50	123,038,785.50
State-bank circulat'n	81,003.50	77,352.50	77,335.50	77,333.50	77,328.50
Dividends unpaid	1,612,499.50	1,766,523.94	2,844,703.73	2,876,836.34	1,167,262.71
Individual deposits	1,479,986,027.48	1,480,474,472.32	1,521,745,665.23	1,564,845,174.67	1,485,095,855.70
U. S. deposits	28,194,911.44	27,047,519.80	27,025,610.38	25,118,559.39	24,922,263.36
Dep's U.S.dis.officers	4,277,638.17	3,672,054.34	3,552,392.28	4,229,511.42	4,456,472.43
Due to nat'l banks	297,098,933.41	281,994,358.12	288,296,836.21	285,081,259.25	253,082,126.32
Due to State banks	137,067,285.29	132,465,337.41	135,305,641.11	141,350,726.21	121,438,255.50
Notes rediscounted	10,371,343.29	13,419,992.95	15,027,632.53	23,660,329.51	25,598,405.72
Bills payable	3,997,265.67	7,265,719.29	7,028,049.14	10,301,913.54	11,501,225.76
Cl'g-house loan cert's					11,945,000.00
Total	3,003,334,970.28	3,010,216,220.33	3,061,770,825.70	3,141,487,494.85	3,046,938,825.59

1891.

Liabilities.	FEBRUARY 26.	MAY 4.	JULY 9.	SEPTEMBER 25.	DECEMBER 2.
	3,601 banks.	3,633 banks.	3,652 banks.	3,677 banks.	3,692 banks.
Capital stock	$662,518,459.15	$667,787,406.15	$672,903,597.45	$677,426,870.25	$677,356,927.00
Surplus fund	220,515,678.70	222,491,983.46	227,199,041.46	227,576,485.91	228,221,530.31
Undivided profits	95,972,506.90	101,502,654.66	87,448,472.14	103,284,673.73	108,116,263.56
Nat'l-bank circulat'n	123,112,529.00	123,447,633.00	123,915,643.00	131,323,301.50	134,792,873.25
State-bank circulat'n	76,700.50	74,117.50	74,138.50	74,118.50	74,118.50
Dividends unpaid	1,338,745.25	2,104,185.98	4,645,261.20	1,453,735.58	1,503,539.69
Individual deposits	1,483,450,033.17	1,575,506,099.18	1,535,058,568.73	1,588,318,081.37	1,602,052,766.59
U. S. deposits	24,923,462.24	24,411,606.10	21,523,185.64	15,709,672.40	14,478,542.91
Dep's U.S.dis.officers	4,323,333.50	4,781,045.75	4,387,991.08	4,566,660.33	3,955,227.37
Due to nat'l banks	280,514,008.37	277,560,322.78	270,744,474.60	288,576,703.96	292,480,956.07
Due to State banks	142,324,866.94	142,455,768.77	137,727,372.05	142,018,070.06	149,334,721.20
Notes rediscounted	17,330,630.55	16,604,735.21	19,719,695.08	21,981,952.56	16,325,642.89
Bills payable	7,456,781.57	8,482,342.63	8,067,812.86	10,778,944.87	7,994,514.30
Other liabilities					1,178,586.43
Cl'g-house loan cert's	1,144,416.46	285,000.00			
Total	3,065,002,152.30	3,167,494,901.17	3,113,415,253.79	3,213,080,271.02	3,237,866,210.07

1892.

Liabilities.	MARCH 1.	MAY 17.	JULY 12.	SEPTEMBER 30.	DECEMBER 9.
	3,711 banks.	3,734 banks.	3,759 banks.	3,773 banks.	3,784 banks.
Capital stock	$679,970,110.00	$682,232,158.00	$684,678,203.25	$686,573,015.00	$689,698,017.50
Surplus fund	234,069,984.34	235,192,004.95	238,239,970.94	238,871,424.84	239,931,932.08
Undivided profits	96,574,522.85	103,376,029.20	88,227,388.88	101,652,754.66	114,603,884.52
Nat'l-bank circulat'n	137,627,107.25	140,052,343.50	141,061,533.00	143,423,298.00	145,669,499.00
State-bank circulat'n	75,097.50	71,507.50	75,076.50	75,076.50	74,176.50
Dividends unpaid	1,470,937.98	1,657,310.34	3,904,292.83	3,888,865.78	1,308,137.97
Individual deposits	1,702,240,957.68	1,743,787,545.10	1,753,339,679.86	1,765,422,983.68	1,764,456,177.11
U. S. deposits	12,757,046.94	11,911,030.77	10,823,973.08	9,828,144.24	9,673,349.92
Dep's U.S.dis.officers	3,806,323.51	3,625,107.19	3,356,091.88	4,044,734.04	4,034,240.37
Due to nat'l banks	372,985,405.11	361,593,119.06	367,143,324.53	352,046,184.05	323,339,449.03
Due to State banks	181,688,074.58	181,538,222.87	188,683,254.94	178,607,018.34	160,778,117.18
Notes rediscounted	8,517,205.36	9,090,080.27	9,181,650.14	17,132,487.71	15,775,618.63
Bills payable	3,876,404.20	3,816,163.49	4,581,163.01	6,549,163.65	9,318,249.82
Other liabilities	1,013,181.26	1,092,506.20	498,983.87	1,979,746.97	1,688,817.56
Total	3,436,672,358.56	3,479,035,128.44	3,493,794,586.71	3,510,094,897.46	3,480,349,667.19

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AGGREGATE RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF THE NATIONAL

1893.

Resources.	MARCH 6.	MAY 4.	JULY 12.	OCTOBER 3.	DECEMBER 19.
	3,806 banks.	3,830 banks.	3,807 banks.	3,781 banks.	3,787 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$2,159,614,092.48	$2,161,401,858.59	$2,020,483,671.04	$1,843,634,167.51	$1,871,574,769.95
Bonds for circulation	170,096,550.00	172,412,550.00	176,588,050.00	206,463,850.00	204,809,350.00
Bonds for deposits..	15,351,000.00	15,261,000.00	15,256,000.00	14,816,000.00	14,436,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand.	4,372,600.00	3,519,550.00	3,078,050.00	2,760,950.00	3,049,000.00
Other stocks and b'ds	153,420,770.68	150,747,862.86	149,690,701.61	148,569,950.46	159,749,363.92
Due from res've ag'ts	202,612,051.30	174,312,119.44	159,352,677.33	158,499,644.28	212,630,636.30
Due from nat'l banks	124,384,884.35	121,673,794.24	111,956,506.81	94,740,014.97	108,265,460.75
Due from State banks	30,126,300.21	32,681,708.94	27,211,234.32	24,229,106.82	28,682,998.64
Real estate, etc.....	89,710,408.54	90,033,775.48	89,383,276.28	89,151,776.08	92,322,060.53
Current expenses ...	10,992,932.60	11,746,470.23	4,892,772.88	11,071,996.65	.....
Premiums paid	13,270,691.10	12,935,077.74	11,933,004.69	13,981,867.44	13,806,470.18
Cash items.....	18,755,010.52	17,546,973.93	16,707,680.61	15,359,764.56	13,519,016.51
Clear'g-house exch's	125,142,839.74	114,977,271.08	107,765,890.44	106,181,394.59	71,943,165.75
Bills of other banks.	18,248,706.00	20,085,688.00	20,135,054.00	22,402,611.00	21,497,840.00
Fractional currency.	945,532.50	952,810.90	952,632.48	1,026,813.90	938,602.57
Specie.....	208,341,816.42	207,222,141.81	186,761,173.31	224,703,860.07	251,253,648.43
Legal-tender notes..	90,935,774.00	103,511,163.00	95,833,677.00	114,709,352.00	131,626,759.00
U. S. cert's of deposit	14,675,000.00	12,130,000.00	6,660,000.00	7,020,000.00	31,255,000.00
5% fund with Treas.	7,401,830.74	7,467,989.77	7,600,604.72	8,977,414.18	8,876,042.25
Due from U. S. Treas.	1,322,444.60	1,556,891.28	1,019,074.42	1,262,749.85	2,029,141.92
Total.....	3,459,721,235.78	3,432,176,697.25	3,213,261,731.94	3,109,563,284.36	3,242,315,326.70

1894.

Resources.	FEBRUARY 28.	MAY 4.	JULY 18.	OCTOBER 2.	DECEMBER 19.
	3,777 banks.	3,774 banks.	3,770 banks.	3,755 banks.	3,737 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$1,872,402,605.96	$1,926,686,824.98	$1,944,441,315.10	$2,007,122,191.30	$1,991,913,123.45
Bonds for circulation	200,808,850.00	200,469,250.00	201,335,150.00	199,642,500.00	195,735,950.00
Bonds for deposits..	14,445,000.00	14,720,000.00	14,926,000.00	15,226,000.00	15,051,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand.	17,250,150.00	14,805,200.00	12,875,100.00	10,662,200.00	20,760,350.00
Premiums on bonds.	15,606,786.13	15,133,458.23	14,930,896.78	14,624,279.03	16,130,000.69
Other stocks, etc....	174,305,552.50	185,324,549.67	191,137,435.66	193,300,072.44	197,328,354.09
Real estate, etc.....	94,289,433.56	95,977,811.80	96,807,490.74	97,892,136.84	98,655,789.47
Due from nat'l banks	112,672,823.41	119,303,798.52	111,775,552.18	122,479,067.98	124,798,322.39
Due from State banks	27,335,317.15	29,628,495.01	27,063,816.38	27,973,911.86	30,962,557.31
Due from res've ag'ts	246,891,926.63	257,854,100.32	258,089,227.51	248,849,607.59	234,331,340.54
Cash items.....	12,633,797.31	12,549,614.34	11,865,939.23	15,576,975.25	13,051,055.46
Clear'g-house exch's	70,299,653.62	76,002,055.47	66,511,835.77	88,524,052.17	80,869,202.29
Bills of other banks.	19,866,610.00	20,754,988.00	19,650,333.00	18,580,577.00	18,522,596.00
Fractional currency.	1,061,927.79	1,014,037.51	1,041,630.44	952,932.95	885,072.59
Specie	256,166,585.34	259,941,923.51	250,670,652.33	237,250,654.50	218,041,222.75
Legal-tender notes..	142,768,676.00	146,131,292.00	138,216,318.00	120,544,028.00	119,513,472.00
U. S. cert's of deposit	35,045,000.00	46,030,000.00	50,045,000.00	45,100,000.00	37,090,000.00
5% fund with Treas.	8,751,434.40	8,713,498.44	8,791,946.90	8,723,223.16	8,542,386.94
Due from U. S. Treas.	2,132,772.09	2,301,480.28	1,920,783.31	897,645.20	1,289,077.14
Total.....	3,324,734,901.89	3,433,342,378.08	3,422,096,423.33	3,473,922,055.27	3,423,474,873.11

1895.

Resources.	MARCH 5.	MAY 7.	JULY 11.	SEPTEMBER 28.	DECEMBER 13.
	3,728 banks.	3,711 banks.	3,715 banks.	3,712 banks.	3,706 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$1,965,375,368.94	$1,989,411,201.90	$2,016,639,535.53	$2,059,408,402.27	$2,041,499,137.57
Bonds for circulation	195,787,200.00	203,648,150.00	206,227,150.00	208,682,765.00	210,479,500.00
Bonds for deposits..	26,405,350.00	28,615,550.00	15,878,000.00	15,328,000.00	15,358,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand.	25,115,540.00	17,734,200.00	14,465,400.00	10,790,350.00	8,655,900.00
Premiums on bonds.	16,511,917.36	17,451,432.71	16,440,418.57	16,469,109.73	16,698,340.04
Other stocks, etc....	196,927,758.03	193,841,727.63	194,160,466.61	195,028,085.35	193,383,321.52
Real estate, etc.....	101,269,482.19	102,014,502.36	102,939,146.09	103,771,876.79	104,272,211.04
Due from nat'l banks	114,702,531.22	117,720,533.90	127,329,742.98	123,521,087.26	131,007,238.63
Due from State banks	29,273,688.00	30,248,003.98	31,089,231.72	30,830,482.60	33,341,627.38
Due from res've ag'ts	222,467,685.14	218,799,491.90	235,308,761.15	222,287,251.45	203,002,116.01
Cash items.....	12,424,519.77	12,557,940.30	13,598,841.41	13,056,424.53	12,939,318.30
Clear'g-house exch's	77,343,972.17	83,333,118.09	82,868,297.07	57,506,787.60	86,557,507.77
Bills of other banks.	18,436,845.00	19,247,043.00	19,402,179.00	15,537,100.00	17,114,290.00
Fractional currency.	1,002,373.06	1,007,766.10	1,023,441.43	936,484.44	925,289.14
Specie	220,931,641.56	218,646,599.80	214,427,194.43	196,237,311.17	206,712,410.23
Legal-tender notes..	113,281,622.00	118,529,158.00	123,185,172.00	93,946,685.00	99,209,423.00
U. S. cert's of deposit	31,655,000.00	26,930,000.00	45,330,000.00	49,920,000.00	31,440,000.00
5% fund with Treas.	8,527,580.65	8,748,259.53	9,094,047.82	9,085,606.08	9,194,625.78
Due from U. S. Treas.	1,080,461.66	1,017,832.04	1,146,281.47	1,285,534.36	1,744,071.85
Total.....	3,378,520,536.75	3,410,002,491.24	3,470,553,307.28	3,423,629,343.63	3,423,534,328.26

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BANKS FROM OCTOBER, 1863, TO OCTOBER, 1898—Continued.

1893.

Liabilities.	MARCH 6.	MAY 4.	JULY 12.	OCTOBER 3.	DECEMBER 19.
	3,806 banks.	3,830 banks.	3,807 banks.	3,781 banks.	3,787 banks.
Capital stock	$688,642,876.00	$688,701,200.00	$685,786,718.56	$678,540,238.93	$681,812,960.00
Surplus fund	245,478,362.77	246,139,133.32	249,138,300.30	246,750,781.32	246,739,602.09
Undivided profits	103,067,550.15	106,966,733.57	93,944,649.73	103,474,662.87	*a* 100,288,668.05
Nat'l-bank circulat'n	149,124,818.00	151,694,110.00	155,079,821.50	182,959,725.90	179,973,150.50
State-bank circulat'n	75,075.50	75,075.50	75,072.50	75,069.50	75,059.50
Dividends unpaid	1,350,392.19	2,579,556.38	3,879,673.50	2,874,697.50	1,217,903.99
Individual deposits	1,751,439,374.14	1,749,930,817.51	1,556,761,230.17	1,451,124,330.55	1,539,399,795.23
U. S. deposits	9,813,762.17	9,657,243.49	10,379,842.66	10,546,135.51	10,391,466.00
Dep's U.S.dis.officers	3,927,760.44	4,293,739.93	3,321,271.84	3,776,438.21	3,469,398.77
Due to nat'l banks	304,785,336.62	275,127,229.28	238,913,573.51	226,423,979.09	293,805,834.56
Due to State banks	166,901,054.78	153,509,923.94	125,979,422.16	122,891,098.21	151,313,715.25
Notes rediscounted	14,021,596.43	18,953,306.98	29,940,438.56	21,066,737.01	11,465,546.18
Bills payable	18,180,228.71	21,506,247.53	31,381,451.27	27,426,937.54	14,388,262.94
Other liabilities	2,913,047.88	3,051,379.82	28,689,265.68	31,632,352.16	2,973,863.64
Total	3,459,721,235.78	3,432,176,697.25	3,213,261,731.94	3,109,563,284.36	3,242,315,326.70

1894.

Liabilities.	FEBRUARY 28.	MAY 4.	JULY 18.	OCTOBER 2.	DECEMBER 19.
	3,777 banks.	3,774 banks.	3,770 banks.	3,755 banks.	3,737 banks.
Capital stock	$678,536,910.00	$675,868,815.00	$671,091,165.00	$668,861,847.00	$666,271,045.00
Surplus fund	246,594,715.96	246,314,185.63	245,727,673.71	245,197,517.60	244,937,179.48
Undivided profits	86,874,385.87	89,394,262.20	84,569,294.46	88,923,564.50	*a* 95,887,436.80
Nat'l-bank circulat'n	174,426,269.10	172,626,013.50	171,714,552.50	172,331,978.00	169,337,071.00
State-bank circulat'n	71,483.50	71,480.50	66,290.50	66,290.50	66,290.50
Due to nat'l banks	343,143,745.59	359,539,488.04	352,002,081.10	343,692,316.63	334,619,221.24
Due to State banks	173,942,000.98	182,937,307.10	181,791,906.23	183,167,779.62	180,345,566.56
Dividends unpaid	1,536,354.03	2,332,506.97	2,586,504.77	2,576,245.95	1,130,390.38
Individual deposits	1,586,800,444.50	1,670,958,769.07	1,677,801,200.85	1,728,418,819.12	1,695,489,346.08
U. S. deposits	9,925,967.44	10,538,365.64	11,029,017.29	10,024,909.62	10,151,402.66
Dep's U.S.dis.officers	3,643,346.71	3,317,341.85	3,090,504.08	3,716,537.80	3,865,339.58
Notes rediscounted	7,729,558.98	7,905,541.10	8,195,566.99	11,453,427.95	7,682,599.06
Bills payable	9,234,205.50	9,224,464.78	9,999,098.81	12,552,277.78	11,471,551.05
Other liabilities	2,265,513.73	2,313,836.70	2,422,567.04	2,938,543.20	2,220,523.72
Total	3,324,734,901.89	3,433,342,378.08	3,422,096,423.33	3,473,922,055.27	3,423,474,873.11

1895.

Liabilities.	MARCH 5.	MAY 7.	JULY 11.	SEPTEMBER 28.	DECEMBER 13.
	3,728 banks.	3,711 banks.	3,715 banks.	3,712 banks.	3,706 banks.
Capital stock	$662,100,100.00	$659,146,756.00	$658,224,179.65	$657,135,498.65	$656,956,245.00
Surplus fund	246,180,065.97	246,740,237.34	247,782,176.23	246,448,426.38	246,177,563.53
Undivided profits	83,920,338.80	86,571,194.99	81,221,960.54	*a* 90,439,924.43	94,501,758.19
Nat'l-bank circulat'n	169,755,091.50	175,653,500.50	178,815,801.00	182,431,610.50	185,151,344.00
State-bank circulat'n	66,173.50	66,144.50	66,133.50	66,133.50	63,504.50
Due to nat'l banks	314,430,137.22	313,314,314.80	336,225,956.52	320,228,677.38	302,721,578.57
Due to State banks	180,970,705.84	180,360,713.93	190,447,130.70	174,708,672.88	167,303,670.19
Dividends unpaid	1,287,568.67	2,387,221.94	3,030,371.57	1,670,927.89	1,091,869.14
Individual deposits	1,667,843,286.28	1,690,961,299.03	1,736,022,006.83	1,701,653,521.28	1,720,550,241.03
U. S. deposits	24,563,195.79	23,501,952.80	10,075,924.97	9,114,372.65	9,699,120.46
Dep's U.S.dis.officers	3,491,787.60	3,745,923.09	3,091,408.55	4,426,966.48	4,059,468.83
Notes rediscounted	6,853,317.73	8,944,917.94	9,697,555.94	13,396,107.85	11,359,771.49
Bills payable	13,645,026.23	13,603,610.99	12,250,671.25	17,813,360.01	20,492,304.21
Other liabilities	3,413,741.62	5,004,703.39	3,602,030.03	4,045,143.70	3,405,889.12
Total	3,378,520,536.75	3,410,002,491.24	3,470,553,307.28	3,423,629,343.63	3,423,534,328.26

a Less expenses and taxes paid.

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AGGREGATE RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF THE NATIONAL

1896.

Resources.	FEBRUARY 28. 3,699 banks.	MAY 7. 3,694 banks.	JULY 14. 3,689 banks.	OCTOBER 6. 3,676 banks.	DECEMBER 17. 3,661 banks.
Loans and discounts	$1,966,211,736.86	$1,982,886,364.29	$1,971,642,011.65	$1,893,268,839.31	$1,901,160,110.13
Bonds for circulation	215,637,100.00	225,017,500.00	227,213,650.00	237,291,650.00	239,346,340.00
Bonds for deposits	34,922,000.00	25,573,000.00	15,928,500.00	15,793,000.00	15,868,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand	13,210,400.00	12,491,420.00	12,835,655.00	9,342,500.00	8,406,550.00
Prem's on U. S. b'nds	18,648,677.87	18,875,424.94	17,579,015.44	17,629,994.81	17,641,942.70
Stocks, securities, etc	192,036,933.71	190,938,097.11	190,262,918.13	188,995,352.93	189,701,636.53
Banking house, etc	78,927,684.22	77,975,409.98	78,227,350.23	78,046,817.28	78,325,325.39
Real estate, etc	26,315,910.05	27,009,127.98	27,221,722.40	27,403,155.46	27,736,020.74
Due from nat'l banks	114,676,360.32	114,073,966.82	116,328,082.38	111,830,935.50	125,382,562.47
Due from State banks	29,432,178.87	28,285,698.29	28,388,424.79	29,583,299.70	32,141,784.52
Due from res've ag'ts	189,344,601.12	195,752,733.58	204,384,106.92	190,077,533.04	219,966,660.96
Cash items	12,275,771.88	12,295,435.30	13,601,452.76	13,913,129.68	13,138,402.18
Clear'g-house exch's	89,996,450.95	85,503,719.81	75,926,122.93	76,760,416.77	84,976,088.68
Bills of other banks	16,978,271.00	19,183,691.00	17,444,746.00	18,055,536.00	18,583,392.00
Fractional currency	1,019,409.50	986,263.57	999,427.31	966,835.38	925,400.25
Specie	196,017,459.41	202,373,446.22	203,835,449.11	200,808,632.47	225,540,708.88
Legal-tender notes	112,507,513.00	118,971,652.00	113,213,290.00	110,494,730.00	118,893,612.00
U. S. cert's of deposit	28,735,000.00	28,035,000.00	27,165,000.00	31,840,000.00	37,080,000.00
5% fund with Treas	9,231,153.24	9,775,478.73	9,922,944.49	10,373,622.18	10,411,548.86
Due from U. S. Treas	1,719,586.58	1,635,392.62	1,677,206.43	1,209,333.32	1,889,686.52
Total	3,347,844,198.58	3,377,638,822.24	3,353,797,075.97	3,263,685,313.83	3,267,115,772.81

1897.

Resources.	MARCH 9. 3,634 banks.	MAY 14. 3,614 banks.	JULY 23. 3,610 banks.	OCTOBER 5. 3,610 banks.	DECEMBER 15. 3,607 banks.
Loans and discounts	$1,898,009,291.59	$1,934,151,876.73	$1,977,553,710.95	$2,066,776,113.90	$2,100,350,318.31
Bonds for circulation	231,610,600.00	229,419,550.00	228,439,400.00	227,483,950.00	222,020,750.00
Bonds for deposits	16,178,250.00	16,533,000.00	16,723,500.00	17,003,000.00	45,367,100.00
U. S. bonds on hand	14,251,650.00	15,858,850.00	16,738,300.00	15,487,750.00	14,915,800.00
Prem's on U. S. b'nds	17,905,674.23	17,628,105.91	17,436,215.77	17,261,220.25	18,555,489.01
Stocks, securities, etc	198,277,987.54	203,422,977.79	204,932,235.05	208,831,563.40	217,582,980.50
Banking house, etc	78,596,856.17	78,695,971.22	78,973,817.93	79,113,954.38	79,254,940.92
Real estate, etc	28,049,346.48	28,507,938.81	28,587,539.24	29,303,532.43	29,852,102.09
Due from nat'l banks	133,467,636.05	140,940,788.28	135,587,688.08	155,980,447.58	168,825,189.92
Due from State banks	33,366,153.18	35,971,045.40	34,275,424.67	41,410,311.27	48,012,498.55
Due from res've ag'ts	258,430,252.48	251,948,640.36	275,755,165.39	297,017,805.64	309,569,861.34
Cash items	11,635,233.17	12,000,494.26	12,017,815.47	15,535,418.93	14,933,428.42
Clear g-house exch's	74,830,987.94	84,350,553.37	89,457,189.73	112,305,535.60	118,415,838.07
Bills of other banks	18,523,701.00	19,476,047.00	20,606,097.00	20,575,420.00	18,859,116.00
Fractional currency	1,019,633.33	966,579.82	981,780.73	962,824.72	925,465.16
Specie	233,948,862.64	236,076,383.45	240,922,601.61	239,387,702.05	252,163,552.93
Legal-tender notes	118,637,852.00	120,554,992.00	126,511,020.00	107,219,929.00	112,564,875.00
U. S. cert's of deposit	67,695,000.00	52,590,000.00	46,085,000.00	42,275,000.00	45,840,000.00
5% fund with Treas	10,310,351.79	10,082,720.24	10,003,629.39	10,021,689.08	9,761,568.38
Due from U. S. Treas	1,293,479.54	2,235,481.16	1,819,922.93	1,180,539.48	1,442,901.40
Total	3,446,038,799.13	3,492,411,995.80	3,563,408,053.94	3,705,133,707.71	3,829,213,776.00

1898.

Resources.	FEBRUARY 18. 3,594 banks.	MAY 5. 3,586 banks.	JULY 14. 3,582 banks.	SEPTEMBER 20. 3,585 banks.
Loans and discounts	$2,152,171,680.84	$2,109,773,386.60	$2,163,681,938.16	$2,172,519,610.54
U. S. bonds for circulation	212,425,300.00	216,158,300.00	218,106,450.00	224,628,840.00
U. S. bonds for deposits	34,760,500.00	28,630,500.00	53,519,100.00	83,926,230.00
U. S. bonds on hand	13,184,500.00	16,365,000.00	13,731,350.00	30,614,010.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	17,789,744.59	18,271,547.14	18,947,195.10	18,971,197.22
Stocks, securities, etc	230,346,748.92	236,025,116.53	250,689,375.09	255,198,927.69
Banking house, etc	78,894,056.33	79,463,235.21	79,308,604.63	79,386,337.51
Real estate, etc	30,119,511.21	30,326,045.27	30,186,270.70	30,484,417.71
Due from national banks	170,808,109.97	152,372,153.15	161,138,722.49	159,128,045.17
Due from State banks	48,093,430.84	45,468,995.03	43,248,800.85	46,324,878.06
Due from reserve agents	360,277,020.45	300,961,618.96	320,015,035.43	320,002,050.90
Checks and other cash items	13,100,961.68	16,719,376.27	17,308,976.92	16,828,942.11
Clearing-house exchanges	113,590,539.43	126,234,933.64	94,276,408.07	110,286,935.55
Bills of other banks	18,600,745.00	21,338,292.00	20,811,692.00	19,649,723.00
Fractional currency	1,040,901.73	1,057,060.71	1,093,904.16	1,023,834.03
Specie	271,377,925.61	317,182,772.84	335,677,130.95	293,874,158.39
Legal-tender notes	120,265,185.00	119,058,681.00	114,914,997.00	110,038,300.00
U. S. certificates of deposit	49,250,000.00	23,975,000.00	20,385,000.00	16,810,000.00
5 per cent fund with Treas	9,315,869.62	9,520,530.82	9,601,066.56	9,795,055.25
Due from U. S. Treas	1,535,292.19	1,064,313.04	11,033,427.06	4,019,551.74
Total	3,946,947,114.41	3,869,966,858.21	3,977,675,445.17	4,003,511,044.87

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BANKS FROM OCTOBER, 1863, TO OCTOBER, 1898—Continued.

1896.

Liabilities.	FEBRUARY 28.	MAY 7.	JULY 14.	OCTOBER 6.	DECEMBER 17.
	3,699 banks.	3,694 banks.	3,689 banks.	3,676 banks.	3,661 banks.
Capital stock	$653,994,915.00	$652,089,780.97	$651,144,855.00	$648,540,325.00	$647,186,395.00
Surplus fund	247,178,188.87	247,546,067.10	248,368,423.63	247,690,074.96	247,339,567.15
Undivided profits	87,041,526.42	89,378,085.39	83,483,208.76	88,652,759.74	95,792,337.25
Nat'l-bank circulat'n	187,217,372.50	197,382,364.50	199,214,049.50	209,944,019.50	210,689,985.00
State-bank circulat'n	61,071.50	60,383.50	60,393.50	60,393.50	60,393.50
Due to nat'l banks	285,976,811.90	285,314,203.16	291,990,811.77	269,043,386.73	317,860,025.69
Due to State banks	162,394,344.71	157,980,455.20	162,311,142.23	146,058,794.35	168,635,982.46
Dividends unpaid	1,233,515.47	2,069,104.01	2,833,357.12	1,665,571.90	952,120.99
Individual deposits	1,648,092,868.88	1,687,629,515.37	1,668,413,507.62	1,597,891,058.73	1,639,688,393.60
U. S. deposits	29,876,217.36	21,015,358.71	12,556,149.50	11,091,241.86	11,822,671.29
Dep's U.S.dis.officers	3,910,629.72	3,416,397.99	2,848,176.20	4,080,236.63	3,597,205.65
Notes rediscounted	11,465,835.06	11,563,851.93	11,846,960.72	14,881,060.90	8,099,591.66
Bills payable	20,104,667.81	17,137,274.80	15,920,902.16	20,431,426.62	12,805,832.18
Other liabilities	9,296,233.38	5,055,979.61	2,805,138.26	3,654,963.41	2,585,271.39
Total	3,347,844,198.58	3,377,638,822.24	3,353,797,075.97	3,263,685,313.83	3,367,115,772.81

1897.

Liabilities.	MARCH 9.	MAY 14.	JULY 23.	OCTOBER 5.	DECEMBER 15.
	3,634 banks.	3,614 banks.	3,610 banks.	3,610 banks.	3,607 banks.
Capital stock	$642,424,195.00	$637,002,395.00	$632,153,042.00	$631,488,095.00	$629,655,365.00
Surplus fund	247,130,031.97	246,736,684.27	246,403,782.15	246,345,020.33	246,416,688.48
Undivided profits	86,584,884.53	88,074,930.83	83,863,440.17	88,406,980.50	95,293,663.02
Nat'l-bank circulat'n	202,655,403.00	198,278,310.00	196,590,790.00	198,920,670.00	193,783,985.00
State-bank circulat'n	60,391.50	60,381.50	60,381.50	60,380.50	60,335.50
Due to nat'l banks	369,287,235.31	363,219,013.92	388,117,906.89	418,644,281.57	445,061,154.89
Due to State banks	194,150,435.33	195,001,040.24	208,876,900.43	227,063,685.28	232,877,503.25
Dividends unpaid	1,003,095.71	1,429,450.89	1,800,659.07	1,783,051.38	943,274.07
Individual deposits	1,669,219,961.28	1,728,083,971.20	1,770,480,563.13	1,853,349,128.50	1,916,630,252.25
U. S. deposits	11,980,940.53	12,128,991.74	12,922,506.63	12,081,247.69	39,939,047.71
Dep's U.S.dis.officers	3,349,014.73	3,499,856.43	3,468,352.66	4,060,933.96	4,012,135.36
Notes rediscounted	4,721,144.28	5,419,397.33	5,450,428.38	7,206,046.17	3,161,796.07
Bills payable	11,093,938.89	10,832,409.03	9,625,115.06	12,549,510.47	7,722,623.78
Other liabilities	2,378,127.07	2,645,163.42	3,594,185.87	3,174,676.36	13,655,901.62
Total	3,446,038,799.13	3,492,411,995.80	3,563,408,053.94	3,705,133,707.71	3,829,213,776.00

1898.

Liabilities.	FEBRUARY 18.	MAY 5.	JULY 14.	SEPTEMBER 20.
	3,594 banks.	3,586 banks.	3,582 banks.	3,585 banks.
Capital stock	$628,890,320.00	$624,471,670.00	$622,016,745.00	$621,517,895.00
Surplus fund	248,484,530.31	247,695,979.44	247,935,215.65	247,555,108.57
Undivided profits	86,143,789.31	90,320,999.16	85,036,427.50	93,015,097.86
National-bank circulation	184,106,322.00	188,425,308.50	189,866,298.50	194,483,765.50
State-bank circulation	56,018.50	56,017.50	56,007.50	55,997.50
Due to national banks	504,980,175.82	424,204,634.90	467,634,068.18	446,417,454.05
Due to State banks	259,972,293.60	245,643,049.17	252,182,773.37	251,917,900.89
Dividends unpaid	1,071,997.92	000,238.18	2,704,832.25	1,008,410.82
Individual deposits	1,982,660,933.15	1,999,308,438.96	2,023,357,159.60	2,031,454,540.29
U. S. deposits	27,562,931.73	23,095,935.89	48,081,038.95	70,187,368.12
Dep's U. S. dis. officers	3,870,835.81	3,928,661.49	4,788,377.83	4,977,832.80
Notes rediscounted	2,681,072.89	4,467,622.85	5,364,952.85	6,084,815.45
Bills payable	5,579,549.06	9,288,156.89	9,283,285.11	11,283,332.33
Other liabilities	10,886,344.31	7,060,145.28	19,368,262.88	23,551,615.69
Total	3,946,947,114.41	3,869,966,858.21	3,977,675,445.17	4,003,511,044.87

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

ABSTRACTS

OF

Reports of Condition of the National Banking Associations

ON

DECEMBER 15, 1897, FEBRUARY 18, MAY 5, JULY 14,
AND SEPTEMBER 20, 1898.

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE UNITED

RESOURCES.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Number of banks.	Loans and discounts.	Overdrafts.	U. S. bonds to secure circulation.	U. S. bonds to secure deposits.	U. S. bonds on hand.
Maine	83	$23,585,879.03	$49,071.50	$6,102,700	$190,000	$386,000
New Hampshire	51	11,412,842.04	51,910.66	3,893,750	175,000	92,850
Vermont	49	12,476,776.98	53,029.24	4,188,000	50,000	401,100
Massachusetts	213	109,369,633.01	126,299.06	21,179,900	100,000	171,700
Boston	54	165,605,857.13	94,073.75	6,880,000	265,000	411,150
Rhode Island	57	35,064,364.97	26,679.34	7,744,000	100,000	100,000
Connecticut	81	44,550,282.81	163,276.31	9,058,500	250,000	66,500
Total	588	402,065,635.97	564,339.86	59,046,850	1,130,000	1,629,300
New York	267	91,937,413.12	341,838.34	17,077,500	475,000	736,300
New York City	48	429,709,003.88	92,751.74	18,789,000	29,660,000	2,531,250
Albany	6	8,000,322.43	4,407.83	400,000	50,000	.....
Brooklyn	5	12,054,392.79	2,797.11	642,000	200,000	5,000
New Jersey	103	52,285,302.12	39,672.94	5,678,750	285,000	209,150
Pennsylvania	354	112,799,663.19	304,809.93	19,401,800	310,000	1,018,150
Philadelphia	41	100,648,110.36	21,443.21	7,592,500	300,000	1,050,000
Pittsburg	30	46,510,195.22	39,694.10	5,339,250	200,000	162,700
Delaware	18	5,546,451.55	2,598.25	795,000	50,000	51,000
Maryland	47	10,603,936.57	32,467.31	2,106,750	50,000	35,400
Baltimore	22	33,667,928.21	36,745.97	2,089,000	202,000	500
District of Columbia	1	612,497.24	582.06	250,000	.....	1,200
Washington City	12	9,297,811.97	10,279.40	929,150	100,000	365,400
Total	954	913,673,028.65	930,088.19	81,090,700	31,882,000	6,166,050
Virginia	35	15,496,300.35	60,112.65	2,132,250	725,000	265,850
West Virginia	33	8,612,206.49	46,794.63	1,422,650	100,000	27,500
North Carolina	26	6,493,842.45	124,195.11	723,500	150,000	.....
South Carolina	16	5,426,692.66	126,901.57	512,250	150,000	100
Georgia	28	7,487,787.11	444,251.86	1,009,000	50,000	.....
Savannah	2	1,174,517.01	1,215.60	102,000	90,000	.....
Florida	15	3,434,156.47	71,938.82	330,000	125,000	500
Alabama	26	5,826,875.82	385,112.73	1,203,500	100,000	1,500
Mississippi	10	1,888,990.47	701,463.76	243,150	.....	.....
Louisiana	12	1,986,122.78	664,727.97	265,000	.....	.....
New Orleans	7	11,164,630.30	794,673.99	872,000	.....	42,950
Texas	197	33,623,484.58	4,773,231.77	4,737,700	368,000	285,000
Houston	5	1,930,652.30	206,048.03	200,000	50,000	.....
Arkansas	9	2,101,609.10	183,086.38	289,000	50,000	.....
Kentucky	68	16,873,841.94	298,251.80	3,571,750	725,000	110,100
Louisville	6	7,328,711.79	16,330.87	850,000	500,000	200,000
Tennessee	49	20,005,345.55	771,216.20	1,796,250	300,000	100,000
Total	544	150,855,767.17	9,669,553.74	20,260,000	3,483,000	1,033,500
Ohio	224	67,349,373.16	461,078.63	11,909,100	578,000	782,500
Cincinnati	13	23,359,557.78	12,654.12	5,649,000	1,201,600	1,403,150
Cleveland	13	28,087,283.32	81,005.96	1,430,000	60,000	100,000
Indiana	112	32,374,279.67	275,315.78	5,158,050	330,000	623,600
Illinois	202	48,543,051.49	734,363.71	6,341,500	972,500	414,150
Chicago	18	90,113,962.13	444,068.28	1,300,000	550,000	721,500
Michigan	76	26,522,228.82	161,384.74	2,887,000	100,000	100,650
Detroit	6	14,621,698.64	8,458.06	1,150,000	300,000	.....
Wisconsin	74	19,799,178.72	155,024.10	2,325,250	150,000	111,350
Milwaukee	5	14,510,257.96	158,015.51	720,000	390,000	8,250
Minnesota	60	14,126,103.45	76,016.13	1,271,500	50,000	83,500
St. Paul	5	10,399,191.16	7,525.67	252,000	475,000	.....
Minneapolis	6	12,318,300.37	5,930.10	300,000	50,000	.....
Iowa	161	30,591,016.42	373,964.65	3,784,750	200,000	2,350
Des Moines	4	2,756,893.59	27,931.44	293,000	.....	100,000
Missouri	50	7,900,562.96	177,006.02	1,145,050	.....	59,000
St. Louis	6	31,330,130.98	28,356.11	2,075,000	540,000	75,000
Kansas City	5	17,419,063.14	119,041.53	250,000	100,000	391,000
St. Joseph	2	2,141,262.03	4,726.90	150,000	50,000	.....
Total	1,042	494,893,395.79	3,311,867.44	48,391,200	6,097,100	4,976,000

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STATES, SHOWING THEIR CONDITION AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS DECEMBER 15, 1897.

RESOURCES.

Premium on U. S. bonds.	Stocks, securities, judgments, claims, etc.	Banking house, furniture, and fixtures.	Other real estate and mortgages owned.	Due from other national banks.	Due from State and private banks and bankers.
$579,239.07	$2,395,282.22	$640,825.26	$72,711.96	$680,779.95	$128,208.04
151,543.23	2,818,487.05	297,361.43	181,590.10	225,263.67	46,574.64
250,126.99	1,882,264.68	275,621.61	195,024.83	297,891.87	117,972.42
1,216,543.55	9,719,214.99	3,776,649.23	422,952.54	1,211,846.46	203,934.84
373,973.97	7,683,102.91	2,391,047.56	371,279.51	14,982,443.92	1,394,229.67
527,878.23	3,282,156.92	1,043,012.91	242,124.10	916,343.93	120,318.07
442,910.39	7,674,189.51	2,093,356.20	346,243.47	3,358,265.66	364,614.06
3,542,215.43	35,454,698.28	10,517,874.20	1,825,926.51	21,672,834.86	2,375,851.74
736,941.30	13,785,625.94	3,340,029.37	3,096,653.34	3,313,466.87	1,461,557.79
3,825,762.50	43,650,474.15	14,000,017.16	2,050,880.01	36,178,890.77	5,786,830.77
27,500.00	703,985.93	295,000.00	57,162.43	1,727,590.06	536,476.23
37,000.00	2,512,762.25	600,958.74	92,500.00	187,633.97	171,740.35
354,566.54	9,911,421.18	3,184,112.44	666,451.19	3,065,421.70	397,771.45
1,625,264.54	23,253,699.54	6,039,962.84	2,392,408.29	3,645,774.55	1,203,948.94
899,967.89	10,953,318.53	4,351,948.72	583,049.40	9,740,985.67	1,629,814.39
537,221.69	3,557,054.27	3,498,621.60	544,823.82	2,728,580.94	375,806.96
51,297.50	642,911.01	336,989.71	102,181.75	283,439.78	78,737.98
153,036.96	2,110,822.49	532,966.50	101,068.45	353,305.49	97,219.61
229,445.50	2,645,607.32	2,207,780.21	206,198.09	2,378,652.01	403,679.79
.....	257,773.26	23,000.00	3,072.10	7,030.54	587.29
114,452.45	1,092,202.14	1,068,046.52	54,565.18	762,309.71	383,224.60
8,592,456.87	115,082,658.01	39,479,433.81	9,951,014.05	64,373,082.06	12,527,296.15
249,129.55	1,313,444.52	744,696.09	335,623.67	987,696.17	534,296.08
91,535.02	468,279.72	585,582.70	87,145.86	358,481.15	299,888.78
52,159.00	261,632.29	309,107.91	79,022.86	536,156.05	259,692.94
8,815.63	922,089.39	121,689.14	56,682.61	211,989.79	176,058.79
60,823.38	638,350.50	321,011.59	109,502.58	468,710.21	527,099.51
10,650.00	44,600.00	67,312.06	15,964.13	94,673.53	32,416.09
42,854.69	695,708.13	223,045.77	76,867.25	178,063.30	123,426.03
115,086.13	1,239,181.69	412,635.75	231,945.70	767,632.52	356,635.38
3,000.00	413,584.36	75,011.06	76,737.02	189,102.20	110,134.91
20,125.00	123,694.90	35,647.87	12,665.92	68,174.82	34,362.49
44,133.11	1,885,691.17	623,943.78	99,282.62	538,907.09	372,483.62
254,239.20	1,637,496.28	2,057,278.98	1,091,311.59	5,540,606.51	1,498,370.92
20,700.00	45,854.75	132,758.40	115,250.34	633,759.11	103,016.98
16,717.70	102,289.49	39,623.40	173,400.54	219,960.22	182,766.63
219,966.00	850,313.43	615,106.11	182,867.11	537,807.91	247,037.60
119,312.50	578,575.25	188,400.00	20,118.00	1,038,258.72	300,837.62
154,386.31	1,371,029.00	965,055.85	719,039.83	1,596,941.36	558,979.61
1,483,624.22	12,591,814.87	7,517,906.46	3,483,427.63	13,966,920.66	5,718,103.98
786,876.87	5,669,472.65	2,137,400.96	1,175,037.64	2,297,143.24	733,224.87
963,858.08	4,134,558.71	476,194.05	181,090.54	3,065,775.55	748,595.88
48,200.00	793,272.16	510,348.00	215,487.64	2,623,781.12	820,139.51
410,044.95	3,105,357.56	1,540,424.44	734,753.90	3,049,790.36	1,122,906.60
386,510.06	5,519,431.99	2,207,313.97	967,550.80	1,123,298.55	431,928.33
85,656.17	7,182,444.88	825,939.86	774,926.42	21,701,217.97	8,580,963.85
211,723.50	1,910,713.64	913,691.53	614,199.04	625,732.60	709,702.42
153,500.00	123,902.28	30,788.50	266,020.73	1,741,403.08	415,660.80
175,395.21	1,544,253.67	854,727.32	278,735.89	611,176.70	215,245.44
132,184.15	1,241,930.73	126,263.03	67,010.19	2,485,052.19	800,051.75
57,082.80	678,871.47	912,082.06	409,396.11	838,081.38	339,025.02
.....	1,701,283.93	702,718.78	74,138.84	1,015,198.72	307,385.20
23,500.00	437,828.93	105,950.00	71,657.47	788,119.79	1,187,998.97
192,409.71	1,915,735.41	1,540,825.14	716,575.87	1,556,749.19	434,755.04
13,000.00	249,210.97	143,541.29	99,779.21	233,517.90	40,976.30
63,947.79	744,054.39	514,820.62	258,356.98	257,432.91	174,179.03
199,481.25	1,350,372.74	932,000.00	217,361.21	10,780,629.92	1,989,515.45
95,105.80	830,329.89	72,375.00	362,442.86	911,481.21	1,789,038.31
.....	12,390.45	72,000.00	.....	335,077.80	89,158.70
3,998,476.34	39,145,416.45	14,618,804.55	7,484,521.34	56,040,660.18	20,930,451.37

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ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE

RESOURCES—Continued.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Due from approved reserve agents.	Checks and other cash items.	Exchanges for clearing house.	Notes of other national banks.	Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents.
Maine	$3,331,505.41	$111,166.00	$106,227.25	$266,230	$8,897.86
New Hampshire	2,788,840.17	165,580.33	.....	224,468	7,540.53
Vermont	1,718,850.15	67,508.36	.....	115,031	7,162.36
Massachusetts	12,157,000.27	624,123.82	200,815.67	959,222	59,252.65
Boston	33,533,910.54	364,320.36	9,644,849.42	1,120,178	21,484.20
Rhode Island	3,348,125.84	116,233.64	297,123.58	345,218	15,720.45
Connecticut	6,914,885.64	395,857.06	313,779.41	436,229	28,772.62
Total	63,793,118.02	1,844,789.57	10,562,795.33	3,466,576	148,830.67
New York	16,810,496.63	714,387.83	232,150.79	753,218	57,816.19
New York City	.....	2,473,918.59	71,689,760.35	878,302	62,082.24
Albany	2,074,047.16	78,834.64	135,948.73	48,560	1,168,96
Brooklyn	2,942,237.10	56,393.43	1,033,304.12	181,575	9,239.46
New Jersey	11,496,557.85	912,455.35	352,645.66	319,366	41,301.95
Pennsylvania	19,783,926.65	968,534.88	118,770.07	964,069	93,771.03
Philadelphia	17,944,852.07	1,491,432.64	11,935,372.57	390,984	62,064.83
Pittsburg	6,515,997.13	287,122.38	2,508,751.13	345,811	15,879.36
Delaware	811,080.06	44,302.05	25,393.78	35,288	7,239.70
Maryland	1,886,693.85	61,877.26	.....	49,203	9,619.11
Baltimore	4,552,472.28	135,553.06	1,946,956.87	191,088	16,941.58
District of Columbia	65,899.75	16,053.27	.....	2,253	478.76
Washington City	2,032,836.60	242,504.43	170,151.54	8,442	7,854.49
Total	86,917,097.13	7,483,349.81	99,149,200.61	4,168,219	385,457.66
Virginia	3,578,080.13	100,658.97	250,294.69	105,422	11,183.68
West Virginia	1,265,951.14	46,695.99	4,367.58	88,586	6,521.19
North Carolina	919,892.32	70,208.35	.....	107,028	5,477.83
South Carolina	404,017.91	66,707.28	.....	70,777	3,351.67
Georgia	1,457,648.47	77,877.41	160,940.50	173,466	4,527.34
Savannah	26,749.26	722.00	20,220.51	33,000	661.67
Florida	613,909.90	31,641.56	8,690.34	63,939	5,808.79
Alabama	1,718,727.28	84,438.36	50,322.29	119,081	6,378.68
Mississippi	425,142.50	29,722.09	.....	8,806	963.96
Louisiana	558,186.73	35,976.28	.....	18,835	1,069.88
New Orleans	2,511,942.22	25,895.61	2,026,944.52	65,240	6,924.60
Texas	11,748,034.26	461,575.79	307,138.12	650,551	19,878.92
Houston	715,954.24	2,327.81	6,953.48	51,305	2,292.98
Arkansas	628,113.12	15,086.72	36,630.99	37,453	812.21
Kentucky	3,114,093.45	109,507.07	547.81	205,996	8,251.91
Louisville	2,975,608.27	14,227.80	123,438.58	80,593	3,492.12
Tennessee	3,420,976.80	204,373.98	424,138.98	231,578	13,754.59
Total	36,083,027.10	1,377,643.07	3,420,628.39	2,111,656	101,352.02
Ohio	12,267,791.09	537,112.46	172,061.69	1,251,671	42,977.09
Cincinnati	6,657,921.41	149,242.88	258,510.77	327,802	4,174.43
Cleveland	5,441,414.25	133,417.96	476,593.85	141,264	5,850.47
Indiana	7,923,795.45	317,953.53	225,146.85	1,247,888	29,510.39
Illinois	9,715,108.76	479,218.52	526,972.76	718,108	37,020.64
Chicago	.....	99,473.23	6,266,336.59	1,540,672	18,944.74
Michigan	7,130,780.46	110,910.89	81,371.51	366,874	14,779.62
Detroit	4,646,334.97	25,946.57	276,938.48	139,543	11,752.83
Wisconsin	6,244,292.68	147,870.04	4,329.73	184,941	13,782.52
Milwaukee	5,163,911.05	3,754.54	539,585.36	78,331	3,600.83
Minnesota	4,640,291.54	79,109.70	35,127.89	150,019	8,605.82
St. Paul	3,020,461.20	81,548.57	259,801.45	118,500	3,680.93
Minneapolis	2,417,653.53	23,133.73	738,251.73	138,729	5,960.21
Iowa	5,588,803.43	277,418.75	77,178.03	379,706	21,677.90
Des Moines	541,810.03	26,779.77	59,605.28	39,804	1,192.57
Missouri	1,975,048.58	109,189.72	6,470.95	104,463	6,144.82
St. Louis	.....	91,574.08	1,350,721.01	302,494	1,672.70
Kansas City	5,196,137.99	42,142.38	877,449.31	174,860	4,472.55
St. Joseph	504,946.33	26,219.22	65,812.71	8,860	549.02
Total	89,076,512.75	2,762,607.54	12,298,265.35	7,414,599	236,349.08

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS DECEMBER 15, 1897—Continued.

RESOURCES—Continued.

Specie.	Legal-tender notes.	U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tender notes.	Five per cent redemption fund.	Due from U. S. Treasurer.	Aggregate.
$1,257,422.37	$301,824	.....	$269,661.25	$18,394.92	$40,482,026.09
657,026.84	270,911	.....	175,218.75	1,152.50	23,637,910.34
658,371.98	214,115	.....	181,670.00	6,452.50	23,156,969.97
4,846,042.57	2,276,311	$135,000	927,634.50	41,753.50	169,725,829.66
12,345,318.46	6,994,795	3,050,000	309,600.00	220,504.00	268,057,118.40
1,086,236.90	661,179	.....	327,222.93	23,287.00	55,387,225.81
3,044,771.70	715,131	.....	398,640.17	40,530.00	80,650,735.01
23,895,190.82	11,434,266	3,185,000	2,589,647.60	352,074.42	661,097,815.28
5,687,665.37	2,685,167	150,000	750,954.70	33,792.54	164,177,975.12
92,529,625.65	35,003,459	28,535,000	836,505.00	487,907.42	818,771,421.23
913,564.50	345,480	.....	18,000.00	1,000.00	15,424,043.90
1,337,263.72	1,097,276	.....	28,890.00	5,000.00	23,197,964.04
3,463,197.17	2,116,245	.....	250,103.25	16,963.84	95,046,435.63
8,510,031.33	3,728,414	.....	850,646.49	49,488.24	207,063,133.51
12,910,957.35	2,238,175	6,905,000	339,958.82	80,858.00	192,070,793.45
4,846,003.15	2,023,311	.....	234,871.25	15,412.50	80,287,107.50
311,941.35	117,299	.....	33,377.46	8,350.00	9,334,878.93
667,187.63	371,011	.....	82,610.48	3,850.40	19,309,086.11
3,771,512.71	802,205	710,000	94,005.00	5.00	56,288,276.60
228,436.30	20,030	.....	11,250.00	.....	1,500,143.57
2,022,365.01	357,543	30,000	34,511.00	.50	19,083,650.54
137,199,751.24	50,905,615	36,330,000	3,565,683.45	702,628.44	1,701,554,910.13
882,081.35	619,190	.....	90,884.20	10,618.49	28,493,412.59
686,987.69	424,017	.....	60,967.75	3,615.48	14,687,774.17
521,827.75	278,090	.....	32,356.75	1,954.02	10,926,134.63
266,987.70	345,934	.....	21,655.22	1,329.80	8,894,029.26
651,689.60	466,044	.....	44,954.39	2,760.11	14,156,444.56
106,251.00	70,000	.....	4,590.60	2.50	1,895,545.36
229,450.92	262,071	.....	13,515.00	1,980.00	6,532,566.97
673,139.99	339,797	.....	53,350.43	1,211.76	13,686,552.51
118,768.15	185,266	.....	10,921.13	.....	4,480,763.61
224,485.90	126,506	.....	11,925.00	.....	4,187,506.54
1,860,757.20	1,728,647	275,000	39,240.00	3,710.00	24,982,996.83
3,373,901.44	2,497,136	.....	210,449.25	6,481.05	75,141,865.66
780,197.45	859,577	.....	9,000.00	.....	5,865,647.87
221,234.20	137,179	.....	12,705.00	1,191.23	4,448,858.93
978,576.60	442,954	.....	153,581.18	2.50	20,245,552.42
646,588.42	430,150	.....	38,250.00	1,000.00	15,453,892.94
1,513,748.71	970,374	.....	79,212.50	4,004.00	35,200,405.27
13,736,674.07	10,182,932	275,000	887,557.80	39,860.94	298,279,950.12
4,790,578.10	3,362,055	.....	513,118.03	27,763.07	116,853,334.95
1,869,222.86	1,872,847	690,000	253,890.00	1,814.98	53,281,461.04
1,983,746.50	1,069,744	.....	63,450.09	12,500.00	44,677,498.74
4,376,360.17	1,559,255	.....	227,667.50	15,479.00	64,648,579.15
3,988,405.00	1,715,600	.....	277,624.79	18,687.68	85,117,745.05
20,196,427.65	13,769,940	3,810,000	56,250.00	91,965.83	178,130,689.00
1,947,654.94	733,665	.....	129,652.25	3,431.50	45,275,556.46
1,662,580.55	628,489	.....	51,750.09	24,642.07	26,279,409.56
1,775,079.22	509,300	.....	103,394.06	7,387.48	35,300,713.78
2,129,442.03	1,088,925	.....	32,400.00	14,850.00	29,693,815.32
1,205,239.05	475,859	.....	56,321.50	6,926.00	25,499,157.92
2,294,864.13	248,908	.....	11,340.00	36,269.42	21,009,816.00
936,745.30	808,578	.....	13,500.00	4,500.00	20,406,337.13
2,236,441.34	985,044	.....	165,673.70	6,495.79	51,047,629.37
211,580.95	207,627	.....	13,149.00	.....	5,059,399.30
568,113.60	302,268	.....	51,527.25	982.50	14,418,619.12
2,477,065.40	3,816,336	1,550,000	93,375.00	6,006.00	59,207,085.85
1,209,217.20	895,000	.....	11,250.00	4,000.00	30,754,407.17
210,009.20	195,668	.....	6,750.00	2,100.00	3,875,531.36
56,057,772.59	34,335,108	6,050,000	2,132,083.08	236,195.32	910,536,786.27

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE

LIABILITIES.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Capital stock paid in.	Surplus fund.
Maine	$11,171,000	$2,690,288.00
New Hampshire	5,805,000	1,383,337.64
Vermont	6,985,000	1,553,441.62
Massachusetts	43,877,500	15,104,044.16
Boston	50,350,000	15,059,578.53
Rhode Island	19,337,050	4,951,962.09
Connecticut	21,541,070	7,846,948.59
Total	159,066,620	48,589,600.63
New York	31,667,940	10,948,268.61
New York City	48,600,000	42,917,000.00
Albany	1,550,000	1,390.00
Brooklyn	1,352,000	2,270,000.00
New Jersey	14,445,000	8,235,500.00
Pennsylvania	40,808,840	21,171,861.68
Philadelphia	21,915,000	14,743,000.00
Pittsburg	12,300,000	9,700,200.00
Delaware	2,083,985	952,666.55
Maryland	3,761,700	1,651,250.00
Baltimore	13,243,260	5,041,625.00
District of Columbia	252,000	150,000.00
Washington City	2,875,000	1,239,500.00
Total	194,854,725	120,410,871.84
Virginia	4,646,300	2,859,650.00
West Virginia	3,351,000	857,751.22
North Carolina	2,601,000	754,091.25
South Carolina	1,898,000	762,830.26
Georgia	3,166,000	1,030,271.00
Savannah	750,000	225,000.00
Florida	1,150,000	73,250.00
Alabama	3,355,000	635,675.45
Mississippi	855,000	392,648.23
Louisiana	860,000	368,700.00
New Orleans	2,300,000	2,310,000.00
Texas	18,811,520	4,744,492.68
Houston	1,150,000	557,300.00
Arkansas	1,220,000	255,310.49
Kentucky	8,314,900	2,378,138.23
Louisville	3,000,000	651,000.00
Tennessee	8,560,000	1,830,334.24
Total	65,988,720	21,088,443.05
Ohio	27,869,100	8,080,307.24
Cincinnati	7,800,000	2,740,000.00
Cleveland	9,725,000	2,103,200.00
Indiana	13,792,000	4,568,177.60
Illinois	17,786,000	6,630,332.49
Chicago	19,500,000	8,264,900.00
Michigan	8,645,000	2,637,018.09
Detroit	3,300,000	605,000.00
Wisconsin	6,910,000	1,814,568.82
Milwaukee	3,250,000	575,000.00
Minnesota	4,865,000	1,026,775.62
St. Paul	3,800,000	855,000.00
Minneapolis	4,500,000	491,000.00
Iowa	12,181,600	2,815,245.06
Des Moines	800,000	221,000.00
Missouri	3,765,000	735,309.56
St. Louis	8,400,000	1,710,000.00
Kansas City	2,300,000	480,000.00
St. Joseph	350,000	104,000.00
Total	159,538,700	46,456,834.48

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS DECEMBER 15, 1897—Continued.

LIABILITIES.

Undivided profits, less expenses.	National-bank notes outstanding.	State-bank circulation outstanding.	Due to other national banks.	Due to State and private banks and bankers.	Due to approved reserve agents.
$1,900,606.43	$5,362,993.00	.....	$677,087.67	$1,477,318.82	$45,473.33
635,246.52	3,421,590.00	$6,791.00	935,390.41	795,628.19	46,176.94
1,065,136.03	3,693,982.50	.....	419,578.31	239,312.00	.....
4,947,075.29	18,756,212.00	.....	2,584,790.79	1,929,507.51	432,099.18
4,826,247.95	5,788,900.00	.....	33,839,881.14	20,480,682.60	7,033,658.36
1,284,888.50	6,822,642.50	.....	1,022,768.75	1,710,583.60	507,819.86
2,845,716.55	8,013,067.00	4,317.00	3,474,298.62	1,183,166.66	1,389,804.32
17,504,917.27	51,859,387.00	11,108.00	42,953,795.69	27,816,199.38	9,455,031.99
7,120,821.02	15,116,400.00	18,765.00	2,925,479.36	1,529,485.33	1,128,080.62
18,346,852.01	16,003,335.50	16,556.00	203,738,598.06	83,957,312.33	.....
203,357.96	348,540.00	.....	3,221,557.99	2,126,934.97	398,811.95
462,541.80	577,800.00	1,846.00	360,890.26	356,264.44	8,853.79
4,562,746.66	4,999,179.50	5,402.00	2,618,854.28	748,058.41	853,131.83
5,182,023.51	17,225,277.50	1,498.00	2,895,661.59	776,668.21	264,119.24
2,743,194.87	6,601,112.50	.....	22,167,321.38	8,508,584.38	2,883,511.41
2,031,709.93	4,769,912.50	.....	7,279,945.31	2,435,799.18	3,842.75
329,278.33	700,167.50	555.50	279,904.72	13,619.11	652.34
463,042.47	1,786,615.00	.....	423,369.49	77,488.52	18,481.35
1,357,494.63	1,840,040.00	4,605.00	4,849,948.35	2,043,647.09	1,605,777.00
64,430.26	225,000.00	.....	21,441.65	.....	.....
339,337.38	733,105.00	.....	227,710.80	257,990.65	25,102.62
43,206,836.83	70,926,485.00	49,227.50	251,010,083.24	102,831,852.62	7,190,364.90
692,866.61	1,882,705.00	.....	673,211.01	1,065,074.16	86,251.84
353,016.81	1,252,677.50	.....	209,717.11	213,326.71	2,784.34
421,679.25	617,702.50	.....	243,151.77	244,071.96	2,765.64
537,439.85	455,315.00	.....	123,968.88	837,901.51	2,372.32
738,380.29	853,927.50	.....	277,578.25	501,043.73	28,396.00
57,912.29	85,755.00	.....	32,728.80	104,057.67	.....
171,848.15	280,260.00	.....	97,626.92	192,648.36	52,786.92
565,243.73	1,056,500.00	.....	304,909.10	201,498.64	11,777.11
157,022.04	215,880.00	.....	45,067.91	70,953.28	4,788.20
207,071.07	236,587.50	.....	20,336.95	24,657.88	112.13
404,841.48	747,945.00	.....	1,620,473.88	1,498,572.66	8,095.91
2,611,729.87	4,180,722.50	.....	3,839,978.82	1,339,147.95	117,106.25
112,175.41	137,880.00	.....	718,629.59	261,460.86	.....
95,290.85	259,650.00	.....	21,087.20	193,820.62	2,104.72
784,510.55	3,178,640.00	.....	519,406.63	516,161.06	47,207.05
243,941.63	762,880.00	.....	3,113,600.27	2,365,256.09	27,099.51
972,124.15	1,543,877.50	.....	1,189,627.52	2,224,362.08	204,771.49
9,127,094.03	17,748,905.00	.....	13,061,100.61	11,854,015.82	598,419.43
2,549,502.72	10,538,402.50	.....	1,723,890.79	1,214,712.21	68,873.90
1,055,685.68	4,943,550.00	.....	9,282,850.91	4,364,644.11	160,653.50
568,597.74	1,251,980.00	.....	4,309,242.71	2,728,452.38	.....
1,388,631.25	4,549,713.00	.....	1,495,961.86	2,146,028.00	154,164.30
3,137,341.47	5,511,547.50	.....	589,484.22	2,694,799.90	3,744.27
2,346,075.25	604,235.00	.....	48,440,278.83	24,784,744.60	.....
1,074,494.76	2,563,667.50	.....	287,996.46	1,336,646.86	12,400.87
320,503.38	988,100.00	.....	3,970,784.74	6,162,916.32	2,231.21
888,315.93	2,048,205.00	.....	138,167.44	429,427.13	8,711.89
302,677.46	639,900.00	.....	3,283,859.28	1,996,851.81	120,145.98
701,818.05	1,134,255.00	.....	528,419.96	727,567.21	607.31
888,719.77	210,840.00	.....	3,137,801.56	2,475,524.93	100,621.60
461,553.41	210,240.00	.....	4,071,303.55	2,269,525.16	14,116.29
1,310,395.63	3,369,690.00	.....	334,141.64	3,588,180.68	15,701.13
60,822.60	259,847.50	.....	596,131.39	1,432,904.24	.....
327,192.03	1,016,520.00	.....	3,149.07	143,167.33	1,445.39
644,926.98	1,853,080.00	.....	15,515,318.28	9,119,843.93	.....
302,640.48	225,000.00	.....	7,622,996.08	8,446,304.32	.....
37,101.58	135,000.00	.....	391,098.38	767,855.81	.....
18,366,996.17	42,053,773.00	.....	105,722,877.15	76,830,096.93	663,417.64

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE

LIABILITIES—Continued.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Dividends unpaid.	Individual deposits.
Maine	$20,039.73	$16,002,606.41
New Hampshire	15,341.40	10,312,405.11
Vermont	6,029.74	9,009,047.31
Massachusetts	51,726.76	89,599,401.74
Boston	45,280.96	129,441,925.49
Rhode Island	48,919.56	19,373,916.22
Connecticut	16,212.14	33,914,624.07
Total	203,550.29	298,658,920.35
New York	35,989.64	92,647,829.08
New York City	88,653.61	365,899,774.81
Albany	453.12	6,057,848.19
Brooklyn	716.00	17,586,016.49
New Jersey	26,265.25	57,887,646.51
Pennsylvania	147,351.87	117,859,591.06
Philadelphia	56,073.24	111,454,151.71
Pittsburg	59,485.63	41,502,740.18
Delaware	2,481.20	4,920,480.69
Maryland	21,474.72	11,000,452.06
Baltimore	68,468.33	25,885,580.45
District of Columbia	5,352.00	781,919.66
Washington City	3,211.50	13,181,339.53
Total	515,976.11	866,665,370.42
Virginia	1,743.50	15,875,050.63
West Virginia	5,521.58	8,360,252.16
North Carolina	1,307.25	5,738,283.06
South Carolina	11,493.50	3,912,147.06
Georgia	3,389.50	7,323,394.86
Savannah	1,318.50	449,556.36
Florida	368.00	3,838,162.02
Alabama	3,521.89	7,292,001.21
Mississippi	1,070.00	2,485,400.32
Louisiana	803.00	2,318,745.30
New Orleans	8,816.55	15,991,251.35
Texas	21,180.25	38,426,749.55
Houston	4,024.00	2,874,178.01
Arkansas	100.00	2,260,902.36
Kentucky	7,921.50	12,572,487.56
Louisville	3,846.87	4,773,048.84
Tennessee	3,597.00	17,867,768.14
Total	80,022.89	152,299,378.79
Ohio	31,545.00	64,009,796.36
Cincinnati	4,859.75	20,987,233.67
Cleveland	1,956.00	22,940,056.19
Indiana	12,907.80	36,144,263.97
Illinois	14,134.64	47,222,173.12
Chicago	2,790.50	73,640,922.61
Michigan	17,553.29	28,590,314.47
Detroit	10.00	10,626,691.78
Wisconsin	1,055.50	22,895,471.80
Milwaukee	125.00	19,125,019.25
Minnesota	2,576.00	16,431,606.14
St. Paul	2,395.81	9,099,067.76
Minneapolis	464.00	8,333,604.60
Iowa	9,041.00	26,965,573.05
Des Moines	3,526.50	1,685,167.07
Missouri	7,556.55	8,324,081.40
St. Louis	4,897.25	21,434,019.41
Kansas City	2,150.25	11,268,984.39
St. Joseph	4.51	2,041,209.16
Total	119,549.35	451,765,256.20

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UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS DECEMBER 15, 1897—Continued.

LIABILITIES—Continued.

U. S. deposits.	Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers.	Notes and bills rediscounted.	Bills payable.	Other liabilities.
$85,786.51	$115,631.77	$7,000.00	$673,634.66	$252,509.76
168,786.04	16,874.38	28,772.81	66,569.90	.....
32,675.56	10,926.65	11,700.00	130,000.00	140.25
98,473.32	1,795.73	325,010.31	951,559.82	66,633.05
126,582.46	59,216.87	.....	1,000,285.74	4,878.30
68,937.57	27,152.61	63,000.00	160,000.00	2,590.55
226,158.01	16,909.61	15,000.00	160,000.00	3,442.44
897,399.47	248,507.62	450,483.12	3,142,100.12	330,194.35
343,765.94	117,220.86	168,517.44	353,380.06	56,032.16
28,239,849.56	329,648.49	.....	75,000.00	10,558,840.86
45,056.72	4,943.28	21,733.90	23,000.00	29,809.82
164,799.06	35,166.12	.....	.....	21,070.08
151,482.72	124,010.78	55,997.83	333,000.00	159.86
294,632.86	9,081.88	102,388.58	252,316.67	72,429.86
299,492.39	.....	.....	360,000.00	339,351.57
135,204.63	68,207.39	.....	.....	.....
39,387.28	10,717.97	.....	.....	982.74
50,000.00	.....	25,978.25	25,000.00	4,234.25
210,330.75	.....	.....	130,000.00	7,500.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46,515.03	56,938.03	.....	97,960.00	.....
30,020,516.94	755,994.80	374,621.00	1,651,596.73	11,090,393.20
442,791.16	228,568.68	.....	.....	39,200.00
94,643.28	5,558.46	25,000.00	16,000.00	725.00
103,696.92	46,438.02	76,917.01	75,000.00	.....
120,256.60	31,222.46	116,581.82	84,500.00	.....
15,542.70	32,874.75	135,205.94	44,061.75	4,378.29
18,867.91	68,871.03	.....	100,000.00	1,477.80
74,037.61	23,978.47	49,970.80	127,629.72	.....
97,619.67	2,380.33	145,425.38	15,000.00	.....
.....	.....	104,933.63	130,000.00	18,000.00
.....	.....	118,339.38	32,153.33	.....
.....	.....	33,000.00	50,000.00	.....
258,171.49	88,184.00	359,263.16	309,572.00	34,047.14
50,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
40,399.50	13,112.59	25,000.00	62,089.60	.....
709,850.13	6,019.64	60,820.04	25,000.00	124,510.03
254,816.89	244,213.38	.....	.....	14,189.46
130,745.98	112,150.77	68,545.80	492,500.00	.....
2,411,419.84	903,402.58	1,319,002.96	1,563,497.40	236,527.72
433,497.25	119,736.42	62,303.14	40,023.33	111,644.09
1,176,404.72	.....	.....	.....	765,578.70
37,882.41	24,553.11	.....	125,000.00	861,578.20
193,967.22	85,138.93	58,794.11	30,000.00	28,831.11
1,169,365.42	31,262.29	98,819.42	226,500.00	2,240.31
468,605.24	61,736.97	.....	.....	16,400.00
61,286.39	36,677.77	2,500.00	10,000.00	.....
232,172.72	70,999.41	.....	.....	.....
123,548.14	18,855.11	5,000.00	9,500.00	9,887.02
260,086.51	140,150.03	.....	.....	.....
20,269.88	21,601.96	.....	23,000.00	15,660.79
151,999.03	287,845.54	.....	.....	.....
39,850.49	7,679.63	.....	.....	7,000.00
175,817.77	6,386.66	68,068.75	297,750.00	38.09
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	29,723.65	50,756.20	14,717.94
525,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
94,227.29	12,104.36	.....	.....	.....
48,912.12	349.80	.....	.....	.....
5,212,892.60	925,077.99	325,299.07	722,529.53	1,833,576.16

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE

RESOURCES—Continued.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Number of banks.	Loans and discounts.	Overdrafts.	U. S. bonds to secure circulation.	U. S. bonds to secure deposits.	U. S. bonds on hand.
North Dakota	26	$4,321,690.08	$42,340.85	$465,500		
South Dakota	27	3,327,958.42	70,793.07	486,250	$150,000	$20,000
Nebraska	92	12,238,497.87	169,545.20	1,506,400		
Lincoln	3	1,917,305.91	5,436.57	150,000		
Omaha	8	9,902,759.74	120,375.78	600,000	450,000	38,000
Kansas	104	20,509,315.44	377,530.65	2,370,250	350,000	42,700
Montana	21	7,237,549.53	491,722.62	608,750	100,000	125,500
Wyoming	11	1,870,503.92	62,848.25	215,000		
Colorado	40	18,961,606.89	250,829.59	1,261,500	500,000	
New Mexico	6	1,684,833.49	55,769.91	340,000	200,000	
Oklahoma	5	407,379.98	46,531.42	62,500		
Indian Territory	11	1,237,882.49	214,246.42	166,000		
Total	354	83,617,288.76	1,817,970.33	8,232,150	1,750,000	226,200
Washington	35	7,270,948.97	358,542.92	933,800	100,000	50,000
Oregon	30	6,008,458.04	173,109.63	1,032,300	400,000	560,300
California	30	10,994,947.74	373,574.92	1,638,250	150,000	99,450
San Francisco	3	8,408,912.34	127,877.02	200,000	150,000	
Idaho	10	1,108,267.81	79,600.69	187,500	50,000	
Utah	11	2,573,598.45	267,944.73	812,500	175,000	175,000
Nevada	1	235,773.31	40,229.57	20,500		
Arizona	5	902,301.81	27,294.46	175,000		
Total	125	37,503,208.47	1,448,173.94	4,999,850	1,025,000	884,750
United States	3,607	2,082,608,324.81	17,741,993.50	222,020,750	45,367,100	14,915,800

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS DECEMBER 15, 1897—Continued.

RESOURCES—Continued.

Premium on U. S. bonds.	Stocks, securities, judgments, claims, etc.	Banking house, furniture, and fixtures.	Other real estate and mortgages owned.	Due from other national banks.	Due from State and private banks and bankers.
$20,727.67	$359,737.59	$373,768.79	$330,380.88	$267,388.94	$212,371.97
37,244.43	627,979.86	316,545.96	299,182.42	318,836.10	96,342.54
58,464.68	487,097.29	989,100.01	1,040,256.03	317,333.42	133,874.91
5,500.00	62,836.47	9,037.17	93,513.82	87,915.38	27,968.86
99,826.12	634,832.46	832,384.07	573,438.88	638,055.46	562,131.37
124,627.92	715,643.55	1,139,315.28	846,870.62	851,884.62	273,124.76
37,393.75	1,156,766.17	373,150.29	247,592.46	838,011.43	242,894.26
4,650.00	254,003.84	117,881.85	210,384.66	220,713.81	9,983.97
91,575.00	3,860,898.94	437,416.93	789,529.15	4,429,892.53	723,646.61
9,955.96	238,206.47	113,019.44	71,849.71	477,857.38	59,176.10
1,000.00	67,746.71	55,643.56	3,075.00	36,005.48	7,266.26
8,398.43	7,017.30	44,119.85	6,100.00	152,318.20	38,177.45
499,363.96	8,472,766.65	4,801,383.20	4,512,173.63	8,616,213.75	2,386,959.06
71,164.22	1,272,650.47	373,577.09	1,130,905.55	1,502,657.56	1,056,092.06
157,555.00	2,674,678.60	312,592.14	341,801.65	1,090,109.76	1,195,927.92
141,407.47	1,354,317.42	832,218.15	708,189.90	521,771.75	712,955.75
30,301.75	668,235.59	345,586.01	104,740.87	231,256.98	571,531.14
13,350.00	447,302.78	137,216.15	149,265.39	260,509.63	122,778.66
13,843.75	250,068.80	303,096.64	141,562.72	472,890.61	339,060.09
1,850.00	34,763.75	286.78	12,500.00	----------	6,284.01
9,880.00	133,668.83	14,965.74	6,072.85	76,282.12	69,106.52
439,352.19	6,835,626.24	2,319,538.70	2,595,038.93	4,155,478.41	4,073,736.15
18,555,489.01	217,582,980.50	79,254,040.92	29,852,102.09	168,825,189.92	48,012,498.55

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE

RESOURCES.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Due from approved reserve agents.	Checks and other cash items.	Exchanges for clearing house.	Notes of other national banks.	Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents.
North Dakota	$1,647,486.61	$37,598.63	$12,781.43	$95,944	$3,063.59
South Dakota	945,617.43	48,915.18	2,289.44	51,155	2,035.97
Nebraska	2,346,180.19	287,159.94	2,358.30	91,930	5,949.92
Lincoln	208,951.76	22,389.06	14,901.46	4,702	1,237.75
Omaha	2,248,574.79	85,956.32	639,517.49	160,369	3,647.43
Kansas	4,659,932.57	234,479.87	349,671.30	372,631	13,285.25
Montana	3,472,758.28	65,890.91	4,681.73	255,392	3,273.74
Wyoming	687,510.37	8,961.03	.....	18,160	1,233.16
Colorado	7,932,709.27	159,989.95	389,291.87	254,270	6,638.45
New Mexico	559,559.60	30,095.96	12,129.28	60,791	822.68
Oklahoma	381,061.54	9,618.59	2,015.43	36,740	1,112.10
Indian Territory	565,818.34	19,551.32	.....	27,912	820.98
Total	25,656,200.75	1,010,597.76	1,429,637.73	1,429,996	43,121.02
Washington	1,941,841.17	85,129.68	123,247.28	83,093	2,532.45
Oregon	1,347,031.44	33,322.44	51,542.37	28,302	2,369.71
California	2,437,974.56	294,876.57	86,133.49	67,649	2,632.01
San Francisco	839,531.58	9,606.89	231,853.44	11,400	284.68
Idaho	497,522.47	8,866.98	.....	18,134	362.93
Utah	621,367.86	16,595.11	62,534.08	48,381	959.53
Nevada	27,080.46	572.15	.....	.....	28.78
Arizona	331,556.05	6,070.85	.....	11,111	184.62
Total	8,043,905.59	455,040.67	555,310.66	268,070	10,354.71
Total of United States	309,569,861.34	14,933,428.42	118,415,838.07	18,859,116	925,465.16

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

UNITED STATES ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS DECEMBER 15, 1897—Continued.

RESOURCES—Continued.

Specie.	Legal-tender notes.	U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tender notes.	Five per cent redemption fund.	Due from U. S. Treasurer.	Aggregate.
$289,976.30	$331,299	.....	$20,946.50	$570.00	$8,833,572.83
353,485.05	216,762	.....	21,881.25	5,092.28	7,398,366.40
734,503.00	348,051	.....	67,126.25	797.50	20,824,625.51
187,287.75	69,762	.....	6,750.00	.....	2,875,495.96
1,218,395.20	842,195	.....	27,000.00	5,200.00	19,682,659.11
1,515,642.21	662,116	.....	103,451.75	5,631.83	35,518,104.62
829,498.50	593,774	.....	27,393.25	9,787.14	16,631,780.06
230,319.05	71,914	.....	9,674.75	.....	3,993,742.66
4,644,034.05	1,757,514	.....	56,409.25	12,170.25	46,519,913.73
173,967.85	119,484	.....	15,300.00	1,160.00	4,224,023.83
56,373.40	63,264	.....	2,250.00	.....	1,239,584.47
65,080.05	86,726	.....	7,470.00	550.00	2,628,188.83
10,298,562.41	5,162,861	.....	365,653.00	40,959.00	170,370,058.01
2,373,408.90	288,872	.....	41,671.00	221.00	19,060,355.32
1,786,935.68	32,555	.....	46,453.50	1,159.78	17,276,504.66
2,315,895.47	72,491	.....	73,676.00	15,012.50	22,894,423.70
3,294,135.15	9,564	.....	6,750.00	2,400.00	15,243,967.44
267,223.15	64,077	.....	7,682.95	300.00	3,419,960.59
753,486.45	28,789	.....	35,912.50	1,370.00	7,693,901.32
35,907.35	820	.....	922.50	.....	417,518.65
148,009.65	46,925	.....	7,875.00	720.00	1,967,624.50
10,975,601.80	544,093	.....	220,943.45	21,183.28	87,374,256.19
252,163,552.93	112,564,875	$45,840,000	9,761,568.38	1,442,901.40	3,829,213,776.00

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE

LIABILITIES—Continued.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Capital stock paid in.	Surplus fund.
North Dakota	$1,595,000	$323,300.00
South Dakota	1,695,000	305,600.00
Nebraska	5,875,000	1,101,190.70
Lincoln	800,000	35,000.00
Omaha	3,750,000	325,500.00
Kansas	8,599,100	1,396,539.14
Montana	2,655,000	399,319.60
Wyoming	860,000	103,950.00
Colorado	4,907,000	1,143,402.92
New Mexico	600,000	99,500.00
Oklahoma	250,000	23,000.00
Indian Territory	655,500	125,750.00
Total	32,241,600	5,382,052.36
Washington	4,238,000	706,095.16
Oregon	3,020,000	540,444.23
California	4,875,600	1,043,950.00
San Francisco	3,000,000	1,500,000.00
Idaho	600,000	246,478.77
Utah	1,750,000	397,417.96
Nevada	82,600	8,000.00
Arizona	400,000	46,500.00
Total	17,965,000	4,488,886.12
United States	629,655,365	246,416,688.48

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS DECEMBER 15, 1897—Continued.

LIABILITIES—Continued.

Undivided profits, less expenses.	National-bank notes outstanding.	State-bank circulation outstanding.	Due to other national banks.	Due to State and private banks and bankers.	Due to approved reserve agents.
$326,767.05	$417,827.50	.....	$77,183.47	$242,161.95	.....
202,518.77	426,240.00	.....	69,829.72	344,600.16	$1,949.51
583,005.52	1,352,810.00	.....	202,191.12	736,584.75	25,536.55
15,025.28	135,000.00	.....	131,551.78	278,559.28	.....
134,697.01	538,195.00	.....	3,576,862.24	2,820,829.57	326.14
933,757.89	2,112,085.00	.....	602,394.31	833,574.04	63,023.16
809,658.98	533,532.50	.....	716,734.20	386,679.76	.....
80,361.72	192,545.00	.....	75,589.95	81,160.26	.....
999,180.46	1,132,815.00	.....	4,749,551.17	3,475,675.91	114.63
51,385.76	306,000.00	.....	71,735.46	178,637.71	.....
21,509.20	56,240.00	.....	5,256.99	61,387.19	.....
80,619.08	149,400.00	.....	19,013.89	14,411.38	.....
4,238,477.63	7,352,690.00	.....	10,387,834.30	9,514,261.96	90,949.99
472,658.42	830,557.50	.....	589,670.58	440,665.89	4,533.14
897,077.07	768,857.50	.....	1,771,271.74	771,966.08	16,751.71
744,180.27	1,379,370.00	.....	330,819.54	854,486.29	1,359.12
294,662.63	90,000.00	.....	1,090,684.91	1,658,171.92	.....
161,636.33	162,670.00	.....	32,961.21	27,073.59	2,874.48
221,450.86	445,090.00	.....	72,943.38	263,641.68	.....
747.62	18,450.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
56,933.89	147,750.00	.....	13,410.14	15,131.09	.....
2,849,347.09	3,842,745.00	.....	3,901,761.50	4,031,076.54	25,518.45
95,293,063.02	193,783,985.00	$60,335.50	427,037,452.49	232,877,503.25	18,023,702.40

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE

LIABILITIES—Continued.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Dividends unpaid.	Individual deposits.
North Dakota	$3,220.00	$5,848,112.86
South Dakota	25.00	4,178,407.42
Nebraska	930.00	10,634,302.75
Lincoln		1,489,359.62
Omaha	373.00	7,954,777.13
Kansas	1,427.04	19,696,553.25
Montana	10,340.00	11,027,091.13
Wyoming		2,600,135.73
Colorado	487.00	29,529,318.22
New Mexico		2,734,303.40
Oklahoma		822,209.09
Indian Territory		1,572,894.48
Total	16,802.04	98,078,456.08
Washington	1,276.64	11,646,904.48
Oregon	1,410.00	9,084,313.78
California	1,247.75	13,465,501.05
San Francisco	375.00	7,442,483.27
Idaho		2,133,708.66
Utah	514.00	3,796,283.75
Nevada		308,321.04
Arizona	2,550.00	1,285,349.38
Total	7,373.39	49,162,870.41
United States	943,274.07	1,916,630,252.25

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS DECEMBER 15, 1897—Continued.

LIABILITIES—Continued.

U. S. deposits.	Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers.	Notes and bills rediscounted.	Bills payable.	Other liabilities.
$123,491.88	$22,931.74	$17,000.00		$5,772.20
		123,769.49	$99,300.00	13.63
236,925.01	209,234.01		75,000.00	
246,324.84	120,365.37	530,636.22	379,500.00	2,824.45
24,292.08	68,076.76			1,055.05
188,968.68	225,828.89		25,000.00	142,570.85
123,033.41	59,428.09			
		5,000.00	5,600.00	
948,035.90	705,864.86	676,396.71	584,400.00	152,236.18
47,223.11	50,770.40	15,000.00	5,000.00	12,000.00
94,412.38	305,197.95	1,083.21	3,000.00	774.01
88,876.27	69,433.41		40,000.00	209.00
167,589.71				
44,084.87	5,472.68		3,000.00	
96,596.62	42,463.07		7,500.00	
538,782.96	473,337.51	16,083.21	58,500.00	12,974.01
39,939,047.71	4,012,185.36	3,161,796.07	7,722,623.78	13,655,901.62

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE UNITED

RESOURCES.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Number of banks.	Loans and discounts.	Overdrafts.	U. S. bonds to secure circulation.	U. S. bonds to secure deposits.	U. S. bonds on hand.
Maine	82	$22,661,176.66	$56,394.91	$6,039,400	$190,000	$407,000
New Hampshire	51	11,427,898.67	51,193.02	3,818,750	175,000	25,250
Vermont	49	11,938,974.53	48,950.90	4,165,500	50,000	497,800
Massachusetts	213	108,896,750.43	120,413.86	19,508,400	100,000	93,950
Boston	53	164,728,194.43	51,947.75	6,327,000	347,000	5,000
Rhode Island	57	34,278,530.57	38,679.21	7,694,000	100,000	100,000
Connecticut	81	45,553,675.69	126,137.27	8,319,500	250,000	40,500
Total	587	399,485,200.98	478,716.92	55,872,550	1,212,000	1,079,500
New York	267	90,833,213.62	324,594.56	16,646,000	475,000	576,000
New York City	48	470,938,724.18	79,857.61	16,650,000	18,776,000	610,750
Albany	6	7,133,306.98	2,999.54	300,000	50,000	.....
Brooklyn	5	11,427,303.85	1,491.55	642,000	200,000	.....
New Jersey	103	51,979,650.71	35,443.78	5,653,250	335,000	189,150
Pennsylvania	355	112,033,145.00	340,167.88	18,368,300	310,000	880,750
Philadelphia	39	98,797,605.09	15,253.96	7,007,500	100,000	550,000
Pittsburg	30	47,972,553.61	47,831.17	5,130,250	200,000	120,400
Delaware	18	5,407,366.35	2,618.41	795,000	50,000	42,000
Maryland	47	10,368,203.71	34,093.79	2,106,750	50,000	10,400
Baltimore	22	33,449,522.72	34,642.98	1,985,000	202,000	500
District of Columbia	1	588,757.24	838.11	250,000	.....	1,200
Washington City	11	9,286,387.63	8,248.10	960,400	100,000	253,400
Total	952	950,215,740.69	928,081.44	76,494,450	20,848,000	3,234,550
Virginia	35	15,702,073.36	45,988.39	1,922,250	725,000	262,350
West Virginia	33	8,674,296.83	47,246.57	1,345,650	100,000	39,500
North Carolina	27	6,491,963.33	87,714.05	708,500	200,000	.....
South Carolina	16	5,574,167.13	134,526.55	512,250	150,000	100
Georgia	27	7,415,265.88	236,915.93	1,099,000	50,000	20,000
Savannah	2	1,250,397.11	402.82	102,000	90,000	.....
Florida	15	3,412,891.59	80,161.34	330,000	125,000	500
Alabama	26	5,721,483.14	241,522.69	903,500	100,000	1,500
Mississippi	10	1,712,865.30	578,527.56	241,150	.....	.....
Louisiana	12	1,901,231.04	472,163.01	265,000	.....	.....
New Orleans	7	10,751,992.11	632,869.64	622,000	.....	43,950
Texas	197	34,336,275.70	2,851,530.33	4,652,800	368,000	312,500
Houston	5	1,947,309.28	217,514.07	200,000	50,000	.....
Arkansas	7	1,978,632.90	141,593.53	251,560	50,000	.....
Kentucky	68	16,444,942.74	260,973.12	3,596,750	725,000	141,000
Louisville	6	7,535,878.28	15,086.09	850,000	750,000	100,000
Tennessee	49	19,203,832.11	520,655.98	1,796,250	300,000	100,000
Total	542	149,965,497.83	6,565,391.67	19,310,600	3,783,000	961,400
Ohio	226	67,689,376.11	483,223.79	11,809,600	575,000	834,750
Cincinnati	13	24,705,562.83	15,888.82	5,649,000	1,200,000	1,785,700
Cleveland	13	29,180,200.21	36,748.46	1,380,000	60,000	100,000
Indiana	111	32,538,324.74	233,612.27	4,920,550	330,000	623,050
Illinois	202	49,381,840.23	666,509.55	6,259,500	972,500	410,850
Chicago	16	100,847,676.07	316,237.58	1,200,000	550,000	496,950
Michigan	76	27,249,401.95	162,446.93	2,887,000	100,000	110,650
Detroit	6	14,824,822.88	3,768.96	1,150,000	300,000	200,000
Wisconsin	74	20,444,436.28	142,163.70	2,267,750	150,000	131,350
Milwaukee	5	15,853,483.67	134,863.72	720,000	390,000	8,250
Minnesota	59	14,374,329.58	74,047.33	1,259,000	50,000	32,500
St. Paul	5	10,352,501.60	1,996.60	252,000	475,000	.....
Minneapolis	6	12,273,799.88	6,863.12	300,000	50,000	.....
Iowa	161	30,402,941.69	403,896.87	3,673,250	250,000	52,350
Des Moines	4	2,522,792.00	21,858.43	293,000	.....	100,000
Missouri	50	7,796,186.83	179,565.06	1,132,550	.....	55,000
St. Louis	6	33,025,783.59	64,595.59	1,810,000	540,000	75,000
Kansas City	5	17,821,121.56	143,711.45	250,000	100,000	416,000
St. Joseph	2	1,999,048.07	20,897.90	150,000	50,000	.....
Total	1,040	513,343,629.77	3,112,896.13	47,363,200	6,142,500	5,432,400

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STATES, SHOWING THEIR CONDITION AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS FEBRUARY 28, 1898.

RESOURCES.

Premium on U. S. bonds.	Stocks, securities, judgments, claims, etc.	Banking house, furniture, and fixtures.	Other real estate and mortgages owned.	Due from other national banks.	Due from State and private banks and bankers.
$570,468.24	$2,204,522.75	$638,729.67	$86,821.06	$688,465.48	$106,265.04
146,836.84	2,710,782.47	306,581.58	177,855.24	184,813.83	46,219.30
249,541.50	1,915,720.19	274,376.61	189,133.18	237,891.69	120,794.86
1,022,720.79	10,285,401.96	3,797,548.26	467,838.22	1,036,114.58	353,903.87
284,570.97	8,317,306.45	2,390,392.12	383,147.81	13,926,399.90	778,890.13
517,728.24	3,231,415.46	1,039,795.36	252,884.69	975,791.90	68,062.56
425,824.14	7,905,895.47	2,127,912.92	328,560.57	2,154,689.90	511,231.65
3,217,690.72	36,571,044.75	10,575,336.52	1,886,240.77	19,204,167.28	1,985,367.41
718,781.13	14,034,054.78	3,309,859.61	3,120,318.40	3,204,156.17	1,620,889.09
3,358,745.11	46,755,693.60	14,051,100.45	2,041,229.63	31,561,439.82	5,887,366.06
22,000.00	732,646.46	295,000.00	74,937.06	1,825,104.58	334,510.54
30,625.00	2,634,923.92	600,754.74	92,500.00	51,592.40	106,962.09
359,460.91	9,411,733.63	3,186,534.55	660,619.76	3,018,395.37	498,193.61
1,541,186.48	24,084,568.60	6,045,555.07	2,462,593.91	3,265,078.39	1,255,939.71
703,535.52	12,434,850.79	4,237,124.69	593,775.20	7,311,671.32	1,747,088.89
491,177.86	4,176,849.32	3,559,789.35	477,557.69	3,710,020.23	347,092.49
58,925.00	682,464.01	336,989.71	99,279.63	174,171.61	62,753.87
148,994.18	2,261,889.05	535,223.39	94,403.35	424,507.11	91,849.99
197,137.52	2,906,404.24	2,166,880.21	205,398.09	2,416,375.24	313,600 70
.....	257,773.26	23,000.00	3,072.10	7,349.07	28 45
165,445.00	983,618.19	940,197.08	55,421.49	1,109,103.77	369,022.04
7,731,013.71	121,357,469.85	39,288,098.85	9,981,166.31	58,078,965.08	12,635,297.53
250,321.80	1,314,716.33	738,713.05	334,720.97	790,289.19	417,349.18
93,865.02	531,465.19	590,686.65	97,414.69	366,389.43	215,657 61
67,137.50	254,162.33	308,607.91	76,643.72	605,039.34	238,601.93
8,503.13	866,112.74	121,893.19	54,579.42	264,958.85	194,381.06
54,524.07	613,245.61	318,564.93	110,043.29	580,936.45	473,256.98
10,650.00	44,675.00	67,312.06	16,087.69	156,092.03	13,541.29
46,266.69	746,949.60	238,262.89	67,795.85	189,123.59	142,832.59
80,591.13	1,341,152.55	411,377.42	224,514.78	1,281,419.41	446,756.37
1,000.00	382,941.52	70,762.04	77,454.88	245,710.61	98,271.30
22,060.00	99,646.89	35,231.02	14,695.09	116,049.43	53,039.18
41,245.11	1,981,324.95	623,837.16	85,315 82	668,480.78	899,921.13
259,965,35	1,435,217.24	2,029,959.84	1,116,466.15	5,816,168.61	1,272,488.53
22,933.33	33,084.95	133,084.70	115,301.37	821,031.15	105,805.32
13,368.00	113,242.60	23,726.72	167,998.13	308,371.40	45,687.79
217,843.75	924,960.43	617,950.48	205,409.28	501,777.73	279,010.54
148,750.00	894,282.46	189,125.90	4,228.00	994,178.05	334,871.90
153,236.31	1,384,205.82	954,567.18	701,049.96	1,427,226.64	600,360.27
1,492,261.19	12,961,386.21	7,473,662.24	3,469,629.09	15,133,242.69	5,822,232.97
864,774.06	5,799,201.07	2,167,662.08	1,000,074.58	3,042,343.77	677,310.73
1,068,826.86	4,148,057.25	476,399.12	177,983.27	3,382,350.36	587,293.11
48,200.00	838,844.04	513,405.39	215,487.64	2,631,718.57	936,812.41
372,454.57	3,055,650.15	1,485,958.35	831,865.96	3,409,840.82	1,026,483.99
377,501.53	5,789,721.95	2,201,624.08	993,963.58	1,393,537.27	530,140.07
83,970.00	8,822,137.13	819,525.55	695,189.30	25,599,735.50	8,584,335.07
215,025.25	2,146,163.93	905,752.96	662,203.25	668,237.09	656,213.16
202,242.19	376,795.37	31,538.50	266,761.18	1,526,764.38	540,580.15
179,341.34	1,521,176.49	843,807.69	287,475.35	499,922.14	222,626.52
132,184.15	1,310,015.50	123,763.03	66,670.77	2,824,355.33	965,946.69
55,882.80	715,856.92	908,586.74	403,793.99	749,963.63	391,313.32
.....	1,894,402.09	698,218.78	85,088.84	675,170.47	138,818.66
23,250.00	431,273.90	107,175.00	77,628.00	751,850.49	708,345.53
198,467.12	2,141,992.57	1,550,216.15	744,262.19	1,904,608.97	507,077.01
33,875.00	271,425.94	143,541.29	99,431.85	239,876.14	34,740.66
61,422.79	709,243.01	515,827.17	271,592.33	266,486.47	233,511.98
176,718.75	2,373,975.12	932,000.00	264,195.61	15,005,458.51	1,739,001.19
100,320.80	1,157,364.37	69,365.00	356,392.86	920,536.08	2,489,048.95
.....	12,000.00	72,000.00	.....	482,467.31	94,833.81
4,194,457.21	43,515,296.80	14,566,366.88	7,800,054.55	65,975,163.30	21,064,453.01

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ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE

RESOURCES—Continued.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Due from approved reserve agents.	Checks and other cash items.	Exchanges for clearing house.	Notes of other national banks.	Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents.
Maine	$3,790,275.45	$90,467.44	$87,977.03	$260,132	$9,867.71
New Hampshire	2,167,871.97	135,095.40	.....	215,074	9,737.42
Vermont	2,025,188.71	65,805.95	.....	143,597	8,178.33
Massachusetts	13,718,077.62	655,179.30	186,113.28	898,442	69,567.10
Boston	34,730,588.50	411,420.79	12,327,339.60	935,532	23,834.88
Rhode Island	3,939,669.29	133,729.35	331,263.59	444,925	17,398.71
Connecticut	7,617,584.14	265,824.52	218,904.29	562,604	34,206.14
Total	67,989,255.68	1,757,522.75	13,151,597.79	3,460,306	172,790.29
New York	20,484,135.69	648,735.17	153,037.54	842,011	68,153.58
New York City	.....	2,239,016.00	69,803,399.10	893,777	55,834.48
Albany	2,627,100.29	97,532.44	97,485.39	48,936	3,840.01
Brooklyn	2,307,993.38	94,662.47	1,155,657.98	133,470	9,045.67
New Jersey	13,417,765.26	668,341.02	453,905.80	312,169	49,329.14
Pennsylvania	24,454,892.81	1,108,771.22	150,032.89	1,050,741	106,972.10
Philadelphia	20,931,474.52	1,032,681.11	9,223,814.17	364,274	61,269.24
Pittsburg	9,023,766.91	220,379.87	3,225,259.02	345,706	15,888.05
Delaware	1,264,365.98	43,733.82	19,337.53	45,669	6,117.85
Maryland	2,644,839.93	65,140.03	.....	61,137	10,175.55
Baltimore	4,419,566.64	106,660.67	1,846,135.79	259,831	15,650.31
District of Columbia	87,428.21	17,543.68	.....	2,540	871.43
Washington City	2,775,588.34	141,214.44	149,179.30	6,595	7,293.27
Total	104,778,918.06	6,533,810.74	86,277,244.51	4,366,856	408,440.68
Virginia	2,834,597.10	75,289.79	176,057.57	119,452	16,045.99
West Virginia	1,447,392.09	33,341.45	2,522.64	71,809	7,557.43
North Carolina	1,114,286.57	60,956.31	.....	85,722	6,070.96
South Carolina	522,870.21	95,503.65	.....	54,490	5,278.85
Georgia	1,674,605.00	115,059.05	154,262.69	197,425	6,845.23
Savannah	143,319.26	675.00	51,604.12	14,500	559.85
Florida	746,562.98	27,933.97	19,966.60	82,237	5,821.81
Alabama	2,106,826.23	61,502.23	59,099.24	148,439	5,414.98
Mississippi	985,421.81	44,449.81	.....	3,252	1,666.37
Louisiana	1,052,518.84	41,407.10	.....	13,955	1,622.47
New Orleans	4,942,399.68	24,588.63	1,194,544.05	48,125	7,564.14
Texas	13,582,974.06	315,808.68	163,458.52	629,976	28,297.06
Houston	744,158.25	2,656.30	8,182.13	37,040	2,666.76
Arkansas	1,068,364.99	11,642.99	32,236.35	35,080	1,170.34
Kentucky	3,531,075.35	93,668.47	1,553.96	192,941	9,085.19
Louisville	3,694,235.05	10,723.51	170,456.20	47,223	1,660.32
Tennessee	5,888,070.55	266,760.43	400,664.67	261,055	15,904.39
Total	46,079,678.12	1,226,967.37	2,434,608.74	2,042,730	124,232.14
Ohio	14,996,368.85	595,954.54	219,013.52	1,263,266	50,233.83
Cincinnati	7,352,717.01	115,236.29	241,738.17	279,960	4,411.30
Cleveland	7,182,580.25	169,205.74	212,064.42	134,369	5,744.78
Indiana	9,125,268.56	286,852.37	162,610.79	1,180,250	34,823.71
Illinois	13,105,341.76	355,117.49	453,383.68	733,836	37,574.06
Chicago	.....	91,505.76	5,368,952.60	1,622,499	21,912.61
Michigan	7,528,717.54	134,372.44	46,096.03	308,166	18,417.06
Detroit	4,192,854.71	11,083.25	265,962.09	210,796	12,699.26
Wisconsin	6,867,653.85	120,640.28	1,600.43	169,817	17,066.26
Milwaukee	6,421,138.51	23,746.70	288,581.07	57,385	1,677.83
Minnesota	4,471,680.21	68,802.55	13,256.05	95,523	12,316.11
St. Paul	3,806,981.10	37,898.70	162,572.04	83,670	2,501.99
Minneapolis	1,566,777.75	17,350.44	402,968.11	71,710	4,436.62
Iowa	7,040,906.15	238,628.22	88,137.46	335,730	27,757.94
Des Moines	765,518.62	10,769.27	62,312.84	19,583	1,448.94
Missouri	2,394,894.46	80,415.57	3,500.39	111,813	7,057.38
St. Louis	.....	73,557.88	1,404,815.46	328,162	2,420.66
Kansas City	7,280,266.43	31,787.52	556,624.50	225,600	3,463.32
St. Joseph	1,063,000.75	19,987.44	32,816.60	6,475	552.14
Total	105,162,666.51	2,392,912.45	9,987,006.25	7,238,610	266,515.80

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UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS FEBRUARY 28, 1898—Continued.

RESOURCES—Continued.

Specie.	Legal-tender notes.	U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tender notes.	Five per cent redemption fund.	Due from U. S. Treasurer.	Aggregate.
$1,264,220.34	$307,140	.....	$244,472.75	$2,100.00	$39,699,896.53
660,714.95	274,879	.....	171,843.75	2,860.00	22,709,257.44
673,387.60	199,633	.....	180,277.50	3,822.50	22,898,574.95
4,766,268.69	2,142,314	$105,000	834,588.00	28,012.50	169,086,604.46
12,128,894.29	7,042,525	2,360,000	275,950.00	87,461.30	267,863,395.92
1,103,366.04	666,212	.....	340,755.00	28,305.50	55,296,512.47
3,073,586.70	752,070	.....	365,247.50	34,080.00	80,673,634.90
23,675,468.61	11,378,773	2,465,000	2,413,134.59	187,241.80	658,227,965.77
5,582,523.44	2,682,063	140,000	738,084.25	42,351.69	166,243,962.12
107,313,686.26	42,221,709	29,325,000	740,250.00	744,926.10	864,098,564.40
920,046.70	318,424	.....	13,500.00	.60	15,895,370.69
1,135,698.17	926,359	.....	28,890.00	.....	21,579,910.22
3,429,401.72	2,185,869	.....	252,516.25	26,583.77	96,123,313.28
8,351,827.61	3,581,093	.....	806,492.66	43,326.18	210,241,344.51
12,837,957.58	2,221,955	9,165,000	309,588.32	44,848.00	189,690,667.40
5,071,794.50	2,570,936	.....	230,426.25	37,892.50	86,975,580.82
348,602.50	131,241	.....	34,235.00	2,550.00	9,542,421.27
713,960.53	416,543	.....	89,363.58	3,000.00	19,530,414.19
4,198,549.65	829,472	1,660,000	89,325.00	45.00	57,302,697.16
261,986.10	9,548	.....	11,250.00	.....	1,523,185.05
2,272,521.00	498,165	30,000	38,717.50	.50	20,090,517.65
152,438,555.76	58,593,357	40,320,000	3,382,498.81	945,583.74	1,758,837,948.76
958,241.11	795,089	.....	84,836.25	22,020.59	27,525,401.67
711,539.65	422,204	.....	59,242.75	941.32	14,863,722.32
588,588.25	255,054	.....	30,316.75	11,672.02	11,098,436.97
364,778.75	417,314	.....	21,671.25	2,400.00	9,365,778.78
672,187.70	626,150	.....	42,834.50	1,754.20	14,372,876.51
110,200.00	45,559	.....	4,590.00	2.50	2,122,167.83
229,713.16	293,610	.....	14,815.00	3,000.00	6,803,444.66
717,827.26	398,105	.....	39,809.56	1,680.69	14,292,521.59
102,467.60	222,797	.....	10,740.83	.....	4,781,478.63
254,054.45	91,147	.....	11,925.00	.....	4,445,655.52
2,282,951.35	1,449,596	395,000	27,790.00	16,400.00	26,730,895.55
3,272,949.08	2,613,362	.....	203,335.25	7,808.30	75,269,340.70
682,295.35	831,753	.....	9,000.00	.....	5,964,815.96
234,571.35	88,351	.....	11,317.50	300.00	4,577,164.59
952,475.24	441,081	.....	160,003.00	11,922.94	29,309,424.22
638,694.25	531,928	.....	38,250.00	7,280.00	16,956,850.11
1,603,997.55	1,237,700	.....	79,837.10	8,080.00	36,843,343.96
14,375,442.10	10,760,800	395,000	850,314.74	95,242.47	305,323,319.57
4,804,247.32	3,163,136	.....	508,905.60	33,623.30	120,788,065.15
1,903,270.65	1,747,661	700,000	251,845.00	666.66	55,794,567.70
2,065,966.90	1,050,435	.....	60,920.00	11,750.00	46,834,452.81
4,262,497.70	1,403,003	.....	213,204.35	16,379.00	65,512,680.33
4,046,733.17	1,752,942	.....	275,934.05	15,760.90	89,754,314.37
21,776,794.40	15,093,960	3,640,000	49,500.00	58,092.66	195,738,904.23
1,930,601.48	685,585	.....	129,665.00	12,122.45	46,556,837.52
1,667,442.00	763,387	.....	51,750.00	12,941.87	26,611,289.79
1,782,163.96	553,906	.....	99,989.50	3,408.90	36,306,295.69
2,161,004.02	1,036,960	.....	32,400.00	600.00	52,553,025.99
1,164,317.90	317,980	.....	54,359.50	5,695.00	25,219,164.63
1,895,106.00	248,264	.....	11,338.00	34,101.42	20,855,630.29
831,824.30	372,937	.....	13,500.00	4,110.00	18,015,800.14
2,122,044.71	912,945	.....	161,865.04	10,495.21	52,827,572.30
203,034.80	165,740	.....	13,185.00	1,500.00	5,003,633.78
581,580.37	343,601	.....	50,264.75	1,322.50	14,795,935.06
2,736,720.48	4,020,010	1,730,000	81,450.00	.....	66,383,864.84
1,332,273.00	854,300	.....	11,250.00	4,500.00	34,123,925.84
182,035.90	159,761	.....	6,750.00	3,997.50	4,356,623.42
57,449,659.06	34,646,453	6,070,000	2,078,175.79	230,167.37	958,032,583.88

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE

LIABILITIES.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Capital stock paid in.	Surplus fund.
Maine	$11,121,000	$2,701,452.34
New Hampshire	5,815,000	1,380,731.53
Vermont	6,985,000	1,573,145.38
Massachusetts	43,877,500	15,195,888.97
Boston	49,350,000	14,983,025.30
Rhode Island	19,337,050	4,886,353.37
Connecticut	21,541,070	7,884,450.00
Total	158,026,620	48,605,046.89
New York	31,607,940	10,938,344.39
New York City	48,900,000	42,701,500.00
Albany	1,550,000	1,380,000.00
Brooklyn	1,352,000	2,280,000.00
New Jersey	14,445,000	8,291,700.00
Pennsylvania	40,709,445	21,461,631.47
Philadelphia	20,915,000	14,523,000.00
Pittsburg	12,300,000	9,893,400.00
Delaware	2,083,985	984,151.13
Maryland	3,746,700	1,667,675.00
Baltimore	13,243,260	5,184,100.00
District of Columbia	252,000	150,000.00
Washington City	2,775,000	1,216,000.00
Total	193,880,330	120,671,501.99
Virginia	4,646,300	2,898,600.00
West Virginia	3,351,000	880,851.22
North Carolina	2,651,000	807,009.66
South Carolina	1,898,000	760,945.87
Georgia	3,166,000	1,067,391.00
Savannah	750,000	225,000.00
Florida	1,150,000	504,660.00
Alabama	3,355,000	650,965.84
Mississippi	855,000	396,700.00
Louisiana	860,000	375,200.00
New Orleans	2,300,000	2,305,000.00
Texas	18,642,040	4,788,537.24
Houston	1,150,000	572,300.00
Arkansas	1,070,000	262,500.00
Kentucky	8,289,900	2,262,208.81
Louisville	3,000,000	665,000.00
Tennessee	8,535,000	1,815,518.79
Total	65,669,240	21,238,388.43
Ohio	27,967,030	8,055,129.73
Cincinnati	7,800,000	2,765,000.00
Cleveland	9,775,000	2,111,700.00
Indiana	13,732,000	4,708,270.82
Illinois	17,796,000	6,689,451.23
Chicago	18,950,000	9,237,400.00
Michigan	8,595,000	2,640,218.72
Detroit	3,300,000	605,000.00
Wisconsin	6,810,000	1,809,335.04
Milwaukee	3,250,000	586,500.00
Minnesota	4,815,000	1,013,050.00
St. Paul	3,800,000	655,000.00
Minneapolis	4,500,000	503,500.00
Iowa	12,090,000	2,814,103.64
Des Moines	800,000	221,500.00
Missouri	3,615,000	738,327.25
St. Louis	8,400,000	1,710,000.00
Kansas City	2,300,000	509,000.00
St. Joseph	350,000	104,000.00
Total	158,645,030	47,476,486.43

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS FEBRUARY 28, 1898—Continued.

LIABILITIES.

Undivided profits, less expenses.	National-bank notes outstanding.	State-bank circulation outstanding.	Due to other national banks.	Due to State and private banks and bankers.	Due to approved reserve agents.
$1,693,828.62	$5,296,068.00	.....	$810,547.68	$1,331,270.03	$59,259.28
569,923.84	3,341,480.00	$6,791.00	803,600.58	892,502.93	85,127.04
917,157.94	3,663,392.50	.....	278,982.50	212,305.85	4,676.38
5,185,230.05	17,192,199.50	.....	2,536,581.57	2,311,630.78	552,248.24
5,553,722.05	5,381,122.50	.....	35,857,730.19	21,791,790.92	5,464,085.19
1,188,563.16	6,720,610.00	.....	1,155,817.05	1,781,480.55	472,372.20
2,544,087.26	7,342,032.00	.....	2,305,237.00	827,325.05	943,408.46
17,652,512.92	48,936,904.50	6,791.00	43,748,496.57	29,148,306.11	7,581,176.79
6,407,665.95	14,531,745.00	18,765.00	2,981,978.28	1,554,226.24	1,002,746.37
17,454,076.51	14,080,317.50	16,556.00	240,843,341.31	93,457,882.77	.....
168,295.79	261,150.00	.....	3,790,467.27	2,069,409.21	597,882.57
372,585.23	567,670.00	1,846.00	243,159.50	249,410.90	16,072.01
4,318,627.23	4,926,724.50	5,402.00	3,048,026.00	645,822.99	1,122,564.12
4,623,506.32	16,196,875.00	1,498.00	2,545,849.10	536,731.41	186,551.89
2,792,437.98	5,998,435.00	.....	25,790,495.95	8,730,252.69	3,564,559.74
1,815,615.49	4,561,322.50	.....	8,664,557.42	3,099,405.25	13,635.38
237,036.03	693,087.50	550.50	258,900.32	11,009.42	.....
409,521.99	1,818,370.00	.....	319,311.61	116,928.99	12,492.12
1,027,794.73	1,728,070.00	4,605.00	5,733,462.33	1,995,356.83	1,806,149.15
58,199.19	225,000.00	.....	30,402.07	76.60	.....
226,438.45	762,875.00	.....	361,172.60	267,489.79	8,881.17
39,912,809.89	66,351,642.00	49,227.50	294,611,123.76	112,734,003.39	8,331,534.52
523,096.06	1,674,525.00	.....	760,835.36	1,096,083.90	55,306.67
248,014.11	1,179,457.50	.....	209,299.09	226,247.38	1,658.61
326,361.19	576,212.50	.....	267,863.92	221,444.95	19,873.11
503,650.67	446,185.00	.....	126,674.26	783,995.53	14,806.50
654,419.87	854,017.50	.....	300,767.50	521,669.71	21,711.84
51,704.39	85,355.00	.....	89,252.92	193,823.88	.....
113,837.03	282,740.00	.....	104,147.21	215,658.91	15,845.12
515,521.45	779,810.00	.....	337,304.17	241,879.62	5,309.97
122,025.22	210,350.00	.....	53,063.96	88,205.10	5,870.33
198,678.93	234,997.50	.....	383.68	16,926.35	11,623.84
377,609.94	522,045.00	.....	2,065,258.40	2,358,144.32	4,903.54
1,739,971.93	4,085,097.50	.....	4,146,992.13	1,289,838.91	88,624.76
97,407.43	134,840.00	.....	931,569.21	278,694.90	.....
35,098.88	224,850.00	.....	22,220.73	263,971.14	3,340.79
519,389.90	3,188,587.50	.....	415,194.69	635,789.26	20,084.70
200,252.23	763,440.00	.....	3,479,837.95	2,452,835.37	45,289.82
762,772.17	1,526,787.50	.....	1,188,482.42	3,036,558.21	52,616.34
6,989,811.40	16,769,297.50	.....	14,496,027.60	13,921,757.44	366,925.94
2,427,811.62	10,431,602.50	.....	1,794,530.89	1,450,202.52	93,988.82
1,110,477.98	4,882,030.00	.....	10,760,750.94	5,182,129.80	92,627.47
639,142.04	1,227,180.00	.....	5,171,532.21	3,054,230.23	.....
1,055,017.74	4,369,188.00	.....	1,556,873.36	2,404,688.13	124,174.93
2,773,298.38	5,444,037.50	.....	760,318.68	3,573,951.62	508.86
2,073,944.80	562,715.00	.....	55,001,297.81	28,434,915.90	.....
851,653.35	2,543,917.50	.....	311,291.39	1,492,764.62	26,923.72
280,665.64	975,650.00	.....	4,122,328.21	6,390,421.24	.....
531,771.69	2,013,425.00	.....	139,936.72	497,132.93	5,752.84
163,629.72	630,670.00	.....	3,822,138.48	2,554,138.43	210,239.64
572,125.64	1,118,495.00	.....	380,059.32	826,192.91	4.86
764,393.62	210,130.00	.....	2,769,638.88	2,454,450.26	7,403.37
379,687.15	201,230.00	.....	3,187,516.39	1,939,349.02	13,839.29
1,127,547.57	3,251,777.50	.....	1,412,116.94	4,379,664.80	4,240.36
31,926.67	256,482.50	.....	649,533.69	1,491,504.95	.....
206,824.07	995,970.00	.....	7,230.65	131,922.36	.....
722,543.23	1,574,095.00	.....	19,521,696.65	11,345,547.54	.....
271,302.82	225,000.00	.....	9,251,053.73	9,490,466.15	.....
43,540.07	135,000.00	.....	472,101.07	1,058,989.19	.....
16,027,303.80	40,988,595.50	.....	121,082,946.01	88,152,653.60	579,704.16

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE

LIABILITIES—Continued.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Dividends unpaid.	Individual deposits.
Maine	$25,430.91	$15,619,787.46
New Hampshire	18,102.01	9,520,196.11
Vermont	13,262.36	9,158,798.35
Massachusetts	51,659.70	80,813,899.87
Boston	30,029.63	128,128,045.49
Rhode Island	57,901.41	19,432,169.17
Connecticut	23,761.80	36,727,405.61
Total	220,147.82	299,400,302.06
New York	53,522.18	96,104,239.80
New York City	109,592.09	382,535,476.68
Albany	1,395.77	6,005,076.18
Brooklyn	1,347.88	16,273,757.72
New Jersey	37,898.26	58,624,539.28
Pennsylvania	153,713.91	123,336,682.47
Philadelphia	40,566.24	107,070,340.79
Pittsburg	56,675.88	46,353,816.30
Delaware	3,103.58	5,220,557.24
Maryland	22,672.36	11,287,180.14
Baltimore	84,970.73	26,273,263.75
District of Columbia	6,224.00	861,283.19
Washington City	4,438.00	14,366,038.68
Total	576,120.88	894,252,251.62
Virginia	3,337.00	15,213,484.01
West Virginia	8,867.58	8,639,595.80
North Carolina	1,819.25	6,007,579.23
South Carolina	14,211.50	4,523,174.78
Georgia	6,290.50	7,571,991.13
Savannah	1,418.50	536,513.90
Florida	893.50	4,151,170.92
Alabama	4,864.67	8,153,142.61
Mississippi	1,870.00	2,983,954.02
Louisiana	2,010.99	2,745,834.23
New Orleans	9,390.55	16,783,483.80
Texas	11,983.25	39,892,073.50
Houston	7,845.00	2,792,156.92
Arkansas	1,742.00	2,632,723.36
Kentucky	14,035.50	13,013,845.10
Louisville	3,427.75	5,577,533.31
Tennessee	6,476.50	19,559,889.57
Total	100,534.04	160,778,137.19
Ohio	25,457.79	67,800,001.24
Cincinnati	4,209.10	21,240,685.96
Cleveland	1,514.00	23,887,386.56
Indiana	12,584.80	37,204,762.09
Illinois	28,322.71	51,399,694.96
Chicago	5,707.00	80,947,011.92
Michigan	12,600.78	29,986,426.78
Detroit	187.42	10,637,577.35
Wisconsin	5,297.70	24,346,644.53
Milwaukee	1,287.50	20,942,509.06
Minnesota	2,309.75	16,417,855.89
St. Paul	3,346.71	9,785,469.34
Minneapolis	1,480.00	7,206,877.54
Iowa	13,710.00	27,318,878.58
Des Moines	5,055.00	1,547,630.97
Missouri	2,415.55	9,019,337.24
St. Louis	2,276.25	22,580,906.17
Kansas City	2,020.50	11,974,430.60
St. Joseph	4.51	2,143,575.09
Total	129,787.07	476,387,661.87

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS FEBRUARY 28, 1898—Continued.

LIABILITIES—Continued.

U. S. deposits.	Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers.	Notes and bills rediscounted.	Bills payable.	Other liabilities.
$134,943.38	$54,259.95	$28,001.65	$772,941.25	$51,105.98
159,046.15	16,990.48	24,432.44	75,000.00	333.33
38,569.60	9,091.37	5,000.00	39,000.00	191.82
98,367.66	2,129.44	300,030.00	906,000.00	63,238.68
177,580.48	55,905.66	.....	1,086,966.91	3,391.60
78,165.42	17,861.43	5,000.00	160,000.00	3,198.71
223,518.21	15,615.34	70,230.00	215,000.00	10,494.17
910,190.90	171,853.67	432,694.09	3,254,908.16	131,954.29
345,315.61	122,399.58	206,301.81	360,498.16	68,273.75
15,639,415.17	239,761.43	200,000.00	.....	7,920,644.94
48,551.39	1,403.61	21,738.99	.....	.....
164,799.33	35,042.49	.....	.....	21,219.16
265,720.64	46,159.60	125,128.66	220,000.00	.....
239,393.97	60,746.01	61,369.61	59,000.00	68,350.35
202,008.95	.....	.....	.....	63,589.76
106,862.54	94,444.36	.....	.....	15,845.70
36,344.38	13,691.17	.....	.....	.....
50,000.00	.....	50,939.53	25,000.00	3,602.45
217,262.71	.....	.....	.....	4,401.93
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
79,942.92	22,241.64	.....	.....	.....
17,395,617.61	635,889.89	665,498.51	604,498.16	8,165,908.04
381,412.21	260,921.46	10,000.00	.....	1,500.00
100,045.28	62.00	12,623.75	6,000.00	.....
199,170.65	42,111.51	34,000.00	30,000.00	4,000.00
135,461.26	18,673.41	62,000.00	78,000.00	.....
16,248.79	31,892.55	110,284.16	46,500.00	3,551.96
29,395.97	59,703.27	.....	100,000.00	.....
99,707.48	23,181.80	33,602.69	168,000.00	.....
81,624.65	18,095.44	134,093.77	15,000.00	.....
.....	.....	.....	60,000.00	4,500.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	5,000.00	.....	.....
247,523.37	102,150.16	93,320.31	133,844.60	7,343.04
.....	.....	.....	.....	62.50
26,896.03	23,321.66	10,500.00	.....	.....
721,255.00	4,866.50	32,578.32	65,000.00	126,638.94
553,962.99	196,301.91	.....	.....	21,978.78
143,605.71	140,324.29	12,889.62	.....	62,362.84
2,646,368.79	921,605.96	550,802.62	642,344.60	232,078.06
381,697.05	175,862.54	72,539.54	30,573.33	81,637.58
1,218,165.45	.....	.....	.....	738,500.00
46,195.43	14,404.69	.....	100,000.00	856,167.65
235,841.08	64,916.07	47,921.62	5,000.00	51,441.69
1,043,528.90	57,733.27	115,775.85	64,000.00	7,692.41
498,468.94	27,442.86	.....	.....	.....
64,299.78	31,740.88	.....	.....	.....
233,585.64	65,874.29	.....	.....	.....
119,518.15	21,204.64	.....	5,500.00	9,776.45
271,615.89	120,297.27	.....	.....	.....
37,912.20	12,087.80	.....	10,000.00	14,671.26
175,137.19	230,660.92	.....	.....	.....
39,074.68	18,433.02	.....	.....	24,813.05
181,852.14	8,180.69	65,546.41	155,800.00	4,153.67
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	24,000.00	39,500.00	15,407.94
525,000.00	.....	.....	.....	1,869.00
71,507.47	29,144.57	.....	.....	.....
48,834.57	528.92	.....	.....	.....
5,192,284.56	878,512.43	325,783.42	410,373.33	1,755,461.70

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE

RESOURCES—Continued.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Number of banks.	Loans and discounts.	Overdrafts.	U. S. bonds to secure circulation.	U. S. bonds to secure deposits.	U. S. bonds on hand.
North Dakota	25	$4,297,239.55	$40,903.49	$453,000	.....	.....
South Dakota	26	3,352,287.61	83,710.62	471,250	$150,000	$20,000
Nebraska	92	12,299,525.31	144,380.34	1,506,400	.....	.....
Lincoln	3	1,918,263.33	13,272.27	150,000	.....	.....
Omaha	8	9,695,532.16	120,207.27	625,000	450,000	13,000
Kansas	102	20,812,492.71	329,433.72	2,350,250	350,000	42,900
Montana	21	7,084,227.78	344,423.72	698,750	100,000	125,500
Wyoming	11	1,983,527.16	90,619.30	215,000	.....	.....
Colorado	39	19,236,470.33	213,477.06	1,261,500	500,000	.....
New Mexico	6	1,778,889.07	67,099.17	340,000	200,000	.....
Oklahoma	5	450,670.03	37,530.34	62,500	.....	.....
Indian Territory	11	1,313,467.26	109,578.96	166,000	.....	.....
Total	349	84,222,592.30	1,594,636.26	8,209,650	1,750,000	201,400
Washington	34	7,100,209.21	327,343.56	883,800	100,000	53,000
Oregon	30	6,110,102.76	148,778.05	1,032,300	400,000	661,300
California	30	10,546,381.39	394,419.70	1,663,250	150,000	100,950
San Francisco	4	12,332,857.80	163,857.54	400,000	150,000	1,210,000
Idaho	10	1,088,053.09	83,780.10	187,500	50,000	.....
Utah	11	2,535,436.74	231,660.07	812,500	175,000	250,000
Nevada	1	217,876.68	20,323.43	20,500	.....	.....
Arizona	5	914,701.19	34,525.54	175,000	.....	.....
Total	125	40,845,618.86	1,404,677.99	5,174,850	1,025,000	2,275,250
United States	3,594	2,138,078,280.43	14,093,400.41	212,425,300	34,760,500	13,184,500

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS FEBRUARY 28, 1898—Continued.

RESOURCES—Continued.

Premium on U. S. bonds.	Stocks, securities, judgments, claims, etc.	Banking house, furniture, and fixtures.	Other real estate and mortages owned.	Due from other national banks.	Due from State and private banks and bankers.
$18,498.75	$343,558.12	$374,722.86	$311,142.57	$249,160.60	$221,591.34
36,606.93	633,565.94	303,621.87	280,238.89	281,809.70	75,009.17
57,514.68	500,789.31	982,697.17	1,068,783.99	447,830.58	250,678.92
5,500.00	84,427.23	9,037.17	100,358.14	93,372.71	31,463.00
98,826.12	763,763.18	832,382.07	533,238.49	780,823.41	526,764.37
124,774.27	637,611.35	1,105,815.22	830,078.25	1,064,933.56	234,510.10
37,393.75	861,737.73	345,905.29	229,912.13	615,844.78	269,056.69
4,650.00	219,808.20	112,543.46	210,305.99	156,836.02	11,696.87
91,475.00	4,016,711.45	412,342.98	702,558.18	3,824,954.66	725,101.07
9,830.96	220,052.98	113,046.44	71,371.55	484,572.01	37,993.23
1,000.00	60,547.96	53,094.41	400.00	105,223.51	14,348.52
7,898.43	9,033.10	48,928.71	7,350.00	137,625.38	43,974.94
493,968.89	8,351,606.55	4,694,137.65	4,345,738.18	8,243,076.92	2,442,188.22
66,829.85	1,271,369.65	354,592.63	1,133,272.49	1,505,825.97	1,161,103.93
182,755.25	2,909,757.34	310,987.59	328,261.44	656,339.10	838,349.24
145,724.97	1,245,592.44	822,042.14	718,062.89	477,025.34	542,757.72
227,106.55	1,328,558.47	355,067.61	141,705.76	792,904.69	1,132,788.50
13,187.50	394,164.41	136,232.03	159,238.40	244,436.08	126,903.49
13,018.75	253,269.64	303,046.64	138,908.13	411,138.66	272,699.73
1,850.00	59,505.55	286.78	12,500.00	.....	9,324.14
9,880.00	127,727.86	14,288.77	4,793.20	85,824.86	59,964.95
660,352.87	7,589,944.76	2,296,544.19	2,636,712.31	4,173,494.70	4,143,891.70
17,789,744.59	230,346,748.92	78,894,056.33	30,119,511.21	170,808,109.97	48,093,430.84

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE

RESOURCES—Continued.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Due from approved reserve agents.	Checks and other cash items.	Exchanges for clearing house.	Notes of other national banks.	Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents.
North Dakota	$1,249,398.33	$28,636.86	$3,032.19	$56,465	$3,445.49
South Dakota	764,557.01	32,617.49	3,643.03	42,547	2,652.78
Nebraska	3,447,698.23	236,338.64	3,244.92	80,604	7,557.06
Lincoln	320,845.84	10,219.48	17,297.32	5,294	1,626.56
Omaha	2,725,781.99	112,432.87	578,179.08	120,362	4,889.51
Kansas	6,254,876.70	219,719.93	198,781.72	312,599	18,099.01
Montana	2,425,846.43	28,176.28	3,136.99	235,884	3,562.47
Wyoming	449,392.59	8,627.36	.....	14,201	1,584.25
Colorado	8,560,280.25	102,836.89	389,928.67	275,061	7,981.74
New Mexico	402,278.34	10,694.14	1,088.12	24,308	1,002.67
Oklahoma	473,920.03	10,743.65	1,409.93	13,520	1,679.54
Indian Territory	583,890.85	20,547.79	.....	14,162	1,345.83
Total	27,659,366.59	821,591.38	1,199,741.97	1,195,007	55,426.91
Washington	2,119,806.38	78,329.70	118,674.74	110,714	2,712.66
Oregon	1,130,438.61	26,212.64	25,514.51	26,215	3,403.75
California	3,227,788.21	213,089.44	40,804.49	60,407	4,525.72
San Francisco	896,823.37	8,724.66	335,690.10	9,155	485.41
Idaho	461,279.22	9,916.53	.....	38,675	550.86
Utah	416,038.71	9,696.22	19,656.33	37,294	1,134.60
Nevada	39,451.12	22.50	.....	.....	57.45
Arizona	315,509.87	11,265.30	.....	14,776	625.46
Total	8,607,135.49	367,256.99	540,340.17	297,236	13,495.91
United States	360,277,020.45	13,160,661.68	113,590,539.43	18,600,745	1,049,901.73

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, FEBRUARY 28, 1898—Continued.

RESOURCES—Continued.

Specie.	Legal-tender notes.	U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tender notes.	Five per cent redemption fund.	Due from U. S. Treasurer.	Aggregate.
$286,014.90	$205,374	.....	$20,384.50	$899.50	$8,163,468.05
376,081.95	189,909	.....	20,296.03	1,222.50	7,121,717.52
672,926.79	303,964	.....	66,839.75	2,380.00	22,080,153.69
147,518.25	84,108	.....	6,750.00	.....	2,999,353.30
1,470,796.85	549,916	.....	28,125.00	5,650.00	20,035,670.37
1,362,516.41	674,110	.....	103,064.50	6,471.27	37,083,037.72
901,510.65	555,477	.....	30,498.00	12,067.50	14,818,911.19
221,921.50	48,676	.....	9,024.75	.....	3,758,414.45
4,696,989.20	1,547,552	.....	56,749.25	13,198.60	46,635,767.73
193,373.30	100,885	.....	15,300.00	1,560.00	4,073,344.98
43,918.40	39,770	.....	2,812.00	.....	1,373,088.32
79,840.20	86,338	.....	7,470.00	550.00	2,638,001.45
10,453,408.40	4,386,079	.....	367,313.78	43,998.77	170,730,928.77
2,231,277.29	198,970	.....	39,771.00	3,030.00	18,860,622.46
1,487,524.60	27,400	.....	46,453.50	565.54	16,362,658.92
2,567,758.74	91,549	.....	73,901.00	20,762.50	23,106,792.69
5,513,988.10	8,885	.....	11,250.00	8,700.00	25,028,548.56
248,392.55	73,274	.....	7,087.50	.....	3,323,570.76
744,645.55	43,467	.....	36,562.50	.....	6,705,173.27
19,882.00	151	.....	922.50	.....	402,653.15
171,922.85	56,027	.....	7,575.00	.....	2,004,407.85
12,985,391.68	499,723	.....	224,423.00	33,058.04	95,794,427.66
271,377,925.61	120,265,185	$49,250,000	9,315,860.62	1,535,292.19	3,946,917,114.41

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE

LIABILITIES—Continued.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Capital stock paid in.	Surplus fund.
North Dakota	$1,555,000	$234,800.00
South Dakota	1,635,000	302,150.00
Nebraska	5,875,000	1,109,025.89
Lincoln	800,000	36,000.00
Omaha	3,750,000	334,500.00
Kansas	8,517,100	1,463,748.16
Montana	2,555,000	377,700.00
Wyoming	860,000	106,700.00
Colorado	4,907,000	1,080,069.53
New Mexico	600,000	113,000.00
Oklahoma	250,000	24,400.00
Indian Territory	660,000	155,187.86
Total	31,964,100	5,337,281.44
Washington	3,978,000	661,945.93
Oregon	3,020,000	530,782.47
California	4,875,000	1,042,800.00
San Francisco	6,030,000	2,225,000.00
Idaho	600,000	246,878.77
Utah	1,750,000	399,167.96
Nevada	82,000	700.00
Arizona	400,000	48,550.00
Total	20,705,000	5,155,825.13
United States	628,890,320	248,484,530.31

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS FEBRUARY 28, 1898—Continued.

LIABILITIES—Continued.

Undivided profits, less expenses.	National-bank notes outstanding.	State-bank circulation outstanding.	Due to other national banks.	Due to State and private banks and bankers.	Due to approved reserve agents.
$225,865.01	$402,167.50	.....	$81,745.71	$178,518.16	.....
154,069.93	413,002.50	.....	43,462.35	279,298.94	$163.33
419,234.31	1,350,840.00	.....	377,691.25	956,938.85	10,835.12
4,837.77	133,800.00	.....	228,362.42	282,490.77	.....
125,921.47	562,500.00	.....	3,610,385.88	3,089,573.08	18,175.89
626,374.53	2,106,905.00	.....	1,007,844.25	1,010,690.09	1,551.70
533,168.83	521,117.50	.....	497,048.41	345,262.75	638.35
50,249.23	193,245.00	.....	28,036.21	43,688.55	.....
977,558.13	1,126,175.00	.....	3,988,188.71	4,152,892.56	5.96
10,626.18	305,320.00	.....	89,700.13	117,243.79	.....
7,591.57	56,240.00	.....	5,677.15	54,122.10	.....
50,259.32	149,490.00	.....	21,641.42	15,079.50	.....
3,185,756.28	7,320,712.50	.....	10,009,783.88	10,519,799.14	31,370.35
338,571.58	776,177.50	.....	654,892.00	512,881.30	2,980.58
786,032.24	758,717.50	.....	1,246,759.00	841,837.62	2,372.45
694,403.26	1,363,715.00	.....	214,020.78	819,823.50	27,475.45
210,262.41	90,000.00	.....	1,758,182.17	2,986,530.70	89,648.41
134,333.92	159,480.00	.....	21,561.43	17,286.56	.....
171,176.51	422,040.00	.....	75,213.16	276,483.25	.....
.....	18,450.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
40,824.10	147,590.00	.....	7,980.81	40,930.49	.....
2,375,604.02	3,739,170.00	.....	4,018,609.35	5,495,773.92	122,476.89
86,143,789.31	184,106,322.00	$56,018.50	487,966,987.17	259,972,293.60	17,013,188.65

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION OF THE

LIABILITIES—Continued.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Dividends unpaid.	Individual deposits.
North Dakota	$1,460.00	$5,433,911.67
South Dakota	512.50	4,093,906.11
Nebraska	3,203.00	11,730,698.43
Lincoln	300.00	1,513,362.34
Omaha	373.00	7,986,512.27
Kansas	5,995.24	20,988,269.97
Montana	11,358.00	9,886,306.04
Wyoming	93.00	2,465,302.46
Colorado	712.00	29,752,758.09
New Mexico	60.00	2,651,390.11
Oklahoma		975,057.59
Indian Territory	40.00	1,581,393.35
Total	24,106.74	99,109,668.34
Washington	4,007.30	11,811,049.94
Oregon	3,400.00	8,769,245.62
California	10,969.35	13,517,000.26
San Francisco	1,785.00	11,453,678.68
Idaho		2,091,865.50
Utah	923.00	3,460,420.86
Nevada	216.72	301,286.43
Arizona		1,318,364.78
Total	21,301.37	52,732,912.07
United States	1,071,997.92	1,982,660,933.15

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS FEBRUARY 28, 1898—Continued.

LIABILITIES—Continued.

U. S. deposits.	Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers.	Notes and bills rediscounted.	Bills payable.	Other liabilities.
$106,327.62	$44,872.38		$31,000.00	$17,951.86
		$94,099.34	139,000.00	19,587.50
267,977.48	194,651.30		65,000.00	
235,341.20	109,907.86	595,594.91	351,924.81	11,790.00
20,671.60	69,139.71			1,500.00
		10,600.00		
184,599.79	272,648.01	4,000.00	20,000.00	169,159.92
137,634.72	48,320.06			
			5,000.00	
952,602.41	739,539.35	704,294.25	611,924.81	219,989.28
37,658.55	46,133.37			36,323.91
45,521.95	350,216.66	2,000.00	5,000.00	774.01
70,706.24	79,201.29		45,000.00	343,677.56
163,461.19				
47,238.51	1,926.07		3,000.00	
101,281.02	45,957.72		2,500.00	9.79
				167.67
465,867.46	523,434.51	2,000.00	55,500.00	380,952.94
27,562,931.73	3,870,835.81	2,681,072.89	5,579,549.06	10,886,344.31

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

RESOURCES.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Number of banks.	Loans and discounts.	Overdrafts.	U. S. bonds to secure circulation.	U. S. bonds to secure deposits.	U. S. bonds on hand.
Maine	82	$23,105,980.57	$51,270.84	$6,039,400	$190,000	$387,000
New Hampshire	51	11,971,302.16	55,285.64	3,934,750	175,000	74,150
Vermont	49	12,292,243.50	59,604.12	4,165,500	50,000	422,800
Massachusetts	211	107,118,731.78	150,560.70	19,318,490	100,000	189,950
Boston	53	156,623,374.14	59,058.61	6,997,000	347,000	57,000
Rhode Island	57	34,298,915.12	53,724.74	7,710,000	100,000	100,500
Connecticut	80	44,489,963.94	124,234.83	8,249,500	250,000	310,500
Total	583	389,900,511.21	553,739.48	56,414,550	1,212,000	1,541,900
New York	266	94,623,789.42	344,434.46	16,744,750	500,000	728,550
New York City	48	396,948,326.11	217,995.50	17,570,000	12,341,000	886,200
Albany	6	8,607,871.96	1,884.12	300,000	50,000	.....
Brooklyn	5	11,531,423.45	1,142.27	642,000	200,000	.....
New Jersey	103	53,768,360.81	48,960.86	5,688,250	335,000	209,300
Pennsylvania	356	116,417,340.58	321,896.56	18,814,300	310,000	1,263,700
Philadelphia	38	93,327,849.77	16,632.05	6,992,500	200,000	550,000
Pittsburg	30	50,432,769.67	45,130.83	5,430,250	200,000	775,400
Delaware	18	5,645,420.07	2,928.51	795,000	50,000	42,000
Maryland	47	10,912,397.47	40,794.90	2,106,750	50,000	90,600
Baltimore	22	35,829,493.85	30,150.89	1,985,000	202,000	500
District of Columbia	1	639,328.41	349.14	250,000	.....	1,200
Washington City	11	9,510,626.92	7,411.45	960,400	100,000	271,850
Total	951	888,194,998.49	1,079,711.54	78,279,200	14,538,000	4,819,300
Virginia	35	16,230,771.08	52,910.69	1,977,250	675,000	252,450
West Virginia	33	8,792,790.11	45,616.78	1,374,650	100,000	32,500
North Carolina	27	6,744,845.14	93,105.79	708,500	200,000	100
South Carolina	16	5,698,534.15	128,941.18	512,250	150,000	100
Georgia	27	7,896,620.65	273,661.09	1,009,000	80,000	20,000
Savannah	2	1,477,636.42	2,823.42	102,000	90,000	.....
Florida	15	3,337,461.33	66,359.10	330,000	125,000	50,500
Alabama	26	5,896,548.98	198,075.86	903,500	100,000	2,500
Mississippi	10	2,036,770.03	409,459.31	243,150	.....	50,000
Louisiana	12	2,088,193.12	412,244.18	265,000	.....	.....
New Orleans	7	10,697,620.12	412,632.02	622,000	.....	47,850
Texas	193	36,083,696.08	2,105,357.07	4,697,800	368,000	301,300
Houston	5	2,300,134.89	35,403.55	250,000	.....	.....
Arkansas	7	2,110,930.28	82,559.26	251,500	50,000	.....
Kentucky	68	16,775,515.47	279,078.96	3,931,750	775,000	186,000
Louisville	6	7,492,145.67	9,332.74	950,000	750,000	100,000
Tennessee	49	19,715,542.16	445,568.99	1,848,750	325,000	126,000
Total	538	155,375,753.68	5,051,129.99	19,977,100	3,788,000	1,169,200
Ohio	227	69,885,344.97	450,811.21	12,075,600	525,000	903,500
Cincinnati	13	24,136,455.66	12,114.20	5,594,000	1,225,000	2,237,050
Cleveland	13	29,674,913.33	29,407.59	1,480,000	60,000	200,000
Indiana	112	34,657,180.45	275,853.60	4,702,300	530,000	1,281,700
Illinois	202	52,047,408.25	708,404.21	6,309,500	972,500	398,150
Chicago	16	105,355,843.66	339,884.52	1,150,000	550,000	267,000
Michigan	76	28,883,385.72	161,674.17	2,957,000	100,000	108,850
Detroit	6	15,691,302.20	1,636.33	1,200,000	300,000	229,300
Wisconsin	74	21,567,064.05	169,612.70	2,212,750	150,000	213,450
Milwaukee	5	17,398,657.99	192,818.19	870,000	390,000	39,350
Minnesota	59	15,014,655.21	83,126.67	1,316,500	50,000	22,500
St. Paul	5	10,314,406.39	4,775.04	252,000	475,000	.....
Minneapolis	6	11,458,636.52	4,855.62	300,000	50,000	.....
Iowa	161	31,589,929.81	422,964.97	3,722,250	250,000	147,350
Des Moines	4	3,053,949.77	23,816.48	343,000	.....	100,000
Missouri	50	8,109,455.23	148,599.96	1,171,550	.....	53,000
St. Louis	6	36,084,086.85	24,620.05	1,810,000	540,000	154,000
Kansas City	5	17,359,879.29	151,150.04	250,000	100,000	226,000
St. Joseph	2	2,285,531.55	5,734.31	150,000	50,000	.....
Total	1,642	534,568,086.90	3,202,859.86	47,866,450	6,317,500	6,591,200

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

STATES, SHOWING THEIR CONDITION AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS MAY 5, 1898.

RESOURCES.

Premium on U. S. bonds.	Stocks, securities, judgments, claims, etc.	Banking house, furniture, and fixtures.	Other real estate and mortgages owned.	Due from other national banks.	Due from State and private banks and bankers.
$572,540.10	$2,245,066.35	$649,529.67	$82,277.06	$689,241.44	$130,688.50
155,768.84	2,590,720.07	306,871.86	181,271.81	273,859.46	44,818.63
246,966.50	1,864,066.93	271,758.49	205,359.42	209,384.26	105,438.78
1,609,019.52	10,107,531.44	3,764,215.75	427,753.03	1,097,597.70	203,815.41
341,032.61	8,129,425.80	2,391,962.01	400,485.12	15,622,536.91	686,872.66
522,397.00	3,456,603.07	1,038,898.96	251,337.48	946,996.38	50,016.89
433,082.02	7,893,217.71	2,159,617.66	298,800.32	1,929,427.97	401,078.69
3,280,806.59	36,286,631.37	10,582,854.40	1,847,284.24	20,769,044.12	1,622,729.56
750,401.44	14,253,669.38	3,322,287.78	3,108,135.47	2,647,286.05	1,429,231.76
3,065,821.43	48,681,103.91	14,602,223.95	1,951,013.26	28,333,790.70	5,663,495.96
22,000.00	1,129,428.24	295,000.00	90,615.30	1,217,069.79	551,611.86
30,250.00	2,647,690.17	600,754.74	92,500.00	62,196.35	128,810.25
353,499.66	9,501,913.62	3,192,486.75	655,815.47	2,375,457.63	346,716.50
1,679,784.27	25,017,895.10	6,098,965.77	2,474,808.43	3,302,267.33	1,122,364.39
732,836.16	13,656,249.33	4,136,804.41	630,764.96	7,103,994.98	1,468,095.89
733,039.36	4,289,518.62	3,608,738.63	503,042.49	2,061,562.92	245,673.40
53,488.50	740,734.94	337,989.71	100,628.26	182,004.04	60,603.98
172,511.14	2,324,948.51	535,098.09	87,795.59	395,365.32	91,358.24
174,504.54	2,985,617.09	2,169,380.21	218,092.15	2,211,465.40	397,477.75
.....	259,273.26	23,000.00	3,072.10	12,498.50	27.30
110,480.76	967,023.91	940,197.08	57,936.49	1,192,705.54	632,912.10
7,878,608.26	126,455,066.08	39,862,927.12	9,980,219.97	51,097,664.55	12,138,379.38
257,154.80	1,171,835.28	739,088.99	326,134.73	869,538.75	565,499.39
97,107.52	571,836.61	601,155.48	97,672.98	346,808.22	230,402.88
66,962.50	260,716.50	308,664.41	78,870.28	500,690.11	243,204.23
8,190.63	946,726.94	121,276.69	58,731.54	198,769.62	198,620.21
57,404.07	635,303.45	318,585.30	110,625.09	461,249.95	374,901.66
10,400.00	44,428.76	67,312.06	16,134.92	46,349.37	22,629.87
55,891.69	769,458.55	247,250.85	75,250.62	299,539.63	168,668.45
80,591.13	1,371,331.20	377,609.57	196,693.13	1,183,936.76	453,568.32
5,750.00	413,140.85	72,183.04	76,982.68	200,993.16	75,192.09
21,935.00	104,120.14	34,785.42	12,000.24	88,403.08	53,239.43
35,101.61	2,214,343.72	623,837.16	85,315.82	705,088.16	641,550.33
263,705.49	1,404,208.09	2,008,267.26	1,064,708.10	5,020,705.77	1,133,843.29
22,633.33	32,843.71	133,549.70	121,584.07	594,165.79	41,151.85
13,243.00	125,847.92	23,736.22	165,887.06	318,295.79	69,223.30
287,384.38	945,973.80	623,837.56	220,472.47	387,316.35	177,893.15
152,000.00	942,429.51	189,125.00	8,783.00	923,417.02	272,235.27
171,228.81	1,361,114.08	954,619.52	729,964.41	1,407,916.34	574,128.53
1,606,683.96	13,315,659.11	7,444,884.23	3,445,811.14	13,552,343.87	5,295,952.25
830,964.73	5,721,187.81	2,164,048.60	1,379,120.83	2,584,026.12	658,001.66
1,182,584.40	4,475,558.83	476,399.12	187,114.46	3,148,664.23	621,593.00
84,450.00	851,556.74	508,104.30	210,752.53	2,559,147.34	775,105.07
349,041.21	3,153,601.31	1,561,386.30	771,571.02	4,124,297.28	1,123,340.18
395,471.53	5,561,224.95	2,200,498.91	1,071,378.73	1,623,442.15	445,436.45
75,000.00	8,258,395.45	819,525.55	708,803.63	22,104,832.82	7,747,504.00
223,960.25	2,208,501.16	908,429.13	673,277.40	648,337.68	564,404.10
216,242.19	414,297.99	31,038.50	358,654.13	1,049,036.01	384,999.74
185,337.50	1,530,708.21	841,749.21	302,078.81	482,716.72	212,886.81
161,259.15	1,379,425.97	123,763.03	66,582.16	1,849,579.57	1,018,055.17
65,720.30	793,269.55	900,666.67	438,085.24	669,591.89	365,351.25
.....	1,745,190.59	698,758.78	87,883.31	958,147.48	241,065.17
22,950.00	441,684.38	108,275.00	77,628.00	719,127.94	891,357.27
265,395.52	2,005,322.24	1,533,407.15	773,793.83	2,435,936.58	572,701.28
32,375.00	272,638.13	143,541.29	93,917.29	339,968.63	38,334.43
69,404.49	717,738.35	517,126.72	262,641.12	185,929.04	203,989.53
192,768.75	2,336,693.33	930,000.00	266,236.61	6,949,831.69	1,260,476.67
61,827.05	1,640,992.73	66,865.06	357,992.86	1,207,449.04	2,082,839.23
.....	14,400.00	72,000.00	.....	336,099.91	133,145.28
4,414,752.07	43,572,387.72	14,614,583.26	8,087,511.36	53,976,162.12	19,340,466.29

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE

RESOURCES—Continued.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Due from approved reserve agents.	Checks and other cash items.	Exchanges for clearing house.	Notes of other national banks.	Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents.
Maine	$3,017,759.90	$187,862.96	$103,105.26	$308,188	$10,914.58
New Hampshire	1,975,507.16	176,463.84	.....	208,466	9,465.41
Vermont	1,642,565.39	75,658.71	.....	110,402	8,064.47
Massachusetts	11,954,150.51	660,704.50	227,120.13	1,037,795	67,433.45
Boston	29,492,474.69	325,596.66	8,523,131.23	834,060	22,645.98
Rhode Island	3,089,279.25	124,219.50	253,160.83	421,252	16,279.11
Connecticut	7,744,011.09	310,509.22	225,008.26	718,964	32,728.97
Total	58,915,747.99	1,891,015.39	9,331,535.71	3,639,127	167,531.97
New York	16,219,085.25	647,310.21	208,462.87	892,930	64,111.27
New York City	.....	4,819,347.04	85,924,948.47	911,698	58,308.72
Albany	3,566,723.43	62,087.46	155,293.02	54,489	1,315.86
Brooklyn	3,608,245.95	137,165.16	1,261,139.33	155,173	9,850.75
New Jersey	9,606,404.28	903,443.59	335,960.15	377,665	49,110.52
Pennsylvania	22,883,528.68	925,062.23	151,698.94	1,300,810	110,337.10
Philadelphia	14,642,678.82	1,148,102.76	7,534,245.07	381,052	76,723.61
Pittsburg	4,794,517.32	355,125.96	2,430,457.42	294,586	19,640.80
Delaware	1,085,270.21	47,293.49	48,261.93	35,114	7,930.54
Maryland	1,583,661.81	58,004.94	.....	51,775	11,624.27
Baltimore	3,833,663.12	129,476.59	1,840,056.72	141,145	17,705.17
District of Columbia	53,761.92	14,093.36	.....	4,569	920.67
Washington City	2,160,586.91	150,799.35	214,741.01	3,670	7,733.42
Total	84,938,127.70	9,397,312.14	100,105,264.93	4,604,667	429,312.70
Virginia	2,035,088.76	74,810.52	184,905.80	146,332	14,204.68
West Virginia	1,349,676.06	54,065.81	3,319.99	95,671	7,648.81
North Carolina	730,773.15	71,225.88	6,224.62	137,411	5,832.54
South Carolina	338,245.22	52,723.24	.....	51,702	6,677.84
Georgia	998,613.12	108,070.19	113,565.62	186,650	11,695.16
Savannah	52,644.00	424.00	22,511.75	20,691	746.10
Florida	802,206.18	37,134.47	12,662.61	72,127	5,906.87
Alabama	1,249,257.61	57,511.37	56,157.07	172,450	6,578.49
Mississippi	649,551.93	25,102.47	.....	6,160	2,579.44
Louisiana	788,969.35	30,981.01	.....	9,775	2,931.01
New Orleans	3,131,779.03	24,709.23	851,653.94	92,993	13,627.02
Texas	10,073,594.05	343,918.44	298,395.28	746,819	35,825.13
Houston	732,537.09	935.81	29,356.36	91,324	3,455.09
Arkansas	887,642.70	11,457.49	30,483.34	51,137	1,930.86
Kentucky	2,903,734.28	94,475.22	910.92	234,271	10,464.19
Louisville	2,334,532.89	9,608.58	52,633.48	110,975	2,852.68
Tennessee	3,817,799.37	201,733.14	333,328.55	383,473	11,379.99
Total	32,876,644.79	1,198,886.87	1,996,109.33	2,669,961	144,315.90
Ohio	11,911,275.05	549,769.56	335,148.43	1,554,187	45,908.20
Cincinnati	5,021,401.19	140,099.06	229,474.06	446,758	4,510.87
Cleveland	4,535,030.59	93,867.57	353,053.40	158,529	5,930.88
Indiana	9,312,169.30	331,452.03	261,076.15	1,922,853	27,945.33
Illinois	13,387,515.45	542,781.49	605,289.79	821,622	40,078.42
Chicago	.....	138,136.46	6,554,765.86	1,490,332	20,818.44
Michigan	6,104,245.23	100,705.67	72,864.73	370,753	15,157.26
Detroit	2,116,209.29	17,962.80	226,968.11	165,807	6,910.45
Wisconsin	6,529,927.53	142,737.08	8,664.99	209,028	15,707.33
Milwaukee	4,524,430.26	7,773.60	417,992.34	84,961	2,749.12
Minnesota	3,780,522.70	95,277.85	104,406.36	100,443	11,247.71
St. Paul	2,589,194.10	99,467.99	300,680.71	202,155	2,466.28
Minneapolis	2,236,900.94	29,942.10	1,014,054.67	150,579	5,195.42
Iowa	7,893,816.13	325,594.57	91,524.37	437,472	26,020.78
Des Moines	876,406.10	30,053.78	77,793.71	65,461	1,635.91
Missouri	1,975,978.26	85,688.80	9,365.41	146,428	6,843.63
St. Louis	.....	71,151.43	1,357,545.83	338,088	2,551.93
Kansas City	6,712,474.84	37,461.46	649,141.68	204,136	3,695.49
St. Joseph	952,336.79	18,711.13	175,883.04	10,165	782.62
Total	90,450,833.75	2,859,234.43	12,745,693.64	8,879,757	246,156.07

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS MAY 5, 1898—Continued.

RESOURCES—Continued.

Specie.	Legal-tender notes.	U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tender notes.	Five per cent redemption fund.	Due from U. S. Treasurer.	Aggregate.
$1,271,682.68	$371,577	.....	$265,302.75	$2,056.00	$39,681,443.66
745,776.46	291,286	.....	176,563.75	300.00	23,347,627.09
688,699.73	233,222	.....	184,247.50	3,902.50	22,839,944.30
5,066,463.77	2,546,675	$135,000	858,503.00	22,312.50	166,063,683.19
14,152,143.45	5,932,827	240,000	314,035.00	88,379.00	251,581,040.87
1,156,707.03	696,666	.....	343,127.50	47,602.60	54,677,683.46
3,249,287.32	915,777	.....	368,512.50	21,050.00	80,155,271.50
26,330,760.44	10,988,030	375,000	2,510,292.00	185,602.60	638,346,694.07
5,762,689.22	3,127,370	150,000	740,387.65	33,893.34	166,298,775.57
141,539,579.93	25,655,515	9,590,000	768,257.00	370,057.42	799,898,682.40
904,816.10	365,088	.....	13,500.00	770.00	17,389,564.14
1,483,428.78	1,059,378	.....	28,010.00	2,950.00	23,682,108.20
3,551,353.54	2,431,323	.....	251,882.25	14,983.77	94,047,887.40
9,271,696.10	4,713,374	.....	822,270.76	26,534.88	217,028,635.12
13,804,611.79	2,183,694	5,770,000	313,087.50	44,998.82	174,708,921.83
5,396,288.75	3,047,770	.....	243,211.25	33,431.50	84,946,145.92
384,457.65	142,643	.....	35,025.00	1,900.00	9,798,693.83
707,047.98	448,671	.....	88,103.58	2,729.80	19,759,237.64
3,339,497.78	849,710	1,055,000	88,575.00	5,495.00	57,494,916.26
260,794.75	46,101	.....	11,250.00	.....	1,580,239.41
2,895,873.85	803,556	660,000	38,717.50	5,950.56	21,693,172.79
189,302,136.13	44,915,193	17,225,000	3,442,277.49	543,605.63	1,688,326,971.51
1,227,673.05	940,713	.....	85,281.25	2,853.94	27,829,496.71
712,872.82	414,698	.....	60,082.75	1,520.92	14,990,096.74
578,730.55	316,490	.....	31,581.75	4,520.22	11,088,356.67
302,810.50	208,951	.....	22,208.25	350.00	9,005,809.01
699,286.00	598,240	.....	41,534.50	6,928.92	14,092,034.77
86,400.00	40,660	.....	4,590.00	2.50	2,107,724.17
256,305.52	317,982	.....	14,550.00	.....	7,014,254.87
836,849.29	468,933	.....	40,657.50	802.00	13,650,711.28
154,962.65	228,998	.....	10,640.50	700.00	4,662,316.15
218,650.25	82,222	.....	11,925.00	5,000.00	4,230,374.23
2,320,295.52	1,583,203	320,000	27,990.00	2,000.00	24,453,589.08
4,052,648.91	2,734,628	.....	207,261.25	6,227.75	72,950,968.96
744,961.75	799,496	.....	9,715.00	1,535.00	5,944,782.99
231,444.10	132,209	.....	11,317.50	2,511.00	4,571,355.82
1,022,126.28	496,939	.....	169,900.50	432.94	29,522,546.47
658,496.27	1,317,301	250,000	38,240.00	.....	16,564,088.11
2,035,280.90	1,949,405	.....	81,586.00	12,003.81	36,485,822.60
16,139,894.36	12,629,388	570,000	869,061.75	47,339.00	239,104,269.23
4,999,080.60	4,156,346	.....	525,075.16	26,228.59	121,280,624.52
2,235,990.75	2,707,717	690,000	251,730.00	666.66	55,024,881.49
2,133,531.50	1,295,439	.....	62,100.00	12,000.00	44,983,818.84
5,211,682.89	2,404,198	.....	205,916.00	11,239.75	72,218,803.80
4,364,547.85	1,982,444	.....	279,234.75	13,048.36	93,769,977.29
22,788,081.71	18,021,619	2,715,000	47,250.00	73,523.59	199,226,316.69
1,992,883.37	899,082	.....	131,342.00	6,580.25	47,131,383.12
1,646,832.01	575,226	.....	54,000.00	14,352.27	24,700,775.02
1,814,417.71	653,819	.....	97,882.60	2,842.50	37,334,380.15
2,297,477.77	1,673,761	.....	38,537.50	7,400.00	32,544,573.82
1,196,357.25	368,734	.....	56,953.00	8,018.50	25,460,407.15
2,046,138.85	457,474	.....	11,338.00	46,431.42	20,523,573.11
706,339.10	837,336	.....	13,300.00	1,562.50	19,069,724.46
2,338,769.30	1,076,902	.....	163,177.52	11,661.99	56,083,900.04
269,411.05	229,801	.....	14,975.00	1,000.00	6,008,678.57
679,605.40	352,193	.....	52,234.75	2.50	14,747,774.19
3,313,455.85	5,468,691	2,400,000	81,450.00	2.50	63,631,649.80
2,106,061.77	1,366,400	.....	11,250.00	.....	34,595,616.48
236,292.20	218,514	.....	6,750.00	1,000.00	4,667,345.83
62,376,906.93	44,745,696	5,805,000	2,105,495.63	237,501.38	973,004,234.46

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE

LIABILITIES.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Capital stock paid in.	Surplus fund.
Maine	$11, 121, 000	$2, 711, 102. 34
New Hampshire	5, 830, 000	1, 408, 183. 33
Vermont	6, 885, 000	1, 553, 920. 38
Massachusetts	42, 427, 500	14, 899, 349. 50
Boston	48, 550, 000	14, 802, 825. 30
Rhode Island	19, 337, 050	4, 849, 697. 36
Connecticut	21, 281, 070	7, 893, 450. 00
Total	155, 431, 620	48, 118, 528. 21
New York	31, 457, 940	10, 872, 545. 25
New York City	48, 900, 000	43, 051, 500. 00
Albany	1, 550, 000	1, 380, 000. 00
Brooklyn	1, 352, 000	2, 280, 000. 00
New Jersey	14, 445, 000	8, 289, 700. 00
Pennsylvania	40, 624, 765	21, 323, 263. 01
Philadelphia	20, 465, 000	14, 548, 000. 00
Pittsburg	12, 300, 000	9, 793, 400. 00
Delaware	2, 083, 985	984, 151. 13
Maryland	3, 756, 700	1, 667, 675. 60
Baltimore	13, 243, 200	5, 184, 100. 60
District of Columbia	252 000	150, 000. 00
Washington City	2, 775, 000	1, 216, 000. 00
Total	193, 205, 650	120, 740, 334. 39
Virginia	4, 646, 300	2, 898, 000. 00
West Virginia	3, 351, 000	880, 851. 22
North Carolina	2, 671, 000	807. 009. 66
South Carolina	1, 898, 000	760. 945. 87
Georgia	3, 166, 000	1, 066, 588. 93
Savannah	750, 000	225, 000. 00
Florida	1, 150, 000	494, 660. 00
Alabama	3, 205, 000	619, 712. 33
Mississippi	855, 000	396, 700. 00
Louisiana	860, 000	375, 200. 00
New Orleans	2, 300, 000	2, 305, 000. 00
Texas	18, 300, 000	4, 640, 404. 72
Houston	1, 150, 009	572, 300. 00
Arkansas	1, 070, 000	262, 500. 00
Kentucky	8, 264, 900	2, 263, 951. 96
Louisville	3, 000, 000	665, 000. 00
Tennessee	8, 435, 000	1, 818, 294. 53
Total	65, 072, 200	21, 082, 719. 22
Ohio	27, 935, 100	8, 133, 234. 38
Cincinnati	7, 800, 000	2, 765, 000. 00
Cleveland	9, 400, 000	2, 146, 626. 00
Indiana	14, 217, 000	4, 608, 054. 82
Illinois	17, 746, 000	6, 724, 655. 76
Chicago	18, 950, 000	9, 247, 400. 00
Michigan	8, 595, 000	2, 640, 618. 72
Detroit	3, 300, 000	695, 000. 00
Wisconsin	6, 810, 000	1, 749, 136. 26
Milwaukee	3, 250, 000	586, 500. 00
Minnesota	4, 640, 000	1, 010, 350. 00
St. Paul	3, 800, 000	655, 000. 00
Minneapolis	4, 500, 000	505. 500. 00
Iowa	12. 100, 000	2, 756, 353. 64
Des Moines	800, 000	221, 500. 00
Missouri	3, 615, 000	738, 327. 25
St. Louis	8, 400, 000	1, 710, 000. 00
Kansas City	2, 300, 000	521, 000. 00
St. Joseph	350, 000	105, 500. 00
Total	158, 508, 100	47, 429, 750. 83

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS MAY 5, 1898—Continued.

LIABILITIES.

Undivided profits, less expenses.	National-bank notes outstanding.	State-bank circulation outstanding.	Due to other national banks.	Due to State and private banks and bankers.	Due to approved reserve agents.
$1,841,787.40	$5,390,735.50	.....	$718,618.53	$920,017.24	$54,706.41
581,282.93	3,477,395.00	$6,791.00	1,053,427.79	795,344.82	81,765.69
1,014,994.02	3,685,456.50	.....	246,121.79	213,981.66	2,042.41
4,912,972.89	17,187,780.50	.....	2,279,313.08	2,195,433.09	490,095.50
4,709,157.13	6,192,582.50	.....	28,495,440.63	18,077,960.35	4,536,155.31
1,255,157.14	6,871,165.00	.....	1,006,332.48	1,608,438.26	190,211.59
2,773,626.02	7,357,819.50	.....	1,848,506.70	851,577.02	633,665.43
17,088,977.53	50,162,934.50	6,791.00	35,647,761.00	24,662,752.44	5,988,642.34
6,996,269.13	14,792,015.00	18,765.00	2,658,319.90	1,628,117.17	807,357.50
18,275,898.17	15,038,097.50	16,556.00	186,998,940.27	86,034,256.71	.....
194,833.81	264,390.00	.....	3,208,744.93	1,993,229.33	574,844.27
445,423.99	574,750.00	1,846.00	379,259.95	333,192.51	28,900.96
4,588,301.18	5,018,569.50	5,402.00	2,294,938.05	579,932.48	635,086.29
4,848,403.59	16,575,034.00	1,498.00	2,599,252.79	659,273.25	156,002.20
2,559,813.39	6,202,285.00	.....	20,591,050.30	7,447,437.77	2,285,082.74
2,000,457.05	4,827,680.00	.....	8,651,047.51	2,802,167.95	40,635.76
278,000.97	703,497.50	555.50	237,305.11	12,038.22	5,534.19
496,913.87	1,829,395.00	.....	386,592.39	79,312.94	23,710.23
1,288,681.01	1,706,860.00	4,604.00	5,291,041.26	1,819,210.86	1,803,801.02
67,841.78	222,820.00	.....	12,314.91	205.41	.....
285,418.26	760,705.00	.....	290,403.79	311,819.40	8,437.12
42,326,256.20	68,576,098.50	49,226.50	233,399,211.16	103,760,195.00	6,369,392.26
635,331.93	1,704,145.00	.....	633,264.49	1,025,099.63	36,374.92
322,146.00	1,213,657.50	.....	209,280.31	235,285.40	3,964.66
395,600.10	594,162.50	.....	265,424.92	208,948.68	15,186.19
538,562.11	446,855.00	.....	111,881.08	578,007.14	874.42
730,854.29	853,697.50	.....	199,076.02	351,624.76	31,709.47
66,056.13	89,495.00	.....	97,034.42	135,191.15	.....
131,568.49	280,850.00	.....	180,375.09	256,809.50	20,314.12
542,448.24	776,270.00	.....	347,839.66	230,707.37	2,029.57
160,186.17	212,030.00	.....	21,561.61	108,089.14	966.67
237,000.96	232,687.50	.....	12,292.99	11,258.08	2,496.06
481,864.87	518,895.00	.....	1,533,457.65	1,748,393.72	5,721.94
2,128,361.94	4,075,597.50	.....	3,922,041.91	1,224,020.89	135,008.23
127,059.66	134,220.00	.....	680,589.89	253,925.45	.....
64,530.92	223,050.00	.....	16,929.56	199,799.12	8,124.31
677,204.46	3,482,982.50	.....	381,007.10	500,549.61	24,938.66
213,928.61	768,550.00	.....	3,445,060.73	1,870,838.67	28,247.30
903,765.83	1,567,740.00	.....	1,147,576.20	2,748,771.07	45,278.29
8,356,461.71	17,174,885.00	.....	13,195,693.63	11,687,258.72	361,234.81
2,248,629.06	10,669,967.50	.....	1,995,534.02	1,769,783.19	188,501.70
907,595.70	4,765,780.00	.....	10,217,463.21	4,841,950.87	112,331.09
469,394.74	1,297,460.00	.....	4,540,716.67	3,041,433.73	1,569.35
1,095,222.56	4,130,358.00	.....	2,284,312.38	2,899,981.42	162,928.53
2,795,844.08	5,517,487.50	.....	961,409.26	3,124,332.04	26,851.26
2,361,279.49	553,045.00	.....	52,511,460.89	30,387,500.84	.....
1,017,514.05	2,587,727.50	.....	306,084.79	1,174,152.95	23,850.73
311,455.43	1,011,920.00	.....	2,951,605.62	5,613,473.28	5,337.15
600,137.83	1,973,490.00	.....	118,208.60	578,598.16	4,999.16
185,179.80	764,200.00	.....	3,855,509.10	2,462,188.43	177,531.54
514,876.90	1,164,227.50	.....	291,527.78	874,679.82	552.44
770,412.70	206,730.00	.....	2,073,157.59	2,410,402.53	54,770.98
354,850.37	200,410.00	.....	2,644,107.57	1,778,498.82	30,465.26
1,250,184.96	3,288,327.50	.....	1,983,372.00	5,225,950.12	13,690.70
45,577.03	289,307.50	.....	917,540.20	1,841,564.04	.....
290,761.25	1,045,175.00	.....	3,064.57	134,688.65	214.83
838,187.72	1,617,167.50	.....	17,313,680.49	10,347,436.93	.....
338,462.18	225,000.00	.....	8,537,494.60	8,756,048.17	.....
60,026.95	135,000.00	.....	571,552.26	1,217,524.49	.....
16,455,592.80	41,442,780.50	.....	113,987,801.60	88,480,188.48	803,594.72

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE

LIABILITIES—Continued.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Dividends unpaid.	Individual deposits.
Maine	$31,186.10	$15,940,240.68
New Hampshire	21,238.49	9,720,539.57
Vermont	8,795.39	9,088,808.61
Massachusetts	97,438.23	79,744,786.85
Boston	46,434.63	124,023,745.76
Rhode Island	92,060.72	19,099,319.06
Connecticut	29,068.06	36,926,748.77
Total	326,221.62	294,544,189.30
New York	62,184.69	95,559,692.81
New York City	151,537.16	386,405,241.21
Albany	3,878.55	8,147,904.35
Brooklyn	783.48	18,060,311.72
New Jersey	35,768.95	57,050,242.55
Pennsylvania	367,008.55	129,448,025.75
Philadelphia	293,601.89	99,588,353.95
Pittsburg	124,967.88	43,824,977.32
Delaware	4,381.90	5,404,244.31
Maryland	14,441.11	11,322,151.03
Baltimore	65,857.73	26,441,812.97
District of Columbia	5,276.00	869,771.31
Washington City	3,755.00	15,938,207.01
Total	1,133,442.89	898,061,036.29
Virginia	1,558.00	15,165,818.69
West Virginia	4,616.58	8,653,659.53
North Carolina	519.00	5,712,411.28
South Carolina	12,200.50	3,908,413.59
Georgia	4,284.00	7,147,573.01
Savannah	425.00	487,853.30
Florida	1,072.50	4,270,784.63
Alabama	4,281.17	7,647,660.97
Mississippi	1,065.00	2,902,217.56
Louisiana	1,350.00	2,498,088.64
New Orleans	6,367.55	15,553,948.95
Texas	6,909.75	37,538,578.99
Houston	4,033.00	3,022,076.49
Arkansas	324.50	2,674,796.98
Kentucky	11,383.59	12,920,312.26
Louisville	8,919.05	5,791,228.63
Tennessee	3,437.50	19,354,030.20
Total	72,847.60	155,249,454.30
Ohio	98,407.54	67,477,876.84
Cincinnati	123,449.94	21,827,220.53
Cleveland	84,386.50	22,983,408.00
Indiana	10,799.80	42,201,208.46
Illinois	29,341.54	55,665,372.85
Chicago	6,023.00	84,651,530.12
Michigan	4,590.50	30,665,017.71
Detroit	829.50	10,494,597.78
Wisconsin	6,310.00	25,347,526.27
Milwaukee	125.00	20,878,675.16
Minnesota	1,122.00	16,863,247.33
St. Paul	2,466.41	10,047,578.08
Minneapolis	2,897.50	8,983,184.04
Iowa	15,848.00	29,127,403.44
Des Moines	4,328.09	1,883,861.80
Missouri	2,103.87	8,831,036.55
St. Louis	41,460.25	22,781,683.34
Kansas City	1,119.25	12,953,286.18
St. Joseph	4.51	2,178,706.04
Total	435,553.11	495,861,420.52

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UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS MAY 5, 1898—Continued.

LIABILITIES—Continued.

U. S. deposits.	Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers.	Notes and bills rediscounted.	Bills payable.	Other liabilities.
$141,165.78	$43,843.14	$93,733.12	$673,150.00	$152.42
161,890.75	16,641.84	50,274.55	142,518.00	333 33
40,735.63	6,603.04	23,033.17	68,500.00	1,951.70
53,939.03	3,079.53	481,884.02	1,196,452.53	93,658.44
204,668.90	54,632.66	.....	1,258,966.91	658,470.79
61,534.95	37,335.42	.....	267,000.00	2,381.48
224,429.98	11,651.35	25,000.00	295,000.00	3,658.67
888,365.02	173,791.98	673,924.86	3,901,587.44	730,606.83
349,391.35	142,221.57	432,336.95	439,047.13	62,572.12
11,026,928.28	356,928.39	44,715.96	50,000.00	3,547,972.84
42,677.52	7,322.48	21,738.90	.....	.....
168,890.75	30,329.68	.....	.....	23,219.16
269,431.24	53,417.89	285,097.27	497,000.00	.....
284,177.44	15,773.32	67,693.54	144,000.00	114,464.68
201,842.96	1,870.21	.....	335,000.00	189,583.62
129,838.95	80,620.18	379,353.34	.....	.....
33,618.22	16,381.78	.....	35,000.00	.....
59,000.00	.....	67,811.68	69,000.00	4,534.39
220,687.41	.....	.....	365,000.00	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
82,649.35	20,777.86	.....	.....	.....
12,851,143.47	725,843.27	1,298,747.64	1,945,047.13	3,945,346.81
339,111.62	276,450.04	75,178.99	383,000.00	9,264.00
100,123.04	12.50	19,500.00	5,000.00	.....
176,656.94	26,437.34	81,000.06	130,000.00	4,000.00
129,224.47	21,976.13	386,778.70	212,000.00	.....
1,617.22	70,246.85	224,733.46	141,234.89	12,784.43
38,712.29	51,727.96	.....	150,000.00	16,218.92
71,767.24	56,982.98	72,070.32	57,000.00	.....
39,793.09	10,206.91	179,761.97	15,000.00	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	4,500.00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
230,934.01	114,271.36	316,521.29	289,897.25	28,370.12
.....	.....	.....	.....	587.50
36,391.66	14,908.77	.....	.....	.....
728,964.54	42,883.67	76,384.55	5,000.00	142,083.66
529,633.51	220,702.83	.....	.....	21,978.78
125,614.38	183,218.34	107,020.89	6,015.00	40,059.77
2,548,544.01	1,090,025.68	1,538,950.23	1,394,147.14	279,847.18
377,810.26	136,559.28	107,819.17	134,573.33	96,828.25
980,590.15	.....	.....	.....	683,590.00
45,671.20	13,158.65	.....	200,000.00	755,000.00
416,014.24	84,722.93	22,928.38	34,000.00	51,272.28
1,026,519.72	44,638.28	59,900.00	46,000.00	625.00
492,718.51	65,358.84	.....	.....	.....
83,708.66	15,550.27	17,466.80	.....	160.44
227,284.44	79,271.82	.....	100,000.00	.....
115,614.19	26,802.24	.....	3,000.00	557.44
280,159.27	106,505.52	.....	.....	.....
5,402.43	40,775.89	5,000.00	17,000.00	26,645.06
249,851.19	178,203.63	.....	75,000.00	.....
37,135.43	4,691.19	.....	.....	22,984.28
240,306.57	1,612.50	20,638.34	57,201.85	3,040.42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	31,150.00	43,100.00	13,152.22
549,833.66	.....	.....	.....	32,200.00
77,594.97	20,611.13	.....	865,000.00	.....
49,031.58	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,255,246.47	818,462.17	264,902.69	1,574,875.18	1,685,965.39

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE

RESOURCES—Continued.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Number of banks.	Loans and discounts.	Overdrafts.	U. S. bonds to secure circulation.	U. S. bonds to secure deposits.	U. S. bonds on hand.
North Dakota	24	$4,505,728.52	$31,843.79	$440,500	.....	.....
South Dakota	26	3,394,972.45	59,110.33	471,250	$150,000	.....
Nebraska	92	12,582,850.89	142,457.80	1,493,900	.....	$26,650
Lincoln	3	2,005,944.79	6,197.81	150,000	.....	.....
Omaha	8	9,907,726.74	111,880.55	625,000	450,000	35,000
Kansas	101	21,337,654.58	284,371.58	2,337,750	350,000	32,900
Montana	21	7,666,053.34	359,460.83	608,750	100,000	130,500
Wyoming	11	2,065,863.23	100,393.29	215,000	.....	.....
Colorado	38	19,182,543.88	170,734.26	1,224,000	500,000	12,500
New Mexico	6	1,758,964.53	101,666.13	340,000	200,000	.....
Oklahoma	6	589,289.16	15,308.18	75,000	.....	.....
Indian Territory	11	1,528,730.62	47,808.89	166,000	.....	.....
Total	347	86,526,307.73	1,431,233.44	8,147,150	1,750,000	237,550
Washington	33	7,196,431.24	314,663.07	871,300	100,000	123,000
Oregon	30	6,325,994.62	163,625.94	1,032,300	400,000	661,300
California	30	10,704,717.09	333,565.23	1,662,250	150,000	101,450
San Francisco	4	13,278,223.18	181,265.23	700,000	150,000	870,000
Idaho	10	1,169,279.79	87,879.31	187,500	50,000	.....
Utah	11	2,722,610.73	199,557.12	812,500	175,000	250,000
Nevada	1	234,071.14	30,905.70	20,500	.....	.....
Arizona	5	892,299.43	49,015.46	175,000	.....	.....
Alaska	1	4,950.00	.....	12,500	.....	.....
Total	125	42,528,577.22	1,360,477.06	5,473,850	1,025,000	2,005,750
United States	3,586	2,097,094,235.23	12,679,151.37	216,158,300	28,630,500	16,365,000

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS MAY 5, 1898—Continued.

RESOURCES—Continued.

Premium on U. S. bonds.	Stocks, securities, judgments, claims, etc.	Banking house, furniture, and fixtures.	Other real estate and mortgages owned.	Due from other national banks.	Due from State and private banks and bankers.
$17,346.88	$276,621.34	$368,680.86	$287,530.87	$118,009.42	$86,993.43
32,119.43	596,346.72	296,602.87	261,687.70	311,464.27	80,882.17
58,804.42	497,115.12	968,902.97	1,085,300.69	566,440.67	246,919.87
5,500.00	73,329.46	8,046.67	109,111.64	127,598.20	39,129.13
96,250.00	714,365.82	832,384.07	516,059.64	922,346.61	445,527.30
123,374.13	648,242.51	1,101,559.22	787 545.20	1,065,631.20	288,732.15
36,993.75	992,923.91	342,636.53	237,754.68	524,740.86	303,572.56
4,650.00	234,109.05	112,543.46	213,354.09	100,923.99	19,017.69
88,975.00	4,230,929.95	422,617.08	697,622.23	3,745,494.77	674,960.69
9,712.35	232,250.19	113,585.57	70,971.55	317,519.16	65,869 03
2,375.00	68,757.75	61,542.91	900.00	99,525.98	36,560.84
7,648.43	15,265.12	49,127.44	7,050.00	82,195.33	5,968.99
484,749.39	8,490,256.94	4,678,229.65	4,274,888.29	7,981,890.46	2,204,133.85
83,329.85	1,317,325.53	335,569.55	1,168,122.57	1,766,674.09	1,342,102.65
176,055.25	2,970,749.56	312,519.10	348,251.01	799,700.65	758,233.29
96,721.47	1,336,080.94	820,501.29	716,702.70	504,300.51	802,855.47
212,816.55	1,445,604.35	355,097.61	141,524.81	984,996.55	1,366,050.63
13,025.00	364,757.53	136,232.03	156,550.61	437,511.76	145,683.07
12,393.75	288,406.41	303,046.64	142,412.63	394,640.38	281,377.32
1,850.00	68,061.95	286.78	11,500.00	.....	6,600.48
9,755.00	112,824.75	13,867.05	5,265.94	102,527.50	61,111 02
.....	1,304.20	2,636.50	.....	4,696.59	12,719.77
605,946.87	7,905,115.31	2,279,756.55	2,690,330.27	4,995,048.03	4,777 333.70
18,271,547.14	236,025,116.53	79,463,235.21	30,326,045.27	152,372,153.15	45,468,995.03

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ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE

RESOURCES—Continued.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Due from approved reserve agents.	Checks and other cash items.	Exchanges for clearing house.	Notes of other national banks.	Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents.
North Dakota	$652,054.97	$121,795.19	$5,095.82	$39,009	$2,909.64
South Dakota	823,073.44	49,637.60	1,590.71	34,814	3,390.51
Nebraska	4,068,125.27	229,156.34	3,563.69	98,263	8,081.98
Lincoln	405,052.67	15,388.03	19,906.79	4,826	1,515.95
Omaha	3,063,249.23	114,669.43	612,899.13	177,525	4,650.53
Kansas	5,395,249.80	245,380.84	317,834.33	455,588	16,532.17
Montana	1,826,096.87	28,252.72	9,778.64	146,344	3,132.46
Wyoming	472,107.45	10,670.42	.....	19,557	1,575.52
Colorado	8,449,650.68	108,304.68	304,079.15	248,755	8,012.10
New Mexico	333,914.54	12,792.68	1,804.58	41,936	1,249.74
Oklahoma	362,447.48	15,664.29	536.50	30,165	1,915.92
Indian Territory	326,345.12	15,728.11	.....	18,011	1,597.71
Total	26,177,376.52	967,449.24	1,277,089.34	1,314,733	54,564.23
Washington	2,261,146.12	94,666.52	165,451.57	88,803	2,461.99
Oregon	1,109,170.33	34,913.39	52,971.64	23,782	2,956.56
California	2,833,889.61	233,689.95	63,403.80	73,125	5,841.31
San Francisco	1,274,964.12	9,698.84	471,414.40	14,860	810.30
Idaho	384,425.59	12,617.97	.....	25,640	442.81
Utah	306,217.41	7,713.19	25,433.72	39,095	2,100.66
Nevada	29,518.88	249.62	.....	.....	53.97
Arizona	302,548.56	10,375.32	585.56	23,682	372.52
Alaska	987.59	1,562.40	.....	1,060	239.72
Total	8,502,888.21	405,487.20	779,240.69	290,047	15,179.84
United States	300,961,618.96	16,719,376.27	126,234,933.64	21,338,292	1,057,069.71

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS MAY 5, 1898—Continued.

RESOURCES—Continued.

Specie.	Legal-tender notes.	U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tender notes.	Five per cent redemption fund.	Due from U. S. Treasurer.	Aggregate.
$278,004.15	$177,752	.....	$19,821.50	$300.00	$7,429,997.38
377,312.20	175,436	.....	20,396.03	404.15	7,140,490.58
820,555.10	351,593	.....	66,629.75	807.50	23,316,028.06
140,445.90	117,654	.....	6,750.00	.....	3,236,397.04
1,238,660.80	866,949	.....	27,940.00	2,750.00	20,765,833.85
1,596,709.31	809,860	.....	102,941.37	3,241.65	37,301,098.04
928,803.26	561,671	.....	27,393.25	5,090.70	14,749,934.30
234,641.93	39,112	.....	9,674.75	350.00	3,853,543.87
4,630,291.34	1,846,059	.....	55,061.75	11,223.25	46,612,823.81
159,930.90	103,707	.....	15,300.00	480.00	3,831,653.95
53,929.10	47,563	.....	2,812.50	.....	1,464,233.52
109,035.30	117,628	.....	7,470.00	290.00	2,595,900.06
10,568,319.23	5,214,894	.....	362,190.90	24,937.25	172,257,934.46
2,240,435.90	262,790	.....	39,208.50	3,127.50	19,776,609.65
1,593,779.55	25,648	.....	46,453.50	1,300.28	16,839,604.67
2,161,071.75	100,922	.....	74,508.50	5,350.00	22,780,941.62
5,133,003.05	17,967	.....	18,000.00	12,800.00	26,639,716.62
336,541.70	53,658	.....	7,687.50	2,050.00	3,571,482.67
691,794.30	47,070	.....	36,562.50	350.00	6,738,281.76
28,991.65	89	.....	922.50	.....	433,601.67
260,746.00	53,681	.....	7,875.00	300.00	2,081,812.11
18,391.85	3,655	.....	.....	.....	64,703.71
12,464,755.75	565,480	.....	234,213.00	25,277.78	98,926,754.48
317,182,772.84	119,058,681	$23,975,000	9,520,530.82	1,064,313.04	3,863,966,858.21

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ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE

LIABILITIES—Continued.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Capital stock paid in.	Surplus fund.
North Dakota	$1,500,000	$236,800.00
South Dakota	1,585,000	287,650.00
Nebraska	5,725,000	1,077,344.27
Lincoln	800,000	36,000.00
Omaha	3,750,000	334,500.00
Kansas	8,467,100	1,454,620.00
Montana	2,555,000	367,700.00
Wyoming	860,000	107,950.00
Colorado	4,807,000	1,050,469.53
New Mexico	600,000	113,000.00
Oklahoma	280,000	24,400.00
Indian Territory	660,000	155,187.86
Total	31,589,100	5,215,621.66
Washington	3,888,000	598,445.93
Oregon	3,020,000	513,782.47
California	4,875,000	1,046,300.00
San Francisco	6,000,000	2,225,000.00
Idaho	600,000	246,878.77
Utah	1,750,000	399,367.96
Nevada	82,000	700.00
Arizona	400,000	48,550.00
Alaska	50,000	
Total	20,665,000	5,079,025.13
United States	624,471,670	247,695,979.44

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS MAY 5, 1898—Continued.

LIABILITIES—Continued.

Undivided profits, less expenses.	National-bank notes outstanding.	State-bank circulation outstanding.	Due to other national banks.	Due to State and private banks and bankers.	Due to approved reserve agents.
$223,879.98	$391,547.50	.....	$37,628.54	$141,998.81	.....
169,276.78	416,742.50	.....	66,084.48	226,158.69	$214.18
507,026.43	1,340,930.00	.....	419,092.46	1,143,533.58	6.49
7,362.95	134,700.00	.....	248,186.16	374,081.46	.....
143,090.84	557,590.00	.....	3,874,176.87	3,542,260.74	671.54
801,882.40	2,097,075.00	.....	892,828.02	1,062,815.54	8,242.60
622,789.09	531,367.50	.....	474,066.36	241,227.12	2,046.13
61,796.03	192,795.00	.....	37,989.21	62,289.67	.....
832,773.95	1,098,455.00	.....	4,041,857.29	3,559,422.83	.....
31,049.82	305,230.00	.....	95,467.91	75,916.94	.....
20,853.16	67,490.00	.....	1,391.13	41,834.16	371.46
73,241.55	149,400.00	.....	12,891.67	8,256.17	.....
3,495,022.98	7,283,322.50	.....	10,201,660.10	10,478,795.71	11,552.40
320,498.12	763,450.00	.....	765,835.73	466,468.89	11,501.70
784,407.80	794,287.50	.....	1,576,563.45	796,053.14	33,511.32
716,470.64	1,372,790.00	.....	232,308.90	863,383.21	8,269.13
379,786.64	90,000.00	.....	1,443,520.57	4,210,473.31	18,058.09
144,809.50	159,240.00	.....	44,661.30	14,868.15	.....
192,726.92	439,890.00	.....	94,643.81	244,523.40	.....
.....	18,450.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
59,988.32	147,180.00	.....	9,216.88	38,088.72	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,598,687.94	3,785,287.50	.....	4,166,750.64	6,633,858.82	71,340.24
90,320,999.16	188,425,308.50	$56,017.50	410,598,878.43	245,643,049.17	13,605,756.77

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE

LIABILITIES—Continued.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Dividends unpaid.	Individual deposits.
North Dakota	$370.00	$4,876,272.55
South Dakota	150.00	4,208,711.95
Nebraska	2,362.00	12,999,894.66
Lincoln		1,636,066.47
Omaha	383.00	8,060,510.34
Kansas	1,634.91	21,440,945.54
Montana	11,120.00	9,751,387.64
Wyoming	250.00	2,485,202.37
Colorado	617.00	30,471,722.49
New Mexico		2,465,019.11
Oklahoma		1,027,893.61
Indian Territory		1,441,922.81
Total	16,826.91	109,865,549.54
Washington	3,698.30	12,854,822.92
Oregon	1,200.00	8,932,722.47
California	5,019.75	13,340,368.58
San Francisco	1,085.00	12,108,322.60
Idaho		2,308,782.85
Utah	4,244.00	3,455,920.02
Nevada	99.00	332,352.67
Arizona		1,378,788.19
Alaska		14,703.71
Total	15,346.05	54,726,789.01
United States	2,000,238.13	1,999,308,438.96

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS MAY 5, 1898—Continued.

LIABILITIES—Continued.

U. S. deposits.	Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers.	Notes and bills rediscounted.	Bills payable.	Other liabilities.
			$21,500.00	
$108,124.47	$40,630.88	$16,746.65	16,000.00	
		18,898.17	82,000.00	
311,806.31	125,844.21		65,030.00	
234,536.03	118,279.82	623,638.18	92,500.00	
34,767.56	57,462.90		100,000.00	$1,000.00
		10,271.59	35,000.00	
227,684.90	245,715.80		15,000.00	262,105.02
152,934.25	33,535.92	9,500.00		
			5,000.00	
1,069,853.52	621,469.53	684,054.59	432,000.00	263,105.02
17,538.26	76,546.32			9,798.48
59,433.64	319,826.63	7,042.84		774.01
73,800.32	71,530.07		35,000.00	140,701.02
163,470.41				
42,725.56	6,516.54		3,000.00	
125,815.81	24,649.30		2,500.00	4,000.54
482,783.40	499,068.86	7,042.84	40,500.00	155,274.05
23,095,935.89	3,928,661.49	4,467,622.85	9,288,156.89	7,069,145.28

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE UNITED

RESOURCES.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Number of banks.	Loans and discounts.	Overdrafts.	U. S. bonds to secure circulation.	U. S. bonds to secure deposits.	U. S. bonds on hand.
Maine	82	$22,101,051.64	$62,754.64	$6,039,400	$190,000	$459,550
New Hampshire	51	11,619,167.20	49,606.93	3,934,750	225,000	92,350
Vermont	49	11,871,241.31	66,362.34	4,165,500	125,000	415,300
Massachusetts	211	105,159,392.24	153,273.64	19,480,900	300,000	417,400
Boston	52	161,165,619.60	115,778.32	7,252,000	859,000	779,000
Rhode Island	57	34,005,869.86	47,440.64	7,794,000	100,000	100,500
Connecticut	80	45,089,725.16	121,471.97	8,249,500	350,000	234,500
Total	582	391,012,067.01	616,688.48	56,916,050	2,149,000	2,498,600
New York	265	92,287,034.60	385,439.15	16,694,750	550,200	794,250
New York City	47	451,996,171.30	93,958.03	17,420,000	31,738,000	234,950
Albany	6	8,663,736.70	2,588.98	300,000	160,000	.....
Brooklyn	5	12,017,305.39	1,653.96	642,000	200,000	.....
New Jersey	103	52,389,214.00	43,336.38	5,713,250	385,000	241,800
Pennsylvania	356	116,670,603.50	342,336.83	18,638,300	510,000	1,262,250
Philadelphia	37	93,734,700.79	12,686.38	6,942,500	1,220,000	60,400
Pittsburg	30	50,131,655.22	56,302.72	5,705,250	500,000	302,100
Delaware	18	5,552,928.91	4,323.71	805,000	50,000	32,000
Maryland	48	10,928,951.10	36,996.78	2,007,250	50,000	111,700
Baltimore	22	35,298,864.83	29,911.72	2,655,000	518,000	500
District of Columbia	1	643,600.03	918.08	250,000	.....	1,200
Washington City	11	9,779,587.09	13,876.22	960,400	200,000	247,450
Total	949	940,094,353.46	1,024,328.88	78,733,700	36,021,200	3,288,600
Virginia	35	15,295,167.44	44,614.32	1,997,250	775,000	256,450
West Virginia	33	8,716,185.32	44,207.38	1,374,650	100,000	42,500
North Carolina	27	6,564,148.21	61,515.91	708,500	200,000	100
South Carolina	16	5,674,296.78	133,234.59	512,250	150,000	100
Georgia	27	8,604,255.60	167,648.11	1,009,000	100,000	20,000
Savannah	2	1,321,007.14	332.52	102,000	90,000	.....
Florida	15	3,240,605.41	67,174.36	380,000	175,000	500
Alabama	26	6,323,100.23	160,952.58	903,500	100,000	6,000
Mississippi	10	2,281,026.13	248,671.31	243,150	.....	.....
Louisiana	12	2,356,413.04	307,026.28	265,000	.....	.....
New Orleans	7	10,826,302.78	261,886.87	622,000	.....	41,750
Texas	191	37,529,767.12	1,939,521.39	4,685,800	368,000	281,100
Houston	5	2,476,941.40	18,815.89	250,000	.....	.....
Arkansas	7	2,229,918.04	55,534.63	251,500	50,000	26,000
Kentucky	68	16,570,495.78	275,072.13	4,011,750	850,000	183,300
Louisville	6	7,110,155.33	10,853.48	1,350,000	750,000	100,000
Tennessee	49	19,728,174.98	422,909.75	1,849,250	325,000	101,000
Total	536	156,847,969.73	4,219,971.50	20,515,600	4,033,000	1,052,800
Ohio	227	69,832,635.70	488,282.15	12,130,600	625,000	1,207,250
Cincinnati	13	23,376,514.99	19,333.50	5,027,500	2,195,000	638,350
Cleveland	13	30,255,845.36	25,310.83	1,480,000	60,000	200,500
Indiana	112	35,129,618.08	292,791.00	4,702,300	1,280,000	678,850
Illinois	202	50,708,454.96	774,298.27	6,341,900	970,900	428,650
Chicago	17	107,216,641.07	161,713.53	1,300,000	550,000	306,000
Michigan	76	28,775,412.19	162,748.15	2,957,000	100,000	126,250
Detroit	6	14,956,828.76	2,834.28	1,400,000	300,000	100,000
Wisconsin	73	22,021,033.53	160,671.33	2,231,500	205,000	136,300
Milwaukee	5	16,756,818.90	152,549.95	870,000	390,000	32,250
Minnesota	59	14,694,779.26	102,230.42	1,279,000	50,000	117,550
St. Paul	5	9,567,578.25	4,958.71	252,000	475,000	.....
Minneapolis	6	10,862,393.96	20,229.20	300,000	50,000	.....
Iowa	161	31,801,347.26	418,464.79	3,812,250	250,000	175,450
Des Moines	4	3,420,118.19	16,288.02	343,000	50,000	50,000
Missouri	50	8,139,342.16	163,702.78	1,221,550	.....	21,500
St. Louis	6	35,074,948.68	40,942.49	2,310,000	540,000	75,000
Kansas City	5	18,918,947.82	107,071.22	250,000	50,000	304,500
St. Joseph	2	2,272,051.54	7,858.55	150,000	50,000	.....
Total	1,042	533,781,310.66	3,122,279.17	48,358,600	8,190,900	4,592,400

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

STATES, SHOWING THEIR CONDITION AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JULY 14, 1898.

RESOURCES.

Premium on U. S. bonds.	Stocks, securities, judgments, claims, etc.	Banking house, furniture, and fixtures.	Other real estate and mortgages owned.	Due from other national banks.	Due from State and private banks and bankers.
$561,722.25	$2,184,596.06	$649,129.67	$84,684.50	$846,367.36	$151,778.82
147,798.20	2,557,303.71	309,657.45	179,671.81	228,966.90	56,855.68
231,314.50	1,781,706.91	272,316.81	208,942.16	288,172.53	147,020.86
1,032,717.53	10,255,347.72	3,772,935.94	445,276.68	1,370,728.62	277,866.22
332,445.11	9,068,541.65	2,392,956.33	441,999.21	14,463,767.10	949,930.71
524,141.30	3,402,917.14	1,039,040.21	255,421.13	1,224,125.43	58,597.31
420,678.52	8,028,426.35	2,170,873.36	299,683.31	3,354,866.49	480,364.46
3,250,817.41	37,278,839.54	10,606,909.77	1,915,678.80	21,776,994.43	2,122,414.06
717,603.19	14,363,457.37	3,332,812.12	3,049,033.41	3,169,599.99	1,467,702.26
3,945,293.14	57,014,856.80	14,572,769.72	1,920,054.90	32,481,546.27	5,414,986.55
33,750.00	1,102,037.64	296,250.00	90,615.30	1,513,833.99	1,214,041.55
29,875.00	2,641,999.56	600,254.74	92,500.00	57,149.34	228,486.19
349,201.29	9,795,884.13	3,187,976.56	691,057.29	3,396,502.40	488,051.57
1,614,501.58	24,886,711.00	6,106,079.97	2,501,364.07	3,739,926.42	1,199,564.53
782,704.42	15,294,605.65	3,975,804.41	599,339.39	8,629,988.79	1,817,810.94
753,099.86	4,451,959.24	3,663,703.50	511,587.97	2,504,817.69	282,395.10
51,671.00	698,651.49	332,715.24	110,553.77	256,016.65	121,972.48
142,958.58	2,349,545.34	528,163.74	88,910.38	340,214.90	76,261.08
288,175.91	2,414,752.56	2,329,328.78	217,581.39	2,561,418.23	496,641.15
.....	259,273.26	23,000.00	3,072.10	7,523.44	.....
117,233.84	987,829.60	944,291.89	59,450.27	931,011.02	264,034.26
8,826,067.81	136,261,563.64	39,893,150.67	9,935,120.24	59,589,549.13	13,071,947.66
236,351.00	1,298,915.08	736,396.21	327,585.98	859,992.92	431,690.07
95,390.02	626,219.25	608,596.02	98,400.58	360,867.05	255,323.24
66,462.50	286,079.71	307,689.41	79,768.40	538,608.29	214,049.11
9,653.13	924,371.30	121,036.24	58,192.55	153,340.89	167,467.54
57,400.28	654,456.99	307,611.00	90,939.44	362,557.44	229,577.71
10,400.00	30,865.00	67,312.06	16,403.28	40,316.37	23,184.52
68,266.69	761,081.18	262,729.98	79,302.28	217,547.12	192,629.57
80,541.13	1,402,893.73	377,713.92	195,245.09	1,038,033.39	400,629.89
800.00	441,502.76	73,679.29	76,892.25	112,400.06	52,591.88
21,150.00	120,419.46	34,635.92	9,324.90	77,470.59	43,805.23
33,979.11	2,348,788.06	623,337.16	151,570.38	624,370.84	477,150.22
256,981.47	1,427,767.27	1,960,921.52	1,073,353.60	3,553,641.62	1,029,715.60
22,333.33	25,289.41	133,714.70	121,938.22	418,032.74	48,608.23
12,618.00	151,084.41	55,379.62	143,658.76	262,485.57	44,803.51
282,044.50	1,045,681.13	619,691.58	205,351.25	499,602.15	272,035.38
205,500.00	1,009,122.97	189,125.00	10,157.10	1,011,496.99	249,928.30
104,828.81	1,519,256.86	953,853.28	650,459.10	1,261,491.47	437,341.20
1,622,699.97	14,073,794.57	7,433,422.91	3,389,543.16	11,392,255.50	4,570,540.20
841,700.37	5,998,008.50	2,184,270.08	1,422,842.77	2,701,444.54	713,766.66
926,550.40	4,758,520.45	478,174.12	205,404.75	4,033,836.35	779,586.09
83,995.00	853,419.18	508,184.30	210,713.29	2,485,889.55	949,306.86
353,959.70	3,254,523.60	1,522,820.71	769,248.46	3,961,216.19	1,192,905.82
374,521.91	5,619,304.16	2,203,469.32	1,025,607.32	1,372,114.04	354,591.87
88,375.00	9,193,422.02	806,194.81	678,706.43	23,995,372.30	5,128,053.31
222,107.38	2,438,846.13	904,689.74	677,411.90	533,446.87	505,282.91
205,367.19	428,487.27	30,538.50	354,544.59	908,056.33	318,986.46
175,153.84	1,742,353.80	804,102.42	288,579.72	559,804.52	229,606.19
161,259.15	1,391,661.54	123,263.03	68,723.98	1,776,164.41	1,027,223.91
65,444.55	837,143.10	915,687.52	407,641.19	821,033.87	348,456.81
.....	1,785,762.44	698,758.78	97,722.31	1,029,357.70	160,034.85
21,200.00	465,450.92	108,875.00	77,628.00	1,035,422.66	882,835.81
206,721.57	2,132,640.24	1,506,122.11	810,079.82	2,270,669.51	516,161.47
31,875.00	260,516.40	143,541.29	93,927.29	229,966.03	33,872.15
67,204.04	675,423.80	513,864.04	265,880.50	131,095.38	202,689.67
222,276.45	2,621,886.37	923,000.00	236,553.15	7,273,241.64	1,246,816.29
36,000.00	1,648,533.75	16,366.00	418,288.97	919,853.58	1,815,509.57
.....	14,400.00	72,000.00	.....	350,253.41	85,584.81
4,083,711.55	46,120,303.67	14,463,921.77	8,109,504.44	56,388,238.88	16,491,271.51

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ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE

RESOURCES—Continued.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Due from approved reserve agents.	Checks and other cash items.	Exchanges for clearing house.	Notes of other national banks.	Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents.
Maine	$3,850,173.32	$176,678.85	$91,318.87	$331,835	$10,180.86
New Hampshire	2,511,504.59	218,237.06	.....	231,515	10,534.54
Vermont	2,078,895.24	152,060.12	.....	147,037	8,705.79
Massachusetts	14,596,479.53	956,605.80	338,574.67	1,093,382	69,877.71
Boston	36,563,930.84	405,330.82	7,954,479.04	1,012,280	21,183.26
Rhode Island	4,195,235.34	183,169.09	258,753.09	418,972	18,555.05
Connecticut	8,801,329.69	469,407.34	302,147.94	668,232	32,270.13
Total	72,591,548.55	2,661,489.08	8,945,273.61	3,903,253	170,807.34
New York	16,343,640.56	895,818.73	195,310.95	988,622	61,251.89
New York City	.....	2,783,862.69	56,616,354.08	974,459	56,199.54
Albany	2,636,745.92	65,014.15	100,399.14	77,739	2,280.29
Brooklyn	3,914,963.06	67,649.30	801,913.19	137,392	8,295.40
New Jersey	12,270,431.11	855,963.99	424,814.09	321,313	49,396.68
Pennsylvania	23,311,309.76	1,389,165.39	113,972.81	1,160,468	114,620.04
Philadelphia	20,401,471.07	1,360,626.45	10,202,097.91	403,404	64,251.21
Pittsburg	5,863,260.32	939,591.73	2,097,664.17	337,256	16,916.86
Delaware	1,174,615.06	77,362.75	38,090.52	55,575	6,012.01
Maryland	2,065,574.23	144,794.29	34.39	66,098	10,642.31
Baltimore	5,728,132.29	213,682.36	1,498,316.52	199,417	16,346.96
District of Columbia	66,975.91	9,057.92	.....	4,785	592.89
Washington City	2,366,759.85	131,164.62	166,040.71	6,636	7,612.35
Total	95,243,879.14	8,333,783.17	72,255,008.48	4,733,164	414,427.43
Virginia	2,906,817.88	76,733.40	202,133.03	140,417	15,411.17
West Virginia	1,126,307.07	121,274.91	6,632.85	74,576	6,549.81
North Carolina	800,352.89	63,171.06	6,326.18	86,710	8,178.75
South Carolina	390,982.05	35,582.32	.....	62,236	8,490.05
Georgia	830,826.76	99,226.88	64,318.14	138,504	12,161.28
Savannah	70,481.89	826.50	58.69	14,000	1,491.15
Florida	1,124,293.32	28,197.50	6,581.20	123,559	5,942.74
Alabama	870,633.25	57,959.26	23,577.32	107,873	6,828.39
Mississippi	466,189.01	18,192.32	.....	7,382	3,701.03
Louisiana	482,485.25	20,136.06	.....	5,490	3,529.18
New Orleans	2,804,115.05	37,980.89	539,688.18	61,495	13,442.69
Texas	6,230,103.54	321,709.99	137,256.24	643,504	35,441.58
Houston	512,882.92	3,815.52	18,134.93	62,239	4,372.98
Arkansas	644,886.92	10,417.11	21,890.49	30,375	2,669.68
Kentucky	2,828,593.63	151,781.68	1,314.10	218,322	11,098.75
Louisville	2,210,555.95	9,747.16	139,586.36	66,230	3,418.80
Tennessee	3,765,498.30	162,241.29	221,151.27	377,182	13,499.67
Total	28,120,596.28	1,218,993.85	1,388,648.92	2,220,094	159,227.70
Ohio	13,501,740.94	646,718.63	287,090.30	1,492,562	43,219.87
Cincinnati	6,755,827.52	148,779.98	298,530.69	347,623	5,022.17
Cleveland	5,776,036.62	119,874.29	349,082.26	197,480	5,791.59
Indiana	8,485,291.32	323,659.71	236,322.56	1,626,131	33,285.04
Illinois	11,471,821.31	632,833.03	122,547.36	785,514	41,975.42
Chicago	.....	292,712.32	5,085,716.35	1,499,049	32,569.32
Michigan	6,128,117.91	152,745.45	72,630.12	421,074	15,531.95
Detroit	1,901,154.24	231,283.68	210,649.87	258,245	11,331.32
Wisconsin	6,170,137.87	154,430.43	2,437.74	90,189	16,346.68
Milwaukee	5,040,330.76	18,039.99	337,433.43	76,418	6,318.72
Minnesota	4,158,435.71	75,433.04	22,494.30	129,609	11,583.49
St. Paul	3,328,113.38	86,683.59	249,473.85	130,729	2,345.79
Minneapolis	3,020,842.35	29,031.69	331,206.76	113,311	12,482.97
Iowa	7,151,484.64	330,694.97	108,023.71	454,192	24,892.19
Des Moines	754,191.11	22,111.78	72,782.10	40,933	2,054.18
Missouri	1,575,499.21	73,306.06	15,092.86	192,960	6,951.46
St. Louis	.....	78,786.07	1,139,029.95	264,631	2,268.16
Kansas City	3,647,740.08	69,994.18	723,716.04	130,440	5,089.76
St. Joseph	1,065,283.86	100,721.41	109,807.25	11,675	480.28
Total	89,930,048.83	3,587,831.60	9,774,067.50	8,362,765	284,639.76

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JULY 14, 1898—Continued.

RESOURCES—Continued.

Specie.	Legal-tender notes.	U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tender notes.	Five per cent redemption fund.	Due from U. S. Treasurer.	Aggregate.
$1,281,828.51	$374,554	.....	$257,712.75	$46,640.60	$39,751,957.10
756,154.94	265,551	.....	174,763.75	138,290.00	23,707,678.76
690,608.80	244,102	.....	174,277.50	33,482.50	23,102,046.37
5,172,377.28	2,570,296	$135,000	857,470.50	477,397.90	168,926,799.98
15,604,745.81	4,956,237	160,000	325,946.00	1,298,031.30	206,133,262.10
1,166,441.53	682,273	.....	342,573.50	199,761.00	56,017,786.62
3,293,565.91	995,354	.....	369,970.00	248,771.60	83,981,138.23
27,965,722.78	10,088,367	295,000	2,502,714.00	2,352,374.30	661,620,609.16
5,914,772.79	3,044,344	150,000	737,373.25	473,516.80	165,616,533.06
152,406,943.94	33,222,956	8,980,000	777,150.00	1,473,322.57	874,123,833.93
934,989.00	431,278	.....	13,500.00	5,600.00	17,584,438.66
1,937,519.38	1,309,236	.....	27,180.00	30,770.00	23,846,142.45
3,635,322.71	2,466,417	.....	254,751.25	161,063.77	97,120,747.22
9,198,497.40	3,918,319	.....	820,383.06	357,030.01	217,855,403.37
15,335,922.96	2,583,268	5,060,000	312,410.50	263,608.00	189,057,600.87
5,472,593.05	2,745,952	.....	255,641.25	123,132.50	86,114,879.18
356,717.45	151,376	.....	36,175.00	28,510.00	9,940,267.04
691,694.23	413,977	.....	77,595.66	60,320.00	20,191,601.01
3,309,954.95	680,223	920,000	119,475.00	196,165.00	59,691,887.65
283,201.00	26,106	.....	11,250.00	.....	1,590,556.53
2,249,637.74	717,189	120,000	38,717.50	117,140.50	20,426,052.86
201,727,767.50	51,710,632	15,230,000	3,481,512.47	3,290,188.15	1,783,159,943.83
1,327,290.43	955,595	.....	87,620.75	372,835.34	28,338,267.02
714,357.08	414,081	.....	59,177.75	18,092.34	14,923,887.67
553,486.34	208,932	.....	30,781.75	16,029.02	10,800,889.53
324,878.30	276,459	.....	23,051.25	305,550.00	9,329,171.99
687,911.10	409,014	.....	44,072.90	12,896.54	13,893,378.17
72,665.00	75,000	.....	4,590.00	1,002.50	1,941,936.62
291,255.46	467,476	.....	17,100.00	3,100.00	7,512,341.81
714,951.80	286,993	.....	40,057.50	11,426.00	13,109,909.48
184,862.35	131,920	.....	10,699.90	13,088.00	4,366,748.89
187,747.45	115,703	.....	11,925.00	1,969.00	4,064,161.36
2,257,070.60	1,429,443	210,000	27,990.00	30,000.00	23,422,369.83
3,949,191.46	1,856,089	.....	207,297.75	104,469.36	67,591,832.51
625,478.15	645,516	.....	11,250.00	3,000.00	5,402,363.42
221,679.90	97,024	.....	10,717.50	3,651.00	4,319,694.14
1,031,716.59	451,061	.....	171,983.00	323,402.50	30,004,097.55
777,073.26	736,794	.....	60,740.00	24,430.00	16,024,914.64
2,950,425.90	1,652,221	.....	81,893.50	53,343.00	35,790,991.38
15,972,041.57	10,200,321	210,000	900,918.55	1,297,615.60	290,836,956.01
4,972,253.66	3,727,390	.....	519,720.20	173,019.47	123,514,515.84
2,127,958.37	1,878,996	620,000	223,487.50	209,310.00	55,054,294.88
2,220,463.50	1,700,759	.....	65,550.00	106,900.00	47,655,092.63
5,332,763.68	2,004,040	.....	294,178.50	312,770.15	71,694,775.52
4,239,037.45	1,808,733	.....	286,222.05	918,891.56	90,475,387.03
23,961,126.37	14,707,568	2,120,000	49,500.00	575,019.04	197,747,738.87
2,042,200.52	888,552	.....	139,065.00	127,057.35	47,378,149.57
1,683,112.75	798,730	.....	63,000.00	40,675.87	24,203,826.11
1,836,280.59	716,814	.....	98,816.25	133,794.90	37,873,352.21
2,402,317.40	1,609,199	.....	39,150.00	9,250.00	32,378,372.17
1,257,122.88	378,530	.....	57,007.90	35,135.00	25,764,318.04
2,219,399.85	313,417	.....	11,338.00	108,121.42	20,520,794.92
771,695.45	685,351	.....	12,800.00	103,082.00	18,903,838.77
2,428,847.01	1,063,716	.....	166,526.02	493,744.80	56,122,028.11
197,982.58	226,804	.....	14,435.00	47,200.00	6,051,598.12
629,687.69	340,383	.....	54,484.75	29,022.50	14,319,939.90
4,430,014.35	2,948,672	1,910,000	103,950.00	103,562.50	61,545,519.10
2,044,914.55	1,032,160	.....	11,250.00	20,000.00	32,170,375.82
251,428.30	202,019	.....	6,750.00	800.00	4,751,113.41
65,048,004.95	37,121,804	4,650,000	2,115,231.17	3,548,196.56	968,125,031.02

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE

LIABILITIES.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Capital stock paid in.	Surplus fund.
Maine	$11,071,000	$2,712,434.73
New Hampshire	5,830,000	1,418,773.65
Vermont	6,885,000	1,507,205.67
Massachusetts	42,427,500	14,944,816.56
Boston	48,150,000	14,741,325.30
Rhode Island	19,337,050	4,808,917.17
Connecticut	21,281,070	7,938,450.00
Total	154,981,620	48,071,923.02
New York	31,292,940	10,865,334.98
New York City	48,700,000	43,041,000.00
Albany	1,550,000	1,390,000.00
Brooklyn	1,352,000	2,300,000.00
New Jersey	14,445,000	8,294,250.00
Pennsylvania	40,674,390	21,664,191.42
Philadelphia	19,655,000	14,395,000.00
Pittsburg	12,300,000	9,812,000.00
Delaware	2,083,985	983,401.13
Maryland	3,781,700	1,699,762.50
Baltimore	13,243,260	5,195,875.00
District of Columbia	252,000	150,000.00
Washington City	2,775,000	1,217,200.00
Total	192,105,275	121,008,015.03
Virginia	4,546,300	2,927,550.00
West Virginia	3,351,000	898,272.27
North Carolina	2,701,060	828,134.64
South Carolina	1,898,000	763,345.87
Georgia	3,166,000	1,086,618.93
Savaunah	750,000	225,000.00
Florida	1,150,000	505,160.00
Alabama	3,205,000	658,413.96
Mississippi	855,000	402,050.00
Louisiana	860,000	381,200.00
New Orleans	2,300,000	2,355,000.00
Texas	18,040,000	4,654,723.72
Houston	1,150,000	577,300.00
Arkansas	1,070,000	266,500.00
Kentucky	8,264,900	2,232,557.33
Louisville	2,800,000	648,000.00
Tennessee	8,435,000	1,831,838.80
Total	64,542,200	21,241,735.52
Ohio	27,940,100	8,138,928.49
Cincinnati	7,700,000	2,715,000.00
Cleveland	9,400,000	2,161,500.00
Indiana	14,217,000	4,594,676.47
Illinois	17,546,000	6,527,213.15
Chicago	19,450,000	9,374,900.00
Michigan	8,595,000	2,532,318.72
Detroit	3,300,000	605,000.00
Wisconsin	6,710,000	1,762,880.73
Milwaukee	3,250,000	588,500.00
Minnesota	4,640,000	1,023,550.00
St. Paul	3,800,000	657,000.00
Minneapolis	4,500,000	512,000.00
Iowa	12,185,000	2,755,857.20
Des Moines	800,000	221,500.00
Missouri	3,615,000	741,444.62
St. Louis	8,400,000	1,723,000.00
Kansas City	2,300,000	573,000.00
St. Joseph	350,000	105,500.00
Total	158,698,100	47,313,769.38

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JULY 14, 1898—Continued.

LIABILITIES.

Undivided profits, less expenses.	National-bank notes outstanding.	State-bank circulation outstanding.	Due to other national banks.	Due to State and private banks and bankers.	Due to approved reserve agents.
$1,409,833.08	$5,359,783.00	.....	$912,446.42	$879,912.12	$50,441.09
482,886.30	3,481,070.00	$6,791.00	1,155,793.88	1,123,273.61	104,843.45
881,136.02	3,682,416.50	.....	214,425.96	215,758.96	948.36
5,088,256.99	17,273,984.50	.....	2,323,115.32	2,273,195.09	475,699.06
5,553,779.61	6,404,120.00	.....	35,218,320.79	21,235,738.39	6,335,876.70
1,120,731.52	6,935,795.00	.....	1,246,933.45	2,043,198.09	415,543.74
2,276,727.33	7,335,974.50	.....	3,516,747.58	849,391.17	1,112,125.88
16,813,350.85	50,473,143.50	6,791.00	44,587,783.40	28,620,467.43	8,495,478.28
6,555,276.02	14,713,042.50	18,765.00	3,324,767.94	1,965,914.06	1,279,472.06
17,896,245.35	14,924,417.50	16,556.00	213,852,968.23	93,495,586.79	.....
187,491.13	259,280.00	.....	3,126,048.99	1,897,053.87	568,241.02
360,799.15	572,960.00	1,846.00	381,203.93	459,976.53	19,227.18
4,432,957.35	5,015,622.00	5,402.00	3,389,114.39	624,214.23	993,561.53
4,449,646.59	16,549,562.50	1,498.00	3,758,166.02	816,308.04	263,219.03
2,658,942.80	6,111,405.00	.....	23,809,802.20	8,647,279.03	3,017,056.98
1,966,983.17	5,087,980.00	.....	7,951,261.42	2,712,348.54	38,373.42
235,728.80	708,587.50	545.50	348,623.81	23,358.78	.....
392,377.81	1,715,785.00	.....	482,162.78	70,581.69	26,344.90
984,846.73	2,365,790.00	4,604.00	5,414,906.24	2,036,834.30	1,837,961.52
64,526.68	225,000.00	.....	16,955.99	295.03	.....
287,520.69	755,765.00	.....	415,486.49	387,491.48	52,684.45
40,473,342.27	69,005,197.00	49,216.50	266,262,468.43	113,167,242.37	8,096,142.09
465,126.81	1,717,565.00	.....	832,038.55	909,169.49	31,912.09
229,983.80	1,207,137.50	.....	225,836.80	208,819.27	13,665.27
311,382.60	590,982.50	.....	239,182.44	153,888.84	23,267.77
479,603.10	438,455.00	.....	104,987.01	697,175.78	321.18
665,212.56	852,287.50	.....	220,507.67	249,073.64	66,982.29
48,646.45	87,085.00	.....	102,533.00	103,397.82	.....
113,834.40	323,720.00	.....	139,773.20	204,068.67	10,069.52
508,316.36	772,125.00	.....	239,912.19	130,708.36	34,375.49
137,481.47	215,690.00	.....	42,366.90	54,532.50	1,654.47
209,982.82	234,582.50	.....	1,998.27	1,084.71	13.50
354,608.60	517,995.00	.....	1,286,769.47	1,225,669.85	3,446.14
1,859,703.22	4,086,727.50	.....	2,724,938.00	760,496.34	107,052.59
87,740.96	132,420.00	.....	483,069.05	137,722.28	722.51
56,031.90	221,700.00	.....	29,621.24	121,016.78	6,084.63
433,416.34	3,542,022.50	.....	516,009.63	577,817.41	39,465.14
211,272.91	1,214,690.00	.....	3,155,344.83	2,080,416.14	25,991.52
791,686.02	1,552,547.50	.....	1,011,839.70	2,078,549.77	148,836.12
6,964,030.32	17,707,732.50	.....	11,356,787.95	9,693,607.65	513,860.25
2,265,865.05	10,711,727.50	.....	2,021,940.60	1,653,160.32	94,812.87
1,021,198.76	4,204,499.00	.....	9,643,965.41	4,773,573.95	132,506.75
564,058.91	1,321,950.00	.....	4,603,319.80	3,185,420.12	.....
951,571.68	4,143,358.00	.....	1,940,909.29	2,736,404.88	123,728.48
2,657,819.45	5,633,407.50	.....	485,195.60	1,828,436.23	19,656.72
1,962,225.60	539,065.00	.....	55,182,048.23	30,035,539.63	.....
864,848.81	2,610,687.50	.....	230,598.86	1,279,296.67	20,853.03
252,607.49	1,122,830.00	.....	2,991,809.05	5,401,346.81	.....
486,254.94	1,986,290.00	.....	135,079.32	586,981.47	8,048.22
159,825.97	769,200.00	.....	3,417,368.54	2,117,303.59	178,592.09
444,002.48	1,136,185.00	.....	408,429.01	753,792.47	7,514.76
770,420.59	204,770.00	.....	2,224,859.39	2,219,931.90	1,975.16
246,935.77	195,920.00	.....	2,853,447.25	1,584,305.65	38,820.65
1,051,682.44	3,341,755.00	.....	1,729,405.43	5,232,961.20	20,769.02
55,471.37	305,417.50	.....	908,499.33	1,856,106.72	.....
208,627.67	1,090,730.00	.....	4,574.80	76,794.41	500.04
825,188.17	2,040,897.50	.....	16,261,862.14	9,413,496.43	.....
303,757.76	225,000.00	.....	7,525,276.09	8,024,090.08	.....
23,810.61	135,000.00	.....	583,573.85	1,342,878.93	.....
15,116,773.52	41,718,680.50	.....	113,152,161.99	84,101,821.46	647,777.79

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE

LIABILITIES—Continued.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Dividends unpaid.	Individual deposits.
Maine	$69,603.43	$16,314,849.52
New Hampshire	39,268.19	9,639,497.74
Vermont	28,078.01	9,468,933.16
Massachusetts	118,979.51	82,040,182.72
Boston	27,369.63	126,916,600.81
Rhode Island	102,762.73	19,824,741.48
Connecticut	61,891.94	39,072,217.79
Total	447,953.44	303,277,023.22
New York	143,780.12	93,597,744.28
New York City	211,443.55	393,980,653.52
Albany	2,841.12	8,481,743.63
Brooklyn	4,937.70	18,170,658.98
New Jersey	100,366.51	58,681,553.99
Pennsylvania	314,855.21	128,407,828.83
Philadelphia	64,683.89	109,344,535.34
Pittsburg	118,712.63	45,500,747.88
Delaware	11,473.80	5,489,014.77
Maryland	41,595.64	11,621,559.09
Baltimore	181,566.26	27,328,976.87
District of Columbia	5,724.00	876,054.83
Washington City	7,329.50	14,323,146.19
Total	1,209,309.93	915,804,218.20
Virginia	16,731.50	15,982,444.88
West Virginia	22,494.58	8,493,193.49
North Carolina	7,920.00	5,568,526.61
South Carolina	19,191.00	4,052,235.22
Georgia	16,761.50	6,828,432.37
Savannah	2,068.50	511,556.51
Florida	2,564.50	4,745,525.75
Alabama	13,303.51	7,090,109.79
Mississippi	7,259.00	2,557,962.36
Louisiana	11,510.99	2,300,788.57
New Orleans	40,032.55	15,338,848.22
Texas	77,504.75	33,609,574.29
Houston	6,433.00	2,826,350.62
Arkansas	5,925.50	2,481,788.52
Kentucky	37,471.17	13,270,679.14
Louisville	11,166.85	5,125,854.71
Tennessee	27,655.30	18,826,990.53
Total	325,994.20	149,610,861.58
Ohio	90,730.34	69,599,532.25
Cincinnati	6,572.25	22,078,184.93
Cleveland	1,455.00	25,398,622.77
Indiana	46,025.64	41,627,384.28
Illinois	82,168.93	54,523,991.88
Chicago	21,480.00	80,565,624.29
Michigan	49,606.53	31,054,350.17
Detroit	3,635.20	10,224,436.40
Wisconsin	31,653.01	25,964,493.68
Milwaukee	1,707.50	21,514,960.85
Minnesota	14,423.25	17,241,912.54
St. Paul	4,924.21	10,181,087.72
Minneapolis	11,400.00	8,793,306.78
Iowa	43,359.63	29,399,994.39
Des Moines	7,801.00	1,846,773.24
Missouri	7,946.05	8,592,631.38
St. Louis	5,759.75	22,266,583.32
Kansas City	26,485.00	12,604,744.17
St. Joseph		2,161,306.66
Total	457,133.29	495,439,921.70

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UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JULY 14, 1898—Continued.

LIABILITIES—Continued.

U. S. deposits.	Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers.	Notes and bills rediscounted.	Bills payable.	Other liabilities.
$154,521.87	$35,089.55	$61,413.66	$657,303.86	$63,324.77
233,922.52	4,240.74	45,046.60	140,000.00	2,271.08
118,900.35	5,382.44	19,512.27	70,500.00	3,848.67
252,941.30	2,629.74	422,387.58	1,174,461.93	108,649.74
462,456.13	47,235.82	.....	926,811.42	113,567.50
83,978.84	14,715.82	.....	70,000.00	13,418.78
221,416.36	104,583.85	10,000.00	187,000.00	13,541.83
1,528,137.37	213,877.96	558,360.11	3,226,077.21	318,622.37
423,648.45	136,315.19	514,180.39	651,092.59	134,259.48
30,855,254.16	1,068,574.25	.....	100,000.00	15,981,134.58
81,170.33	18,829.67	21,738.90	.....	.....
171,844.26	27,725.42	.....	.....	22,963.30
362,142.88	36,468.58	162,871.84	570,440.00	6,781.92
491,070.12	8,934.73	176,192.66	220,119.00	59,421.22
1,228,868.97	51,265.37	.....	.....	82,761.29
413,494.12	86,378.00	96,600.00	30,000.00	.....
35,680.94	14,867.01	5,000.00	.....	.....
50,000.00	.....	132,254.03	170,000.00	7,477.52
615,535.15	.....	.....	355,000.00	96,731.58
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
153,406.23	51,022.83	.....	.....	.....
34,882,115.61	1,500,381.05	1,108,837.87	2,096,651.59	16,391,530.89
512,260.83	219,221.00	.....	165,000.00	12,946.87
100,023.20	12.50	31,388.99	142,000.00	.....
185,130.01	22,477.50	109,996.62	55,000.00	4,000.00
18,108.59	13,122.49	509,580.03	335,000.00	46.72
24,159.30	73,816.41	430,098.23	206,000.00	7,427.77
32,298.52	54,350.82	.....	25,000.00	.....
72,140.92	102,798.50	16,686.35	126,000.00	.....
96,010.01	3,989.99	311,930.42	45,000.00	714.40
.....	.....	64,876.30	20,000.00	7,875.89
.....	.....	63,000.00	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
303,636.12	49,398.98	579,091.30	701,155.25	37,850.45
.....	.....	.....	.....	605.00
35,123.85	15,901.72	.....	10,000.00	.....
603,977.73	209,790.47	122,641.69	23,000.00	130,349.00
468,792.19	251,331.43	.....	.....	32,054.06
137,773.69	194,366.34	161,601.26	551,015.00	41,291.35
2,589,434.96	1,210,488.15	2,400,891.19	2,404,170.25	275,161.51
435,938.68	207,986.46	47,660.72	127,073.33	179,059.23
1,865,802.83	.....	.....	.....	913,000.00
91,841.22	14,705.25	.....	100,000.00	811,619.56
1,139,682.07	108,418.05	16,817.68	.....	48,798.40
912,756.74	72,153.27	65,610.81	120,000.00	976.75
583,278.15	21,077.97	.....	.....	12,500.00
80,911.38	9,219.52	6,458.38	44,000.00	.....
276,884.04	25,277.12	.....	.....	.....
188,017.19	3,310.83	.....	10,000.00	342.82
264,415.81	116,497.82	.....	.....	.....
16,551.59	1,008.16	.....	71,700.00	5,248.78
196,946.58	258,879.37	.....	.....	.....
38,377.60	10,510.93	.....	.....	118,814.14
207,600.79	34,554.30	20,972.79	95,000.00	3,115.92
50,028.96	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	79,690.93	102,000.00	.....
572,931.79	.....	.....	.....	35,800.00
47,812.15	13,767.85	372,829.99	153,612.73	.....
49,018.36	25.00	.....	.....	.....
7,018,795.93	897,392.50	610,041.30	823,386.06	2,129,276.60

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE

RESOURCES—Continued.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Number of banks.	Loans and discounts.	Overdrafts.	U. S. bonds to secure circulation.	U. S. bonds to secure deposits.	U. S. bonds on hand.
North Dakota	24	$4,628,768.74	$48,572.79	$440,500	.....	.....
South Dakota	26	3,568,866.11	68,509.47	471,250	$150,000	.....
Nebraska	92	12,459,768.41	202,146.95	1,531,400	.....	$15,000
Lincoln	3	2,019,266.07	12,604.18	150,000	.....	.....
Omaha	8	9,811,775.98	124,886.03	575,000	500,000	35,000
Kansas	101	21,563,116.49	279,461.69	2,337,750	350,000	100,500
Montana	21	7,770,959.20	402,141.10	608,750	100,000	217,600
Wyoming	11	2,039,448.93	97,277.87	215,000	.....	.....
Colorado	37	19,436,978.91	213,265.19	1,210,500	750,000	.....
New Mexico	6	1,773,912.96	77,340.51	340,000	200,000	2,000
Oklahoma	6	606,378.19	11,653.89	75,000	.....	.....
Indian Territory	14	1,595,568.44	45,366.58	203,500	.....	.....
Total	349	87,274,808.43	1,583,226.25	8,158,650	2,050,000	370,100
Washington	33	7,110,754.72	277,254.02	871,300	150,000	140,000
Oregon	29	5,850,554.96	186,632.62	982,300	400,000	661,300
California	30	10,936,618.11	359,446.98	1,662,250	150,000	107,550
San Francisco	4	13,825,689.32	94,520.39	700,000	150,000	770,000
Idaho	10	1,127,640.08	98,323.04	187,500	50,000	.....
Utah	11	2,682,021.05	261,042.64	812,500	175,000	250,000
Nevada	1	224,433.08	38,943.38	20,500	.....	.....
Arizona	5	975,535.43	41,621.15	175,000	.....	.....
Alaska	1	13,908.56	4.06	12,500	.....	.....
Total	124	42,747,155.31	1,357,788.28	5,423,850	1,075,000	1,928,850
United States	3,582	1,151,757,655.60	11,924,282.56	218,106,450	53,519,100	13,731,350

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JULY 14, 1898—Continued.

RESOURCES—Continued.

Premium on U. S. bonds.	Stocks, securities, judgments, claims, etc.	Banking house, furniture, and fixtures.	Other real estate and mortgages owned.	Due from other national banks.	Due from State and private banks and bankers.
$17,346.88	$288,461.46	$368,864.76	$295,786.68	$111,316.34	$82,522 86
31,831.93	573,158.50	286,233.32	271,392.50	204,466.64	79,774.20
59,552.18	521,089.83	966,913.03	1,134,432.33	792,524.64	190,684.74
5,500.00	83,372.82	8,645.22	116,816.68	95,520.50	37,492.50
95,750.00	717,261.57	832,384.07	414,752.96	979,466.43	733,541.01
119,059.53	691,225.94	1,077,600.11	751,982.75	1,107,428.97	311,414.56
36,143.75	855,854.79	342.439.68	235,983.48	483,019.14	312,146.88
5,762.50	237,251.79	108,543.46	215,753.44	125,377.67	23,478.31
142,475.00	4,524,724.75	417,051.80	667,438.32	3,335,150.26	599,112.39
9,712.35	242,212.67	113,650.12	70,946.55	328,177.80	49,557.33
2,375.00	56,402.12	59,317.91	900.00	94,185.23	26,845.95
11,234.37	14,438.45	64,232.51	6,650.00	78.637.09	26,462.76
536,743.49	8,805,454.69	4,645,875.99	4,182,835.69	7,735,270.71	2,473,033.49
89,086.10	1,367,471.14	331,832.05	1,177,220.91	1,713,499.53	1,308,015.71
168,905.25	3,086,393.11	317,487.64	322,277.79	603,204.63	552,961.93
144,669.47	1,255,630 75	805,798.30	707,448.88	404,269.17	517,799.29
188,720.30	1,570,150.24	355,097.61	131,141.71	428,854.22	1,590,497.12
12,875.00	360,057.13	137,127.63	154,946.51	402,774.36	135,880.62
11,793.75	330,381.21	296,996.64	143,771.63	524,140.06	347,861.71
1,850.00	68,092.75	4,786.78	11 500.00	.....	14.365.08
9,255.00	109,406.02	13,454.67	5,280.94	171,454 87	48,617.86
.....	1,836.63	2,742.20	.....	8,217.00	3,594.61
627,154.87	8,149,418.98	2,265,323.52	2,653,588.37	4,256,413.84	4,519,593.93
18,947,195.10	250,689,375.09	79,308,604.63	30,186,270.70	161,138,722.49	43,248,800.85

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ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE

RESOURCES—Continued.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Due from approved reserve agents.	Checks and other cash items.	Exchanges for clearing house.	Notes of other national banks.	Fractional paper currency, nickles, and cents.
North Dakota	$362,253.32	$35,392.20	$1,740.87	$42,339	$2,540.60
South Dakota	618,284.33	39,055.90	3,981.97	34,116	3,930.39
Nebraska	4,819,195.92	390,486.48	2,362.39	117,339	8,044.33
Lincoln	399,255.93	14,282.89	24,220.69	7,947	2,020.69
Omaha	4,068,015.29	116,129.12	675,232.08	144,880	3,033.11
Kansas	4,707,665.47	209,542.36	171,827.52	435,054	17,089.80
Montana	1,636,006.57	31,206.65	16,751.63	188,294	2,868.61
Wyoming	373,638.85	12,990.01	.....	11,986	1,363.02
Colorado	7,755,574.94	133,447.84	326,707.53	273,037	6,511.36
New Mexico	458,551.31	11,017.67	4,611.53	31,877	1,136.12
Oklahoma	336,170.18	11,140.14	135.68	12,475	556.88
Indian Territory	244,753.07	5,506.02	.....	9,323	2,297.41
Total	25,779,365.18	1,010,197.28	1,227,571.89	1,308,667	51,392.32
Washington	2,535,332.16	94,196.61	179,895.85	106,739	4,610.78
Oregon	1,272,361.44	56,316.71	22,581.62	31,953	2,061.37
California	2,232,284.72	233,716.43	36,789.18	45,908	4,632.21
San Francisco	701,266.94	12,090.97	421,441.65	6,260	875.53
Idaho	639,634.79	18,404.05	.....	47,151	300.19
Utah	550,093.13	14,640.60	24,829.12	26,736	2,928.64
Nevada	22,356.15	474.68	.....	.....	75.27
Arizona	389,709.88	13,065.90	300.25	18,942	791.32
Alaska	6,648.24	3,775.99	.....	60	84.30
Total	8,349,687.45	496,681.94	685,837.67	283,749	16,409.61
United States	320,015,035.43	17,308,976.92	94,276,408.07	20,811,692	1,093,904.16

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JULY 11, 1898—Continued.

RESOURCES—Continued.

Specie.	Legal-tender notes.	U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tender notes.	Five per cent redemption fund.	Due from U. S. Treasurer.	Aggregate.
$281,871.85	$129,118	.....	$19,822.00	$250.00	$7,157,468.35
372,786.85	138,522	.....	21,206.25	10,883.93	6,948,250.20
813,129.93	389,116	.....	68,022.25	122,626.00	24,603,834.41
134,522.25	115,806	.....	6,750.00	53,300.00	3,287,323.42
1,521,276.40	984,709	.....	25,875.00	109,103.00	22,468,071.05
1,681,893.18	776,862	.....	101,390.62	69,646.47	36,860,511.46
872,830.30	467,832	.....	27,393.25	7,305.80	14,615,526.83
222,887.75	53,241	.....	9,674.75	2,000.00	3,755,675.35
4,632,708.40	1,883,444	.....	53,981.25	61,383.75	46,423,492.69
166,632.05	109,960	.....	15,300.00	700.00	4,007,295.97
65,333.09	41,540	.....	3,374.50	17,500.00	1,421,283.76
104,358.40	84,333	.....	7,470.00	400.00	2,504,531.10
10,870,230.45	5,174,483	.....	360,259.87	455,098.95	174,053,264.68
2,222,760.05	325,469	.....	39,208.50	6,327.50	20,050,973.63
1,581,083.10	42,315	.....	44,203.50	1,385.00	16,186,278.67
2,328,509.95	97,250	.....	71,623.50	77,641.00	22,229,885.94
6,677,004.05	10,176	.....	31,495.00	1,600.00	27,666,881.05
324,181.80	75,078	.....	7,987.50	.....	3,779,861.70
659,264.65	33,057	.....	36,562.50	2,500.00	7,186,120.33
25,038.50	178	.....	922.50	.....	433,516.17
256,203.55	34,112	.....	7,875.00	500.00	2,271,215.84
19,228.05	1,755	.....	552.50	.....	74,907.14
14,093,363.70	619,390	.....	240,430.50	89,953.50	99,879,640.47
335,677,130.95	114,914,997	$20,385,000	9,601,066.56	11,033,427.06	3,977,675,445.17

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE

LIABILITIES—Continued.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Capital stock paid in.	Surplus fund.
North Dakota	$1,500,000	$237,900.00
South Dakota	1,585,000	291,250.00
Nebraska	5,725,000	1,077,871.46
Lincoln	800,000	37,000.00
Omaha	3,750,000	342,500.00
Kansas	8,442,100	1,475,496.38
Montana	2,555,000	378,500.00
Wyoming	860,000	109,800.00
Colorado	4,707,000	1,048,171.96
New Mexico	600,000	121,000.00
Oklahoma	290,450	26,925.00
Indian Territory	760,000	167,289.92
Total	31,574,550	5,313,704.72
Washington	3,888,000	524,745.93
Oregon	2,520,000	479,242.81
California	4,825,000	1,053,028.92
San Francisco	6,000,000	2,250,000.00
Idaho	600,000	247,200.00
Utah	1,750,000	378,300.32
Nevada	82,000	1,500.00
Arizona	400,000	52,050.00
Alaska	50,000	.....
Total	20,115,000	4,986,067.98
United States	622,016,745	247,935,215.65

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JULY 14, 1898—Continued.

LIABILITIES—Continued.

Undivided profits, less expenses.	National-bank notes outstanding.	State-bank circulation outstanding.	Due to other national banks.	Due to State and private banks and bankers.	Due to approved reserve agents.
$207,231.96	$390,097.50	.....	$18,730.78	$83,763.15	$2,820.51
153,337.45	414,662.50	.....	36,647.22	162,454.00	3,274.49
472,638.71	1,345,150.00	.....	656,130.75	1,554,306.90	.....
4,654.26	134,150.00	.....	243,558.10	439,133.86	.....
116,556.11	504,450.00	.....	4,562,713.64	3,967,493.29	512.11
652,058.37	2,093,905.00	.....	909,021.87	1,056,823.83	5,931.12
692,496.67	534,957.50	.....	362,085.78	256,295.79	1,230.36
59,279.72	190,605.00	.....	43,416.84	54,884.27	1,872.91
861,063.93	1,084,935.00	.....	3,823,578.23	3,455,454.22	.....
42,890.15	305,700.00	.....	83,769.03	123,034.86	.....
7,205.23	67,490.00	.....	11,550.53	40,315.94	.....
51,324.88	149,100.00	.....	22,626.18	4,941.17	.....
3,320,737.44	7,215,202.50	.....	10,776,828.95	11,198,901.28	15,641.50
311,596.04	751,890.00	.....	728,501.18	468,656.58	1,683.60
775,378.65	734,577.50	.....	1,316,979.92	663,476.54	29,806.46
634,884.74	1,361,235.00	.....	243,213.82	644,120.75	26,721.95
220,024.86	90,000.00	.....	1,145,075.38	3,227,306.98	54,630.69
143,393.26	155,190.00	.....	61,680.86	32,276.49	.....
209,340.53	491,950.00	.....	120,309.34	322,651.34	.....
2,417.14	18,450.00	.....	.....	483.38	.....
51,157.88	142,700.00	.....	9,510.23	41,761.12	24.14
.....	350.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,348,193.10	3,746,342.50	.....	3,625,270.73	5,400,733.18	103,866.84
85,036,427.50	189,866,298.50	$56,007.50	449,761,301.45	252,182,773.37	17,872,766.73

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ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE

LIABILITIES—Continued.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Dividends unpaid.	Individual deposits.
North Dakota	$6,160.00	$4,543,175.58
South Dakota	1,304.50	4,059,663.23
Nebraska	16,429.50	13,683,307.09
Lincoln	1,158.00	1,627,669.20
Omaha	383.00	8,691,698.15
Kansas	25,468.00	21,243,146.98
Montana	13,100.00	9,527,075.74
Wyoming	2,479.00	2,369,037.61
Colorado	1,893.00	30,512,734.26
New Mexico		2,512,422.15
Oklahoma	620.00	976,657.06
Indian Territory	1,095.00	1,338,153.95
Total	70,160.00	101,084,741.00
Washington	6,341.64	13,202,356.06
Oregon	13,795.00	9,251,658.25
California	33,740.74	13,154,282.94
San Francisco	128,145.00	14,380,385.58
Idaho	420.00	2,484,928.32
Utah	5,309.51	3,746,076.99
Nevada	2,200.50	326,465.15
Arizona	4,329.00	1,569,683.47
Alaska		24,557.14
Total	194,281.39	58,140,393.90
United States	2,704,832.25	2,023,357,159.60

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JULY 14, 1898– Continued.

LIABILITIES—Continued.

U. S. deposits.	Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers.	Notes and bills rediscounted.	Bills payable.	Other liabilities.
		$25,088.87	$142,500.00	
$106,528.57	$41,381.68	38,746.65	51,000.00	
		25,000.00	48,000.00	
383,701.49	98,063.26		50,000.00	
218,441.86	140,220.96	536,597.09	56,000.00	$5,300.00
52,707.07	38,967.97		200,500.00	2,609.95
		19,300.00	45,000.00	
442,292.73	231,463.61		20,000.00	234,905.75
168,765.71	16,696.99	32,417.08		600.00
			10,000.00	
1,372,437.43	566,794.47	677,149.69	623,000.00	243,415.70
89,325.53	69,666.25			8,200.82
133,107.35	266,809.49	9,672.69		774.01
103,558.61	46,348.47		102,500.00	1,250.00
171,312.56				
47,952.71	1,820.06		5,000.00	
144,850.89	14,799.43		2,500.00	31.98
690,117.65	399,443.70	9,672.69	110,000.00	10,256.81
48,081,038.95	4,788,377.83	5,364,952.85	9,283,285.11	19,368,262.88

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE UNITED

RESOURCES.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Number of banks.	Loans and discounts.	Overdrafts.	U. S. bonds to secure circulation.	U. S. bonds to secure deposits.	U. S. bonds on hand.
Maine	82	$21,545,824.12	$45,949.81	$5,344,400	$290,000	$296,750
New Hampshire	51	11,258,492.28	40,241.27	4,014,170	275,000	490,800
Vermont	49	11,628,525.23	71,140.70	4,233,800	175,000	545,500
Massachusetts	211	105,675,085.25	146,690.01	20,028,900	1,150,200	893,390
Boston	52	166,933,052.27	100,261.95	7,077,000	3,442,500	184,500
Rhode Island	57	34,515,308.01	44,145.63	7,674,000	100,000	255,760
Connecticut	80	45,221,488.62	139,139.81	8,474,500	450,000	505,080
Total	582	396,777,775.78	587,569.18	56,846,770	5,882,700	3,171,720
New York	266	91,014,277.37	388,754.86	17,040,250	843,500	1,934,030
New York City	47	441,706,555.86	118,691.24	17,970,000	44,993,700	2,379,379
Albany	6	8,650,460.49	6,409.64	350,000	150,100	158,000
Brooklyn	5	10,965,603.08	1,022.55	642,000	200,000	9,000
New Jersey	104	54,262,192.32	40,366.89	5,821,350	1,095,000	566,120
Pennsylvania	359	115,599,365.33	358,478.76	19,233,300	1,718,220	2,963,370
Philadelphia	37	100,110,745.19	14,208.22	6,992,500	3,336,000	426,100
Pittsburg	30	50,068,656.60	70,470.68	5,655,250	700,000	859,760
Delaware	18	5,725,448.36	2,646.60	855,000	50,000	73,000
Maryland	48	11,124,426.36	40,084.34	2,065,750	150,000	219,000
Baltimore	22	34,444,036.50	43,459.82	2,698,500	1,823,200	164,040
District of Columbia	1	645,108.03	1,378.89	250,000	.....	1,260
Washington City	11	9,718,311.09	14,389.14	960,400	315,000	434,700
Total	954	934,035,186.58	1,100,361.63	80,534,300	55,374,720	10,178,690
Virginia	35	15,138,961.88	52,424.96	2,022,250	1,605,000	488,130
West Virginia	33	8,676,929.81	44,264.54	1,434,650	100,000	245,750
North Carolina	27	6,501,138.06	105,955.72	799,000	250,000	24,650
South Carolina	16	5,906,730.30	136,994.21	661,000	250,000	27,700
Georgia	27	8,616,543.53	373,990.99	1,119,000	211,000	39,160
Savannah	2	1,354,841.31	1,709.53	102,000	90,000	.....
Florida	15	3,044,713.90	70,320.30	390,000	275,000	74,150
Alabama	26	6,681,950.33	259,318.17	903,500	100,000	97,100
Mississippi	10	2,475,475.77	289,143.86	254,400	.....	23,000
Louisiana	12	2,523,609.58	497,153.36	265,000	.....	.....
New Orleans	7	11,792,048.58	390,211.63	622,000	300,000	41,210
Texas	191	40,282,403.06	4,394,566.99	4,853,610	518,000	485,680
Houston	5	2,555,738.67	326,775.38	250,000	.....	.....
Arkansas	7	2,442,883.88	71,971.45	251,500	50,000	15,500
Kentucky	69	16,810,083.53	392,914.58	4,126,750	1,100,000	433,000
Louisville	6	7,264,600.80	8,892.25	1,900,000	1,325,600	65,020
Tennessee	49	20,470,637.02	383,974.21	2,083,750	325,000	165,020
Total	537	162,539,290.01	7,800,582.13	22,038,410	6,499,000	2,225,010
Ohio	226	70,389,706.15	511,084.46	12,445,600	1,089,600	1,905,070
Cincinnati	13	23,694,837.26	13,834.69	4,981,500	2,447,500	818,550
Cleveland	13	30,757,784.87	29,335.28	1,630,000	60,000	717,300
Indiana	112	34,452,337.58	307,557.08	4,842,300	2,273,360	1,248,870
Illinois	201	50,842,508.57	898,936.08	6,528,900	1,072,000	1,505,740
Chicago	17	105,867,207.58	233,751.96	1,630,000	843,000	449,190
Michigan	76	28,656,369.27	175,300.90	3,100,500	270,500	524,310
Detroit	6	14,711,565.06	2,395.20	1,400,000	700,000	156,200
Wisconsin	73	22,026,034.69	215,083.18	2,362,500	520,000	670,610
Milwaukee	4	16,548,426.27	156,293.19	820,000	490,000	74,530
Minnesota	59	14,624,175.05	85,408.19	1,314,000	50,000	277,160
St. Paul	5	9,715,305.00	4,141.60	252,000	475,000	133,500
Minneapolis	6	10,299,184.97	13,052.25	300,000	150,000	151,980
Iowa	164	32,041,706.58	561,437.12	4,305,910	380,500	1,075,160
Des Moines	4	3,217,478.21	23,318.46	343,000	100,000	321,400
Missouri	49	7,969,757.15	188,291.79	1,260,550	.....	63,120
St. Louis	6	34,712,725.25	31,779.18	2,760,000	990,000	60,060
Kansas City	5	18,378,813.53	211,227.97	487,000	314,500	287,200
St. Joseph	2	2,203,279.31	21,962.73	150,000	50,000	59,500
Total	1,041	531,109,202.35	3,684,191.41	50,913,760	12,284,360	10,599,450

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STATES, SHOWING THEIR CONDITION AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS SEPTEMBER 20, 1898.

RESOURCES.

Premium on U. S. bonds.	Stocks, securities, judgments, claims, etc.	Banking house, furniture, and fixtures.	Other real estate and mortgages owned.	Due from other national banks.	Due from State and private banks and bankers.
$350,700.03	$2,248,197.59	$649,129.67	$98,839.20	$1,407,558.00	$185,538.92
150,446.45	2,616,545.53	318,185.60	181,259.31	253,170.02	52,037.57
241,778.00	1,938,865.86	252,345.41	208,091.08	215,835.55	126,929.20
1,020,720.17	11,160,057.06	3,763,214.51	424,178.79	1,111,537.71	303,462.07
357,436.83	9,536,627.42	2,391,817.71	444,444.41	13,143,365.89	1,146,052.92
486,752.75	3,326,447.40	1,042,124.98	270,122.74	1,078,110.55	79,095.09
395,380.83	8,454,212.41	2,190,664.24	297,421.06	2,175,415.43	406,458.99
3,093,215.06	39,280,953.27	10,607,482.12	1,924,356.59	19,384,993.15	2,299,574.76
697,177.41	14,732,339.37	3,334,282.83	3,076,198.02	2,769,664.04	1,355,625.36
3,635,962.85	56,511,022.69	14,567,454.74	1,911,338.18	32,782,042.45	5,552,886.82
36,998.65	1,068,122.11	296,250.00	89,571.78	1,239,631.75	595,572.79
29,500.00	2,575,828.31	601,804.74	98,151.74	77,078.77	167,393.67
481,533.94	10,166,877.03	3,189,805.21	697,311.16	2,930,084.74	441,404.20
1,639,997.38	25,150,878.50	6,152,066.13	2,556,961.94	2,999,982.26	1,276,837.36
988,732.61	15,609,923.55	3,975,804.41	598,582.64	7,576,260.11	1,433,258.72
753,445.53	4,662,137.38	3,652,261.05	531,036.68	2,867,781.62	304,732.18
52,859.50	746,291.64	337,989.71	104,617.80	147,374.47	67,447.13
149,343.69	2,423,459.87	523,801.58	92,881.40	362,007.83	125,972.81
328,599.21	2,150,843.35	2,335,623.74	217,522.59	2,796,588.42	482,612.87
.....	259,273.26	23,000.00	3,135.60	1,245.93	57.01
112,641.22	880,051.54	944,291.89	69,556.48	1,091,739.33	267,283.07
8,906,792.09	136,937,048.60	39,934,436.03	10,040,866.01	57,641,481.72	12,072,083.99
300,755.59	1,451,897.90	739,890.81	325,813.26	956,125.08	401,193.40
95,358.72	678,079.36	615,469.55	101,583.76	381,343.01	251,135.75
66,462.50	285,985.37	308,959.41	80,145.95	577,090.03	284,274.36
7,890.63	919,111.19	119,385.91	57,938.92	168,443.03	168,025.84
62,540.63	638,763.74	307,662.30	87,521.75	371,825.31	280,811.79
10,400.00	30,915.00	67,312.06	16,277.10	26,934.16	17,003.00
83,976.44	758,662.64	265,079.38	82,256.70	242,261.17	207,424.62
78,983.75	1,433,656.23	378,016.92	192,329.25	667,939.58	365,299.03
800.00	443,026.91	75,556.74	76,876.69	90,724.33	45,235.00
21,150.00	124,080.58	34,803.62	9,324.90	73,581.30	70,376.67
64,650.36	2,037,258.97	623,337.16	152,429.88	447,667.18	410,415.79
254,418.02	1,500,056.28	1,968,227.28	1,092,828.00	3,319,237.47	1,060,047.06
22,300.00	25,514.41	133,564.70	121,938.22	313,304.09	72,296.57
12,639.96	172,325.29	23,378.75	177,088.51	94,634.57	39,764.52
307,358.70	1,096,028.74	628,768.73	196,917.59	487,582.13	254,258.16
311,175.56	1,115,092.60	199,975.00	10,157.10	928,403.27	189,624.34
171,453.81	1,469,281.28	954,870.48	637,301.17	1,273,612.07	432,496.68
1,872,314.67	14,179,736.49	7,435,258.80	3,418,728.75	10,420,707.78	4,549,682.59
862,157.73	6,271,157.16	2,166,553.43	1,396,435.91	2,988,931.40	740,993.28
900,615.19	5,546,097.68	508,192.12	206,358.76	3,773,246.86	582,783.04
84,007.50	848,982.12	508,283.05	210,713.29	2,786,673.14	839,824.88
374,076.07	3,341,573.16	1,568,758.36	777,757.78	4,422,700.77	1,181,089.57
358,942.13	5,608,047.17	2,201,132.82	1,043,405.52	1,496,674.83	469,211.13
79,747.50	9,000,764.01	795,694.81	723,241.69	26,237,868.51	7,646,991.00
225,637.00	2,524,276.67	905,115.13	701,074.49	683,212.62	567,878.94
223,154.69	396,419.90	30,538.50	362,168.70	1,260,605.77	461,481.72
181,861.13	2,038,544.55	803,250.50	288,095.94	552,299.40	209,719.30
72,720.25	1,357,043.72	120,200.23	67,968.75	2,287,204.48	948,261.94
65,451.55	922,340.79	927,967.93	389,770.99	658,467.82	333,566.70
.....	1,766,142.46	698,758.78	126,575.05	680,049.73	243,554.96
28,775.62	448,155.92	108,875.00	77,628.00	1,078,886.29	1,048,238.93
205,160.99	2,182,448.56	1,535,069.71	814,487.93	2,395,200.25	563,031.00
32,050.00	326,971.78	143,541.29	102,931.50	229,250.61	55,271.71
66,704.04	664,609.67	511,378.32	268,702.25	122,993.92	187,657.63
206,468.35	2,825,165.45	923,000.00	247,327.77	5,974,122.39	846,061.35
43,945.39	1,392,946.48	13,001.00	395,227.47	1,252,126.45	2,048,436.41
.....	14,400.00	72,000.00	.....	229,284.10	168,355.36
4,011,475.13	47,476,087.25	14,541,310.98	8,202,871.79	59,109,799.34	19,142,408.85

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ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE

RESOURCES—Continued.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Due from approved reserve agents.	Checks and other cash items.	Exchanges for clearing house.	Notes of other national banks.	Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents.
Maine	$4,982,018.46	$160,887.08	$151,057.06	$276,327	$8,932.18
New Hampshire	2,516,454.78	182,345.64	.....	267,761	9,224.56
Vermont	2,138,134.39	77,672.04	.....	120,910	7,919.40
Massachusetts	16,124,315.96	845,658.15	156,598.96	1,012,610	63,870.26
Boston	34,119,276.99	388,855.32	12,622,509.52	1,054,669	19,452.67
Rhode Island	4,587,461.41	165,556.52	276,321.29	423,998	16,266.33
Connecticut	7,097,980.18	450,126.64	303,279.16	534,382	30,001.51
Total	71,565,642.17	2,271,081.39	13,509,765.99	3,690,657	155,716.91
New York	18,349,705.41	806,995.16	339,896.27	918,611	58,578.74
New York City	.....	3,053,869.66	64,946,267.60	1,020,659	63,835.52
Albany	2,120,972.52	93,452.01	105,875.37	51,153	1,225.17
Brooklyn	2,416,856.11	73,419.11	906,245.71	151,714	8,516.35
New Jersey	11,233,995.87	1,114,508.19	378,915.40	379,394	51,694.13
Pennsylvania	23,801,331.42	1,266,411.59	111,629.58	1,113,070	103,648.23
Philadelphia	16,180,565.04	1,142,381.55	10,065,744.60	348,355	68,024.08
Pittsburg	6,477,480.07	423,382.93	2,603,530.86	287,588	17,760.83
Delaware	1,038,702.37	64,926.90	42,686.39	42,112	7,025.34
Maryland	1,806,295.89	92,720.07	.....	48,092	11,246.94
Baltimore	5,071,770.79	145,921.78	1,866,983.14	197,367	12,065.91
District of Columbia	85,955.46	11,188.25	.....	3,785	538.28
Washington City	2,218,652.19	145,263.11	181,012.33	4,305	6,565.19
Total	90,801,383.14	8,434,440.31	81,548,187.25	4,566,205	415,724.71
Virginia	3,410,481.04	83,797.97	238,717.90	121,481	13,082.89
West Virginia	1,386,961.87	73,946.19	1,528.59	67,473	6,370.54
North Carolina	908,087.74	74,110.79	.....	89,223	5,459.28
South Carolina	299,938.14	31,410.88	.....	68,238	6,166.80
Georgia	659,299.36	78,039.03	120,682.62	155,523	8,937.51
Savannah	66,390.74	1,275.00	10,142.00	14,500	770.23
Florida	1,460,383.78	31,437.50	8,728.86	129,926	9,397.54
Alabama	765,013.75	72,468.22	39,237.25	153,937	5,640.46
Mississippi	219,219.02	22,210.95	.....	7,821	2,983.80
Louisiana	296,181.43	24,076.15	.....	9,560	3,130.16
New Orleans	1,537,386.75	10,333.11	596,517.21	77,055	13,130.51
Texas	5,004,756.86	311,972.61	201,757.19	573,396	30,679.40
Houston	422,385.04	10,046.46	11,214.63	35,569	2,790.54
Arkansas	246,900.07	11,901.82	17,226.75	24,445	2,438.62
Kentucky	2,851,797.78	136,736.60	2,348.11	226,924	9,229.88
Louisville	1,767,192.69	15,800.66	113,754.68	152,264	2,559.48
Tennessee	3,398,650.65	169,460.42	192,955.02	377,836	15,965.70
Total	24,701,026.71	1,179,024.36	1,554,810.81	2,285,171	137,833.34
Ohio	13,822,977.64	612,156.32	217,556.61	1,420,462	43,943.38
Cincinnati	6,300,278.69	208,774.66	353,392.17	477,622	6,594.64
Cleveland	6,533,818.63	134,295.62	278,380.85	161,205	4,963.81
Indiana	9,359,408.23	355,971.41	200,795.23	1,544,963	28,588.72
Illinois	12,190,486.65	517,764.93	168,689.20	732,720	39,069.42
Chicago	.....	189,033.15	6,273,961.23	1,394,188	22,543.47
Michigan	7,164,574.50	153,011.57	62,651.18	349,428	13,965.64
Detroit	3,347,373.13	110,144.61	236,036.84	142,937	5,774.81
Wisconsin	6,185,971.91	157,200.88	8,395.58	184,471	15,743.04
Milwaukee	3,944,284.60	10,040.34	367,753.86	32,018	3,219.72
Minnesota	3,778,463.99	78,854.07	249,561.05	107,232	10,320.75
St. Paul	3,408,665.30	71,000.60	288,459.72	122,632	3,481.59
Minneapolis	3,263,307.68	41,449.21	450,478.29	104,606	7,381.88
Iowa	7,440,535.22	357,022.07	100,226.18	421,824	23,841.78
Des Moines	664,037.77	25,731.26	79,905.92	19,927	1,119.85
Missouri	1,787,223.37	91,148.08	21,564.02	120,077	6,329.62
St. Louis	.....	138,420.23	1,119,353.41	160,751	3,060.71
Kansas City	4,401,672.02	47,620.73	576,138.54	168,311	6,866.57
St. Joseph	1,216,565.13	69,175.04	143,490.18	12,775	505.21
Total	94,809,644.46	3,368,814.78	11,196,790.06	7,678,149	247,314.61

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UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS SEPTEMBER 20, 1898—Continued.

RESOURCES—Continued.

Specie.	Legal-tender notes.	U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tender notes.	Five per cent redemption fund.	Due from U. S. Treasurer.	Aggregate.
$1,268,236.98	$347,705	.....	$234,627.75	$16,352.50	$39,909,081.35
721,329.46	319,329	.....	177,093.75	15,520.00	23,859,306.22
678,557.01	238,447	.....	174,866.00	37,940.17	23,112,257.04
5,110,803.95	2,325,988	$125,000	375,266.00	161,600.00	172,479,146.85
17,487,684.81	5,679,766	220,000	315,945.00	145,374.50	276,810,573.21
1,208,764.12	692,080	.....	339,256.00	54,327.25	56,635,838.07
3,143,459.99	877,435	.....	376,547.50	75,392.48	81,598,365.85
29,618,836.32	10,480,750	345,000	2,493,502.00	506,506.90	674,404,568.59
5,779,205.66	2,688,588	150,000	751,620.35	335,430.98	167,364,780.83
114,565,185.54	31,265,585	6,950,000	792,900.00	1,013,137.76	845,791,464.91
945,845.70	367,310	.....	15,750.00	.60	16,342,701.58
2,125,227.09	886,554	.....	28,890.00	1,050.00	21,965,855.23
3,596,665.25	2,529,850	.....	252,100.25	42,256.27	99,270,524.85
8,888,547.09	3,920,280	.....	843,407.45	188,933.46	219,885,116.48
14,775,891.01	2,632,847	4,940,000	309,380.50	31,768.00	191,557,072.23
5,096,412.30	2,693,135	.....	254,220.75	86,133.44	88,165,175.90
351,248.02	139,838	.....	38,425.00	450.00	9,888,089.23
719,583.37	432,384	.....	82,408.96	52,636.83	20,523,095.94
2,991,757.62	1,027,069	810,000	121,432.50	20,892.18	59,750,286.42
246,543.17	25,832	.....	11,250.00	.....	1,569,490.88
2,115,886.25	659,754	100,000	88,717.50	3,785.00	20,282,304.43
162,297,998.07	49,269,026	12,950,000	3,540,503.26	1,776,524.52	1,762,355,958.91
1,221,646.45	840,242	.....	86,163.55	21,399.31	29,519,454.99
701,712.83	374,836	.....	61,966.70	120,233.61	15,419,593.83
555,955.20	209,226	.....	31,076.25	11,051.02	11,167,850.68
352,057.25	194,382	.....	26,843.00	64,800.00	9,487,056.10
745,810.52	508,882	.....	48,260.00	15,322.04	14,449,516.12
54,738.00	65,000	.....	3,770.00	2.50	1,933,980.63
344,037.54	455,037	.....	15,800.00	2,300.00	7,950,893.38
636,011.21	393,943	.....	40,657.50	1,330.00	13,266,331.65
154,911.85	161,760	.....	11,020.50	1,239.20	4,354,505.62
181,779.75	94,826	.....	11,925.00	.....	4,240,558.50
1,871,841.00	1,121,787	225,000	27,990.00	2,000.00	22,364,270.13
2,943,855.13	2,157,330	5,000	213,299.25	173,563.91	71,344,684.51
605,820.00	1,288,218	.....	11,250.00	.....	6,208,725.71
185,961.65	103,872	.....	11,317.50	5,322.00	3,962,072.34
1,078,641.45	527,213	.....	178,703.00	26,484.50	30,871,740.48
774,970.25	537,008	.....	81,000.00	1,000.00	16,754,490.68
1,803,987.45	968,468	.....	90,473.50	42,144.00	35,427,337.46
14,214,737.53	10,002,030	230,000	951,515.75	488,192.09	298,723,062.81
4,828,506.59	3,560,026	.....	528,462.78	144,966.45	125,945,747.29
2,265,030.55	2,112,283	610,000	214,727.50	2,458.32	56,024,677.13
2,228,467.52	1,470,002	.....	70,690.00	20,000.00	49,374,727.56
5,512,828.51	2,081,888	.....	209,468.50	17,790.35	74,202,082.32
4,060,090.79	1,686,484	.....	285,683.75	291,210.15	91,997,697.24
23,783,673.25	15,219,615	1,320,000	71,100.00	282,658.00	202,064,229.16
1,887,470.33	741,982	.....	139,036.00	41,726.03	48,891,020.27
1,667,607.25	699,711	.....	63,000.00	9,448.27	25,996,562.45
1,794,362.67	624,437	.....	104,261.50	52,770.68	39,004,612.95
2,203,003.50	731,835	.....	36,900.00	5,500.00	30,277,203.85
1,127,797.90	324,627	.....	57,385.00	19,186.54	25,401,737.32
2,126,663.80	546,480	.....	11,338.60	26,221.94	20,699,970.53
992,251.00	619,694	.....	13,300.00	300.00	19,197,545.04
2,322,813.29	1,040,214	.....	181,172.81	71,369.36	58,019,130.85
150,761.45	196,616	.....	15,435.00	50,000.00	6,098,747.81
590,652.95	290,612	.....	55,722.75	4,312.50	14,271,407.06
3,887,719.50	2,282,876	1,355,000	121,950.00	1,000.00	58,646,840.59
1,547,008.40	951,122	.....	13,500.00	33,504.10	32,570,168.06
189,636.40	205,461	.....	6,750.00	850.00	4,813,989.46
63,176,345.65	35,385,965	3,285,000	2,199,883.59	1,075,272.69	983,498,096.94

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE

LIABILITIES.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Capital stock paid in.	Surplus fund.
Maine	$11 071,000	$2,699,434.73
New Hampshire	5,830,000	1,419,473.65
Vermont	6,885,000	1,507,655.67
Massachusetts	42,327,500	14,941,016.50
Boston	48,150,000	14,492,375.10
Rhode Island	19,337,050	4,808,482.17
Connecticut	21,181,070	7,968,450.00
Total	154,781,620	47,836,887.82
New York	31,392,940	10,877,567.23
New York City	48,700,000	43,041,000.00
Albany	1,550,000	1,390,000.00
Brooklyn	1,352,000	2,300,000.00
New Jersey	14,486,890	8,301,250.00
Pennsylvania	40,804,590	21,720,009.76
Philadelphia	19,655,000	14,395,000.00
Pittsburg	12,300,000	9,562,000.00
Delaware	2,083,985	983,901.13
Maryland	3,801,210	1,701,262.50
Baltimore	13,243,260	5,195,875.00
District of Columbia	252,000	150,000.00
Washington City	2,775,000	1,217,200.00
Total	192,396,875	120,835,065.62
Virginia	4,546,300	2,927,550.00
West Virginia	3,351,000	898,272.27
North Carolina	2,691,000	824,434.64
South Carolina	1,943,000	749,945.87
Georgia	3,166,000	1,086,618.93
Savannah	750,000	225,000.00
Florida	1,150,000	512,761.57
Alabama	3,205,000	659,413.96
Mississippi	855,000	402,050.00
Louisiana	860,000	381,200.00
New Orleans	2,300,000	2,255,000.00
Texas	18,655,000	4,652,723.72
Houston	1,150,000	577,300.00
Arkansas	1,070,000	266,500.00
Kentucky	8,264,900	2,222,214.24
Louisville	2,800,000	648,000.00
Tennessee	8,435,600	1,831,365.86
Total	64,592,200	21,220,351.06
Ohio	27,765,100	8,099,678.49
Cincinnati	7,700,000	2,715,000.00
Cleveland	9,400,000	2,161,500.00
Indiana	14,167,000	4,595,905.15
Illinois	17,496,000	6,628,961.51
Chicago	19,450,000	9,374,900.00
Michigan	8,595,000	2,641,653.35
Detroit	3,300,000	605,000.00
Wisconsin	6,710,000	1,762,880.73
Milwaukee	2,950,000	578,500.00
Minnesota	4,590,000	1,014,750.00
St. Paul	3,800,000	657,000.00
Minneapolis	4,500,000	512,000.00
Iowa	12,350,000	2,755,030.74
Des Moines	800,000	221,500.00
Missouri	3,515,000	744,044.62
St. Louis	8,400,000	1,728,000.00
Kansas City	2,300,000	608,000.00
St. Joseph	350,000	105,500.00
Total	158,138,100	47,509,894.59

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS SEPTEMBER 20, 1898—Continued.

LIABILITIES.

Undivided profits, less expenses.	National-bank notes outstanding.	State-bank circulation outstanding.	Due to other national banks.	Due to State and private banks and bankers.	Due to approved reserve agents.
$1,581,148.43	$4,745,738.00	.....	$653,718.87	$894,792.28	$60,419.25
544,624.56	3,493,980.00	$6,791.00	997,921.04	988,660.50	67,333.05
853,261.68	3,719,821.50	.....	179,415.25	179,631.12	9,214.10
5,581,792.26	17,712,809.50	.....	2,206,070.93	2,068,157.59	710,269.19
6,348,246.53	6,250,302.50	.....	35,834,253.57	21,715,816.10	6,409,991.12
1,327,339.47	6,797,260.00	.....	1,262,597.52	1,630,007.40	256,129.09
2,486,860.25	7,442,760.00	.....	2,078,071.86	1,021,944.85	853,629.86
18,723,273.18	50,162,671.50	6,791.00	43,212,049.04	28,499,009.84	8,366,985.66
6,839,358.57	14,999,610.00	18,765.00	2,475,026.82	1,672,771.05	960,389.11
18,706,331.54	15,410,537.50	16,556.00	199,310,191.00	92,416,782.92	.....
191,496.75	301,760.00	.....	3,218,190.09	1,705,770.49	558,404.78
406,332.41	560,980.00	1,846.00	301,881.34	447,309.14	14,555.26
4,639,409.21	5,030,587.00	5,402.00	2,728,862.61	680,804.55	972,584.20
5,201,625.49	16,840,699.00	1,498.00	2,360,066.43	594,013.51	141,501.45
2,902,621.80	6,184,775.00	.....	24,618,630.25	8,530,923.66	3,107,657.71
2,179,198.46	4,926,270.00	.....	8,894,665.33	3,169,888.82	63,650.97
263,967.77	754,297.50	545.50	196,653.11	5,591.75	.....
452,668.28	1,769,205.00	.....	279,934.12	96,441.13	28,727.72
1,136,253.32	2,384,180.00	4,504.00	5,525,698.92	2,148,290.07	1,522,809.92
68,511.23	220,950.00	.....	28,315.05	691.61	.....
309,165.53	750,065.00	.....	280,453.99	361,524.67	73,944.72
43,296,940.36	70,133,916.00	49,116.50	250,219,169.06	111,830,802.87	7,444,225.84
558,504.54	1,714,765.00	.....	643,614.34	951,558.91	65,881.08
289,169.98	1,262,147.50	.....	175,049.84	224,332.37	764.52
342,518.63	680,642.50	.....	252,185.67	245,905.38	19,382.70
492,451.20	539,290.00	.....	153,015.35	721,784.53	.....
700,470.52	947,977.50	.....	204,482.97	259,461.24	69,757.38
59,381.66	88,145.00	.....	107,189.44	69,284.59	.....
135,626.91	351,030.00	.....	123,861.18	217,855.36	11,822.21
528,195.91	809,345.00	.....	217,526.48	107,511.01	57,721.75
149,667.69	227,520.00	.....	26,920.48	29,772.00	3,429.25
230,088.61	236,147.50	.....	19,782.92	8,185.00	19,914.86
391,426.19	511,695.00	.....	1,057,112.37	909,899.34	12,361.39
2,068,475.53	4,218,587.50	.....	2,228,144.93	784,487.49	211,659.17
102,888.47	200,500.00	.....	544,875.92	233,271.01	49,828.40
71,135.90	225,750.00	.....	7,618.94	120,359.02	6,734.37
477,864.26	3,643,342.50	.....	484,987.42	563,115.44	66,476.91
228,119.83	1,619,500.00	.....	2,786,125.77	2,129,410.85	14,694.91
883,920.72	1,737,177.50	.....	1,212,543.22	1,895,628.40	58,690.32
7,709,906.55	18,993,562.50	.....	10,245,067.24	9,471,821.94	669,119.22
2,584,797.74	10,938,417.50	.....	1,989,814.50	1,603,409.21	133,277.83
1,156,647.31	4,288,685.00	.....	9,370,812.38	4,830,848.89	144,900.27
645,212.38	1,453,350.00	.....	5,308,303.83	3,113,725.91	.....
1,123,563.05	4,191,458.00	.....	2,265,854.05	3,059,012.34	109,509.17
2,784,264.28	5,753,020.00	.....	538,642.24	2,233,955.18	60,889.35
2,313,187.41	1,029,255.00	.....	55,009,506.63	30,165,462.92	.....
972,655.15	2,727,687.50	.....	250,318.44	1,551,854.62	8,465.94
302,583.16	1,169,080.00	.....	2,981,741.62	5,963,687.49	.....
600,870.84	2,099,822.50	.....	144,290.42	475,890.74	7,769.03
209,854.39	711,120.00	....	3,521,855.09	1,965,276.72	207,934.09
501,779.06	1,164,955.00	.....	343,823.54	680,845.37	11,271.87
817,690.75	203,270.00	.....	2,586,900.19	1,754,850.77	4,261.09
313,479.97	192,360.00	.....	2,381,458.75	1,595,051.42	12,329.96
1,166,343.28	3,626,645.00	.....	1,772,615.46	5,294,666.13	13,142.57
55,926.17	304,667.50	.....	1,014,630.08	1,903,877.88	.....
258,409.60	1,118,530.00	.....	3,857.87	106,451.21	.....
898,281.13	2,469,285.00	.....	13,438,575.12	8,528,033.27	.....
335,188.78	291,450.00	.....	7,426,165.43	8,093,143.82	.....
29,574.93	135,000.00	.....	773,302.16	1,361,747.49	.....
17,070,309.38	43,868,058.00	.....	111,122,467.80	84,281,791.38	713,751.17

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE

LIABILITIES—Continued.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Dividends unpaid.	Individual deposits.
Maine	$22,467.32	$17,421,455.42
New Hampshire	15,923.14	9,927,821.60
Vermont	7,666.00	9,529,365.03
Massachusetts	45,342.41	85,102,998.84
Boston	27,658.63	133,912,983.68
Rhode Island	62,923.48	20,962,897.67
Connecticut	25,900.92	37,952,045.06
Total	207,881.90	314,809,572.30
New York	40,100.74	96,473,403.23
New York City	115,960.15	367,750,334.15
Albany	581.12	7,257,254.45
Brooklyn	1,058.20	16,359,236.92
New Jersey	35,509.00	61,053,468.03
Pennsylvania	119,516.44	130,002,869.82
Philadelphia	39,086.69	108,697,098.91
Pittsburg	43,776.38	46,207,185.54
Delaware	2,049.58	5,546,436.44
Maryland	19,364.90	11,893,281.07
Baltimore	95,985.37	26,873,361.97
District of Columbia	5,124.00	843,898.99
Washington City	3,846.50	14,235,217.20
Total	521,890.07	893,193,046.77
Virginia	5,432.00	16,401,924.10
West Virginia	5,919.58	8,874,378.10
North Carolina	787.00	5,680,779.71
South Carolina	12,300.50	3,575,538.69
Georgia	7,894.00	6,838,606.40
Savannah	824.50	444,238.24
Florida	560.00	5,102,464.59
Alabama	4,984.17	6,853,522.14
Mississippi	1,810.00	2,249,521.64
Louisiana	1,622.00	2,176,617.03
New Orleans	12,124.10	14,326,176.16
Texas	27,020.00	34,550,219.70
Houston	4,929.00	3,345,132.91
Arkansas	477.50	2,099,492.85
Kentucky	18,058.34	13,734,033.28
Louisville	4,800.50	5,140,586.86
Tennessee	4,547.00	17,827,535.97
Total	114,090.19	149,220,368.46
Ohio	22,947.39	71,540,374.66
Cincinnati	1,917.19	22,553,500.46
Cleveland	1,672.00	26,417,893.62
Indiana	15,587.00	42,514,102.51
Illinois	28,669.26	55,128,818.85
Chicago	7,438.00	84,006,653.36
Michigan	9,551.34	31,840,453.48
Detroit	53.95	11,249,457.51
Wisconsin	1,656.01	26,710,518.37
Milwaukee	587.50	19,689,748.46
Minnesota	1,565.00	16,943,881.68
St. Paul	3,102.21	10,432,375.13
Minneapolis	3,151.00	9,413,198.22
Iowa	8,968.72	30,524,556.81
Des Moines	4,742.50	1,693,403.68
Missouri	3,329.05	8,386,657.49
St. Louis	4,501.75	22,184,709.31
Kansas City	1,675.75	13,215,173.41
St. Joseph		2,008,911.41
Total	121,115.62	506,454,388.42

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS SEPTEMBER 20, 1898—Continued.

LIABILITIES—Continued.

U. S. deposits.	Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers.	Notes and bills rediscounted.	Bills payable.	Other liabilities.
$100,889.75	$68,095.53	$51,719.85	$487,565.34	$50,726.58
330,473.93	7,580.85	21,993.84	205,000.00	1,729.06
168,731.23	6,350.67	14,119.09	51,851.81	173.89
877,797.39	2,468.88	153,170.94	617,000.00	132,752.42
2,832,163.48	59,075.17	.....	504,747.33	272,955.00
81,379.53	12,195.26	.....	95,000.00	2,576.48
376,787.72	4,204.47	64,600.00	135,000.00	7,040.86
4,768,223.03	159,820.83	305,603.72	2,096,164.48	467,954.29
533,220.02	100,321.75	448,269.11	438,575.59	93,262.61
40,260,072.65	314,368.70	.....	200,000.00	19,449,390.80
142,716.63	4,788.57	21,738.90	.....	.....
174,728.48	25,276.18	.....	.....	20,651.30
1,034,485.48	40,169.02	15,490.00	225,500.00	20,113.70
1,375,711.56	4,947.75	50,059.86	288,000.00	380,007.41
2,766,595.67	46,342.77	.....	500,000.00	113,339.77
552,049.71	153,365.86	.....	106,520.00	6,604.83
33,148.91	17,521.54	.....	.....	.....
131,725.00	.....	131,531.17	212,530.00	5,245.05
1,378,507.18	.....	.....	160,000.00	141,560.67
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
258,204.06	17,682.76	.....	.....	.....
48,741,165.35	725,384.70	667,089.04	2,071,095.59	20,230,176.14
1,166,064.78	328,803.41	12,402.34	143,000.00	53,654.40
109,043.20	12.50	28,503.97	210,000.00	.....
230,872.68	25,235.62	40,945.06	129,000.00	4,161.09
98,506.24	149,795.55	551,428.17	500,000.00	.....
124,945.60	80,130.52	792,959.33	167,000.00	3,211.73
33,719.24	56,197.96	.....	100,000.00	.....
115,998.52	118,127.79	34,785.25	96,000.00	.....
88,274.43	11,725.57	654,943.17	67,500.00	668.06
.....	.....	119,138.67	206,860.00	82,875.89
.....	.....	157,500.58	149,500.00	.....
288,317.12	.....	100,158.46	100,000.00	.....
292,906.72	138,774.20	1,543,547.56	2,555,554.60	17,583.39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38,880.40	12,093.36	23,000.00	20,000.00	.....
1,044,664.94	15,459.35	148,224.80	23,000.00	165,399.00
774,959.79	525,181.73	.....	59,000.00	24,310.44
143,560.02	174,039.05	72,788.56	1,108,500.00	42,190.84
4,541,713.68	1,635,626.61	4,280,325.92	5,634,854.69	394,054.84
842,556.60	154,349.96	56,410.45	81,936.66	132,676.30
2,277,415.63	.....	.....	.....	984,950.00
38,242.14	23,639.33	.....	.....	811,188.35
1,993,874.37	99,626.65	19,173.80	.....	47,416.23
1,040,922.26	58,179.91	97,049.40	137,000.00	11,325.00
627,054.41	80,771.43	.....	.....	.....
238,611.01	9,460.94	45,000.00	.....	308.50
372,143.90	52,814.82	.....	.....	.....
436,586.44	24,867.04	6,500.00	10,000.00	12,960.83
334,901.74	107,425.86	.....	.....	.....
16,327.59	24,820.00	.....	93,500.00	14,218.21
87,151.80	353,368.59	.....	.....	.....
133,535.44	9,720.87	12,800.00	.....	118,459.41
326,866.46	36,628.78	18,207.48	117,000.00	8,459.42
100,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	49,125.00	70,600.00	15,402.22
993,220.26	.....	.....	.....	2,234.75
226,860.73	15,781.36	.....	50,000.00	6,728.78
49,576.27	377.20	.....	.....	.....
10,135,847.05	1,051,832.74	304,266.13	560,036.66	2,166,328.00

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE

RESOURCES—Continued.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Number of banks.	Loans and discounts.	Overdrafts.	U. S. bonds to secure circulation.	U. S. bonds to secure deposits.	U. S. bonds on hand.
North Dakota	24	$4,605,802.25	$56,865.01	$440,500	.....	$42,500
South Dakota	26	3,453,722.22	99,057.54	508,750	$150,000	29,820
Nebraska	91	13,316,786.87	236,872.10	1,653,400	.....	416,000
Lincoln	3	2,012,565.88	13,673.33	150,000	60,000	38,000
Omaha	8	9,766,541.25	136,503.28	661,000	755,000	923,100
Kansas	101	21,745,527.64	376,561.47	2,403,050	350,000	314,570
Montana	21	7,224,534.00	377,138.98	608,750	345,450	196,100
Wyoming	11	2,079,428.73	101,530.11	215,000	.....	8,500
Colorado	37	19,911,580.20	210,011.72	1,527,800	900,000	267,480
New Mexico	6	1,759,380.22	92,275.59	415,000	200,000	.....
Oklahoma	6	710,818.67	15,133.07	75,000	.....	5,000
Indian Territory	14	1,725,226.74	125,111.73	203,500	.....	.....
Total	348	88,311,914.67	1,840,733.93	8,861,750	2,760,450	2,241,070
Washington	32	7,402,757.98	413,296.92	858,800	200,000	221,460
Oregon	29	6,029,258.03	218,779.60	1,042,300	400,000	662,700
California	30	11,167,449.27	556,199.64	1,624,750	150,000	230,410
San Francisco	4	13,494,035.79	67,715.14	700,000	150,000	795,000
Idaho	10	1,133,511.31	117,319.57	187,500	50,000	38,500
Utah	11	2,734,275.91	243,444.37	812,500	175,000	250,000
Nevada	1	196,958.98	49,497.08	20,500	.....	.....
Arizona	5	993,160.94	68,292.03	175,000	.....	.....
Alaska	1	36,850.31	.....	12,500	.....	.....
Total	123	43,188,258.52	1,544,544.35	5,433,850	1,125,000	2,198,070
United States	3,585	2,155,961,627.91	16,557,982.63	224,628,840	83,926,230	30,614,010

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS SEPTEMBER 20, 1898—Continued.

RESOURCES—Continued.

Premium on U. S. bonds.	Stocks, securities, judgments, claims, etc.	Banking house, furniture, and fixtures.	Other real estate and mortgages owned.	Due from other national banks.	Due from State and private banks and bankers.
$17,346.88	$302,456.43	$368,832.51	$298,689.43	$150,206.62	$120,602.42
31,831.93	586,002.01	286,371.82	290,943.26	241,556.46	85,869.62
62,106.83	539,956.15	956,667.01	1,147,360.15	686,983.60	243,979.74
5,500.00	91,091.63	8,645.22	119,036.20	248,712.72	118,908.16
100,809.41	695,176.23	832,384.07	419,111.69	1,003,922.32	822,403.77
118,566.82	682,367.94	1,050,080.47	727,718.64	1,136,294.64	241,650.15
36,143.75	894,309.83	342,091.90	224,523.95	689,796.17	463,990.37
5,762.50	252,014.42	107,728.04	216,458.99	123,339.86	24,825.50
151,377.00	4,495,215.32	425,692.71	695,199.84	3,816,613.83	738,600.24
12,887.50	266,678.75	113,650.12	67,196.55	346,250.25	66,908.33
1,375.00	50,922.07	59,317.91	900.00	53,110.83	17,003.16
11,234.37	6,501.74	66,424.55	3,850.00	84,053.42	18,050.88
554,941.99	8,862,692.52	4,617,886.33	4,210,988.70	8,580,840.72	2,962,792.34
87,509.60	1,419,783.51	332,587.04	1,174,879.32	1,274,789.35	1,158,993.79
165,585.01	3,070,840.04	325,222.06	346,923.23	746,788.87	323,868.91
143,753.37	1,346,231.00	786,909.78	712,484.59	446,793.32	666,567.68
190,086.55	1,629,362.28	355,109.36	131,043.81	507,497.58	2,494,111.54
12,875.00	380,064.36	137,440.62	154,495.70	471,422.62	214,634.11
11,543.75	422,450.66	291,781.64	143,398.38	401,991.42	363,682.65
1,850.00	67,584.25	4,786.78	18,114.90	.....	9,697.81
9,255.00	124,358.96	13,383.77	5,265.94	131,372.99	60,757.65
.....	1,734.50	2,742.20	.....	9,566.31	6,021.39
622,458.28	8,462,409.56	2,249,963.25	2,686,605.87	3,990,222.46	5,298,335.53
18,971,197.22	255,198,927.69	79,386,337.51	30,484,417.71	159,128,045.17	46,324,878.06

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ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE

RESOURCES—Continued.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Due from approved reserve agents.	Checks and other cash items.	Exchanges for clearing house.	Notes of other national banks.	Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents.
North Dakota	$776,465.27	$40,654.85	$9,453.61	$56,168	$2,783.45
South Dakota	852,932.71	44,402.15	1,616.26	54,979	3,381.73
Nebraska	4,263,584.52	333,523.76	6,294.18	97,993	8,469.79
Lincoln	247,611.85	21,692.19	13,540.29	7,272	2,764.23
Omaha	3,910,711.31	175,064.73	845,190.82	153,026	4,257.55
Kansas	5,259,015.54	251,717.88	377,413.03	297,855	15,503.22
Montana	3,108,697.61	38,822.38	28,192.55	156,925	3,386.80
Wyoming	689,017.56	17,245.91	.....	16,467	776.09
Colorado	8,521,148.74	133,170.60	427,117.26	336,279	6,454.05
New Mexico	507,233.15	15,083.09	3,335.35	19,545	1,971.55
Oklahoma	231,110.61	18,329.07	462.08	12,135	615.03
Indian Territory	331,311.11	16,011.39	.....	12,285	2,534.63
Total	28,708,749.98	1,105,718.00	1,712,615.43	1,220,929	52,903.12
Washington	3,350,189.71	119,311.00	102,288.23	63,632	3,333.55
Oregon	1,455,543.64	53,688.36	36,088.29	26,297	2,288.39
California	2,065,418.27	239,290.34	38,885.35	51,994	4,992.16
San Francisco	796,240.44	17,972.62	557,227.50	7,640	562.91
Idaho	726,167.96	12,262.65	.....	26,317	646.16
Utah	630,749.95	14,230.73	24,597.49	23,696	2,027.61
Nevada	58,324.05	354.61	.....	.....	84.33
Arizona	328,875.13	6,774.71	5,679.15	8,661	193.58
Alaska	4,095.29	5,978.25	.....	375	207.65
Total	9,415,604.44	469,863.27	764,766.01	208,612	14,341.34
United States	320,002,050.90	16,828,942.11	110,286,935.55	19,649,723	1,023,834.03

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, SEPTEMBER 20, 1898—Continued.

RESOURCES—Continued.

Specie.	Legal-tender notes.	U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tender notes.	Five per cent redemption fund.	Due from U. S. Treasurer.	Aggregate.
$227,881.20	$193,348	.....	$19,822.00	$13,126.00	$7,743,508.93
314,989.60	158,957	.....	21,403.53	349.15	7,216,926.99
841,016.32	361,504	.....	73,289.75	23,489.50	25,269,277.27
158,069.70	88,034	.....	6,750.00	.....	3,411,867.40
1,586,181.05	639,523	.....	23,625.00	15,000.20	23,468,531.68
1,620,674.57	689,591	.....	103,776.62	58,860.54	37,820,795.17
901,038.20	465,314	.....	27,265.25	1,400.55	16,133,781.29
201,551.35	42,903	.....	9,674.75	.....	4,112,313.81
4,525,887.69	1,560,497	.....	55,241.75	5,460.40	48,720,827.35
134,950.40	90,818	.....	15,300.00	20.00	4,128,523.85
80,315.35	43,370	.....	3,374.50	.....	1,378,292.35
112,280.95	59,356	.....	9,157.00	400.00	2,788,289.51
10,705,876.38	4,393,305	.....	368,680.15	118,097.34	182,192,935.60
1,973,547.40	253,307	.....	38,146.00	6,445.00	20,455,057.40
1,308,400.75	38,542	.....	45,216.00	1,910.70	16,300,240.88
1,878,246.64	79,776	.....	72,213.50	44,502.50	22,116,867.41
7,433,352.70	7,374	.....	31,495.00	1,600.00	29,367,427.22
240,950.15	71,515	.....	7,987.50	.....	3,983,609.71
736,863.00	18,659	.....	36,562.50	500.00	7,337,955.06
21,294.55	1,175	.....	922.50	.....	451,144.84
249,699.55	33,791	.....	7,875.00	.....	2,222,401.40
18,069.70	3,085	.....	552.50	.....	101,718.10
13,860,364.44	507,224	.....	240,970.50	54,958.20	102,336,422.02
293,874,158.39	110,038,300	$16,810,000	9,795,055.25	4,019,551.74	4,003,511,044.87

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE

LIABILITIES—Continued.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Capital stock paid in.	Surplus fund.
North Dakota	$1,500,000	$227,900.00
South Dakota	1,585,000	290,451.87
Nebraska	5,675,000	1,070,260.18
Lincoln	800,000	15,000.00
Omaha	3,750,000	342,500.00
Kansas	8,417,100	1,439,334.57
Montana	2,555,000	379,500.00
Wyoming	860,000	110,300.00
Colorado	4,707,000	998,471.96
New Mexico	600,000	122,500.00
Oklahoma	300,000	26,925.00
Indian Territory	795,000	167,289.92
Total	31,544,100	5,190,433.50
Washington	3,838,000	520,143.93
Oregon	2,520,000	479,242.81
California	4,825,000	1,033,028.92
San Francisco	6,000,000	2,250,000.00
Idaho	600,000	247,800.00
Utah	1,750,000	378,300.32
Nevada	82,000	1,500.00
Arizona	400,000	52,550.00
Alaska	50,000	.....
Total	20,065,000	4,962,565.98
United States	621,517,895	247,555,108.57

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS SEPTEMBER 20, 1898—Continued.

LIABILITIES—Continued.

Undivided profits, less expenses.	National-bank notes outstanding.	State-bank circulation outstanding.	Due to other national banks.	Due to State and private banks and bankers.	Due to approved reserve agents.
$219,870.63	$390,937.50	.....	$32,812.27	$107,844.43	$4.00
168,949.54	448,452.50	.....	40,547.44	199,365.64	1,572.20
516,860.39	1,458,577.50	.....	589,540.44	1,468,569.84	33,845.41
6,807.75	134,300.00	.....	237,397.56	497,772.19	102.02
112,300.96	472,500.00	.....	4,749,874.85	4,308,675.19	637.75
800,961.82	2,147,345.00	.....	907,711.04	1,185,793.13	9,627.62
751,850.77	525,467.50	.....	564,633.09	247,524.05	277.37
63,450.12	192,995.00	.....	31,711.27	85,065.56	.....
864,643.28	1,139,605.00	.....	4,122,793.47	3,626,345.22	3,969.42
19,353.08	372,980.00	.....	98,621.29	88,572.90	.....
20,915.24	67,490.00	.....	3,317.25	36,029.85	93.41
63,498.87	183,030.00	.....	19,054.35	5,209.84	122.57
3,609,462.45	7,533,680.00	.....	11,398,014.32	11,856,767.84	50,251.78
333,375.36	757,180.00	.....	494,137.40	466,984.47	.....
831,295.19	728,127.50	.....	1,136,107.07	649,443.02	3,248.75
711,767.00	1,397,020.00	.....	141,638.10	544,385.57	42,189.11
333,632.31	90,000.00	.....	997,224.99	3,926,356.62	18,591.86
139,339.30	150,530.00	.....	42,723.58	35,310.64	434.82
196,341.76	512,660.00	.....	89,302.42	326,650.92	.....
3,784.29	18,450.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
55,670.73	135,560.00	.....	10,695.70	28,575.78	59.12
.....	2,350.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,605,205.94	3,791,877.50	.....	2,911,829.26	5,977,707.02	64,523.66
93,015,097.86	194,483,765.50	$55,907.50	429,108,596.72	251,917,900.89	17,308,857,33

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS OF THE

LIABILITIES—Continued.

States, Territories, and reserve cities.	Dividends unpaid.	Individual deposits.
North Dakota	$645.00	$5,035,095.10
South Dakota	230.00	4,245,778.77
Nebraska	5,470.00	14,289,757.06
Lincoln	180.00	1,663,307.88
Omaha	373.00	9,156,692.14
Kansas	4,281.40	22,105,216.36
Montana	11,275.00	10,780,961.20
Wyoming	20.00	2,748,590.86
Colorado	1,153.00	32,210,361.63
New Mexico	.....	2,623,751.27
Oklahoma	60.00	923,461.60
Indian Territory	1,265.00	1,453,818.96
Total	24,952.40	107,236,792.83
Washington	3,471.64	13,821,022.70
Oregon	2,540.00	9,524,116.32
California	7,719.00	13,071,397.25
San Francisco	3,380.00	15,586,672.38
Idaho	130.00	2,712,892.38
Utah	892.00	3,890,549.76
Nevada	348.00	345,062.55
Arizona	.....	1,539,290.07
Alaska	.....	49,368.10
Total	18,480.64	60,540,371.51
United States	1,008,410.82	2,031,454,540.29

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

UNITED STATES, ETC., AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS SEPTEMBER 20, 1898—Continued.

LIABILITIES—Continued.

U. S. deposits.	Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers.	Notes and bills rediscounted.	Bills payable.	Other liabilities.
		$26,000.00	$201,500.00	
$107,600.35	$41,232.03	21,246.65	66,500.00	
		15,705.65	145,000.00	$690.80
57,000.00				
299,365.59	250,612.20		25,000.00	
196,262.26	151,826.72	435,641.25		19,706.09
129,690.10	62,536.35		125,000.00	65.86
			20,181.00	
521,982.85	278,579.76		5,000.00	240,921.75
148,536.41	35,984.50	17,624.40		600.00
			100,000.00	
1,460,437.56	820,765.56	517,117.95	688,181.00	261,978.41
104,582.46	78,009.44		28,000.00	10,150.00
20,813.12	379,120.40	10,412.69	15,000.00	774.01
57,096.34	100,426.12		185,000.00	200.00
164,569.06				
46,039.53	3,469.46		5,000.00	
149,880.94	23,376.94			20,000.00
539,981.45	584,342.36	10,412.69	233,000.00	31,124.01
70,187,368.12	4,977,832.80	6,084,815.45	11,283,332.33	23,551,615.69

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

A SUMMARY

OF THE

STATE AND CONDITION

OF

THE NATIONAL BANKS

ON

DECEMBER 15, 1897, FEBRUARY 18, MAY 5, JULY 14, AND SEPTEMBER 20, 1898.

Arranged alphabetically by States, Territories, and Reserve Cities.

NOTE.—The abstract of each State is exclusive of any reserve city therein.

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS SINCE OCTOBER 5, 1897,

ALABAMA.

Resources.	DECEMBER 15.	FEBRUARY 18.	MAY 5.	JULY 14.	SEPTEMBER 20.
	26 banks.	26 banks.	26 banks.	26 banks.	26 banks.
Loans and discounts	$5,826,875.82	$5,721,483.14	$5,896,548.98	$6,323,100.23	$6,681,950.33
Overdrafts	385,112.73	241,522.69	196,075.86	160,952.58	259,318.17
Bonds for circulation	1,203,500.00	903,500.00	903,500.00	903,500.00	903,500.00
Bonds for deposits	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand	1,500.00	1,500.00	2,500.00	6,000.00	97,100.00
Premiums on bonds	115,086.13	80,591.13	80,591.13	80,541.13	78,983.75
Stocks, securities, etc	1,239,181.69	1,341,152.55	1,371,331.20	1,402,893.73	1,433,656.23
Banking house, etc	412,635.75	411,377.42	377,609.57	377,713.92	378,016.92
Real estate, etc	231,945.70	224,514.78	196,693.13	196,245.09	192,529.25
Due from nat'l banks	767,632.52	1,281,419.41	1,183,096.76	1,038,033.39	667,939.58
Due from State banks	356,635.38	446,756.37	453,568.32	400,629.89	365,299.03
Due from res've ag'ts	1,718,727.28	2,106,826.23	1,249,257.61	870,633.25	765,013.75
Cash items	84,438.36	61,502.23	57,511.37	57,952.26	72,468.22
Clear'g-house exchg's	50,322.29	59,099.24	56,157.07	23,577.32	39,237.25
Bills of other banks	119,081.00	148,439.00	172,450.00	107,873.00	153,937.00
Fractional currency	6,378.68	5,414.98	6,578.49	6,828.39	5,640.46
Specie	673,139.99	717,827.26	836,849.29	714,951.80	636,011.21
Legal-tender notes	339,797.00	398,105.00	468,933.00	286,993.00	393,943.00
U. S. cert's of deposit					
5% fund with Treas.	53,350.43	39,809.56	40,657.50	40,057.50	40,657.50
Due from U. S. Treas.	1,211.76	1,680.00	802.00	11,426.00	1,330.00
Total	13,686,552.51	14,292,521.59	13,650,711.28	13,109,909.48	13,296,331.65

ALASKA.

Resources.	— bank.	— bank.	1 bank.	1 bank.	1 bank.
Loans and discounts			$4,950.00	$13,908.56	$36,850.31
Overdrafts				4.06	
Bonds for circulation			12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00
Bonds for deposits					
U. S. bonds on hand					
Premiums on bonds					
Stocks, securities, etc			1,304.29	1,836.62	1,734.50
Banking house, etc			2,636.50	2,742.20	2,742.20
Real estate, etc					
Due from nat'l banks			4,696.59	8,217.00	9,566.31
Due from State banks			12,719.77	3,594.61	6,021.39
Due from res've ag'ts			987.59	6,618.24	4,095.29
Cash items			1,562.40	3,775.99	5,978.25
Clear'g-house exch'gs					
Bills of other banks			1,060.00	60.00	375.00
Fractional currency			239.72	84.30	207.65
Specie			18,391.85	19,228.05	18,009.70
Legal-tender notes			3,655.00	1,735.00	3,085.00
U. S. cert's of deposit					
5% fund with Treas.				552.50	552.50
Due from U. S. Treas.					
Total			64,703.71	74,907.14	101,718.10

ARIZONA.

	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks	5 banks.	5 banks.
Loans and discounts	$902,301.81	$914,701.19	$892,299.43	$975,535.43	$993,160.94
Overdrafts	27,294.46	34,525.54	49,015.46	41,621.15	68,292.03
Bonds for circulation	175,000.00	175,000.00	175,000.00	175,000.00	175,000.00
Bonds for deposits					
U. S. bonds on hand					
Premiums on bonds	9,880.00	9,880.00	9,755.00	9,255.00	9,255.00
Stocks, securities, etc	133,668.83	127,727.86	112,824.75	109,406.02	124,358.96
Banking house, etc	14,965.74	14,288.77	13,867.05	13,454.67	13,383.77
Real estate, etc	6,072.85	4,793.20	5,265.94	5,280.94	5,265.94
Due from nat'l banks	76,282.12	85,824.86	102,527.50	171,454.87	131,372.99
Due from State banks	69,106.52	59,964.95	61,111.02	48,617.86	60,757.65
Due from res've ag'ts	331,556.05	315,509.87	302,548.56	389,709.88	328,875.13
Cash items	6,070.85	11,265.30	10,375.32	13,065.90	6,774.71
Clear'g-house exch'gs			565.56	300.25	5,679.15
Bills of other banks	11,111.00	14,776.00	23,682.00	18,942.00	8,661.00
Fractional currency	184.62	625.46	372.52	791.32	198.58
Specie	148,609.65	171,922.85	260,746.00	256,293.55	249,699.55
Legal-tender notes	46,925.00	56,027.00	53,681.00	34,112.00	33,791.00
U. S. cert's of deposit					
5% fund with Treas.	7,875.00	7,575.00	7,875.00	7,875.00	7,875.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	720.00		300.00	500.00	
Total	1,967,624.50	2,004,407.85	2,081,812.11	2,271,215.84	2,222,401.40

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ARRANGED BY STATES AND RESERVE CITIES.

ALABAMA.

Liabilities.	DECEMBER 15. 26 banks.	FEBRUARY 18. 26 banks.	MAY 5. 26 banks.	JULY 14. 26 banks.	SEPTEMBER 20. 26 banks.
Capital stock	$3,355,000.00	$3,355,000.00	$3,205,000.00	$3,205,000.00	$3,205,000.00
Surplus fund	635,675.45	650,965.84	649,712.33	658,413.96	659,413.96
Undivided profits	565,243.73	515,521.45	542,448.24	508,316.36	528,195.91
Nat'l-bank circulation	1,056,500.00	779,810.00	776,270.00	772,125.00	809,345.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	316,686.21	342,614.14	349,869.23	274,287.68	275,248.23
Due to State banks	201,498.64	241,879.62	230,707.37	150,708.36	107,511.01
Dividends unpaid	3,521.89	4,864.67	4,281.17	13,303.51	4,984.17
Individual deposits	7,292,001.21	8,153,142.61	7,647,660.97	7,090,109.79	6,853,522.14
U. S. deposits	97,619.67	81,624.05	39,793.09	96,010.01	88,274.43
Dep'ts U.S.dis.officers	2,380.33	18,095.44	10,206.91	3,989.99	11,725.57
Notes rediscounted	145,425.38	134,003.77	179,761.97	311,930.42	654,943.17
Bills payable	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	45,000.00	67,500.00
Other liabilities				714.40	668.06
Total	13,686,552.51	14,292,521.59	13,650,711.28	13,109,909.48	13,266,331.65

ALASKA.

Liabilities.	— bank.	— bank.	1 bank.	1 bank.	1 bank.
Capital stock			$50,000.00	$50,000.00	$50,000.00
Surplus fund					
Undivided profits					
Nat'l-bank circulation				350.00	2,350.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks					
Due to State banks					
Dividends unpaid					
Individual deposits			14,703.71	24,557.14	49,368.10
U. S. deposits					
Dep'ts U. S.dis.officers					
Notes rediscounted					
Bills payable					
Other liabilities					
Total			64,703.71	74,907.14	101,718.10

ARIZONA.

	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.
Capital stock	$400,000.00	$400,000.00	$400,000.00	$400,000.00	$400,000.00
Surplus fund	46,500.00	48,550.00	48,550.00	52,050.00	52,550.00
Undivided profits	56,933.89	40,824.10	59,988.32	51,157.88	55,670.73
Nat'l-bank circulation	147,750.00	147,590.00	147,180.00	142,700.00	135,560.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	13,410.14	7,980.81	9,216.88	9,534.37	10,754.82
Due to State banks	15,131.09	40,930.49	38,088.72	41,761.12	28,575.78
Dividends unpaid	2,550.00			4,329.00	
Individual deposits	1,285,349.38	1,318,364.78	1,378,788.19	1,569,683.47	1,539,290.07
U. S. deposits					
Dep'ts U.S.dis. officers					
Notes rediscounted					
Bills payable					
Other liabilities		167.67			
Total	1,967,624.50	2,004,407.85	2,081,812.11	2,271,215.84	2,222,401.40

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ABSTRACT OF REPORTS SINCE OCTOBER 5, 1897,

ARKANSAS.

Resources.	DECEMBER 15.	FEBRUARY 18.	MAY 5.	JULY 14.	SEPTEMBER 20.
	9 banks.	7 banks.	7 banks.	7 banks.	7 banks.
Loans and discounts	$2,101,609.10	$1,978,932.90	$2,110,930.28	$2,229,918.04	$2,442,883.88
Overdrafts	183,086.38	141,593.53	82,559.26	55,534.63	71,971.45
Bonds for circulation	289,000.00	251,500.00	251,500.00	251,500.00	251,500.00
Bonds for deposits	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand				20,000.00	15,500.00
Premiums on bonds	16,717.70	13,368.00	13,243.00	12,618.00	12,639.96
Stocks, securities, etc	102,289.49	113,242.60	125,847.92	151,084.41	172,325.29
Banking house, etc	39,623.40	23,726.72	23,736.22	55,379.62	23,378.75
Real estate, etc	173,400.54	167,998.13	165,887.06	143,658.76	177,088.51
Due from nat'l banks	219,960.22	308,371.40	318,295.79	262,485.57	94,634.57
Due from State banks	182,766.63	45,687.79	69,223.30	44,803.51	39,764.52
Due from res've ag'ts	628,113.12	1,068,364.99	887,642.70	644,886.92	246,900.07
Cash items	15,086.72	11,642.99	11,457.49	10,417.11	11,901,82
Clear g-house exch'gs	36,630.99	32,236.35	30,483.34	21,890.49	17,226.75
Bills of other banks	37,453.00	35,089.00	51,137.00	30,375.00	24,445.00
Fractional currency	812.21	1,170.34	1,930.86	2,669.68	2,438.62
Specie	221,234.20	234,571.35	231,444 10	221,679.90	186,961.65
Legal-tender notes	137,179.00	88,351.00	132,209.00	97,024.00	103,872.00
U. S. cert's of deposit					
5% fund with Treas.	12,705.00	11,317.50	11,317.50	10,717.50	11,317.50
Due from U. S. Treas.	1,191.23	300.00	2,511.00	3,051.00	5,322.00
Total	4,448,858.93	4,577,164.59	4,571,355.82	4,319,694.14	3,962,072.34

CALIFORNIA.

	30 banks.	30 banks.	30 banks.	30 banks.	30 banks.
Loans and discounts	$10,994,947.74	$10,546,381.39	$10,704,717.09	$10,936,618.11	$11,167,449.27
Overdrafts	373,574.92	394,419.70	333,565.23	359,446.98	366,199.64
Bonds for circulation	1,638,250.00	1,663,250.00	1,662,250.00	1,662,250.00	1,624,750.00
Bonds for deposits	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand	99,450.00	100,950.00	101,450.00	107,550.00	230,410.00
Premiums on bonds	141,407.47	145,724.97	146,721.47	144,669.47	143,753.37
Stocks, securities, etc	1,354,317.42	1,245,592.44	1,336,080.94	1,255,630.75	1,346,231.00
Banking house, etc	832,218.15	822,042.14	820,501.29	805,798.30	786,909.78
Real estate, etc	708,189.90	718,062.89	716,702.70	707,448.88	712,484.59
Due from nat'l banks	521,771.75	477,025.34	444,300.51	404,269.17	446,793.32
Due from State banks	712,955.75	542,757.72	802,855.47	517,799.29	666,567.68
Due from res've ag'ts	2,437,974.56	3,227,788.21	2,833,889.61	2,232,284.72	2,065,418.27
Cash items	294,876.57	213,089.44	233,689.95	283,716.43	239,290.34
Clear'g-house exch'gs	86,133.49	40,804.49	63,403.80	36,789.18	38,885.35
Bills of other banks	67,649.00	60,407.00	73,125.00	45,908.00	51,994.00
Fractional currency	3,632.01	4,525.72	5,841.31	4,682.21	4,992.16
Specie	2,315,895.47	2,567,758.74	2,161,071.75	2,328,509.95	1,878,246.64
Legal-tender notes	72,491.00	91,549.00	110,922.00	97,250.00	79,776.00
U. S. cert's of deposit					
5% fund with Treas.	73,676.00	73,901.00	74,503.50	71,623.50	72,213.50
Due from U. S. Treas.	15,012.50	20,762.50	5,350.00	77,641.00	44,502.50
Total	22,894,423.70	23,106,792.69	22,780,941.62	22,229,885.94	22,116,867.41

CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

	3 banks.	4 banks.	4 banks.	4 banks.	4 banks.
Loans and discounts	$8,408,912.34	$12,332,857.80	$13,278,223.18	$13,825,689.32	$13,494,035.79
Overdrafts	127,877.02	163,857.54	181,265.23	94,520.39	67,715.14
Bonds for circulation	200,000.00	400,000.00	700,000.00	700,000.00	700,000.00
Bonds for deposits	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		1,210,000.00	870,000.00	770,000.00	795,000.00
Premiums on bonds	30,301.75	227,106.55	212,816.55	188,720.30	190,086.55
Stocks, securities, etc	668,235.59	1,328,558.47	1,445,604.35	1,570,150.24	1,629,362.28
Banking house, etc	345,586.01	355,067.61	355,097.61	355,097.61	355,109.36
Real estate, etc	104,740.87	141,705.76	141,524.81	131,141.71	131,043.81
Due from nat'l banks	231,256.98	792,904.69	984,996.55	428,854.22	507,497.58
Due from State banks	571,531.14	1,132,788.50	1,366,650.63	1,590,497.12	2,494,111.54
Due from res've ag'ts	839,531.58	896,823.37	1,274,984.12	701,266.94	796,240.44
Cash items	9,606.89	8,724.66	9,698.84	12,090.97	17,972.62
Clear'g-house exch'gs	231,853.44	335,690.10	471,414.40	421,441.65	557,227.50
Bills of other banks	11,400.00	9,155.00	14,860.00	6,260.00	7,640.00
Fractional currency	284.68	485.41	810.30	875.53	562.91
Specie	3,294,135.15	5,513,988.10	5,133,003.05	6,677,004.05	7,433,352.70
Legal-tender notes	9,564.00	8,885.00	17,967.00	10,176.00	7,374.00
U. S. cert's of deposit					
5% fund with Treas.	6,750.00	11,250.00	18,000.00	31,495.00	31,495.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	2,400.00	8,700.00	12,800.00	1,600.00	1,600.00
Total	15,243,967.44	25,028,548.56	26,639,716.62	27,666,881.05	29,367,427.22

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ARRANGED BY STATES AND RESERVE CITIES—Continued.

ARKANSAS.

Liabilities.	DECEMBER 15.	FEBRUARY 18.	MAY 5.	JULY 14.	SEPTEMBER 20.
	9 banks.	7 banks.	7 banks.	7 banks.	7 banks.
Capital stock	$1,220,000.00	$1,070,000.00	$1,070,000.00	$1,070,000.00	$1,070,000.00
Surplus fund	255,310.49	262,500.00	262,500.00	266,500.00	266,500.00
Undivided profits	95,290.85	35,098.88	64,530.92	56,031.90	71,135.90
Nat'l bank circulation	259,650.00	224,850.00	223,050.00	221,700.00	225,750.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	23,191.92	25,561.52	25,053.87	35,705.87	14,383.31
Due to State banks	193,820.62	263,971.14	199,799.12	121,016.78	120,359.02
Dividends unpaid	100.00	1,742.00	324.50	5,925.50	477.50
Individual deposits	2,260,902.36	2,632,723.36	2,674,796.98	2,481,788.52	2,099,492.85
U. S. deposits	40,399.50	26,896.03	36,391.66	35,123.85	38,889.40
Dep'ts U.S. dis.officers	13,112.59	23,321.66	14,908.77	15,901.72	12,093.36
Notes rediscounted	25,000.00	10,500.00			23,000.00
Bills payable	62,080.60			10,000.00	20,000.00
Other liabilities					
Total	4,448,858.93	4,577,164.59	4,571,355.82	4,319,694.14	3,962,072.34

CALIFORNIA.

	30 banks.	30 banks.	30 banks.	30 banks.	30 banks.
Capital stock	$4,875,000.00	$4,875,000.00	$4,875,000.00	$4,825,000.00	$4,825,000.00
Surplus fund	1,043,950.00	1,042,800.00	1,046,300.00	1,053,028.92	1,033,028.92
Undivided profits	744,180.27	694,403.26	716,470.64	634,884.74	711,767.00
Nat'l-bank circulation	1,379,370.00	1,366,715.60	1,372,790.00	1,361,235.00	1,397,020.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	332,178.66	241,496.23	240,578.03	269,935.77	183,827.21
Due to State banks	854,486.29	819,823.50	863,383.21	644,120.75	544,385.57
Dividends unpaid	1,247.75	10,969.35	5,019.75	33,740.74	7,719.00
Individual deposits	13,465,501.05	13,517,000.26	13,340,368.58	13,154,282.94	13,071,397.25
U. S. deposits	88,876.27	70,706.24	73,800.32	103,558.61	57,096.34
Dep'ts U.S.dis.officers	69,433.41	79,201.29	71,530.07	46,348.47	100,426.12
Notes rediscounted					
Bills payable	40,000.00	45,000.00	35,000.00	102,500.00	185,000.00
Other liabilities	200.00	343,677.56	140,701.02	1,250.00	200.00
Total	22,894,423.70	23,106,792.69	22,780,941.62	22,229,885.94	22,116,867.41

CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

	3 banks.	4 banks.	4 banks.	4 banks.	4 banks.
Capital stock	$3,000,000.00	$6,000,000.00	$6,000,000.00	$6,000,000.00	$6,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,500,000.00	2,225,000.00	2,225,000.00	2,250,000.00	2,250,000.00
Undivided profits	294,662.63	210,262.41	379,786.64	220,024.86	333,632.31
Nat'l-bank circulation	90,000.00	90,000.00	90,000.00	90,000.00	90,000.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	1,090,684.91	1,887,830.58	1,461,578.66	1,199,706.07	1,015,816.85
Due to State banks	1,658,171.92	2,986,530.70	4,210,473.31	3,227,306.98	3,926,356.62
Dividends unpaid	375.00	1,785.00	1,085.00	128,145.00	3,380.00
Individual deposits	7,442,483.27	11,463,678.68	12,108,322.60	14,380,385.58	15,586,672.38
U. S. deposits	167,589.71	163,461.19	163,470.41	171,312.56	161,569.06
Dep'ts U.S.dis. officers					
Notes rediscounted					
Bills payable					
Other liabilities					
Total	15,243,967.44	25,028,548.56	26,639,716.62	27,666,881.05	29,367,427.22

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ABSTRACT OF REPORTS SINCE OCTOBER 5, 1897,

COLORADO.

Resources	DECEMBER 15	FEBRUARY 18.	MAY 5.	JULY 14.	SEPTEMBER 20.
	40 banks.	39 banks.	38 banks.	37 banks.	37 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$18,961,606.89	$19,236,470.33	$19,182,543.88	$19,436,978.91	$19,911,580.20
Overdrafts	250,829.59	213,477.06	170,734.26	213,265.19	210,011.72
Bonds for circulation.	1,261,500.00	1,261,500.00	1,224,000.00	1,210,500.00	1,527,800.00
Bonds for deposits	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	750,000.00	900,000.00
U. S bonds on hand			12,500.00		267,480.00
Premiums on bonds	91,575.00	91,475.00	89,975.00	142,475.00	151,377.00
Stocks, securities, etc	3,860,898.94	4,016,711.45	4,230,929.95	4,524,724.75	4,495,215.32
Banking house, etc	437,416.93	412,342.98	422,617.08	417,051.80	425,692.71
Real estate, etc	789,529.15	702,558.18	697,622.23	667,438.32	695,199.84
Due from nat'l banks.	4,429,892.53	3,824,954.66	3,745,494.77	3,335,150.26	3,816,513.83
Due from State banks	723,646.61	725,101.07	674,960.69	599,112.39	738,600.24
Due from res've ag'ts	7,932,709.27	8,560,880.25	8,449,659.68	7,755,574.94	8,531,148.74
Cash items	159,980.95	102,836.89	108,394.68	133,447.84	133,170.60
Clear'g-house exch'gs	389,291.87	389,928.67	304,079.15	326,707.53	427,117.26
Bills of other banks	254,270.00	275,061.00	248,755.00	273,037.00	336,279.00
Fractional currency	6,638.45	7,981.74	8,012.10	6,511.36	6,454.05
Specie	4,644,034.05	4,696,989.20	4,630,291.34	4,632,708.40	4,525,887.69
Legal-tender notes	1,757,514.00	1,547,552.00	1,846,059.00	1,883,444.00	1,560,497.00
U. S. cert's of deposit					
5% fund with Treas.	56,409.25	56,749.25	55,061.75	53,981.25	55,241.75
Due from U. S. Treas.	12,170.25	13,198.00	11,223.25	61,383.75	5,460.40
Total	46,519,913.73	46,635,767.73	46,612,823.81	46,423,492.69	48,720,827.35

CONNECTICUT.

	81 banks.	81 banks.	80 banks.	80 banks.	80 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$44,550,282.81	$45,553,675.69	$44,489,963.94	$45,089,725.16	$45,221,488.62
Overdrafts	163,276.31	126,137.27	124,234.83	121,471.97	139,139.81
Bonds for circulation.	9,058,500.00	8,319,500.00	8,249,500.00	8,249,500.00	8,474,500.00
Bonds for deposits	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	350,000.00	450,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand	66,500.00	40,500.00	310,500.00	234,500.00	505,080.00
Premiums on bonds	442,910.39	425,824.14	433,082.02	420,678.52	395,380.83
Stocks, securities, etc	7,674,189.51	7,905,895.47	7,893,217.71	8,028,426.35	8,454,212.41
Banking house, etc	2,093,356.20	2,127,912.92	2,159,617.66	2,170,873.36	2,190,664.24
Real estate, etc	340,243.47	328,560.57	298,800.32	299,683.31	297,421.06
Due from nat'l banks.	3,358,265.66	2,154,689.90	1,929,427.97	3,354,866.49	2,175,415.43
Due from State banks	364,614.06	511,281.65	401,078.69	480,364.46	406,458.99
Due from res've ag'ts	6,914,885.64	7,617,584.14	7,744,011.09	8,801,329.69	7,097,980.18
Cash items	395,857.06	265,824.52	340,509.22	469,407.34	450,126.64
Clear'g-house exch'gs	313,779.41	218,904.29	225,008.26	302,147.94	303,279.16
Bills of other banks	436,229.00	562,604.00	718,964.00	668,232.00	534,382.00
Fractional currency	28,772.62	34,206.14	32,728.97	32,270.13	30,901.51
Specie	3,044,771.70	3,078,586.70	3,249,287.32	3,293,565.91	3,143,459.99
Legal-tender notes	715,131.00	752,070.00	915,777.00	995,354.00	877,435.00
U. S. cert's of deposit					
5% fund with Treas.	398,649.17	365,247.50	368,512.50	369,970.00	376,547.50
Due from U. S. Treas.	49,530.00	34,680.00	21,050.00	248,771.60	75,392.48
Total	80,650,735.01	80,673,634.90	80,155,271.50	83,981,138.23	81,598,365.85

DELAWARE.

	18 banks.	18 banks.	18 banks.	18 banks.	18 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$5,546,451.55	$5,407,366.35	$5,645,420.07	$5,552,928.91	$5,725,448.36
Overdrafts	2,598.25	2,618.41	2,928.51	4,323.71	2,646.60
Bonds for circulation.	795,000.00	795,000.00	795,000.00	805,000.00	855,000.00
Bonds for deposits	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand.	51,000.00	42,000.00	42,000.00	32,000.00	73,000.00
Premiums on bonds	51,297.50	53,925.00	53,488.50	51,671.00	52,859.50
Stocks, securities, etc	642,911.01	682,464.01	740,734.94	698,651.49	746,291.64
Banking house, etc	336,989.71	336,989.71	337,989.71	332,715.24	337,989.71
Real estate, etc	102,181.75	99,279.63	100,628.26	110,553.77	104,617.80
Due from nat'l banks.	283,439.78	174,171.61	182,004.04	256,016.65	147,374.47
Due from State banks	78,737.98	62,753.87	60,603.98	121,972.48	67,447.13
Due from res've ag'ts	811,080.06	1,204,365.98	1,085,270.21	1,174,615.06	1,038,702.37
Cash items	44,302.05	43,733.82	47,293.49	77,362.75	64,926.90
Clear'g-house exch'gs	25,393.78	19,337.53	48,261.93	38,090.52	42,686.39
Bills of other banks	35,288.00	45,669.00	35,114.00	55,575.00	42,112.00
Fractional currency	7,239.70	6,117.85	7,930.54	6,012.01	7,025.34
Specie	311,941.35	348,602.50	384,457.65	356,717.45	351,248.02
Legal-tender notes	117,299.00	131,241.00	142,643.00	151,376.00	139,838.00
U. S. cert's of deposit					
5% fund with Treas.	33,377.46	34,235.00	35,025.00	36,175.00	38,425.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	8,350.00	2,550.00	1,900.00	28,510.00	450.00
Total	9,334,878.93	9,542,421.27	9,798,693.83	9,940,267.04	9,888,989.23

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ARRANGED BY STATES AND RESERVE CITIES—Continued.

COLORADO.

Liabilities.	DECEMBER 15.	FEBRUARY 18.	MAY 5.	JULY 14.	SEPTEMBER 20.
	40 banks.	39 banks.	38 banks.	37 banks.	37 banks.
Capital stock	$4,907,000.00	$4,907,000.00	$4,807,000.00	$4,707,000.00	$4,707,000.00
Surplus fund	1,143,402.92	1,080,069.53	1,050,469.53	1,048,171.96	998,471.96
Undivided profits	999,180.46	977,558.13	832,773.95	861,063.93	864,643.28
Nat'l-bank circulation	1,132,815.00	1,126,175.00	1,098,455.00	1,084,935.00	1,139,605.00
State-bank circulation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due to national banks	4,749,665.80	3,988,194.67	4,041,857.29	3,823,578.23	4,126,762.90
Due to State banks	3,475,675.91	4,152,892.56	3,559,422.83	3,455,454.22	3,626,345.22
Dividends unpaid	487.00	712.00	617.00	1,893.00	1,153.00
Individual deposits	29,529,318.22	29,752,758.09	30,471,722.49	30,512,734.26	32,210,361.63
U. S. deposits	188,968.68	184,599.79	227,684.90	442,292.73	521,982.85
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	225,828.89	272,648.04	245,715.80	231,463.61	278,579.76
Notes rediscounted	.....	4,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Bills payable	25,000.00	20,000.00	15,000.00	20,000.00	5,000.00
Other liabilities	142,576.85	169,159.92	262,105.02	234,905.75	240,921.75
Total	46,519,913.73	46,635,767.73	46,612,823.81	46,423,492.69	48,720,827.35

CONNECTICUT.

	81 banks.	81 banks.	80 banks.	80 banks.	80 banks.
Capital stock	$21,541,070.00	$21,541,070.00	$21,281,070.00	$21,281,070.00	$21,181,070.00
Surplus fund	7,846,948.59	7,884,450.00	7,893,450.00	7,938,450.00	7,968,450.00
Undivided profits	2,845,716.55	2,544,087.26	2,773,626.02	2,276,727.33	2,486,860.25
Nat'l-bank circulation	8,013,067.00	7,342,032.00	7,357,819.50	7,335,974.50	7,442,760.00
State-bank circulation	4,317.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due to national banks	4,864,102.94	3,248,645.46	2,482,172.13	4,628,873.46	2,931,701.72
Due to State banks	1,183,166.66	827,325.05	851,577.02	849,391.17	1,021,944.85
Dividends unpaid	16,212.14	23,761.80	29,068.06	61,891.94	25,900.92
Individual deposits	33,914,624.07	36,727,405.61	36,926,748.77	39,072,217.79	37,952,045.06
U. S. deposits	226,158.01	223,518.21	224,429.98	221,416.36	376,787.72
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	16,909.61	15,615.34	11,651.35	104,583.85	4,204.47
Notes rediscounted	15,000.00	70,230.00	25,000.00	10,000.00	64,600.00
Bills payable	160,000.00	215,000.00	295,000.00	187,000.00	135,000.00
Other liabilities	3,442.44	10,494.17	3,658.67	13,541.83	7,040.86
Total	80,650,735.01	80,673,634.90	80,155,271.50	83,981,138.23	81,598,365.85

DELAWARE.

	18 banks.	18 banks.	18 banks.	18 banks.	18 banks.
Capital stock	$2,083,985.00	$2,083,985.00	$2,083,985.00	$2,083,985.00	$2,083,985.00
Surplus fund	952,666.55	984,151.13	984,151.13	933,401.13	983,901.13
Undivided profits	329,278.33	237,036.03	278,000.97	235,728.80	263,967.77
Nat'l-bank circulation	700,167.50	693,087.50	703,497.50	708,587.50	754,297.50
State-bank circulation	555.50	555.50	555.50	545.50	545.50
Due to national banks	280,557.06	258,000.32	242,839.30	348,623.81	196,653.11
Due to State banks	13,619.11	11,009.42	12,038.22	23,358.78	5,591.75
Dividends unpaid	2,481.20	3,103.53	4,381.90	11,473.80	2,040.58
Individual deposits	4,920,480.69	5,220,557.24	5,404,244.31	5,489,014.77	5,546,436.44
U. S. deposits	39,387.28	36,344.38	33,618.22	35,680.94	33,148.91
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	10,717.97	13,691.17	16,381.78	14,867.01	17,521.54
Notes rediscounted	.....	.....	.....	5,000.00	.....
Bills payable	.....	.....	35,000.00	.....	.....
Other liabilities	982.74	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	9,334,878.93	9,542,421.27	9,798,693.83	9,940,267.04	9,888,089.23

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS SINCE OCTOBER 5, 1897,

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Resources.	DECEMBER 15.	FEBRUARY 18.	MAY 5.	JULY 14.	SEPTEMBER 20.
	1 bank.	1 bank.	1 bank.	1 bank.	1 bank.
Loans and discounts	$612,497.24	$588,757.24	$639,328.41	$643,600.03	$645,108.03
Overdrafts	582.06	838.11	349.14	918.08	1,378.89
Bonds for circulation	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00
Bonds for deposits					
U. S. bonds on hand	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00	1,200.00
Premiums on bonds					
Stocks, securities, etc	257,773.26	257,773.26	259,273.26	259,273.26	259,273.26
Banking house, etc	23,000.00	23,000.00	23,000.00	23,000.00	23,000.00
Real estate, etc	3,072.10	3,072.10	3,072.10	3,072.10	3,135.60
Due from nat'l banks	7,030.54	7,349.07	12,498.50	7,523.44	1,245.93
Due from State banks	587.29	28.45	27.30		57.01
Due from res've ag'ts	65,899.75	87,428.21	53,761.92	66,975.91	85,955.46
Cash items	16,053.27	17,543.08	14,093.36	9,057.92	11,188.25
Clear'g-house exch'gs					
Bills of other banks	2,253.00	2,540.00	4,560.00	4,785.00	3,785.00
Fractional currency	478.76	871.43	920.67	592.89	538.28
Specie	228,436.30	261,986.10	260,794.75	283,201.90	246,543.17
Legal tender notes	20,030.00	9,548.00	46,101.00	26,106.00	25,832.00
U. S. cert's of deposit					
5% fund with Treas.	11,250.00	11,250.00	11,250.00	11,250.00	11,250.00
Due from U. S. Treas.					
Total	1,500,143.57	1,523,185.05	1,580,230.41	1,590,556.53	1,569,490.88

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

	12 banks.	11 banks.	11 banks.	11 banks.	11 banks.
Loans and discounts	$9,297,811.97	$9,286,387.63	$9,510,626.92	$9,779,537.09	$9,718,311.09
Overdrafts	10,279.40	8,248.10	7,411.45	13,876.22	14,389.14
Bonds for circulation	929,150.00	960,400.00	960,400.00	960,400.00	960,400.00
Bonds for deposits	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	200,000.00	315,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand	365,400.00	253,400.00	271,850.00	247,450.00	434,700.00
Premiums on bonds	114,452.45	105,445.00	110,480.76	117,233.84	112,641.32
Stocks, securities, etc	1,092,202.14	983,618.19	967,023.91	987,829.60	880,051.54
Banking house, etc	1,068,016.52	940,197.08	940,197.08	944,291.89	944,291.89
Real estate, etc	54,565.18	55,421.49	57,936.49	59,450.27	69,556.48
Due from nat'l banks	762,309.71	1,109,103.77	1,192,705.54	931,011.02	1,091,739.33
Due from State banks	383,224.60	369,022.04	632,912.10	264,034.26	267,283.07
Due from res've ag'ts	2,032,836.60	2,775,588.34	2,160,586.91	2,366,759.85	2,218,652.19
Cash items	242,504.43	141,214.44	150,799.35	131,164.02	145,263.11
Clear'g-house exch'gs	170,151.54	149,179.30	214,741.01	166,040.71	181,012.33
Bills of other banks	8,442.00	6,595.00	3,670.00	6,636.00	4,305.00
Fractional currency	7,854.49	7,293.27	7,733.42	7,612.35	6,565.19
Specie	2,022,365.01	2,272,521.00	2,895,873.85	2,249,637.74	2,115,886.25
Legal-tender notes	357,543.00	498,165.00	803,556.00	717,180.00	659,754.00
U.S. cert's of deposit	30,000.00	30,000.00	660,000.00	120,000.00	100,000.00
5% fund with Treas.	34,511.00	38,717.50	38,717.50	38,717.50	38,717.50
Due from U. S. Treas.	.50	.50	5,950.50	117,140.50	3,785.00
Total	19,083,650.54	20,090,517.65	21,693,172.79	20,426,052.86	20,282,304.43

FLORIDA.

Resources.	DECEMBER 15.	FEBRUARY 18.	MAY 5.	JULY 14.	SEPTEMBER 20.
	15 banks.	15 banks.	15 banks.	15 banks.	15 banks.
Loans and discounts	$3,434,156.47	$3,412,891.59	$3,337,461.33	$3,240,605.41	$3,044,713.90
Overdrafts	71,938.82	80,161.34	66,359.10	67,174.36	70,320.30
Bonds for circulation	330,000.00	330,000.00	330,000.00	380,000.00	390,000.00
Bonds for deposits	125,000.00	125,000.00	125,000.00	175,000.00	275,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand	500.00	500.00	50,500.00	500.00	74,150.00
Premiums on bonds	42,854.69	46,266.69	55,891.69	68,266.69	83,976.44
Stocks, securities, etc	695,708.13	746,949.60	769,458.55	761,081.18	758,662.64
Banking house, etc	223,045.77	238,262.89	247,250.85	262,729.98	265,079.38
Real estate, etc	76,867.25	67,795.85	75,250.62	79,302.28	82,256.70
Due from nat'l banks	178,063.30	189,123.59	299,539.63	217,547.12	242,261.17
Due from State banks	123,426.03	142,832.59	168,668.45	192,629.57	207,424.63
Due from res've ag'ts	613,909.90	746,562.98	802,206.18	1,124,293.32	1,460,383.78
Cash items	31,641.56	27,933.97	37,134.47	28,197.50	31,437.50
Clear'g-house exch'gs	8,690.34	19,966.60	12,662.61	6,581.20	8,728.86
Bills of other banks	63,939.00	82,237.00	72,127.00	123,559.00	129,926.00
Fractional currency	5,808.79	5,821.81	5,906.87	5,942.74	9,397.54
Specie	229,450.92	229,713.16	256,305.52	291,255.46	344,037.54
Legal-tender notes	262,071.00	293,610.00	317,982.00	467,476.00	455,037.00
U. S. cert's of deposit					
5% fund with Treas.	13,515.00	14,815.00	14,550.00	17,100.00	15,800.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	1,380.00	3,000.00		3,000.00	2,300.00
Total	6,532,566.97	6,803,444.66	7,044,254.87	7,512,341.81	7,950,893.38

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ARRANGED BY STATES AND RESERVE CITIES—Continued.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Liabilities.	DECEMBER 15.	FEBRUARY 18.	MAY 5.	JULY 14.	SEPTEMBER 20.
	1 bank.	1 bank.	1 bank.	1 bank.	1 bank.
Capital stock	$252. 000. 00	$252, 000. 00	$252, 000. 00	$252, 000. 00	$252, 000. 00
Surplus fund	150, 000. 00	150, 000. 00	150, 000. 00	150. 000. 00	150, 000. 00
Undivided profits	64, 439. 26	58, 199. 19	67, 841. 78	64, 526. 68	68, 511. 23
Nat'l bank circulation	225, 000. 00	225, 000. 00	222, 820. 00	225, 000. 00	220, 950. 00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	21, 441. 65	30, 402. 07	12. 314. 91	16, 955. 99	28, 315. 05
Due to State banks		76. 60	206. 41	295. 03	691. 61
Dividends unpaid	5, 352. 00	6, 224. 00	5, 276. 00	5, 724. 00	5, 124. 00
Individual deposits	781, 919. 66	801. 283. 19	869, 771. 31	876, 054. 83	843, 898. 99
U. S. deposits					
Dep'ts U.S.dis. officers					
Notes rediscounted					
Bills payable					
Other liabilities					
Total	1, 500, 143. 57	1, 523, 185. 05	1, 580, 230. 41	1, 590, 556. 53	1, 569, 490. 88

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

	12 banks.	11 banks.	11 banks.	11 banks.	11 banks.
Capital stock	$2. 875, 000. 00	$2, 775, 000. 00	$2, 775, 000. 00	$2, 775, 000. 00	$2, 775, 000. 00
Surplus fund	1. 239. 500. 00	1 216 000. 00	1, 216. 000. 00	1, 217, 200. 00	1, 217, 200. 00
Undivided profits	339, 337. 38	226, 438. 45	285, 418. 26	287, 520. 69	309, 165. 53
Nat'l-bank circulation	733, 105. 00	762, 875. 00	760, 705. 00	755, 765. 00	750, 065. 00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	252. 813. 42	370. 053. 77	298, 840. 91	468, 170. 94	354, 398. 71
Due to State banks	257, 990. 65	267, 489. 79	311, 819. 40	387, 491. 48	361, 524. 67
Dividends unpaid	3, 211. 50	4, 438. 00	3, 755. 00	7, 329. 50	3, 846. 50
Individual deposits	13, 181, 339. 53	14, 366. 038. 08	15, 938, 207. 01	14, 323, 146. 19	14, 235, 217. 20
U. S. deposits	46, 515. 03	79, 942. 92	82, 649. 35	153, 406. 23	258, 204. 06
Dep'ts U.S.dis.officers	56, 938. 03	22, 241. 64	20, 777. 86	51, 022. 83	17, 682. 76
Notes rediscounted					
Bills payable	97, 900. 00				
Other liabilities					
Total	19, 083, 650. 54	20, 090, 517. 65	21, 693, 172. 79	20, 426, 052. 86	20, 282, 304. 43

FLORIDA.

Liabilities.	DECEMBER 15.	FEBRUARY 18.	MAY 5.	JULY 14.	SEPTEMBER 20.
	15 banks.	15 banks.	15 banks.	15 banks.	15 banks.
Capital stock	$1, 150, 000. 00	$1, 150, 000. 00	$1, 150, 000. 00	$1, 150, 000. 00	$1, 150, 000. 00
Surplus fund	473, 250. 00	504, 660. 00	494, 660. 00	505, 160. 00	512, 761. 57
Undivided profits	171, 848. 15	113, 837. 03	131, 568. 49	113, 834. 40	135, 626. 91
Nat'l-bank circulation	280, 260. 00	282, 740. 00	280, 850. 00	323, 720. 00	331, 030. 00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	150, 413. 84	119, 992. 33	200, 689. 21	149, 842. 72	135, 683. 39
Due to State banks	192, 648. 36	215, 658. 91	256, 809. 50	204, 068. 67	217, 855. 36
Dividends unpaid	368. 00	893. 50	1, 072. 50	2, 564. 50	560. 00
Individual deposits	3, 838, 162. 02	4, 151, 170. 92	4, 270, 784. 63	4, 745, 525. 75	5, 102, 464. 59
U. S. deposits	74, 037. 61	99, 707. 48	71, 767. 24	72, 140. 92	115, 998. 52
Dep'ts U. S.dis officers	23, 978. 47	23, 181. 80	56, 982. 98	102, 798. 50	118, 127. 79
Notes rediscounted	49, 970. 80	33, 602. 69	72, 070. 32	16, 686. 35	34, 785. 25
Bills payable	127, 629. 72	108, 000. 00	57, 000. 00	126, 000. 00	96 000. 00
Other liabilities					
Total	6, 532, 566. 97	6, 803, 444. 66	7, 044, 254. 87	7, 512, 341. 81	7, 950, 893. 38

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ABSTRACT OF REPORTS SINCE OCTOBER 5, 1897,

GEORGIA.

	28 banks.	27 banks.	27 banks.	27 banks.	27 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$7,487,787.11	$7,415,265.88	$7,896,620.65	$8,604,255.60	$8,616,543.53
Overdrafts	444,251.86	236,915.93	273,661.09	167,648.11	373,990.99
Bonds for circulation.	1,009,000.00	1,009,000.00	1,009,000.00	1,009,000.00	1,119,000.00
Bonds for deposits...	50,000.00	50,000.00	80,000.00	100,000.00	211,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand..	.....	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	39,100.00
Premiums on bonds..	60,823.38	54,524.07	57,404.07	57,400.28	62,540.63
Stocks, securities, etc	638,350.50	613,245.61	635 303.45	654,456.99	638,763.74
Banking house, etc ..	321,011.59	318,564.93	318,585.30	307,611.00	307,662.30
Real estate, etc	109,502.58	110,043.29	110,625.09	90,939.44	87,521.75
Due from nat'l banks.	468,710.21	580,936.45	461,249.95	362,557.44	371,825.31
Due from State banks.	527,099.51	473,256.98	374,901.66	229,577.71	280,811.79
Due from res've ag'ts	1,457,648.47	1,674,605.00	998,613.12	850,826.76	659,299.36
Cash items	77,877.41	115,059.05	108,070.19	99,226.88	78,039.03
Clear'g-house exch'gs	160,940.50	154,262.69	113,565.62	64,318.14	120,682.62
Bills of other banks..	173,466.00	197,425.00	186,650.00	138,504.00	155,523.00
Fractional currency..	4,527.34	6,845.23	11,695.16	12,161.28	8,937.51
Specie	651,689.60	672,187.70	699,386.00	687,911.10	745,810.52
Legal-tender notes...	466,044.00	626,150.00	598,240.00	400,014.00	508,882.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5% fund with Treas.	44,954.39	42,834.50	41,534.50	44,072.90	48,260.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	2,760.11	1,754.20	6,928.92	12,896.54	15,322.04
Total	14,156,444.56	14,372,876.51	14,002,034.77	13,893,378.17	14,449,516.12

CITY OF SAVANNAH.

	2 banks.	2 banks.	2 banks.	2 banks.	2 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$1,174,517.01	$1,250,397.11	$1,477,636.42	$1,321,007.14	$1,354,841.31
Overdrafts	1,215.60	402.82	2,823.42	332.52	1,709.53
Bonds for circulation.	102,000.00	102,000.00	102,000.00	102,000.00	102,000.00
Bonds for deposits...	90,000.00	90,000.00	90,000.00	90,000.00	90,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Premiums on bonds..	10,650.00	10,650.00	10,400.00	10,400.00	10,400.00
Stocks, securities, etc	44,600.00	44,675.00	44,428.76	30,865.00	30,915.00
Banking house, etc ..	67,312.06	67,312.06	67,312.06	67,312.06	67,312.06
Real estate, etc	15,964.13	16,087.69	16,134.92	16,403.28	16,277.10
Due from nat'l banks.	94,673.53	156,092.03	46,349.37	40,316.37	26,934.16
Due from State banks	32,416.09	13,541.29	22,629.87	23,184.52	17,003.00
Due from res've ag'ts	26,749.26	143,319.36	52,644.00	70,481.89	66,390.74
Cash items	722.00	675.00	424.00	826.50	1,275.00
Clear'g-house exch'gs	20,220.51	51,604.12	22,511.75	58.69	10,142.00
Bills of other banks..	33,000.00	14,500.00	20,691.00	14,000.00	14,500.00
Fractional currency..	661.67	559.85	746.10	1,491.15	770.23
Specie	106,251.00	110,200.00	86,400.00	72,665.00	54,738.00
Legal tender notes...	70,000.00	45,559.00	40,000.00	75,000.00	65,000.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5% fund with Treas.	4,590.00	4,590.00	4,590.00	4,590.00	3,770.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	2.50	2.50	2.50	1,002.50	2.50
Total	1,895,545.36	2,122,167.83	2,107,724.17	1,941,936.62	1,933,980.63

IDAHO.

	10 banks.	10 banks.	10 banks.	10 banks.	10 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$1,108,267.81	$1,088,053.09	$1,169,279.79	$1,127,640.08	$1,133,511.31
Overdrafts	79,600.69	83,780.10	87,879.31	98,323.04	117,319.57
Bonds for circulation.	187,500.00	187,500.00	187,500.00	187,500.00	187,500.00
Bonds for deposits...	50,000.00	50,000.00	59,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand..	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,500.00
Premiums on bonds..	13,350.00	13,187.50	13,025.00	12,875.00	12,875.00
Stocks, securities, etc	447,302.78	394,164.41	364,757.53	360,057.13	380,064.36
Banking house, etc ..	137,216.15	136,232.03	136,232.03	137,127.63	137,440.62
Real estate, etc	149,265.39	159,238.40	156,550.61	154,946.51	154,495.70
Due from nat'l banks.	260,509.63	244,436.08	437,511.76	402,774.36	471,422.62
Due from State banks	122,778.66	126,903.49	145,683.07	135,880.62	214,634.11
Due from res've ag'ts	497,522.47	461,279.22	384,425.59	639,634.79	726,167.96
Cash items	8,866.98	9,916.53	12,617.97	18,404.05	12,262.65
Clear'g-house exch gs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bills of other banks..	18,134.00	38,675.00	25,640.00	47,151.00	26,317.00
Fractional currency..	362.93	550.86	442.81	300.19	646.16
Specie	267,223.15	248,392.55	336,541.70	324,181.80	240,950.15
Legal tender notes...	64,077.00	73,274.00	53,658.00	75,078.00	71,515.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5% fund with Treas.	7,682.95	7,987.50	7,687.50	7,987.50	7,987.50
Due from U. S. Treas.	300.00	.....	2,050.00	.....	.....
Total	3,419,960.59	3,323,570.76	3,571,482.67	3,779,861.70	3,983,609.71

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ARRANGED BY STATES AND RESERVE CITIES—Continued.

GEORGIA.

	28 banks.	27 banks.	27 banks.	27 banks.	27 banks.
Capital stock	$3,166,000.00	$3,166,000.00	$3,166,000.00	$3,166,000.00	$3,166,000.00
Surplus fund	1,032,271.00	1,067,391.00	1,066,588.93	1,086,618.93	1,086,618.93
Undivided profits	738,380.29	654,419.87	730,854.29	665,212.56	700,470.52
Nat'l-bank circulation	853,927.50	854,017.50	853,697.50	852,287.50	947,977.50
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	305,974.25	322,479.34	230,785.49	237,489.96	274,240.35
Due to State banks	501,043.73	521,669.71	351,624.70	249,073.64	259,461.24
Dividends unpaid	3,389.50	6,290.50	4,294.00	16,761.50	7,894.00
Individual deposits	7,323,394.86	7,571,991.13	7,147,573.01	6,828,432.37	6,838,606.40
U. S. deposits	15,542.70	16,248.79	1,617.22	24,159.30	124,945.60
Dep'ts U.S.dis.officers	32,874.75	31,892.55	70,246.85	73,816.41	80,130.52
Notes rediscounted	135,205.94	110,284.16	224,733.46	430,098.23	792,959.33
Bills payable	44,061.75	46,500.00	141,234.89	206,000.00	167,000.00
Other liabilities	4,378.29	3,691.96	12,784.43	7,427.77	3,211.73
Total	14,156,444.56	14,372,876.51	14,002,034.77	13,893,378.17	14,449,516.12

CITY OF SAVANNAH.

	2 banks.	2 banks.	2 banks.	2 banks.	2 banks.
Capital stock	$750,000.00	$750,000.00	$750,000.00	$750,000.00	$750,000.00
Surplus fund	225,000.00	225,000.00	225,000.00	225,000.00	225,000.00
Undivided profits	57,912.29	51,704.39	66,056.13	48,646.45	59,381.66
Nat'l-bank circulation	85,755.00	85,355.00	89,495.00	87,085.00	88,145.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	32,728.80	89,252.92	97,034.42	102,533.00	107,189.44
Due to State banks	104,057.67	193,823.88	135,191.15	103,397.82	69,284.59
Dividends unpaid	1,318.50	1,418.50	435.00	2,068.50	824.50
Individual deposits	449,556.36	536,513.90	487,853.30	511,556.51	444,238.24
U. S. deposits	18,867.91	29,395.97	38,712.29	32,298.52	33,719.24
Dep'ts U.S.dis.officers	68,871.03	59,703.27	51,727.96	54,350.82	56,197.96
Notes rediscounted					
Bills payable	100,000.00	100,000.00	150,000.00	25,000.00	100,000.00
Other liabilities	1,477.80		16,218.92		
Total	1,895,545.36	2,122,167.83	2,107,724.17	1,941,936.62	1,933,980.63

IDAHO.

	10 banks.	10 banks.	10 banks.	10 banks.	10 banks.
Capital stock	$600,000.00	$600,000.00	$600,000.00	$600,000.00	$600,000.00
Surplus fund	246,478.77	246,878.77	246,878.77	247,200.00	247,800.00
Undivided profits	161,636.33	134,333.92	144,809.50	143,393.26	139,339.30
Nat'l-bank circulation	162,670.00	159,480.00	159,240.00	155,190.00	150,530.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	35,835.69	21,561.43	44,661.30	61,680.86	43,158.40
Due to State banks	27,073.59	17,286.56	14,868.15	32,276.49	35,310.64
Dividends unpaid				420.00	130.00
Individual deposits	2,133,708.66	2,091,865.50	2,308,782.85	2,484,928.32	2,712,892.38
U. S. deposits	44,084.87	47,238.51	42,725.56	47,952.71	46,039.53
Dep'ts U.S.dis. officers	5,472.68	1,926.07	6,516.54	1,820.06	3,409.46
Notes rediscounted					
Bills payable	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Other liabilities					
Total	3,419,960.59	3,323,570.76	3,571,482.67	3,779,861.70	3,983,609.71

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS SINCE OCTOBER 5, 1897,

ILLINOIS.

Resources.	DECEMBER 15.	FEBRUARY 18.	MAY 5.	JULY 14.	SEPTEMBER 20.
	202 banks.	202 banks.	202 banks.	202 banks.	201 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$48,543,051.49	$49,381,840.23	$52,047,408.25	$50,708,454.96	$50,842,508.57
Overdrafts	734,363.71	666,509.55	708,404.21	774,298.27	898,936.18
Bonds for circulation.	6,341,500.00	6,259,500.00	6,309,500.00	6,341,900.00	6,528,900.00
Bonds for deposits	972,500.00	972,500.00	972,500.00	970,900.00	1,072,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand	414,150.00	410,850.00	398,150.00	428,650.00	1,505,740.00
Premiums on bonds	386,510.06	377,501.53	395,471.53	374,521.91	358,942.13
Stocks, securities, etc	5,519,431.99	5,789,721.95	5,561,224.95	5,619,304.16	5,608,047.17
Banking house, etc	2,207,313.97	2,201,624.08	2,200,498.91	2,203,469.32	2,201,132.82
Real estate, etc	967,550.80	993,966.58	1,071,378.73	1,025,607.32	1,043,405.52
Due from nat'l banks	1,123,298.55	1,393,537.27	1,623,442.15	1,372,114.04	1,496,674.83
Due from State banks	431,928.33	530,140.07	445,436.45	354,591.87	469,211.13
Due from res've ag'ts	9,715,108.76	13,105,341.76	13,387,515.45	11,471,821.31	12,190,486.65
Cash items	479,218.52	355,117.49	542,781.49	632,833.03	517,764.93
Clear'g-house exch'gs	526,972.76	453,383.68	605,289.79	122,547.36	168,689.20
Bills of other banks	718,108.00	733,836.00	821,622.00	785,514.00	732,720.00
Fractional currency	37,020.64	37,574.06	40,078.42	41,975.42	39,069.42
Specie	3,988,405.00	4,046,733.17	4,364,547.85	4,239,037.45	4,060,090.79
Legal-tender notes	1,715,600.00	1,752,942.00	1,982,444.00	1,808,733.00	1,686,484.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.					
5% fund with Treas.	277,624.79	275,934.05	279,234.75	280,222.05	285,683.75
Due from U. S. Treas.	18,087.68	15,760.90	13,048.36	918,891.56	291,210.15
Total	85,117,745.05	89,754,314.37	93,769,977.29	90,475,387.03	91,997,697.24

CITY OF CHICAGO.

	18 banks.	16 banks.	16 banks.	17 banks.	17 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$90,113,962.13	$100,847,676.07	$105,355,843.66	$107,216,641.07	$105,867,207.58
Overdrafts	444,068.28	316,237.58	339,884.52	161,713.53	233,751.96
Bonds for circulation.	1,300,000.00	1,200,000.00	1,150,000.00	1,300,000.00	1,630,000.00
Bonds for deposits	550,000.00	550,000.00	550,000.00	550,000.00	843,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand	721,500.00	496,950.00	267,000.00	306,000.00	449,190.00
Premiums on bonds	85,656.17	83,970.00	75,000.00	88,375.00	79,747.50
Stocks, securities, etc	7,182,444.88	8,822,137.13	8,258,395.45	9,193,422.02	9,000,764.01
Banking house, etc	825,939.86	819,525.55	819,525.55	806,194.81	795,694.81
Real estate, etc	774,926.42	695,180.30	708,803.63	678,706.43	723,241.69
Due from nat'l banks	21,701,217.97	25,599,735.50	22,104,832.82	23,995,372.30	26,237,868.51
Due from State banks	8,580,963.85	8,584,335.07	7,747,504.00	5,128,053.31	7,646,991.00
Due from res've ag'ts					
Cash items	99,473.23	91,505.76	138,136.46	292,712.32	189,033.15
Clear'g-house exch'gs	6,266,336.59	5,368,952.60	6,554,765.86	5,085,716.35	6,273,961.23
Bills of other banks	1,540,672.00	1,622,499.00	1,490,332.00	1,499,049.00	1,394,188.00
Fractional currency	18,944.74	21,912.61	20,818.44	32,569.32	22,543.47
Specie	20,196,427.05	21,776,794.40	22,788,081.71	23,961,126.37	23,783,673.25
Legal-tender notes	13,769,940.00	15,093,900.00	18,021,619.00	14,707,568.00	15,219,615.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.	3,810,000.00	3,640,000.00	2,715,000.00	2,120,000.00	1,320,000.00
5% fund with Treas.	56,250.00	49,500.00	47,250.00	49,500.00	71,100.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	91,965.83	58,092.66	73,523.59	575,019.04	282,658.00
Total	178,130,689.00	195,738,904.23	199,226,316.69	197,747,738.87	202,064,229.16

INDIANA.

	112 banks.	111 banks.	112 banks.	112 banks.	112 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$32,374,279.67	$32,538,324.74	$34,657,180.45	$35,129,618.08	$34,452,337.58
Overdrafts	275,315.78	233,612.27	275,853.60	292,791.00	307,557.08
Bonds for circulation.	5,158,050.00	4,920,550.00	4,702,300.00	4,702,300.00	4,842,300.00
Bonds for deposits	330,000.00	330,000.00	530,000.00	1,280,000.00	2,273,360.00
U. S. bonds on hand	623,600.00	623,050.00	1,281,700.00	678,850.00	1,348,870.00
Premiums on bonds	410,044.95	372,454.57	349,041.21	353,959.70	374,076.07
Stocks, securities, etc	3,105,357.56	3,055,650.15	3,153,601.31	3,254,523.60	3,341,573.16
Banking house, etc	1,540,424.44	1,485,958.35	1,561,386.30	1,522,820.71	1,568,758.36
Real estate, etc	734,753.90	831,865.96	771,571.02	769,248.46	777,757.78
Due from nat'l banks	3,049,790.36	3,409,840.82	4,124,297.28	3,961,216.19	4,422,700.77
Due from State banks	1,122,906.60	1,026,483.99	1,123,340.18	1,192,905.82	1,181,089.57
Due from res've ag'ts	7,923,795.45	9,125,268.56	9,312,169.30	8,483,291.32	9,359,408.23
Cash items	317,953.53	286,852.37	331,452.03	323,659.71	355,971.41
Clear'g-house exch'gs	225,146.85	162,610.79	261,076.15	236,322.56	200,795.23
Bills of other banks	1,247,888.00	1,180,250.00	1,922,853.00	1,626,131.00	1,544,963.00
Fractional currency	29,510.39	34,823.71	27,945.33	33,385.04	28,588.72
Specie	4,376,360.17	4,262,497.70	5,211,682.89	5,332,763.68	5,512,828.51
Legal-tender notes	1,559,255.00	1,403,003.00	2,404,198.00	2,004,040.00	2,081,888.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.					
5% fund with Treas.	227,667.50	213,204.35	205,916.00	204,178.50	209,468.50
Due from U. S. Treas.	16,479.00	16,379.00	11,239.75	312,779.15	17,790.35
Total	64,648,579.15	65,512,680.33	72,218,803.80	71,694,775.52	74,202,082.32

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

ARRANGED BY STATES AND RESERVE CITIES—Continued.

ILLINOIS.

Liabilities.	DECEMBER 15.	FEBRUARY 18.	MAY 5.	JULY 14.	SEPTEMBER 20.
	202 banks.	202 banks.	202 banks.	202 banks.	201 banks.
Capital stock	$17,786,000.00	$17,796,000.00	$17,746,000.00	$17,546,000.00	$17,496,000.00
Surplus fund	6,630,332.49	6,689,451.23	6,724,655.76	6,527,213.15	6,628,961.51
Undivided profits	3,137,341.47	2,773,298.38	2,795,844.08	2,657,819.45	2,784,264.28
Nat'l-bank circulation	5,511,547.50	5,444,037.50	5,517,487.50	5,633,407.50	5,753,020.00
State-bank circulation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due to national banks	593,228.49	760,827.54	988,260.52	504,852.32	599,531.59
Due to State banks	2,694,799.90	3,573,951.62	3,124,332.04	1,828,436.23	2,233,955.18
Dividends unpaid	14,134.64	28,322.71	28,341.54	82,168.93	28,669.26
Individual deposits	47,222,173.12	51,399,694.96	55,666,372.85	54,523,991.88	55,128,818.85
U. S. deposits	1,169,365.42	1,043,528.90	1,026,519.72	912,756.74	1,040,922.26
Dep'ts U.S.dis.officers	31,262.29	57,733.27	44,638.28	72,153.27	58,179.91
Notes rediscounted	98,819.42	115,775.85	59,900.00	65,610.81	97,049.40
Bills payable	226,500.00	64,000.00	46,000.00	120,000.00	137,000.00
Other liabilities	2,240.31	7,692.41	625.00	976.75	11,325.00
Total	85,117,745.05	89,754,314.37	93,769,977.29	90,475,387.03	91,997,697.24

CITY OF CHICAGO.

	18 banks.	16 banks.	16 banks.	17 banks.	17 banks.
Capital stock	$19,500,000.00	$18,950,000.00	$18,950,000.00	$19,450,000.00	$19,450,000.00
Surplus fund	8,264,900.00	9,237,400.00	9,247,400.00	9,374,900.00	9,374,900.00
Undivided profits	2,346,075.25	2,073,944.80	2,361,279.49	1,962,225.60	2,313,187.41
Nat'l-bank circulation	604,235.00	562,715.00	553,045.00	539,065.00	1,629,255.00
State-bank circulation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due to national banks	48,440,278.83	55,001,297.81	52,511,460.89	55,182,048.23	55,009,506.63
Due to State banks	24,784,744.60	28,434,915.90	30,387,500.84	30,035,539.63	30,165,462.92
Dividends unpaid	2,790.50	5,707.00	6,023.00	21,480.00	7,438.00
Individual deposits	73,640,922.61	89,947,011.92	84,651,530.12	80,565,624.29	84,006,653.36
U. S. deposits	468,605.24	498,468.94	492,718.51	583,278.15	627,054.41
Dep'ts U.S.dis.officers	61,736.97	27,442.86	65,358.84	21,077.97	80,771.43
Notes rediscounted	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bills payable	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other liabilities	16,400.00	.....	.....	12,500.00	.....
Total	178,130,689.00	195,738,904.23	199,226,316.69	197,747,738.87	202,064,229.16

INDIANA.

	112 banks.	111 banks.	112 banks.	112 banks.	112 banks.
Capital stock	$13,792,000.00	$13,732,000.00	$14,217,000.00	$14,217,000.00	$14,167,000.00
Surplus fund	4,568,177.60	4,708,270.82	4,608,054.82	4,594,676.47	4,595,905.15
Undivided profits	1,388,631.25	1,055,017.74	1,095,222.56	951,571.68	1,123,563.05
Nat'l-bank circulation	4,549,713.00	4,309,188.00	4,130,358.00	4,143,358.00	4,191,458.00
State-bank circulation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due to national banks	1,650,126.16	1,681,048.29	2,447,240.91	2,064,637.77	2,375,363.22
Due to State banks	2,146,028.00	2,404,688.13	2,899,981.42	2,736,404.88	3,059,012.34
Dividends unpaid	12,907.80	12,584.80	10,799.80	46,025.64	15,587.00
Individual deposits	36,144,263.97	37,204,762.09	42,201,208.46	41,627,384.28	42,514,102.51
U. S. deposits	193,967.22	235,841.03	416,014.24	1,139,682.07	1,993,874.37
Dep'ts U.S.dis.officers	85,138.93	64,916.07	84,722.93	103,418.65	99,626.65
Notes rediscounted	58,794.11	47,921.62	22,928.38	16,817.68	19,173.80
Bills payable	30,000.00	5,000.00	34,000.00	.....	.....
Other liabilities	28,831.11	51,441.69	51,272.28	48,798.40	47,416.23
Total	64,648,579.15	65,512,680.33	72,218,803.80	71,694,775.52	74,202,082.32

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ABSTRACT OF REPORTS SINCE OCTOBER 5, 1897,

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Resources.	DECEMBER 15.	FEBRUARY 18.	MAY 5.	JULY 14.	SEPTEMBER 20.
	11 banks.	11 banks.	11 banks.	14 banks.	14 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$1,237,882.49	$1,313,467.26	$1,528,730.62	$1,595,568.44	$1,725,226.74
Overdrafts	214,246.42	109,578.96	47,808.89	45,366.58	125,111.73
Bonds for circulation.	166,000.00	166,000.00	166,000.00	203,500.00	203,500.00
Bonds for deposits					
U. S. bonds on hand					
Premiums on bonds	8,398.43	7,898.43	7,648.43	11,234.37	11,234.37
Stocks, securities, etc	7,017.30	9,033.10	15,265.12	14,438.45	6,501.74
Banking house, etc	44,119.85	48,928.71	49,127.44	64,232.51	66,424.55
Real estate, etc	6,100.60	7,350.00	7,050.00	6,650.00	3,850.00
Due from nat'l banks.	132,318.20	137,625.38	82,195.33	78,637.09	84,053.42
Due from State banks	38,177.45	43,974.94	5,968 99	26,462.76	18,050.88
Due from res've ag'ts	565,818.34	583,890.85	326,345.12	244,753.07	331,311.11
Cash items	19,551.32	20,547.79	15,728.11	5,506.02	16,011.39
Clear'g-house exch'gs					
Bills of other banks	27,912.00	14,162.00	18,011.00	9,323.00	12,285.00
Fractional currency	820.98	1,345.83	1,597.71	2,297.41	2,534.63
Specie	65,080.05	79,840.20	109,035.30	104,358.40	113,280.95
Legal-tender notes	86,726.00	86,338.00	117,628.00	84,333.00	59,356.00
U. S. cert's of deposit					
5% fund with Treas.	7,470.00	7,470.00	7,470.00	7,470.00	9,157.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	550.00	550.00	290.00	400.00	400.00
Total	2,628,188.83	2,638,001.45	2,505,900.06	2,504,531.10	2,788,289.51

IOWA.

	161 banks.	161 banks.	161 banks.	161 banks.	164 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$30,591,016.42	$30,462,941.69	$31,589,929.81	$31,801,347.26	$32,041,706.58
Overdrafts	373,964.65	403,896.87	422,964.97	418,464.79	561,437.12
Bonds for circulation.	3,784,750.00	3,673,250.00	3,722,250.00	3,812,250.00	4,305,910.00
Bonds for deposits	200,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	380,500.00
U. S. bonds on hand	2,350.00	52,350.00	147,350.00	175,450.00	1,075,160.00
Premiums on bonds	192,409.71	198,467.12	265,395.52	206,721.57	205,160.99
Stocks, securities, etc	1,915,735.41	2,141,992.57	2,005,322.24	2,132,640.24	2,182,448.56
Banking house, etc	1,540,825.14	1,550,216.15	1,533,407.15	1,506,122.11	1,535,069.71
Real estate, etc	716,575.87	744,262.19	773,793.83	810,079.82	814,487.93
Due from nat'l banks.	1,556,749.19	1,904,608.97	2,435,936.58	2,270,669.51	2,395,200.25
Due from State banks	434,755.04	507,077.01	572,701.28	516,161.47	563,031.00
Due from res've ag'ts	5,588,803.43	7,040,906.15	7,893,816.13	7,151,484.64	7,440,535.22
Cash items	277,418.75	238,628.22	325,594.57	330,694.97	357,022.07
Clear'g-house exch'gs	77,178.03	88,137.46	91,524.37	108,023.71	100,226.18
Bills of other banks	379,766.00	335,730.00	437,472.00	454,192.00	421,824.00
Fractional currency	21,676.90	27,757.94	26,020.78	24,892.19	23,841.78
Specie	2,236,441.34	2,122,044.71	2,338,769.30	2,428,847.01	2,322,813.29
Legal-tender notes	985,044.00	912,945.00	1,076,902.00	1,063,716.00	1,040,214.00
U. S. cert's of deposit					
5% fund with Treas.	165,673.70	161,865.04	163,177.52	166,526.02	181,172.81
Due from U. S. Treas.	6,495.79	10,495.21	11,601.99	493,744.80	71,369.36
Total	51,047,629.37	52,827,572.30	56,083,930.04	56,122,028.11	58,019,139.85

CITY OF DES MOINES.

	4 banks.	4 banks.	4 banks.	4 banks.	4 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$2,756,893.59	$2,522,792.00	$3,053,949.77	$3,420,118.19	$3,217,478.21
Overdrafts	27,931.44	21,858.43	23,816.48	16,288.02	23,318.46
Bonds for circulation.	293,000.00	293,000.00	343,000.00	343,000.00	343,000.00
Bonds for deposits				50,000.00	100,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	50,000.00	321,400.00
Premiums on bonds	13,000.00	33,875.00	32,375.00	31,875.00	32,050.00
Stocks, securities, etc	249,210.97	271,425.94	272,638.13	260,516.40	326,971.78
Banking house, etc	143,541.29	143,541.29	143,541.29	143,541.29	143,541.29
Real estate, etc	99,779.21	99,431.85	93,917.29	93,927.29	102,931.50
Due from nat'l banks.	233,517.90	239,876.14	339,968.63	229,966.03	229,250.61
Due from State banks	40,976.30	34,740.66	38,334.43	33,872.15	55,271.71
Due from res've ag'ts	541,810.03	765,518.62	876,406.10	754,191.11	664,037.77
Cash items	26,779.77	10,769.27	30,653.78	22,111.78	25,731.26
Clear'g-house exch'gs	59,605.28	62,312.84	77,793.71	72,782.10	79,905.92
Bills of other banks	39,804.00	19,583.00	65,461.00	40,933.00	19,927.00
Fractional currency	1,192.57	1,448.94	1,635.91	2,054.18	1,119.85
Specie	211,580.95	203,034.80	269,411.05	197,982.58	150,761.45
Legal-tender notes	207,627.00	165,740.00	229,801.00	226,804.00	196,616.00
U. S. cert's of deposit					
5% fund with Treas.	13,149.00	13,185.00	14,975.00	14,435.00	15,435.00
Due from U. S. Treas.		1,500.00	1,000.00	47,200.00	50,000.00
Total	5,059,399.30	5,003,633.78	6,008,678.57	6,051,598.12	6,098,747.81

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ARRANGED BY STATES AND RESERVE CITIES—Continued.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Liabilities.	DECEMBER 15.	FEBRUARY 18.	MAY 5.	JULY 14.	SEPTEMBER 20.
	11 banks.	11 banks.	11 banks.	14 banks.	14 banks.
Capital stock	$655,500.00	$660,000.00	$660,000.00	$760,000.00	$795,000.00
Surplus fund	125,750.00	155,187.86	155,187.86	167,289.92	167,289.92
Undivided profits	80,619.08	50,259.32	73,241.55	51,324.88	63,498.87
Nat'l-bank circulation	149,400.00	149,400.00	149,400.00	149,100.00	183,030.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	19,013.89	21,641.42	12,891.67	22,626.18	19,176.92
Due to State banks	14,411.38	15,079.50	3,256.17	4,941.17	5,209.84
Dividends unpaid		40.00		1,095.00	1,265.00
Individual deposits	1,572,894.48	1,581,393.35	1,441,922.81	1,338,153.95	1,453,818.96
U. S. deposits					
Dep'ts U.S.dis.officers					
Notes rediscounted	5,000.00				
Bills payable	5,600.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00	100,000.00
Other liabilities					
Total	2,628,188.83	2,638,001.45	2,505,900.06	2,504,531.10	2,788,289.51

IOWA.

	161 banks.	161 banks.	161 banks.	161 banks.	164 banks.
Capital stock	$12,181,600.00	$12,090,000.00	$12,100,000.00	$12,185,000.00	$12,350,000.00
Surplus fund	2,815,245.06	2,814,103.64	2,756,353.64	2,755,857.20	2,755,030.74
Undivided profits	1,310,395.63	1,127,547.57	1,250,184.96	1,051,682.44	1,166,343.28
Nat'l-bank circulation	3,369,690.00	3,251,777.50	3,288,327.50	3,341,755.00	3,626,645.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	349,842.77	1,416,357.30	1,997,062.70	1,750,174.45	1,785,758.03
Due to State banks	3,588,180.68	4,379,664.80	5,225,950.12	5,232,961.20	5,294,666.13
Dividends unpaid	9,041.00	13,710.00	15,848.00	43,359.63	8,968.72
Individual deposits	26,965,573.05	27,318,878.58	29,127,403.44	29,399,994.39	30,524,556.81
U. S. deposits	175,817.77	181,852.14	240,306.57	207,600.79	326,866.46
Dep'ts U.S.dis.officers	6,386.66	8,180.69	1,612.50	34,554.30	36,628.78
Notes rediscounted	68,068.75	65,546.41	20,638.34	20,972.79	18,207.48
Bills payable	207,750.00	155,800.00	57,201.85	95,000.00	117,000.00
Other liabilities	38.00	4,153.67	3,040.42	3,115.92	8,459.42
Total	51,047,629.37	52,827,572.30	56,083,930.04	56,122,028.11	58,019,130.85

CITY OF DES MOINES.

	4 banks.	4 banks.	4 banks.	4 banks.	4 banks.
Capital stock	$800,000.00	$800,000.00	$800,000.00	$800,000.00	$800,000.00
Surplus fund	221,000.00	221,500.00	221,500.00	221,500.00	221,500.00
Undivided profits	60,822.60	31,926.67	45,577.03	55,471.37	55,926.17
Nat'l-bank circulation	259,847.50	256,482.50	289,307.50	305,417.50	304,667.50
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	596,131.39	649,533.69	917,540.20	908,499.33	1,014,630.68
Due to State banks	1,432,904.24	1,491,504.95	1,841,564.04	1,856,106.72	1,903,877.88
Dividends unpaid	3,526.50	5,055.00	4,328.00	7,801.00	4,742.50
Individual deposits	1,685,167.07	1,547,630.97	1,888,861.80	1,846,773.24	1,693,403.68
U. S. deposits				50,028.96	100,000.00
Dep'ts U.S.dis. officers					
Notes rediscounted					
Bills payable					
Other liabilities					
Total	5,059,399.30	5,003,633.78	6,008,678.57	6,051,598.12	6,098,747.81

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ABSTRACT OF REPORTS SINCE OCTOBER 5, 1897,

KANSAS.

Resources.	DECEMBER 15.	FEBRUARY 18.	MAY 5.	JULY 14.	SEPTEMBER 20.
	104 banks.	102 banks.	101 banks.	101 banks.	101 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$20,509,315.44	$20,812,492.71	$21,337,654.58	$21,563,116.49	$21,745,527.64
Overdrafts	377,530.65	329,433.72	284,371.58	279,461.69	376,561.47
Bonds for circulation.	2,370,250.00	2,350,250.00	2,337,750.00	2,337,750.00	2,403,050.00
Bonds for deposits...	350,000.00	350,000.00	350,000.00	350,000.00	350,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand..	42,700.00	42,900.00	32,900.00	100,500.00	314,570.00
Premiums on bonds..	124,627.92	124,774.27	123,374.13	119,059.53	118,566.82
Stocks, securities, etc	715,643.55	637,611.35	648,242.51	691,225.94	682,367.94
Banking house, etc .	1,139,315.28	1,105,815.22	1,101,559.22	1,077,600.11	1,050,080.47
Real estate, etc	846,870.62	830,078.25	787,545.20	751,982.75	727,718.64
Due from nat'l banks.	851,884.62	1,064,933.56	1,065,631.20	1,107,428.97	1,136,294.64
Due from State banks	273,124.76	234,510.10	288,732.15	311,414.56	241,650.15
Due from res've ag'ts	4,659,932.57	6,254,876.70	5,395,249.80	4,707,665.47	5,259,015.54
Cash items	234,479.87	219,719.93	245,380.84	209,542.36	251,717.88
Clear'g-house exch'gs	349,671.30	198,781.72	317,834.33	171,827.52	377,413.03
Bills of other banks..	372,631.00	312,599.00	455,588.00	435,054.00	297,855.00
Fractional currency.	13,285.25	18,099.01	16,532.17	17,089.80	15,503.22
Specie	1,515,642.21	1,362,516.41	1,596,709.31	1,681,893.18	1,620,674.57
Legal-tender notes...	662,116.00	674,110.00	809,860.00	776,862.00	689,591.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.					
5% fund with Treas.	103,451.75	103,064.50	102,941.37	101,390.62	103,776.62
Due from U. S. Treas.	5,631.83	6,471.27	3,241.65	69,646.47	58,860.54
Total.....	35,518,104.62	37,033,037.72	37,301,098.04	36,860,511.46	37,820,795.17

KENTUCKY.

	68 banks.	68 banks.	68 banks.	68 banks.	69 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$16,873,841.94	$16,444,942.74	$16,775,515.47	$16,570,495.78	$16,810,083.53
Overdrafts.....	298,251.80	260,973.12	279,078.96	275,072.13	392,914.58
Bonds for circulation.	3,571,750.00	3,596,750.00	3,931,750.00	4,011,750.00	4,126,750.00
Bonds for deposits...	725,000.00	725,000.00	775,000.00	850,000.00	1,100,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand ..	110,100.00	141,000.00	186,000.00	183,100.00	433,000.00
Premiums on bonds..	219,966.00	217,843.75	287,384.38	282,044.50	307,358.70
Stocks, securities, etc	850,313.43	924,960.43	945,973.80	1,045,681.13	1,096,028.74
Banking house, etc...	615,106.11	617,950.48	623,837.56	619,691.58	628,768.73
Real estate, etc.....	182,867.11	205,409.28	220,472.47	205,351.25	196,917.59
Due from nat'l banks.	537,807.91	501,777.73	387,316.35	499,602.15	487,582.13
Due from State banks	247,037.60	279,010.54	177,893.15	272,035.38	254,258.16
Due from res've ag'ts	3,114,093.45	3,531,075.35	2,903,734.28	2,828,593.63	2,851,797.78
Cash items	109,507.07	93,668.47	94,475.22	151,781.68	136,736.60
Clear'g-house exch'gs	547.81	1,553.96	910.92	1,314.10	2,348.11
Bills of other banks..	205,996.00	192,941.00	234,271.00	218,322.00	226,924.00
Fractional currency..	8,251.91	9,085.19	10,464.19	11,098.75	9,229.88
Specie	978,576.60	952,475.24	1,022,126.28	1,031,716.99	1,078,641.45
Legal-tender notes...	442,954.00	441,081.00	496,009.00	451,061.00	527,213.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.					
5% fund with Treas..	153,581.18	160,003.00	169,900.50	171,983.00	178,703.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	2.50	11,922.94	432.94	323,402.50	26,484.50
Total.....	29,245,552.42	29,309,424.22	29,522,546.47	30,004,097.55	30,871,700.48

CITY OF LOUISVILLE.

	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$7,328,711.79	$7,535,878.28	$7,492,145.67	$7,110,155.33	$7,264,600.80
Overdrafts.....	16,330.87	15,086.09	9,332.74	10,853.48	8,892.25
Bonds for circulation.	850,000.00	850,000.00	950,000.00	1,350,000.00	1,900,000.00
Bonds for deposits...	500,000.00	750,000.00	750,000.00	750,000.00	1,325,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand..	200,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	65,020.00
Premiums on bonds..	119,312.50	148,750.00	152,000.00	205,500.00	311,175.56
Stocks, securities, etc	578,575.25	894,282.46	942,429.51	1,009,122.97	1,115,092.60
Banking house, etc ..	188,400.00	189,125.00	189,125.00	189,125.00	199,975.00
Real estate, etc	20,118.00	4,228.00	8,783.00	10,157.10	10,157.10
Due from nat'l banks.	1,038,258.72	994,178.05	923,417.02	1,011,496.99	928,403.27
Due from State banks	300,837.62	334,871.90	272,235.27	249,928.30	189,624.34
Due from res've ag'ts	2,975,608.27	3,694,235.05	2,334,532.89	2,210,555.95	1,767,192.69
Cash items.....	14,227.80	10,723.51	9,608.58	9,747.16	15,800.66
Clear'g-house exch'gs	123,438.58	170,456.20	52,633.48	139,586.30	113,754.68
Bills of other banks..	80,593.00	47,223.00	110,975.00	66,230.00	152,264.00
Fractional currency..	3,492.12	1,660.32	2,832.68	3,418.80	2,559.48
Specie	646,588.42	638,694.25	658,496.27	777,073.26	774,970.25
Legal-tender notes...	430,150.00	531,928.00	1,317,301.00	736,794.00	537,008.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.			250,000.00		
5% fund with Treas.	38,250.00	38,250.00	38,240.00	60,740.00	81,000.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	1,000.00	7,280.00	.....	24,430.00	1,000.00
Total.....	15,453,892.94	16,956,850.11	16,564,088.11	16,024,914.64	16,754,490.68

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ARRANGED BY STATES AND RESERVE CITIES—Continued.

KANSAS.

Liabilities.	DECEMBER 15.	FEBRUARY 18.	MAY 5.	JULY 14.	SEPTEMBER 20.
	104 banks.	102 banks.	101 banks.	101 banks.	101 banks.
Capital stock	$8,599,100.00	$8,517,100.00	$8,467,100.00	$8,442,100.00	$8,417,100.00
Surplus fund	1,396,539.14	1,463,748.16	1,454,620.00	1,475,496.38	1,439,334.57
Undivided profits	933,757.80	626,374.53	801,882.40	652,058.37	800,961.82
Nat'l-bank circulation	2,112,085.00	2,106,905.00	2,097,075.00	2,093,905.00	2,147,345.00
State-bank circulation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due to national banks	665,417.47	1,009,395.95	901,070.62	914,952.99	917,338.66
Due to State banks	833,574.04	1,010,690.09	1,062,815.54	1,056,823.83	1,185,793.13
Dividends unpaid	1,427.04	5,995.24	1,634.91	25,468.00	4,231.40
Individual deposits	19,696,553.25	20,988,269.97	21,440,945.54	21,243,146.98	22,105,216.36
U. S. deposits	246,324.84	235,341.20	234,536.03	218,441.86	196,262.26
Dep'ts U.S.dis.officers	120,365.37	109,907.86	118,279.82	140,220.96	151,820.72
Notes rediscounted	530,636.22	595,594.91	628,638.18	536,597.09	435,641.25
Bills payable	379,500.00	351,924.81	92,500.00	56,000.00	.....
Other liabilities	2,824.45	11,790.00	.....	5,300.00	19,700.00
Total	35,518,104.62	37,033,037.72	37,301,098.04	36,860,511.46	37,820,795.17

KENTUCKY.

	68 banks.	68 banks.	68 banks.	68 banks.	69 banks.
Capital stock	$8,314,900.00	$8,289,900.00	$8,264,900.00	$8,264,900.00	$8,264,900.00
Surplus fund	2,378,138.23	2,262,208.81	2,263,951.96	2,232,557.33	2,222,214.24
Undivided profits	784,510.55	519,389.90	677,204.46	433,416.34	477,864.26
Nat'l-bank circulation	3,178,640.00	3,188,587.50	3,482,982.50	3,542,022.50	3,643,342.50
State-bank circulation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due to national banks	566,613.68	435,279.39	405,945.76	555,474.77	551,464.33
Due to State banks	516,161.06	635,789.26	500,549.61	577,817.41	563,115.44
Dividends unpaid	7,921.50	14,085.50	11,383.50	37,471.17	18,058.34
Individual deposits	12,572,487.56	13,013,845.10	12,920,312.26	13,270,679.14	13,734,033.28
U. S. deposits	709,830.13	721,255.00	728,964.54	603,977.73	1,044,664.94
Dep'ts U.S.dis.officers	6,019.64	4,866.50	42,883.67	209,780.47	15,459.35
Notes rediscounted	60,820.04	32,578.32	76,384.55	122,641.69	148,224.80
Bills payable	25,000.00	65,000.00	5,000.00	23,000.00	23,000.00
Other liabilities	124,510.03	126,638.94	142,083.66	130,349.00	165,399.00
Total	29,245,552.42	29,309,424.22	29,522,546.47	30,004,097.55	30,871,740.48

CITY OF LOUISVILLE.

	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.
Capital stock	$3,000,000.00	$3,000,000.00	$3,000,000.00	$2,800,000.00	$2,800,000.00
Surplus fund	651,000.00	665,000.00	665,000.00	648,000.00	648,000.00
Undivided profits	243,941.63	200,252.23	213,928.61	211,272.91	228,119.83
Nat'l-bank circulation	762,880.00	763,440.00	768,550.00	1,214,690.00	1,619,500.00
State-bank circulation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due to national banks	3,140,699.78	3,522,127.77	3,473,308.03	3,181,336.35	2,800,820.68
Due to State banks	2,365,256.09	2,452,825.37	1,870,838.67	2,080,416.14	2,129,410.85
Dividends unpaid	3,846.87	3,427.75	8,919.05	11,166.85	4,800.50
Individual deposits	4,773,048.84	5,577,533.31	5,791,228.63	5,125,854.71	5,140,386.86
U. S. deposits	254,816.89	553,962.99	529,633.51	468,792.19	774,959.79
Dep'ts U.S.dis.officers	244,213.38	196,301.91	220,702.83	251,331.43	525,181.73
Notes rediscounted	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bills payable	.....	.....	.....	.....	59,000.00
Other liabilities	14,189.46	21,978.78	21,978.78	32,354.06	24,310.44
Total	15,453,892.94	16,956,850.11	16,564,088.11	16,024,914.64	16,754,490.68

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ABSTRACT OF REPORTS SINCE OCTOBER 5, 1897,

LOUISIANA.

Resources.	DECEMBER 15.	FEBRUARY 18.	MAY 5.	JULY 14.	SEPTEMBER 20
	12 banks.	12 banks.	12 banks.	12 banks.	12 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$1,986,122.78	$1,901,231.04	$2,088,193.12	$2,356,413.04	$2,523,609.58
Overdrafts	664,727.97	472,163.01	412,244.18	307,026.28	497,153.36
Bonds for circulation.	265,000.00	265,000.00	265,000.00	265,000.00	265,000.00
Bonds for deposits					
U.S. bonds on hand					
Premiums on bonds.	20,125.00	22,060.00	21,935.00	21,150.00	21,150.00
Stocks, securities, etc	123,694.90	99,646.89	104,120.14	120,419.46	124,080.58
Banking house, etc	35,647.87	35,231.02	34,785.42	34,635.92	34,803.62
Real estate, etc	12,665.92	14,605.09	12,000.24	9,324.90	9,324.90
Due from nat'l banks.	68,174.82	116,049.43	88,403.08	77,470.59	73,581.30
Due from State banks	34,362.49	53,039.18	53,239.43	43,805.23	70,376.67
Due from res've ag'ts	558,186.73	1,052,518.84	788,969.35	482,485.25	296,181.43
Cash items	35,976.28	41,407.10	30,981.01	20,136.06	24,076.15
Clear'g-house exch'gs					
Bills of other banks	18,835.00	13,955.00	9,775.00	5,490.00	9,560.00
Fractional currency	1,069.88	1,622.47	2,931.01	3,529.18	3,130.16
Specie	224,485.90	254,054.45	218,650.25	187,747.45	181,779.75
Legal-tender notes	126,506.00	91,147.00	82,222.00	115,703.00	94,826.00
U.S. cert's of deposit.					
5% fund with Treas.	11,925.00	11,925.00	11,925.00	11,925.00	11,925.00
Due from U.S. Treas.			5,000.00	1,900.00	
Total	4,187,506.54	4,445,655.52	4,230,374.23	4,064,161.36	4,240,558.50

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

	7 banks.	7 banks.	7 banks.	7 banks.	7 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$11,164,630.30	$10,751,992.11	$10,697,620.12	$10,826,302.78	$11,792,048.58
Overdrafts	794,673.99	632,869.64	412,631.02	261,886.87	390,211.63
Bonds for circulation.	872,000.00	622,000.00	622,000.00	622,000.00	622,000.00
Bonds for deposit					300,000.00
U.S. bonds on hand	42,950.00	43,950.00	47,850.00	41,750.00	41,210.00
Premiums on bonds	44,133.11	41,245.11	35,191.61	33,979.11	64,650.36
Stocks, securities, etc	1,885,691.17	1,981,324.95	2,214,343.72	2,348,788.06	2,037,258.97
Banking house, etc	623,943.78	623,837.16	623,837.16	623,337.16	623,337.16
Real estate, etc	99,282.62	85,315.82	85,315.82	151,570.38	152,429.88
Due from nat'l banks	538,907.09	668,480.78	705,088.16	624,370.84	447,667.18
Due from State banks	372,483.62	890,921.13	641,550.33	477,159.22	410,415.79
Due from res've ag'ts	2,511,942.22	4,942,399.68	3,131,779.03	2,804,115.05	1,537,386.75
Cash items	25,895.61	24,588.63	24,709.23	37,980.89	10,333.11
Clear'g-house exch'gs	2,026,944.52	1,194,544.05	851,653.94	539,688.18	596,517.21
Bills of other banks	65,240.00	48,125.00	92,993.00	61,495.00	77,055.00
Fractional currency	6,924.60	7,564.14	13,627.02	13,442.69	13,130.51
Specie	1,860,757.20	2,282,951.35	2,320,295.52	2,257,070.60	1,871,841.00
Legal-tender notes	1,728,647.00	1,449,596.00	1,583,203.00	1,429,443.00	1,121,787.00
U.S. cert's of deposit.	275,000.00	395,000.00	320,000.00	210,000.00	225,000.00
5% fund with Treas.	39,240.00	27,790.00	27,990.00	27,990.00	27,990.00
Due from U.S. Treas.	3,710.00	16,400.00	2,000.00	30,000.00	2,000.00
Total	24,982,996.83	26,730,895.55	24,453,589.68	23,422,369.83	22,364,270.13

MAINE.

	83 banks.	82 banks.	82 banks.	82 banks.	82 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$23,585,879.03	$22,661,176.66	$23,105,980.57	$22,101,051.64	$21,545,824.12
Overdrafts	49,071.50	50,394.91	51,270.84	62,754.64	45,949.81
Bonds for circulation.	6,102,700.00	6,039,400.00	6,039,400.00	6,039,400.00	5,344,400.00
Bonds for deposits	190,000.00	190,000.00	190,000.00	190,000.00	290,000.00
U.S. bonds on hand	386,000.00	407,000.00	387,000.00	459,550.00	296,750.00
Premiums on bonds	579,239.07	570,468.24	572,540.10	561,722.25	350,700.03
Stocks, securities, etc	2,395,282.22	2,204,522.75	2,245,066.35	2,184,596.06	2,248,197.59
Banking house, etc.	640,825.26	638,729.67	649,529.67	649,129.67	649,129.67
Real estate, etc	72,711.96	86,821.06	82,277.06	84,684.50	98,839.20
Due from nat'l banks	680,779.95	688,465.48	689,241.44	846,367.36	1,407,558.00
Due from State banks	128,208.04	106,265.04	130,688.50	151,778.82	185,538.92
Due from res've ag'ts	3,331,505.41	3,790,275.45	3,017,759.90	3,850,173.32	4,982,018.46
Cash items	111,166.00	90,467.44	187,862.96	176,678.85	160,887.08
Clear'g-house exch'gs	106,227.25	87,977.03	103,105.26	91,318.87	151,057.06
Bills of other banks	266,230.00	260,132.00	308,188.00	331,835.00	276,327.00
Fractional currency	8,897.86	9,867.71	10,914.58	10,180.86	8,982.18
Specie	1,257,422.37	1,264,220.34	1,271,682.68	1,281,828.51	1,268,236.98
Legal-tender notes	301,824.00	307,140.00	371,577.00	374,554.00	347,705.00
U.S. cert's of deposit.					
5% fund with Treas.	269,661.25	244,472.75	265,302.75	257,712.75	234,627.75
Due from U.S. Treas.	18,394.92	2,100.00	2,056.00	46,640.00	16,352.50
Total	40,482,026.09	39,699,896.54	39,681,443.66	39,751,957.10	39,909,081.35

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ARRANGED BY STATES AND RESERVE CITIES—Continued.

LOUISIANA.

Liabilities.	DECEMBER 15.	FEBRUARY 18.	MAY 5.	JULY 14.	SEPTEMBER 20.
	12 banks.	12 banks.	12 banks.	12 banks.	12 banks.
Capital stock	$860,000.00	$860,000.00	$869,000.00	$860,000.00	$860,000.00
Surplus fund	368,700.00	375,200.00	375,200.60	381,200.00	381,200.00
Undivided profits	207,071.07	198,678.93	237,000.96	209,982.82	230,088.61
Nat'l-bank circulation	236,587.50	234,997.50	232,687.50	234,582.50	236,147.50
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	20,449.08	12,007.52	14,789.05	2,011.77	39,697.78
Due to State banks	24,657.88	16,926.35	11,258.08	1,084.71	8,185.00
Dividends unpaid	893.00	2,010.99	1,350.00	11,510.99	1,622.00
Individual deposits	2,318,745.30	2,745,834.23	2,498,088.64	2,300,788.57	2,176,617.03
U. S. deposits					
Dep'ts U.S.dis.officers					
Notes rediscounted	118,339.38				157,500.58
Bills payable	32,153.33			63,000.00	149,500.00
Other liabilities					
Total	4,187,506.54	4,445,655.52	4,230,374.23	4,064,161.36	4,240,558.50

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

	7 banks.	7 banks.	7 banks.	7 banks.	7 banks.
Capital stock	$2,300,000.00	$2,300,000.00	$2,300,000.00	$2,300,000.00	$2,300,000.00
Surplus fund	2,310,000.00	2,305,000.00	2,305,000.00	2,355,000.00	2,355,000.00
Undivided profits	404,841.48	377,609.94	481,864.87	354,608.60	391,426.19
Nat'l-bank circulation	747,945.00	522,045.00	518,895.00	517,995.00	511,695.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	1,638,569.79	2,070,221.94	1,539,179.59	1,290,215.61	1,069,473.76
Due to State banks	1,498,572.66	2,358,144.32	1,748,333.72	1,225,669.85	909,899.34
Dividends unpaid	8,816.55	9,390.55	6,367.55	40,032.55	12,124.10
Individual deposits	15,991,251.35	16,783,483,80	15,553,948.95	15,338,848.22	14,326,176.16
U. S. deposits					288,317.12
Dep'ts U.S.dis.officers					
Notes rediscounted	33,000.00	5,000.00			100,158.46
Bills payable	50,000.00				100,000.00
Other liabilities					
Total	24,982,996.83	26,730,895.55	24,453,589.68	23,422,369.83	22,364,279.13

MAINE.

	83 banks.	82 banks.	82 banks.	82 banks.	82 banks.
Capital stock	$11,171,000.00	$11,121,000.00	$11,121,000.00	$11,071,000.00	$11,071,000.00
Surplus fund	2,690,288.00	2,701,452.34	2,711,102.34	2,712,434.73	2,699,434.73
Undivided profits	1,900,606.43	1,693,828.62	1,841,787.40	1,409,833.08	1,581,148.42
Nat'l-bank circulation	5,362,993.00	5,296,068.00	5,390,735.50	5,359,783.00	4,745,738.00
State bank circulation					
Due to national banks	722,561.00	869,806.96	773,324.94	962,887.51	714,138.12
Due to State banks	1,477,318.82	1,331,270.03	920,017.24	879,912.12	894,792.23
Dividends unpaid	20,039.73	25,430.91	31,186.10	69,603.43	22,467.32
Individual deposits	16,002,606.41	15,619,787.46	15,940,240.68	16,314,849.52	17,421,455.42
U. S. deposits	85,786.51	134,943.38	141,165.78	154,521.87	100,889.75
Dep'ts U.S.dis.officers	115,631.77	54,259.95	43,848.14	35,089.55	68,005.53
Notes rediscounted	7,000.00	28,001.65	93,733.12	61,413.66	51,719.85
Bills payable	673,684.66	772,941.25	673,150.00	657,303.86	487,565.34
Other liabilities	252,509.76	51,105.98	152.42	63,324.77	50,726.58
Total	40,482,026.09	39,699,896.53	39,681,443.66	39,751,957.10	39,909,081.35

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ABSTRACT OF REPORTS SINCE OCTOBER 5, 1897,

MARYLAND.

Resources.	DECEMBER 15.	FEBRUARY 18.	MAY 5.	JULY 14.	SEPTEMBER 20.
	47 banks.	47 banks.	47 banks.	48 banks.	48 banks.
Loans and discounts	$10, 603, 936. 57	$10, 368, 203. 71	$10, 912, 397. 47	$10, 928, 951. 10	$11, 124, 426. 36
Overdrafts	32, 467. 31	34, 093. 79	40, 794. 90	36, 996. 78	40, 084. 34
Bonds for circulation	2, 106, 750. 00	2, 106, 750. 00	2, 106, 750. 00	2, 007, 250. 00	2, 065, 750. 00
Bonds for deposits	50, 000. 00	50, 000. 00	50, 000. 00	50, 000. 00	150. 000. 00
U. S. bonds on hand	35, 400. 00	10, 400. 00	90, 600. 00	111, 700. 00	219. 000. 00
Premiums on bonds	153, 036. 96	148. 994. 18	172. 511. 14	142, 958. 58	149. 343. 69
Stocks, securities, etc	2, 110, 822. 49	2, 261, 889. 05	2, 324, 948. 51	2, 349, 545. 34	2, 423, 459. 87
Banking house, etc	532. 966. 50	535, 223. 39	535, 098. 09	528, 163. 74	523, 801. 58
Real estate, etc	101, 068. 45	94, 403. 35	87, 795. 59	88, 910. 33	92, 881. 40
Due from nat'l banks	353, 305. 49	424, 507. 11	395, 365. 32	340. 214 90	562, 007. 83
Due from State banks	97, 219. 61	91, 849. 99	91, 358. 24	76, 261. 08	126, 972. 81
Due from res've ag'ts	1, 886, 693. 85	2, 044, 839. 93	1, 583, 661. 81	2, 065, 574. 23	1, 806, 295. 89
Cash items	61, 877. 26	65, 140. 03	58, 004. 94	144, 794. 29	92, 720. 07
Clear'g-house exch'gs				34. 39	
Bills of other banks	49, 263. 00	61, 137. 00	51, 775. 00	66, 098. 00	48, 092. 00
Fractional currency	9, 619. 11	10, 175. 55	11, 624. 27	10, 642. 31	11, 246. 94
Specie	667, 187. 63	713, 960. 53	707, 047. 98	691, 694. 23	719, 583. 37
Legal-tender notes	371, 011. 00	416, 543. 00	448, 671. 00	413, 977. 00	432, 384. 00
U. S. cert's of deposit					
5% fund with Treas.	82, 610. 48	89, 303. 58	88, 103. 58	77, 505. 66	82, 408. 96
Due from U. S. Treas.	3, 850. 40	3, 000. 00	2, 729. 80	60, 329. 00	52, 636. 83
Total	19, 309, 086. 11	19, 530, 414. 19	19, 759, 237. 64	20, 191, 601. 01	20, 523, 095. 94

CITY OF BALTIMORE.

	22 banks.	22 banks.	22 banks.	22 banks.	22 banks.
Loans and discounts	$33, 667, 928. 21	$33, 449, 522. 72	$35, 829, 493. 85	$35, 298, 864. 83	$34, 444, 036. 50
Overdrafts	36, 745. 97	34, 642. 98	30, 150. 89	29, 911. 72	43, 459. 82
Bonds for circulation	2, 089, 000. 00	1, 985, 000. 00	1, 985, 000. 00	2, 655, 000. 00	2, 698, 500. 00
Bonds for deposits	202, 000. 00	202, 000. 00	202, 000. 00	518, 000. 00	1, 823, 200. 00
U. S. bonds on hand	500. 00	500. 00	500. 00	560. 00	164, 040. 00
Premiums on bonds	229, 445. 50	197, 137. 52	174, 504. 54	288, 175. 91	328, 599. 21
Stocks, securities, etc	2, 645, 607. 32	2, 906, 404. 24	2, 985, 617. 09	2, 414, 752. 56	2, 150, 843. 35
Banking house, etc	2, 207, 780. 21	2, 166, 880. 21	2, 169, 380. 21	2, 329, 328. 78	2, 335, 623. 74
Real estate, etc	206, 198. 09	205, 398. 09	218, 092. 15	217, 581. 39	217, 522. 59
Due from nat'l banks	2, 378, 652. 01	2, 416, 375. 24	2, 211, 465. 40	2, 561, 418. 23	2, 796, 588. 42
Due from State banks	403, 679. 79	313, 600. 70	397, 477. 75	496, 641. 15	482, 612. 87
Due from res've ag'ts	4, 552. 472. 28	4, 419, 566. 64	3, 833, 663. 12	5, 728, 132. 29	5, 071, 770. 79
Cash items	135, 553. 06	166, 660. 07	129, 476. 59	213, 682. 36	145, 921. 78
Clear'g-house exch'gs	1, 946, 956. 87	1, 846, 135. 79	1, 840, 056. 72	1, 498, 316. 52	1, 866, 983. 14
Bills of other banks	191, 088. 00	259, 831. 00	141, 145. 00	199, 417. 00	197, 367. 00
Fractional currency	16, 941. 58	15, 650. 31	17, 705. 17	16, 346. 96	12, 065. 91
Specie	3, 771, 512. 71	4, 198, 549. 65	3, 339, 497. 78	3, 309, 954. 95	2, 991, 757. 62
Legal-tender notes	802, 205. 00	829, 472. 00	840, 710. 00	680, 223. 00	1, 027, 069. 00
U. S. cert's of deposit	710, 000. 00	1, 660, 000. 00	1, 055, 000. 00	920, 000. 00	810, 000. 00
5% fund with Treas.	94, 005. 00	89, 325. 00	88, 575. 00	119. 475. 00	121, 432. 50
Due from U. S. Treas.	5. 00	45. 00	5, 405. 00	196, 165. 00	20, 892. 18
Total	56, 288, 276. 60	57, 302, 697. 16	57, 494, 916. 26	59, 691, 887. 65	59, 750, 286. 42

MASSACHUSETTS.

	213 banks.	213 banks.	211 banks.	211 banks.	211 banks.
Loans and discounts	$109, 369, 633. 01	$108, 896, 750. 43	$107, 118, 731. 78	$105, 159, 392. 24	$105, 675, 085. 25
Overdrafts	126, 299. 06	120, 413. 86	150, 500. 70	153, 273. 64	146, 690. 01
Bonds for circulation	21, 179, 900. 00	19, 508, 400. 00	19, 318, 400. 00	19, 480, 900. 00	20, 028, 900. 00
Bonds for deposits	100, 000. 00	100, 000. 00	100, 000. 00	300, 000. 00	1, 150, 200. 00
U. S. bonds on hand	171, 700. 00	93, 950. 00	189, 950. 00	417, 400. 00	893, 390. 00
Premiums on bonds	1, 216, 543. 55	1, 022, 720. 79	1, 009, 019. 52	1, 032, 717. 53	1, 020, 720. 17
Stocks, securities, etc	9, 719, 214. 99	10, 285, 401. 96	10, 107, 531. 44	10, 255, 347. 72	11, 160, 057. 06
Banking house, etc	3, 776, 649. 23	3, 797, 548. 26	3, 764, 215. 75	3, 772, 935, 94	3, 763, 214. 51
Real estate, etc	422, 952. 54	467, 838. 22	427, 753. 03	445, 276. 68	424, 178. 79
Due from nat'l banks	1, 211, 846. 46	1, 036, 114. 58	1, 097, 597. 70	1, 370, 728. 62	1, 111, 537. 71
Due from State banks	203, 934. 84	353, 903. 87	203, 815. 41	277, 866. 22	303, 462. 07
Due from res've ag'ts	12, 157, 000. 27	13, 718, 077. 62	11, 954, 150. 51	14, 590, 479. 53	16, 124, 315. 96
Cash items	624, 123. 82	655, 179. 30	660, 704. 50	956, 605. 80	845, 658. 15
Clear'g-house exch'gs	200, 815. 67	186, 113. 28	227, 130. 13	338, 574. 67	156, 598. 96
Bills of other banks	959, 222. 00	898, 442. 00	1, 037, 795. 00	1, 093, 382. 00	1, 012, 610. 00
Fractional currency	59, 252. 65	69, 567. 10	67, 433. 45	69, 377. 71	63, 870. 26
Specie	4, 846, 042. 57	4, 766, 268. 69	5, 066, 463. 77	5, 172, 377. 28	5, 110, 803. 95
Legal-tender notes	2, 276, 311. 00	2, 142, 314. 00	2, 546, 675. 00	2, 570, 296. 00	2, 325, 988. 00
U. S. cert's of deposit	135, 000. 00	105, 000. 00	135, 000. 00	135, 000. 00	125, 000. 00
5% fund with Treas.	927, 634. 50	834, 588. 00	858, 503. 00	857, 470. 50	875, 266. 00
Due from U. S. Treas.	41, 753. 50	28, 012. 50	22, 312. 50	477, 397. 90	161, 600. 00
Total	169, 725, 829. 66	169, 086, 604. 46	166, 063, 683. 19	168, 926, 799. 98	172, 479, 146. 85

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ARRANGED BY STATES AND RESERVE CITIES—Continued.

MARYLAND.

Liabilities.	DECEMBER 15.	FEBRUARY 18.	MAY 5.	JULY 14.	SEPTEMBER 20.
	47 banks.	47 banks.	47 banks.	48 banks.	48 banks.
Capital stock	$3,761,700.00	$3,746,700.00	$3,756,700.00	$3,781,700.00	$3,801,210.00
Surplus fund	1,651,250.00	1,667,675.00	1,667,675.00	1,699,762.50	1,701,262.50
Undivided profits	463,042.47	409,521.99	496,913.87	392,377.81	452,668.28
Nat'l-bank circulation	1,786,615.00	1,818,370.00	1,829,395.00	1,715,785.00	1,769,205.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	441,850.84	331,803.73	410,302.62	508,507.68	308,661.84
Due to State banks	77,488.52	116,928.99	79,312.94	70,581.69	96,441.13
Dividends unpaid	21,474.72	22,672.36	14,441.11	41,595.64	19,364.90
Individual deposits	11,000,452.06	11,287,180.14	11,322,151.03	11,621,559.09	11,893,281.07
U. S. deposits	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	131,725.00
Dep'ts U.S.dis.officers					
Notes rediscounted	25,978.25	50,959.53	67,811.68	132,254.08	131,531.17
Bills payable	25,000.00	25,000.00	60,000.00	170,000.00	212,500.00
Other liabilities	4,234.25	3,602.45	4,534.39	7,477.52	5,245.05
Total	19,309,086.11	19,530,414.19	19,759,237.64	20,191,601.01	20,523,095.94

CITY OF BALTIMORE.

	22 banks.	22 banks.	22 banks.	22 banks.	22 banks.
Capital stock	$13,243,260.00	$13,243,260.00	$13,243,260.00	$13,243,260.00	$13,243,260.00
Surplus fund	5,041,625.00	5,184,100.00	5,184,100.00	5,195,875.00	5,195,875.00
Undivided profits	1,357,494.63	1,027,794.73	1,288,681.01	984,846.73	1,136,253.32
Nat'l-bank circulation	1,840,040.00	1,728,070.00	1,765,860.00	2,365,790.00	2,384,180.00
State-bank circulation	4,605.00	4,605.00	4,604.00	4,604.00	4,504.00
Due to national banks	6,455,725.35	7,539,611.48	7,094,842.28	7,252,867.76	7,048,508.84
Due to State banks	2,043,647.09	1,995,356.83	1,819,210.86	2,066,834.30	2,148,290.07
Dividends unpaid	68,468.33	84,970.73	65,857.73	181,566.26	95,985.37
Individual deposits	25,885,580.45	26,273,263.75	26,441,812.97	27,328,976.87	26,873,361.97
U. S. deposits	210,330.75	217,262.71	220,687.41	615,535.15	1,378,507.18
Dep'ts U.S.dis.officers					
Notes rediscounted	130,000.00				
Bills payable	7,500.00		365,000.00	355,000.00	100,000.00
Other liabilities		4,401.93		96,731.58	141,560.67
Total	56,288,276.60	57,302,697.16	57,494,916.26	59,691,887.65	59,750,286.42

MASSACHUSETTS.

	213 banks.	213 banks.	211 banks.	211 banks.	211 banks.
Capital stock	$43,877,500.00	$43,877,500.00	$42,427,500.00	$42,427,500.00	$42,327,500.00
Surplus fund	15,104,044.16	15,195,888.97	14,899,349.50	14,944,816.50	14,941,016.50
Undivided profits	4,947,075.29	5,185,230.05	4,912,972.89	5,088,256.99	5,581,792.26
Nat'l-bank circulation	18,756,212.00	17,192,199.50	17,187,780.50	17,273,984.50	17,712,809.50
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	3,016,889.97	3,088,829.81	2,769,408.58	2,798,814.38	2,916,340.12
Due to State banks	1,929,507.51	2,311,630.78	2,195,433.09	2,273,195.09	2,068,157.59
Dividends unpaid	51,726.76	51,659.70	97,438.23	118,979.51	45,342.41
Individual deposits	80,599,401.74	80,813,899.87	79,744,786.85	82,040,182.72	85,102,998.84
U. S. deposits	98,473.32	98,367.66	53,939.03	252,941.30	877,797.39
Dep'ts U. S.dis.officers	1,795.73	2,129.44	3,079.53	2,629.74	2,468.88
Notes rediscounted	325,010.31	300,030.00	481,884.62	422,387.58	153,170.94
Bills payable	951,559.82	906,000.00	1,196,452.53	1,174,461.93	617,000.00
Other liabilities	66,633.05	63,238.68	93,658.44	108,649.74	132,752.42
Total	169,725,829.66	169,086,604.46	166,063,683.19	168,926,799.98	172,479,146.85

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

ABSTRACT OF REPORTS SINCE OCTOBER 5, 1897,

CITY OF BOSTON.

Resources.	DECEMBER 15.	FEBRUARY 18.	MAY 5.	JULY 14.	SEPTEMBER 20.
	54 banks.	53 banks.	53 banks.	52 banks.	52 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$165, 605, 857. 13	$164, 728, 194. 43	$156, 623, 374. 14	$161, 165, 619. 60	$166,933,052.27
Overdrafts.....	94, 073. 75	51, 947. 75	59, 058. 61	115, 778. 32	100, 261. 95
Bonds for circulation.	6, 880, 000. 00	6, 327, 000. 00	6, 997, 000. 00	7, 252, 000. 00	7, 077, 000. 00
Bonds for deposits...	265, 000. 00	347, 000. 00	347, 000. 00	859, 000. 00	3, 442, 500. 00
U. S. bonds on hand..	411, 150. 00	5, 000. 00	57, 000. 00	779, 000. 00	184, 500. 00
Premiums on bonds..	373, 973. 97	284, 570. 97	341, 032. 61	332, 445. 11	357, 436. 83
Stocks, securities, etc	7, 683, 102. 91	8, 317, 306. 45	8, 129, 425. 80	9, 068, 541. 65	9, 536, 627. 42
Banking house, etc..	2, 391, 047. 56	2, 390, 392. 12	2, 391, 962. 01	2, 392, 956. 33	2, 391, 817. 71
Real estate, etc	371, 279. 51	383, 147. 81	400, 485. 12	441, 999. 21	444, 444. 41
Due from nat'l banks.	14, 982, 443. 92	13, 926, 399. 90	15, 622, 536. 91	14, 463, 767. 10	13, 143, 365. 89
Due from State banks	1, 394, 229. 67	778, 890. 13	686, 872. 66	949, 930. 71	1, 146, 052. 92
Due from res've ag'ts	33, 533, 910. 54	34, 730, 588. 50	29, 402, 474. 69	36, 563, 930. 84	34, 119, 276. 99
Cash items	364, 320. 36	411, 420. 79	325, 596. 66	505, 330. 82	388, 835. 32
Clear'g-house exch'gs	9, 644, 849. 42	12, 327, 339. 60	8, 523, 131. 23	7, 954, 479. 04	12, 622, 509. 52
Bills of other banks..	1, 120, 178. 00	935, 532. 00	834, 060. 00	1, 012, 280. 00	1, 054, 669. 00
Fractional currency..	21, 484. 20	23, 834. 88	22, 645. 98	21, 183. 26	19, 452. 67
Specie	12, 345, 318. 46	12, 128, 894. 29	14, 152, 143. 45	15, 604, 745. 81	17, 487, 684. 81
Legal-tender notes...	6, 994, 795. 00	7, 042, 525. 00	5, 932, 827. 00	4, 956, 237. 00	5, 679, 766. 00
U. S. cert's of deposit.	3, 050, 000. 00	2, 360, 000. 00	240, 000. 00	160, 000. 00	220, 000. 00
5% fund with Treas.	309, 600. 00	275, 950. 00	314, 035. 00	325, 946. 00	315, 945. 00
Due from U. S. Treas.	220, 504. 00	87, 461. 30	88, 379. 00	1, 208, 031. 30	145, 374. 50
Total	268, 057, 118. 40	267, 863, 395. 92	251, 581, 040. 87	266, 133, 202. 10	276, 810, 573. 21

MICHIGAN.

	76 banks.	76 banks.	76 banks.	76 banks.	76 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$26, 522, 228. 82	$27, 249, 401. 95	$28, 883, 385. 72	$28, 775, 412. 19	$28, 656, 369. 27
Overdrafts.....	161, 384. 74	162, 446. 93	161, 674. 17	162, 748. 15	175, 300. 90
Bonds for circulation.	2, 887, 000. 00	2, 887, 000. 00	2, 957, 000. 00	2, 957, 000. 00	3, 100, 500. 00
Bonds for deposits...	100, 000. 00	100, 000. 00	100, 000. 00	100, 000. 00	270, 500. 00
U. S. bonds on hand..	100, 650. 00	110, 650. 00	108, 850. 00	120, 250. 00	524, 310. 00
Premiums on bonds..	211, 723. 50	215, 025. 25	223, 960. 25	222, 107. 38	225, 637. 00
Stocks, securities, etc	1, 910, 713. 64	2, 146, 163. 93	2, 208, 501. 16	2, 438, 846. 13	2, 524, 276. 67
Banking house, etc ..	913, 091. 53	905, 752. 96	908, 429. 13	904, 689. 74	905, 115. 13
Real estate, etc	614, 199. 04	662, 203. 25	673, 277. 40	677, 411. 90	704, 074. 49
Due from nat'l banks.	625, 732. 60	668, 237. 09	648, 337. 68	533, 446. 87	683, 212. 62
Due from State banks	709, 702. 42	656, 213. 16	564, 404. 10	505, 282. 91	567, 878. 94
Due from res've ag'ts	7, 130, 790. 46	7, 528, 717. 54	6, 104, 245. 23	6, 128, 117. 91	7, 164, 574. 50
Cash items.....	110, 910. 89	134, 372. 44	100, 705. 67	152, 745. 45	153, 011. 57
Clear'g-house exch'gs	81, 371. 51	46, 096. 03	72, 864. 73	72, 630. 12	62, 651. 18
Bills of other banks..	366, 874. 00	308, 166. 00	370, 753. 00	421, 074. 00	349, 428. 00
Fractional currency..	14, 779. 62	18, 417. 06	15, 157. 26	15, 531. 95	13, 965. 64
Specie	1, 947, 654. 94	1, 930, 601. 48	1, 992, 833. 37	2, 042, 200. 52	1, 887, 470. 33
Legal-tender notes...	733, 665. 00	685, 585. 00	899, 082. 00	888, 532. 00	741, 982. 00
U. S. cert's of deposit.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5% fund with Treas.	129, 652. 25	129, 665. 00	131, 342. 00	133, 065. 00	139, 036. 00
Due from U. S. Treas.	3, 431. 50	12, 122. 45	6, 580. 25	127, 057. 35	41, 726. 03
Total	45, 275, 556. 46	46, 556, 837. 52	47, 131, 383. 12	47, 378, 149. 57	48, 891, 020. 27

CITY OF DETROIT.

	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$14, 621, 698. 64	$14, 824, 822. 88	$15, 691, 302. 20	$14, 956, 828. 76	$14, 711, 565. 06
Overdrafts.....	8, 458. 06	3, 768. 96	1, 636. 33	2, 834. 28	2, 395. 20
Bonds for circulation.	1, 150, 000. 00	1, 150, 000. 00	1, 200, 000. 00	1, 400, 000. 00	1, 400, 000. 00
Bonds for deposits...	300, 000. 00	300, 000. 00	300, 000. 00	300, 000. 00	700, 000. 00
U. S. bonds on hand..	.....	200, 000. 00	229, 300. 00	100, 000. 00	156, 200. 00
Premiums on bonds..	153, 500. 00	202, 242. 19	216, 242. 19	205, 367. 19	223, 154. 69
Stocks, securities, etc	123, 902. 28	326, 795. 37	414, 297. 99	428, 487. 27	396, 419. 90
Banking house, etc ..	30, 788. 50	31, 538. 50	31, 038. 50	30, 538. 50	30, 538. 50
Real estate, etc	266, 020. 73	266, 761. 18	358, 654. 13	354, 544. 59	362, 168. 70
Due from nat'l banks.	1, 741, 403. 08	1, 526, 764. 38	1, 049, 036. 01	908, 056. 33	1, 260, 605. 77
Due from State banks	415, 660. 80	540, 580. 15	384, 999. 74	318, 986. 46	461, 481. 72
Due from res've ag'ts	4, 646, 334. 97	4, 192, 854. 71	2, 116, 209. 29	1, 901, 154. 24	3, 347, 373. 13
Cash items.....	25, 946. 57	11, 083. 25	17, 962. 80	231, 283. 68	110, 144. 61
Clear'g-house exch'gs	276, 938. 48	265, 962. 09	226, 968. 11	210, 649. 87	236, 036. 84
Bills of other banks..	139, 543. 00	210, 796. 00	165, 807. 00	258, 245. 00	142, 937. 00
Fractional currency..	11, 752. 83	12, 699. 26	6, 910. 45	11, 331. 32	5, 774. 81
Specie	1, 662, 580. 55	1, 667, 442. 00	1, 646, 832. 01	1, 683, 112. 75	1, 677, 607. 25
Legal-tender notes...	628, 489. 00	763, 387. 00	575, 226. 00	798, 730. 00	699, 711. 00
U. S. cert's of deposit.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5% fund with Treas.	51, 750. 00	51, 750. 00	54, 000. 00	63, 000. 00	63, 000. 00
Due from U. S. Treas.	24, 642. 07	12, 041. 87	14, 352. 27	40, 675. 87	9, 448. 27
Total	26, 279, 409. 56	26, 611, 289. 79	24, 700, 775. 02	24, 203, 826. 11	25, 996, 562. 45

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ARRANGED BY STATES AND RESERVE CITIES—Continued.

CITY OF BOSTON.

Liabilities.	DECEMBER 15.	FEBRUARY 18.	MAY 5.	JULY 14.	SEPTEMBER 20.
	54 banks.	53 banks.	53 banks.	52 banks.	52 banks.
Capital stock	$50,350,000.00	$49,350,000.00	$48,550,000.00	$48,150,000.00	$48,150,000.00
Surplus fund	15,059,578.53	15,983,025.30	14,802,825.30	14,741,325.30	14,492,375.10
Undivided profits	4,826,247.95	5,553,722.05	4,709,157.13	5,553,779.61	6,348,246.53
Nat'l-bank circulation	5,788,900.00	5,381,122.50	6,192,582.50	6,404,120.00	6,250,302.50
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	40,873,539.50	41,321,815.38	33,031,595.94	41,554,197.49	42,244,244.69
Due to State banks	20,480,682.60	21,791,790.92	18,077,960.35	21,235,738.39	21,715,816.10
Dividends unpaid	45,280.96	30,029.63	46,434.63	27,369.63	27,658.63
Individual deposits	129,441,925.49	128,128,045.49	124,023,745.76	126,916,600.81	133,912,988.68
U. S. deposits	126,582.46	177,580.48	204,668.90	462,456.13	2,832,163.48
Dep'ts U.S.dis. officers	59,216.87	55,905.66	54,632.66	47,235.82	59,075.17
Notes rediscounted					
Bills payable	1,000,285.74	1,086,966.91	1,258,966.91	926,811.42	504,747.33
Other liabilities	4,878.30	3,391.60	628,470.79	113,567.50	272,955.00
Total	268,057,118.40	267,863,395.92	251,581,040.87	266,133,202.10	276,810,573.21

MICHIGAN.

	76 banks.	76 banks.	76 banks.	76 banks.	76 banks.
Capital stock	$8,645,000.00	$8,595,000.00	$8,595,000.00	$8,595,000.00	$8,595,000.00
Surplus fund	2,637,018.09	2,640,218.72	2,640,618.72	2,532,318.72	2,641,653.35
Undivided profits	1,074,494.76	851,653.35	1,017,514.05	864,848.81	972,655.15
Nat'l bank circulation	2,563,697.50	2,543,917.50	2,587,727.50	2,610,687.50	2,727,687.50
State bank circulation					
Due to national banks	300,397.33	338,215.11	329,935.52	251,451.89	258,734.38
Due to State banks	1,336,646.86	1,492,764.62	1,174,152.95	1,279,296.67	1,551,854.62
Dividends unpaid	17,553.29	12,600.78	4,530.50	49,606.53	9,551.34
Individual deposits	28,590,314.47	29,986,426.78	30,665,017.71	31,054,350.17	31,840,453.48
U. S. deposits	61,286.39	64,299.78	83,708.66	80,911.38	238,611.01
Dep'ts U.S.dis.officers	36,677.77	31,740.88	15,550.27	9,219.52	9,460.94
Notes rediscounted	2,500.00		17,466.80	6,458.38	45,000.00
Bills payable	10,000.00			44,000.00	
Other liabilities			160.44		308.50
Total	45,275,556.46	46,556,837.52	47,131,383.12	47,378,149.57	48,891,020.27

CITY OF DETROIT.

	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.
Capital stock	$3,300,000.00	$3,300,000.00	$3,300,000.00	$3,300,000.00	$3,300,000.00
Surplus fund	605,000.00	605,000.00	605,000.00	605,000.00	605,000.00
Undivided profits	320,503.38	280,665.64	311,455.43	252,607.49	302,583.16
Nat'l-bank circulation	988,100.00	975,650.00	1,011,920.00	1,122,830.00	1,169,080.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	3,973,015.95	4,122,328.21	2,956,942.77	2,991,809.05	2,981,741.62
Due to State banks	6,162,916.32	6,390,421.24	5,613,473.28	5,401,346.81	5,963,687.49
Dividends unpaid	10.00	187.42	829.50	3,635.20	53.95
Individual deposits	10,626,691.78	10,637,577.35	10,494,597.78	10,224,436.40	11,249,457.51
U. S. deposits	232,172.72	233,585.64	227,284.44	276,884.04	372,143.90
Dep'ts U.S.dis.officers	70,999.41	65,874.29	79,271.82	25,277.12	52,814.82
Notes rediscounted					
Bills payable			100,000.00		
Other liabilities					
Total	26,279,409.56	26,611,289.79	24,700,775.02	24,203,826.11	25,936,562.45

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ABSTRACT OF REPORTS SINCE OCTOBER 5, 1897,

MINNESOTA.

Resources.	DECEMBER 15. 60 banks.	FEBRUARY 18. 59 banks.	MAY 5. 59 banks.	JULY 14. 59 banks.	SEPTEMBER 20. 59 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$14,126,103.45	$14,374,329.58	$15,014,655.21	$14,694,779.26	$14,624,175.05
Overdrafts	76,016.13	74,047.33	83,126.67	102,230.42	85,408.19
Bonds for circulation.	1,271,500.00	1,259,000.00	1,316,500.00	1,279,000.00	1,314,000.00
Bonds for deposits	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand	83,500.00	32,500.00	32,500.00	117,550.00	277,160.00
Premiums on bonds	57,082.80	55,882.80	65,720.30	65,444.55	65,451.55
Stocks, securities, etc	678,871.47	715,856.92	793,269.55	837,143.10	922,340.79
Banking house, etc	912,082.06	908,586.74	909,666.67	915,687.52	927,967.93
Real estate, etc	409,396.11	403,793.99	438,085.24	407,641.19	389,770.99
Due from nat'l banks.	838,081.38	749,903.63	669,591.89	821,033.87	658,467.82
Due from State banks	339,025.02	391,333.32	365,331.25	348,456.81	333,566.70
Due from res've ag'ts	4,640,291.54	4,471,680.21	3,780,522.70	4,158,435.71	3,778,463.99
Cash items	79,109.70	68,802.55	95,277.85	75,433.04	78,854.07
Clear'g-house exch'gs	35,127.89	13,256.05	104,406.36	22,494.30	249,561.05
Bills of other banks	150,019.00	95,523.00	100,443.00	129,609.00	107,232.00
Fractional currency	8,605.82	12,316.11	11,247.71	11,583.49	10,320.75
Specie	1,295,239.05	1,164,317.90	1,196,357.25	1,257,122.88	1,127,797.90
Legal-tender notes	475,859.00	317,980.00	368,734.00	378,530.00	324,627.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.					
5% fund with Treas.	56,321.50	54,359.50	56,953.00	57,007.90	57,385.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	6,926.00	5,695.00	8,018.50	35,135.00	19,186.54
Total	25,499,157.92	25,219,164.63	25,460,407.15	25,764,318.04	25,401,737.32

CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS.

	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$12,348,300.37	$12,273,799.88	$11,458,636.52	$10,862,303.96	$10,299,184.97
Overdrafts	5,930.10	6,863.12	4,855.62	20,229.20	13,052.25
Bonds for circulation.	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00
Bonds for deposits	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	150,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand					151,980.00
Premiums on bonds	23,500.00	23,250.00	22,950.00	21,200.00	28,775.62
Stocks, securities, etc	437,828.93	431,273.90	441,684.38	465,450.92	448,155.92
Banking house, etc	105,950.00	107,175.00	108,275.00	108,875.00	108,875.00
Real estate, etc	71,657.47	77,628.00	77,628.00	77,628.00	77,628.00
Due from nat'l banks.	788,119.79	751,850.49	719,127.94	1,035,422.66	1,078,886.29
Due from State banks	1,187,998.97	708,345.53	891,357.27	882,835.81	1,048,238.93
Due from res've ag'ts	2,417,653.53	1,566,777.75	2,236,900.94	3,020,842.35	3,263,307.68
Cash items	23,133.73	17,350.44	29,942.10	29,031.69	41,449.21
Clear'g-house exch'gs	738,251.73	402,968.11	1,014,054.67	331,206.76	450,478.29
Bills of other banks	138,729.00	71,710.00	150,579.00	113,311.00	104,606.00
Fractional currency	5,960.21	4,436.62	5,195.42	12,482.97	7,381.88
Specie	936,745.30	831,824.30	706,339.10	771,695.45	992,251.00
Legal-tender notes	808,578.00	372,937.00	837,336.00	685,351.00	619,694.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.					
5% fund with Treas.	13,500.00	13,500.00	13,300.00	12,800.00	13,300.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	4,500.00	4,110.00	1,562.50	103,082.00	300.00
Total	20,406,337.13	18,015,800.14	19,069,724.46	18,903,838.77	19,197,545.04

CITY OF ST. PAUL.

	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$10,399,191.16	$10,352,501.60	$10,314,406.39	$9,567,578.25	$9,715,305.00
Overdrafts	7,525.67	1,996.60	4,775.04	4,958.71	4,141.60
Bonds for circulation.	252,000.00	252,000.00	252,000.00	252,000.00	252,000.00
Bonds for deposits	475,000.00	475,000.00	475,000.00	475,000.00	475,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand					133,500.00
Premiums on bonds					
Stocks, securities, etc	1,701,283.93	1,894,402.09	1,745,190.59	1,785,762.44	1,766,142.46
Banking house, etc	702,718.78	698,218.78	698,758.78	698,758.78	698,758.78
Real estate, etc	74,138.84	85,088.84	87,883.31	97,722.31	126,575.05
Due from nat'l banks.	1,015,198.72	675,170.47	958,147.48	1,029,357.70	680,049.73
Due from State banks	307,385.20	138,818.66	241,065.17	160,034.85	243,554.96
Due from res've ag'ts	3,020,461.20	3,806,981.10	2,580,194.10	3,328,113.38	3,408,665.30
Cash items	81,548.57	37,898.70	99,467.99	86,683.59	71,000.60
Clear'g-house exch'gs	259,801.45	162,572.04	300,680.71	249,473.85	288,459.72
Bills of other banks	118,500.00	83,670.00	202,155.00	130,729.00	122,632.60
Fractional currency	3,680.93	2,501.99	2,466.28	2,345.79	3,481.59
Specie	2,294,864.13	1,895,106.00	2,046,138.85	2,219,399.85	2,126,663.80
Legal-tender notes	218,908.00	248,264.00	457,474.00	313,417.00	546,486.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.					
5% fund with Treas.	11,340.00	11,338.00	11,338.00	11,338.00	11,338.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	36,269.42	34,101.42	46,431.42	108,121.42	26,221.94
Total	21,009,816.00	20,855,630.29	20,523,573.11	20,520,794.92	20,699,970.53

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ARRANGED BY STATES AND RESERVE CITIES—Continued.

MINNESOTA.

Liabilities.	DECEMBER 15.	FEBRUARY 18.	MAY 5.	JULY 14.	SEPTEMBER 20.
	60 banks.	59 banks.	59 banks.	59 banks.	59 banks.
Capital stock	$4,865,000.00	$4,815,000.00	$4,640,000.00	$4,640,000.00	$4,590,000.00
Surplus fund	1,026,775.62	1,013,050.00	1,010,350.00	1,023,550.00	1,014,750.00
Undivided profits	701,818.05	572,125.64	514,876.90	444,002.48	501,779.66
Nat'l-bank circulation	1,134,255.00	1,118,495.00	1,164,227.50	1,136,185.00	1,164,955.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	529,027.27	380,064.18	292,089.22	415,943.77	355,095.41
Due to State banks	727,567.21	826,192.91	874,679.82	753,792.47	680,845.37
Dividends unpaid	2,576.00	2,369.75	1,122.00	14,423.25	1,565.00
Individual deposits	16,431,606.14	16,417,855.89	16,863,247.33	17,241,912.54	16,943,881.68
U. S. deposits	20,269.88	37,912.20	5,402.43	16,551.59	16,327.59
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	21,601.96	12,087.80	40,775.89	1,008.16	24,820.00
Notes rediscounted			5,000.00		
Bills payable	23,000.00	10,000.00	17,000.00	71,700.00	93,500.00
Other liabilities	15,660.79	14,071.26	26,645.06	5,248.78	14,218.21
Total	25,499,157.92	25,219,164.63	25,460,407.15	25,764,318.04	25,401,737.32

CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS.

	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.
Capital stock	$4,500,000.00	$4,500,000.00	$4,500,000.00	$4,500,000.00	$4,500,000.00
Surplus fund	491,000.00	503,500.00	505,500.00	512,000.00	512,000.00
Undivided profits	461,553.41	379,687.15	354,850.37	246,935.77	313,479.97
Nat'l-bank circulation	210,240.00	201,230.00	200,410.00	195,920.00	192,360.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	4,085,419.84	3,201,355.68	2,674,572.83	2,892,267.90	2,393,788.71
Due to State banks	2,269,525.16	1,939,349.02	1,778,498.82	1,584,305.65	1,595,051.42
Dividends unpaid	464.00	1,480.00	2,897.50	11,400.00	3,151.00
Individual deposits	8,333,604.60	7,206,877.54	8,988,184.04	8,793,306.78	9,413,198.22
U. S. deposits	39,850.49	39,074.68	37,135.43	38,377.60	133,535.44
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	7,679.63	18,433.02	4,691.19	10,510.93	9,720.87
Notes rediscounted					12,800.00
Bills payable					
Other liabilities	7,000.00	24,813.05	22,984.28	118,814.14	118,459.41
Total	20,406,337.13	18,015,800.14	19,069,724.46	18,903,838.77	19,197,545.04

CITY OF ST. PAUL.

	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.
Capital stock	$3,800,000.00	$3,800,000.00	$3,800,000.00	$3,800,000.00	$3,800,000.00
Surplus fund	855,000.00	655,000.00	655,000.00	657,000.00	657,000.00
Undivided profits	888,719.77	764,393.62	770,412.70	770,420.59	817,690.75
Nat'l-bank circulation	210,840.00	210,130.00	206,730.00	204,770.00	203,270.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	3,238,423.16	2,777,042.25	2,127,928.57	2,226,834.55	2,591,161.28
Due to State banks	2,475,524.93	2,454,459.26	2,410,402.53	2,219,931.90	1,754,850.77
Dividends unpaid	2,395.81	3,346.71	2,466.41	4,924.21	3,102.21
Individual deposits	9,099,067.76	9,785,469.34	10,047,578.08	10,181,687.72	10,432,375.13
U. S. deposits	151,999.03	175,137.19	249,851.19	196,946.58	87,151.80
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	287,845.54	230,660.92	178,203.63	258,879.37	353,368.59
Notes rediscounted					
Bills payable			75,000.00		
Other liabilities					
Total	21,009,816.00	20,855,630.29	20,523,573.11	20,520,794.92	20,699,970.53

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ABSTRACT OF REPORTS SINCE OCTOBER 5, 1897,

MISSISSIPPI.

Resources.	DECEMBER 15.	FEBRUARY 18.	MAY 5.	JULY 14.	SEPTEMBER 20.
	10 banks.	10 banks.	10 banks.	10 banks.	10 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$1,888,990.47	$1,712,865.30	$2,036,770.03	$2,281,026.13	$2,475,475.77
Overdrafts	701,463.76	578,527.56	409,459.31	248,671.31	289,143.86
Bonds for circulation.	243,150 00	243,150.00	243,150.00	243,150.00	254,400.00
Bonds for deposits					
U. S. bonds on hand.			50,000.00		23,000.00
Premiums on bonds.	3,000.00	1,000.00	5,750.00	800.00	800.00
Stocks, securities, etc	413,584.36	382,941.52	413,140.85	441,502.76	443,026.91
Banking house, etc.	75,011.06	70,762.04	72,183.04	73,679.29	75,556.74
Real estate, etc	76,737.02	77,454.88	76,982.68	76,892.25	76,876.69
Due from nat'l banks.	189,102.20	245,710.61	200,993.16	112,400.06	90,724.33
Due from State banks	110,134.91	98,271.30	75,192.09	52,591.88	45,235.00
Due from res've ag'ts	425,142.50	985,421.81	649,551.93	466,189.61	219,219.02
Cash items	29,722.09	44,449.81	25,102.47	18,192.32	22,210.95
Clear'g-house exch'gs					
Bills of other banks.	8,806.00	3,252.00	6,160.00	7,382.00	7,821.00
Fractional currency.	963.96	1,666.37	2,579.44	3,701.03	2,083.80
Specie	118 768.15	102,467.60	154,962.65	184,862.35	154,911.85
Legal-tender notes.	185,266.00	222,797.00	228,998.00	131,920.00	161,760.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.					
5% fund with Treas.	10 921.13	10,740.83	10,640.50	10,699.90	11,020.50
Due from U. S. Treas.			700.00	13,088.00	1,239.20
Total	4,480,763.61	4,781,478.63	4,662,316.15	4,366,748.89	4,354,505.62

MISSOURI.

	50 banks.	50 banks.	50 banks.	50 banks.	49 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$7,900,562.96	$7,796,186.83	$8,109,455.23	$8,139,342.16	$7,969,757.15
Overdrafts	177,006.02	179,565.06	148,599.96	163,702.78	188,291.79
Bonds for circulation.	1,145,050.00	1,132,550.00	1,171,550.00	1,221,550.00	1,260,550.00
Bonds for deposits					
U. S. bonds on hand.	59,000.00	55,000.00	53,000.00	21,500.00	63,120.00
Premiums on bonds.	63,947.79	61,422.79	69,404.49	67,204.04	66,704.04
Stocks, securities, etc	744,054.39	709,243.01	717,738.35	675,423.80	664,609.67
Banking house, etc.	514,820.62	515,827.17	517,126.72	513,864.04	511,378.32
Real estate, etc	258,356.98	271,592.33	262,641.12	265,880.50	268,702.25
Due from nat'l banks.	257,432.91	266,486.47	185,929.04	131,095.38	122,993.92
Due from State banks	174,179.03	233,511.98	203,989.53	202,689.67	187,657.63
Due from res've ag'ts	1,975,048.58	2,394,894.46	1,975,978.26	1,575,499.21	1,787,223.37
Cash items	109,189.72	80,415.57	85,688.80	73,306.06	91,148.08
Clear'g-house exch'gs	6,470.95	3,500.39	9,365.41	15,092.86	21,564.02
Bills of other banks.	104,463.00	111,813.00	146,428.00	192,960.00	120,077.00
Fractional currency.	6,144.82	7,057.38	6,843.63	6,951.46	6,329.62
Specie	568,113.60	581,580.37	679,605.40	629,087.69	590,652.95
Legal-tender notes.	302,268.00	343,601.00	352,193.00	340,383.00	290,612.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.					
5% fund with Treas.	51,527.25	50,364.75	52,234.75	54,484.75	55,722.75
Due from U. S. Treas.	982.50	1,322.50	2.50	29,922.50	4,312.50
Total	14,418,619.12	14,795,935.06	14,747,774.19	14,319,939.99	14,271,407.06

CITY OF KANSAS CITY.

	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$17,419,063.14	$17,821,121.56	$17,350,879.29	$18,918,947.82	$18,378,813.53
Overdrafts	119,041.53	143,711.45	151,150.04	107,071.22	211,227.97
Bonds for circulation.	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	487,000.00
Bonds for deposits	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	50,000.00	314,500.00
U. S. bonds on hand.	391,000.00	416,000.00	226,000.00	304,500.00	287,200.00
Premiums on bonds.	95,105.80	100,320.80	61,827.05	36,000.00	43,945.39
Stocks, securities, etc	830,329.89	1,157,364.37	1,640,992.73	1,648,533.75	1,392,946.48
Banking house, etc.	72,375.00	69,365.00	66,865.00	16,366.00	13,001.00
Real estate, etc	362,442.86	356,392.86	357,992.86	418,288.97	395,227.47
Due from nat'l banks.	911,481.21	920,536.08	1,267,449.04	919,853.58	1,252,126.45
Due from State banks	1,789,038.31	2,489,048.95	2,082,839.23	1,815,509.57	2,948,436.41
Due from res've ag'ts.	5,196,137.99	7,280,266.43	6,712,474.84	3,647,740.08	4,401,672.02
Cash items	42,142.38	31,787.52	37,461.46	69,994.48	47,620.73
Clear'g-house exch'gs	877,449.31	556,624.50	649,141.68	723,716.04	576,138.54
Bills of other banks.	174,860.00	225,600.00	204,136.00	130,440.00	168,311.00
Fractional currency.	4,472.55	3,463.32	3,695.49	5,089.76	6,866.57
Specie	1,209,217.20	1,332,273.00	2,106,061.77	2,044,914.55	1,547,008.40
Legal-tender notes.	895,000.00	854,300.00	1,366,400.00	1,032,160.00	951,122.00
U. S. cert's of deposit					
5% fund with Treas.	11,250.00	11,250.00	11,250.00	11,250.00	13,500.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	4,000.00	4,500.00		20,000.00	33,504.10
Total	30,754,497.17	34,123,925.84	34,595,616.48	32,170,375.82	32,570,168.06

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

ARRANGED BY STATES AND RESERVE CITIES—Continued.

MISSISSIPPI.

Liabilities.	DECEMBER 15.	FEBRUARY 18.	MAY 5.	JULY 14.	SEPTEMBER 20.
	10 banks.	10 banks.	10 banks.	10 banks.	10 banks.
Capital stock	$855,000.00	$855,000.00	$855,000.00	$855,000.00	$855,000.00
Surplus fund	392,648.23	396,700.00	396,700.00	402,050.00	402,050.00
Undivided profits	157,022.04	122,025.22	160,186.17	137,481.47	149,667.69
Nat'l-bank circulation	215,880.00	210,350.00	212,030.00	215,690.00	227,520.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	49,856.11	58,874.29	22,528.28	44,021.37	30,349.73
Due to State banks	70,953.28	88,205.10	108,089.14	54,532.50	29,772.00
Dividends unpaid	1,070.00	1,870.00	1,065.00	7,259.00	1,810.00
Individual deposits	2,485,400.32	2,983,954.02	2,902,217.56	2,557,962.36	2,249,521.64
U. S. deposits					
Dep'ts U.S.dis.officers					
Notes rediscounted	104,933.63			64,876.30	119,138.67
Bills payable	130,000.00	60,000.00		20,000.00	206,800.00
Other liabilities	18,000.00	4,500.00	4,500.00	7,875.89	82,875.89
Total	4,480,763.61	4,781,478.63	4,662,316.15	4,366,748.89	4,354,505.62

MISSOURI.

	50 banks.	50 banks.	50 banks.	50 banks.	49 banks.
Capital stock	$3,765,000.00	$3,615,000.00	$3,615,000.00	$3,615,000.00	$3,515,000.00
Surplus fund	735,309.56	738,327.25	738,327.25	741,444.62	744,044.62
Undivided profits	327,192.03	206,824.07	290,761.25	208,627.67	258,409.60
Nat'l-bank circulation	1,016,520.00	995,970.00	1,045,175.00	1,690,730.00	1,118,530.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	4,594.46	7,230.65	3,279.40	5,074.84	3,857.87
Due to State banks	143,167.33	131,922.36	134,688.65	76,794.41	106,451.21
Dividends unpaid	7,556.55	2,415.55	2,103.87	7,946.05	3,329.05
Individual deposits	8,324,081.40	9,019,337.24	8,831,036.55	8,392,631.38	8,386,657.49
U. S. deposits					
Dep'ts U.S.dis. officers					
Notes rediscounted	29,723.65	24,000.00	31,150.00	79,690.93	49,125.00
Bills payable	50,756.20	39,500.00	43,100.00	102,000.00	70,600.00
Other liabilities	14,717.94	15,407.94	13,152.22		15,402.22
Total	14,418,619.12	14,795,935.06	14,747,774.19	14,319,939.90	14,271,407.06

CITY OF KANSAS CITY.

	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.
Capital stock	$2,300,000.00	$2,300,000.00	$2,300,000.00	$2,300,000.00	$2,300,000.00
Surplus fund	480,000.00	509,000.00	521,000.00	573,000.00	608,000.00
Undivided profits	302,640.48	271,302.82	338,462.18	303,757.76	335,188.78
Nat'l-bank circulation	225,000.00	225,000.00	225,000.00	225,000.00	291,450.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	7,622,996.08	9,251,053.73	8,537,494.60	7,525,276.09	7,426,165.43
Due to State banks	8,446,304.32	9,490,466.15	8,756,048.17	8,024,090.08	8,693,143.82
Dividends unpaid	2,150.25	2,020.50	1,119.25	26,485.00	1,675.75
Individual deposits	11,268,984.39	11,974,430.60	12,953,286.18	12,604,744.17	13,215,173.41
U. S. deposits	94,227.29	71,507.47	77,594.97	47,812.15	226,860.73
Dep'ts U.S.dis.officers	12,104.36	29,144.57	20,611.13	13,767.85	15,781.36
Notes rediscounted				372,829.99	
Bills payable			865,000.00	153,612.73	50,000.00
Other liabilities					6,728.78
Total	30,754,407.17	34,123,925.84	34,595,616.48	32,170,375.82	32,570,168.06

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ABSTRACT OF REPORTS SINCE OCTOBER 5, 1897,

CITY OF ST. JOSEPH.

Resources.	DECEMBER 15.	FEBRUARY 18.	MAY 5.	JULY 14.	SEPTEMBER 20.
	2 banks.	2 banks.	2 banks.	2 banks.	2 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$2,141,262.03	$1,999,048.07	$2,285,531.55	$2,272,051.54	$2,203,279.31
Overdrafts	4,726.90	20,897.90	5,734.31	7,858.55	21,962.73
Bonds for circulation.	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00
Bonds for deposits	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand					59,500.00
Premiums on bonds					
Stocks, securities, etc	12,390.45	12,000.00	14,400.00	14,400.00	14,400.00
Banking house, etc	72,000.00	72,000.00	72,000.00	72,000.00	72,000.00
Real estate, etc					
Due from nat'l banks.	335,077.80	482,467.31	336,099.91	350,253.41	229,284.10
Due from State banks	89,158.70	94,833.81	133,145.28	85,584.81	168,355.36
Due from res've ag'ts.	504,946.33	1,063,000.75	952,336.79	1,065,283.86	1,216,565.13
Cash items	26,210.22	19,987.44	18,711.13	100,721.41	69,175.04
Clear'g-house exch'gs	65,812.71	32,816.60	175,883.04	109,807.25	143,490.18
Bills of other banks	8,870.00	6,475.00	19,165.00	11,675.00	12,775.00
Fractional currency	549.02	552.14	782.62	480.28	505.21
Specie	210,009.20	182,035.90	236,292.20	251,428.30	189,636.40
Legal-tender notes	195,668.00	159,761.00	218,514.00	202,019.00	205,461.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.					
5% fund with Treas.	6,750.00	6,750.00	6,750.00	6,750.00	6,750.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	2,100.00	3,997.50	1,000.00	800.00	850.00
Total	3,875,531.36	4,356,623.42	4,667,345.83	4,751,113.41	4,813,989.46

CITY OF ST. LOUIS.

	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$31,330,130.98	$33,025,783.59	$36,084,086.85	$35,074,948.68	$34,712,725.25
Overdrafts	28,356.11	64,595.59	24,620.05	40,942.49	31,779.18
Bonds for circulation.	2,075,000.00	1,810,000.00	1,810,000.00	2,310,000.00	2,760,000.00
Bonds for deposits	540,000.00	540,000.00	540,000.00	540,000.00	990,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand	75,000.00	75,000.00	154,000.00	75,000.00	60,060.00
Premiums on bonds	199,481.25	176,718.75	192,768.75	222,276.45	206,468.35
Stocks, securities, etc	1,350,372.74	2,373,975.12	2,386,693.33	2,621,886.37	2,825,165.45
Banking house, etc	932,000.00	952,000.00	930,000.00	923,000.00	923,000.00
Real estate, etc	217,361.21	264,195.61	266,236.01	236,553.15	247,327.77
Due from nat'l banks.	10,780,629.92	15,005,458.51	6,949,831.69	7,273,241.64	5,974,122.39
Due from State banks	1,989,515.45	1,739,001.19	1,260,476.67	1,246,816.29	846,061.35
Due from res've ag'ts					
Cash items	91,574.08	73,557.88	71,151.43	73,786.07	138,420.23
Clear'g-house exch'gs	1,350,721.01	1,404,815.46	1,357,545.83	1,139,029.95	1,119,353.41
Bills of other banks	302,494.00	328,162.00	338,088.00	264,631.00	160,751.00
Fractional currency	1,672.70	2,420.66	2,551.93	2,268.16	3,060.71
Specie	2,477,065.40	2,736,720.48	3,313,455.85	4,430,014.35	3,887,719.50
Legal-tender notes	3,816,336.00	4,020,010.00	5,468,691.00	2,948,672.00	2,282,876.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.	1,550,000.00	1,730,000.00	2,400,000.00	1,910,000.00	1,355,000.00
5% fund with Treas.	93,375.00	81,450.00	81,450.00	103,950.00	121,950.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	6,000.00		2.50	103,502.50	1,000.00
Total	59,207,085.85	66,383,864.84	63,631,649.89	61,545,519.10	58,646,840.59

MONTANA.

	21 banks.	21 banks.	21 banks.	21 banks.	21 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$7,237,549.53	$7,084,227.78	$7,666,038.34	$7,770,959.20	$7,224,534.00
Overdrafts	401,722.62	344,423.72	359,460.83	402,141.10	377,138.98
Bonds for circulation.	608,750.00	608,750.00	608,750.00	608,750.00	608,750.00
Bonds for deposits	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	345,450.00
U. S. bonds on hand	125,500.00	125,500.00	130,500.00	217,600.00	196,100.00
Premiums on bonds	37,393.75	37,393.75	36,993.75	36,143.75	36,143.75
Stocks, securities, etc	1,156,766.17	861,737.73	902,923.91	855,854.79	894,309.83
Banking house, etc	373,150.29	345,905.29	342,636.53	342,439.68	342,091.90
Real estate, etc	247,592.46	229,912.13	237,754.68	235,983.48	224,523.95
Due from nat'l banks.	838,011.43	615,844.78	524,740.86	483,019.14	689,796.17
Due from State banks	242,894.26	269,056.69	303,572.56	312,146.88	463,990.37
Due from res've ag'ts	3,472,758.28	2,425,846.43	1,826,096.87	1,636,006.57	3,108,607.61
Cash items	65,890.91	28,176.28	28,252.72	31,206.65	38,822.38
Clear'g-house exch'gs	4,681.73	3,136.99	9,778.64	16,751.63	28,192.55
Bills of other banks	255,392.00	235,884.00	146,344.00	188,294.00	156,925.00
Fractional currency	3,273.74	3,562.47	3,132.46	2,868.61	3,386.80
Specie	829,498.50	901,510.65	928,803.20	872,830.30	901,038.20
Legal-tender notes	593,774.00	555,477.00	561,671.00	467,832.00	465,314.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.					
5% fund with Treas.	27,393.25	30,498.00	27,393.25	27,393.25	27,265.25
Due from U. S. Treas.	9,787.14	12,067.50	5,090.70	7,305.80	1,400.55
Total	16,631,780.06	14,818,911.19	14,749,934.30	14,615,526.83	16,133,781.29

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ARRANGED BY STATES AND RESERVE CITIES—Continued.

CITY OF ST. JOSEPH.

Liabilities.	DECEMBER 15.	FEBRUARY 18.	MAY 5.	JULY 14.	SEPTEMBER 20
	2 banks.	2 banks.	2 banks.	2 banks.	2 banks.
Capital stock	$350,000.00	$350,000.00	$350,000.00	$350,000.00	$350,000.00
Surplus fund	104,000.00	104,000.00	105,500.00	105,500.00	105,500.00
Undivided profits	37,101.58	43,540.07	60,026.95	23,810.61	29,574.93
Nat'l-bank circulation	135,000.00	135,000.00	135,000 00	135,000.00	135,000.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	391,098.38	472,101.07	571,552.26	583,573.85	773,302.16
Due to State banks	767,855.81	1,058,989.19	1,217,524.49	1,342,878.93	1,361,747 49
Dividends unpaid	4.51	4.51	4 51		
Individual deposits	2,041,209.16	2,143,575.09	2,178,706.04	2,161,306.66	2,008,911.41
U. S. deposits	48,912.12	48,884.57	49,031.58	49 018.36	49,576.27
Dep'ts U.S.dis.officers	349.80	528.92		25.00	377.20
Notes rediscounted					
Bills payable					
Other liabilities					
Total	3,875,531.36	4,356,623.42	4,667,345.83	4,751,113 41	4,813,989.46

CITY OF ST. LOUIS.

	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.
Capital stock	$8,400,000.00	$8,400,000.00	$8,400,000.00	$8,400,000.00	$8,400,000.00
Surplus fund	1,710,000.00	1,710,000.00	1,710,000.00	1,723,000.00	1,728,000.00
Undivided profits	644,926.98	722,543.23	838,187.72	825,188.17	898,281.13
Nat'l-bank circulation	1,853,080.00	1,574,095.00	1,617,167.50	2,040,897.50	2,469,295.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	15,515,318.28	19,521,696.65	17,313,680.49	16,261,862.14	13,438,575.12
Due to State banks	9,119,843.93	11,345,547.54	10,347,436.93	9,413,496.43	8,528,033.27
Dividends unpaid	4,897.25	2,276.25	41,460.25	5 759.75	4,501.75
Individual deposits	21,434,019.41	22,580,906.17	22,781,683.34	22,266,583.32	22,184,709.31
U. S. deposits	525,000.00	525,000.00	549,833.66	572,931.79	993,220.26
Dep'ts U.S.dis.officers					
Notes rediscounted					
Bills payable					
Other liabilities		1,800.00	32,200.00	35,800.00	2,234.75
Total	59,207,085.85	66,383,864.84	63,631,649.89	61 515,519.10	58,646,840.59

MONTANA.

	21 banks.	21 banks	21 banks.	21 banks.	21 banks.
Capital stock	$2,655,000.00	$2,555,000.00	$2,555.000.00	$2,555,000.00	$2,555,000.00
Surplus fund	399,319.60	377,700.00	367,700.00	378,500.00	379,500.00
Undivided profits	809,658.98	533,168.83	622,789.09	692,496.67	751,850.77
Nat'l-bank circulation	533,532.50	521,117.50	531,367.50	534,957.50	525,467.50
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	716,734.20	497,686.76	476,112.49	363,316.14	564,910.46
Due to State banks	386,679.76	345,262.75	241,227.12	256,295.79	247,524.05
Dividends unpaid	10,340.00	11,358.00	11,120.00	13,100.00	11,275.00
Individual deposits	11,027,091.13	9,886,306.04	9,751,387.64	9,527,075.74	10,780,961.20
U. S. deposits	24,292.08	20,671.69	34,767.56	52,707.07	129,690.10
Dep'ts U.S.dis.officers	68,076.76	69,139.71	57,462.90	38,967.97	62,536.35
Notes rediscounted					
Bills payable			100,000.00	200,500.00	125,000.00
Other liabilities	1,055.05	1,500.00	1,000.00	2,609.95	65.86
Total	16,631,780.06	14,818,911.19	14,749,934.30	14,615,526.83	16,133,781.29

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ABSTRACT OF REPORTS SINCE OCTOBER 5, 1897,

NEBRASKA.

Resources.	DECEMBER 15.	FEBRUARY 18.	MAY 5.	JULY 14.	SEPTEMBER 20.
	92 banks.	92 banks.	92 banks.	92 banks.	91 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$12,238,497.87	$12,299,525.31	$12,459,768.41	$12,582,850.89	$13,316,786.87
Overdrafts	169,545.20	144,380.34	202,146.95	142,457.80	236,872.10
Bonds for circulation.	1,506,400.00	1,506,400.00	1,531,400.00	1,493,900.00	1,653,400.00
Bonds for deposits					
U. S. bonds on hand			15,000.00	26,650.00	416,000.00
Premiums on bonds	58,464.68	57,514.68	59,552.18	58,804.42	62,106.83
Stocks, securities, etc	487,097.29	500,789.31	521,089.83	497,115.12	539,956.15
Banking house, etc	989,100.01	982,697.17	966,913.03	968,902.97	956,667.01
Real estate, etc	1,040,256.03	1,068,783.99	1,134,432.33	1,085,300.69	1,147,360.15
Due from nat'l banks.	317,333.42	447,830.58	792,524.64	566,440.67	686,983.60
Due from State banks	133,874.91	250,678.92	190,684.74	246,919.87	243,979.74
Due from res've ag'ts	2,346,180.19	3,447,698.23	4,819,195.92	4,068,125.27	4,263,584.52
Cash items	287,159.94	236,338.64	390,486.48	229,156.34	333,523.76
Clear'g-house exch'gs	2,358.30	3,244.92	2,362.39	3,563.69	6,294.18
Bills of other banks	91,930.00	80,604.00	117,339.00	98,263.00	97,993.00
Fractional currency	5,949.92	7,557.06	8,044.33	8,081.98	8,469.79
Specie	734,503.00	672,926.79	813,129.93	820,555.10	841,016.32
Legal-tender notes	348,051.00	303,964.00	389,116.00	351,503.00	361,504.00
U. S. cert's of deposit					
5% fund with Treas.	67,126.25	66,839.75	68,022.25	66,629.75	73,289.75
Due from U. S. Treas.	797.50	2,380.00	122,626.00	807.50	23,489.50
Total	20,824,625.51	22,080,153.69	24,603,834.41	23,316,028.06	25,269,277.27

CITY OF LINCOLN.

	3 banks.	3 banks.	3 banks.	3 banks.	3 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$1,917,305.91	$1,918,263.33	$2,005,944.79	$2,019,266.07	$2,012,565.88
Overdrafts	5,436.57	13,272.27	6,197.81	12,604.18	13,673.33
Bonds for circulation	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00
Bonds for deposits					60,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand					38,000.00
Premiums on bonds	5,500.00	5,500.00	5,500.00	5,500.00	5,500.00
Stocks, securities, etc	62,836.47	84,427.23	73,329.46	83,372.82	91,091.63
Banking house, etc	9,037.17	9,037.17	8,046.67	8,045.22	8,645.22
Real estate, etc	93,513.82	100,358.14	109,111.64	116,816.68	119,036.20
Due from nat'l banks.	87,915.38	93,372.71	127,598.20	95,520.50	248,712.72
Due from State banks	27,968.86	31,463.00	39,129.13	37,492.50	118,908.16
Due from res've ag'ts	208,951.76	320,845.84	405,052.67	399,255.93	247,611.85
Cash items	22,389.06	10,219.48	15,388.03	14,282.89	21,692.19
Clear'g-house exch'gs	14,901.46	17,297.32	19,806.79	24,220.69	13,540.29
Bills of other banks	4,702.00	5,294.00	4,826.00	7,947.00	7,272.00
Fractional currency	1,237.75	1,626.56	1,515.95	2,020.69	2,764.23
Specie	187,287.75	147,518.25	140,445.90	134,522.25	158,069.70
Legal-tender notes	69,762.00	84,108.00	117,654.00	115,806.00	88,034.00
U. S. cert's of deposit					
5% fund with Treas.	6,750.00	6,750.00	6,750.00	6,750.00	6,750.00
Due from U. S. Treas.				53,300.00	
Total	2,875,495.96	2,999,353.30	3,236,397.04	3,287,323.42	3,411,867.40

CITY OF OMAHA.

	8 banks.	8 banks.	8 banks.	8 banks.	8 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$9,902,759.74	$9,695,532.16	$9,907,726.74	$9,811,775.98	$9,766,541.25
Overdrafts	120,375.78	120,207.27	111,880.55	124,886.03	136,503.28
Bonds for circulation.	600,000.00	625,000.00	625,000.00	575,000.00	661,000.00
Bonds for deposits	450,000.00	450,000.00	450,000.00	500,000.00	755,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand	38,000.00	13,000.00	35,000.00	35,000.00	923,100.00
Premiums on bonds	99,826.12	98,826.12	96,250.00	95,750.00	100,809.41
Stocks, securities, etc	634,832.46	763,763.18	714,365.82	717,261.57	695,176.23
Banking house, etc	832,384.07	832,382.07	832,384.07	832,384.07	832,384.07
Real estate, etc	573,438.88	583,238.49	516,059.64	414,752.96	419,111.69
Due from nat'l banks.	638,055.46	780,823.41	922,346.61	979,466.43	1,003,922.32
Due from State banks	562,131.37	526,764.37	445,527.30	733,541.01	822,403.77
Due from res've ag'ts	2,248,574.79	2,725,781.99	3,063,249.23	4,068,015.29	3,910,711.31
Cash items	85,956.32	112,432.87	114,669.43	116,129.12	175,064.73
Clear'g-house exch'gs	639,517.49	578,179.08	612,899.13	675,232.08	845,190.82
Bills of other banks	160,369.00	120,362.00	177,525.00	144,880.00	153,026.00
Fractional currency	3,647.43	4,889.51	4,650.53	3,033.11	4,257.55
Specie	1,218,395.20	1,470,796.85	1,238,660.80	1,521,276.40	1,586,181.05
Legal-tender notes	842,195.00	549,916.00	866,949.00	984,709.00	639,523.00
U. S. cert's of deposit					
5% fund with Treas.	27,000.00	28,125.00	27,940.00	25,875.00	23,625.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	5,200.00	5,650.00	2,750.00	109,103.00	15,000.20
Total	19,682,659.11	20,035,670.37	20,765,833.85	22,468,071.05	23,468,531.68

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ARRANGED BY STATES AND RESERVE CITIES—Continued.

NEBRASKA.

Liabilities.	DECEMBER 15.	FEBRUARY 18.	MAY 5.	JULY 14.	SEPTEMBER 20.
	92 banks.	92 banks.	92 banks.	92 banks.	91 banks.
Capital stock	$5,875,000.00	$5,875,000.00	$5,725,000.00	$5,725,000.00	$5,675,000.00
Surplus fund	1,101,190.70	1,109,025.89	1,077,871.46	1,077,344.27	1,070,260.18
Undivided profits	583,095.52	419,234.31	472,638.71	507,026.43	516,860.39
Nat'l-bank circulation	1,352,810.00	1,350,840.00	1,345,150.00	1,340,930.00	1,458,577.50
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	317,727.67	388,526.37	656,130.75	419,098.95	623,385.85
Due to State banks	736,584.75	950,938.85	1,554,306.90	1,143,533.58	1,468,569.84
Dividends unpaid	930.00	3,203.00	16,429.50	2,302.00	5,470.00
Individual deposits	10,634,302.75	11,730,698.43	13,683,307.09	12,999,894.66	14,289,757.06
U. S. deposits					
Dep'ts U.S.dis.officers					
Notes rediscounted	123,760.49	94,099.34	25,000.00	18,898.17	15,705.65
Bills payable	99,300.00	139,000.00	48,000.00	82,000.00	145,000.00
Other liabilities	13.63	19,587.50			690.80
Total	20,824,625.51	22,080,153.69	24,603,834.41	23,316,028.06	25,269,277.27

CITY OF LINCOLN.

	3 banks.	3 banks.	3 banks.	3 banks.	3 banks.
Capital stock	$800,000.00	$800,000.00	$800,000.00	$800,000.00	$800,000.00
Surplus fund	35,000.00	36,000.00	36,000.00	37,000.00	15,000.00
Undivided profits	15,025.28	4,837.77	7,362.95	4,654.26	6,807.75
Nat'l-bank circulation	135,000.00	133,800.00	134,700.00	134,150.00	134,300.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	131,551.78	228,362.42	248,186.16	243,558.10	237,499.58
Due to State banks	278,559.28	282,490.77	374,081.46	439,133.86	497,772.19
Dividends unpaid		300.00		1,158.00	180.00
Individual deposits	1,480,359.62	1,513,362.34	1,636,066.47	1,627,669.20	1,663,307.88
U. S. deposits					57,000.00
Dep'ts U.S.dis.officers					
Notes rediscounted					
Bills payable					
Other liabilities					
Total	2,875,495.96	2,999,353.30	3,236,397.04	3,287,323.42	3,411,867.40

CITY OF OMAHA.

	8 banks.	8 banks.	8 banks.	8 banks.	8 banks.
Capital stock	$3,750,000.00	$3,750,000.00	$3,750,000.00	$3,750,000.00	$3,750,000.00
Surplus fund	325,500.00	334,500.00	334,500.00	342,500.00	342,500.00
Undivided profits	134,697.01	125,921.47	143,090.84	116,556.11	112,300.96
Nat'l-bank circulation	538,195.00	562,500.00	557,590.00	504,450.00	472,500.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	3,577,128.38	3,658,561.77	3,874,848.41	4,563,225.75	4,750,512.60
Due to State banks	2,889,829.57	3,089,573.08	3,542,260.74	3,967,493.29	4,308,675.19
Dividends unpaid	373.00	373.00	383.00	383.00	373.00
Individual deposits	7,954,777.13	7,986,612.27	8,060,510.34	8,691,698.15	9,156,692.14
U. S. deposits	236,925.01	267,977.48	311,806.31	383,701.49	299,365.59
Dep'ts U.S.dis.officers	269,234.01	194,651.30	125,844.21	98,063.26	250,612.20
Notes rediscounted					
Bills payable	75,000.00	65,000.00	65,000.00	50,000.00	25,000.00
Other liabilities					
Total	19,682,659.11	20,035,670.37	20,765,833.85	22,468,071.05	23,468,531.68

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ABSTRACT OF REPORTS SINCE OCTOBER 5, 1897,

NEVADA.

Resources.	DECEMBER 15.	FEBRUARY 18.	MAY 5.	JULY 14.	SEPTEMBER 20.
	1 bank.	1 bank.	1 bank.	1 bank.	1 bank.
Loans and discounts.	$235,773.31	$217,876.68	$234,071.14	$224,433.08	$196,958.98
Overdrafts	40,229.57	20,323.43	30,905.70	38,943.38	49,497.08
Bonds for circulation.	20,500.00	20,500.00	20,500.00	20,500.00	20,500.00
Bonds for deposits					
U. S. bonds on hand					
Premiums on bonds	1,850.00	1,850.00	1,850.00	1,850.00	1,850.00
Stocks, securities, etc	34,763.75	59 505.55	68,061.95	68,092.75	67,584.25
Banking house, etc	286.78	286.78	286.78	4,786.78	4,786.78
Real estate, etc	12,500.00	12,500.00	11,500.00	11,500.00	18,114.90
Due from nat'l banks.					
Due from State banks	6,284.01	9,324.14	6,600.48	14,365.08	9,697.81
Due from res've ag'ts	27,080.46	39,451.12	29,518.88	22,356.15	58,324.05
Cash items	572.15	22.50	249.62	474.68	354.61
Clear'g-house exch'gs					
Bills of other banks					
Fractional currency	28.78	57.45	53.97	75.27	84.33
Specie	35,907.35	19,882.00	28,991.65	25,038.50	21,294.55
Legal-tender notes	820.00	151.00	89.00	178.00	1,175.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.					
5% fund with Treas.	922.50	922.50	922.50	922.50	922.50
Due from U. S. Treas.					
Total	417,518.66	402,653.15	433,601.67	433,516.17	451,144.84

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

	51 banks.	51 banks.	51 banks.	51 banks.	51 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$11,412,842.04	$11,427,898.67	$11,971,302.16	$11,619,167.20	$11,258,492.28
Overdrafts	51,910.66	51,193.02	55,285.64	49,606.93	40,241.27
Bonds for circulation.	3,893,750.00	3,818,750.00	3,934,750.00	3,934,750.00	4,014,170.00
Bonds for deposits	175,000.00	175,000.00	175,000.00	225,000.00	275,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand	92,850.00	25,250.00	74,150.00	92,350.00	490,800.00
Premiums on bonds	151,543.23	146,836.84	155,768.84	147,798.20	150,446.45
Stocks securities, etc	2,818,487.05	2,710,782.47	2,590,720.07	2,557,303.71	2,616,545.53
Banking house, etc	297,361.43	306,581.58	306,871.86	309,657.45	318,185.60
Real estate, etc	181,590.10	177,855.24	181,271.81	179,671.81	181,259.31
Due from nat'l banks.	225,263.07	184,813.83	273,859.46	228,966.90	253,170.02
Due from State banks	46,574.64	46,219.30	44,818.63	56,855.68	52,037.57
Due from res've ag'ts	2,788,840.17	2,167,871.97	1,975,507.16	2,511,504.59	2,516,454.78
Cash items	165,580.33	135,095.40	176,463.84	218,237.06	182,345.64
Clear'g-house exch'gs					
Bills of other banks	224,468.00	215,074.00	208,466.00	231,515.00	267,761.00
Fractional currency	7,540.53	9,737.42	9,465.41	10,534.54	9,224.56
Specie	657,026.84	660,714.95	745,776.46	756,154.94	721,329.46
Legal-tender notes	270,911.00	274,879.00	291,286.00	265,551.00	319,329.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.					
5% fund with Treas.	175,218.75	171,843.75	176,563.75	174,763.75	176,993.75
Due from U. S. Treas.	1,152.50	2,860.00	300.00	138,290.00	15,520.00
Total	23,637,910.34	22,709,257.44	23,347,627.09	23,707,678.76	23,859,306.22

NEW JERSEY.

	103 banks.	103 banks.	103 banks.	103 banks.	104 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$52,285,302.12	$51,979,650.71	$53,768,360.81	$52,389,214.00	$54,262,192.32
Overdrafts	39,672.94	35,443.78	48,960.86	43,336.38	40,366.89
Bonds for circulation.	5,678,750.00	5,653,250.00	5,688,250.00	5,713,250.00	5,821,350.00
Bonds for deposits	285,000.00	335,000.00	335,000.00	385,000.00	1,095,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand	209,150.00	189,150.00	209,300.00	241,800.00	566,120.00
Premiums on bonds	354,566.54	359,460.91	353,499.66	349,201.29	481,533.94
Stocks, securities, etc	9,911,421.18	9,411,733.63	9,501,913.62	9,795,884.13	10,166,877.03
Banking house, etc	3,184,112.44	3,186,534.55	3,192,486.75	3,187,976.56	3,189,805.21
Real estate, etc	666,451.19	660,619.76	655,815.47	691,057.29	697,311.16
Due from nat'l banks.	3,065,421.70	3,018,395.37	2,875,457.63	3,396,502.40	2,930,084.74
Due from State banks	397,771.45	498,193.61	346,716.50	488,051.57	441,404.20
Due from res've ag'ts	11,496,557.85	13,417,765.26	9,606,404.28	12,270,431.11	11,233,095.87
Cash items	912,435.35	668,341.02	903,443.59	855,963.99	1,114,508.19
Clear'g-house exch'gs	352,645.66	453,905.80	335,960.15	424,814.09	378,915.40
Bills of other banks	319,366.00	312,169.00	377,665.00	321,313.00	379,394.00
Fractional currency	41,301.95	49,329.14	49,110.52	49,396.68	51,694.13
Specie	3,463,197.17	3,429,401.72	3,551,353.54	3,635,322.71	3,596,665.25
Legal-tender notes	2,116,245.00	2,185,869.00	2,481,323.00	2,466,417.00	2,529,850.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.					
5% fund with Treas.	250,103.25	252,516.25	251,882.25	254,751.25	252,100.25
Due from U. S. Treas.	16,963.84	26,583.77	14,983.77	161,063.77	42,256.27
Total	95,046,435.63	96,123,313.28	94,047,887.40	97,120,747.22	99,270,524.85

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ARRANGED BY STATES AND RESERVE CITIES—Continued.

NEVADA.

Liabilities.	DECEMBER 15.	FEBRUARY 18	MAY 5.	JULY 14.	SEPTEMBER 20.
	1 bank.	1 bank.	1 bank.	1 bank.	1 bank.
Capital stock	$82,000.00	$82,000.00	$82,000.00	$82,000.00	$82,000.00
Surplus fund	8,000.00	700.00	700.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
Undivided profits	747.62			2,417.14	3,784.29
Nat'l-bank circulation	18,450.00	18,450.00	18,450.00	18,450.00	18,450.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks					
Due to State banks				483.38	
Dividends unpaid		216.72	99.00	2,200.50	348.00
Individual deposits	308,321.04	301,286.43	332,352.67	326,465.15	345,062.55
U. S. deposits					
Dep'ts U.S.dis.officers					
Notes rediscounted					
Bills payable					
Other liabilities					
Total	417,518.66	402,653.15	433,601.67	433,516.17	451,144.84

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

	51 banks.	51 banks.	51 banks.	51 banks.	51 banks.
Capital stock	$5,805,000.00	$5,815,000.00	$5,830,000.00	$5,830,000.00	$5,830,000.00
Surplus fund	1,383,337.64	1,380,731.53	1,408,183.33	1,418,773.65	1,419,473.65
Undivided profits	635,246.52	569,923.84	581,282.93	482,886.30	544,624.56
Nat'l-bank circulation	3,421,590.00	3,341,480.00	3,477,395.00	3,481,070.00	3,493,980.00
State-bank circulation	6,791.00	6,791.00	6,791.00	6,791.00	6,791.00
Due to national banks	981,567.35	888,727.62	1,135,193.48	1,260,637.33	1,065,254.09
Due to State banks	795,628.19	892,502.93	795,344.82	1,123,273.61	988,060.50
Dividends unpaid	15,341.40	18,102.01	21,238.49	39,268.19	15,923.14
Individual deposits	10,312,405.11	9,520,196.11	9,720,539.57	9,639,497.74	9,927,821.60
U. S. deposits	168,786.04	159,046.15	161,890.75	233,922.52	330,473.93
Dep'ts U.S.dis.officers	16,874.38	16,990.48	16,641.84	4,240.74	7,580.85
Notes rediscounted	28,772.81	24,432.44	50,274.55	45,046.60	21,993.84
Bills payable	66,559.90	75,000.00	142,518.00	140,000.00	205,000.00
Other liabilities		333.33	333.33	2,271.08	1,729.06
Total	23,637,910.34	22,709,257.44	23,347,627.09	23,707,678.76	23,859,306.22

NEW JERSEY.

	103 banks.	103 banks.	103 banks.	103 banks.	104 banks.
Capital stock	$14,445,000.00	$14,445,000.00	$14,445,000.00	$14,445,000.00	$14,486,890.00
Surplus fund	8,235,500.00	8,291,700.00	8,289,700.00	8,294,250.00	8,301,250.00
Undivided profits	4,562,746.66	4,318,627.23	4,588,301.18	4,432,957.35	4,639,409.21
Nat'l-bank circulation	4,999,179.50	4,926,724.50	5,018,569.50	5,015,622.00	5,030,587.00
State-bank circulation	5,402.00	5,402.00	5,402.00	5,402.00	5,402.00
Due to national banks	3,471,986.11	4,170,590.12	2,930,024.34	4,382,675.92	3,701,446.81
Due to State banks	748,058.41	645,822.99	579,932.48	624,214.23	680,804.55
Dividends unpaid	26,265.25	37,898.26	35,768.95	100,366.51	35,509.00
Individual deposits	57,887,646.51	58,624,539.28	57,050,242.55	58,681,553.99	61,053,468.08
U. S. deposits	151,482.72	265,720.64	269,431.24	362,142.88	1,034,485.48
Dep'ts U.S.dis.officers	124,010.78	46,159.60	53,417.89	56,468.58	40,169.02
Notes rediscounted	55,997.83	125,128.66	285,097.27	162,871.84	15,490.00
Bills payable	333,000.00	220,000.00	497,000.00	570,440.00	225,500.00
Other liabilities	159.86			6,781.92	20,113.70
Total	95,046,435.63	96,123,313.28	94,047,887.40	97,120,747.22	99,270,524.85

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ABSTRACT OF REPORTS SINCE OCTOBER 5, 1897,

NEW MEXICO.

Resources.	DECEMBER 15.	FEBRUARY 18.	MAY 5.	JULY 14.	SEPTEMBER 20.
	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.
Loans and discounts	$1,684,838.49	$1,778,889.07	$1,758,964.53	$1,773,912.96	$1,759,380.22
Overdrafts	55,769.91	67,099.17	101,666.13	77,340.51	92,275.59
Bonds for circulation	340,000.00	340,000.00	340,000.00	340,000.00	415,000.00
Bonds for deposits	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand				2,000.00	
Premiums on bonds	9,955.96	9,830.96	9,712.35	9,712.35	12,887.50
Stocks, securities, etc	238,206.47	220,052.98	232,250.19	242,212.67	266,678.75
Banking house, etc	113,019.44	113,046.44	113,585.57	113,650.12	113,650.12
Real estate, etc	71,849.71	71,371.55	70,971.55	70,946.55	67,196.55
Due from nat'l banks	477,857.38	484,572.01	317,519.16	328,177.80	346,250.25
Due from State banks	59,176.10	37,993.23	65,869.03	49,557.33	66,908.33
Due from res've ag'ts	559,599.60	402,278.34	333,914.54	458,551.31	507,233.15
Cash items	30,095.96	10,694.14	12,792.68	11,017.67	15,083.09
Clear'g-house exch'gs	12,129.28	1,088.12	1,804.58	4,611.53	3,335.35
Bills of other banks	60,791.00	24,308.00	41,936.00	31,877.00	19,545.00
Fractional currency	822.68	1,002.67	1,249.74	1,136.12	1,971.55
Specie	173,967.85	193,373.30	159,930.90	166,632.05	134,990.40
Legal-tender notes	119,484.00	100,885.00	103,707.00	109,960.00	90,818.00
U. S. cert's of deposit					
5% fund with Treas.	15,300.00	15,300.00	15,300.00	15,300.00	15,300.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	1,160.00	1,560.00	480.00	700.00	20.00
Total	4,224,023.83	4,073,344.98	3,881,653.95	4,007,295.97	4,128,523.85

NEW YORK.

	267 banks.	267 banks.	266 banks.	265 banks.	266 banks.
Loans and discounts	$91,937,413.12	$90,833,213.62	$94,623,789.42	$92,287,034.60	$91,014,277.37
Overdrafts	341,838.34	324,594.56	344,434.46	385,439.15	388,754.86
Bonds for circulation	17,077,500.00	16,646,000.00	16,744,750.00	16,694,750.00	17,040,250.00
Bonds for deposits	475,000.00	475,000.00	500,000.00	550,200.00	843,500.00
U. S. bonds on hand	736,300.00	576,000.00	728,550.00	794,250.00	1,934,030.00
Premiums on bonds	736,941.30	718,781.13	750,401.44	717,603.19	697,177.41
Stocks, securities, etc	13,785,625.94	14,034,054.78	14,253,669.38	14,363,457.37	14,732,339.37
Banking house, etc	3,340,029.37	3,309,859.61	3,322,287.78	3,332,812.12	3,334,282.83
Real estate, etc	3,096,653.34	3,120,318.40	3,108,135.47	3,049,033.41	3,076,198.02
Due from nat'l banks	3,313,466.87	3,204,156.17	2,647,286.05	3,169,599.99	2,769,664.04
Due from State banks	1,461,557.79	1,620,889.09	1,429,231.76	1,467,702.26	1,355,625.36
Due from res've ag'ts	16,810,496.63	20,484,135.69	16,219,085.25	16,343,640.56	18,349,705.41
Cash items	714,387.83	648,735.17	647,310.21	895,818.73	806,995.16
Clear'g-house exch'gs	232,150.79	153,037.54	208,462.87	195,310.95	339,896.27
Bills of other banks	753,218.00	842,011.00	892,930.00	988,622.00	918,611.00
Fractional currency	57,816.19	68,153.58	64,111.27	61,251.89	58,578.74
Specie	5,687,665.37	5,582,523.44	5,762,689.22	5,914,772.79	5,779,205.66
Legal-tender notes	2,685,167.00	2,682,063.00	3,127,370.00	3,044,344.00	2,688,588.00
U. S. cert's of deposit	150,000.00	140,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00
5% fund with Treas.	750,954.70	738,084.25	740,387.65	737,373.25	751,620.35
Due from U. S. Treas.	33,792.54	42,351.09	33,893.34	473,516.80	335,480.98
Total	164,177,975.12	166,243,962.12	166,298,775.57	165,616,533.06	167,364,780.83

CITY OF ALBANY.

	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.
Loans and discounts	$8,009,322.43	$7,133,306.98	$8,607,871.96	$8,663,736.70	$8,650,460.49
Overdrafts	4,407.83	2,999.54	1,884.12	2,588.98	6,409.64
Bonds for circulation	400,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00	350,000.00
Bonds for deposits	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	100,000.00	150,100.00
U. S. bonds on hand					158,000.00
Premiums on bonds	27,500.00	22,000.00	22,000.00	33,750.00	36,998.65
Stocks, securities, etc.	708,985.93	732,646.46	1,129,428.24	1,102,037.64	1,068,122.11
Banking house, etc	295,000.00	295,000.00	295,000.00	296,250.00	296,250.00
Real estate, etc	57,162.43	74,937.06	90,615.30	90,615.30	89,571.78
Due from nat'l banks	1,727,590.06	1,825,104.58	1,217,069.79	1,513,833.99	1,239,631.75
Due from State banks	536,476.23	334,510.54	551,611.86	1,214,041.55	595,572.79
Due from res've ag'ts	2,074,047.16	3,627,100.39	3,566,723.43	2,636,745.92	2,120,972.52
Cash items	78,834.64	97,532.44	62,087.46	65,044.15	93,452.01
Clear'g-house exch'gs	135,943.73	97,485.39	155,293.02	100,399.14	105,875.37
Bills of other banks	48,560.00	48,936.00	54,480.00	77,739.00	51,153.00
Fractional currency	1,168.96	1,840.01	1,315.86	2,289.29	1,225.17
Specie	913,564.50	920,046.70	904,816.10	934,989.00	945,845.70
Legal-tender notes	345,480.00	318,424.00	365,088.00	431,278.00	367,310.00
U. S. cert's of deposit					
5% fund with Treas.	18,000.00	13,500.00	13,500.00	13,500.00	15,750.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	1,000.00	.60	770.00	5,600.00	.60
Total	15,424,043.90	15,895,370.69	17,389,564.14	17,584,438.66	16,342,701.58

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ARRANGED BY STATES AND RESERVE CITIES—Continued.

NEW MEXICO.

Liabilities.	DECEMBER 15.	FEBRUARY 18.	MAY 5.	JULY 14.	SEPTEMBER 20.
	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.
Capital stock	$600,000.00	$600,000.00	$600,000.00	$600,000.00	$600,000.00
Surplus fund	99,500.00	115,000.00	113,000.00	121,000.00	122,500.00
Undivided profits	51,385.76	10,626.18	31,049.82	42,890.15	19,353.08
Nat'l-bank circulation	306,000.00	305,320.00	305,230.00	305,700.00	372,980.00
State-bank circulation	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Due to national banks	71,735.46	89,700.12	95,467.91	83,769.03	98,621.29
Due to State banks	178,637.71	117,243.79	75,916.94	123,034.86	88,572.90
Dividends unpaid	----------	60.00	----------	----------	----------
Individual deposits	2,734,303.40	2,651,390.11	2,465,019.11	2,512,422.15	2,623,751.27
U. S. deposits	123,033.41	137,684.72	152,934.25	168,765.71	148,536.41
Dep'ts U.S.dis.officers	59,428.09	48,320.06	33,535.92	16,696.99	35,984.50
Notes rediscounted	----------	----------	9,500.00	32,417.08	17,624.40
Bills payable	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Other liabilities	----------	----------	----------	600.00	600.00
Total	4,224,023.83	4,073,344.98	3,881,653.95	4,007,295.97	4,128,523.85

NEW YORK.

	267 banks.	267 banks.	266 banks.	265 banks.	266 banks.
Capital stock	$31,667,940.00	$31,607,940.00	$31,457,940.00	$31,292,940.00	$31,392,940.00
Surplus fund	10,948,268.61	10,938,344.39	10,872,545.25	10,865,334.98	10,877,567.23
Undivided profits	7,120,821.02	6,407,665.95	6,996,269.13	6,555,276.02	6,839,358.57
Nat'l-bank circulation	15,116,400.00	14,531,745.00	14,792,015.00	14,713,042.50	14,999,610.00
State-bank circulation	18,765.00	18,765.00	18,765.00	18,765.00	18,765.00
Due to national banks	4,053,559.98	3,984,724.65	3,465,677.40	4,604,240.00	3,436,015.93
Due to State banks	1,529,485.33	1,554,226.24	1,628,117.17	1,965,914.06	1,672,771.05
Dividends unpaid	35,989.64	53,522.18	62,184.69	143,780.12	40,100.74
Individual deposits	92,647,829.08	96,104,239.80	95,559,692.81	93,597,744.28	96,473,463.23
U. S. deposits	343,765.94	345,315.61	349,391.35	423,648.45	533,229.02
Dep'ts U.S.dis.officers	117,220.86	122,309.58	142,221.57	136,315.19	100,921.75
Notes rediscounted	168,517.44	206,301.81	432,336.95	514,180.39	448,269.11
Bills payable	353,380.06	300,498.16	459,047.13	651,092.59	438,575.59
Other liabilities	56,032.16	68,273.75	62,572.12	134,259.48	93,262.61
Total	164,177,975.12	166,243,962.12	166,298,775.57	165,616,533.06	167,364,789.83

CITY OF ALBANY.

	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.
Capital stock	$1,550,000.00	$1,550,000.00	$1,550,000.00	$1,550,000.00	$1,550,000.00
Surplus fund	1,390,000.00	1,380,000.00	1,380,000.00	1,390,000.00	1,390,000.00
Undivided profits	203,357.96	168,295.79	194,833.81	187,491.13	191,496.75
Nat'l-bank circulation	348,540.00	261,150.00	264,390.00	259,280.00	301,760.00
State-bank circulation	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Due to national banks	3,620,369.94	4,388,349.84	3,783,589.20	3,694,290.01	3,776,594.87
Due to State banks	2,126,934.97	2,009,409.21	1,993,229.33	1,897,053.87	1,705,770.49
Dividends unpaid	453.12	1,395.77	3,878.55	2,841.12	581.12
Individual deposits	6,057,848.19	6,005,676.18	8,147,904.35	8,481,743.63	7,257,254.45
U. S. deposits	45,056.72	48,551.39	42,677.52	81,170.33	142,716.63
Dept's U. S.dis.officers	4,943.28	1,403.61	7,322.48	18,829.67	4,788.37
Notes rediscounted	21,738.90	21,738.90	21,738.90	21,738.90	21,738.90
Bills payable	25,000.00	----------	----------	----------	----------
Other liabilities	29,800.82	----------	----------	----------	----------
Total	15,424,043.90	15,895,370.69	17,389,564.14	17,584,438.66	16,342,701.58

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ABSTRACT OF REPORTS SINCE OCTOBER 5, 1897,

CITY OF BROOKLYN.

Resources.	DECEMBER 15.	FEBRUARY 18.	MAY 5.	JULY 14.	SEPTEMBER 20.
	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$12,054,392.79	$11,427,303.85	$11,531,423.45	$12,017,305.39	$10,965,603.08
Overdrafts	2,797.11	1,491.55	1,142.27	1,653.90	1,022.55
Bonds for circulation.	642,000.00	642,000.00	642,000.00	642,000.00	642,000.00
Bonds for deposits	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand	5,000.00				9,000.00
Premiums on bonds	37,000.00	30,625.00	30,250.00	29,875.00	29,500.00
Stocks, securities, etc	2,512,762.25	2,634,923.92	2,647,690.17	2,641,999.56	2,575,828.31
Banking house, etc	600,958.74	600,754.74	600,754.74	600,254.74	601,804.74
Real estate, etc	92,500.00	92,500.00	92,500.00	92,500.00	98,151.74
Due from nat'l banks.	187,633.97	51,592.40	62,196.35	57,149.34	77,078.77
Due from State banks	171,740.35	106,962.09	128,810.25	228,486.19	167,393.67
Due from res've ag'ts	2,942,237.10	2,307,993.38	3,608,245.95	3,014,963.06	2,416,856.11
Cash items	56,393.43	94,662.47	137,165.16	67,649.30	73,419.11
Clear'g-house exch'gs	1,033,304.12	1,155,657.98	1,261,139.33	801,913.19	906,245.71
Bills of other banks	181,575.00	133,470.00	155,173.00	137,392.00	151,714.00
Fractional currency	9,239.46	9,045.67	9,850.75	8,295.40	8,516.35
Specie	1,337,263.72	1,135,698.17	1,483,428.78	1,937,519.38	2,125,227.09
Legal-tender notes	1,097,276.00	926,339.00	1,059,378.00	1,309,236.00	886,554.00
U. S. cert's of deposit					
5% fund with Treas.	28,890.00	28,890.00	28,010.00	27,180.00	28,890.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	5,000.00		2,950.00	30,770.00	1,050.00
Total	23,197,964.04	21,579,910.22	23,682,108.20	23,846,142.45	21,965,855.23

CITY OF NEW YORK.

	48 banks.	48 banks.	48 banks.	47 banks.	47 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$429,709,003.88	$470,938,724.18	$396,948,326.11	$451,996,171.30	$441,706,555.86
Overdrafts	92,751.74	79,857.61	217,995.50	93,958.03	118,691.24
Bonds for circulation.	18,789,000.00	16,650,000.00	17,570,000.00	17,420,000.00	17,970,000.00
Bonds for deposits	29,660,000.00	18,776,000.00	12,341,000.00	31,738,000.00	44,993,700.00
U. S. bonds on hand	2,531,250.00	610,750.00	886,200.00	234,950.00	2,370,370.00
Premiums on bonds	3,825,762.50	3,358,745.11	3,065,821.43	3,945,293.14	3,635,962.85
Stocks, securities, etc	43,650,474.15	46,755,693.60	48,681,103.91	57,014,856.80	56,511,022.69
Banking house, etc	14,000,017.16	14,051,100.45	14,602,223.95	14,572,769.72	14,567,454.74
Real estate, etc	2,050,880.01	2,041,229.63	1,951,013.26	1,920,054.90	1,911,338.18
Due from nat'l banks.	36,178,890.77	31,561,439.82	28,333,790.70	32,481,546.27	32,782,042.45
Due from State banks	5,786,830.77	5,887,366.06	5,663,495.96	5,414,986.55	5,552,886.82
Due from res've ag'ts					
Cash items	2,473,918.59	2,289,016.00	4,819,347.04	2,783,862.09	3,053,869.66
Clear'g-house exch'gs	71,689,760.35	69,803,399.10	85,924,948.47	56,616,354.08	64,946,267.60
Bills of other banks	878,302.00	893,777.00	911,698.00	974,459.00	1,020,659.00
Fractional currency	62,082.24	55,834.48	58,308.72	56,199.54	63,835.52
Specie	92,529,625.65	107,313,686.26	141,539,579.93	152,406,943.94	114,565,185.54
Legal-tender notes	35,003,459.00	42,221,709.00	25,655,515.00	33,222,956.00	31,265,585.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.	28,535,000.00	29,325,000.00	9,590,000.00	8,980,000.00	6,950,000.00
5% fund with Treas.	836,505.00	740,250.00	768,257.00	777,150.00	792,900.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	487,907.42	744,980.10	370,057.42	1,473,322.57	1,012,137.76
Total	818,771,421.23	864,098,564.40	799,898,682.40	874,123,833.93	845,791,464.91

NORTH CAROLINA.

	26 banks.	27 banks.	27 banks.	27 banks.	27 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$6,493,842.45	$6,401,963.33	$6,744,843.14	$6,564,148.21	$6,501,138.06
Overdrafts	124,195.11	87,714.65	93,105.79	61,515.91	105,955.72
Bonds for circulation.	723,500.00	708,500.00	708,500.00	708,500.00	799,000.00
Bonds for deposits	150,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	250,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand			100.00	100.00	24,650.00
Premiums on bonds	52,150.00	67,137.50	66,962.50	66,462.50	66,462.50
Stocks, securities, etc	261,632.29	254,162.33	260,716.50	286,079.71	285,985.37
Banking house, etc	309,107.91	308,607.91	308,664.41	307,689.41	308,959.41
Real estate, etc	79,022.86	76,643.72	78,870.28	79,768.40	80,145.95
Due from nat'l banks.	536,156.05	605,039.34	500,690.11	538,608.29	577,090.03
Due from State banks	259,692.94	238,001.93	243,204.23	214,049.11	284,274.36
Due from res've ag'ts	919,892.32	1,114,286.57	730,773.15	800,352.89	908,087.74
Cash items	70,208.35	60,956.31	71,225.88	63,171.06	74,110.79
Clear'g-house exch'gs			6,224.62	6,326.18	
Bills of other banks	107,028.00	85,722.00	137,411.00	86,710.00	89,223.00
Fractional currency	5,477.83	6,070.96	5,832.54	8,178.75	5,459.28
Specie	521,827.75	586,588.25	578,730.55	553,486.34	555,955.20
Legal-tender notes	278,090.00	255,054.00	316,400.00	208,932.00	209,226.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.					
5% fund with Treas.	32,356.75	30,316.75	31,581.75	30,781.75	31,076.25
Due from U. S. Treas.	1,954.02	11,672.02	4,520.22	16,029.02	11,051.02
Total	10,926,134.63	11,093,436.97	11,083,356.67	10,800,889.53	11,167,850.68

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ARRANGED BY STATES AND RESERVE CITIES—Continued.

CITY OF BROOKLYN.

Liabilities.	DECEMBER 15.	FEBRUARY 18.	MAY 5.	JULY 14.	SEPTEMBER 20.
	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.
Capital stock	$1,352,000.00	$1,352,000.00	$1,352,000.00	$1,352,000.00	$1,352,000.00
Surplus fund	2,270,000.00	2,280,000.00	2,280,000.00	2,300,000.00	2,300,000.00
Undivided profits	462,541.80	373,585.23	445,423.99	360,799.15	466,332.41
Nat'l-bank circulation	577,800.00	567,670.00	574,750.00	572,960.00	560,920.00
State-bank circulation	1,846.00	1,846.00	1,846.00	1,846.00	1,846.00
Due to national banks	369,744.05	259,231.51	408,160.91	400,431.11	316,436.60
Due to State banks	356,264.44	249,410.90	333,192.51	459,976.53	447,309.14
Dividends unpaid	716.00	1,347.88	783.48	4,937.70	1,058.20
Individual deposits	17,586,016.49	16,273,757.72	18,060,311.72	18,170,658.98	16,359,236.92
U. S. deposits	164,799.06	164,799.33	168,890.75	171,844.26	174,728.48
Dep'ts U.S.dis.officers	35,166.12	35,042.49	30,529.68	27,725.42	25,276.18
Notes rediscounted	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bills payable	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other liabilities	21,070.08	21,219.16	26,219.16	22,963.30	20,051.30
Total	23,197,964.04	21,579,910.22	23,682,108.20	23,846,142.45	21,965,855.23

CITY OF NEW YORK.

	48 banks.	48 banks.	48 banks.	47 banks.	47 banks.
Capital stock	$48,600,000.00	$48,900,000.00	$48,900,000.00	$48,700,000.00	$48,700,000.00
Surplus fund	42,917,000.00	42,701,500.00	43,051,500.00	43,041,000.00	43,041,000.00
Undivided profits	18,346,852.01	17,454,076.51	18,275,898.17	17,896,245.35	18,706,331.54
Nat'l-bank circulation	16,093,335.50	14,080,317.50	15,038,097.50	14,924,417.50	15,410,537.50
State-bank circulation	16,556.00	16,556.00	16,556.00	16,556.00	16,556.00
Due to national banks	203,738,598.06	240,843,341.31	186,998,940.27	213,852,968.23	199,310,191.00
Due to State banks	83,957,312.33	93,457,882.77	86,034,256.71	93,495,586.79	92,416,782.42
Dividends unpaid	88,653.61	109,592.99	151,537.16	211,443.55	115,900.15
Individual deposits	365,899,774.81	382,535,476.68	386,405,341.21	393,980,653.52	367,750,334.15
U. S. deposits	28,239,849.56	15,639,415.17	11,026,938.28	30,855,254.16	40,360,072.65
Dep'ts U.S.dis.officers	329,648.49	239,761.43	356,928.30	1,068,574.25	314,368.70
Notes rediscounted	.....	200,000.00	44,715.96	.....	.....
Bills payable	75,000.00	.....	50,000.00	100,000.00	200,000.00
Other liabilities	10,558,840.86	7,920,644.94	3,547,972.84	15,981,134.58	19,449,390.80
Total	818,771,421.23	864,098,564.40	799,898,682.40	874,123,833.93	845,791,464.91

NORTH CAROLINA.

	26 banks.	27 banks.	27 banks.	27 banks.	27 banks.
Capital stock	$2,601,000.00	$2,651,000.00	$2,671,000.00	$2,701,000.00	$2,691,000.00
Surplus fund	754,091.25	807,009.66	807,009.66	828,134.64	824,434.64
Undivided profits	421,679.25	326,361.19	395,600.10	311,382.69	342,518.63
Nat'l-bank circulation	617,702.50	576,212.50	594,162.50	590,982.50	680,642.50
State-bank circulation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due to national banks	245,917.41	287,737.03	280,611.11	262,450.21	271,568.37
Due to State banks	244,071.96	221,444.95	208,948.68	153,888.84	245,905.38
Dividends unpaid	1,307.25	1,819.25	519.00	7,920.00	787.00
Individual deposits	5,738,283.06	6,007,570.23	5,712,411.28	5,568,526.61	5,680,779.71
U. S. deposits	103,696.92	109,170.65	176,656.94	185,130.01	230,872.68
Dep'ts U.S. dis.officers	46,468.02	42,111.51	26,437.34	22,477.50	25,235.62
Notes rediscounted	76,917.01	34,000.00	81,000.06	199,996.62	40,945.06
Bills payable	75,000.00	30,000.00	130,000.00	55,000.00	129,000.00
Other liabilities	.....	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,161.09
Total	10,926,134.63	11,098,436.97	11,088,356.67	10,800,889.53	11,167,850.68

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ABSTRACT OF REPORTS SINCE OCTOBER 5, 1897,

NORTH DAKOTA.

Resources.	DECEMBER 15.	FEBRUARY 18.	MAY 5.	JULY 14.	SEPTEMBER 20.
	26 banks.	25 banks.	24 banks.	24 banks.	24 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$4,321,690.08	$4,297,239.55	$4,595,728.52	$4,628,768.74	$4,605,802.25
Overdrafts	42,340.85	40,903.49	31,843.79	48,572.79	56,865.01
Bonds for circulation.	465,500.00	453,000.00	440,500.00	440,500.00	449,500.00
Bonds for deposits					
U. S. bonds on hand					42,500.00
Premiums on bonds	20,727.67	18,498.75	17,346.88	17,346.88	17,346.88
Stocks, securities, etc	359,737.59	343,558.12	276,621.34	288,461.46	302,456.43
Banking house, etc	373,768.79	374,722.86	368,680.86	368,864.76	368,832.51
Real estate, etc	330,380.88	311,142.57	287,530.87	295,786.68	298,689.43
Due from nat'l banks	267,388.94	249,160.60	118,009.42	111,316.34	150,206.62
Due from State banks	212,371.97	221,591.34	86,993.43	82,522.86	120,602.42
Due from res've ag'ts	1,647,486.61	1,249,398.33	652,054.97	362,253.32	776,465.27
Cash items	37,598.63	28,636.86	121,795.19	35,392.20	40,654.85
Clear'g-house exch'gs	12,781.43	3,032.19	5,095.82	1,740.87	9,453.61
Bill, of other banks	95,944.00	56,465.00	39,009.00	42,339.00	56,168.00
Practional currency	3,063.59	3,445.49	2,909.64	2,540.60	2,788.45
Specie	289,976.30	286,014.90	278,004.15	281,871.85	237,881.20
Legal-tender notes	331,299.00	205,374.00	177,752.00	129,118.00	193,348.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.					
5% fund with Treas.	20,946.50	20,384.50	19,821.50	19,822.00	19,822.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	570.00	899.50	300.00	250.00	13,126.00
Total	8,833,572.83	8,163,468.65	7,429,997.38	7,157,468.35	7,743,508.93

OHIO.

	224 banks.	226 banks.	227 banks.	227 banks.	226 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$67,349,373.16	$67,689,376.11	$69,385,344.97	$69,832,635.70	$70,389,706.15
Overdrafts	461,078.63	483,228.79	450,811.21	488,282.15	511,084.46
Bonds for circulation.	11,909,100.00	11,809,600.00	12,075,600.00	12,130,600.00	12,445,600.00
Bonds for deposits	578,000.00	575,000.00	525,000.00	625,000.00	1,089,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand	782,500.00	834,750.00	903,500.00	1,207,250.00	1,905,070.00
Premiums on bonds	786,876.87	864,774.96	830,934.73	841,700.37	862,157.73
Stocks, securities, etc	5,669,472.65	5,799,201.97	5,721,187.81	5,998,008.50	6,271,157.16
Banking house, etc	2,137,460.96	2,167,662.08	2,164,048.60	2,184,270.08	2,166,553.43
Real estate, etc	1,175,037.64	1,300,074.58	1,379,120.83	1,422,842.77	1,396,435.91
Due from nat'l banks	2,297,143.24	3,042,343.77	2,584,026.12	2,701,444.54	2,988,931.40
Due from State banks	733,224.87	677,310.73	658,001.66	713,766.66	740,993.28
Due from res've ag'ts	12,267,791.09	14,996,368.85	11,911,275.05	13,501,740.94	13,822,977.64
Cash items	537,112.46	505,954.54	549,769.56	646,718.63	612,156.32
Clear'g-house exch'gs	172,661.09	219,013.52	335,148.43	287,090.30	217,556.61
Bills of other banks	1,251,671.00	1,263,266.00	1,554,187.00	1,492,562.00	1,420,462.00
Fractional currency	42,977.09	50,233.83	45,903.20	48,219.87	43,943.38
Specie	4,799,578.10	4,804,247.32	4,999,080.60	4,972,253.66	4,828,506.59
Legal-tender notes	3,362,055.00	3,163,136.00	4,156,346.00	3,727,390.00	3,560,026.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.					
5% fund with Treas.	513,118.03	508,905.60	525,075.16	519,720.20	528,462.78
Due from U. S. Treas.	27,763.07	33,623.30	26,228.59	173,019.47	144,966.45
Total	116,853,334.95	120,788,065.15	121,280,624.52	123,514,515.84	125,945,747.29

CITY OF CINCINNATI.

	13 banks.	13 banks.	13 banks.	13 banks.	13 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$23,359,557.78	$24,705,562.83	$24,136,455.66	$23,376,514.99	$23,694,837.26
Overdrafts	12,654.12	15,888.82	12,114.20	19,333.50	13,834.69
Bonds for circulation.	5,649,000.00	5,649,000.00	5,594,000.00	5,027,500.00	4,981,500.00
Bonds for deposits	1,201,000.00	1,200,000.00	1,225,000.00	2,195,000.00	2,447,500.00
U. S. bonds on hand	1,403,150.00	1,785,700.00	2,237,050.00	638,350.00	813,550.00
Premiums on bonds	963,858.08	1,063,826.80	1,182,584.40	926,550.40	900,615.19
Stocks, securities, etc	4,134,558.71	4,148,057.25	4,475,558.83	4,758,520.45	5,546,097.68
Banking house, etc	476,194.05	476,399.12	476,399.12	478,174.12	508,192.12
Real estate, etc	181,090.54	177,983.27	187,114.46	205,404.75	206,358.76
Due from nat'l banks	3,065,775.55	3,332,350.36	3,148,664.23	4,033,836.35	3,773,246.86
Due from State banks	748,595.88	587,293.11	621,593.00	779,586.09	582,783.04
Due from res've ag'ts	6,657,921.41	7,352,717.01	5,021,401.19	6,755,827.52	6,300,278.69
Cash items	149,242.88	115,236.29	140,099.05	148,770.98	208,774.66
Clear'g-house exch'gs	258,510.77	241,738.17	229,474.06	298,530.69	353,392.17
Bills of other banks	327,802.00	279,960.00	446,758.00	347,623.00	477,622.00
Fractional currency	4,174.43	4,411.30	4,510.87	5,022.17	6,594.64
Specie	1,869,222.86	1,903,270.65	2,235,990.75	2,127,956.37	2,265,030.55
Legal-tender notes	1,872,847.00	1,747,661.00	2,707,717.00	1,878,996.00	2,112,283.00
U.S. cert's of deposit.	690,000.00	700,000.00	690,000.00	620,000.00	610,000.00
5% fund with Treas.	253,890.00	251,845.00	251,730.00	223,487.50	214,727.50
Due from U. S. Treas.	1,814.98	666.66	666.66	200,310.00	2,458.32
Total	53,281,461.04	55,794,567.70	55,024,881.49	55,054,294.88	56,024,677.13

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ARRANGED BY STATES AND RESERVE CITIES—Continued.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Liabilities.	DECEMBER 15.	FEBRUARY 18.	MAY 5.	JULY 14.	SEPTEMBER 20.
	26 banks.	25 banks.	24 banks.	24 banks.	24 banks.
Capital stock	$1,595,000.00	$1,555,000.00	$1,500,000.00	$1,500,000.00	$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund	323,300.00	234,800.00	236,800.00	237,900.00	227,900.00
Undivided profits	326,767.05	225,865.01	223,879.98	207,231.96	219,870.63
Nat'l-bank circulation	417,827.50	402,167.50	391,547.50	399,097.50	399,937.50
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	77,183.47	81,745.71	37,628.54	21,551.29	32,816.27
Due to State banks	242,161.95	178,518.16	141,998.81	83,763.15	107,844.43
Dividends unpaid	3,220.00	1,460.00	370.00	6,160.00	645.00
Individual deposits	5,848,112.86	5,483,911.67	4,876,272.55	4,543,175.58	5,035,095.10
U. S. deposits					
Dep'ts U.S.dis.officers					
Notes rediscounted				25,088.87	26,900.00
Bills payable			21,500.00	142,500.00	201,500.00
Other liabilities					
Total	8,833,572.83	8,163,468.05	7,429,997.38	7,157,468.35	7,743,508.93

OHIO.

	224 banks.	226 banks.	227 banks.	227 banks.	226 banks.
Capital stock	$27,869,100.00	$27,967,030.00	$27,935,100.00	$27,940,100.00	$27,765,100.00
Surplus fund	8,080,307.24	8,055,129.73	8,133,234.38	8,138,928.49	8,099,678.49
Undivided profits	2,549,502.72	2,427,811.62	2,248,629.06	2,265,865.05	2,584,797.74
Nat'l-bank circulation	10,538,402.50	10,431,602.50	10,669,967.50	10,711,727.50	10,938,417.50
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	1,792,764.69	1,888,519.71	2,094,035.72	2,116,753.47	2,123,092.33
Due to State banks	1,214,712.21	1,450,202.52	1,769,783.19	1,653,160.32	1,603,409.21
Dividends unpaid	31,545.00	25,457.79	98,407.54	90,730.34	22,947.39
Individual deposits	64,069,796.36	67,800,001.24	67,477,876.84	69,599,532.25	71,540,374.66
U. S. deposits	433,497.25	381,097.05	377,810.26	435,938.68	842,556.60
Dep'ts U.S.dis.officers	119,736.42	175,862.54	136,559.28	207,986.46	154,349.96
Notes rediscounted	62,303.14	72,539.54	107,819.17	47,660.72	56,410.45
Bills payable	40,023.33	30,573.33	134,573.33	127,073.33	81,936.66
Other liabilities	111,644.09	81,637.58	96,828.25	179,059.23	132,676.30
Total	116,853,334.95	120,788,965.15	121,280,624.52	123,514,515.84	125,945,747.29

CITY OF CINCINNATI.

	13 banks.	13 banks.	13 banks.	13 banks.	13 banks.
Capital stock	$7,800,000.00	$7,800,000.00	$7,800,000.00	$7,700,000.00	$7,700,000.00
Surplus fund	2,740,000.00	2,765,000.00	2,765,000.00	2,715,000.00	2,715,000.00
Undivided profits	1,055,685.68	1,110,477.98	997,595.70	1,021,198.76	1,156,647.31
Nat'l-bank circulation	4,943,550.00	4,882,030.00	4,765,780.00	4,204,490.00	4,288,685.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	9,448,594.41	10,853,378.41	10,329,794.30	9,776,472.16	9,515,712.65
Due to State banks	4,364,644.11	5,182,120.80	4,841,950.87	4,773,573.95	4,830,848.89
Dividends unpaid	4,859.75	4,209.10	123,449.94	6,572.25	1,917.19
Individual deposits	20,987,233.67	21,240,685.96	21,827,220.53	22,078,184.93	22,553,500.46
U. S. deposits	1,176,404.72	1,218,165.45	980,590.15	1,865,802.83	2,277,415.63
Dep'ts U.S.dis.officers					
Notes rediscounted					
Bills payable					
Other liabilities	765,578.70	738,500.00	683,500.00	913,000.00	984,950.00
Total	53,281,461.04	55,794,567.70	55,024,881.49	55,054,294.88	56,024,677.13

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ABSTRACT OF REPORTS SINCE OCTOBER 5, 1897,

CITY OF CLEVELAND.

Resources.	DECEMBER 15.	FEBRUARY 18.	MAY 5.	JULY 14.	SEPTEMBER 20
	13 banks.	13 banks.	13 banks.	13 banks.	13 banks.
Loans and discounts	$28,687,283.32	$29,180,260.21	$29,674,913.33	$30,255,845.36	$30,757,784.87
Overdrafts	81,005.96	36,748.46	29,407.59	25,310.83	29,335.28
Bonds for circulation	1,430,000.00	1,380,000.00	1,480,000.00	1,480,000.00	1,630,000.00
Bonds for deposits	60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand	100,000.00	100,000.00	200,000.00	200,500.00	717,300.00
Premiums on bonds	48,200.00	48,200.00	84,450.00	83,995.00	84,007.50
Stocks, securities, etc	793,272.16	838,844.04	851,556.74	853,419.18	848,982.12
Banking house, etc	510,348.00	513,405.39	508,104.30	508,184.30	508,283.05
Real estate, etc	215,487.64	215,487.64	210,752.53	210,713.29	210,713.29
Due from nat'l banks	2,623,781.12	2,631,718.57	2,559,147.34	2,485,889.55	2,786,673.14
Due from State banks	820,139.51	936,812.41	775,005.07	949,306.86	839,824.88
Due from res've ag'ts	5,441,414.25	7,182,580.25	4,535,030.59	5,776,036.62	6,533,818.63
Cash items	133,417.96	169,205.74	93,867.57	119,874.29	134,295.62
Clear'g-house exch'gs	476,593.85	212,064.42	253,053.40	349,082.26	278,380.85
Bills of other banks	141,264.00	134,369.00	158,529.00	197,480.00	161,205.00
Fractional currency	5,850.47	5,744.78	5,930.88	5,791.59	4,963.81
Specie	1,963,746.50	2,065,966.90	2,133,531.50	2,220,463.50	2,228,467.52
Legal-tender notes	1,069,744.00	1,050,435.00	1,295,439.00	1,700,750.00	1,470,002.00
U. S. cert's of deposit					
5% fund with Treas.	63,450.00	60,920.00	63,100.00	65,550.00	70,690.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	12,500.00	11,750.00	12,000.00	106,900.00	20,000,00
Total	44,677,498.74	46,834,452.81	44,983,818.84	47,655,092.63	49,374,727.56

OKLAHOMA.

	5 banks.	5 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.
Loans and discounts	$407,379.98	$450,670.03	$589,289.16	$606,378.19	$710,818.67
Overdrafts	46,531.42	37,530.34	15,308.18	11,653.89	15,133.07
Bonds for circulation	62,500.00	62,500.00	75,000.00	75,000.00	75,000.00
Bonds for deposits					
U. S. bonds on hand					5,000.00
Premiums on bonds	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,375.00	2,375.00	1,375.00
Stocks, securities, etc	67,746.71	60,547.96	68,757.75	56,402.12	50,922.07
Banking house, etc	55,643.56	53,094.41	61,542.91	59,317.91	59,317.91
Real estate, etc	3,075.00	400.00	900.00	900.00	900.00
Due from nat'l banks	36,006.48	105,223.51	99,525.98	94,185.23	53,110.83
Due from State banks	7,266.26	14,348.52	36,560.84	26,845.95	17,003.16
Due from res've ag'ts	381,061.54	473,920.03	362,447.48	336,170.18	231,110.61
Cash items	9,618.59	10,743.65	15,664.20	11,140.14	18,329.07
Clear'g-house exch'gs	2,015.43	1,409.93	536.50	135.68	462.08
Bills of other banks	36,740.00	13,520.00	30,105.00	12,475.00	12,135.00
Fractional currency	1,112.10	1,679.54	1,915.92	556.88	615.03
Specie	56,373.40	43,918.40	53,929.10	65,333.09	80,315.35
Legal-tender notes	63,264.00	39,770.00	47,563.00	41,540.00	43,370.00
U. S. cert's of deposit					
5% fund with Treas.	2,250.00	2,812.00	2,812.50	3,374.50	3,374.50
Due from U. S. Treas.				17,500.00	
Total	1,239,584.47	1,373,088.32	1,464,233.52	1,421,283.76	1,378,292.35

OREGON.

	30 banks.	30 banks.	30 banks.	29 banks.	29 banks.
Loans and discounts	$6,008,458.04	$6,110,102.76	$6,325,994.62	$5,850,554.96	$6,029,258.03
Overdrafts	173,109.63	148,778.05	163,625.94	186,632.62	218,779.60
Bonds for circulation	1,032,300.00	1,032,300.00	1,032,300.00	982,300.00	1,042,300.00
Bonds for deposits	400,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00	400,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand	560,300.00	661,300.00	661,300.00	661,300.00	662,700.00
Premiums on bonds	157,555.00	182,755.25	176,055.25	168,905.25	165,585.01
Stocks, securities, etc	2,674,678.60	2,909,757.34	2,970,749.56	3,086,393.11	3,070,840.04
Banking house, etc	312,592.14	310,987.59	312,519.10	317,487.64	325,222.06
Real estate, etc	341,801.65	328,261.44	348,251.01	322,277.79	346,923.23
Due from nat'l banks	1,090,109.76	656,339.10	799,700.65	603,204.63	746,788.87
Due from State banks	1,195,927.92	838,349.24	758,233.29	552,961.93	323,868.91
Due from res've ag'ts	1,347,031.44	1,130,438.61	1,109,170.33	1,272,361.44	1,455,543.64
Cash items	33,322.44	36,212.64	34,913.39	56,316.71	53,688.36
Clear'g-house exch'gs	51,542.37	25,514.51	52,971.64	22,581.62	36,088.29
Bills of other banks	28,302.00	26,215.00	23,782.00	31,953.00	26,297.00
Fractional currency	2,369.71	3,403.75	2,856.56	2,061.37	2,288.39
Specie	1,786,935.68	1,487,524.60	1,593,779.55	1,581,083.10	1,308,400.75
Legal-tender notes	32,555.00	27,400.00	25,648.00	42,315.00	38,542.00
U. S. cer'ts of deposit					
5% fund with Treas.	46,453.50	46,453.50	46,453.50	44,203.50	45,216.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	1,159.78	565.54	1,300.28	1,385.00	1,910.70
Total	17,276,504.66	16,362,658.92	16,839,604.67	16,186,278.67	16,300,240.88

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ARRANGED BY STATES AND RESERVE CITIES—Continued.

CITY OF CLEVELAND.

Liabilities.	DECEMBER 15.	FEBRUARY 18.	MAY 5.	JULY 14.	SEPTEMBER 20.
	13 banks.	13 banks.	13 banks.	13 banks.	13 banks.
Capital stock	$9,725,000.00	$9,775,000.00	$9,400,000.00	$9,400,000.00	$9,400,000.00
Surplus fund	2,103,200.00	2,111,700.00	2,146,620.00	2,161,500.00	2,161,500.00
Undivided profits	563,597.74	639,142.04	469,394.74	564,658.91	645,212.38
Nat'l-bank circulation	1,251,980.00	1,227,180.00	1,297,460.00	1,321,950.00	1,453,350.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	4,309,242.71	5,171,532.21	4,542,286.02	4,603,319.80	5,308,303.83
Due to State banks	2,728,452.38	3,054,230.23	3,041,433.73	3,185,420.12	3,113,725.91
Dividends unpaid	1,956.00	1,514.00	84,386.50	1,455.00	1,672.00
Individual deposits	22,949,056.19	23,887,386.56	22,988,408.00	25,398,622.77	26,417,893.62
U. S. deposits	37,882.41	46,195.43	45,671.20	91,841.22	38,242.14
Dep'ts U.S.dis.officers	24,553.11	14,404.69	13,158.65	14,705.25	23,639.33
Notes rediscounted					
Bills payable	125,000.00	100,000.00	269,000.00	100,096.00	
Other liabilities	861,578.20	806,167.65	755,000.00	811,519.56	811,188.35
Total	44,677,498.74	46,834,452.81	44,983,818.84	47,655,092.63	49,374,727.56

OKLAHOMA.

	5 banks.	5 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.	6 banks.
Capital stock	$250,000.00	$250,000.00	$280,000.00	$290,450.00	$300,000.00
Surplus fund	23,000.00	24,400.00	24,400.00	26,925.00	26,925.00
Undivided profits	21,500.20	7,591.57	20,853.16	7,205.23	20,915.24
Nat'l-bank circulation	56,240.00	56,240.00	67,490.00	67,490.00	67,490.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	5,256.99	5,677.15	1,762.59	11,550.53	3,410.66
Due to State banks	61,387.19	54,122.10	41,834.16	40,315.94	36,029.85
Dividends unpaid				690.00	60.00
Individual deposits	822,200.09	975,057.50	1,027,893.61	976,657.06	923,461.60
U. S. deposits					
Dep'ts U.S.dis.officers					
Notes rediscounted					
Bills payable					
Other liabilities					
Total	1,239,584.47	1,373,088.32	1,464,233.52	1,421,283.76	1,378,292.35

OREGON.

	30 banks.	30 banks.	30 banks.	29 banks.	29 banks.
Capital stock	$3,020,000.00	$3,020,000.00	$3,020,000.00	$2,520,000.00	$2,520,000.00
Surplus fund	540,444.23	530,782.47	513,782.47	479,242.81	479,242.81
Undivided profits	897,077.07	786,032.24	784,407.86	775,378.65	831,295.19
Nat'l-bank circulation	768,857.50	758,717.50	794,287.50	734,577.50	728,127.50
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	1,788,023.45	1,249,131.45	1,610,074.77	1,337,786.38	1,139,355.82
Due to State banks	771,906.08	841,837.02	796,053.14	663,476.54	649,443.02
Dividends unpaid	1,410.00	3,400.00	1,200.00	13,795.00	2,540.00
Individual deposits	9,084,318.78	8,769,245.62	8,932,722.47	9,251,658.25	9,524,116.32
U. S. deposits	94,412.38	45,521.95	59,433.04	133,107.35	20,813.12
Dep'ts U.S. dis.officers	305,197.95	350,216.06	319,826.63	266,809.49	379,120.40
Notes rediscounted	1,083.21	2,000.00	7,042.84	9,672.69	10,412.69
Bills payable	3,000.00	5,000.00			15,000.00
Other liabilities	774.01	774.01	774.01	774.01	774.01
Total	17,276,504.66	16,362,658.92	16,839,604.67	16,186,278.67	16,360,240.88

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ABSTRACT OF REPORTS SINCE OCTOBER 5, 1897,

PENNSYLVANIA.

Resources.	DECEMBER 15. 354 banks.	FEBRUARY 18. 355 banks.	MAY 5. 356 banks.	JULY 14. 356 banks.	SEPTEMBER 20. 359 banks.
Loans and discounts	$112,799,662.19	$112,633,145.00	$116,417,340.58	$116,670,603.50	$115,599,265.23
Overdrafts	304,809.93	340,167.88	321,896.56	342,336.83	358,478.76
Bonds for circulation	19,491,800.00	18,368,300.00	18,814,300.00	18,688,360.00	19,235,300.00
Bonds for deposits	310,000.00	310,000.00	310,000.00	510,000.00	1,713,220.00
U. S bonds on hand	1,018,150.00	830,750.00	1,263,700.00	1,262,250.00	2,963,370.00
Premiums on bonds	1,625,264.54	1,541,186.48	1,679,784.27	1,614,591.58	1,630,997.38
Stocks, securities, etc	23,253,699.54	24,084,568.60	25,017,895.10	24,886,711.60	25,150,878.50
Banking house, etc	6,039,962.84	6,045,555.07	6,098,965.77	6,106,079.97	6,152,066.13
Real estate, etc	2,392,408.29	2,462,593.91	2,474,808.43	2,501,364.07	2,550,961.94
Due from nat'l banks	3,645,774.55	3,265,078.39	3,302,267.33	3,739,926.42	2,999,982.26
Due from State banks	1,263,948.94	1,255,939.71	1,122,364.39	1,199,564.53	1,276,837.36
Due from res've ag'ts	19,783,926.65	24,454,892.81	22,883,528.68	23,311,309.76	23,801,331.42
Cash items	968,534.88	1,108,771.22	925,062.23	1,389,165.39	1,266,411.59
Clear'g house exch'gs	118,770.07	150,032.89	151,098.94	113,972.81	111,029.58
Bills of other banks	964,069.00	1,050,741.00	1,300,810.00	1,160,468.00	1,113,070.00
Fractional currency	93,771.03	106,972.10	110,337.10	114,620.04	103,648.23
Specie	8,510,031.33	8,351,827.61	9,271,096.10	9,198,497.40	8,888,547.09
Legal-tender notes	3,728,414.00	3,581,093.00	4,713,374.00	3,918,319.00	3,920,280.00
U. S. cert's of deposit					
5% fund with Treas.	850,646.49	806,402.66	822,270.76	820,383.06	843,407.45
Due from U. S. Treas.	49,488.24	43,326.18	26,534.88	357,030.01	188,933.46
Total	207,663,133.51	210,241,344.51	217,028,635.12	217,855,403.37	219,885,116.48

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

	41 banks.	39 banks.	38 banks.	37 banks.	37 banks.
Loans and discounts	$100,648,110.36	$98,797,605.69	$93,327,849.77	$93,734,700.79	$100,110,745.19
Overdrafts	21,443.21	15,253.96	16,632.05	12,686.38	14,208.22
Bonds for circulation	7,592,500.00	7,007,500.00	6,992,500.00	6,942,500.00	6,992,500.00
Bonds for deposits	300,000.00	100,000.00	200,000.00	1,220,000.00	3,336,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand	1,050,000.00	550,000.00	550,000.00	60,400.00	426,100.00
Premiums on bonds	899,967.89	703,535.52	732,836.16	782,704.42	988,732.61
Stocks, securities, etc	10,953,318.53	12,434,850.79	13,656,249.33	15,294,605.65	15,669,923.55
Banking house, etc	4,351,948.72	4,237,124.69	4,136,804.41	3,975,804.41	3,975,804.41
Real estate, etc	583,049.40	593,775.20	630,764.96	599,339.39	568,582.64
Due from nat'l banks	9,740,985.67	7,311,671.32	7,103,994.98	8,629,988.79	7,576,260.11
Due from State banks	1,629,814.39	1,747,688.89	1,468,095.89	1,817,819.94	1,433,258.72
Due from res've ag'ts	17,944,852.07	20,931,474.52	14,642,678.82	20,401,471.07	16,180,565.04
Cash items	1,491,432.64	1,032,031.11	1,148,102.76	1,360,626.45	1,142,381.55
Clear g house exch gs	11,935,372.57	9,223,814.17	7,534,245.07	10,262,097.91	10,065,744.60
Bills of other banks	390,984.00	364,274.00	381,052.00	403,404.00	348,355.00
Fractional currency	62,064.82	61,269.24	70,723.61	64,251.21	68,024.08
Specie	12,910,957.55	12,857,957.58	13,804,611.70	15,335,922.96	14,775,891.01
Legal-tender notes	2,238,175.00	2,221,955.00	2,183,694.00	2,583,248.00	2,632,847.00
U. S. cert's of deposit	6,905,000.00	9,165,000.00	5,770,000.00	5,060,000.00	4,940,000.00
5% fund with Treas	339,958.82	309,588.32	313,087.50	312,410.50	309,380.50
Due from U. S. Treas.	80,858.00	44,848.00	44,998.82	263,608.00	31,768.00
Total	192,070,793.45	189,690,667.40	174,708,921.83	189,057,600.87	191,557,072.23

CITY OF PITTSBURG.

	30 banks.	30 banks.	30 banks.	30 banks.	30 banks.
Loans and discounts	$46,510,195.22	$47,972,553.61	$50,432,769.67	$50,131,655.22	$50,068,656.60
Overdrafts	39,694.10	47,831.17	45,130.83	56,302.72	70,470.68
Bonds for circulation	5,339,250.00	5,130,250.00	5,430,250.00	5,705,250.00	5,655,250.00
Bonds for deposits	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	500,000.00	700,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand	162,700.00	120,400.00	775,400.00	302,100.00	859,700.00
Premiums on bonds	537,221.69	491,177.86	733,030.36	753,099.86	753,445.53
Stocks, securities, etc	3,557,054.27	4,176,849.32	4,239,518.62	4,451,959.24	4,662,137.38
Banking house, etc	3,498,621.60	3,559,789.35	3,608,738.63	3,663,703.50	3,652,261.05
Real estate, etc	544,823.82	477,557.69	509,042.49	511,587.97	531,026.68
Due from nat'l banks	2,728,580.94	3,710,020.23	2,061,562.92	2,504,817.69	2,867,781.62
Due from State banks	375,806.96	347,092.49	245,673.40	282,335.10	304,732.18
Due from res've ag'ts	6,515,997.13	9,023,766.91	4,794,517.32	5,863,260.32	6,477,480.07
Cash items	287,122.38	220,379.87	355,125.96	339,591.73	423,382.93
Clear'g-house exch'gs	2,503,751.13	3,225,259.92	2,430,457.42	2,097,664.17	2,603,530.86
Bills of other banks	345,811.00	345,706.00	294,586.00	337,256.00	287,588.00
Fractional currency	15,879.36	15,888.05	19,640.80	16,916.86	17,760.83
Specie	4,846,003.15	5,671,794.50	5,396,288.75	5,472,593.05	5,196,412.30
Legal-tender notes	2,023,311.00	2,570,936.00	3,047,770.00	2,745,952.00	2,693,135.00
U. S. cert's of deposit					
5% fund with Treas.	234,871.25	230,436.25	243,211.25	255,641.25	254,220.75
Due from U. S. Treas.	15,412.50	37,892.50	33,431.50	123,132.50	36,133.44
Total	80,287,107.50	86,975,580.82	84,946,145.92	85,114,879.18	88,165,175.90

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ARRANGED BY STATES AND RESERVE CITIES—Continued.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Liabilities.	DECEMBER 15.	FEBRUARY 18.	MAY 5.	JULY 14.	SEPTEMBER 20.
	354 banks.	355 banks.	356 banks.	356 banks.	359 banks.
Capital stock	$40,868,840.00	$40,709,445.00	$40,624,765.00	$40,674,390.00	$40,804,590.00
Surplus fund	21,171,861.68	21,461,631.47	21,323,263.01	21,664,191.42	21,720,099.76
Undivided profits	5,182,023.51	4,623,506.32	4,848,403.59	4,449,646.59	5,201,625.49
Nat'l-bank circulation	17,225,277.50	16,136,875.00	16,575,634.00	16,549,562.50	16,840,699.00
State-bank circulation	1,498.00	1,498.00	1,498.00	1,498.00	1,498.00
Due to national banks	3,159,180.83	2,732,400.99	2,555,254.99	4,021,385.05	2,501,567.88
Due to State banks	776,668.21	536,731.41	659,273.25	816,308.04	594,913.51
Dividends unpaid	147,351.87	153,713.91	367,008.55	314,855.21	119,516.44
Individual deposits	117,859,591.06	123,336,682.47	129,448,025.75	128,407,828.83	130,002,869.82
U. S. deposits	294,632.86	239,393.97	284,177.44	491,070.12	1,375,711.56
Dep'ts U.S.dis.officers	9,081.88	60,746.01	15,773.32	8,934.73	4,947.75
Notes rediscounted	102,388.58	61,369.61	67,693.54	176,192.66	50,059.86
Bills payable	252,316.67	59,000.00	144,000.00	220,119.00	288,000.00
Other liabilities	72,420.86	68,350.35	114,464.68	59,421.22	380,007.41
Total	207,063,133.51	210,241,344.51	217,023,635.12	217,855,403.37	219,885,116.48

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

	41 banks.	39 banks.	38 banks.	37 banks.	37 banks.
Capital stock	$21,915,000.00	$20,915,000.00	$20,465,000.00	$19,655,000.00	$19,655,000.00
Surplus fund	14,743,000.00	14,523,000.00	14,548,000.00	14,395,000.00	14,395,000.00
Undivided profits	2,743,194.87	2,792,437.98	2,559,813.39	2,658,942.80	2,902,621.80
Nat'l-bank circulation	6,601,112.50	5,998,435.00	6,202,285.00	6,111,405.00	6,184,775.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	25,650,832.79	29,355,055.69	22,876,133.04	26,817,859.18	27,726,287.96
Due to State banks	8,508,584.38	8,730,252.99	7,447,437.77	8,647,279.03	8,536,923.66
Dividends unpaid	56,073.24	40,566.24	293,601.89	64,683.89	39,686.69
Individual deposits	111,454,151.71	107,070,340.79	99,588,353.95	109,344,535.34	108,697,098.91
U. S. deposits	299,492.39	202,008.95	201,842.96	1,228,868.97	2,766,595.67
Dep'ts U.S.dis.officers			1,870.21	51,265.37	46,342.77
Notes rediscounted					
Bills payable	360,000.00		335,000.00		500,000.00
Other liabilities	339,351.57	63,569.76	189,583.62	82,761.29	113,339.77
Total	192,070,793.45	189,690,667.40	174,708,921.83	189,057,600.87	191,557,072.23

CITY OF PITTSBURG.

	30 banks.	30 banks.	30 banks.	30 banks.	30 banks.
Capital stock	$12,300,000.00	$12,300,000.00	$12,300,000.00	$12,300,000.00	$12,300,000.00
Surplus fund	9,700,200.00	9,893,400.00	9,793,400.00	9,812,000.00	9,562,000.00
Undivided profits	2,031,769.93	1,815,615.49	2,000,457.05	1,966,983.17	2,179,198.46
Nat'l-bank circulation	4,769,912.50	4,561,322.50	4,827,680.00	5,037,980.00	4,926,270.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	7,283,788.06	8,678,192.80	8,691,683.25	7,989,534.84	8,958,316.30
Due to State banks	2,435,799.18	3,099,405.25	2,802,167.95	2,712,348.54	3,169,888.82
Dividends unpaid	59,485.63	56,075.38	134,997.88	118,712.63	42,776.38
Individual deposits	41,502,740.18	46,353,816.30	43,824,977.32	45,590,747.88	46,207,185.54
U. S. deposits	135,204.63	106,862.54	120,838.95	413,494.12	552,049.71
Dep'ts U.S.dis.officers	68,267.39	94,444.36	89,620.18	86,373.09	153,365.86
Notes rediscounted			379,353.34	96,600.00	
Bills payable				30,000.00	166,520.00
Other liabilities		15,845.70			6,604.83
Total	80,287,107.50	86,975,580.82	84,946,145.92	86,114,879.18	88,165,175.90

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ABSTRACT OF REPORTS SINCE OCTOBER 5, 1897,

RHODE ISLAND.

Resources.	DECEMBER 15.	FEBRUARY 18.	MAY 5.	JULY 14.	SEPTEMBER 20.
	57 banks.	57 banks.	57 banks.	57 banks.	57 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$35,064,364.97	$34,278,530.57	$34,298,915.12	$34,005,869.86	$34,515,308.01
Overdrafts	26,679.34	38,679.21	53,724.74	47,440.64	44,145.63
Bonds for circulation.	7,744,000.00	7,694,000.00	7,710,000.00	7,794,000.00	7,674,000.00
Bonds for deposits	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,00.00
U. S. bonds on hand	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,500.00	100,500.00	255,700.00
Premiums on bonds	527,878.23	517,708.24	522,397.00	524,141.30	486,752.75
Stocks, securities, etc	3,282,156.92	3,231,415.46	3,456,603.07	3,402,917.14	3,326,447.40
Banking house, etc	1,043,012.91	1,039,795.36	1,038,898.96	1,039,040.21	1,042,124.98
Real estate, etc	242,124.10	252,884.69	251,337.48	255,421.13	270,122.74
Due from nat'l banks.	916,343.93	975,791.90	946,996.28	1,224,125.43	1,078,110.55
Due from State banks	120,318.07	68,062.56	50,016.89	58,507.31	79,095.09
Due from res've ag'ts	3,348,125.84	3,939,669.29	3,089,279.25	4,195,235.34	4,587,461.41
Cash items	116,233.64	133,729.35	124,219.50	183,169.09	165,556.52
Clear'g-house exch'gs	297,123.58	331,263.59	253,160.83	258,753.09	276,321.29
Bills of other banks	345,218.00	444,925.00	421,252.00	418,972.00	423,998.00
Fractional currency	15,720.45	17,398.71	16,279.11	18,555.05	16,266.33
Specie	1,086,236.90	1,163,396.04	1,156,707.03	1,166,441.53	1,208,764.12
Legal-tender notes	661,179.00	660,212.00	696,666.00	682,273.00	692,080.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.					
5% fund with Treas.	327,222.93	340,755.00	343,127.50	342,573.50	339,256.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	23,287.00	28,305.50	47,602.60	199,761.00	54,327.25
Total	55,387,225.81	55,296,542.47	54,677,683.46	56,017,786.62	56,635,838.07

SOUTH CAROLINA.

	16 banks.	16 banks.	16 banks.	16 banks.	16 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$5,426,692.66	$5,574,167.13	$5,698,534.15	$5,674,296.78	$5,906,730.30
Overdrafts	126,901.57	134,526.55	128,941.18	133,234.59	136,994.21
Bonds for circulation.	512,250.00	512,250.00	512,250.00	512,250.00	661,000.00
Bonds for deposits	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	250,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	27,700.00
Premiums on bonds	8,815.63	8,503.13	8,190.63	7,653.13	7,890.63
Stocks, securities, etc	922,089.39	866,112.74	946,726.94	924,371.30	919,111.19
Banking house, etc	121,689.14	121,893.19	121,276.69	121,036.24	119,385.91
Real estate, etc	56,682.61	54,579.42	58,731.54	58,192.55	57,938.92
Due from nat'l banks.	211,989.79	264,958.85	198,769.62	153,340.89	168,443.03
Due from State banks	176,058.79	194,381.06	198,620.21	167,467.54	168,025.84
Due from res've ag'ts	404,017.01	522,870.21	338,245.22	390,982.05	299,938.14
Cash items	66,707.28	95,503.65	52,723.24	35,582.32	51,410.88
Clear'g-house exch'gs.					
Bills of other banks	70,777.00	54,490.00	51,702.00	62,236.00	68,238.00
Fractional currency	3,351.67	5,278.85	6,677.84	8,490.05	6,166.80
Specie	266,987.70	364,778.75	302,810.50	324,878.30	352,057.25
Legal-tender notes	345,934.00	417,314.00	208,951.00	276,459.00	194,382.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.					
5% fund with Treas.	21,655.22	21,671.25	22,298.25	23,051.25	26,843.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	1,329.80	2,400.00	350.00	305,550.00	64,800.00
Total	8,894,029.26	9,365,778.78	9,005,809.01	9,329,171.99	9,487,056.10

SOUTH DAKOTA.

	27 banks.	26 banks.	26 banks.	26 banks.	26 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$3,327,958.42	$3,352,287.61	$3,394,972.45	$3,568,866.11	$3,453,722.22
Overdrafts	70,793.07	83,710.62	59,110.33	68,509.47	99,057.54
Bonds for circulation.	486,250.00	471,250.00	471,250.00	471,250.00	508,750.00
Bonds for deposits	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand	20,000.00	20,000.00			29,820.00
Premiums on bonds	37,244.43	36,606.93	32,119.43	31,831.93	31,831.93
Stocks, securities, etc	627,979.86	633,565.94	596,346.72	573,158.50	586,002.01
Banking house, etc	316,545.96	303,621.87	296,602.87	286,233.32	286,371.82
Real estate, etc	299,182.42	289,238.89	261,687.70	271,392.50	290,943.26
Due from nat'l banks.	318,836.10	281,899.70	311,464.27	204,466.64	241,556.46
Due from State banks	96,342.54	75,009.17	80,882.17	79,774.20	85,869.62
Due from res've ag'ts	945,617.43	764,557.01	823,073.44	618,284.33	852,932.71
Cash items	48,915.18	32,617.49	49,637.60	39,055.90	44,402.15
Clear'g-house exch'gs	2,289.44	3,643.03	1,590.71	3,981.97	1,616.26
Bills of other banks	51,155.00	42,547.00	34,814.00	34,116.00	54,979.00
Fractional currency	2,035.97	2,652.78	3,390.51	3,930.39	3,381.73
Specie	353,485.05	376,081.95	377,312.20	372,786.85	314,989.60
Legal-tender notes	216,762.00	189,909.00	175,436.00	138,522.00	158,957.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.					
5% fund with Treas.	21,881.25	20,296.03	20,396.03	21,206.25	21,403.53
Due from U. S. Treas.	5,092.28	1,222.50	404.15	10,883.93	340.15
Total	7,398,366.40	7,121,717.52	7,140,490.58	6,948,250.29	7,216,926.99

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ARRANGED BY STATES AND RESERVE CITIES—Continued.

RHODE ISLAND.

Liabilities.	DECEMBER 15.	FEBRUARY 18.	MAY 5.	JULY 14.	SEPTEMBER 20.
	57 banks.	57 banks.	57 banks.	57 banks.	57 banks.
Capital stock	$19,337,050.00	$19,337,050.00	$19,337,050.00	$19,337,050.00	$19,337,050.00
Surplus fund	4,951,962.09	4,886,353.37	4,849,697.36	4,808,917.17	4,808,482.17
Undivided profits	1,284,888.50	1,188,563.16	1,255,157.14	1,120,731.52	1,327,339.47
Nat'l-bank circulation	6,822,642.50	6,720,610.00	6,871,165.00	6,935,795.00	6,797,260.00
State-bank circulation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due to national banks	1,530,588.61	1,628,189.25	1,196,544.07	1,662,477.19	1,508,726.61
Due to State banks	1,710,583.60	1,781,480.55	1,608,438.26	2,043,198.09	1,630,007.40
Dividends unpaid	48,919.56	57,901.41	92,060.72	102,762.73	62,923.48
Individual deposits	19,378,910.22	19,432,169.17	19,099,319.06	19,824,741.48	20,962,897.67
U. S. deposits	68,937.57	78,165.42	61,534.95	83,978.84	81,379.53
Dep'ts U.S.dis.officers	27,152.61	17,861.43	37,335.42	14,715.82	12,195.26
Notes rediscounted	63,000.00	5,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Bills payable	160,000.00	160,000.00	267,000.00	70,000.00	95,000.00
Other liabilities	2,590.55	3,198.71	2,381.48	15,418.78	2,576.48
Total	55,387,225.81	55,296,542.47	54,677,683.46	56,017,786.62	56,635,838.07

SOUTH CAROLINA.

	16 banks.	16 banks.	16 banks.	16 banks.	16 banks.
Capital stock	$1,898,000.00	$1,898,000.00	$1,898,000.00	$1,898,000.00	$1,943,000.00
Surplus fund	762,830.26	760,945.87	760,945.87	763,345.87	749,945.87
Undivided profits	537,439.85	503,650.67	538,562.11	479,603.10	492,451.20
Nat'l-bank circulation	455,315.00	446,185.00	446,855.00	438,455.00	539,290.00
State-bank circulation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due to national banks	126,341.20	141,480.76	112,755.50	105,308.19	153,015.35
Due to State banks	837,901.51	783,995.53	578,007.14	697,175.78	721,784.53
Dividends unpaid	11,493.50	14,211.50	12,290.50	19,191.00	12,300.50
Individual deposits	3,912,147.06	4,523,174.78	3,908,413.59	4,052,235.22	3,575,538.69
U. S. deposits	120,256.60	135,461.26	129,224.47	18,108.59	98,506.24
Dep'ts U.S.dis.officers	31,222.46	18,673.41	21,976.13	13,122.49	149,795.55
Notes rediscounted	116,581.82	62,000.00	386,778.70	509,580.03	551,428.17
Bills payable	84,500.00	78,000.00	212,000.00	335,000.00	500,000.00
Other liabilities	.....	.....	.....	46.72	.....
Total	8,894,029.26	9,365,778.78	9,005,809.01	9,329,171.99	9,487,056.10

SOUTH DAKOTA.

	27 banks.	26 banks.	26 banks.	26 banks.	26 banks.
Capital stock	$1,695,000.00	$1,635,000.00	$1,585,000.00	$1,585,000.00	$1,585,000.00
Surplus fund	305,600.00	302,150.00	287,650.00	291,250.00	290,451.87
Undivided profits	202,518.77	154,069.93	169,276.78	153,337.45	168,949.54
Nat'l-bank circulation	426,240.00	413,002.50	416,742.50	414,662.50	448,452.50
State-bank circulation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Due to national banks	71,779.23	43,625.63	66,298.66	42,921.71	42,179.64
Due to State banks	344,600.16	279,298.94	225,158.69	162,454.00	199,365.64
Dividends unpaid	25.00	512.50	150.00	1,304.50	230.00
Individual deposits	4,178,497.42	4,093,906.11	4,208,711.95	4,059,663.23	4,245,778.77
U. S. deposits	128,491.88	106,327.62	108,124.47	106,528.57	107,600.35
Dep'ts U. S.dis.officers	22,931.74	44,872.38	40,630.88	41,381.68	41,232.03
Notes rediscounted	17,000.00	.....	16,746.65	38,746.65	21,246.65
Bills payable	.....	31,000.00	16,000.00	51,000.00	66,500.00
Other liabilities	5,772.20	17,951.86	.....	.....	.....
Total	7,398,366.40	7,121,717.52	7,140,490.58	6,948,250.29	7,216,936.99

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ABSTRACT OF REPORTS SINCE OCTOBER 5, 1897,

TENNESSEE.

Resources.	DECEMBER 15.	FEBRUARY 18.	MAY 5.	JULY 14.	SEPTEMBER 20.
	49 banks.	49 banks.	49 banks.	49 banks.	49 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$20,005,345.55	$19,263,852.11	$19,715,542.16	$19,728,171.98	$20,470,637.02
Overdrafts	771,216.20	520,655.98	445,568.99	422,909.75	383,974.21
Bonds for circulation.	1,796,250.00	1,796,250.00	1,848,750.00	1,849,250.00	2,083,750.00
Bonds for deposits	300,000.00	300,000.00	325,000.00	325,000.00	325,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand	100,000.00	100,000.00	126,000.00	161,000.00	165,020.00
Premiums on bonds	154,386.31	153,236.31	171,228.81	164,828.81	171,453.81
Stocks, securities, etc	1,371,029.00	1,381,205.82	1,361,114.08	1,519,256.86	1,469,281.28
Banking house, etc	965,055.85	952,567.18	954,619.52	953,853.28	954,870.48
Real estate, etc	719,039.83	701,049.96	729,964.41	650,159.10	637,201.17
Due from nat'l banks.	1,596,941.36	1,427,226.64	1,407,916.34	1,261,491.47	1,273,612.07
Due from State banks	558,979.61	600,360.27	574,128.53	437,341.20	432,496.68
Due from res've ag'ts	3,420,976.80	5,888,070.55	3,817,799.37	3,765,498.30	3,398,650.65
Cash items	204,373.98	206,760.43	201,713.14	162,241.29	169,460.42
Clear'g-house exch'gs	424,138.98	409,664.67	333,328.55	221,151.27	192,955.02
Bills of other banks	231,578.00	261,055.00	383,473.00	377,182.00	377,856.00
Fractional currency	13,754.59	15,904.39	11,379.99	13,499.67	15,065.70
Specie	1,513,748.71	1,603,907.55	2,035,280.90	2,050,425.90	1,803,987.45
Legal-tender notes	970,374.00	1,237,700.00	1,949,405.00	1,652,221.00	968,468.00
U. S. cert's of deposit					
5% fund with Treas.	79,212.50	79,837.10	81,586.00	81,863.50	90,473.50
Due from U. S. Treas.	4,004.00	8,060.00	12,009.81	53,343.00	42,144.00
Total	35,209,405.27	36,843,343.96	36,485,822.00	35,790,991.38	35,427,537.46

TEXAS.

	197 banks.	197 banks.	193 banks.	191 banks.	191 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$33,623,484.58	$34,336,275.70	$36,083,696.08	$37,529,767.12	$40,282,403.06
Overdrafts	4,773,231.77	2,851,530.33	2,105,357.07	1,939,521.39	4,394,566.99
Bonds for circulation.	4,737,700.00	4,652,800.00	4,697,800.00	4,685,800.00	4,853,610.00
Bonds for deposits	368,000.00	368,000.00	368,000.00	368,000.00	518,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand	285,000.00	312,500.00	301,300.00	231,300.00	485,680.00
Premiums on bonds	254,239.20	259,965.35	263,705.49	256,981.47	254,418.02
Stocks, securities, etc	1,637,496.28	1,435,217.24	1,404,208.09	1,427,767.27	1,500,056.28
Banking house, etc	2,057,278.98	2,029,959.84	2,008,267.26	1,960,921.52	1,968,227.28
Real estate, etc	1,091,311.59	1,116,466.15	1,064,708.10	1,073,353.69	1,092,328.00
Due from nat'l banks.	5,540,696.51	5,816,168.61	5,020,705.77	3,553,641.62	3,319,237.47
Due from State banks	1,498,370.92	1,272,488.53	1,133,843.29	1,029,715.60	1,060,047.06
Due from res've ag'ts	11,748,031.26	13,582,974.06	10,073,594.05	6,230,103.54	5,904,756.86
Cash items	461,575.79	315,808.68	343,918.44	321,709.99	311,972.61
Clear'g-house exch'gs	307,138.12	163,458.52	293,395.28	137,256.24	201,757.19
Bills of other banks	650,551.00	629,976.00	746,819.00	643,504.00	573,396.00
Fractional currency	19,878.92	28,297.66	35,825.13	35,441.58	30,679.40
Specie	3,373,901.44	3,272,949.08	4,052,648.91	3,949,191.46	2,943,855.13
Legal-tender notes	2,497,136.00	2,613,362.00	2,734,628.00	1,856,089.00	2,157,330.00
U. S. cert's of deposit					5,000.00
5% fund with Treas.	210,449.25	203,335.25	207,261.25	207,297.75	213,299.25
Due from U. S. Treas.	6,481.05	7,808.30	6,227.75	104,469.36	173,563.91
Total	75,141,865.66	75,269,340.70	72,950,908.96	67,591,832.51	71,344,684.51

CITY OF HOUSTON.

	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$1,930,652.30	$1,947,399.28	$2,209,134.89	$2,476,941.49	$2,555,738.67
Overdrafts	206,048.03	217,514.07	35,403.55	18,815.89	328,775.38
Bonds for circulation	200,000.00	200,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00
Bonds for deposits	50,000.00	50,000.00			
U. S. bonds on hand					
Premiums on bonds	20,700.00	22,933.33	22,933.33	22,933.33	22,300.00
Stocks, securities, etc	45,854.75	33,084.95	32,843.71	25,289.41	25,514.41
Banking house, etc	132,758.40	133,084.70	133,549.70	133,714.70	133,564.70
Real estate, etc	115,250.34	115,301.97	121,584.07	121,938.22	121,938.22
Due from nat'l banks.	633,759.11	821,031.15	594,165.79	418,032.74	313,304.00
Due from State banks	103,016.98	105,805.32	41,151.85	48,608.23	72,296.57
Due from res've ag'ts	715,954.24	744,158.25	732,537.09	512,882.92	422,385.04
Cash items	2,327.81	2,656.30	935.81	3,815.52	10,046.46
Clear'g-house exch'gs	6,953.48	8,182.13	29,356.36	18,134.93	11,214.63
Bills of other banks	51,305.00	37,040.00	91,324.00	62,239.00	35,569.00
Fractional currency	2,292.98	3,666.76	3,455.09	4,372.98	2,790.54
Specie	789,197.45	682,295.35	744,961.75	625,478.15	695,820.00
Legal-tender notes	859,577.00	831,753.00	799,496.00	645,516.00	1,288,218.00
U. S. cert's of deposit					
5% fund with Treas.	9,000.00	9,000.00	9,715.00	11,250.00	11,250.00
Due from U. S. Treas.			1,535.00	3,000.00	
Total	5,865,647.87	5,964,815.96	5,944,782.99	5,402,363.42	6,298,725.71

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ARRANGED BY STATES AND RESERVE CITIES—Continued.

TENNESSEE.

Liabilities.	DECEMBER 15.	FEBRUARY 18.	MAY 5.	JULY 14.	SEPTEMBER 20.
	49 banks.	49 banks.	49 banks.	49 banks.	49 banks.
Capital stock	$8,560,000.00	$8,595,000.00	$8,435,000.00	$8,435,000.00	$8,435,000.00
Surplus fund	1,830,304.24	1,815,518.79	1,818,294.53	1,831,838.80	1,831,365.86
Undivided profits	972,124.15	762,772.17	903,765.83	791,686.02	883,929.72
Nat'l-bank circulation	1,543,877.50	1,526,787.50	1,567,710.00	1,552,547.50	1,737,177.50
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	1,394,399.01	1,241,038.76	1,192,854.49	1,160,675.82	1,271,223.54
Due to State banks	2,224,362.68	3,036,558.21	2,748,771.07	2,078,549.77	1,895,628.40
Dividends unpaid	3,597.00	6,476.50	3,437.50	27,655.30	4,547.00
Individual deposits	17,867,768.14	19,559,889.57	19,354,030.80	18,826,990.53	17,827,335.97
U. S. deposits	130,745.98	143,665.71	125,614.38	137,773.69	143,560.02
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	112,150.77	140,324.29	183,218.34	194,366.34	174,069.65
Notes rediscounted	68,545.80	12,869.62	107,020.89	161,601.26	72,788.56
Bills payable	492,500.00		6,615.60	551,015.00	1,168,500.00
Other liabilities		62,392.84	49,059.77	41,291.55	42,190.84
Total	35,200,405.27	36,843,313.96	36,485,822.60	35,790,991.38	35,427,337.46

TEXAS.

	197 banks.	197 banks.	193 banks.	191 banks.	191 banks.
Capital stock	$18,811,520.00	$18,642,040.00	$18,390,000.00	$18,040,000.00	$18,055,000.00
Surplus fund	4,744,492.68	4,788,537.24	4,640,404.72	4,654,793.72	4,652,723.72
Undivided profits	2,611,729.87	1,739,971.93	2,128,361.94	1,859,763.22	2,068,475.53
Nat'l-bank circulation	4,180,722.50	4,085,997.50	4,075,597.50	4,086,727.50	4,218,587.50
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	3,957,085.07	4,235,613.89	4,057,650.14	2,831,990.59	2,439,804.10
Due to State banks	1,339,147.95	1,289,833.91	1,224,020.89	769,496.34	784,487.49
Dividends unpaid	21,180.25	11,983.25	6,900.75	77,504.75	27,020.00
Individual deposits	33,426,749.55	39,892,073.50	37,538,578.99	33,609,574.29	34,550,219.70
U. S. deposits	258,171.49	247,523.37	230,634.01	303,636.12	292,906.72
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers	88,184.00	102,150.16	114,271.36	49,308.98	138,774.20
Notes rediscounted	359,263.16	93,320.31	316,521.29	579,091.30	1,543,547.56
Bills payable	309,572.00	133,845.60	289,897.25	701,155.25	2,555,554.60
Other liabilities	34,047.14	7,345.04	28,370.12	37,850.45	17,582.39
Total	75,141,865.66	75,269,340.70	72,950,908.96	67,591,832.51	71,344,684.51

CITY OF HOUSTON.

	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.
Capital stock	$1,150,000.00	$1,150,000.00	$1,150,000.00	$1,150,000.00	$1,150,000.00
Surplus fund	557,300.00	572,300.00	572,300.00	577,300.00	577,300.00
Undivided profits	112,175.41	97,407.43	127,050.66	87,740.96	102,888.47
Nat'l-bank circulation	137,880.00	134,840.00	134,220.00	132,420.00	200,500.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	718,629.59	931,509.21	680,589.89	483,791.56	594,704.32
Due to State banks	261,460.86	278,694.90	253,925.45	137,722.28	253,271.01
Dividends unpaid	4,024.00	7,845.00	4,033.00	6,433.00	4,329.00
Individual deposits	2,874,178.01	2,792,156.92	3,022,076.49	2,826,350.62	3,345,132.91
U. S. deposits	50,000.00				
Dep'ts U. S. dis. officers					
Notes rediscounted					
Bills payable					
Other liabilities		62.50	587.50	605.00	
Total	5,865,647.87	5,964,815.96	5,944,782.99	5,402,363.42	6,208,725.71

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ABSTRACT OF REPORTS SINCE OCTOBER 5, 1897,

UTAH.

Resources.	DECEMBER 15.	FEBRUARY 18.	MAY 5.	JULY 14.	SEPTEMBER 20.
	11 banks.	11 banks.	11 banks.	11 banks.	11 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$2,573,598.45	$2,535,436.74	$2,722,610.73	$2,682,021.05	$2,734,275.91
Overdrafts	267,944.73	231,660.07	199,557.12	261,042.64	243,444.37
Bonds for circulation.	812,500.00	812,500.00	812,500.00	812,500.00	812,500.00
Bonds for deposits	175,000.00	175,000.00	175,000.00	175,000.00	175,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand	175,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00
Premiums on bonds	13,843.75	13,018.75	12,393.75	11,793.75	11,543.75
Stocks, securities, etc	250,008.80	253,269.64	288,406.41	330,381.21	422,450.66
Banking house, etc	303,095.64	303,046.64	303,046.64	296,906.64	291,781.64
Real estate, etc	141,562.72	138,908.13	142,412.63	143,771.63	143,398.38
Due from nat'l banks	472,890.61	411,138.66	394,640.38	524,140.06	401,991.42
Due from State banks	339,060.09	272,699.73	281,377.32	347,861.71	363,682.65
Due from res've ag'ts	621,367.86	416,038.71	306,217.41	550,093.13	630,749.95
Cash items	16,595.11	9,696.22	7,713.19	14,640.60	14,230.73
Clear'g-house exch'gs	62,534.08	19,656.33	25,433.72	24,829.12	24,597.49
Bills of other banks	48,381.00	37,294.00	39,095.00	26,736.00	23,696.00
Fractional currency	959.53	1,134.60	2,100.66	2,928.64	2,027.61
Specie	753,486.45	741,645.55	691,794.30	659,264.65	736,863.00
Legal-tender notes	23,789.00	43,467.00	47,070.00	33,057.00	18,659.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.					
5% fund with Treas.	35,912.50	36,562.50	36,562.50	36,562.50	36,562.50
Due from U. S. Treas.	1,370.00		350.00	2,500.00	500.00
Total	7,093,901.32	6,705,173.27	6,738,281.76	7,186,120.33	7,337,955.06

VERMONT.

	49 banks.	49 banks.	49 banks.	49 banks.	49 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$12,476,776.98	$11,938,974.53	$12,292,243.50	$11,871,241.31	$11,628,525.23
Overdrafts	53,029.24	48,950.90	59,664.12	66,362.34	71,140.70
Bonds for circulation.	4,188,000.00	4,165,500.00	4,165,500.00	4,165,500.00	4,233,800.00
Bonds for deposits	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	125,000.00	175,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand	401,100.00	407,800.00	422,800.00	415,300.00	545,500.00
Premiums on bonds	250,126.99	249,541.50	246,966.50	231,314.50	241,778.00
Stocks, securities, etc	1,882,264.68	1,915,720.19	1,864,066.93	1,781,706.91	1,938,865.86
Banking house, etc	275,621.61	274,376.61	271,758.49	272,316.81	252,345.41
Real estate, etc	195,024.83	189,133.18	205,359.42	208,942.16	208,091.08
Due from nat'l banks	297,891.87	237,891.69	209,384.26	288,172.53	215,895.55
Due from State banks	117,972.42	120,794.86	105,438.78	147,020.86	126,929.20
Due from res've ag'ts	1,718,850.15	2,025,188.71	1,642,565.39	2,078,895.24	2,138,134.39
Cash items	67,508.36	65,805.95	75,658.71	152,050.12	77,672.04
Clear'g-house exch'gs					
Bills of other banks	115,031.00	143,597.00	110,402.00	147,037.00	120,910.00
Fractional currency	7,162.36	8,178.33	8,064.47	8,705.79	7,919.40
Specie	658,371.98	673,387.60	688,699.73	690,608.80	678,557.01
Legal-tender notes	214,115.00	199,633.00	233,222.00	244,162.00	238,447.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.					
5% fund with Treas.	181,670.00	180,277.50	184,247.50	174,277.50	174,866.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	6,452.50	3,822.50	3,902.50	33,482.50	37,940.17
Total	23,156,969.97	22,898,574.05	22,839,944.30	23,102,046.37	23,112,257.04

VIRGINIA.

	35 banks.	35 banks.	35 banks.	35 banks.	35 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$15,496,300.35	$15,702,073.36	$16,230,771.08	$15,295,167.44	$15,138,961.88
Overdrafts	60,112.65	45,988.39	52,910.69	44,614.32	52,424.96
Bonds for circulation.	2,132,250.00	1,922,250.00	1,977,250.00	1,997,250.00	2,022,250.00
Bonds for deposits	725,000.00	725,000.00	675,000.00	775,000.00	1,605,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand	265,850.00	202,350.00	252,450.00	256,450.00	488,130.00
Premiums on bonds	249,129.55	250,321.80	257,154.80	236,351.00	300,755.59
Stocks, securities, etc	1,313,444.52	1,314,716.33	1,171,835.28	1,246,095.08	1,451,897.90
Banking house, etc	744,696.09	738,713.05	739,088.99	736,396.21	739,890.81
Real estate, etc	335,623.67	334,720.97	326,134.73	327,585.98	325,813.26
Due from nat'l banks	987,696.17	790,289.19	869,538.75	859,992.92	956,125.08
Due from State banks	534,896.08	417,349.18	565,499.39	431,690.07	401,193.40
Due from res've ag'ts	3,578,080.13	2,834,597.10	2,035,088.76	2,900,817.88	3,410,481.04
Cash items	100,658.97	75,289.79	74,810.52	76,733.40	83,797.97
Clear'g-house exch'gs	250,294.69	176,057.57	184,995.80	202,133.03	238,717.90
Bills of other banks	105,422.00	119,452.00	146,332.00	140,417.00	121,481.00
Fractional currency	11,183.68	16,045.99	14,204.68	15,411.17	13,082.89
Specie	882,081.35	958,241.11	1,227,673.05	1,327,290.43	1,221,646.45
Legal-tender notes	619,190.00	795,089.00	949,713.00	955,595.00	840,242.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.					
5% fund with Treas.	90,884.20	84,836.25	85,281.25	87,620.75	86,163.55
Due from U. S. Treas.	10,618.49	22,020.59	2,853.94	425,655.34	21,399.31
Total	28,493,412.59	27,525,401.67	27,829,496.71	28,338,267.02	29,519,454.99

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ARRANGED BY STATES AND RESERVE CITIES—Continued.

UTAH.

Liabilities.	DECEMBER 15.	FEBRUARY 18.	MAY 5.	JULY 14.	SEPTEMBER 20.
	11 banks.	11 banks.	11 banks.	11 banks.	11 banks.
Capital stock	$1,750,000.00	$1,750,000.00	$1,750,000.00	$1,750,000.00	$1,750,000.00
Surplus fund	397,417.96	399,167.96	399,367.96	378,300.22	378,300.32
Undivided profits	221,450.86	171,176.51	192,726.92	209,340.53	196,341.76
Nat'l-bank circulation	445,090.00	422,040.00	439,890.00	491,950.00	512,660.00
State bank circulation					
Due to national banks	72,943.38	75,213.16	94,643.81	120,369.34	89,302.42
Due to State banks	263,641.68	276,483.25	244,523.40	322,651.34	326,650.92
Dividends unpaid	514.00	923.00	4,244.00	5,309.51	892.00
Individual deposits	3,796,283.75	3,460,420.86	3,455,920.02	3,746,076.99	3,890,549.76
U. S. deposits	96,596.62	101,281.02	125,815.81	144,850.89	149,880.94
Dep'ts U.S.dis.officers	42,463.07	45,957.72	24,649.30	14,799.43	23,376.94
Notes rediscounted					
Bills payable	7,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	
Other liabilities		9.79	4,000.54	31.98	20,000.00
Total	7,093,901.32	6,705,173.27	6,738,281.76	7,186,120.33	7,337,955.06

VERMONT.

	49 banks.	49 banks.	49 banks.	49 banks.	49 banks.
Capital stock	$6,985,000.00	$6,985,000.00	$6,885,000.00	$6,885,000.00	$6,885,000.00
Surplus fund	1,553,441.62	1,573,145.38	1,553,920.38	1,507,205.67	1,507,655.67
Undivided profits	1,065,136.03	917,157.94	1,014,994.02	881,136.02	853,261.08
Nat'l bank circulation	3,693,982.50	3,663,392.50	3,685,456.50	3,682,416.50	3,719,821.50
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	419,578.31	283,658.88	248,164.20	215,374.32	188,629.35
Due to State banks	239,312.00	212,305.85	213,981.66	215,758.96	179,631.12
Dividends unpaid	6,029.74	13,262.36	8,795.39	28,078.01	7,666.00
Individual deposits	9,009,047.31	9,158,798.35	9,088,808.61	9,468,933.16	9,529,365.03
U. S. deposits	32,675.56	38,569.60	40,735.63	118,900.35	168,731.23
Dep'ts U.S. dis.officers	10,926.65	9,091.37	6,603.04	5,382.44	6,350.67
Notes rediscounted	11,700.00	5,000.00	23,033.17	19,512.27	14,119.09
Bills payable	130,000.00	39,000.00	68,500.00	70,500.00	51,851.81
Other liabilities	140.25	191.82	1,951.70	3,848.67	173.89
Total	23,156,969.97	22,893,574.05	22,839,944.30	23,102,046.37	23,112,257.04

VIRGINIA.

	35 banks.	35 banks.	35 banks.	35 banks.	35 banks.
Capital stock	$4,646,300.00	$4,646,300.00	$4,646,300.00	$4,546,300.00	$4,546,300.00
Surplus fund	2,859,650.00	2,898,600.00	2,898,600.00	2,927,550.00	2,927,550.00
Undivided profits	692,866.61	523,096.06	635,331.93	465,126.81	558,504.54
Nat'l-bank circulation	1,882,705.00	1,674,525.00	1,704,145.00	1,717,565.00	1,714,765.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	759,462.85	816,142.03	669,639.41	863,950.64	709,495.42
Due to State banks	1,065,074.16	1,096,083.90	1,025,099.03	909,169.49	951,558.91
Dividends unpaid	1,743.50	3,337.00	1,558.00	16,731.50	5,432.00
Individual deposits	15,875,050.63	15,213,484.01	15,165,818.69	15,982,444.88	16,401,924.19
U. S. deposits	442,791.16	381,412.21	339,111.62	512,260.83	1,166,064.78
Dep'ts U.S.dis.officers	228,568.68	260,921.46	276,450.04	219,221.00	328,803.41
Notes rediscounted		10,000.00	75,178.99		12,402.34
Bills payable			383,000.00	165,000.00	143,000.00
Other liabilities	39,200.00	1,500.00	9,264.00	12,946.87	53,654.40
Total	28,493,412.59	27,525,401.67	27,829,496.71	28,338,267.02	29,519,454.99

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ABSTRACT OF REPORTS SINCE OCTOBER 5, 1897,

WASHINGTON.

Resources.	DECEMBER 15.	FEBRUARY 18.	MAY 5.	JULY 14.	SEPTEMBER 20.
	35 banks.	34 banks.	33 banks.	33 banks.	32 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$7,270,948.97	$7,100,209.21	$7,196,431.24	$7,110,754.72	$7,402,757.98
Overdrafts.....	358,542.92	327,333.56	314,663.07	277,254.02	413,296.92
Bonds for circulation	933,800.00	883,800.00	871,300.00	871,300.00	858,800.00
Bonds for deposits...	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	150,000.00	200,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand..	50,000.00	53,000.00	123,000.00	140,000.00	221,460.00
Premiums on bonds..	71,164.22	66,829.85	83,329.85	89,086.10	87,509.60
Stocks, securities, etc	1,272,650.47	1,271,369.05	1,317,325.53	1,367,471.14	1,419,783.51
Banking house, etc ..	373,577.09	354,592.63	335,569.55	331,832.05	332,587.04
Real estate, etc	1,130,965.55	1,133,272.49	1,168,122.57	1,177,220.91	1,174,879.32
Due from nat'l banks.	1,502,657.56	1,565,825.97	1,766,674.09	1,713,499.53	1,274,789.35
Due from State banks	1,056,092.06	1,161,103.93	1,342,102.65	1,308,015.71	1,158,993.79
Due from res've ag'ts	1,941,841.17	2,119,806.38	2,261,146.12	2,535,332.16	3,350,189.71
Cash items	85,129.68	78,329.70	94,666.52	94,196.61	119,311.00
Clear'g-house exch'gs	123,247.28	118,674.74	165,451.57	179,895.85	162,288.23
Bills of other banks..	83,093.00	110,714.00	88,803.00	106,739.00	63,632.00
Fractional currency..	2,532.45	2,712.66	2,461.99	4,610.78	3,333.55
Specie	2,373,408.90	2,231,277.29	2,240,435.90	2,222,760.05	1,973,547.40
Legal-tender notes...	288,872.00	198,970.00	262,790.00	325,469.00	253,307.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.					
5% fund with Treas.	41,671.00	39,771.00	39,208.50	39,208.50	38,146.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	221.00	3,030.00	3,127.50	6,327.50	6,445.00
Total.....	19,060,355.32	18,860,622.46	19,776,609.65	20,050,973.63	20,455,057.40

WEST VIRGINIA.

	33 banks.	33 banks.	33 banks.	33 banks.	33 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$8,612,206.49	$8,674,296.83	$8,792,790.11	$8,716,185.32	$8,676,929.81
Overdrafts.....	46,794.63	47,246.57	45,616.78	44,207.38	44,264.54
Bonds for circulation.	1,422,650.00	1,345,650.00	1,374,650.00	1,374,650.00	1,434,650.00
Bonds for deposits...	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand..	27,500.00	39,500.00	22,500.00	42,500.00	245,750.00
Premiums on bonds..	91,535.02	93,865.02	97,107.52	95,390.02	95,358.72
Stocks, securities, etc	468,279.72	531,465.19	571,836.61	626,219.25	678,079.36
Banking house, etc ..	585,582.70	590,686.65	601,155.48	608,596.02	615,469.55
Real estate, etc.....	87,145.86	97,414.69	97,672.98	98,400.58	101,583.76
Due from nat'l banks.	358,481.15	366,389.43	345,808.22	360,867.05	381,343.01
Due from State banks	299,888.78	215,657.61	230,402.88	255,323.24	251,135.75
Due from res've ag'ts	1,265,951.14	1,447,392.09	1,349,676.06	1,186,807.07	1,386,261.87
Cash items	46,695.99	38,341.45	54,065.81	121,274.91	73,946.19
Clear'g-house exch'gs	4,367.58	2,522.64	3,319.99	6,632.85	1,528.59
Bills of other banks..	88,586.00	71,809.00	95,671.00	74,576.00	67,473.00
Fractional currency..	6,521.19	7,557.43	7,648.81	6,549.81	6,370.54
Specie	686,987.69	711,539.65	712,872.82	714,357.08	701,712.83
Legal-tender notes...	424,017.00	422,204.00	414,693.00	414,081.00	374,836.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.					
5% fund with Treas.	60,967.75	59,242.75	60,082.75	59,177.75	61,966.70
Due from U. S. Treas.	3,615.48	941.32	1,520.92	18,092.34	120,233.61
Total.....	14,687,774.17	14,863,722.32	14,990,096.74	14,923,887.67	15,419,593.83

WISCONSIN.

	74 banks.	74 banks.	74 banks.	73 banks.	73 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$19,790,178.72	$20,444,436.28	$21,567,064.05	$22,021,033.53	$22,026,034.69
Overdrafts.....	155,024.10	142,163.70	160,612.70	160,671.33	215,083.18
Bonds for circulation.	2,325,250.00	2,267,750.00	2,212,750.00	2,231,500.00	2,362,500.00
Bonds for deposits...	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	205,000.00	529,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand..	111,350.00	131,350.00	213,450.00	136,300.00	670,610.00
Premiums on bonds .	175,395.21	179,341.34	185,337.50	175,153.84	181,861.13
Stocks, securities, etc	1,544,253.67	1,521,176.49	1,530,708.21	1,742,353.80	2,038,544.55
Banking house, etc ..	854,727.32	843,807.69	841,749.21	804,102.42	863,250.50
Real estate, etc	278,735.89	287,475.35	302,078.81	288,579.72	288,095.94
Due from nat'l banks.	611,176.70	499,922.14	482,716.72	559,804.52	552,299.40
Due from State banks	215,245.44	222,626.52	212,886.81	229,606.19	209,719.30
Due from res've ag'ts	6,244,292.68	6,867,653.85	6,529,927.53	6,179,137.87	6,185,971.91
Cash items.....	147,870.04	120,640.28	142,737.08	154,430.43	157,200.88
Clear'g-house exch'gs	4,329.73	1,609.43	8,664.99	2,437.74	8,395.58
Bills of other banks..	184,941.00	159,817.00	209,028.00	190,189.00	184,471.00
Fractional currency .	13,782.52	17,066.26	15,707.33	16,346.03	15,743.04
Specie	1,775,079.22	1,782,163.96	1,814,417.71	1,836,280.59	1,794,362.67
Legal-tender notes...	599,300.00	553,906.00	653,819.00	716,814.00	624,437.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.					
5% fund with Treas.	103,394.06	99,989.50	97,882.00	98,816.25	104,261.50
Due from U. S. Treas.	7,387.48	3,468.90	2,842.50	133,794.90	52,770.68
Total.....	35,300,713.78	36,306,295.69	37,334,380.15	37,873,352.21	39,004,612.95

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ARRANGED BY STATES AND RESERVE CITIES—Continued.

WASHINGTON.

Liabilities.	DECEMBER 15.	FEBRUARY 18.	MAY 5.	JULY 14.	SEPTEMBER 20.
	35 banks.	34 banks.	33 banks.	33 banks.	32 banks.
Capital stock	$4,238,000.00	$3,978,000.00	$3,888,000.00	$3,838,000.00	$3,838,000.00
Surplus fund	706,095.16	661,945.93	598,445.93	524,745.93	520,143.93
Undivided profits	472,658.42	338,571.58	320,498.12	311,596.04	333,375.36
Nat'l-bank circulation	830,557.50	776,177.50	763,450.00	751,890.00	757,130.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	594,203.72	657,872.58	777,337.43	730,184.78	494,137.40
Due to State banks	440,665.89	512,881.80	466,468.89	468,656.58	466,934.47
Dividends unpaid	1,276.64	4,007.30	3,698.30	6,341.64	3,471.64
Individual deposits	11,646,904.48	11,811,049.94	12,854,827.92	13,202,356.06	13,821,022.70
U. S. deposits	47,223.11	37,658.55	17,538.26	89,335.53	104,582.46
Dep'ts U.S.dis.officers	50,770.40	46,133.37	76,546.32	69,666.25	78,009.44
Notes rediscounted	15,000.00				
Bills payable	5,000.00				28,000.00
Other liabilities	12,000.00	36,323.91	9,798.48	8,269.82	10,150.00
Total	19,060,355.32	18,860,622.46	19,776,609.65	20,050,973.63	20,455,057.40

WEST VIRGINIA.

	33 banks.	33 banks.	33 banks.	33 banks.	33 banks.
Capital stock	$3,351,000.00	$3,351,000.00	$3,351,000.00	$3,351,000.00	$3,351,000.00
Surplus fund	857,751.22	880,851.22	880,851.22	898,272.27	898,272.27
Undivided profits	353,016.81	248,014.11	322,146.00	229,983.80	289,169.98
Nat'l-bank circulation	1,252,677.50	1,179,457.50	1,213,657.50	1,207,137.50	1,262,147.50
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	212,501.45	210,957.70	204,244.97	239,562.07	175,814.36
Due to State banks	213,326.71	226,247.38	235,285.40	208,819.27	224,332.37
Dividends unpaid	5,521.58	8,867.58	4,616.58	22,494.58	5,919.58
Individual deposits	8,300,252.16	8,639,595.80	8,653,659.53	8,493,193.49	8,874,378.10
U. S. deposits	94,643.28	100,045.28	100,123.04	100,023.20	100,043.20
Dep'ts U.S.dis.officers	5,358.46	62.00	12.50	12.50	12.50
Notes rediscounted	25,000.00	12,623.75	19,500.00	31,388.99	28,503.97
Bills payable	16,000.00	6,000.00	5,000.00	142,000.00	210,000.00
Other liabilities	725.00				
Total	14,687,774.17	14,863,722.32	14,990,096.74	14,923,887.67	15,419,593.83

WISCONSIN.

	74 banks.	74 banks.	74 banks.	73 banks.	73 banks.
Capital stock	$6,910,000.00	$6,810,000.00	$6,810,000.00	$6,710,000.00	$6,710,000.00
Surplus fund	1,814,568.82	1,809,335.04	1,749,136.26	1,762,880.73	1,762,880.73
Undivided profits	883,315.93	531,771.69	600,137.83	486,254.94	600,870.84
Nat'l-bank circulation	2,048,205.00	2,012,425.00	1,973,490.00	1,986,290.00	2,009,822.50
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	146,879.33	136,689.56	123,207.76	143,127.54	152,059.45
Due to State banks	429,127.13	497,132.93	578,598.16	536,981.47	475,890.74
Dividends unpaid	1,055.50	5,297.70	6,310.00	31,653.01	1,656.01
Individual deposits	22,895,471.80	24,346,644.53	25,347,526.27	25,964,493.68	26,719,518.37
U. S. deposits	123,548.14	119,518.15	115,614.19	188,017.19	436,586.44
Dep'ts U.S.dis.officers	18,855.11	21,204.64	26,802.24	3,310.83	24,867.04
Notes rediscounted	5,000.00				6,500.00
Bills payable	9,500.00	5,500.00	3,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Other liabilities	9,887.02	9,776.45	557.44	342.82	12,960.82
Total	35,300,713.78	36,306,295.69	37,334,380.15	37,873,352.21	39,004,612.95

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ABSTRACT OF REPORTS SINCE OCTOBER 5, 1897,

CITY OF MILWAUKEE.

Resources.	DECEMBER 15.	FEBRUARY 18.	MAY 5.	JULY 14.	SEPTEMBER 20.
	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.	4 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$14,510,257.96	$15,853,483.67	$17,398,657.99	$16,756,818.90	$16,548,426.27
Overdrafts	158,015.51	134,863.72	192,818.19	152,549.95	156,293.19
Bonds for circulation.	720,000.00	720,000.00	870,000.00	870,000.00	820,000.00
Bonds for deposits	390,000.00	390,000.00	390,000.00	390,000.00	490,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand.	8,250.00	8,250.00	39,350.00	32,250.00	74,530.00
Premiums on bonds.	132,184.15	132,184.15	161,259.15	161,259.15	72,720.25
Stocks, securities, etc.	1,241,930.73	1,310,015.50	1,379,425.97	1,391,661.54	1,357,043.72
Banking house, etc.	126,263.03	123,763.03	123,763.03	123,263.03	120,200.23
Real estate, etc.	67,010.19	66,670.77	66,582.16	68,723.98	67,968.75
Due from nat'l banks.	2,485,052.19	2,824,355.33	1,849,579.57	1,776,164.41	2,287,204.48
Due from State banks	800,051.75	965,946.69	1,018,055.17	1,027,223.91	948,261.94
Due from res've ag'ts	5,163,911.05	6,421,138.51	4,524,430.26	5,040,330.76	3,944,284.60
Cash items	3,754.54	23,746.70	7,773.60	18,039.99	10,040.34
Clear'g-house exch'gs	539,585.36	288,581.07	417,992.34	337,433.43	367,753.86
Bills of other banks.	78,331.00	57,385.00	84,961.00	76,418.00	32,018.00
Fractional currency.	3,600.83	1,677.83	2,749.12	6,318.72	3,219.72
Specie	2,129,442.03	2,161,004.02	2,297,477.77	2,402,317.40	2,203,003.50
Legal-tender notes	1,088,925.00	1,036,960.00	1,673,761.00	1,699,199.00	731,835.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.					
5% fund with Treas.	32,400.00	32,400.00	38,437.50	39,150.00	36,900.00
Due from U. S. Treas.	14,859.00	600.00	7,400.00	9,250.00	5,500.00
Total	29,693,815.32	32,553,025.99	32,544,573.82	32,378,372.17	30,277,203.85

WYOMING

	11 banks.	11 banks.	11 banks.	11 banks.	11 banks.
Loans and discounts.	$1,879,503.92	$1,983,527.16	$2,065,863.23	$2,039,448.93	$2,079,428.73
Overdrafts	62,848.25	90,619.30	100,393.29	97,277.87	101,530.11
Bonds for circulation.	215,000.00	215,000.00	215,000.00	215,000.00	215,000.00
Bonds for deposits					
U. S. bonds on hand.					8,500.00
Premiums on bonds.	4,650.00	4,650.00	4,650.00	5,762.50	5,762.50
Stocks, securities, etc	254,003.84	219,808.20	234,109.05	237,251.79	252,014.42
Banking house, etc.	117,881.85	112,543.46	112,543.46	108,543.46	107,728.04
Real estate, etc	210,384.66	210,305.99	213,354.09	215,753.44	216,458.99
Due from nat'l banks.	220,713.81	156,836.02	100,923.99	125,377.67	123,339.86
Due from State banks	9,983.97	11,696.87	19,017.69	23,478.31	24,825.50
Due from res've ag'ts.	687,510.37	449,392.59	472,107.45	373,638.85	689,017.56
Cash items	8,961.03	8,627.36	10,670.42	12,990.01	17,245.91
Clear'g house exch'gs					
Bills of other banks.	18,160.00	14,201.00	19,557.00	11,986.00	16,467.00
Fractional currency.	1,233.16	1,584.25	1,575.52	1,363.02	776.09
Specie	230,319.05	221,921.50	234,641.93	222,887.75	201,551.35
Legal-tender notes	71,914.00	48,676.00	39,112.00	53,241.00	42,993.00
U. S. cert's of deposit.					
5% fund with Treas.	9,674.75	9,024.75	9,674.75	9,674.75	9,674.75
Due from U. S. Treas.			350.00	2,000.00	
Total	3,993,742.66	3,758,414.45	3,853,543.87	3,755,675.35	4,112,313.81

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ARRANGED BY STATES AND RESERVE CITIES—Continued.

CITY OF MILWAUKEE.

Liabilities.	DECEMBER 15.	FEBRUARY 18.	MAY 5.	JULY 14.	SEPTEMBER 20.
	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.	5 banks.	4 banks.
Capital stock	$3,250,000.00	$3,250,000.00	$3,250,000.00	$3,250,000.00	$2,950,000.00
Surplus fund	575,000.00	586,500.00	586,500.00	588,500.00	578,500.00
Undivided profits	302,677.46	163,629.72	185,179.80	159,825.97	209,854.59
Nat'l-bank circulation	639,900.00	630,670.00	764,200.00	769,200.00	711,120.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	3,404,005.26	4,032,378.12	4,033,040.64	3,595,960.63	3,729,789.18
Due to State banks	1,996,851.81	2,554,138.43	2,462,188.43	2,117,303.59	1,965,276.72
Dividends unpaid	125.00	1,287.50	125.00	1,707.50	587.50
Individual deposits	19,125,019.25	20,942,509.06	20,876,675.16	21,514,960.85	19,689,748.46
U. S. deposits	260,086.51	271,615.89	280,159.27	264,415.81	334,901.74
Dept's U.S.dis.officers	140,150.03	120,297.27	106,505.52	116,497.82	107,425.86
Notes rediscounted					
Bills payable					
Other liabilities					
Total	29,693,815.32	32,553,025.99	32,544,573.82	32,378,372.17	30,277,203.85

WYOMING.

	11 banks.	11 banks.	11 banks.	11 banks.	11 banks.
Capital stock	$860,000.00	$860,000.00	$860,000.00	$860,000.00	$860,000.00
Surplus fund	103,950.00	106,700.00	107,950.00	109,800.00	110,300.00
Undivided profits	80,361.72	50,249.23	61,796.03	59,279.72	63,450.12
Nat'l-bank circulation	192,545.00	193,245.00	192,795.00	190,605.00	192,995.00
State-bank circulation					
Due to national banks	75,589.95	28,036.21	37,989.21	45,289.75	31,711.27
Due to State banks	81,160.26	43,688.55	62,289.67	54,884.27	85,065.56
Dividends unpaid		93.00	250.00	2,479.00	20.00
Individual deposits	2,600,135.73	2,465,802.46	2,485,202.37	2,369,037.61	2,748,590.86
U. S. deposits					
Dep'ts U. S.dis.officers					
Notes rediscounted		10,600.00	10,271.59	19,300.00	
Bills payable			35,000.00	45,000.00	20,181.00
Other liabilities					
Total	3,993,742.66	3,758,414.45	3,853,543.87	3,755,675.35	4,112,313.81

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A SUMMARY

OF THE

IMPORTANT ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES

OF

THE NATIONAL BANKS,

BY STATES,

FROM 1863 TO 1898.

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SUMMARY, BY STATES, OF THE NUMBER OF NATIONAL BANKS, THE IMPORTANT ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES, AND THE TOTAL RESOURCES, IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS, AS SHOWN BY LATEST RETURNS IN EACH ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS, FROM 1863 TO 1898, INCLUSIVE.

MAINE.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans and discounts.	U. S. bonds.	Cash and cash items. *a*	Capital.	Surplus.	Undivided profits.	Outstanding circulation.	Individual deposits.	Total.
1863	1	$5	$51	$11	$50	.....	.....	.....	$19	$69
1864	16	2,898	2,858	792	2,540	$7	$150	$1,249	1,313	7,433
1865	58	8,750	9,831	1,921	8,341	193	715	4,399	5,126	22,653
1866	61	10,396	9,883	2,095	9,085	572	685	7,243	6,542	24,997
1867	61	9,870	9,791	1,773	9,085	758	734	7,475	4,802	23,649
1868	61	10,189	9,915	1,664	9,085	1,197	637	7,470	5,076	24,236
1869	61	11,113	9,558	1,541	9,125	1,398	810	7,401	4,503	24,065
1870	61	11,377	9,266	1,688	9,125	1,531	929	7,400	4,855	24,619
1871	61	12,131	9,078	1,761	9,125	1,665	1,110	7,381	5,588	25,736
1872	61	12,567	9,076	1,988	9,125	1,779	1,293	7,498	5,492	26,070
1873	63	13,523	9,449	1,939	9,440	1,892	1,468	7,783	6,494	28,012
1874	64	13,789	9,458	1,984	9,740	2,149	1,396	7,802	6,325	28,052
1875	69	14,047	9,890	1,919	10,310	2,103	1,559	8,103	6,431	29,146
1876	71	14,608	9,657	1,496	10,610	2,392	1,362	7,806	6,888	29,755
1877	71	14,644	9,751	1,711	10,660	2,365	1,303	7,885	6,126	28,904
1878	72	13,560	10,192	1,684	10,760	2,389	1,235	8,313	5,956	29,112
1879	69	13,871	10,050	1,530	10,435	2,391	1,177	8,229	6,189	29,104
1880	69	14,915	9,816	1,803	10,435	2,437	1,243	8,345	8,194	31,459
1881	69	17,324	9,594	1,672	10,385	2,587	1,346	8,211	9,325	32,618
1882	71	18,938	9,530	2,121	10,335	2,595	1,432	8,090	10,434	33,986
1883	72	18,778	9,290	2,074	10,485	2,575	1,410	8,080	10,032	33,479
1884	71	17,440	9,097	1,891	10,300	2,433	1,236	7,862	9,522	32,216
1885	71	16,604	8,904	2,107	10,360	2,486	1,142	7,683	10,095	32,591
1886	71	18,041	7,841	1,899	10,360	2,343	1,198	6,833	10,250	31,992
1887	72	19,174	5,664	1,757	10,441	2,401	1,344	4,876	10,116	30,440
1888	75	20,192	5,131	1,888	10,660	2,550	1,394	4,403	11,965	31,726
1889	77	20,784	4,706	986	10,812	2,666	1,493	3,978	11,974	32,262
1890	78	22,990	4,263	1,094	11,010	2,730	1,715	3,623	13,364	34,414
1891	78	21,887	3,995	1,183	10,935	2,708	1,645	3,371	12,536	33,027
1892	81	21,724	4,029	1,291	11,090	2,690	1,600	3,402	13,544	34,232
1893	83	21,342	4,437	1,484	11,221	2,699	1,611	3,754	12,890	34,307
1894	83	21,061	4,948	1,459	11,160	2,584	1,592	4,074	15,009	36,461
1895	82	22,144	5,187	1,464	11,121	2,604	1,642	4,384	15,099	36,942
1896	83	22,657	6,021	1,536	11,156	2,648	1,692	5,083	15,620	38,192
1897	83	23,559	6,546	1,581	11,171	2,689	1,797	5,218	17,371	41,358
1898	82	21,546	5,931	1,616	11,071	2,699	1,581	4,746	17,421	39,909

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1863	1	$37	$63	.....	$100	.....	.....	.....	.....	$101
1864	5	391	989	$137	660	.....	$41	$418	$365	1,935
1865	38	3,113	5,691	823	4,635	$152	319	2,394	1,390	10,814
1866	39	3,831	5,916	945	4,735	306	300	4,026	2,228	12,304
1867	39	3,972	5,789	906	4,735	416	334	4,190	1,942	12,159
1868	40	4,264	5,932	830	4,785	501	420	4,255	2,063	12,442
1869	41	4,654	5,683	810	4,835	612	456	4,256	1,895	12,405
1870	41	4,999	5,502	745	4,835	728	439	4,267	2,318	12,844
1871	41	5,364	5,550	815	4,835	814	472	4,291	2,678	13,402
1872	42	5,974	5,596	839	5,098	870	541	4,487	2,732	13,984
1873	42	6,535	5,521	800	5,135	910	582	4,556	2,899	14,321
1874	43	6,676	5,695	822	5,315	1,018	536	4,660	3,005	14,856
1875	44	6,899	5,865	780	5,465	1,055	540	4,778	3,049	15,174
1876	45	6,622	5,975	789	5,615	992	528	4,935	2,758	15,176
1877	46	6,662	6,186	821	5,740	1,006	564	4,985	3,048	15,721
1878	46	6,547	6,561	807	5,740	1,031	539	5,048	3,166	16,067
1879	45	6,355	6,366	863	5,630	1,046	527	5,008	3,350	15,944
1880	47	7,138	6,205	975	5,830	1,081	504	5,160	3,944	17,165
1881	47	7,547	6,358	891	5,830	1,110	559	5,158	4,293	17,720
1882	49	8,137	6,323	1,011	6,080	1,103	583	5,147	4,569	18,338
1883	49	8,537	6,351	1,026	6,155	1,198	560	5,278	4,983	19,102
1884	48	8,454	6,206	997	6,105	1,195	589	5,174	4,961	18,938
1885	48	8,371	6,187	1,092	6,105	1,220	582	5,149	5,425	19,529
1886	49	9,082	5,055	1,083	6,155	1,328	603	4,170	5,706	18,992
1887	49	9,695	4,371	1,156	6,205	1,454	639	3,588	6,123	19,250
1888	49	10,150	4,127	1,194	6,205	1,497	735	3,277	6,362	19,567
1839	51	10,903	3,642	558	6,325	1,540	714	2,917	6,907	19,929
1890	51	11,589	3,313	638	6,230	1,580	802	2,629	7,779	20,573
1891	52	11,740	3,212	659	6,305	1,625	784	2,558	7,623	20,493
1892	54	11,843	3,103	732	6,272	1,571	803	2,549	8,355	21,117
1893	51	10,919	3,864	869	6,130	1,548	769	3,255	7,931	21,064
1894	51	11,162	3,746	771	6,080	1,490	714	3,131	9,276	22,169
1895	50	11,168	3,968	847	5,880	1,389	599	3,312	8,868	22,102
1896	50	10,610	4,383	843	5,830	1,409	530	3,617	8,824	21,982
1897	50	11,025	4,238	877	5,830	1,382	561	3,514	9,659	23,002
1898	51	11,258	4,789	1,041	5,830	1,419	545	3,494	9,928	23,859

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

SUMMARY, BY STATES, OF THE NUMBER OF NATIONAL BANKS, THE IMPORTANT ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES, ETC.—Continued.

VERMONT.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans and discounts.	U. S. bonds.	Cash and cash items.	Capital.	Surplus.	Undivided profits.	Outstanding circulation.	Individual deposits.	Total.
1864	10	$804	$1,852	$311	$1,400	$2	$69	$1,083	$309	$3,489
1865	27	2,566	6,098	753	4,863	66	199	3,017	1,019	10,384
1866	39	4,726	7,644	1,194	6,310	211	411	5,496	2,031	15,133
1867	40	5,206	7,829	1,153	6,510	415	411	5,688	1,966	15,480
1868	40	5 781	7,810	1,080	6,560	586	438	5,711	2,434	16,090
1869	40	6,524	7,467	932	6,810	879	431	5,901	1,901	16,236
1870	42	7,766	7 618	1,099	7,460	1,031	401	5,994	2,664	18,031
1871	41	8,064	8,022	1,046	7,610	1,123	421	6,554	3,052	19,188
1872	41	8,928	8,062	986	7,660	1,258	493	6,654	3,499	19,928
1873	42	9,991	8,171	989	7,810	1,481	468	6,789	4,385	21,292
1874	42	10,421	8,239	1,011	7,863	1,671	537	6,840	4,051	21,324
1875	45	11,225	8,472	1,102	8,397	1,911	530	6,979	4,490	22,661
1876	46	11,444	8,412	983	8,794	2,004	593	6,972	4,037	22,767
1877	46	11,212	8,337	939	8,569	2,126	624	6,995	3,769	22,440
1878	46	10,320	8,439	954	8,466	2,070	535	6,939	3,589	21,840
1879	47	10,048	8,678	1,011	8,490	2,058	542	6,999	3,806	22,154
1880	47	10,080	8,468	1,002	8,301	1,945	558	6,992	5 038	22,992
1881	47	11,012	7,793	1,012	8,151	1,779	608	6,443	5,191	22,364
1882	46	12,187	7,464	1,012	7 786	1,797	623	6,487	5,955	22,989
1883	47	12,054	7,381	936	7,986	1,796	599	6,513	5,455	22,822
1884	49	11,554	6,590	861	8,011	1,629	626	5,776	4,922	21,383
1885	47	10,589	6,300	963	7,541	1,474	501	5,356	5,154	20,380
1886	49	11,818	5,468	994	7 691	1,501	576	4,589	5,915	20,755
1887	49	12,880	4,170	922	7,566	1,572	668	3,478	6,627	20,435
1888	49	12 800	4,180	952	7,566	1,690	732	3,228	6,697	20,848
1889	49	13,331	3,382	609	7,466	1,741	723	2,636	7,112	20,546
1890	51	13,988	3,108	655	7,345	1,770	894	2,534	7,708	20,822
1891	50	14,102	3,138	689	7,210	1,806	905	2,591	7,909	21,063
1892	49	14,262	3,246	782	7,160	1,865	895	2,644	8,766	22,009
1893	48	13,354	3,629	1,081	6,985	1,820	895	3,030	7,956	21,396
1894	49	12,674	3,637	870	7,005	1,626	839	2,960	8,912	21,878
1895	49	12,833	3,836	915	7,010	1,601	872	3,028	8,723	22,062
1896	49	12,263	4,294	970	6,985	1,577	906	3,436	8,542	22,118
1897	49	12,292	4,723	854	6,985	1,563	963	3,765	9,268	23,254
1898	49	11,628	4,954	917	6,885	1,508	853	3,720	9,704	23,112

MASSACHUSETTS.

1863	1	$104	$50	$25	$150	.....	$1	.....	$92	$243
1864	51	17,532	19,869	8,300	18,014	$1,231	1,016	$5,860	12,695	51,826
1865	207	88,432	80,217	35,865	79,582	8,715	2,764	41,116	54,334	221,035
1866	207	99,464	77,613	37,495	79,832	11,125	2,568	55,573	66,326	236,474
1867	206	102,123	75,898	29,154	79,682	13,654	3,133	56,442	57,262	229,122
1868	207	109,128	76,500	29,830	79,882	16,036	3,868	56,756	62,798	237,402
1869	206	120,417	73,482	27,175	85,822	18,290	4,479	56,644	58,152	240,395
1870	206	127,100	71,795	25,849	87,022	19,925	4,358	56,232	64,133	250,085
1871	208	141,172	71,957	30,004	87,872	21,443	4,697	56,777	74,952	271,229
1872	211	141,959	69,927	24,699	88,672	22,753	5,510	57,873	65,849	260,910
1873	217	156,116	69,978	25,683	90,852	23,925	11,451	58,453	72,469	278,485
1874	220	168,278	69,885	29,021	92,014	26,217	6,383	57,909	82,012	293,069
1875	232	172,195	72,290	31,246	95,587	26,719	6,468	59,896	87,702	306,703
1876	236	165,209	71,305	26,793	96,490	25,875	5,634	55,956	84,986	300,061
1877	237	162,870	73,319	24,340	96,447	24,958	4,875	58,484	79,330	292,119
1878	236	150,356	87,112	25,571	95,215	22,820	4,511	61,676	80,614	298,780
1879	241	152,353	84,355	24,962	94,957	22,386	4,574	65,537	84,974	301,057
1880	242	186,490	80,468	32,648	95,605	23,230	5,471	69,457	110,042	346,207
1881	244	205,353	82 081	37,396	96,177	24,580	6,389	71,267	125,198	368,285
1882	244	195,126	78,306	32,605	95,852	24,951	6,853	68,573	114,397	346,214
1883	246	194,175	74,292	29,117	96,602	25,363	7,273	65,400	116,026	344,218
1884	249	195,882	68,406	30,589	96,677	25,149	7,345	59,933	110,602	335,373
1885	249	211,504	64,042	35,561	96,046	24,932	5,929	55,917	132,042	359,686
1886	250	211,061	52,568	31,824	96,140	25,452	6,863	46,246	128,517	343,291
1887	252	215,719	35,996	30,564	95,740	26,819	7,720	30,314	128,128	330,042
1888	253	230,988	34 455	34,091	96,141	27,655	8,325	25,158	144,302	355,590
1889	256	248,949	23,913	20,443	96,867	28,229	9,106	17,603	164,498	372,189
1890	260	253,487	18,993	20,452	96,967	28,954	10,060	15,923	167,167	369,826
1891	263	252,718	20,211	21,301	97,285	29,767	13,783	17,486	163,767	368,823
1892	268	266,153	22,885	22,524	99,231	29,867	9,967	19,714	179,870	396,773
1893	269	239,184	31,055	23,164	99,467	30,382	10,381	27,205	156,164	377,422
1894	268	258,629	30,149	25,409	97,992	29,864	9,074	24,586	191,580	418.183
1895	268	268,069	31,343	24,445	97,142	29,775	10,413	26,266	190,886	413,447
1896	268	244,976	35,425	23,234	95,377	30,119	9,099	30,612	169,847	392,020
1897	267	275,228	31,684	27,448	94,323	30,170	8,925	27,351	205,128	437,869
1898	263	272,608	32,777	30,949	90,477	29,433	11,930	23,963	222,787	449,290

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SUMMARY, BY STATES, OF THE NUMBER OF NATIONAL BANKS, THE IMPORTANT ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES, ETC.—Continued.

RHODE ISLAND.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans and discounts.	U. S. bonds.	Cash and cash items.	Capital.	Surplus.	Undivided profits.	Outstanding circulation.	Individual deposits.	Total.
1864	1	$534	$531	$209	$500	.....	.....	$363	$231	$1,461
1865	55	19,239	11,436	2,730	19,106	$689	$669	4,256	5,378	36,251
1866	62	21,737	14,771	3,524	20,365	895	731	12,208	6,607	43,481
1867	62	21,102	14,870	2,986	20,365	1,063	977	12,419	6,021	42,754
1868	62	21,358	14,864	2,514	20,365	1,302	1,030	12,429	6,235	42,503
1869	62	22,485	14,710	2,381	20,365	1,672	1,237	12,409	5,789	42,941
1870	62	22,865	14,668	2,257	20,365	1,998	1,237	12,378	5,941	43,596
1871	62	24,321	15,154	2,522	20,365	2,320	1,267	13,095	7,308	46,271
1872	62	25,023	15,223	2,616	20,465	3,005	1,298	13,275	6,962	46,637
1873	62	26,362	15,222	2,459	20,505	3,511	1,629	13,273	7,283	48,043
1874	62	28,160	14,932	2,171	20,505	4,082	1,642	12,991	7,931	49,009
1875	62	28,217	14,999	2,385	20,580	4,290	1,589	12,910	7,366	48,884
1876	62	27,413	14,989	2,410	20,580	4,336	1,420	12,403	8,073	48,591
1877	62	25,531	14,792	2,325	20,080	3,628	1,293	12,263	7,184	46,217
1878	61	24,144	15,855	2,008	20,010	3,519	1,202	12,660	6,794	46,002
1879	61	24,320	16,803	1,918	20,010	3,527	1,066	13,277	7,646	47,401
1880	61	26,132	16,121	2,597	20,010	3,604	1,087	13,901	8,909	49,556
1881	62	28,519	17,215	2,477	20,065	3,763	1,211	14,719	11,317	53,521
1882	62	30,079	16,297	2,349	20,315	3,961	1,327	14,143	11,461	53,744
1883	63	30,812	16,237	2,258	20,540	4,071	1,348	14,187	11,719	54,565
1884	63	30,178	15,627	2,464	20,540	4,001	1,483	13,686	11,562	53,779
1885	61	31,003	13,997	2,507	20,340	3,955	1,268	12,057	13,096	53,291
1886	61	33,111	10,644	2,414	20,340	4,082	1,636	9,193	13,749	51,928
1887	61	34,521	5,471	2,253	20,340	4,244	1,887	4,643	13,918	47,923
1888	60	35,569	5,339	2,379	20,284	4,364	1,942	4,589	14,999	49,021
1889	60	36,009	4,041	1,407	20,284	4,418	2,042	3,425	16,037	49,365
1890	59	36,680	3,681	1,410	20,184	4,565	1,805	3,098	16,673	49,498
1891	59	36,638	4,471	1,527	20,277	4,700	1,971	3,775	17,111	51,023
1892	59	37,145	6,342	1,582	20,277	4,702	1,806	5,575	19,363	55,215
1893	59	34,061	7,821	1,761	20,277	5,140	1,620	6,893	16,780	53,611
1894	59	35,789	7,501	1,686	20,237	5,174	1,263	6,525	19,596	56,309
1895	58	36,801	7,761	1,759	19,537	5,121	1,306	6,632	20,424	57,236
1896	57	35,060	8,413	1,821	19,337	5,247	1,295	7,285	19,038	55,621
1897	57	34,589	8,119	1,816	19,337	4,938	1,229	7,053	19,523	55,519
1898	57	34,515	8,030	1,901	19,337	4,808	1,327	6,797	20,963	56,636

CONNECTICUT.

1863	2	$308	$179	$45	$314	.....	$7	.....	$378	$724
1864	20	4,561	6,023	944	5,074	$186	338	$3,099	2,447	13,615
1865	81	23,625	22,188	4,219	23,990	2,390	1,433	9,816	11,060	58,706
1866	82	26,236	22,670	4,593	24,584	2,897	1,541	16,896	12,257	62,533
1867	82	27,453	22,844	4,204	24,584	3,476	1,619	17,352	11,327	61,105
1868	81	28,259	22,934	3,812	24,624	3,858	1,633	17,347	12,429	62,103
1869	81	29,968	21,774	3,653	24,607	4,484	1,768	17,363	11,554	63,013
1870	81	31,530	21,263	3,772	25,057	5,080	1,576	17,280	11,982	64,674
1871	81	34,111	21,567	3,754	25,057	5,583	1,727	17,653	14,142	67,525
1872	81	35,611	20,791	4,090	25,292	6,214	1,744	17,846	14,332	67,784
1873	80	35,809	20,724	3,661	25,325	6,782	1,823	17,854	13,706	69,306
1874	80	35,395	20,731	4,081	25,425	7,253	1,748	17,582	13,820	67,673
1875	81	36,380	20,899	4,250	25,796	7,544	1,732	17,292	15,649	70,383
1876	82	34,424	20,597	3,992	26,040	7,461	1,675	16,732	14,602	68,507
1877	81	33,003	21,206	3,871	25,548	6,402	1,469	16,696	14,764	66,392
1878	82	30,809	22,711	4,167	25,505	6,215	1,311	17,471	15,741	67,955
1879	84	34,012	22,717	3,843	25,565	6,261	1,269	18,039	17,133	69,794
1880	84	39,853	20,885	4,245	25,465	6,608	1,461	17,604	21,147	74,531
1881	85	43,623	21,326	4,426	25,540	6,701	1,747	17,966	25,761	80,113
1882	86	43,469	20,220	4,482	25,557	6,789	1,948	17,218	24,933	78,567
1883	88	42,183	19,879	4,439	25,927	6,870	1,940	17,111	22,542	76,632
1884	88	40,557	19,152	4,444	25,957	6,894	1,866	16,482	21,147	77,436
1885	84	40,601	18,901	4,762	24,922	6,718	1,739	15,933	24,483	77,041
1886	84	42,845	15,943	4,862	24,672	6,855	2,057	13,654	25,847	77,071
1887	83	43,114	10,458	4,200	24,505	6,908	1,937	8,699	24,479	70,296
1888	84	43,818	12,026	4,426	24,194	6,925	1,903	7,871	27,505	74,762
1889	84	46,439	9,491	2,812	23,924	6,871	2,191	6,397	29,914	77,072
1890	84	48,098	6,323	2,922	23,774	7,337	2,586	4,610	29,534	71,589
1891	84	47,880	6,233	3,197	23,274	7,490	2,690	5,001	29,504	73,480
1892	84	50,355	6,483	3,208	22,999	7,556	2,904	5,511	33,558	79,676
1893	84	43,870	8,165	3,990	22,999	7,775	2,937	6,999	28,675	72,088
1894	83	45,908	8,335	3,660	22,791	7,685	2,642	7,201	33,911	76,611
1895	82	46,610	7,805	3,620	22,391	7,762	2,548	6,645	34,005	80,157
1896	82	43,637	9,509	4,014	22,391	7,787	2,682	8,068	32,436	77,172
1897	81	44,616	9,465	3,715	21,541	7,846	2,622	8,065	34,854	78,795
1898	80	45,221	9,430	4,021	21,181	7,968	2,487	7,443	37,952	81,598

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SUMMARY, BY STATES, OF THE NUMBER OF NATIONAL BANKS, THE IMPORTANT ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES, ETC.—Continued.

NEW YORK.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans and discounts.	U. S. bonds.	Cash and cash items.	Capital.	Surplus.	Undivided profits.	Outstanding circulation.	Individual deposits.	Total.
1863	7	$422	$748	$167	$985	.....	$6	.....	$432	$1,642
1864	96	27,059	23,466	15,085	20,029	$122	1,233	$9,583	21,452	73,303
1865	301	176,958	107,359	145,829	114,055	13,731	12,726	29,037	220,459	479,258
1866	308	229,765	107,508	181,370	115,743	19,509	12,295	60,613	263,930	570,359
1867	305	214,824	104,825	187,120	115,325	23,231	12,412	66,891	262,604	555,090
1868	304	232,192	101,036	196,364	114,655	25,023	13,514	67,069	278,352	579,902
1869	294	226,831	87,905	163,694	112,690	24,648	16,310	65,739	237,640	531,027
1870	292	237,036	86,850	138,986	112,448	26,438	15,138	63,584	214,715	515,872
1871	291	276,266	87,436	151,172	112,471	27,629	15,401	61,495	241,967	572,467
1872	286	262,649	77,478	152,537	110,244	29,663	16,510	58,867	242,281	543,510
1873	276	279,953	74,359	130,585	108,260	31,133	16,871	57,686	223,377	539,778
1874	276	279,300	75,370	160,817	106,055	32,179	17,698	54,877	258,350	572,738
1875	281	280,504	68,784	125,899	105,985	32,372	17,754	47,220	229,803	537,525
1876	281	259,153	72,175	137,292	103,597	28,549	14,318	42,256	237,175	530,536
1877	281	239,236	67,991	114,680	93,190	25,934	14,320	42,784	214,786	482,541
1878	280	235,593	101,181	126,426	89,094	25,026	13,325	47,795	223,000	519,874
1879	285	260,277	80,382	160,363	85,202	24,783	13,559	50,295	270,076	561,020
1880	296	313,093	65,644	181,692	85,347	27,289	15,066	46,744	307,495	628,889
1881	298	330,897	70,280	225,931	85,780	29,363	17,948	47,947	372,854	706,245
1882	308	335,378	62,307	256,681	87,581	31,066	19,747	47,596	409,935	730,470
1883	315	344,213	55,730	157,345	86,894	34,054	17,298	43,119	308,139	633,134
1884	318	299,439	53,048	156,642	83,273	33,195	17,356	39,859	265,370	584,857
1885	317	328,000	48,916	191,895	81,920	32,278	16,307	35,156	311,858	650,437
1886	318	355,360	41,054	165,574	81,755	36,486	17,305	30,757	288,010	643,714
1887	322	366,055	35,814	158,146	85,624	41,951	16,850	26,719	323,454	647,459
1888	322	402,942	40,073	183,217	85,893	43,741	19,448	23,595	360,916	721,165
1889	318	417,594	30,455	94,241	84,931	45,624	21,453	18,908	386,240	754,625
1890	319	416,664	24,513	102,310	84,877	49,963	23,225	16,827	357,020	719,410
1891	325	420,635	25,459	96,456	86,748	51,351	25,075	18,759	379,256	745,191
1892	325	469,858	25,050	114,262	85,896	54,731	24,891	19,264	394,580	805,894
1893	334	397,289	38,733	120,619	87,826	56,297	27,683	32,150	354,632	734,585
1894	333	476,229	39,050	183,475	87,226	57,217	24,850	27,183	451,687	890,276
1895	334	481,677	40,589	136,942	86,936	56,919	25,522	30,163	413,557	834,617
1896	327	426,653	46,573	120,722	85,486	57,119	25,347	37,128	383,906	772,472
1897	326	521,779	44,484	147,902	83,160	57,507	24,865	32,191	459,125	935,848
1898	324	155,337	86,661	165,723	82,995	57,608	26,142	31,272	529,495	1,051,465

NEW JERSEY.

1863	1	$55	$60	$31	$84	.....	$2	.....	$108	$208
1864	15	1,223	2,539	508	1,998	.....	127	$1,298	1,249	5,199
1865	54	14,641	12,052	3,664	10,933	$1,166	862	3,987	11,729	35,911
1866	54	16,831	12,086	4,009	11,233	1,607	914	8,081	14,076	39,915
1867	54	17,931	11,813	3,531	11,333	1,938	1,019	9,056	12,710	38,571
1868	55	19,195	11,930	3,510	11,483	2,245	1,195	9,318	14,165	40,684
1869	54	20,324	11,545	3,309	11,465	2,451	1,271	9,238	13,819	41,069
1870	54	21,216	11,298	3,436	11,803	2,619	1,350	9,237	14,727	42,557
1871	57	24,522	12,131	3,771	12,480	2,999	1,456	9,854	18,706	48,592
1872	59	25,491	12,288	3,679	13,134	3,205	1,574	10,391	17,439	48,769
1873	62	26,058	12,766	3,777	13,858	3,517	1,654	[a]10,920	17,396	50,939
1874	62	25,053	12,962	4,156	13,808	3,687	1,513	11,094	17,600	50,488
1875	66	26,099	12,891	4,116	14,245	3,825	1,597	11,014	18,730	52,272
1876	69	24,312	13,019	3,961	14,294	3,894	1,591	10,787	18,106	51,131
1877	69	24,154	13,252	3,923	14,203	3,876	1,593	11,065	17,797	50,604
1878	68	22,572	14,248	4,001	14,033	3,703	1,375	11,279	18,584	51,961
1879	68	23,752	14,832	3,860	13,445	3,680	1,389	11,044	19,757	51,529
1880	66	26,496	13,266	4,412	12,995	3,714	1,390	10,664	24,525	55,832
1881	67	29,267	13,620	4,249	12,960	3,844	1,651	10,387	28,251	59,504
1882	66	31,482	12,131	4,621	12,375	3,623	1,533	9,770	28,606	58,546
1883	69	33,349	11,214	4,623	12,203	3,824	1,703	9,351	29,700	59,761
1884	71	30,182	10,406	5,179	12,253	3,836	1,762	8,437	28,743	57,980
1885	72	29,365	10,489	5,918	12,208	3,800	1,821	8,007	32,501	60,734
1886	74	35,564	9,146	5,793	12,298	4,082	2,008	7,258	35,737	64,849
1887	81	40,468	7,557	5,258	13,024	4,501	2,137	6,061	38,644	67,715
1888	85	42,062	8,681	5,966	13,318	5,155	2,158	5,993	42,138	74,843
1889	89	45,113	5,930	3,823	13,823	5,640	2,742	4,373	44,031	75,739
1890	94	50,462	4,558	4,550	14,258	6,088	3,332	3,745	46,978	80,250
1891	95	49,174	4,527	4,852	14,318	6,322	3,687	3,728	45,768	78,287
1892	98	52,571	4,653	5,048	14,528	7,078	3,462	3,791	53,784	87,471
1893	99	47,341	5,513	5,730	14,608	7,447	3,586	4,599	47,375	82,049
1894	100	47,509	5,674	5,876	14,658	7,624	3,482	4,591	54,110	88,725
1895	102	51,362	5,959	5,211	14,418	7,803	3,696	4,655	56,293	91,736
1896	102	51,477	6,628	5,582	14,395	7,942	4,069	5,320	52,139	88,228
1897	103	52,106	6,170	5,468	14,445	8,235	4,258	5,014	57,173	94,002
1898	104	54,262	7,482	6,126	14,487	8,301	4,639	5,031	62,128	99,270

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SUMMARY, BY STATES, OF THE NUMBER OF NATIONAL BANKS, THE IMPORTANT ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES, ETC.—Continued.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans and discounts.	U. S. bonds.	Cash and cash items.	Capital.	Surplus.	Undivided profits.	Outstanding circulation.	Individual deposits.	Total.
1863	15	$855	$1,659	$453	$1,080	.....	$25	.....	$2,694	$3,927
1864	80	11,938	15,375	7,659	10,598	$44	803	$7,208	16,708	41,410
1865	195	64,012	66,080	36,698	46,502	7,733	6,326	28,572	68,770	187,243
1866	201	69,001	58,523	44,742	48,501	8,712	4,595	36,595	78,026	188,063
1867	199	78,028	55,375	34,128	49,262	10,543	4,791	37,975	71,991	187,981
1868	198	82,903	54,305	35,166	49,397	12,074	4,686	38,234	75,064	192,444
1869	197	85,292	50,018	29,863	49,610	13,342	4,898	38,227	68,982	186,024
1870	196	87,589	48,792	28,227	49,450	14,239	4,487	38,179	68,553	185,914
1871	197	97,656	54,492	33,021	50,840	14,997	4,880	39,813	81,937	211,710
1872	201	102,580	49,444	27,860	51,820	15,924	4,903	40,737	80,760	206,356
1873	202	109,404	49,594	27,823	52,710	17,123	4,701	41,525	86,846	218,544
1874	204	112,779	49,907	30,040	53,010	17,685	5,158	41,504	89,152	226,668
1875	228	118,115	50,980	32,173	56,648	17,985	5,168	42,190	96,373	234,458
1876	237	115,788	49,354	37,389	57,269	18,179	4,989	39,425	97,571	235,857
1877	232	112,464	49,134	30,438	55,927	18,106	4,757	39,320	90,504	223,977
1878	234	102,338	53,189	29,327	55,663	17,823	4,197	40,496	84,307	216,689
1879	235	106,560	55,722	32,813	55,117	17,629	4,422	42,028	96,637	233,211
1880	240	121,814	53,730	38,506	56,153	17,800	4,992	42,890	119,561	261,175
1881	245	139,296	56,497	38,024	56,518	19,061	6,129	42,429	138,046	287,581
1882	253	154,446	50,378	41,870	57,452	19,733	6,325	40,619	148,490	297,030
1883	271	160,014	49,604	39,815	59,263	21,139	6,643	41,170	151,621	302,611
1884	281	155,501	46,856	41,191	60,422	22,601	6,816	39,052	143,543	295,802
1885	285	157,723	45,841	49,306	61,091	23,007	6,738	37,489	156,634	309,666
1886	294	189,196	37,357	44,449	63,793	24,091	7,575	30,892	166,267	319,389
1887	303	195,902	21,329	43,921	66,389	26,367	7,931	17,350	175,239	321,071
1888	313	206,733	22,438	46,394	67,039	28,218	8,333	16,566	190,494	344,849
1889	327	222,435	19,275	30,407	68,281	30,239	8,895	14,355	202,254	363,826
1890	349	236,080	16,984	29,956	70,307	32,626	10,084	13,572	211,716	373,430
1891	367	235,329	18,104	35,479	71,251	34,904	9,540	14,509	215,823	381,391
1892	374	255,645	19,583	38,004	71,107	36,879	9,814	16,060	246,065	425,813
1893	396	233,397	26,619	37,398	73,509	39,155	10,809	22,335	212,775	397,828
1894	405	242,121	26,980	38,564	73,913	40,454	9,149	21,431	239,321	422,454
1895	411	249,311	29,311	35,153	74,326	42,682	8,900	24,225	233,606	429,206
1896	419	243,250	34,562	36,765	74,664	44,445	9,600	28,999	232,143	425,903
1897	427	259,902	35,299	41,824	75,185	45,395	10,135	29,087	262,420	472,439
1898	426	265,779	41,884	43,047	72,760	45,677	10,283	27,952	284,907	499,607

DELAWARE.

1864	1	$255	$281	$96	$300	.....	$6	$124	$150	$716
1865	11	1,752	1,376	367	1,328	$242	62	413	1,555	4,479
1866	11	2,205	1,485	408	1,428	259	71	1,161	1,532	4,050
1867	11	2,144	1,421	398	1,428	288	68	1,196	1,483	4,753
1868	11	2,235	1,447	377	1,428	309	79	1,191	1,370	4,727
1869	11	2,183	1,409	498	1,428	318	81	1,186	1,436	4,841
1870	11	2,224	1,417	383	1,428	314	77	1,186	1,326	4,727
1871	11	2,419	1,564	425	1,528	369	77	1,278	1,652	5,256
1872	11	2,616	1,514	390	1,528	387	87	1,284	1,730	5,309
1873	11	2,480	1,514	418	1,523	422	72	1,266	1,530	5,265
1874	11	2,510	1,514	460	1,523	429	80	1,280	1,642	5,245
1875	11	2,637	1,513	469	1,523	438	91	1,283	2,011	5,672
1876	13	2,634	1,601	520	1,621	449	99	1,335	1,918	5,727
1877	13	2,868	1,608	415	1,664	450	111	1,339	2,171	6,028
1878	14	3,028	1,692	506	1,764	454	105	1,408	2,199	6,246
1879	14	2,847	1,845	496	1,764	463	108	1,437	2,401	6,437
1880	14	3,318	1,993	552	1,764	476	138	1,482	3,057	7,208
1881	14	3,497	2,106	622	1,744	509	143	1,438	3,754	7,998
1882	14	4,003	1,931	579	1,744	543	187	1,451	4,122	8,413
1883	15	4,611	1,806	633	1,784	616	186	1,466	4,539	8,980
1884	15	4,337	1,826	654	1,824	645	194	1,576	3,871	8,631
1885	15	3,907	1,831	706	1,824	684	208	1,551	3,987	8,546
1886	16	4,662	1,675	739	2,034	724	226	1,442	4,158	8,951
1887	17	5,004	1,646	655	2,084	799	238	1,416	4,050	8,914
1888	18	5,415	1,649	753	2,130	831	271	1,407	4,978	9,909
1889	18	5,624	1,341	539	2,134	885	285	1,149	4,685	9,582
1890	18	5,811	815	487	2,134	935	327	681	4,420	8,917
1891	18	5,515	796	506	2,134	959	244	655	4,482	8,952
1892	18	5,754	810	522	2,134	964	283	658	5,355	9,810
1893	18	5,436	982	618	2,134	954	279	823	4,603	9,137
1894	18	5,316	862	448	2,134	973	256	686	4,438	8,843
1895	18	5,525	872	453	2,134	977	283	696	4,826	9,423
1896	18	5,285	896	515	2,134	971	309	704	4,749	9,197
1897	18	5,634	896	478	2,084	953	289	698	5,211	9,581
1898	18	5,725	978	491	2,084	984	264	754	5,546	9,888

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SUMMARY, BY STATES, OF THE NUMBER OF NATIONAL BANKS, THE IMPORTANT ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES, ETC.—Continued.

MARYLAND.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans and discounts.	U. S. bonds.	Cash and cash items.	Capital.	Surplus.	Undivided profits.	Outstanding circulation.	Individual deposits.	Total.
1864	3	$1,172	$2,778	$1,066	$1,560	$29	$160	$1,166	$1,900	$5,466
1865	27	16,168	11,732	8,077	11,910	1,170	855	2,247	15,212	38,923
1866	32	17,472	11,960	7,725	12,590	1,292	878	8,246	14,130	40,872
1867	32	17,294	11,567	6,752	12,590	1,475	1,032	8,765	13,353	40,139
1868	32	18,190	11,639	6,804	12,790	1,775	959	8,848	13,313	40,977
1869	31	18,219	10,945	5,554	12,740	2,045	1,088	8,807	11,708	39,332
1870	31	20,173	10,787	5,714	13,240	2,280	1,015	8,830	12,878	41,473
1871	32	22,279	10,868	5,917	13,590	2,377	1,239	9,099	14,410	44,713
1872	33	22,840	11,074	5,516	13,640	2,548	1,338	9,183	15,252	45,643
1873	33	23,764	11,207	5,237	13,640	2,835	1,303	9,161	15,272	46,604
1874	31	23,882	10,604	6,053	13,650	2,966	1,418	8,845	15,747	45,929
1875	31	24,733	10,349	5,823	13,774	3,035	1,433	8,685	17,264	47,229
1876	31	22,911	10,028	6,002	13,774	3,055	1,012	7,222	16,480	44,506
1877	32	23,807	9,936	7,445	13,209	3,204	901	7,194	17,648	45,681
1878	32	21,598	10,242	5,715	12,865	3,031	917	7,144	16,026	42,843
1879	33	22,509	10,503	6,856	12,795	2,989	1,009	7,369	17,936	45,765
1880	35	27,705	10,506	6,323	13,222	3,121	1,104	8,068	21,432	50,859
1881	38	30,255	11,178	8,523	13,603	3,260	1,439	8,605	26,117	57,083
1882	39	31,576	10,650	6,805	13,922	3,344	1,644	8,794	23,996	55,600
1883	41	33,689	10,290	6,988	14,208	3,626	1,610	8,628	25,571	58,228
1884	44	32,737	9,087	6,841	14,392	3,793	1,710	7,498	23,364	54,784
1885	44	31,543	9,036	9,576	14,430	3,979	1,559	6,900	26,630	57,501
1886	45	33,658	7,448	6,561	14,430	4,048	1,739	6,166	24,693	55,095
1887	48	33,152	4,166	6,420	14,510	4,446	1,470	3,155	24,839	52,688
1888	48	35,888	3,080	7,122	14,530	4,812	1,535	1,930	26,985	55,537
1889	52	37,981	2,689	5,120	14,764	4,998	1,558	1,760	27,858	56,879
1890	59	41,401	2,599	5,174	15,654	5,277	1,802	1,849	30,956	61,486
1891	65	41,025	2,921	5,755	16,757	5,538	1,700	2,107	30,511	63,354
1892	65	43,494	3,059	6,334	16,805	5,792	1,718	2,401	34,807	69,201
1893	68	40,389	3,936	6,123	16,968	5,883	1,957	3,273	30,554	64,630
1894	68	42,773	3,672	7,197	17,055	5,956	1,713	2,954	34,032	68,843
1895	68	42,719	4,912	5,737	17,055	6,200	1,555	4,112	32,283	68,803
1896	68	41,594	5,576	5,618	17,055	6,282	1,576	4,653	33,110	69,401
1897	68	43,345	5,186	6,233	17,055	6,593	1,595	4,167	35,991	75,266
1898	70	45,568	7,120	5,981	17,044	6,897	1,589	4,153	40,277	80,273

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

1863	1	$99	$175	$54	$500	.....	.....	.....	$31	$531
1864	1	775	1,688	1,201	500	$8	$55	$440	3,778	4,847
1865	6	2,093	8,292	3,493	1,550	67	265	1,044	5,483	18,396
1866	5	1,438	3,755	1,145	1,350	171	88	1,067	1,448	7,131
1867	5	1,424	2,892	1,248	1,350	205	153	1,053	1,855	6,547
1868	5	1,527	2,624	1,312	1,350	235	260	1,034	2,121	6,299
1869	3	1,476	1,560	760	1,050	241	97	810	1,497	4,315
1870	3	1,419	1,438	777	1,050	251	57	810	1,362	4,244
1871	3	1,483	1,352	846	1,050	250	63	826	1,481	4,612
1872	5	2,396	1,886	1,145	1,563	326	108	1,327	2,870	6,522
1873	4	1,868	1,291	495	1,152	284	73	976	1,765	4,473
1874	5	1,888	1,391	451	1,352	301	128	1,059	1,761	4,792
1875	5	2,138	1,479	482	1,532	311	154	1,187	1,716	5,192
1876	5	2,049	1,089	536	1,552	325	191	832	1,611	4,788
1877	6	1,808	1,199	511	1,432	338	108	860	1,788	4,732
1878	7	1,913	1,497	606	1,507	342	115	1,014	2,104	5,260
1879	6	1,480	1,570	847	1,377	343	102	948	1,924	4,861
1880	6	1,736	1,445	710	1,377	330	117	917	2,155	5,092
1881	6	2,090	1,515	656	1,377	309	117	834	2,527	5,372
1882	6	2,201	1,419	952	1,377	291	137	810	3,102	5,881
1883	6	2,531	1,513	802	1,377	339	141	838	3,367	6,272
1884	6	2,356	1,519	1,033	1,377	362	152	847	3,211	6,150
1885	6	2,519	1,632	1,373	1,377	367	173	815	4,212	7,135
1886	7	3,417	2,103	2,113	1,577	443	254	679	6,879	10,132
1887	8	4,375	2,025	2,112	1,827	541	246	729	7,272	10,944
1888	8	4,593	1,946	2,255	1,827	627	274	627	8,056	11,836
1889	9	5,960	1,613	1,918	1,949	746	276	449	9,130	12,958
1890	12	8,099	1,078	2,653	2,627	1,002	322	661	10,626	15,631
1891	13	8,004	1,229	2,699	2,827	1,092	344	686	10,835	16,202
1892	13	8,575	1,232	2,978	2,827	1,286	312	678	11,664	17,387
1893	13	6,552	1,375	2,915	2,827	1,405	315	987	8,174	14,337
1894	13	6,869	1,379	2,692	2,827	1,426	289	813	10,308	16,226
1895	13	7,495	1,419	2,163	2,827	1,473	327	899	9,395	15,563
1896	14	8,778	1,634	4,210	3,327	1,501	382	927	13,465	20,326
1897	13	9,447	1,624	3,259	3,127	1,389	338	893	14,667	21,179
1898	12	10,363	1,961	3,148	3,027	1,367	377	971	15,355	21,851

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SUMMARY, BY STATES, OF THE NUMBER OF NATIONAL BANKS, THE IMPORTANT ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES, ETC.—Continued.

VIRGINIA.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans and discounts.	U. S. bonds.	Cash and cash items.	Capital.	Surplus.	Undivided profits.	Outstanding circulation.	Individual deposits.	Total.
1864	1	$250	$175	$53	$100	.....	$16	$80	$388	$597
1865	10	1,869	1,877	1,977	1,089	$34	121	612	3,910	7,246
1866	20	3,410	2,812	1,464	2,500	67	184	2,041	3,558	8,944
1867	19	3,499	2,654	1,252	2,400	148	182	2,030	3,310	8,660
1868	19	3,889	2,585	1,143	2,400	166	184	2,050	3,478	9,050
1869	16	4,044	2,583	888	2,223	169	162	2,060	2,936	8,530
1870	17	4,762	2,736	864	2,375	225	180	2,128	3,593	9,522
1871	23	7,155	4,051	1,272	3,570	322	269	3,160	5,679	14,601
1872	24	8,527	4,318	1,293	3,835	428	349	3,403	6,459	15,978
1873	22	7,753	3,684	1,192	3,585	540	368	2,880	6,068	14,766
1874	20	7,046	3,744	1,149	3,535	630	360	2,890	5,035	13,775
1875	20	7,456	3,412	1,201	3,587	730	421	2,541	5,064	13,756
1876	19	6,958	3,174	1,172	3,385	781	375	2,265	5,186	13,178
1877	19	6,601	3,202	1,297	3,285	830	321	2,198	5,283	12,855
1878	18	6,389	3,225	1,172	3,185	810	232	2,176	4,975	12,402
1879	17	6,582	3,187	1,126	2,866	793	243	2,280	5,620	12,735
1880	17	7,447	3,306	1,209	2,866	823	319	2,303	6,690	14,348
1881	18	9,227	3,698	1,375	2,966	943	415	2,445	9,089	17,413
1882	21	10,444	3,848	2,656	3,263	1,070	493	2,647	10,293	19,371
1883	23	12,959	3,840	1,945	3,496	1,060	623	2,615	12,386	22,022
1884	24	11,738	3,191	2,168	3,537	1,262	593	2,281	10,796	19,976
1885	24	9,460	2,644	2,067	3,576	1,143	475	2,008	8,377	17,076
1886	24	10,552	2,788	2,039	3,732	1,238	506	1,915	9,532	18,336
1887	25	10,825	2,612	1,890	3,796	1,415	488	1,204	9,786	18,892
1888	26	11,109	2,855	2,027	3,846	1,516	513	1,026	10,177	20,115
1889	30	12,694	2,487	1,224	4,121	1,660	556	1,065	10,646	20,969
1890	32	15,798	1,981	1,541	4,236	1,851	791	993	14,309	24,752
1891	36	15,651	2,145	1,833	4,556	2,172	659	1,226	13,765	24,639
1892	36	16,679	2,133	1,779	4,656	2,432	686	1,241	15,417	26,761
1893	36	15,102	2,258	1,900	4,796	2,624	685	1,427	11,890	23,574
1894	37	14,918	2,670	1,679	4,846	2,708	614	1,729	12,735	25,039
1895	37	15,735	2,773	1,457	4,796	2,804	591	1,824	13,245	25,737
1896	37	15,307	2,983	1,960	4,796	2,874	585	1,891	13,592	26,254
1897	35	15,268	3,125	1,696	4,646	2,860	585	1,993	15,347	27,861
1898	35	15,139	4,115	2,062	4,546	2,928	559	1,715	16,402	29,519

WEST VIRGINIA.

1864	2	$265	$326	$204	$186	.....	$28	$134	$592	$1,060
1865	12	1,368	2,280	738	1,652	$48	73	414	2,325	4,807
1866	15	2,632	2,972	1,076	2,216	107	116	1,964	2,770	7,576
1867	15	2,333	2,984	853	2,216	171	102	1,975	2,457	7,214
1868	15	2,519	2,974	765	2,216	229	97	1,971	2,544	7,364
1869	14	2,881	2,575	542	2,116	287	95	1,887	2,112	6,848
1870	14	2,890	2,499	608	2,116	302	104	1,888	2,069	6,996
1871	14	3,478	2,531	514	2,291	272	118	2,062	2,296	7,696
1872	17	4,243	2,764	585	2,596	320	142	2,280	2,669	8,675
1873	17	4,349	2,733	620	2,596	357	151	2,272	2,843	8,860
1874	17	3,382	2,299	576	2,137	391	126	1,880	2,128	7,056
1875	16	2,797	1,702	434	1,846	389	132	1,504	1,555	5,601
1876	15	2,524	1,597	354	1,746	442	107	1,393	1,249	5,054
1877	15	2,529	1,608	375	1,746	410	114	1,407	1,297	5,100
1878	15	2,399	1,540	455	1,656	406	109	1,326	1,381	5,059
1879	15	2,382	1,558	494	1,656	400	98	1,347	1,553	5,213
1880	17	2,946	1,651	527	1,761	436	110	1,429	2,040	5,939
1881	17	3,170	1,603	614	1,736	454	118	1,387	2,349	6,281
1882	18	3,480	1,644	603	1,836	468	136	1,431	2,584	6,733
1883	19	3,522	1,591	688	1,867	490	139	1,382	2,803	6,865
1884	21	3,636	1,553	653	2,001	514	141	1,356	2,695	6,990
1885	21	3,602	1,479	628	2,011	512	136	1,292	2,529	6,693
1886	20	3,565	1,143	644	1,986	485	138	889	2,685	6,439
1887	20	4,019	856	648	1,961	469	122	656	3,080	6,601
1888	20	4,144	817	685	1,966	458	157	626	3,371	6,908
1889	20	4,583	779	547	1,906	478	165	611	4,009	7,589
1890	21	5,619	662	689	2,176	520	221	510	5,262	9,232
1891	23	6,563	758	756	2,454	594	230	611	5,734	10,263
1892	28	7,325	844	926	2,801	662	276	707	6,892	11,904
1893	30	6,901	1,015	1,104	2,961	765	286	864	5,622	10,949
1894	30	7,556	1,084	929	3,061	831	264	873	6,451	12,048
1895	31	8,016	1,225	855	3,297	792	281	1,003	6,688	12,731
1896	33	8,460	1,393	1,006	3,451	832	297	1,151	7,101	13,375
1897	33	8,571	1,520	1,016	3,451	858	303	1,236	8,373	14,756
1898	33	8,677	1,780	1,077	3,351	898	289	1,262	8,874	15,420

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SUMMARY, BY STATES, OF THE NUMBER OF NATIONAL BANKS, THE IMPORTANT ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES, ETC.—Continued.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans and discounts.	U. S. bonds.	Cash and cash items.	Capital.	Surplus.	Undivided profits.	Outstanding circulation.	Individual deposits.	Total.
1865	2	$24	$61	$54	$68	.....	$3	.....	$52	$141
1866	5	415	415	176	378	$8	41	$198	318	1,182
1867	5	617	546	198	585	26	44	280	348	1,582
1868	6	873	635	441	663	41	56	316	820	2,247
1869	6	1,420	730	378	847	53	102	379	1,402	3,020
1870	6	1,512	923	399	850	70	120	529	1,562	3,519
1871	9	2,449	1,685	460	1,610	87	196	1,338	2,081	5,635
1872	10	3,083	1,900	458	1,953	103	192	1,549	2,438	6,708
1873	10	3,480	1,970	602	2,100	149	186	1,668	2,546	7,142
1874	11	3,109	2,180	592	2,200	181	209	1,818	2,252	7,128
1875	11	3,373	1,931	524	2,200	219	269	1,602	2,270	6,942
1876	15	3,716	1,769	497	2,556	257	304	1,440	2,284	7,213
1877	15	3,873	1,608	492	2,601	287	310	1,272	2,253	7,166
1878	15	4,050	1,924	536	2,551	297	227	1,526	2,442	7,659
1879	15	3,836	2,254	577	2,501	293	225	1,753	2,341	7,727
1880	15	4,187	2,299	579	2,501	320	214	1,815	2,883	8,420
1881	15	4,877	2,140	705	2,501	348	274	1,677	3,041	8,838
1882	15	4,738	1,768	700	2,501	475	256	1,344	2,890	8,375
1883	15	4,832	1,568	655	2,401	473	308	1,152	3,215	8,354
1884	15	5,134	1,499	706	2,401	533	291	1,130	3,206	8,657
1885	15	4,672	1,417	729	2,064	472	236	993	3,238	8,150
1886	17	5,086	1,275	709	2,376	510	235	861	3,362	8,356
1887	18	5,323	1,029	648	2,412	544	271	796	3,537	8,507
1888	18	5,245	916	631	2,266	562	270	648	3,329	8,083
1889	19	5,897	836	531	2,426	594	351	611	3,946	8,890
1890	21	6,659	920	506	2,656	649	378	646	4,673	10,025
1891	22	7,126	875	621	2,691	665	386	601	4,451	10,051
1892	23	6,094	869	618	2,625	738	359	644	3,899	9,189
1893	24	5,740	968	658	2,676	730	414	750	3,333	8,907
1894	26	5,941	880	692	2,756	744	363	667	4,259	9,556
1895	27	6 314	916	558	2,716	780	280	686	4,551	9,896
1896	28	6,648	956	779	2,766	759	310	705	4,870	10,624
1897	27	6,770	948	671	2,701	773	348	643	5,340	10,936
1898	27	6,501	1,074	765	2,691	824	343	681	5,936	11,168

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1866	2	$732	$144	$399	$500	$2	$82	$63	$823	$1,502
1867	2	827	171	326	585	14	92	148	586	1,531
1868	3	1,294	204	381	685	51	70	146	1,206	2,237
1869	3	1,484	278	415	824	74	94	181	1,028	2,400
1870	3	1,829	375	437	1,081	121	79	333	961	2,866
1871	7	2,818	1,380	559	1,900	151	116	1,224	1,656	5,330
1872	8	3,274	1,853	550	2,400	189	180	1,650	1,691	6,392
1873	12	4,044	2,425	372	3,168	339	208	2,181	1,499	7,938
1874	12	4,034	2,010	469	3,135	362	313	1,796	1,695	7,799
1875	12	4,560	1,760	654	3,135	467	234	1,566	1,920	8,204
1876	12	4,103	1,585	674	3,185	462	229	1,271	1,620	7,722
1877	12	3,380	1,620	410	2,871	450	242	1,224	1,623	7,148
1878	12	3,766	1,620	575	2,851	433	203	1,290	1,649	7,222
1879	12	3,468	1,700	757	2,450	354	254	1,301	2,101	7,191
1880	12	4,115	1,690	600	2,450	368	307	1,331	2,586	7,828
1881	13	4,483	1,685	676	1,885	418	395	1,187	2,970	7,978
1882	13	4,306	1,640	517	1,885	698	358	1,170	2,505	7,791
1883	13	4,530	1,505	640	1,885	754	443	1,118	2,584	7,791
1884	14	4,646	1,501	759	1,935	773	588	1,096	2,418	7,931
1885	14	4,590	1,414	840	1,935	802	590	1,092	2,723	8,166
1886	16	4,764	1,290	808	1,779	814	586	874	3,609	8,463
1887	15	4,944	1,023	1,001	1,698	779	709	560	3,545	8,633
1888	16	5,970	1,172	646	1,773	788	798	420	3,096	9,361
1889	16	6,255	1,017	610	1,798	842	864	391	3,125	9,587
1890	16	6,614	712	743	1,798	880	1,011	390	3,511	9,725
1891	14	6,563	669	323	1,623	936	858	384	2,730	8,889
1892	14	5,868	619	490	1,623	888	829	407	3,050	8,274
1893	14	6,055	625	503	1,748	841	690	418	3,058	8,616
1894	14	5,462	625	495	1,748	780	609	394	3,221	8,369
1895	16	5,785	725	397	1,918	779	555	510	3,575	8,973
1896	15	5,997	650	585	1,848	749	506	447	3,744	9,376
1897	16	5,943	662	616	1,890	763	496	451	3,495	9,413
1898	16	5,907	939	546	1,943	750	492	539	3,824	9,487

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SUMMARY, BY STATES, OF THE NUMBER OF NATIONAL BANKS, THE IMPORTANT ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES, ETC.—Continued.

GEORGIA.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans and discounts.	U. S. bonds.	Cash and cash items.	Capital.	Surplus.	Undivided profits.	Outstanding circulation.	Individual deposits.	Total.
1865	1	$97	$40	$219	$100	.....	$15	.....	$350	$466
1866	9	1,441	1,775	1,060	1,600	$30	162	$1,079	1,916	5,226
1867	8	1,786	1,784	812	1,600	105	199	1,224	1,297	4,862
1868	8	2,092	1,684	1,221	1,600	134	233	1,232	2,074	5,757
1869	7	2,275	1,384	836	1,500	187	232	1,147	1,621	5,001
1870	8	2,504	1,646	1,057	1,815	239	295	1,148	1,682	5,777
1871	10	3,167	2,306	926	2,384	269	282	1,834	1,793	7,031
1872	11	3,169	2,506	1,083	2,615	367	298	2,115	1,932	7,657
1873	13	3,906	2,637	706	2,785	419	423	2,215	1,821	8,092
1874	13	3,445	2,676	755	2,785	456	374	2,223	1,578	7,773
1875	12	3,108	2,151	1,071	2,663	459	251	1,735	1,557	7,053
1876	12	2,719	2,190	803	2,335	461	192	1,804	1,053	6,638
1877	12	2,775	2,102	783	2,141	353	164	1,624	1,594	6,369
1878	12	2,580	2,157	989	2,041	367	176	1,772	1,625	6,598
1879	13	3,045	2,264	878	2,166	381	177	1,860	1,768	7,249
1880	13	3,692	2,323	862	2,221	432	180	1,940	2,012	7,850
1881	12	4,468	2,273	1,107	2,281	484	252	1,897	2,766	8,818
1882	12	4,711	2,194	944	2,281	545	303	1,825	2,752	8,905
1883	13	5,252	1,982	845	2,331	635	323	1,659	2,813	9,199
1884	15	4,931	1,975	1,046	2,436	815	282	1,638	2,511	9,135
1885	16	5,383	1,902	1,226	2,472	813	337	1,571	3,335	9,667
1886	17	6,306	1,224	1,203	2,686	893	433	979	4,010	10,215
1887	21	7,789	1,139	1,491	3,051	952	513	878	5,003	12,156
1888	24	8,662	1,120	1,340	3,361	1,055	617	860	4,813	12,988
1889	29	9,694	1,096	1,204	3,752	1,128	683	840	6,214	14,543
1890	30	10,724	1,068	1,199	3,906	1,164	796	822	6,335	15,986
1891	32	10,731	1,212	984	4,418	1,204	780	947	5,420	15,452
1892	32	10,585	1,186	916	4,541	1,242	791	978	5,956	15,397
1893	27	8,018	1,105	829	3,766	1,091	752	880	4,183	12,248
1894	29	8,404	1,207	871	3,816	1,041	701	967	4,742	13,151
1895	29	8,147	1,231	822	3,516	1,037	776	925	5,698	13,354
1896	30	9,416	1,423	1,119	4,016	1,225	613	1,109	6,634	15,671
1897	30	9,788	1,301	1,203	4,016	1,257	727	989	7,251	16,573
1898	29	9,971	1,561	1,374	3,916	1,312	760	1,036	7,283	16,383

FLORIDA.

1874	1	$5	$30	$30	$38	.....	.....	$27	$11	$76
1875	1	56	50	33	50	.....	$5	41	71	167
1876	1	59	53	34	50	$1	4	44	66	166
1877	1	77	50	16	50	2	2	45	48	167
1878	1	82	68	15	50	2	3	45	51	185
1879	1	73	90	26	50	2	6	45	100	206
1880	2	129	81	31	100	2	4	45	157	312
1881	2	290	81	69	100	8	8	67	319	502
1882	2	292	80	90	100	11	15	55	401	582
1883	2	371	80	97	100	15	13	58	401	600
1884	3	432	93	109	150	16	11	82	496	787
1885	5	645	203	207	300	20	36	120	782	1,334
1886	9	1,298	301	298	550	33	60	165	1,437	2,462
1887	8	1,442	282	318	500	66	52	147	1,516	2,508
1888	13	1,980	480	402	897	99	79	195	2,049	3,725
1889	13	2,459	492	277	950	131	106	239	2,352	4,279
1890	15	3,640	442	310	1,150	174	151	291	3,364	5,604
1891	17	3,868	455	408	1,200	210	186	303	3,629	6,108
1892	18	4,272	455	456	1,350	259	232	325	4,481	7,189
1893	17	3,501	442	565	1,300	288	267	325	3,217	6,100
1894	19	4,447	505	447	1,485	350	183	382	4,443	7,476
1895	18	3,815	493	408	1,435	379	186	368	3,950	6,943
1896	17	3,623	480	512	1,350	462	142	363	3,912	6,866
1897	15	3,243	430	556	1,150	463	161	301	3,905	6,489
1898	15	3,045	739	799	1,150	513	134	331	5,102	7,951

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SUMMARY, BY STATES, OF THE NUMBER OF NATIONAL BANKS, THE IMPORTANT ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES, ETC.—Continued.

ALABAMA.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans and discounts.	U. S. bonds.	Cash and cash items.	Capital.	Surplus.	Undivided profits.	Outstanding circulation.	Individual deposits.	Total.
1865	*a* 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1866	3	$458	$459	$1,066	$500	$8	$75	$262	$1,053	$2,203
1867	2	428	311	171	400	14	40	268	294	1,091
1868	2	380	311	263	400	14	54	267	322	1,114
1869	2	325	311	175	400	14	72	261	286	1,039
1870	2	526	311	108	400	15	74	265	312	1,074
1871	7	1,011	842	214	948	38	45	693	536	2,334
1872	8	1,589	1,184	379	1,287	75	72	1,013	1,001	3,584
1873	9	1,743	1,430	392	1,579	127	93	1,269	872	4,075
1874	9	1,606	1,571	434	1,635	163	69	1,383	977	4,410
1875	9	1,455	1,612	463	1,635	182	80	1,401	957	4,353
1876	10	1,700	1,643	449	1,693	168	65	1,430	850	4,468
1877	10	1,760	1,521	353	1,668	186	77	1,349	768	4,231
1878	10	2,133	1,691	453	1,668	161	86	1,439	1,188	5,083
1879	10	1,923	1,710	644	1,668	193	101	1,463	1,407	5,156
1880	9	2,236	1,556	421	1,518	221	144	1,320	1,319	5,037
1881	9	2,244	1,497	526	1,518	250	197	1,280	1,719	5,326
1882	9	2,532	1,277	488	1,468	283	187	1,099	1,647	5,196
1883	10	2,380	1,288	463	1,493	277	191	1,069	1,568	4,996
1884	10	2,999	1,134	584	1,735	256	188	929	1,828	5,777
1885	10	3,266	1,217	589	1,835	291	213	990	2,143	6,248
1886	12	4,316	1,073	637	1,935	357	324	872	3,350	7,660
1887	20	8,503	951	1,062	3,485	640	451	782	5,925	13,016
1888	21	7,459	1,163	1,124	3,544	724	495	749	4,785	12,261
1889	25	8,275	1,212	1,005	3,953	938	544	838	6,739	14,658
1890	30	9,743	1,549	932	4,294	1,010	645	1,070	7,025	15,867
1891	29	8,573	1,404	778	4,204	1,040	609	1,068	5,562	13,940
1892	29	7,817	1,253	800	3,919	981	585	1,034	5,414	13,257
1893	28	6,068	1,133	778	3,594	822	576	975	3,356	10,578
1894	27	6,548	1,283	867	3,694	778	515	989	5,052	12,111
1895	26	6,549	1,291	677	3,485	582	524	1,009	5,636	12,196
1896	27	6,711	1,316	1,113	3,405	613	532	1,064	5,728	12,699
1897	26	6,571	1,355	993	3,355	636	525	1,053	6,113	13,003
1898	26	6,682	1,101	1,030	3,205	659	528	809	6,953	13,266

a No report.

MISSISSIPPI.

1865	1	$16	$57	$70	$50	.....	$6	.....	$86	$163
1866	2	132	126	162	150	$25	21	$41	188	464
1867	2	189	77	85	150	7	17	66	152	403
1868	1	63	45	17	100	2	6	41	.....	148
1869	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1870	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1871	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1873	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1874	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1875	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1876	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1877	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1878	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1879	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1880	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1881	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1882	1	132	75	52	75	.....	9	68	108	284
1883	3	326	156	124	175	3	23	138	310	704
1884	4	466	182	107	305	11	25	158	307	903
1885	6	1,075	177	166	475	39	38	151	597	1,629
1886	7	1,626	215	213	625	69	61	181	942	2,287
1887	12	2,293	320	354	1,055	127	102	277	1,264	3,392
1888	12	2,647	393	400	1,105	242	93	293	1,379	3,814
1889	12	2,895	339	298	1,130	311	113	298	1,660	4,204
1890	12	3,297	341	334	1,140	354	154	296	1,806	4,641
1891	13	2,990	354	278	1,165	420	137	317	1,565	4,358
1892	13	2,743	394	329	1,165	429	151	304	1,614	4,214
1893	12	2,358	339	305	1,055	457	107	305	1,221	3,717
1894	11	2,488	264	247	955	416	75	237	1,451	3,690
1895	10	2,098	239	250	855	390	74	211	1,610	3,439
1896	10	2,467	243	375	855	392	119	217	2,032	4,126
1897	10	2,504	243	305	855	381	128	216	2,034	4,270
1898	10	2,475	277	317	855	402	150	227	2,250	4,354

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SUMMARY, BY STATES, OF THE NUMBER OF NATIONAL BANKS, THE IMPORTANT ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES, ETC.—Continued.

LOUISIANA.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans and discounts.	U. S. bonds.	Cash and cash items.	Capital.	Surplus.	Undivided profits.	Outstanding circulation.	Individual deposits.	Total.
1864	1	$168	$300	$2,343	$500	.....	$76	$166	$2,210	$3,121
1865	1	294	721	3,777	500	$17	183	180	5,089	6,572
1866	3	1,883	1,326	2,027	1,800	35	340	710	3,637	7,339
1867	2	1,407	1,218	540	1,300	59	119	1,064	684	3,651
1868	2	1,004	1,208	993	1,300	62	105	1,059	1,124	3,781
1869	2	1,432	1,208	689	1,300	70	93	1,052	1,483	4,089
1870	2	1,816	1,208	541	1,300	107	102	1,043	1,446	4,257
1871	7	5,851	2,958	1,714	3,500	145	247	2,490	4,670	12,654
1872	9	7,770	4,114	2,379	4,850	220	311	3,549	6,425	17,427
1873	9	9,108	3,900	2,490	4,750	297	300	3,335	7,512	18,710
1874	7	5,877	2,784	2,053	3,850	272	358	2,360	4,901	12,732
1875	7	6,833	2,564	2,107	3,650	483	353	2,273	5,673	13,751
1876	7	6,422	984	2,514	3,300	539	284	883	5,922	11,783
1877	7	6,597	800	2,256	3,300	516	269	713	5,237	11,358
1878	7	5,341	1,781	2,139	2,875	573	340	1,385	4,839	10,640
1879	7	5,670	2,258	2,196	2,875	448	299	1,697	5,297	11,574
1880	7	7,107	2,153	2,348	2,875	570	320	1,874	6,013	13,256
1881	7	8,676	2,518	3,723	2,875	815	336	2,157	8,478	16,264
1882	8	8,829	2,578	2,758	2,975	985	392	2,246	8,053	16,003
1883	8	9,467	2,577	2,378	3,225	1,102	414	2,240	8,136	16,316
1884	9	8,677	2,429	2,727	3,625	1,201	555	2,158	7,122	16,037
1885	9	9,860	2,232	2,974	3,625	1,306	506	1,976	8,994	17,633
1886	9	9,771	1,811	3,556	3,525	1,154	452	1,549	9,559	18,153
1887	13	11,133	1,758	3,397	3,425	1,229	595	1,317	10,402	19,900
1888	13	12,419	2,234	3,730	3,425	1,508	395	1,327	11,912	22,643
1889	15	15,119	1,809	1,775	3,685	1,658	570	1,047	12,880	25,493
1890	19	17,415	1,530	2,242	4,325	1,901	771	949	14,784	27,999
1891	21	17,558	1,510	2,579	4,435	2,091	735	930	14,359	27,732
1892	21	16,962	1,403	3,224	4,435	2,148	775	1,069	18,328	30,325
1893	20	16,501	1,152	2,188	3,935	2,496	673	1,034	13,549	26,433
1894	19	15,658	1,143	2,642	3,760	2,612	543	973	15,513	26,032
1895	19	16,218	1,151	2,911	3,660	2,740	452	1,021	18,039	28,321
1896	18	14,014	1,118	3,049	2,860	2,608	488	997	14,081	24,420
1897	19	14,036	1,137	3,466	3,160	2,679	519	996	15,301	25,646
1898	19	14,316	1,228	3,495	3,160	2,736	622	748	16,503	26,605

TEXAS.

1866	4	$209	$439	$439	$428	$4	$36	$170	$626	$1,369
1867	4	331	674	567	576	12	89	405	495	2,018
1868	4	509	673	491	525	37	73	396	634	1,922
1869	4	475	703	426	525	42	84	386	562	1,780
1870	4	532	681	480	525	50	58	386	617	1,891
1871	5	854	801	573	625	58	78	507	1,006	2,656
1872	5	1,094	900	498	725	88	70	592	808	2,782
1873	7	1,180	1,025	699	925	180	79	670	1,044	3,334
1874	9	1,375	1,054	635	1,095	221	88	772	1,038	3,537
1875	10	1,367	964	518	1,200	260	84	673	1,081	3,618
1876	10	1,522	849	550	1,025	297	67	587	1,174	3,622
1877	12	1,706	859	665	1,125	294	127	592	1,413	4,003
1878	11	1,508	825	687	1,050	296	76	533	1,516	3,869
1879	11	1,512	935	870	1,050	296	80	567	1,604	4,120
1880	13	2,044	1,030	784	1,300	279	166	732	2,081	5,021
1881	15	3,257	1,236	1,159	1,475	316	228	905	3,691	7,484
1882	21	5,602	1,421	1,402	1,950	472	323	1,057	5,487	10,573
1883	43	10,099	1,927	2,200	3,652	1,049	683	1,462	8,003	16,789
1884	59	11,945	2,016	2,428	5,970	1,689	765	1,647	7,928	19,940
1885	68	13,777	2,076	2,714	6,880	2,002	844	1,739	9,184	22,733
1886	74	16,657	2,308	3,158	7,685	2,106	1,102	1,737	11,647	26,842
1887	91	20,762	2,765	4,063	9,920	2,431	1,119	2,108	13,710	32,969
1888	100	24,689	3,034	4,033	11,806	2,777	1,129	2,313	15,785	38,471
1889	127	30,749	3,688	3,585	14,326	3,175	1,352	2,693	21,452	48,860
1890	189	48,814	4,980	4,529	22,227	3,533	1,986	3,821	30,450	71,948
1891	206	48,591	5,253	4,950	24,833	4,376	2,062	4,339	26,072	71,270
1892	223	52,933	5,615	5,117	26,315	4,783	2,178	4,704	32,065	78,924
1893	222	44,828	5,549	6,064	23,596	4,958	2,332	4,611	25,748	68,545
1894	217	47,645	5,424	5,689	22,380	4,892	1,827	4,544	30,181	73,283
1895	214	51,189	5,614	4,550	21,380	4,945	1,977	4,561	33,253	76,195
1896	207	44,085	5,583	7,604	20,920	5,172	1,997	4,515	30,553	71,829
1897	201	39,361	5,533	7,624	19,931	5,360	2,145	4,327	34,872	75,072
1898	196	42,838	6,107	7,000	19,205	5,230	2,171	4,419	37,895	77,553

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SUMMARY, BY STATES, OF THE NUMBER OF NATIONAL BANKS, THE IMPORTANT ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES, ETC.—Continued.

ARKANSAS.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans and discounts.	U. S. bonds.	Cash and cash items.	Capital.	Surplus.	Undivided profits.	Outstanding circulation.	Individual deposits.	Total.
1866	2	$244	$252	$118	$200	.....	$24	$130	$172	$738
1867	2	361	384	195	200	$20	27	179	384	1,042
1868	2	418	367	108	200	32	16	179	375	1,029
1869	2	171	271	30	200	37	1	179	73	597
1870	2	188	256	41	200	36	3	179	104	620
1871	2	185	254	40	200	31	7	179	108	613
1872	2	179	233	37	205	20	13	161	115	582
1873	2	229	255	63	205	21	19	182	126	618
1874	2	227	255	43	205	24	18	181	138	617
1875	2	174	155	43	205	26	16	94	79	481
1876	2	263	155	48	205	29	8	95	179	581
1877	2	239	290	46	205	30	9	185	186	698
1878	2	274	326	75	205	32	8	184	250	759
1879	2	284	305	93	205	36	9	184	255	784
1880	2	248	308	63	205	40	10	184	265	779
1881	2	381	325	74	205	42	21	184	412	952
1882	2	578	309	113	305	64	25	184	473	1,137
1883	5	1,103	457	218	455	70	58	297	1,097	2,076
1884	4	1,043	378	251	405	148	23	249	951	1,968
1885	6	1,801	500	260	705	166	48	323	1,514	2,938
1886	6	2,101	523	339	755	205	55	298	1,908	3,577
1887	7	2,794	611	341	950	112	102	349	2,313	4,301
1888	7	2,768	616	325	950	191	105	369	2,180	4,286
1889	8	3,303	667	233	1,260	239	76	289	2,332	4,765
1890	9	4,009	497	275	1,530	338	150	256	2,235	5,527
1891	10	3,667	410	235	1,600	414	138	279	1,872	5,093
1892	10	3,424	385	339	1,600	482	111	279	2,075	4,940
1893	9	2,194	250	354	1,100	380	101	225	1,267	3,310
1894	8	2,323	238	217	1,050	357	56	212	1,525	3,422
1895	9	2,359	289	226	1,220	282	58	259	1,742	3,694
1896	9	2,556	299	233	1,220	294	65	268	1,661	3,826
1897	9	2,329	339	259	1,220	255	62	259	1,805	3,919
1898	7	2,443	317	291	1,070	266	71	226	2,150	3,962

KENTUCKY.

1864	1	$83	$352	$142	$200	$4	$20	$99	$136	$559
1865	11	2,284	2,465	1,275	2,272	28	191	1,231	2,129	6,841
1866	15	2,993	3,074	885	2,840	138	197	2,300	1,706	7,827
1867	15	3,155	3,084	787	2,885	197	177	2,334	1,583	7,861
1868	15	3,107	3,022	819	2,835	264	207	2,330	1,416	7,688
1869	16	3,389	2,970	649	2,885	331	230	2,349	1,732	7,923
1870	17	3,762	3,002	689	3,119	396	221	2,414	1,859	8,419
1871	29	6,437	5,765	986	6,234	462	350	4,822	2,839	15,501
1872	33	8,412	7,197	1,110	7,675	570	498	6,339	3,163	18,984
1873	36	9,599	7,655	1,297	8,221	751	565	6,783	4,040	21,452
1874	43	12,580	9,430	1,935	9,900	970	750	7,980	5,449	27,333
1875	50	13,623	9,712	1,794	10,395	1,263	839	8,157	5,643	28,745
1876	48	13,488	9,479	1,647	10,097	1,509	694	7,856	5,209	28,362
1877	46	13,705	9,264	1,629	10,037	1,566	677	7,695	5,257	27,821
1878	48	12,428	9,805	1,926	9,957	1,444	627	7,734	5,836	28,187
1879	48	12,618	10,844	1,997	9,987	1,410	587	8,611	6,649	30,488
1880	49	15,347	10,906	2,021	10,197	1,513	586	8,853	8,516	33,333
1881	50	17,986	11,358	2,074	10,435	1,842	686	8,885	10,675	37,028
1882	57	19,594	11,368	2,416	11,421	2,002	914	9,199	11,506	38,936
1883	65	22,456	11,902	2,735	12,568	2,362	834	9,434	13,579	43,443
1884	67	22,873	11,712	2,641	13,010	2,666	878	9,182	11,900	42,380
1885	68	22,731	10,634	2,859	13,200	2,732	1,008	8,265	11,636	41,642
1886	68	25,243	7,703	2,532	13,310	3,104	1,054	5,449	13,097	41,636
1887	68	27,136	6,144	2,809	13,310	3,242	1,010	3,680	14,509	42,477
1888	69	27,798	5,886	2,606	13,754	3,379	1,103	3,080	14,209	42,768
1889	73	30,955	5,595	2,555	14,319	3,364	1,347	2,877	15,741	47,039
1890	76	33,235	5,388	2,313	14,854	3,594	1,623	2,880	17,189	48,963
1891	81	31,699	4,823	2,542	15,299	3,933	1,290	3,019	16,624	46,951
1892	82	33,685	4,808	2,856	15,379	3,853	1,347	3,545	19,230	51,302
1893	81	27,887	5,327	2,956	14,463	3,732	1,244	3,549	14,624	42,248
1894	77	27,627	5,501	2,381	13,304	3,289	956	3,946	16,031	42,342
1895	76	27,938	5,468	2,634	13,109	3,299	973	3,875	16,266	43,716
1896	77	26,401	6,561	3,055	13,084	3,401	949	4,674	15,640	42,967
1897	75	24,548	6,803	2,542	11,728	3,073	932	4,673	16,713	44,429
1898	75	24,075	8,950	2,918	11,065	2,870	706	5,262	21,234	47,626

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SUMMARY, BY STATES, OF THE NUMBER OF NATIONAL BANKS, THE IMPORTANT ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES, ETC.—Continued.

TENNESSEE.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans and discounts.	U. S. bonds.	Cash and cash items.	Capital.	Surplus.	Undivided profits.	Outstanding circulation.	Individual deposits.	Total.
1864	3	$87	$485	$554	$340	.....	$100	$127	$939	$1,850
1865	7	1,012	3,228	2,246	1,025	$37	146	459	3,821	7,451
1866	10	2,195	2,298	1,811	1,700	133	210	1,039	4,480	8,177
1867	12	2,520	2,132	1,163	1,930	167	150	1,112	2,867	6,961
1868	12	2,240	2,481	1,020	1,925	165	141	1,143	3,087	6,969
1869	13	3,321	1,999	853	2,017	193	239	1,145	3,309	7,450
1870	13	3,267	2,175	886	1,950	222	195	1,399	2,831	7,504
1871	19	4,505	3,084	1,076	2,817	260	264	2,389	3,664	10,130
1872	22	5,224	3,467	1,132	3,146	335	275	2,726	3,914	11,340
1873	23	5,154	3,450	1,102	3,101	433	252	2,668	4,250	11,363
1874	24	4,751	3,307	1,372	3,255	447	246	2,618	3,836	10,922
1875	27	4,816	3,189	1,203	3,455	515	259	2,474	3,566	10,702
1876	25	5,019	3,051	1,200	3,350	564	259	2,368	4,343	11,400
1877	25	5,060	3,277	1,438	3,080	571	207	2,302	4,675	11,491
1878	25	4,735	3,567	1,855	3,080	479	211	2,427	5,273	12,329
1879	24	4,967	3,234	1,365	2,955	456	206	2,370	4,684	11,247
1880	23	6,341	3,254	1,711	3,005	556	207	2,477	6,536	13,391
1881	25	7,937	3,363	2,092	3,430	645	295	2,627	8,322	16,132
1882	29	8,435	3,492	1,812	3,715	695	331	2,781	7,590	15,822
1883	30	10,475	3,264	1,915	4,315	810	384	2,568	8,419	18,069
1884	33	11,458	2,925	1,776	5,005	1,066	461	2,267	8,258	18,567
1885	32	11,554	2,726	1,773	5,008	998	473	2,114	7,784	18,398
1886	33	13,608	1,939	1,783	5,418	885	671	1,328	9,224	20,260
1887	40	19,233	1,941	2,475	7,460	1,461	611	1,327	11,759	27,104
1888	42	19,850	1,873	2,418	7,715	1,616	872	1,254	11,241	27,075
1889	45	21,823	1,804	1,715	8,030	1,750	1,048	1,195	13,137	29,840
1890	51	25,680	1,733	2,021	9,773	2,040	1,166	1,232	15,121	34,848
1891	53	23,647	1,789	1,872	10,380	2,198	1,204	1,338	13,436	32,588
1892	55	23,620	1,779	2,139	10,179	2,242	1,099	1,327	15,412	34,185
1893	52	18,336	1,664	2,674	9,400	2,169	1,048	1,224	10,456	27,349
1894	49	19,049	1,663	2,191	8,775	1,917	799	1,169	13,132	28,881
1895	48	18,311	1,810	2,176	8,325	1,868	851	1,204	13,668	29,120
1896	48	18,603	2,116	2,521	8,275	1,853	842	1,496	13,927	30,103
1897	49	21,149	2,196	2,896	8,760	1,914	839	1,543	17,219	35,226
1898	49	20,471	2,574	2,772	8,435	1,831	884	1,737	17,827	35,427

OHIO.

1863	20	$2,516	$1,493	$1,126	$2,363	.....	$69	.....	$2,896	$5,810
1864	82	10,367	12,402	7,332	9,772	$91	831	$5,759	14,867	34,979
1865	134	22,104	29,611	13,994	21,146	730	1,829	14,731	26,040	73,389
1866	155	28,333	28,523	11,151	21,805	1,834	2,699	18,121	23,274	75,319
1867	135	29,669	27,771	9,285	21,905	2,715	1,796	18,303	23,896	74,541
1868	135	30,924	27,521	8,524	21,556	3,402	1,916	18,272	23,602	75,078
1869	132	33,539	24,520	7,134	22,180	4,021	1,949	17,676	21,618	73,036
1870	130	33,865	23,300	7,047	22,105	4,121	1,797	17,541	21,046	72,068
1871	130	39,227	24,273	8,669	23,050	4,593	1,964	18,607	28,512	84,529
1872	158	47,999	26,796	8,374	26,791	5,119	2,355	21,706	30,018	94,464
1873	168	54,407	27,613	8,866	28,843	5,659	2,635	22,848	33,914	103,827
1874	169	52,007	27,954	9,139	29,173	6,122	2,945	22,870	32,029	101,125
1875	173	56,186	28,397	9,384	29,644	6,347	3,156	22,855	34,440	106,133
1876	170	50,264	26,847	8,704	29,053	6,237	2,932	21,435	30,025	97,724
1877	165	48,914	26,243	8,764	28,372	5,584	2,714	20,470	30,213	95,505
1878	163	44,172	26,002	10,178	27,287	5,316	2,477	19,952	30,266	93,323
1879	162	46,821	27,197	12,182	26,222	4,946	2,276	20,266	40,503	104,252
1880	170	54,402	26,861	13,193	26,562	5,167	2,554	20,945	46,773	113,863
1881	177	66,980	29,167	15,108	29,389	5,421	3,348	21,468	60,960	135,420
1882	186	74,443	27,824	14,636	32,604	5,578	3,359	20,840	60,735	136,115
1883	200	76,324	29,008	15,198	35,183	6,033	3,487	23,148	59,615	139,920
1884	204	70,664	26,673	14,716	36,308	6,292	3,212	21,164	51,634	130,317
1885	203	71,137	24,337	16,217	36,710	6,400	3,095	19,011	54,654	132,369
1886	209	85,374	22,096	17,188	38,294	6,895	3,558	16,268	67,975	150,043
1887	216	93,388	18,473	16,532	39,896	7,918	3,729	12,780	69,959	153,732
1888	219	92,125	18,808	17,187	39,949	8,313	4,032	10,725	73,710	157,826
1889	221	102,026	16,070	13,823	40,299	9,310	3,972	8,667	81,371	168,039
1890	233	115,686	11,923	12,768	41,958	10,019	4,797	8,228	88,229	174,464
1891	237	117,323	11,774	13,965	43,643	11,007	4,815	8,164	91,452	180,262
1892	239	126,403	13,815	15,782	44,040	11,550	5,097	10,423	105,205	200,677
1893	242	111,040	17,457	16,788	45,645	12,117	5,284	13,881	84,440	178,599
1894	246	117,243	17,197	15,737	45,166	12,529	4,190	13,086	98,986	195,767
1895	247	124,236	18,011	14,364	45,445	12,809	4,349	13,513	100,367	198,698
1896	248	116,612	21,134	15,992	45,330	12,930	4,598	16,577	92,019	191,803
1897	248	118,820	22,555	15,947	45,180	12,821	4,536	16,713	105,236	212,375
1898	252	124,842	26,095	17,074	44,865	12,976	4,387	16,680	120,512	231,345

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Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis

SUMMARY, BY STATES, OF THE NUMBER OF NATIONAL BANKS, THE IMPORTANT ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES, ETC.—Continued.

INDIANA.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans and discounts.	U. S. bonds.	Cash and cash items.	Capital.	Surplus.	Undivided profits.	Outstanding circulation.	Individual deposits.	Total.
1863	9	$478	$700	$274	$865	.....	$6	.....	$784	$1,732
1864	31	3,277	4,315	2,053	3,559	$35	258	$2,828	3,734	10,853
1865	70	9,237	14,674	5,931	12,260	321	740	8,275	10,526	33,259
1866	71	13,220	14,278	4,087	12,769	917	734	10,872	7,708	34,288
1867	70	13,210	14,211	3,685	12,767	1,557	748	10,995	7,148	34,092
1868	70	14,609	14,056	3,322	12,767	2,184	802	10,990	8,007	35,487
1869	69	16,832	14,072	2,951	13,187	2,815	836	11,306	8,456	37,468
1870	69	17,055	13,929	2,799	13,277	3,267	712	10,923	7,965	37,159
1871	72	18,866	15,183	3,278	14,762	3,471	840	12,356	10,598	43,931
1872	87	23,523	16,651	3,364	16,563	3,846	1,043	14,073	12,607	49,427
1873	92	27,147	16,920	3,300	17,632	4,248	1,110	14,472	14,023	53,146
1874	93	25,728	16,966	4,034	17,964	4,500	1,345	14,555	12,538	52,350
1875	103	28,049	16,255	4,214	18,583	4,672	1,512	13,881	14,467	54,931
1876	99	25,697	14,052	3,646	17,258	4,808	1,409	11,967	12,867	49,897
1877	99	24,632	13,877	4,051	16,404	4,504	1,405	11,721	13,305	49,105
1878	94	20,498	14,209	4,802	15,035	4,116	1,295	11,436	13,840	47,759
1879	91	19,873	13,155	4,768	13,278	3,913	1,216	10,350	17,181	48,919
1880	92	23,193	12,349	5,100	13,203	3,977	1,216	9,850	19,871	51,812
1881	93	25,162	12,236	5,350	13,094	3,854	1,401	8,768	23,206	54,169
1882	94	27,585	10,939	5,758	13,324	3,298	1,501	8,117	24,943	55,372
1883	98	28,745	11,029	5,685	14,029	3,717	1,519	8,595	23,542	54,909
1884	95	25,760	9,906	5,402	13,829	3,727	1,502	7,616	19,255	48,771
1885	90	23,358	8,912	5,362	12,190	3,032	1,479	6,724	19,845	46,192
1886	92	25,069	8,643	5,942	12,345	3,412	1,322	5,978	22,305	49,705
1887	93	28,039	6,789	6,165	11,895	3,532	1,505	4,218	25,254	50,084
1888	94	27,938	6,446	5,624	11,965	3,591	1,631	4,084	24,503	49,101
1889	97	29,598	6,108	4,493	12,284	3,768	1,673	3,937	30,013	55,978
1890	100	33,762	5,509	4,805	12,652	3,877	2,111	3,762	30,906	57,016
1891	100	33,648	5,343	5,606	12,477	4,036	2,092	3,586	32,959	60,377
1892	106	37,571	5,111	6,159	13,447	4,580	1,799	3,736	37,297	66,313
1893	115	31,110	5,445	6,726	13,777	4,704	1,867	4,557	26,496	53,995
1894	115	32,014	5,382	6,224	13,927	4,742	1,463	4,455	32,009	60,458
1895	114	35,484	5,845	6,303	14,422	4,666	1,418	4,545	34,151	62,431
1896	113	32,262	5,998	6,758	14,262	4,680	1,405	4,747	29,605	57,480
1897	113	31,877	5,975	6,109	14,057	4,627	1,213	4,634	34,450	63,229
1898	112	34,452	8,464	7,595	14,167	4,596	1,123	4,191	44,608	74,202

ILLINOIS.

1863	3	$186	$169	$161	$275	.....	$5	.....	$313	$655
1864	36	4,527	4,473	3,279	3,916	$18	358	$2,140	5,559	14,510
1865	76	12,228	12,624	9,218	10,715	310	832	7,495	15,783	39,812
1866	82	17,202	13,035	8,530	11,570	865	1,023	9,383	16,446	44,112
1867	82	18,320	13,071	9,563	11,620	1,609	1,119	9,482	18,063	47,167
1868	83	23,313	12,961	10,683	12,070	2,804	1,071	9,597	22,884	54,411
1869	83	32,924	12,329	8,238	12,470	3,459	1,220	9,819	18,923	51,973
1870	81	27,821	12,661	8,779	12,770	3,928	1,365	10,132	21,608	56,482
1871	110	36,223	16,959	12,487	17,317	4,439	1,588	13,644	28,720	77,256
1872	132	43,669	18,833	11,581	19,558	4,365	1,818	15,600	32,595	84,175
1873	134	44,768	18,427	11,412	20,267	5,507	1,886	15,262	32,564	87,990
1874	143	45,554	18,131	14,796	20,564	6,342	1,796	14,704	38,051	95,579
1875	146	49,537	14,602	12,500	19,466	7,698	1,939	11,414	38,287	90,830
1876	146	45,308	12,206	10,878	18,546	8,944	1,707	9,384	32,486	83,041
1877	144	40,999	11,878	12,725	18,046	6,398	1,659	9,038	32,835	78,180
1878	139	34,808	13,515	12,484	15,730	5,870	1,438	8,063	31,545	73,296
1879	136	38,403	13,810	12,788	14,835	5,539	1,738	8,314	35,850	80,918
1880	136	45,662	13,484	18,010	14,965	5,823	1,874	8,567	49,392	102,025
1881	139	62,061	15,360	28,439	15,200	6,360	2,932	8,165	72,972	133,384
1882	148	73,118	14,723	20,022	18,990	5,846	2,556	8,709	69,763	129,585
1883	162	75,257	13,109	23,498	23,004	6,604	2,986	8,592	67,821	133,378
1884	167	71,680	11,760	24,103	24,100	7,300	3,491	7,757	62,620	127,772
1885	165	76,966	10,913	26,991	25,424	6,887	2,481	6,877	68,664	140,710
1886	168	88,126	9,263	24,719	27,887	7,633	2,975	6,038	73,175	149,169
1887	178	97,204	8,252	31,508	29,391	8,521	3,836	5,036	81,899	166,888
1888	182	104,530	9,124	34,338	30,074	9,937	3,977	4,730	90,170	180,202
1889	188	112,814	8,616	29,370	30,899	10,765	4,689	4,665	93,600	191,803
1890	192	122,750	8,221	29,491	31,222	12,195	5,203	4,821	102,696	206,638
1891	202	138,984	8,030	36,761	36,976	14,940	5,368	5,170	116,861	234,179
1892	211	159,821	8,629	36,500	39,946	16,167	6,326	5,350	131,589	260,161
1893	212	116,522	8,552	45,087	38,195	17,926	5,444	5,844	104,833	219,066
1894	217	137,637	9,331	39,711	38,491	17,751	4,643	5,914	118,328	247,950
1895	220	144,398	9,329	34,888	38,671	16,954	5,139	6,258	114,974	238,986
1896	221	127,366	9,588	32,612	39,221	16,118	5,073	6,649	103,544	217,824
1897	221	133,697	10,261	43,815	37,476	14,925	4,826	6,101	118,727	261,836
1898	218	156,709	12,029	46,069	36,946	16,004	5,097	6,782	140,942	294,062

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SUMMARY, BY STATES, OF THE NUMBER OF NATIONAL BANKS, THE IMPORTANT ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES, ETC.—Continued.

MICHIGAN.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans and discounts.	U. S. bonds.	Cash and cash items.	Capital.	Surplus.	Undivided profits.	Outstanding circulation.	Individual deposits.	Total.
1863	1	$32	$43	$30	$75	.....	$1	.....	$52	$128
1864	14	1,692	1,161	1,286	1,217	$17	117	$700	2,215	4,708
1865	35	3,681	3,786	2,340	4,148	160	241	1,600	4,307	11,665
1866	42	6,361	5,152	2,605	4,985	384	359	3,765	6,849	17,068
1867	42	6,988	5,085	2,299	5,070	684	392	3,811	6,388	17,131
1868	42	8,221	4,979	2,425	5,210	1,066	424	3,809	7,653	19,131
1869	41	9,518	4,794	1,929	5,585	1,291	427	3,804	6,630	18,973
1870	41	9,655	4,940	1,877	5,585	1,520	502	3,897	6,282	19,019
1871	60	12,700	6,297	2,449	7,264	1,629	732	5,146	9,555	26,151
1872	71	16,350	7,573	2,730	8,695	2,050	814	6,293	11,152	30,801
1873	77	18,890	8,227	2,946	9,762	2,327	980	6,940	11,876	34,200
1874	79	17,905	8,207	3,067	10,202	2,556	1,117	7,049	11,450	34,112
1875	81	19,101	7,844	2,714	10,447	2,815	1,282	6,615	11,381	34,565
1876	79	17,728	6,969	2,621	9,972	3,005	1,146	5,556	11,128	32,517
1877	80	17,262	6,881	2,967	9,857	2,965	1,227	5,606	10,472	31,911
1878	79	15,996	7,137	3,380	9,628	2,710	1,086	5,380	11,660	32,394
1879	79	16,962	8,023	3,519	9,337	2,586	1,164	6,101	14,265	35,657
1880	79	19,938	7,887	3,929	9,335	2,591	1,358	6,108	18,295	39,563
1881	80	24,530	7,153	4,841	9,435	2,787	1,651	5,615	23,127	44,871
1882	85	29,825	7,504	5,606	10,855	2,597	1,819	5,793	26,239	50,626
1883	88	22,978	6,287	4,808	11,665	2,156	1,678	4,973	26,804	50,864
1884	98	23,716	5,721	4,593	12,445	2,420	1,592	4,474	23,043	47,571
1885	102	29,979	5,461	5,392	13,095	2,194	1,319	3,851	25,889	51,951
1886	108	36,249	4,920	5,772	13,995	2,453	1,641	3,759	28,806	55,177
1887	108	42,482	4,008	5,791	14,558	2,644	1,848	3,002	33,000	61,369
1888	109	42,625	3,962	5,635	14,975	2,927	1,953	2,829	33,623	63,463
1889	112	45,233	3,976	4,391	15,650	3,154	2,098	2,346	34,943	66,337
1890	110	48,856	3,670	4,136	15,515	3,356	2,268	2,732	38,659	69,663
1891	107	49,414	3,519	4,712	15,320	3,649	2,135	2,620	39,246	70,906
1892	104	52,476	3,352	5,008	15,034	3,871	2,003	2,582	43,508	78,081
1893	100	41,968	5,551	4,808	14,634	3,879	1,868	4,600	31,491	63,244
1894	96	43,202	5,144	4,446	13,634	3,548	1,551	4,149	35,553	66,961
1895	94	46,146	5,173	4,524	13,434	3,626	1,628	4,191	37,579	69,590
1896	91	42,754	5,144	4,771	13,109	3,493	1,525	4,112	34,968	65,230
1897	84	40,927	4,947	4,825	12,145	3,278	1,207	3,579	28,463	69,231
1898	82	43,368	6,152	5,007	11,895	3,247	1,275	3,897	43,090	74,888

WISCONSIN.

1863	1	$162	$67	$146	$200	.....	$1	.....	$262	$463
1864	14	1,105	1,344	1,123	961	$19	61	$642	1,991	4,164
1865	34	3,108	3,137	2,205	2,707	64	175	1,931	4,446	10,186
1866	37	3,785	3,721	1,988	2,935	228	245	2,502	4,661	11,375
1867	37	3,953	3,706	2,067	2,935	403	282	2,553	4,532	11,533
1868	36	4,537	3,559	1,975	2,860	550	271	2,442	4,778	11,778
1869	34	4,712	3,275	1,293	2,710	594	338	2,321	3,898	10,656
1870	32	4,562	3,123	1,229	2,535	617	304	2,225	3,865	10,480
1871	41	6,160	3,823	1,621	3,300	686	315	2,852	5,399	13,902
1872	42	7,323	3,774	1,548	3,300	749	309	2,863	6,395	15,242
1873	45	8,232	3,879	1,931	3,565	944	321	3,007	7,265	17,100
1874	47	8,074	4,028	1,854	3,765	1,034	337	3,052	7,072	16,705
1875	42	8,061	2,988	1,761	3,500	1,089	361	2,216	7,046	15,683
1876	40	7,468	2,939	1,539	3,400	1,012	347	2,073	6,120	14,133
1877	41	7,634	2,978	2,006	3,450	989	365	2,133	6,775	15,078
1878	38	7,386	2,987	1,660	3,265	955	360	1,959	6,207	14,162
1879	36	7,355	3,216	1,754	3,100	910	405	2,182	7,172	15,342
1880	35	8,910	3,118	2,023	3,050	908	507	2,183	9,759	18,475
1881	34	10,822	3,432	2,395	3,025	931	668	2,331	12,335	21,208
1882	41	13,184	3,460	2,491	3,585	926	705	2,380	13,724	23,555
1883	45	13,842	3,167	2,641	4,035	1,021	637	2,183	14,499	24,402
1884	50	13,368	3,185	2,813	4,400	1,205	532	2,221	12,814	23,123
1885	50	13,619	3,033	3,216	4,435	1,262	559	1,965	15,273	25,582
1886	50	15,938	2,857	3,078	4,635	1,366	643	1,863	16,608	27,165
1887	56	17,777	2,419	3,121	5,092	1,534	660	1,496	17,263	28,352
1888	59	19,165	2,424	3,097	5,530	1,689	790	1,512	17,874	30,096
1889	61	21,096	2,215	2,577	5,775	1,917	879	1,457	19,827	32,509
1890	68	24,988	2,132	2,988	6,615	1,900	1,094	1,455	23,648	37,938
1891	72	27,978	2,333	3,480	6,983	2,171	1,181	1,648	26,977	42,167
1892	77	30,790	2,514	3,772	7,503	2,377	1,358	1,819	30,712	47,017
1893	81	26,924	2,819	5,538	9,319	2,284	1,426	2,088	26,464	44,335
1894	83	35,817	2,941	5,328	10,695	2,297	1,167	2,147	37,335	58,465
1895	81	37,632	3,478	5,241	10,470	2,302	995	2,537	38,499	58,515
1896	81	33,703	3,731	5,214	10,445	2,391	1,000	2,828	33,534	53,962
1897	79	35,068	3,679	5,638	10,160	2,389	1,047	2,597	43,744	66,021
1898	77	38,574	4,947	5,354	9,660	2,341	811	2,811	46,460	69,282

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SUMMARY, BY STATES, OF THE NUMBER OF NATIONAL BANKS, THE IMPORTANT ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES, ETC.—Continued.

MINNESOTA.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans and discounts.	U. S. bonds.	Cash and cash items.	Capital.	Surplus.	Undivided profits.	Outstanding circulation.	Individual deposits.	Total.
1864	1	$390	$781	$414	$500	.....	$23	$197	$808	$1,904
1865	11	1,107	2,158	880	1,345	$24	74	1,028	1,894	4,582
1866	15	2,124	1,941	680	1,660	49	141	1,475	1,746	5,391
1867	15	2,080	1,873	788	1,660	147	205	1,431	1,811	5,466
1868	15	2,502	1,899	725	1,659	183	203	1,420	2,258	6,039
1869	17	2,981	2,041	691	1,780	286	202	1,495	2,157	6,441
1870	17	3,219	2,119	820	1,780	351	201	1,516	2,985	7,296
1871	23	4,568	2,799	912	2,368	357	272	2,036	4,366	10,191
1872	29	5,980	3,297	1,049	3,166	467	338	2,568	4,988	12,276
1873	32	7,558	3,953	1,465	4,150	604	302	3,032	6,812	15,943
1874	32	8,349	4,343	1,323	4,350	746	341	3,359	6,297	16,031
1875	33	8,600	3,645	1,278	4,429	831	387	2,752	5,968	15,719
1876	33	8,755	3,114	1,204	4,430	895	461	2,286	5,962	15,106
1877	31	8,932	3,062	1,255	4,430	818	404	2,299	6,139	15,278
1878	31	9,983	3,094	1,112	4,770	779	437	2,345	6,191	15,766
1879	30	10,005	3,337	1,439	4,660	786	387	2,494	7,104	16,730
1880	30	12,201	2,755	1,651	5,150	937	452	2,061	8,918	18,700
1881	27	15,038	2,625	2,255	4,900	982	588	1,845	12,659	24,090
1882	33	17,908	2,767	2,363	5,920	1,172	731	1,987	14,046	26,560
1883	43	24,085	2,918	2,948	9,152	1,439	891	2,127	17,036	34,127
1884	50	25,320	2,737	2,977	11,358	1,718	1,046	1,996	15,971	36,230
1885	49	28,172	2,618	3,857	11,390	1,852	1,204	1,885	19,651	40,980
1886	53	31,911	2,559	4,235	12,290	2,192	1,327	1,798	22,089	45,801
1887	58	38,057	2,632	4,855	13,740	2,380	1,756	1,676	27,038	54,395
1888	56	36,750	2,735	4,794	13,965	2,536	1,697	1,585	26,702	54,110
1889	57	37,155	2,637	2,900	14,366	2,642	1,854	1,487	25,769	53,092
1890	60	41,080	2,700	4,016	14,645	2,839	2,213	1,517	31,000	60,450
1891	62	40,552	2,352	5,271	14,782	2,977	2,435	1,524	32,446	63,366
1892	71	47,451	2,502	4,807	15,400	3,000	2,862	1,671	36,135	68,199
1893	76	37,303	2,483	5,652	14,330	2,849	2,563	1,750	27,104	55,927
1894	79	37,563	2,566	5,332	15,530	2,552	2,095	1,777	29,868	60,413
1895	79	38,773	2,676	5,121	15,045	2,399	2,121	1,791	31,857	61,155
1896	76	36,186	2,628	6,355	14,850	2,252	1,989	1,785	31,185	59,421
1897	71	31,742	2,431	6,698	13,165	2,359	1,814	1,550	33,803	64,326
1898	70	34,638	3,103	5,737	12,890	2,184	1,633	1,560	37,415	65,299

IOWA.

1863	3	$92	$131	$160	$97	.....	$4	.....	$245	$390
1864	20	936	1,267	1,097	1,145	$4	62	$555	1,698	4,004
1865	36	2,884	3,870	2,800	3,196	37	239	1,894	5,110	11,128
1866	45	4,640	4,613	2,225	3,722	176	378	3,160	4,890	13,079
1867	45	5,249	4,442	2,015	3,842	351	396	3,205	5,234	13,523
1868	44	6,107	4,359	2,040	3,692	554	419	3,153	6,444	14,809
1869	43	6,470	4,120	1,680	3,742	813	417	3,085	5,252	13,891
1870	43	6,670	4,123	1,530	3,802	899	459	3,214	5,248	14,306
1871	57	8,063	5,154	1,917	4,780	937	481	4,143	7,014	18,097
1872	70	10,203	5,961	2,053	5,632	1,041	599	4,802	7,853	20,926
1873	75	10,787	6,180	1,972	5,812	1,252	613	4,986	9,380	22,902
1874	75	11,399	6,357	2,343	6,017	1,237	710	5,220	9,252	23,208
1875	81	12,770	5,466	2,618	6,352	1,478	889	4,429	10,851	24,932
1876	78	11,647	4,746	2,016	6,287	1,569	730	3,881	8,004	21,198
1877	78	10,614	4,847	2,200	6,057	1,508	724	3,882	7,842	20,808
1878	76	9,635	4,898	2,110	5,957	1,414	574	3,966	7,129	19,619
1879	73	9,604	5,068	2,476	5,707	1,380	544	4,036	8,752	21,125
1880	75	11,373	5,265	2,897	5,867	1,419	633	4,234	11,608	24,842
1881	76	13,725	5,824	3,374	5,950	1,542	748	4,414	15,770	29,997
1882	88	17,799	5,814	3,506	7,135	1,632	858	4,683	16,169	32,305
1883	110	20,124	5,600	3,318	9,055	1,950	1,009	4,596	16,648	35,265
1884	123	21,238	5,060	3,313	10,146	2,194	1,067	4,164	16,124	35,609
1885	125	21,324	4,684	3,474	10,155	2,291	1,145	3,814	17,054	36,845
1886	128	22,518	4,283	3,487	10,295	2,433	1,186	3,422	17,814	37,902
1887	128	24,155	3,211	3,560	10,150	2,573	1,186	2,714	19,285	38,810
1888	129	26,322	3,283	3,885	10,148	2,708	1,258	2,753	21,278	41,841
1889	133	26,726	3,213	2,436	10,585	2,886	1,296	2,671	21,182	42,671
1890	139	31,762	3,215	3,098	11,320	2,980	1,363	2,667	26,800	51,188
1891	151	36,664	3,536	3,254	13,460	3,094	1,454	2,904	28,354	54,881
1892	161	41,336	3,678	3,726	14,520	3,316	1,515	3,089	32,296	62,356
1893	169	33,806	3,860	4,015	14,700	3,365	1,627	3,303	24,624	52,830
1894	169	34,634	4,050	3,712	13,855	3,030	1,298	3,426	27,490	56,325
1895	167	35,225	4,031	3,047	13,430	3,124	1,254	3,441	24,897	52,587
1896	166	31,257	4,263	3,363	13,095	3,140	1,216	3,713	23,725	50,100
1897	165	32,251	4,279	3,722	13,020	3,087	1,234	3,608	27,502	56,224
1898	168	35,259	6,525	3,710	13,150	2,976	1,222	3,931	32,781	64,118

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SUMMARY, BY STATES, OF THE NUMBER OF NATIONAL BANKS, THE IMPORTANT ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES, ETC.—Continued.

MISSOURI.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans and discounts.	U. S. bonds.	Cash and cash items.	Capital.	Surplus.	Undivided profits.	Outstanding circulation.	Individual deposits.	Total.
1863	1	$47	$105	$87	$160	.....	$1	.....	$75	$241
1864	7	1,968	2,250	1,269	1,631	$194	161	$585	2,533	6,118
1865	11	4,046	4,047	3,934	3,574	586	216	1,028	5,622	14,144
1866	15	6,441	4,212	3,053	4,079	730	279	2,409	5,798	15,620
1867	17	9,463	5,343	3,250	7,559	667	550	3,373	6,444	21,739
1868	18	11,722	5,557	3,410	7,810	735	646	4,082	8,259	23,729
1869	18	10,817	5,356	2,753	7,810	835	719	4,130	5,919	22,603
1870	18	11,242	5,233	3,001	7,760	900	523	4,157	5,826	23,031
1871	29	12,469	6,661	3,020	8,885	1,029	605	5,470	6,720	27,135
1872	36	15,038	7,083	2,534	9,425	1,271	806	6,012	6,338	29,339
1873	37	16,151	7,254	2,685	9,545	1,434	925	6,131	8,158	31,653
1874	35	14,006	4,894	2,655	9,195	1,425	831	4,030	7,350	26,984
1875	35	14,353	3,657	2,981	9,095	1,414	770	2,957	8,746	27,086
1876	32	14,688	2,914	2,779	7,985	1,410	759	2,333	8,827	25,960
1877	30	10,830	2,516	2,741	5,285	1,049	603	1,914	6,846	19,947
1878	22	8,032	2,332	2,282	4,125	902	541	1,482	5,728	16,393
1879	20	8,961	2,476	2,487	3,850	942	517	1,677	5,853	17,059
1880	21	10,839	2,401	3,918	4,050	1,079	488	1,735	8,391	22,620
1881	22	13,933	3,555	4,260	4,655	921	567	2,318	10,255	26,408
1882	25	12,891	2,589	3,768	4,980	1,067	832	1,883	9,608	23,988
1883	34	16,868	3,000	3,964	5,850	1,216	590	2,118	11,623	29,437
1884	40	15,915	2,548	3,936	6,315	1,449	716	1,889	10,708	27,013
1885	42	16,472	2,927	3,854	6,561	1,480	759	2,018	11,607	28,796
1886	44	22,245	3,136	5,716	8,831	1,735	812	2,091	16,003	38,351
1887	50	31,899	3,009	8,629	11,757	2,167	1,043	1,767	23,482	53,677
1888	50	29,970	3,581	8,537	12,531	1,952	1,070	1,520	21,927	53,789
1889	59	40,312	2,877	7,347	15,809	2,369	1,130	1,498	28,464	69,102
1890	79	64,862	3,004	9,860	23,161	3,040	1,720	1,929	45,011	100,428
1891	83	59,807	3,100	9,935	25,120	3,156	1,920	2,250	38,757	94,604
1892	81	66,990	2,897	10,273	24,190	3,482	1,777	2,229	43,407	104,786
1893	78	47,465	2,696	9,576	22,865	3,610	1,594	2,064	29,138	76,506
1894	71	54,263	2,564	10,094	19,890	3,423	1,174	1,893	35,282	91,645
1895	67	56,955	2,714	9,023	17,665	3,303	1,193	1,792	37,475	87,228
1896	68	48,083	3,745	10,342	17,465	3,275	1,146	2,747	34,495	82,377
1897	63	56,769	4,737	12,036	14,815	3,030	1,228	3,236	42,893	105,859
1898	62	63,265	6,452	11,300	14,565	3,186	1,521	4,014	45,795	110,302

DAKOTA.

1873	1	$37	$80	$29	$50	$1	$2	$45	$41	$184
1874	1	43	80	10	50	2	3	45	22	151
1875	1	64	80	12	50	9	4	44	65	202
1876	1	71	100	17	50	10	4	43	128	280
1877	1	98	100	20	50	10	7	45	132	294
1878	3	233	173	132	175	10	18	98	578	931
1879	4	354	210	146	205	21	40	117	732	1,190
1880	6	882	297	316	425	56	74	219	1,191	2,071
1881	8	1,174	395	356	575	83	169	304	1,741	2,955
1882	17	2,517	681	637	1,065	139	249	565	2,945	5,141
1883	30	3,649	960	856	1,767	358	330	662	4,080	7,552
1884	36	3,536	878	665	2,258	442	297	628	3,038	7,117
1885	41	4,000	912	923	2,402	501	279	647	3,726	8,058
1886	52	5,210	1,122	979	3,016	521	341	779	4,586	9,907
1887	62	6,834	1,238	1,211	3,720	664	383	862	5,849	12,472
1888	58	7,415	1,263	1,195	3,625	793	373	839	6,128	13,090
1889	61	7,794	1,361	749	3,930	917	367	892	6,469	13,866

NORTH DAKOTA.

1890	29	$4,145	$509	$411	$1,998	$413	$175	$458	$3,810	$7,179
1891	33	5,599	581	529	2,290	438	261	523	5,294	9,266
1892	33	7,056	669	587	2,465	502	279	557	6,350	10,895
1893	32	5,864	619	487	2,215	488	257	512	4,636	8,919
1894	32	5,248	619	512	2,190	420	227	510	4,950	9,071
1895	32	5,638	629	404	2,185	398	208	520	5,261	9,124
1896	29	5,032	490	479	1,810	375	230	440	5,048	8,385
1897	27	4,322	478	532	1,635	333	242	418	5,089	8,710
1898	24	4,606	483	421	1,500	228	220	391	5,035	7,744

SOUTH DAKOTA.

1890	39	$4,909	$981	$521	$2,545	$597	$225	$580	$4,075	$8,872
1891	42	4,941	875	696	2,785	623	200	590	3,822	8,780
1892	40	5,619	805	612	2,610	629	207	582	5,052	9,908
1893	39	4,511	842	569	2,510	600	204	615	3,561	8,254
1894	35	3,825	748	478	2,185	501	122	531	3,521	7,372
1895	33	3,509	723	476	2,035	415	107	507	3,534	7,144
1896	30	3,222	686	718	1,885	371	114	477	3,910	7,265
1897	27	3,080	656	536	1,695	306	147	428	4,216	7,338
1898	26	3,454	689	474	1,585	290	169	448	4,246	7,217

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SUMMARY, BY STATES, OF THE NUMBER OF NATIONAL BANKS, THE IMPORTANT ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES, ETC.—Continued.

NEBRASKA.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans and discounts.	U. S. bonds.	Cash and cash items.	Capital.	Surplus.	Undivided profits.	Outstanding circulation.	Individual deposits.	Total.
1864	1	$11	$30	$9	$35	.....	$1	$12	$17	$74
1865	2	138	144	92	115	.....	31	27	337	525
1866	3	291	327	226	200	$5	58	148	645	1,242
1867	3	509	743	449	283	6	117	166	1,207	2,327
1868	4	705	697	504	400	16	137	169	1,415	3,216
1869	4	1,012	904	292	500	54	95	168	1,342	2,743
1870	4	1,122	717	250	500	61	87	167	1,192	2,960
1871	6	1,140	1,044	289	650	68	121	532	1,613	3,502
1872	9	1,724	1,250	425	850	114	88	756	2,142	4,487
1873	10	2,019	1,281	433	905	160	108	769	2,378	5,018
1874	10	2,196	1,400	512	1,025	129	96	895	2,518	5,321
1875	10	2,207	1,251	480	1,000	159	110	847	2,570	5,415
1876	9	2,265	1,184	451	950	172	74	795	2,660	5,270
1877	10	2,454	1,189	479	950	174	160	686	2,509	5,281
1878	10	2,483	1,188	665	950	223	155	704	2,719	5,616
1879	10	2,897	1,320	670	925	210	132	727	2,968	6,345
1880	10	3,193	1,112	809	850	230	164	681	3,724	6,949
1881	12	4,272	1,465	1,150	910	294	199	665	5,242	9,128
1882	23	6,775	1,843	1,300	1,715	323	374	1,099	6,113	12,140
1883	40	9,732	2,182	1,593	2,860	455	557	1,547	9,419	17,921
1884	63	12,598	2,406	2,696	4,735	637	677	1,705	9,996	21,057
1885	75	15,433	2,465	2,377	5,949	945	568	1,774	11,317	25,458
1886	83	18,967	2,402	2,914	7,184	1,197	631	1,603	14,214	29,675
1887	103	22,042	2,404	3,823	8,406	1,484	675	1,660	17,858	35,778
1888	104	24,563	2,721	4,456	9,285	1,506	744	1,676	19,120	39,759
1889	119	27,811	3,163	3,397	10,985	1,733	944	2,014	20,711	44,926
1890	135	33,364	3,406	4,495	12,555	1,979	1,036	2,340	26,152	53,598
1891	139	32,846	3,669	4,066	13,253	2,126	980	2,462	24,029	51,006
1892	137	35,203	3,538	4,782	13,518	2,129	972	2,747	28,783	59,568
1893	134	28,330	3,472	4,036	12,943	2,197	1,044	2,692	21,272	46,753
1894	127	27,555	3,468	3,950	12,573	1,957	709	2,529	21,549	48,075
1895	117	24,271	3,041	3,129	11,640	1,783	687	2,356	17,994	41,544
1896	113	20,154	2,962	4,098	10,975	1,560	513	2,256	17,037	38,145
1897	104	22,927	2,732	3,564	10,475	1,470	618	2,029	20,292	44,629
1898	102	25,096	4,656	3,692	10,225	1,427	636	2,064	25,717	52,149

KANSAS.

1864	1	$113	$85	$63	$100	.....	$11	$30	$96	$279
1865	2	203	527	299	200	$4	20	76	2,479	2,910
1866	4	325	559	314	330	39	21	262	442	1,470
1867	5	409	709	268	400	89	35	311	533	1,948
1868	5	447	835	243	400	66	29	338	790	2,149
1869	5	476	812	270	400	63	46	338	667	2,102
1870	5	691	737	342	410	85	50	366	748	2,257
1871	11	1,279	1,095	384	802	114	71	606	1,288	3,632
1872	24	2,335	1,960	654	1,620	153	147	1,341	2,458	6,546
1873	26	2,896	2,223	584	1,965	261	170	1,490	2,589	7,304
1874	24	2,338	1,967	582	1,730	285	112	1,351	2,215	6,304
1875	19	2,147	1,585	438	1,420	283	110	1,036	2,039	5,412
1876	17	1,984	1,390	376	1,260	255	126	909	1,994	5,048
1877	15	2,071	1,230	409	1,065	253	106	792	2,111	4,728
1878	11	1,332	1,035	443	800	179	61	564	1,579	3,654
1879	12	1,562	1,244	557	838	185	80	675	2,138	4,439
1880	12	1,794	1,147	763	875	193	101	683	2,548	4,909
1881	13	2,509	1,170	787	925	225	142	679	3,239	5,872
1882	20	3,480	1,307	986	1,335	281	196	795	4,211	7,405
1883	36	5,995	1,599	1,717	2,250	365	296	1,031	6,994	11,865
1884	59	8,598	1,842	2,233	3,845	431	462	1,297	8,362	15,498
1885	74	10,731	2,055	2,301	4,996	669	573	1,436	10,090	18,818
1886	98	14,662	2,501	2,890	6,732	1,087	705	1,687	12,591	24,303
1887	139	21,307	3,285	3,863	10,531	1,435	970	2,295	17,741	34,948
1888	160	23,020	3,897	3,592	12,855	1,842	1,050	2,819	17,465	38,277
1889	161	24,185	3,870	2,233	13,182	1,879	957	2,826	18,838	39,859
1890	159	25,636	3,834	2,554	13,909	1,959	960	2,924	20,685	42,974
1891	147	23,624	3,526	2,526	13,012	1,859	928	2,633	19,042	39,554
1892	142	23,466	3,212	2,518	12,442	1,758	911	2,584	21,665	41,230
1893	136	19,966	3,144	2,787	11,647	1,750	771	2,589	16,683	35,266
1894	126	18,514	3,025	2,279	10,427	1,499	656	2,415	17,540	34,546
1895	122	19,648	2,943	1,975	9,987	1,470	671	2,369	16,827	32,898
1896	116	17,286	2,949	2,318	9,552	1,355	651	2,306	15,585	31,297
1897	103	18,682	2,763	2,195	8,567	1,396	678	2,111	19,188	34,718
1898	101	21,746	3,068	2,310	8,417	1,439	801	2,147	22,453	37,821

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SUMMARY, BY STATES, OF THE NUMBER OF NATIONAL BANKS, THE IMPORTANT ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES, ETC.—Continued.

MONTANA.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans and discounts.	U. S. bonds.	Cash and cash items.	Capital.	Surplus.	Undivided profits.	Outstanding circulation.	Individual deposits.	Total.
1867	1	$75	$60	$36	$100	.....	$20	$36	$49	$218
1868	1	93	60	59	100	$10	8	36	67	255
1869	1	127	60	57	100	10	20	36	76	359
1870	1	133	60	99	100	10	2	36	118	342
1871	1	219	120	110	100	10	16	71	201	522
1872	4	458	276	351	300	10	54	146	446	1,354
1873	5	612	315	335	350	47	101	217	630	1,509
1874	5	723	436	341	350	70	63	256	786	1,713
1875	5	791	406	290	350	76	79	229	880	1,784
1876	5	751	386	273	350	77	67	211	770	1,653
1877	5	811	387	234	350	87	70	203	832	1,730
1878	3	868	230	181	200	75	108	110	747	1,528
1879	2	633	230	191	150	30	101	88	684	1,184
1880	3	978	380	168	200	30	153	156	1,102	1,824
1881	3	1,301	380	186	200	40	229	158	1,240	2,229
1882	7	2,791	646	540	655	74	354	389	3,040	4,837
1883	10	4,730	713	639	1,210	170	429	390	4,550	7,398
1884	13	5,191	674	856	1,650	236	542	426	4,741	8,190
1885	15	5,515	639	1,053	1,810	298	741	378	5,330	9,288
1886	16	6,418	656	1,499	1,864	333	893	400	6,979	11,276
1887	17	8,237	691	1,554	1,975	420	1,091	422	8,120	13,139
1888	17	8,777	691	1,629	1,950	506	1,271	421	9,068	14,329
1889	20	10,858	716	1,180	2,645	547	1,447	402	10,484	17,036
1890	25	13,451	1,006	1,455	3,315	552	1,948	546	12,897	20,514
1891	32	15,060	1,181	1,453	4,604	633	2,237	765	13,351	23,051
1892	34	16,200	1,206	1,736	4,740	705	2,519	785	15,225	25,679
1893	22	8,487	676	1,411	2,775	375	1,641	517	6,958	13,046
1894	27	12,752	939	1,718	4,400	558	1,991	745	12,776	21,522
1895	26	12,957	889	1,809	4,152	652	1,321	614	14,668	22,364
1896	25	10,079	894	1,840	3,350	601	769	669	11,418	17,668
1897	21	7,088	834	1,272	2,655	398	733	533	10,457	15,780
1898	21	7,225	1,150	1,366	2,555	380	752	525	10,781	16,134

WYOMING.

1871	1	$77	$30	$15	$75	.....	$3	$27	$55	$161
1872	1	99	30	26	75	.....	5	27	81	188
1873	2	203	60	34	125	.....	23	51	162	363
1874	2	199	60	58	125	$10	26	54	190	412
1875	2	246	60	62	125	16	49	49	297	539
1876	2	198	60	96	125	21	29	50	265	498
1877	2	303	69	89	125	25	62	52	311	580
1878	2	285	60	129	125	25	89	42	369	657
1879	2	385	60	79	125	50	58	53	444	753
1880	2	492	64	109	150	50	39	52	535	841
1881	3	730	94	201	225	50	48	83	856	1,306
1882	4	991	194	219	425	78	71	127	1,185	1,928
1883	4	1,313	219	242	425	103	95	123	1,604	2,436
1884	4	1,604	235	209	525	78	107	138	1,418	2,509
1885	5	1,861	155	309	800	140	152	140	1,744	3,067
1886	6	2,335	180	401	900	167	193	160	1,768	3,398
1887	8	2,527	224	305	1,075	219	180	201	1,697	3,568
1888	9	2,419	249	298	1,175	213	115	221	1,731	3,654
1889	9	2,340	249	236	1,175	239	81	215	1,919	3,726
1890	11	3,055	292	299	1,285	253	87	262	2,694	4,764
1891	12	3,257	312	276	1,385	239	92	268	2,709	4,896
1892	13	2,915	302	364	1,210	209	80	271	2,789	4,717
1893	13	2,490	302	252	1,210	181	63	272	1,769	3,739
1894	12	2,243	290	269	1,160	121	51	260	1,912	3,723
1895	11	1,942	240	244	860	110	55	215	2,182	3,496
1896	11	1,764	240	270	860	117	65	214	1,865	3,203
1897	11	1,827	215	253	860	123	63	192	2,652	4,667
1898	11	2,079	224	245	860	110	63	193	2,749	4,112

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SUMMARY, BY STATES, OF THE NUMBER OF NATIONAL BANKS, THE IMPORTANT ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES, ETC.—Continued.

COLORADO.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans and discounts.	U. S. bonds.	Cash and cash items.	Capital.	Surplus.	Undivided profits.	Outstanding circulation.	Individual deposits.	Total.
1865	1	$179	$70	$31	$200	.....	$20	$45	$162	$427
1866	3	417	188	173	350	$20	58	60	530	1,100
1867	3	445	498	246	350	58	117	254	663	1,647
1868	3	424	503	294	350	58	140	254	781	1,757
1869	3	552	453	263	350	78	77	254	773	1,798
1870	3	552	578	306	350	73	63	254	1,553	2,482
1871	4	873	676	319	400	73	76	360	1,458	2,561
1872	6	1,501	750	461	575	83	146	476	2,019	3,513
1873	6	1,792	765	526	575	166	208	475	2,376	4,110
1874	9	1,991	760	675	725	243	172	591	2,330	4,348
1875	9	2,362	783	717	875	284	206	601	2,513	4,826
1876	10	2,403	644	560	825	274	121	484	2,473	4,438
1877	13	2,411	709	609	1,010	158	121	545	2,933	5,298
1878	13	2,762	847	744	1,010	166	89	635	3,635	6,036
1879	14	3,805	1,416	1,203	1,070	207	141	727	6,179	9,496
1880	14	5,060	1,318	1,394	1,070	299	267	837	8,288	11,927
1881	17	6,511	1,382	1,810	1,277	468	325	985	10,352	14,675
1882	19	6,888	1,591	1,907	1,440	564	440	1,028	10,338	15,546
1883	22	7,671	1,729	2,138	1,640	776	568	1,094	10,838	16,704
1884	23	6,685	1,498	2,138	1,807	916	573	985	9,106	14,883
1885	25	7,609	1,433	2,255	2,025	1,003	454	927	10,282	17,061
1886	27	9,934	1,821	2,482	2,435	865	556	914	12,997	20,093
1887	31	12,402	1,905	3,133	2,752	929	812	880	15,820	24,713
1888	34	14,073	2,173	3,302	3,458	1,159	779	959	17,539	27,767
1889	39	16,931	2,226	3,069	4,290	1,324	1,020	951	21,307	34,376
1890	46	25,093	2,401	3,491	7,365	1,613	1,172	1,164	26,326	42,862
1891	49	25,103	2,403	3,448	8,640	2,007	1,804	1,399	23,514	41,509
1892	53	27,896	2,349	4,507	9,065	2,240	1,778	1,525	28,848	49,525
1893	51	22,107	2,093	4,252	8,775	2,238	1,808	1,477	18,477	36,187
1894	48	21,159	1,984	4,515	7,537	1,758	1,242	1,369	22,092	38,979
1895	45	19,848	1,863	5,226	6,437	1,715	1,060	1,221	24,354	40,504
1896	42	18,267	1,735	7,298	5,487	1,391	971	1,107	24,289	37,968
1897	41	18,494	1,774	6,088	5,232	1,168	866	1,132	28,155	44,705
1898	37	19,912	2,695	6,086	4,707	998	864	1,140	33,010	48.721

NEW MEXICO.

1871	1	$88	$150	$36	$150	$1	$4	$135	$46	$337
1872	1	179	150	22	150	5	7	135	91	389
1873	2	321	300	59	300	13	15	270	160	763
1874	2	353	300	54	300	24	5	270	183	783
1875	2	408	300	63	300	35	7	266	339	947
1876	2	379	300	56	300	40	25	269	224	859
1877	2	357	460	104	300	31	28	268	286	1,105
1878	2	331	460	91	300	38	35	266	281	1,068
1879	2	275	460	114	300	31	13	266	258	1,005
1880	4	542	560	127	400	55	33	351	591	1,627
1881	4	722	560	197	400	101	50	352	990	2,214
1882	6	1,044	620	235	500	138	76	407	1,182	2,803
1883	6	1,125	670	248	550	144	73	409	1,169	2,758
1884	8	1,143	678	291	630	163	69	416	1,128	2,729
1885	8	1,424	623	266	650	153	50	370	1,750	3,270
1886	9	1,564	510	346	825	164	53	253	1,539	3,271
1887	9	1,751	365	237	850	177	41	216	1,497	3,135
1888	9	1,791	403	252	900	186	49	226	1,755	3,469
1889	9	2,129	427	213	975	223	58	250	1,965	3,862
1890	9	2,236	427	323	975	233	67	249	2,301	4,349
1891	12	2,551	565	250	1,115	217	67	326	2,203	4,434
1892	11	2,253	515	276	915	193	59	281	2,363	4,229
1893	10	1,673	465	237	750	189	58	238	1,208	2,918
1894	9	1,560	452	177	700	171	37	227	1,759	3,237
1895	8	1,643	515	208	650	145	44	281	1,947	3,551
1896	7	1,373	502	212	600	143	34	271	1,931	3,374
1897	6	1,551	540	211	600	99	37	304	2,776	4,189
1898	6	1,759	615	226	600	122	19	373	2,808	4,129

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SUMMARY, BY STATES, OF THE NUMBER OF NATIONAL BANKS, THE IMPORTANT ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES, ETC.—Continued.

OKLAHOMA.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans and discounts.	U. S. bonds.	Cash and cash items.	Capital.	Surplus.	Undivided profits.	Outstanding circulation.	Individual deposits.	Total.
1890	3	$133	$50	$40	$200	.....	$5	$34	$169	$408
1891	2	206	50	40	200	$5	11	45	242	510
1892	4	325	50	72	185	11	24	45	662	936
1893	6	339	75	135	300	16	49	67	592	1,077
1894	6	372	75	90	300	22	64	67	604	1,089
1895	5	394	62	63	250	33	13	56	651	1,033
1896	5	273	62	79	250	32	11	56	449	828
1897	5	428	62	87	250	33	15	55	676	1,093
1898	6	711	80	124	300	27	21	67	923	1,378

INDIAN TERRITORY.

1890	2	$102	$37	$15	$110	.....	$3	$18	$61	$210
1891	3	206	37	20	150	$5	3	34	120	338
1892	6	483	90	49	349	16	17	79	394	876
1893	6	541	90	88	360	42	20	81	424	952
1894	6	768	90	99	360	62	22	81	938	1,548
1895	7	962	103	55	410	99	22	92	689	1,418
1896	8	816	115	110	460	126	25	104	700	1,495
1897	10	1,085	153	151	595	126	42	128	1,165	2,135
1898	14	1,725	204	173	795	167	63	183	1,454	2,788

WASHINGTON.

1878	1	$126	$100	$88	$150	.....	$8	$45	$92	$253
1879	1	202	160	24	150	$2	22	99	160	434
1880	1	391	150	53	150	30	24	135	292	639
1881	2	510	130	59	200	30	89	117	456	892
1882	2	756	184	85	200	32	140	162	581	1,179
1883	12	1,851	328	329	760	44	239	253	1,623	3,069
1884	15	2,083	326	280	955	90	308	292	1,242	3,088
1885	15	2,035	380	347	1,005	140	375	323	1,450	3,410
1886	18	2,436	453	475	1,115	155	406	348	2,287	4,458
1887	18	3,832	406	608	1,280	233	476	357	3,658	6,254
1888	24	6,232	572	1,044	1,855	323	756	421	6,629	10,341
1889	35	10,776	1,000	1,528	3,514	892	467	765	12,979	19,381
1890	51	15,106	1,335	2,004	5,327	1,254	883	1,065	14,341	24,129
1891	64	14,974	1,582	1,907	6,555	1,572	869	1,322	12,428	24,060
1892	70	17,453	1,873	2,135	7,875	1,750	1,047	1,575	14,793	28,664
1893	57	12,430	1,430	1,367	6,020	1,658	807	1,242	7,010	18,563
1894	59	11,637	1,545	1,123	6,180	1,288	633	1,296	7,862	18,804
1895	47	9,480	1,290	1,050	5,055	1,180	534	1,019	7,660	16,496
1896	40	7,255	1,123	1,379	4,778	935	274	911	6,469	14,667
1897	35	6,796	1,108	1,791	4,388	706	391	849	10,109	17,351
1898	32	7,403	1,289	2,227	3,858	520	333	757	13,821	20,455

OREGON.

1866	1	$39	$101	$20	$100	.....	$7	$88	$23	$218
1867	1	67	162	108	100	.....	7	83	51	375
1868	1	54	159	100	100	.....	28	88	36	390
1869	1	137	210	185	100	$5	11	88	115	588
1870	1	323	315	184	200	5	47	96	266	1,006
1871	1	690	475	169	250	6	95	223	495	1,636
1872	1	725	331	182	250	9	157	221	565	1,621
1873	1	732	353	121	250	50	177	223	447	1,538
1874	1	710	458	164	250	50	220	221	556	1,581
1875	1	755	465	171	250	50	259	200	562	1,659
1876	1	788	468	141	250	50	302	223	627	1,723
1877	1	896	503	285	250	50	249	221	845	1,996
1878	1	883	540	128	250	50	284	202	708	1,935
1879	1	767	751	168	250	50	287	213	711	1,891
1880	1	954	753	210	250	50	341	223	984	2,292
1881	1	1,022	903	381	250	50	321	223	1,583	3,004
1882	2	1,724	921	481	300	52	363	257	2,194	4,044
1883	6	2,599	904	619	505	60	441	324	2,296	4,798
1884	8	2,181	957	524	695	68	562	359	2,074	4,450
1885	9	2,202	964	595	710	82	619	347	2,556	5,052
1886	18	3,504	1,232	783	1,320	92	749	525	3,692	7,580
1887	23	5,786	1,245	1,108	1,795	153	959	566	5,325	10,636
1888	27	6,816	1,120	1,174	2,360	288	900	448	6,018	11,565
1889	31	8,771	1,170	1,096	2,590	537	1,010	508	8,118	14,383
1890	37	11,060	1,276	1,400	2,975	657	1,259	590	9,843	17,558
1891	40	12,606	1,379	1,528	4,275	802	1,466	690	9,643	18,809
1892	41	12,211	1,264	1,431	3,945	856	1,476	709	10,364	19,146
1893	39	9,893	1,226	1,572	3,795	910	1,332	692	6,916	15,184
1894	35	8,196	1,570	1,385	3,620	675	849	571	7,422	14,977
1895	35	7,459	1,070	1,319	3,370	586	877	564	8,211	15,044
1896	33	6,542	1,808	2,791	3,170	571	823	993	7,348	14,525
1897	30	6,352	1,983	1,807	3,020	554	825	818	8,626	16,922
1898	29	6,029	2,105	1,347	2,520	479	831	728	9,524	16,300

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SUMMARY, BY STATES, OF THE NUMBER OF NATIONAL BANKS, THE IMPORTANT ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES, ETC.—Continued.

CALIFORNIA.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans and discounts.	U. S. bonds.	Cash and cash items.	Capital.	Surplus.	Undivided profits.	Outstanding circulation.	Individual deposits.	Total.
1871	1	$852	$500	$118	$1,000	.....	$41	$277	$199	$1,517
1872	3	4,903	1,757	833	2,809	$241	122	1,366	3,144	8,068
1873	5	4,443	2,542	1,460	3,200	150	141	1,988	3,193	9,591
1874	6	6,708	2,641	1,924	3,550	244	160	2,108	5,406	12,293
1875	9	5,655	2,800	1,343	4,680	394	240	2,172	3,654	11,648
1876	9	5,462	1,794	1,142	4,700	347	167	1,414	2,499	9,403
1877	9	5,254	1,818	1,282	4,300	225	201	1,399	2,985	9,482
1878	9	5,390	1,875	1,635	4,300	285	172	1,437	3,403	10,070
1879	8	4,568	1,836	1,386	3,550	317	122	1,451	2,870	8,721
1880	10	5,058	1,964	1,521	3,150	347	178	1,502	3,873	9,681
1881	11	6,476	1,970	2,312	3,300	444	314	1,334	6,165	12,794
1882	11	7,690	2,140	2,015	3,300	519	382	1,204	7,434	13,992
1883	15	8,175	2,165	2,245	3,550	594	462	1,477	8,124	14,782
1884	15	7,519	1,593	2,006	3,550	686	420	1,347	6,531	12,840
1885	17	8,198	1,583	1,746	3,845	783	438	1,395	6,710	13,639
1886	24	12,161	1,780	3,044	5,385	908	563	1,393	11,215	20,465
1887	33	19,300	2,209	5,694	6,870	1,027	864	1,609	22,136	34,609
1888	38	19,870	2,557	4,534	8,175	1,454	1,074	1,679	18,074	32,791
1889	37	19,838	1,988	3,646	8,250	1,752	1,207	1,157	17,154	31,678
1890	37	20,568	1,819	3,421	8,475	2,179	1,102	1,183	18,236	32,410
1891	36	21,631	1,831	3,757	8,425	2,307	1,210	1,221	18,608	34,881
1892	36	19,413	1,819	3,629	8,175	2,102	1,273	1,323	16,714	31,987
1893	35	16,871	1,706	3,049	8,125	2,250	1,220	1,263	12,175	26,652
1894	34	17,891	1,756	3,436	7,775	2,337	975	1,083	14,684	29,031
1895	31	18,848	2,065	3,775	7,525	2,260	1,059	1,342	16,361	31,388
1896	31	17,453	2,101	5,137	7,525	2,536	922	1,479	16,181	31,318
1897	32	19,080	2,187	4,959	7,560	2,544	876	1,467	18,912	34,813
1898	34	24,661	3,650	9,399	10,825	3,283	1,046	1,487	28,977	51,484

IDAHO.

1867	1	$72	$52	$26	$100	.....	$8	$29	$27	$184
1868	1	66	75	22	100	$11	8	64	19	201
1869	1	84	75	39	100	5	.....	63	67	253
1870	1	69	75	32	100	7	2	63	69	258
1871	1	106	100	37	100	10	1	89	124	338
1872	1	87	100	33	100	12	10	89	95	325
1873	1	81	100	30	100	15	9	88	79	309
1874	1	95	100	49	100	19	10	89	157	377
1875	1	124	100	41	100	23	9	86	152	384
1876	1	70	100	40	100	20	9	87	131	303
1877	1	90	100	41	100	21	3	85	127	345
1878	1	103	100	24	100	20	11	84	136	359
1879	1	120	100	34	100	20	5	86	131	355
1880	1	103	100	56	100	20	7	81	128	349
1881	1	101	200	75	100	20	10	83	320	534
1882	1	132	100	81	100	20	9	81	274	485
1883	3	241	125	84	200	20	22	99	392	757
1884	4	302	118	114	250	20	42	58	438	824
1885	4	351	68	138	250	20	63	60	417	854
1886	6	486	105	156	350	21	83	93	466	1,046
1887	6	578	143	149	350	29	89	82	577	1,234
1888	7	676	183	243	430	85	57	99	845	1,613
1889	8	872	200	213	490	96	111	117	1,098	2,063
1890	7	1,088	175	184	400	135	87	93	1,398	2,244
1891	8	1,384	214	236	575	149	115	128	1,661	2,734
1892	11	1,804	232	253	700	197	157	152	2,005	3,375
1893	13	1,636	256	279	825	247	180	186	1,303	2,972
1894	12	1,519	244	289	775	256	184	172	1,600	3,282
1895	11	1,353	246	281	725	271	137	157	1,995	3,394
1896	11	1,285	256	320	675	275	124	163	1,846	3,228
1897	10	1,097	237	276	600	246	140	164	2,270	3,505
1898	10	1,133	276	312	600	248	139	150	2,762	3,984

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SUMMARY, BY STATES, OF THE NUMBER OF NATIONAL BANKS, THE IMPORTANT ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES, ETC.—Continued.

UTAH.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans and discounts.	U. S. bonds.	Cash and cash items.	Capital.	Surplus.	Undivided profits.	Outstanding circulation.	Individual deposits.	Total.
1866	1	$142	$50	$16	$150	.....	$14	$45	$77	$291
1867	1	174	150	17	150	$4	16	135	59	384
1868	1	159	165	37	150	12	7	135	73	381
1869	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1870	1	66	145	7	100	22	.....	124	148	414
1871	1	256	150	57	100	25	.....	133	303	582
1872	2	506	300	68	250	77	7	225	490	1,185
1873	3	734	525	176	450	51	51	404	599	1,783
1874	2	446	150	98	300	65	36	135	249	804
1875	2	467	100	144	300	100	36	90	301	843
1876	1	291	75	122	200	35	30	45	253	565
1877	1	298	50	200	200	40	39	39	360	672
1878	1	218	50	150	200	40	34	40	320	640
1879	1	285	251	170	200	50	27	78	573	1,004
1880	1	289	300	157	200	65	33	179	569	1,093
1881	1	359	450	269	200	100	54	153	944	1,527
1882	3	649	410	307	350	125	68	269	1,088	2,032
1883	4	1,010	510	261	450	170	78	368	1,480	2,650
1884	5	1,216	563	240	600	244	65	460	1,401	2,812
1885	6	1,365	538	307	800	275	67	325	1,627	3,209
1886	7	1,821	500	469	837	303	137	303	2,048	3,792
1887	7	2,119	691	462	850	373	115	292	2,235	4,262
1888	7	2,459	617	524	850	422	159	270	2,863	4,841
1889	8	3,327	489	628	1,350	424	323	214	3,921	6,714
1890	10	4,926	589	839	2,060	560	384	301	4,442	8,343
1891	13	5,600	639	775	2,750	914	202	357	3,574	8,332
1892	14	5,342	652	993	2,800	956	183	365	4,619	9,333
1893	14	4,554	602	904	2,800	931	225	382	2,713	7,545
1894	11	3,133	907	447	2,100	750	206	261	2,299	6,054
1895	11	3,069	957	554	2,100	710	196	448	2,940	6,904
1896	11	2,832	1,007	752	1,900	689	140	460	2,587	6,242
1897	11	2,462	1,162	781	1,750	397	232	426	3,802	7,209
1898	11	2,734	1,238	756	1,750	378	196	513	3,891	7,338

NEVADA.

1865	1	$114	$155	$80	$155	$2	$7	$129	$65	$379
1867	1	166	155	66	155	4	22	132	100	428
1868	1	177	155	70	155	6	28	131	123	442
1869	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1870	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1871	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1873	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1874	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1875	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1876	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1877	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1878	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1879	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1880	1	112	40	23	50	.....	4	36	65	186
1881	1	181	40	47	75	9	6	36	114	289
1882	1	205	40	42	75	14	6	34	162	319
1883	1	217	40	31	75	20	6	35	167	321
1884	1	245	40	48	75	25	10	35	189	367
1885	1	248	45	56	75	25	11	35	215	383
1886	1	260	25	66	100	30	10	22	220	433
1887	2	514	38	60	150	40	12	34	351	709
1888	2	597	71	73	282	98	10	63	271	857
1889	2	669	70	43	282	103	18	63	306	880
1890	2	635	70	51	282	103	29	63	245	842
1891	2	653	70	42	282	103	34	63	360	875
1892	2	748	70	50	282	128	19	67	397	1,004
1893	2	610	70	54	282	128	28	63	364	901
1894	2	687	70	48	282	128	22	59	449	1,039
1895	2	647	70	42	282	128	9	63	478	1,014
1896	1	206	20	12	82	8	1	18	151	296
1897	1	212	20	21	82	8	2	18	251	361
1898	1	197	20	22	82	2	4	18	345	451

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SUMMARY, BY STATES, OF THE NUMBER OF NATIONAL BANKS, THE IMPORTANT ITEMS OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES, ETC.—Continued.

ARIZONA.

Date.	No. of banks.	Loans and discounts.	U. S. bonds.	Cash and cash items.	Capital.	Surplus.	Undivided profits.	Outstanding circulation.	Individual deposits.	Total.
1882	1	$114	$109	$97	$100	.....	$10	$19	$211	$386
1883	1	57	109	71	100	$1	15	31	107	314
1884	2	135	47	71	150	3	7	40	143	351
1885	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1886	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1887	1	174	25	35	100	.....	6	22	133	325
1888	1	154	25	27	100	9	11	22	115	277
1889	1	171	25	30	100	20	12	22	156	321
1890	2	204	37	66	150	30	16	33	293	536
1891	3	240	50	53	200	34	24	43	307	623
1892	4	431	75	101	300	34	61	68	504	973
1893	5	479	150	140	400	36	75	90	441	1,100
1894	5	541	150	129	400	39	74	85	593	1,209
1895	5	701	150	147	400	41	100	81	825	1,485
1896	5	669	150	181	400	39	52	127	704	1,343
1897	5	798	175	179	400	46	50	147	1,135	1,796
1898	5	993	175	283	400	53	56	136	1,539	2,222

ALASKA.

1898	1	$37	$12	$21	$50	.....	.....	$2	$49	$102

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